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Henry G. Sandrick.

HISTORY
OF
COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
WILLIAM B. McCORD
SALEM, OHIO

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

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Preface

THE aim of the publishers of this volume has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated, and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. If, as is their hope, they have succeeded in this endeavor, the credit is mainly due to the diligent and exhaustive research of the editor of the historical statement, William B. McCord, of Salem. In collecting and arranging the material which has entered into this history, it has been his aim to secure facts and to present them in an interesting form. His patient and conscientious labor in the compilation and presentation of the data is shown in the historical portion of this volume.

No county in the State—and Ohio is second to none of her sister States in the distinction—can boast of so rich diversity in natural and industrial resources as Columbiana. In her century of progress, coupled with her magnificent pioneer historical associations, there would seem to be a fruitful and almost inexhaustible field for the chronicler of the recollections of the early, as well as the progress of later days. Her rugged hillsides, clothed with primeval forests; her undulating table-lands and alluvial plains, early invited the hardy woodman, the sturdy pioneer of civilization, and the honest husbandman, to blaze the way for advancing industrial hosts, and to lay the foundation for future activities, which should characterize one important section of a great commonwealth. Her coal, iron, clay and other mineral deposits invited the prospector and searcher for Earth's hidden treasures, which were to play so great a part in bringing to light, in future years, almost inexhaustible sources of wealth.

All topics and occurrences have been included that are essential to the usefulness of the history. Although the original purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1904, he has deemed it proper to touch on many matters relating to the current year.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent

purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. They bring into bold relief careers of enterprise and thrift and make manifest valid claims to honorable distinction. If "Biography is the only true History," it is obviously the duty of the men of the present time to preserve in this enduring form the story of their lives in order that their posterity may dwell on the successful struggles thus recorded, and profit by their example. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to a large proportion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Columbiana County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. The result has amply justified the care thus exercised, for no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could be laid before its readers.

We have given special prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. We have sought to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, we herewith tender our grateful acknowledgment.

Chicago, Ill., October, 1905.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may, therefore, be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we can not vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

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Wm. B. McCord

History of Columbiana County

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC CONDITIONS.

Geology of Columbiana County—Course of the Moraine in the Glacial Period—Reading of the Rocks—Man and Beast in the Glacial Era.

To attempt to give a treatise on the science of geology, or the geological history of Ohio or of Columbiana County, would not be proper in a work such as this. Space would not admit; neither would it interest a large number of readers. The geology of this section of the country will therefore be touched upon merely by way of introduction, and in so far as may be necessary to make intelligible the legitimate treatment of the people, and the historical environment of the past century.

COURSE OF THE MORAINE IN THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

The boundary line of the moraine of the glacial period enters Columbiana County at a point near East Palestine, and runs slightly south of west to the line of Stark County, with a slight inclination north of Canton, where it turns slightly, running almost to the line of Tuscarawas, and enters Holmes near the northwest corner. Thence southwest to Millersburg, where it turns to the south, passing the eastern edge of Knox, through Newark and on to Perry; across the northwest portion

of that county to Rushville, in Fairfield. From that point it runs west to Lancaster, and, after crossing the Hocking Valley, along the boundaries of Pickaway and Hocking to the northwest corner of Ross. There again it turns westward, crossing the valley of the Scioto a few miles north of Chillicothe, and again turns south, making a slight detour, touching the northwest corner of Pike, crossing southeast Highland and northwest Adams, entering Brown County near Decatur, thence westward across the southern portion of Clermont and Brown and across the Ohio River near the line between Campbell and Pendleton counties, Kentucky. It recrosses the Ohio west of the line dividing this State from Indiana. All of the State of Ohio north and west of this boundary was under the domination, or direct influence, of the glacial moraine at some time or other during the period of its continuance.

MAN AND BEAST IN THE GLACIAL ERA.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright, D. D., LL. D., has contributed to Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," an intensely interesting ar-

ticle on "Glacial Man In Ohio," from which a few paragraphs are herewith quoted: "The glacier, which in a far distant period invaded Ohio, can be traced by three signs: (1) Scratches on the bed rock; (2) 'Till'; (3) Boulders. Taking these in their order, we notice (1) that scratches on the bed rock in such a level region as Ohio could not be produced by any other means than glacial ice, and that a glacier is entirely competent to produce them.

"Now these phenomena, so characteristic of the areas just in front of a receding glacier, are very abundant in certain portions of Ohio. The most celebrated locality in the State, and perhaps in the world, is to be found in the islands near Sandusky.

"But the greater part of Ohio is several hundred feet higher than Lake Erie, and yet similar glacial scratches are to be found all over the higher land to some distance south of the water-shed, and in the western part of the State clear down to the Ohio River. On this higher land the direction of the scratches is south and southeast, showing that there was an ice movement during the height of the glacial period which entirely disregarded the depression of Lake Erie.

"(2) The 'till' of which we have spoken consists of the loose soil which in the glaciated region covers the bed rock. In places this is of great depth, and everywhere it has a peculiar composition.

"The only way in which materials could thus be collected in such situations and thoroughly mixed is by ice action. The ice of the glacial period, as it moved over the rough surfaces to the north, ground off the prominences and filled up the gorges and hollows, and we have in this unstratified mixture, denominated 'till,' what Professor Newberry called the grist of the glacier. The extent of this deposit in Ohio is enormous. In St. Paris, Champaign County, the till was penetrated more than 500 feet without finding the bed rock. This was doubtless in the filled-up gorge of a pre-glacial water-course, of which there are a great many in the State. But the average depth of the till over the glaciated part of

the State, as shown by the facts Professor Orton has gathered from the wells recently bored for gas, is nearly 100 feet.

"(3) The boulders most characteristic of the glaciated region of Ohio are granitic. These are variously known in different localities as boulders, hardheads and 'niggerheads,' and have all been brought from a great distance, and so are common, not only to the glaciated region of Ohio, but to the whole glaciated region of the States east and west of it. The granitic mountains from which these boulders must have been derived run from the northern part of New York, where they constitute the Adirondacks, through Canada to the northern shore of Lake Huron and extend westward along the south shore of Lake Superior, containing the celebrated mining district of that region. Boulders from this range of mountains are scattered all over the region which was glaciated. They are found in great abundance in the hills of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and everywhere down to the glacial line.

"One of the necessary accompaniments of the ice age was the production of great floods at its close. As there are spring freshets now on the breaking up of winter, when the accumulated snow melts away and the ice forms gorges in the swollen streams, so there must have been gigantic floods and ice gorges when the glacial period drew to a close. All the streams flowing out from the front of it toward the south must have had an enormous volume of water, far beyond anything now witnessed. Nor is this mere speculation. I am familiar with all the streams flowing south from the glacial limit between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, and can testify that without exception such streams still bear the marks of that glacial flood. What are called the terraces of the terrace epoch in geology are the results of them. These streams have, in addition to the present flood-plains, a line of terraces on each side which are from 50 to 100 feet higher than the water now ever rises. The material of these terraces consists of coarse gravel stones and pebbles of considerable size, showing, by their size, the strength of the cur-

rent which rolled them along. A noticeable thing about these gravel stones and pebbles is that many granite fragments are found among them, showing that they must have been deposited during the glacial period, for the streams have no access to granite rock except as the ice of the glacial period has brought it within reach. The connection of these terraces with the glacial period is further proved by the fact that those streams which rise outside of the glaciated region,—such, for example, as the Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, and the very small streams in Southeastern Ohio,—do not have these terraces, and others which barely rise in the glaciated region but do not have much of their drainage basins there, have correspondingly small terraces and few granitic fragments. Such are the Hocking River and Salt Creek in Hocking County and Brush Creek in Adams County.

"Any one living in the vicinity of any one of the following streams can see for himself the terraces of which we are speaking, especially if he observes the valleys near where they emerge from the glaciated region; for the material which the water could push along was most abundant there. As one gets farther and farther away from the old ice margin the material composing the terraces becomes smaller, because more waterworn, and the terraces diminish in size. Favorable places in which to observe these glacial terraces are as follows: Little Beaver Creek, Big Sandy Creek, near Bayard, in Columbiana County; the Nimishillen, below Canton, and the Tuscarawas, below Navarre, in Stark County; Sugar Creek near Deardoff's Mills, in Tuscarawas County; the Killbuck, below Millersburg, in Holmes County; the Mohican, near Gann, and Vernon River, near Millwood, in Knox County; the Licking River, below Newark, in Licking County; Rush Creek, near Rushville, and the Hocking River, near Lancaster, in Fairfield County; Salt Creek, near Adelphi, in Hocking County; the Scioto River throughout its course, and Paint Creek, near Bainbridge, in Ross County; and both the Miami rivers throughout their course. The Ohio River is also lined by these glacial terraces which are from 50 to 100 feet above pres-

ent high water mark. On the Ohio there are special enlargements of these terraces, where the tributaries enter it from the north, which come from the glaciated regions as laid down on the map. This enlargement is noticeable below the mouth of the Muskingum, in the angles of the river valley below Parkersburg, in the vicinity of Portsmouth near the mouth of the Scioto, at Cincinnati below the mouth of the Little Miami, and at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, below the mouth of the Great Miami. Below the mouth of the Muskingum the terrace is 100 feet above the flood-plain of the river and the highest part of the terrace on which old Cincinnati is built about the same height. Nearly all the cities along the Ohio are built on this glacial terrace. The most interesting thing about these terraces and what makes it proper for me in this connection to write thus fully about them, is that the earliest traces of man in the world are found in them.

"In my original 'Report upon the Glacial Boundary of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky,' I remarked that since man was in New Jersey before the close of the glacial period, it is also probable that he was on the banks of the Ohio at the same early period; and I asked that the extensive gravel terraces in the southern part of the State be carefully scanned by archaeologists, adding that when observers became familiar with the forms of rude implements found they would doubtless find them in abundance. As to the abundance, this prophecy has not been altogether fulfilled. But enough has been already discovered in Ohio to show that man was here at that early time when the ice of the glacial period lingered on the south side of the water partings between the lake and the Ohio River. Both at Loveland and Madisonville, in the valley of the Little Miami, Dr. C. L. Metz, of the latter place, has found an instrument of ancient type several feet below the surface of the glacial terraces bordering that stream. The one at Madisonville was found eight feet below the surface, where the soil had not been disturbed, and it was in shape and appearance almost exactly like one of those found by Dr. Abbott in Trenton, New Jersey. These are enough to establish the fact that men, whose

habits of life were much like the Eskimos, already followed up the retreating ice of the great glacial period when its front was in the latitude of Trenton and Cincinnati, as they now do when it has retreated to Greenland. Very likely the Eskimos are the descendants of that early race in Ohio.

"In addition to the other conditions which were similar, it is found that the animals which roamed over this region were much like those which are now found in the far North. Bones of the walrus and the musk ox and the mastodon have been found in the vicinity of these implements of early man in New Jersey, and those of the mastodon were dug from the same gravel pit in Loveland from which an implement found in that place was taken.

"In conclusion, then, we may say it is not so startling a statement as it once was to speak of man as belonging to the glacial period. And

with the recent discoveries of Dr. Metz, we may begin to speak of our own State as one of the earliest portions of the globe to become inhabited. Ages before the Mound-Builders erected their complicated and stately structures in the valleys of the Licking, the Scioto, the Miami and the Ohio, man in a more primitive state had hunted and fished with rude implements in some portions at least of Ohio.

"To have lived in such a time, and to have successfully overcome the hardships of that climate and the fierceness of the animal life, must have called for an amount of physical energy and practical skill which few of this generation possess. Let us not therefore speak of such a people as inferior. They must have had all the native powers of humanity fully developed, and are worthy ancestors of succeeding races."

CHAPTER II.

SURFACE AND SUB-SURFACE.

Topography—Elevated Points and Highlands—Nature and Productiveness of the Soil—Character of the Soil Dependent upon Geological and Geographical Conditions—Forestry—Climate, Crops and Water-Courses—The Coal and Clay-Bearing Strata.

"Beautiful for situation," and enchanting in its environment, is old Columbiana County. The diversified beauty and grandeur of its scenery is not surpassed, if equaled, by any county in the State. Monotony in its topographical contour is unknown. Laving its southeastern and southern borders, are the Ohio River and Big Yellow Creek, overlooked by hills, approaching in majesty the average mountain range. These break off in the second tier of townships from the east and south into undulating hills; and these again as the interior, western and northern, sections are approached, modulate into elevated and slightly rolling plains and table lands. A goodly elevation is maintained; scarcely a marshy or miasmatic acre is to be found in the entire county. Therefore a pure and wholesome atmosphere is everywhere encountered, while water is abundant and unsurpassed in purity.

Originally Columbiana County was a solid, primeval forest. An old survey book—copied from the government surveys in 1836, and now in possession of J. B. Strawn of Salem, a former county surveyor—shows all section and even quarter-section corners marked by "witness trees." And the denuding of the land of these climate regulators and soil protectors, the forest trees, has not been so general, even in

the portions well adapted to all kinds of husbandry, as has been the case in most portions of the State and the country at large.

ELEVATED POINTS AND HIGHLANDS.

The average elevation of the county, as a whole, is probably as great as that of any county in the State. Round Knob, in Madison township, ranks No. 4 among the highest points in the State, the highest four being Hogue's Hill, near Bellefontaine, Logan County, 1,540 feet above tidewater; hill in Richland County, 1,475 feet; hill near Bloomfield, Jefferson County, 1,434 feet; Round Knob, Columbiana County, 1,417 feet. Salem is among the highest town sites in the State, the location of the palatial home of the late J. Twing Brooks, on Highland avenue of that city, which is 1,334 feet above sea-level, being, as it is claimed, the highest residence point in any city of the State. The railroad levels in various points of the county, which of course would naturally be much below the average elevation, will yet give a good conception of the elevations of the various parts of the county. A number of these, taken from the three railroads which circumscribe the county and also penetrate to its center, are as follows:

Feet Above Tidewater.

State Line, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	1,045
East Palestine, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	1,014
Columbiana, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	1,113
Leontonia, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	1,017.56
*Leontonia, Erie Railroad Crossing	1,018
Salem, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	1,173
Wodland Summit, P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. (3¼ miles west of Salem)	1,245
Homeworth, C. & P. Railroad	1,150
Kensington, C. & P. Railroad	1,130
Bayard, C. & P. Railroad	1,076
Moultrie, C. & P. Railroad	1,103
Yellow Creek Summit, C. & P. Railroad	1,116
East Rochester, C. & P. Railroad	1,082
Salineville, C. & P. Railroad	870
Wellsville, C. & P. Railroad	688
East Liverpool, C. & P. Railroad	693
Ohio & Pennsylvania State Line	706
Teegarden, Erie Railroad	1,043
Lisbon, Erie Railroad	958

The bluffs above and almost overlooking Walker's sewer pipe works, midway between Wellsville and East Liverpool, are 1,198.36 feet above tidewater; and as the river at that point is 649 feet above sea-level, the river hills rise there almost perpendicularly about 550 feet. The summit at this point affords one of the finest views to be found anywhere on the Ohio River, the hills and bluffs bordering which give very many such views.

NATURE AND PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE SOIL.

For general agricultural purposes the soil of the arable lands of the county—and with the exception of that on the more rugged hills in the southern section, it is practically all arable—is very productive. That in the south and center is deep and rather heavy loams, along the river bottoms and in the little dells

*These figures illustrate the accuracy of the surveys made respectively by the Pennsylvania and Erie railroad companies. Taking their bearings or bench marks from tidewater, the engineers of the two companies came within a fraction of a foot—about five inches—of finding exactly the same elevation at a given point,—that where their lines cross each other at Leontonia.

||The highest point on the P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. between Pittsburg and Chicago.

among the hills; while that in the northern section is lighter. The former is suited to the growing of grains and vegetables, while the latter is better adapted to the culture of fruits. The raising of small fruits is engaged in quite extensively, especially in Fairfield, Middleton and portions of Elkrum and St. Clair townships. The finest grazing sections are in the west and northwest, and dairy products and live stock are sources of good incomes and prosperous conditions to the owners of the well-kept farms of these sections. Rural lands which, from the low figures paid by the early settlers, advanced at a period during and subsequent to the Civil War to anywhere from \$40 to \$100 an acre, have since that time experienced a decline in value. This has been due to a combination of circumstances. The bonanza farmers of the great West, by the introduction of modern machinery, and the doing of business on a mammoth scale, have done much toward putting the small farmers of the country out of business, very much as the giant corporations are pushing to the wall the small industries of the country. Then there is in this section of country a lack of thoroughness in the work of tilling the soil, which places farming in Columbiana and her sister counties almost in the rear rank in the general march of progress. Another reason for the somewhat unfavorable conditions prevailing in farming districts of the county is the fact that boys and young men of to-day do not stay on the farm. They acquire a fair education and then either enter the learned professions, or embark in some more lucrative business in the cities; or else they learn trades which prove more remunerative or more to their tastes than farming. City life, to young people of the present day, presents greater attractions and wider fields of opportunity than country life. However, rural free delivery and quick transit by means of the trolley line are rapidly bringing city people and country people nearer each other's doors; and these influences will in the course of a few years, it is believed, do much toward correcting a condition of affairs which has come to be greatly deplored.

The late Edward Orton, for many years State geologist of Ohio, some years before his

death wrote concerning the "Soils and Forests of Ohio:":*

FORESTRY.

"The division of the State into a drift-covered and driftless region coincides as previously intimated with the most important division of the soils. Beyond the line of the terminal moraine, these are native, or, in other words, they are derived from the rocks that underlie them or that rise above them in the boundaries of the valleys and uplands. They consequently share the varying constitution of the rocks, and are characterized by considerable inequality and by abrupt changes. All are fairly productive, and some, especially those derived from the abundant and easily soluble limestones of the Upper Coal Measures, are not surpassed in fertility by any soils of the State. Large tracts of these excellent native soils are found in Belmont, Harrison, Monroe, Noble, Guernsey, Morgan, Jefferson and Columbiana counties. Wool of the finest staple in the country has long been produced on the hills of this general region. Among the thinner and less productive soils which occupy but a small area are those derived from the Devonian shales. They are, however, well adapted to forest and fruit production. The chestnut and the chestnut oak, both valuable timber trees, are partial to them, and vineyards and orchards thrive well upon them. The northern sides of the hills throughout this part of the State invariably show stronger soils than the southern sides, and a better class of forest growths. The locust, the walnut and hickory characterize the former. The native soils of the Waverly group and of the Lower Coal Measures agree in general characters. They are especially adapted to forest growth, reaching the highest standard in the quality of the timber produced. When these lands are brought under the exhaustive tillage that has mainly prevailed in Ohio thus far, they do not hold out well, but the farmer who raises cattle and sheep keeps to a rotation between grass and small grains, purchases

a ton or two of artificial fertilizers each year, and does not neglect his orchard or small fruits, can do well upon them. The cheap lands of Ohio are found in this belt.

"The other great divisions of the soils of Ohio, viz., the drift soils, are by far the most important, alike from their greater area and their intrinsic excellence. Formed by the commingling of the glacial waste of all the formations to the north of them, over which the ice has passed, they always possess considerable variety of composition, but still in many cases they are strongly colored by the formation underneath them. Whenever a stratum of uniform composition has a broad outcrop across the line of glacial advance, the drift beds that cover its southern portions will be found to have been derived in large part from the formation itself, and will thus resemble native sedimentary soils. Western Ohio is underlaid with Silurian limestones and the drift is consequently limestone drift. The soil is so thoroughly that of limestone land that tobacco, a crop which rarely leaves limestone soils, at least in the Mississippi Valley is grown successfully in several counties of Western Ohio, 100 miles or more north of the terminal moraine. The native forests of the drift regions were, without exception, hard wood forests, the leading species being oaks, maples, hickories, the walnut, beech and elm. The walnut, sugar maple and white hickory and to quite an extent the burr oak, are limited to warm, well-drained land, and largely to limestone land. The upland clays have one characteristic and all-important forest tree, viz., the white oak. It occupies vastly larger areas than any other single species. It stands for good land, though not the quickest or most generous, but intelligent farming can always be made successful on white oak land. Under-draining is almost always in order, if not necessary, on this division of our soils. The regions of sluggish drainage, already referred to, are occupied in their native state by the red maple, the elm, and by several varieties of oaks, among which the swamp Spanish oak is prominent. This noble forest growth of Ohio is rapidly disappearing. The vandal-like waste of earlier days is being

*What Professor Orton says of the soils, forests and climatic conditions of Ohio as a whole are applicable in the main to Columbiana County.

checked to some degree, but there is still a large amount of timber, in the growth of which centuries have been consumed, annually lost.

"It is doubtless true that a large proportion of the best lands of Ohio are too well adapted to tillage to justify their permanent occupation by forests, but there is another section, viz., the thin native soils of South Central Ohio, that are really answering the best purpose to which they can be put when covered with native forests. The interests of this part of the State would be greatly served if large areas could be permanently devoted to this use. The time will soon come in Ohio when forest planting will be begun, and here the beginnings will unquestionably be made. The character of the land when its occupation by civilization was begun in the last century was easily read by the character of its forest growths. The judgments of the first explorers in regard to the several districts were right in every respect but one. They could not do full justice to the swampy regions of that early day, but their first and second class lands fall into the same classifications at the present time. In the interesting and instructing narrative of Col. James Smith's captivity among the Indians, we find excellent examples of this discriminating judgment in regard to the soils of Ohio as they appeared in 1755. The 'first class' land of that narrative was the land occupied by the sugar tree and walnut, and it holds exactly the same place to-day. The 'second class' land was the white oak forests of our high-lying drift-covered districts. The 'third class' lands were the elm and red maple swamps that occupied the divides between different river systems. By proper drainage, many of these last named tracts have recently been turned into the garden soils of Ohio, but, for such a result, it was necessary to wait until a century of civilized occupation of the country had passed. These facts show in clear light that the character of the soil depends upon the geological and geographical conditions under which it exists and from which it has been derived.

CLIMATE, CROPS AND WATER-COURSES.

"From its geographical situation the climate of Ohio is necessarily one of extremes. The

surface of the State is swept alternately by southwest return trades and northwest polar winds, and the alternations succeed each other in quick returning cycles. There is scarcely a week in the year that does not give examples of both currents. All other winds that blow here are tributary to one or other of these great movements. The return trades or southwest winds are cyclonic in their character; the northwest winds constitute the anti-cyclone. The former depress the mercury in the barometer and raise it in the thermometer; the latter reverse these results. The rains of the State are brought in by southwest winds; the few cases in which notable precipitation is derived from currents moving in any other direction than from the southwest really make no exception to the general statement, for in all such instances the rain falls in front of a cyclone which is advancing from the Gulf of Mexico. The protracted northeast storms that visit the State at long intervals, and the short southeast storms that occur still less frequently, are in all cases parts of greater cyclonic movements of the air that originate in the Southwest and sweep out to the ocean over the intervening regions.

"Between the average summer and winter temperatures of the State there is a difference of at least 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A central east and west belt of the State is bounded by the isotherms of 51 degrees and 52 degrees, the average winter temperature being 30 degrees and the average summer temperature being 73 degrees. Southern Ohio has a mean annual temperature of 54 degrees and Northern Ohio of 49 degrees. The annual range is not less than 100 degrees; the maximum range is at least 130 degrees; the extreme heat of summer reaches 100 degrees in the shade, while the 'cold waves' of winter sometimes depress the mercury to 30 degrees below zero. Extreme changes are liable to occur in the course of a few hours, especially in winter when the return trades are overborne in a conflict short, sharp and decisive, with the northwest currents. In such cases the temperature sometimes falls 60 degrees in 24 hours, while changes of 20 degrees or 30 degrees in a day are not at all unusual. The winters of Ohio are very changeable. Snow seldom remains 30 days at a time over the State,

but an ice crop rarely fails in Northern Ohio, and not oftener than once in three or four years in other parts of the State. In the Southern counties cattle, sheep and horses often thrive on pasture grounds through the entire winter. In spite of these sudden and severe changes the climate of Ohio is proved by every test to be excellently adapted to both vegetable and animal life. In the case of man and of the domestic animals as well, it certainly favors symmetrical development and a high degree of vigor. There are for example no finer herds of cattle or sheep than those which are reared here.

"The forests of the State have already been described in brief terms. The cultivated products of Ohio include almost every crop that the latitude allows. In addition to maize, which nowhere displays more vigor or makes more generous returns, the smaller grains all attain a good degree of perfection. The ordinary fruit of orchard and garden are produced in unmeasured abundance, being limited only or mainly by the insect enemies which we have allowed to despoil us of some of our most valued supplies. Melons of excellent quality are raised in almost every county of the State. The peach, alone of the fruits that are generally cultivated, is uncertain; there is rarely, however, a complete failure on the uplands of Southern Ohio.

"The vast body of water in Lake Erie affects in a very favorable way the climate of the northern margin of the State. The belt immediately adjoining the lake is famous for the fruits that it produces. Extensive orchards and vineyards, planted along the shores and on the islands adjacent, have proved very successful. The Catawba wine here grown ranks first among the native wines of Eastern North America.

"The rainfall of the State is generous and admirably distributed. There is not a month in the year in which an average of more than two inches is not due upon every acre of the surface of Ohio. The average total precipitation of Southern Ohio is 46 inches; of Northern Ohio, 32 inches; of a large belt in the center of the State, occupying nearly one half of its

entire surface, 40 inches. The tables of distribution show ten to twelve inches in spring, ten to fourteen inches in summer, eight to ten inches in autumn, and seven to ten inches in winter. The annual range of the rainfall is, however, considerable. In some years and in some districts there is, of course, an insufficient supply, and in some years again there is a troublesome excess, but disastrous droughts on a large scale are unknown, and disastrous floods have hitherto been rare. They are possible only in very small portions of the State in any case. There is reason to believe, however, that the disposal of the rainfall has been so affected by our past interference with the natural conditions that we must for the future yield to the great rivers larger flood plains than were found necessary in the first hundred years of our occupancy of their valleys. Such a partial relinquishment of what have hitherto been the most valuable lands in the State, not only for agriculture, but also for town sites and consequently for manufactures and commerce, will involve immense sacrifices, but it is hard to see how greater losses can be avoided without making quite radical changes in this matter. In February, 1883, and again in February, 1884, the Ohio attained a height unprecedented in its former recorded history. In the first year the water rose to a height of 66 feet 4 inches above the channel-bar at Cincinnati, and in the latter to a height of 71 feet 3-4 inch above the bar. The last rise was nearly 7 feet in excess of the highest mark recorded previous to 1883. These great floods covered the sites of large and prosperous towns, swept away hundreds of dwellings, and inflicted deplorable losses on the residents of the great valley.

"Are floods like these liable to recur at short intervals in the future? The conditions under which both occurred were unusual. Considerable bodies of snow lying on frozen ground were swept away by warm rains before the ground was thawed enough to store the water. These were the immediate causes of the disastrous overflows in both instances, and it may well be urged that just such conjunctures are scarcely likely to recur for scores of years to

come. But it is still true that we have been busy for a hundred years in cutting down forests, in draining swamps, in clearing and straightening the channels of minor streams, and finally, in underdraining our lands with thousand of miles of tile; in other words, in facilitating by every means in our power the prompt removal of storm water from the land to the nearest water-courses. Each and all of these operations tend directly and powerfully to produce just such floods as have been described, and it cannot be otherwise than that under their combined operations our rivers will shrink during summer droughts to smaller and still smaller volumes, and, under falling rain and melting snow, will swell to more threatening floods than we have hitherto known. The changes that we have made and are still carrying forward in the disposal of storm water renders this result inevitable, and to the new conditions we must adjust ourselves as best we can.

CONTAMINATION OF THE RIVERS.

"Another division of the same subject is the increasing contamination of our rivers in their low-water stages. This contamination results from the base use to which we put these streams, great and small, in making them the sole receptacle of all the sewage and manufacturing waste that are removed from cities and towns. The amount of these impure additions is constantly increasing, the rate of increase being in fact much greater than the rate of growth of the towns. The necessity of removing these harmful products from the places where they take their origin is coming to be more generally recognized, and sewerage systems are being established in towns that have heretofore done without them. It thus happens, that, as the amount of water in the rivers grows less during summer droughts from the causes already enumerated, the polluted additions to the water are growing not only relatively but absolutely larger. When, now, we consider that these same rivers are the main, if not the only, sources of water supply for the towns located in their valleys, the gravity of the situation becomes apparent. It is easy to see that

the double duty which we have imposed upon the rivers of supplying us with water and of carrying away the hateful and dangerous products of waste, cannot long be maintained. There is no question, however, as to which function is to be made the permanent one. The rivers cannot possibly be replaced as sources of water-supply, while on the other hand it is not only possible but abundantly practicable to filter and disinfect the sewage, and, as a result of such correction, to return only pure water to the rivers. During the first century of Ohio history not a single town has undertaken to meet this urgent demand of sanitary science, but the signs are multiplying that before the first quarter of the new century goes by the redemption of the rivers of Ohio from the pollution which the civilized occupation of the State has brought upon them and their restoration to their original purity will be at least well begun."

COAL AND CLAY VEINS.

The "drift" (to use the term geologically) of the county and the clay and coal being spread over a large expanse, and intimately related to the surface and the soil, sharing liberally with the latter, in many cases, in the matter of revenue to the landholder, it will not be out of place here to give some description of the coal and clay veins. A writer in the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley" has compiled some interesting data on this subject, he having drawn upon the Ohio Geological Survey, and State Geologist Edward Orton's reports (heretofore quoted) for valuable material. From these authorities several paragraphs are quoted herewith:

"The drift of the county belongs chiefly, perhaps entirely, to that division known as the iceberg drift. It is stratified, and yet the strata are very irregular, and the result, in many places, especially near the surface, would perhaps be better named by calling it assorted; many times, in a horizontal section of a rod square, the assortment will present from six to ten different types of arrangement, here pure sand, there pure gravel, here sand mixed with pebbles, there sand with large pebbles, etc. The clays belonging to this formation are usually



VIEW ON EAST MAIN STREET, SALEM



POTTERS' NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, EAST LIVERPOOL



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arranged in well defined strata and are usually found in the lower portions of the drift. The surface, assorted arrangement, seems to have been the result of the irregular waves, in a shallow sea, produced by inconstant winds, modified by projecting headlands and indentations of the coast, or the sides of the valleys along which they are found. In the gravel beds of the drift it is not infrequently true that a cubic yard of the formation will furnish specimens of nearly all the rocks of the State, and also many from beyond its limits. From its heterogeneous make-up the drift becomes one of the most, if not the most, interesting and instructive of all the rocky formations of the earth.

The Tertiary of the age of mammals, the Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic of the age of reptiles, and the Permian of the Carboniferous age, are all wanting in Ohio, and in Columbiana County the Upper Coal Measures of the Carboniferous period are also wanting. Immediately beneath the alluvium and drift, already described, distributed over all the highlands of the county, are found the barren measures, which, in the geological column, are situated between the upper and lower coal measures, and consist of red and olive colored shales and the crinoidal limestone. In a section taken on Yellow Creek, at Salineville, they are about 235 feet in thickness, maintaining nearly the same thickness at points below Salineville. In the central and eastern portions of the county the same rocks cover the elevated lands. For instance, on Round Knob, in Madison township, there are 170 feet of the upper portion of this point made up of green and red shales and red sandstone, typical of the barren measures; then comes the crinoidal limestone, and beneath this another great series of olive shales, streaked with red, with two small coal seams just as they are found in the western border of the county and upon the highlands of Carroll County. In Unity township, the hills are covered with the same gray, green and red shales of the barren measures, which lie immediately above coal No. 7 (Burnett Joy's seam). In the southeast corner of the county the highlands are capped with a mass of the same type of

shales immediately over the representatives of the coal measures of workable thickness. Upon some of the hills forming the water shed between the Little Beaver and the Sandy, and also about the sources of the west and middle forks of Little Beaver, a similar accumulation of shales is found, which has been referred to the barren measures and are so classed in the geological report of 1878. Immediately below these barren measures we find the workable measures of the lower coal series, consisting, through this portion of its area, of seven veins, five, and probably six, of which are above the level of the Ohio River at the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, at low water, and one or two of them below that point, though, possibly, not below the lowest part of the partially filled trough of the valley at that point. These veins are not all distributed over all parts of the county, neither are they of uniform thickness where found. It is estimated that the lowest vein of this series, and the lowest coal measure having any commercial value as coal, in Northeastern Ohio, is not more than 150 feet, or 200 feet, below the lowest exposed surface of land in Ohio River's bed at low water, at the southeaster corner of the county.

"Coal No. 1, of Northeastern Ohio, is probably identical with coal A of the Pennsylvania geologists, where it is largely mined as the Sharon or Ormsby coal. It is there sometimes covered with considerable areas of conglomerate, by a margin of from 20 to 50 feet, as presented in Ohio, though at some points in Ohio near its northwestern outcrop, the conglomerate is but little below it, and a few miles away rises to an elevation considerably above. Some have regarded No. 1 the most valuable of the coal veins of Ohio. Future developments may or may not sustain this view. Analyses of No. 1 coal from nine mines located in six different counties give results which may be stated in a general way as follows: Specific gravity ranging from 1.247 to 1.284; moisture, from 2.47 to 7.75; volatile combustible matter, from 31.27 to 40.10; fixed carbon, from 51.79 to 64.25; ash, from 1.16 to 4.20, and sulphur, from .53 to 1.21; the figures in each case express parts in a hundred.

"Coal No. 2 lies from 40 to 100 feet above No. 1. This varying interval is due to inequalities in the lower coal which seems to have been disturbed before No. 2 was deposited. Usually this is a thin vein, having no economic importance, but it is a constant feature of the sections of rocks in the northern portion of the coal field, and in a few places is of practical value. Through Mahoning, Trumbull, Summit, and Stark counties it is generally known as the 15-inch seam, varying from 12 to 18 inches. In Holmes County it is usually a canal, from 2 to 2½ feet. Near Millersburg it has a local expansion reaching 6 feet in thickness. Coal No. 2 is not found at the surface in any part of Columbiana County, except in the low valley of the Ohio. It is believed to have been met with in borings at several points in the county. Future investigations may determine whether it exists within the county of sufficient thickness to make it valuable. Analyses show that it contains less fixed carbon, more ash, and more sulphur than coal No. 1.

"Coal No. 3 varies much both in thickness and quality within limited areas, some places strongly tending to the canal, and at others bituminous. In some parts of the State it is so thin as to have no practical value. At the mouth of Yellow Creek this is the lowest exposed vein, and is known as the creek vein because it lies near the level of the creek for some miles in the neighborhood of Irondale. Along Yellow Creek it is from 3 to 4 feet thick, a bituminous coking coal, but contains more sulphur than some of the coals that overlie it. In the valley of the Middle Fork, between Teegarden and Lisbon, coal No. 3 is found in the bed of the stream; a little lower it is nearer the surface of the water in the creek. Above Lisbon it has been extensively worked and shipped to Youngstown to be used in the furnaces and rolling mills, much of it being coked before it is shipped. The Little Beaver runs upon the sand rock which underlies coal No. 3, from the point named above Lisbon to near its mouth, and coal No. 3 is opened and worked at many points along the course of the stream. On the north side of the stream it varies from 3 to 4 feet in thickness, and on the

south side it is generally thinner, and in some places it is very thin.

"Along the Ohio River between the mouth of Yellow Creek and the State line, No. 3 is opened at many points, but is thinner than further north, seldom, if ever, reaching the depth of 3 feet. At some points near the river, it has been found less than one foot in thickness. No. 3 is also found in the bed of Bull Creek, but no definite description of it there is found. At Washingtonville No. 3 is found with its overlying limestone. It is here 3 to 4 feet thick.

"Throughout the greater part of the outcrop of the lower coal measures in Ohio, and at distances varying from 20 to 90 feet above coal No. 3, is found coal No. 4, associated with a bed of limestone and iron ore, essentially the same as No. 3. The two veins are frequently so near alike in arrangement and quality as to make it difficult to distinguish them when both are not present. The varying thickness of the intervening rocks, similar to the interval between No. 1 and No. 2, show most clearly that there is not absolute parallelism among the coal measures, but only an approximation thereto. Coal No. 4 is exceeding variable both as to thickness and quality. At many points it separates into two or more branches, with fire clay or shale between them. Sometimes the parting becomes so complete as to form two workable seams of coal. No. 4 varies in thickness from 1 foot or less to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet. Its quality also varies from nearly worthless to very good, from very soft to hard, cubical coal, and from bituminous to canal. In Columbiana County, No. 4 is largely mined at Leetonia, and largely promotes the most important iron manufacture of the county. The Cherry Valley Iron Company reaches it here by an incline 70 feet below the surface. It is here only 28 to 30 inches in thickness, but is remarkably pure, and makes an excellent article of coke. At Washingtonville it is 20 feet higher than at Leetonia, but has about the same thickness and quality. The same vein is, and has been, extensively worked at New Albany and below, and is here of very good quality and unusual thickness. In the Salem shaft, about 100 feet

below the surface, the same vein is cut and is there of good quality and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The same vein is found at Smith's Ferry on the State line about 2 feet thick and of good quality, and along the Ohio to the mouth of Yellow Creek the outcrop may be seen at frequent intervals, showing much the same thickness and quality. In the valley of Yellow Creek No. 4 lies from 18 to 30 feet above the creek vein. (No. 3), and in the lower part of the valley has taken the name of strip vein, because it was formerly worked by stripping off the overlying materials. Along this valley it has an average thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is of very good quality, being in great demand and commanding good prices.

"In the railroad cut at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and about 50 or 60 feet above the strip vein No. 4, is found coal No. 5, here thin, but higher up the valley it attains a thickness of 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is here known as the Roger vein. As we ascend Yellow Creek the fall in the stream becomes greater than the dip of the strata, so that at Salineville coals No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5, were all below the valley. In the valley of Middle Fork, at Teegarden's mill, No. 5 is to be seen in the bed of the creek. At Lisbon and below, No. 5, lies just below the fire clay and hydraulic limestone, which has been worked in that vicinity. Along the valley near Lisbon, and also in the lateral valleys, it is thin, reaching a thickness rarely of more than 2 feet; but about 2 miles lower down the valley, it locally thickens to 4 and even 5 feet. It is here known as the Whan coal, and is of excellent quality. This enlargement is within narrow limits and has been nearly worked out. From this point to the Ohio River its outcrop may be seen on many of the hills of the Little Beaver, but it is thin, rarely more than 2 feet thick. It is also found in Middleton township, about two feet in thickness, and a good bituminous coal. At Washingtonville, coal No. 5 lies about 90 feet above coal No. 4, and is 2 1-3 to 2 1-2 feet thick (upper 6 inches slaty). On the hills southwest of Salem the horizon of No. 5 is reached, but its outcrop has not been described. At Alliance this coal is worked at a shaft, north of the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

and is here 3 1-2 to 4 feet in thickness, and is a fairly good coking coal. Through the southern and eastern townships of Stark County this vein is found, and is generally known as the 30-inch vein, and is of good quality. Throughout the Ohio coal field this vein shows much irregularity in thickness, at some points reaching 4 to 5 feet, and at others being entirely wanting. Analyses show this coal to compare well with No. 3 and No. 4, in chemical make-up.

"Coal No. 6 is the most important of all the coal seams of the Ohio coal field, because of its general distribution over that field; its accessibility over large areas; its unusual thickness, and its general good quality. In the northwestern corner of Holmes County at its northwestern outcrop, it is only 2 feet thick, but over most of the field where it has been found it ranges from 4 to 13 feet in thickness, about the last named figure being reached in the Straitsville region, in Perry County and borings in the southeast part of the State, where it lies entirely below the surface, have shown it to vary from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. By Pennsylvania geologists our coal No. 6 is known as the upper Freeport seam, and the limestone under it as the Freeport limestone. Throughout Columbiana County this vein is widely distributed. It is the big vein of the Yellow Creek valley, having a thickness of from 4 to 7 feet. Near Lisbon this coal is mined on the Aster, Shelton, Teegarden and Martin farms, ranging from 4 to 7 feet in thickness. Further down the valley of the Middle Fork, No. 6 does not show either so thick or so good, but in the valley of the West Fork and the regions adjoining it, it shows a thicker deposit and better quality. At Smith's Ferry, No. 6 is reported 4 feet thick, soft and sulphurous. Along the Ohio River, below this point, No. 6 does not crop out on the bluffs so thick nor so good as in many other parts of the county. Just above Steubenville it dips below the river, and is the seam mined in the shafts, both there and lower down, at Mingo, Lagrange, Rush Run, etc. No. 6 is mined at many points in Middleton township; is of good quality, and is, usually, nearly 4 feet thick. It is about 4 feet in thick-

ness at East Palestine, there known as the Carbon Hill mines, and of good quality. It is found in the hills south and west of Salem, from 3 to 5 feet thick. No. 6 is the chief vein worked in Butler, Knox, West and Hanover townships, and usually ranges from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 feet in thickness, always of fair quality, and sometimes good, but usually contains sulphur, so that it is not good for making artificial gas, but is good for most other uses for which coal is applied.

"Coal No. 7 is the upper seam of the lower coal series, that is of workable thickness and practical value. In some counties, especially Tuscarawas, it is found nearly associated with a rich deposit of black band ore. It is worked in Eastern Carroll County, where it is of good quality. At Salineville it lies 54 feet above No. 6, and near the mouth of Big Yellow Creek it is from 50 to 70 feet above No. 6. At Salineville it is known as the Salineville strip vein, and is here overlaid with 300 feet of barren coal measures, marked by heavy beds of red shale; crinoidal limestone lies 250 feet above it. At the mouth of Yellow Creek it is known as the Groff vein. Southeast of Lisbon, No. 7 is found near the hill tops, is about 2 1-2 feet thick, and is there about 60 feet above No. 6. Through the area between Gavers, West Point and Williamsport, No. 7 is frequently seen; at some points it is near 4 feet thick and of good quality. At several points between Clarkson and Fredricktown No. 7 is worked, and is about 3 1-2 feet thick, and good quality. It is worked near East Palestine, of good quality, and about 3 feet thick.

"As a general rule, all the veins of coal described have veins of fire clay immediately under them. And these vary in thickness from a foot or two to 20 feet or more; and the clay is regarded amongst the best found, for all the purposes of manufacture of sewer pipe, drain tile, ornamental designs, or hollow ware of most classes; and from it is made a fire brick equal to the best made elsewhere. Having the coal measures in mind, it may be assumed that a vein of fire clay is associated with each, as a rule.

"Wherever the barren measures are spread over the surface to any considerable thickness,

the crinoidal limestone is usually associated with the gray and red shales of these measures. Under coal No. 6, throughout Eastern Columbiana County, there is a seam of limestone from 2 to 8 feet thick, but it disappears or is only occasionally seen farther west. Ore beds are found amongst the formations that present an outcrop along the valleys of the county, sometimes presenting the characteristics of the black band ore, and more frequently the nodular type. The ore found and worked along the Middle Fork is mostly found in masses of sand and gravel."

A survey and map made as early as 1854, an even half century ago, by Prof. Forrest Shepherd, of New Haven, Connecticut, for the Ohio Diamond Coal Company, whose property was situated in Jefferson County, on the left bank of Yellow Creek, near its junction with the Ohio, and near the Columbiana County line, gives a vertical section of the various strata at that point. The lowest stratum at the level of the river, was iron ore, which was succeeded by coal, 3 to 5 feet; a "great bed of fire clay; coal; iron ore; slate; sandstone; white clay; very rich calcareous ore; fossiliferous limestone; coal; sandstone; coal, 8 feet; sandstone; slaty limestone; coal; slate, thick bed; coal; iron ore; heavy bed of limestone; sandstone; good for building; coal, 5 feet." The total thickness of coal in the seven veins was about 30 feet, of which 21 feet were workable. It may be added that several of these veins, which extend under and beyond the southern boundary of Columbiana County, have been worked with good results for almost 50 years.

During the past 10 years new coal fields have been developed, and preparations are being made to develop, on a large scale, still others; but this rapidly growing industry, in connection with the comparatively new source of wealth,—the production of oil and gas direct from the earth,—will be made a subject for treatment in another chapter. It is confidently believed that within the next 10 or 20 years the increase in the natural products of Columbiana County, from the soil, mine and gas and oil well, will have reached a point far beyond the fondest expectations of 10 or 20 years ago.

CHAPTER III.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

While the Land was yet a Wilderness—Declining Story of the Red Man—Dawn of Ohio's Civilization—Wanderings and Good Work of "Johnny Appleseed"—"The Old Northwest" and the Ordinance of 1787.

In the 17th and the earlier part of the 18th centuries the Wyandot, Delaware and Mingo tribes of Indians occupied the northern and northeastern parts of Ohio, including what is now Columbiana County. In common with other Indian tribes they did not till the soil, but were hunters and fishers. They were not natives of this section, but had found their way hither from the surrounding country. Their title to the hunting ground was contested by the English and French, and also by the ferocious Iroquois or Five Nations, who claimed to have conquered all this country 40 years before the appearance of the French. The French abandoned their claim in 1726.

DAWN OF OHIO'S HISTORY.

At about the middle of the 18th century may be fixed the dawn of Ohio's history. At least absolutely reliable information cannot be obtained from an earlier date. Many traditionary stories, claiming to be history, are at best unreliable. The region which we at present know as the State of Ohio, which is now really the gateway to the great West, was, 150 years ago, an almost unbroken wilderness. Yet here and there throughout the region were evidences of prehistoric life, both of the higher and lower orders. Among the most remarkable of these are the works of the "Mound-Builders." The most notable of these are at Marietta, and

in the valleys of the Muskingum, the Scioto and of the Miamis.

By 1750 white people in limited numbers had become associated with Ohio Indian tribes in one way and another. First of these were probably the French traders, the stragglers and deserters who had drifted on the streams of Northern and Central Ohio. They left no trace of their sojourn in this early era of semi-civilization in the State, unless it be the axe-marks upon trees, sometimes thickly overgrown, or rusty relics in the form of guns and skillets which have in later years puzzled antiquarians.

THE CANFIELD TREE AND ITS AXE-WOUNDS.

Speaking of ancient axe-wounds in forest trees, a writer in Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland" says: "In 1840 I was requested to examine the stump of an oak tree, which was then recently cut, and which stood in the north-west part of Canfield, Mahoning County. The diameter was two feet ten inches when it was felled, and with the exception of a slight rot at the heart was quite sound. About seven inches from the center were the marks of an axe, perfectly distinct, over which 160 layers of annual growth had accumulated. The tree had been dead several years when it was cut down, which was in 1838. When it was about 14 inches in diameter, an expert chopper, with an axe in perfect order, had cut into the tree

nearly to its heart. As it was not otherwise injured, the tree continued to grow, the wound was healed, and no external signs of it remained. When it was felled, the ancient cut was exposed. I procured a portion of the tree extending from the outside to the center, on which the ancient and modern marks of the axe are equally plain, the tools being of about the same breadth and in equally good order." After speaking of a tree which had been cut near Willoughby containing axe-marks near its heart, and which showed about 400 annual layers of growth over the marks, and of other trees with marks which had been made by rude Indian axes, the writer continues: "If the cuts mentioned were made by the Indians with their rude squaw axes, they possess no special interest. Those upon the Canfield and Willoughby trees were by a different tool, a well-formed axe, with a clear sharp cutting edge. Very soon after the French and the English encountered the Indians in 1608-20, they were furnished with squaw axes. These axes were narrow-bitted, made of iron or inferior steel, and were never kept in order by the Indians. Where they have used them upon modern trees, the style of stroke at once shows it to be this kind of a tool. It is never sharp enough to cut a surface smooth like a modern chopper's axe. The Jesuits were among the Iroquois of Western New York as early as 1656, but we have no historical traces of them as far west as Ohio. The Canfield tree must be considered a good record as far back as 1660."

By 1780 some primitive settlements existed along the north bank of the Ohio as far down as the Muskingum, and even 30 miles back from the river, and a military officer, sent to break up these colonies of squatters, reported as many as 12 settlements west of the upper Ohio, among them some of considerable population. As has been mentioned, these settlers were squatters, and their titles consisted solely in what were called "tomahawk rights." They made their choice of abode to suit their fancy and convenience, usually near a spring, built a hut of some sort, cleared a patch of land for cultivation, and published their claim of ownership by chopping their initials on the trees

at the corners of their clearings. (Rufus King's "Ohio.")

Among the early squatters in this part of Ohio, and among those who had allied themselves with the Indian tribes, there were refugees who had left older settlements under a cloud; and some of these, renegades and degenerates, afterwards became the most ferocious enemies of the early settlers. Then there were captives, white and black, who had been spared from the stake and adopted as members of Indian tribes. Two of these are especially known,—the "white woman" after whom Wahlonging originally was named, and Col. James Smith. The former is introduced to us by Captain Gist as Mary Harris, captured in New England when a child by the French and Indians, and with her Indian husband and children brought to the West. "She remembers," says Gist, "they used to be very religious in New England, and wonders how the white men can be so wicked as she has seen them in these woods." Colonel Smith was captured in boyhood near Fort Duquesne, and brought up among the Indians in Northern Ohio. His account of his captivity and life among them, their customs, manners and general characteristics, is probably the most truthful, intelligent and interesting narrative ever written on the subject. It is an admirable picture of the Indian at home or in repose.

WANDERINGS AND GOOD WORK OF "JOHNNY APPLESEED."

In the curious fusion of the whites with the Indians which was going on at this early period, there were hermits also; people who sought the wilderness for quiet or seclusion. They were not only not molested, but were treated by the red men with superstitious regard. Such a wandering, kindly specimen was John Chapman, or "Johnny Appleseed," as the early settlers named him, who came to the Ohio and Muskingum valleys late in the 18th century. He spent his life chiefly in scattering nurseries of apple trees about the country for the benefit of the coming generations. Indians and whites alike respected his quaint, inoffensive life and ways. With nothing but his axe and bag of

apple seeds, or sometimes, as the settlements grew, a few Swedenborgian tracts (for he was a devout adherent of the Swedenborgian sect), he made his pilgrimages far into the wilderness, where he cleared or deadened patches in the forests. There he sowed his seeds and, surrounding them with hedges of brush to keep off the deer, left them as gifts to those who should follow. Many a fruitful orchard in the State was planted from these seedlings. (Rufus King's "Ohio.")

W. H. Hunter in a paper entitled "The Pathfinders of Jefferson County,"—one of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's publications,—thus describes "Johnny Appleseed:" "John Chapman, or 'Johnny Appleseed,' was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1775. He would tell little about himself, but his half sister, who came West at a later period, stated that Johnny, when a boy, showed a fondness for natural scenery, and often wandered from home in quest of flowers, and that he liked to listen to the singing of birds. His usual price for a young apple tree was a 'fippenny-bit,' (six and one-fourth cents); but if the settler had no money, he would give him credit, or take old clothes. Johnny was fairly well educated, was polite and attentive in manner and chaste in conversation. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat, went barefooted not only in summer but often in cold weather, and a coffee sack with neck and arm-holes served as a coat. He lived, when located for any length of time, in a rude cabin, and when journeying camped out. Chapman never married, and rumor said a love affair in the old Bay State was the cause of his living as a recluse and celibate, but such stories are common of almost every bachelor of peculiar character. He planted his first nursery on George's Run in Jefferson County. Chapman died at a good old age near Fort Wayne, Indiana, having extended his good deeds across the western border of the Buckeye State."

THE WYANDOTS AND DELAWARES.

The Wyandots, who claimed to be the owners of the soil of Ohio for a long period, lived in the north central part of the State,

with their principal village near the present site of Upper Sandusky, but were not confined within any limits, roaming at will throughout the whole territory. At one time about the earliest settlement of Columbiana County, "the Wyandots encamped in the north part of the county, near where Salem now stands, and, being in a very destitute condition, the whites gathered up provisions and went to their relief, and in return for their kindness received as a present from the Indians a wampum, or bead belt (being the highest token of gratitude and friendship,) which belt was afterwards kept and preserved in the family of old William Heald, who was one of the first government surveyors in our county." (From an address by Hon. H. H. Gregg, before the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Society, September, 1873).

The Delaware Indians occupied the rich lands of Columbiana County, with those now forming Carroll, Coshocton, Jefferson, Mahoning and parts of Ashland, Holmes, Knox and Tuscarawas counties.

Taylor, in his "History of Ohio," says: "About 1740-50, a party of Delawares, who had been disturbed in Pennsylvania by European emigration, determined to remove west of the Alleghany Mountains, and obtained from their ancient allies and uncles, the Wyandots, the grant of the derelict tract of land lying principally on the Muskingum. Here they flourished and became a very powerful tribe. From 1765 to 1795 they were at the height of their influence, but the treaty of Greenville, and the disasters sustained by the Delawares in Wayne's campaign were a death blow to their ascendancy. The Delawares were the ancestral tribe, and their biography contains an unusual number of remarkable personages, though none of so extraordinary career or character as to be known in the present generation."

Henry Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," gives an interesting account of the death of White Eyes. He says: "This county (Columbiana) was settled just before the commencement of the present century. In 1797 a few families moved across the Ohio and settled in its limits. One of them, named Carpen-

ter, made a settlement near West Point. Shortly after, Captain White Eyes, a noted Indian chief, stopped at the dwelling of Carpenter. Being intoxicated, he got into some difficulty with a son of Mr. Carpenter, a lad of about 17 years of age, and threatened to kill him. The young man, upon this, turned and ran, pursued by the Indian, with uplifted tomahawk, ready to bury it in his brains. Finding that the latter was fast gaining upon him, the young man turned and shot him, and shortly afterward he expired. As this was in the time of peace, Carpenter was apprehended and tried at Stenbenville, under the territorial laws, the courts being then held by justices of the peace. He was cleared, it appearing that he acted in self defense. The death of White Eyes created great excitement, and fears were entertained that it would provoke hostilities from the Indians. Great exertions were made to reconcile them, and several presents were given to the friends of the late chief. The wife of White Eyes received from three gentlemen the sum of \$300. One of the donors was the late Bazaleel Wells, of Steubenville. This was the last Indian blood shed by white men in this part of Ohio."

This incident, it will be observed, occurred in 1797. The noted fight between the Poes and the Wyandot warriors, of which an account is given elsewhere in this work, occurred in the summer of 1782.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

What was known as the Northwest Territory, or "The Old Northwest" before the Territory was formed into separate States of the Union, comprised all of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and a small part of Minnesota. But since this work has to do almost exclusively with comparatively but a small portion of one of these States, the history of the Northwest Territory proper, with that of the States which were afterward evolved from it, need occupy but little attention here. "The Old Northwest," in two volumes—"Before the Revolution" and "After the Revolution"—by B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., is referred

to as giving a very accurate history of the evolution of this vast and important section of our country from a condition which bordered upon the howling wilderness into prosperous and populous States of the Union. However, the principles which actuated the pioneers of this part of the country, and the motives which guided those who framed the early forms of government, embodied ideas which were so potent in later years in molding the people and the laws of the past century, which had been so remarkable for progress, that it is deemed important to make some reference to the celebrated Ordinance of 1787.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The "Land Ordinance," enacted in 1785, was intended to attract settlers, and was supplemented by the Ordinance of 1787, a measure which established a government for the Northwest Territory. The motives impelling Congress to enact this second ordinance are apparent. In the first place, Congress hoped to place the finances of the young republic on a good basis by selling a large tract of land west of the mountains; and in the second place, a company of purchasers was awaiting the completion of the ordinance before closing its contract for the land in question being especially anxious to see slavery forever excluded from that part of the country.(1).

Already in June, 1783, 285 officers of the Continental Army—of whom more than four-fifths were from New England and more than one-half from Massachusetts—had petitioned Congress to set apart the region comprising almost the entire eastern two-thirds of the present State of Ohio for colonization, in time to be admitted one of the confederated States of America,(2) and to include their bounty lands in this district. This was the beginning of the Ohio Company of Massachusetts, which was organized in Boston, March 3, 1786, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern. The association made its purchase through Rev. Manasseh

(1) Winsor, "The Westward Movement."

(2) Hinsdale, "The Old Northwest."

Cuttler, the land selected being on the Ohio River immediately west of the Seven Ranges and lying on both sides of the Muskingum. (3). The purchase was connected with a speculative scheme, and 5,000,000 acres were bargained for, but only 964,000 acres fell to the Ohio Company.

Certain principles were embodied in the Northwest ordinance which have always been highly cherished by the people of Ohio, and preserved by them in their State constitutions, framed in 1802 and 1851, respectively. These principles are set forth in the famous six articles of the ordinance, and form an enduring compact between the original States and those carved from the Northwest Territory. The first article guaranteed freedom of religion to those demeaning themselves in an orderly manner. The second secured to the settlers and their descendants the privileges of the common law, and such safeguards as trial by jury, the

and proportionate representation in the Legislature. The third declared that good faith should writ of habeas corpus, the validity of contracts, be kept with the Indians, and that schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. The fourth ordained that the States formed within the Territory should forever remain a part of the United States, and be subject to its laws. The fifth provided for the formation of not less than three nor more than five States out of this region, each of which should attain equal footing with the original States when possessed of a population of 60,000 free inhabitants and a republican form of government. The sixth declared that there should be no slavery in the Territory, but recognized human bondage to the extent of permitting the reclamation of fugitive slaves, who had escaped hither from any slave State. It was under these terms that the orderly settlement and civil life of the budding State of Ohio began. (Siebert, "Government of Ohio.")

(3) Rufus King's "Ohio."

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Columbiana in the Earliest Galaxy of Counties—Date of Organization—County Deprived of Territory in Formation of Others—Location of County Seat—The Old Log Court House and Jail and Their Successors—The Gaol, Sixty-five Years in Service, Repeatedly Condemned.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Immediately after the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787, land within the bounds of what was afterwards Washington County, including the site upon which Marietta was built, was purchased by a company of pioneers, chiefly from New England. A colony was established April 7, 1788, the settlement being located at and near the mouth of the Muskingum River.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ORGANIZED.

On the 26th of April, 1788, an executive council was held, presided over by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. At this council the county of Washington was established. The following were the bounds of the county:

"Beginning at the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens;* thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the

Big Miami on which the fort^{||} stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, down that to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

It will be seen that at that time Washington County included almost the entire eastern half of what is now the State of Ohio, including of course within its bounds what is now Columbiana County.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

Some of the privations of the early settlers were related by the pioneers of Washington County and the Northwest Territory. A number of these have been reproduced in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."

During the Indian war, which soon succeeded the first settlements, the inhabitants suffered much for the necessities of life. Although some of the settlers were killed, and others carried into captivity, yet the massacre of Big Bottom was the most alarming event. The escape of the settlers from greater suffering

^{||} A fort at the mouth of Mad River. The "fort" was visited by Christopher Gist, in 1752, while making explorations in the country north and west of the Ohio, who found it to be only a trading-post with a stockade. He named the stream Mad Creek—Imlay's "America," page 120.

* Erected in 1770, on the Tuscarawas, below the mouth of Sandy Creek.

from this source was owing to the strong fortifications erected, and the admirable judgment and foresight they displayed in taking precautions against danger. Among the incidents connected with the troubles with the Indians, was the taking prisoner at Waterford of Daniel Convers, a lad of 16, who was carried to Detroit; the murder of Warth, while at work near Fort Harmar; the taking prisoner of Major Goodale, of Belpre, who was, it is supposed, murdered; the death of Captain Rogers, who was out with Mr. Henderson, as a spy, and was killed near the Muskingum, about a mile from Marietta; the death of a Mr. Waterman, near Waterford, and the narrow escape of Return J. Meigs, into Fort Harmar, by his fleetness of foot while being pursued by the enemy. On the other hand, retaliation was in a measure inflicted upon the Indians, and among those most active in this duty was Hamilton Carr, a man eminently distinguished as an Indian hunter and spy.

During the war a stockade, called Fort Frye, was erected near the mouth of Olive Green Creek above Waterford, which became the frontier garrison and had in it about seven or eight men and boys able to bear arms. Just before Wayne's victory, August 4, 1794, they lost one man, Abel Sherman, who went into the woods incautiously and was killed by the Indians. A tombstone with a scalped head rudely carved upon it marks the spot where he lies.

Among the inmates of this garrison was George Ewing, father of Hon. Thomas Ewing. His fortune and history were similar to that of many of the Revolutionary officers who migrated to the West at that early day. He inherited a handsome patrimony and sold it, investing the proceeds in bonds and mortgages, and entered the Continental Army as a subaltern officer in 1775, being then but little over 21 years of age. He continued to serve, with a few short intermissions, during the war. When the bonds fell due, they were paid in continental money, which, proving worthless, reduced him to poverty. In 1785 he migrated to the West and remained on the Virginia side of the Ohio until 1792, when he crossed over and settled at Olive Green.

From the communications of some of the early settlers at Olive Green are annexed some facts respecting their privations and the discovery of the salt well, which was at that day considered a remarkable interposition of Providence:

"The inhabitants had among them but few of what we consider the necessaries and comforts of life. Brittle wares, such as earthen ware and glass, were wholly unknown, and but little of the manufactures of steel and iron, both of which were exceedingly dear. Iron and salt were procured in exchange for ginseng and peltry, and carried on pack horses from Fort Cumberland or Chambersburg. It was no uncommon thing for the garrison to be wholly without salt for months, subsisting upon fresh meat, milk and vegetables, and bread made of corn pounded in a mortar—they did not yet indulge in the luxury even of the hand-mill. There had been an opinion, founded upon the information of the Indians, that there were salt springs in the neighborhood, but the spot was carefully concealed. Shortly after Wayne's victory, in 1794, and after the inhabitants had left the garrison and gone to their farms, a white man, who had been long a prisoner with the Indians, was released and returned to the settlements. He stopped at Olive Green, and there gave an account of the salt springs, and directions for finding them. A party was immediately formed (of which George Ewing, Jr., then a lad of 17, was one), who, after an absence of seven or eight days, returned, to the great joy of the inhabitants, with about a gallon of salt, which they had made in their camp kettle. This was, I think, in August, 1795. A supply, though a very small one, was made there that season for the use of the frontier settlement. Whether this salt spring was early known to the whites I am unable to say. It may have been so to spies and explorers, and perhaps to the early missionaries; but this was the first discovery which was made available to the people."

JEFFERSON COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Jefferson County was organized July 27, 1797, with the following boundaries:
"Beginning upon the bank of the Ohio

River, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and down the said river to the southern boundary of the fourth township in the fourth range (of those seven ranges of townships that were surveyed in conformity to the ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785), and with the said southern boundary west, to the southwest corner of the sixth township of the fifth range; thence north along the western boundary to the said fifth range to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum River and up the same to and with the portage, between it and the Cuyahoga River; thence down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence east, along the shore of the lake, to the west boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning."

An act of Congress was aproved by the President April 30, 1802, "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." The State constitution was adopted November 20th of the same year, at a convention held at Chillicothe, at which the following nine counties, then existing within the limits of the present State, were represented: Washington, organized July 26, 1788; Hamilton, organized January 29, 1790; Adams, organized July 10, 1797; Jefferson, organized July 29, 1797; Ross, organized August 20, 1798; Trumbull, organized July 10, 1800; Clermont, organized December 6, 1800; Fairfield, organized December 9, 1800; and Belmont, organized September 7, 1801.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY ORGANIZED.

At the first session of the State Legislature, in March, 1803, at Chillicothe, eight new counties were erected, viz., Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, Columbiana, Gallia and Franklin. The following is a copy of the act organizing Columbiana County:

An act for the erection of the part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That all that part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington as comes within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county which shall be known by the name of Columbiana: Beginning at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the north side of the same; thence up said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the northern boundary of the eighth township in the second range; thence with the same west to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence north to the northwestern corner of the sixteenth township of the said seventh range; thence west on the south boundary of the ninth township in the eighth and ninth ranges to the Muskingum River; thence up the said river, with the meanders thereof, to the southern boundary of the county of Trumbull; thence with the same east to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the said line south to the Ohio River; thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, to the beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May next the said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities of a separate and distinct county; Provided always, That all actions and suits which may be pending in the counties of Jefferson and Washington, on the said first day of May next, shall be prosecuted and carried on to final judgment and execution; and all taxes, fees, fines, and forfeitures, which shall be then due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until a permanent seat of justice be fixed in the said county by the commissioners appointed for that purpose the temporary seat of justice shall be at the house of Matthias Lower, in the twelfth township and second range; and courts shall be held thereat, in and for the county of Columbiana aforesaid.

MICHAEL BALDWIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,

Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

— March 25, 1803.

On the 10th of May, 1803, the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Columbiana County met at the house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township, section 23, and proceeded to lay out the county and townships, and apportioned the number of justices to be elected in each township. They established by name five townships and defined their boundaries, as follows: "Springfield was made



COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LISBON



CITY HALL, SALEM



CITY HALL, WELLSVILLE



CITY HALL, EAST LIVERPOOL

ten miles square, and commenced for boundary line at the southeast corner of Trumbull County. Middleton township was ten miles square, immediately south of Springfield. St. Clair township extended south to the mouth of Yellow Creek, west with the creek and including parts of Jefferson and Carroll counties as they now are, and north including part of Stark County, and east to the Pennsylvania line, including what is now seventeen townships. Salem township was a small state when first described, commencing at the boundary line of Trumbull County, west of Springfield township, and running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section 20, in Fairfield township, thence west to the Muskingum River (now called Tuscarawas), and from there to the south line of Trumbull. Center township commenced at the northeast corner of section 29, in Fairfield township, and running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section 8, in Madison township, and including all west of these north and south lines." The number of original townships (consisting each of an area of about 36 square miles), embraced within the county limits at the time of its erection, was 47. For a short time subsequent to the erection of the county, courts were held at the house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township. Resin Beall was appointed by the court to the office of clerk (or recorder) and treasurer, July 26, 1803; John Crozer was elected sheriff. October 17, in the same year; William Heald was appointed surveyor in 1803; Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, was the first prosecuting attorney, appointed soon after the county was organized; David Scott, the first auditor, was appointed in 1821; Calvin Pease, the first president judge, was appointed in 1808; Robert Simison, Henry Baclman and William Smith were appointed associate judges in 1803, and constituted the first Probate Court. The commissioners met March 4, 1805, and fixed the boundaries of the several townships.

CHANGES IN THE EXTENT OF THE COUNTY.

Since the erection of Columbiana County, its territory has been reduced at three different times, as follows: By the formation of Stark

County on the west, in 1808; Carroll County on the south, in 1832; Mahoning County, on the north, in 1845. February 13, 1808, all that part of Columbiana County west of the fifth range was attached to Stark County, just organized, but continued for several years to participate with Columbiana County in the election of Senators, Representatives, and members of Congress. The territory surrendered to Stark County embraced but a single organized township (Lake) out of the following 13 then existing: Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, Center, Elkrum, Greene, Butler, Lake, Hanover, Unity, Yellow Creek and Fairfield.

Carroll County was erected by act of December 25, 1832, and took from Columbiana the townships of Saline, Fox, Augusta and East, being about three and one-half townships. This left Columbiana with 21 organized townships, the name of Saline being changed to Washington. June 3, 1833, upon petition of "sundry inhabitants of the township of Wayne, and the fractional townships of Franklin and Saline" the Board of County Commissioners altered the boundaries of such townships as follows: Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were taken from Wayne and attached to Franklin; sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 were taken from Wayne and attached to Saline (now Washington). They likewise provided for the election of township officers on the 25th of the same month: for Franklin, at Jacob Fox's residence; for Washington, at "Squire Gilson's." The commissioners present at the meeting at which the changes were made were Michael Arter, Issac Wilson and John Smith.

Perry township was erected, by order of the same commissioners, December 5, 1832, for which purpose sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 were taken from Salem township; 29, 30, 31 and 32, from Greene township; 25, 26, 35 and 36, from Goshen township; and 1, 2, 11 and 12, from Butler township. A township called Damascus was formed by the commissioners, December 2, 1833, from parts of Goshen, Butler, Smith, and Knox; but the order for the erection was repealed March 4, 1834. The township of Liverpool was erected June 3, 1834, and was com-

posed of fractional township 5, of range 1,—which had been a part of St. Clair, an original township whose boundaries were fixed by the commissioners March 5, 1805—added to other sections of St. Clair, in township 6, viz.: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36. The first election was appointed for June 23rd at the house of Aaron Brawdy, in the town of East Liverpool.

An act passed by the Legislature, February 16, 1846, authorized the erection of Mahoning County, and carved from Columbiana the five townships, Springfield, Beaver, Greene, Goshen and Smith. Greene and Goshen had each surrendered four sections, in 1832, to Perry township. The five townships continued to vote with Columbiana County for State and national officers, until a new apportionment was made.

By the act for the erection of Carrol County, passed December 25, 1832, the following described territory was taken from Columbiana and attached to Jefferson County: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section three in township thirteen, range four; thence due east six miles to the northeast corner of section three, in township twelve, range three; thence south one mile to the southeast corner of section three, township and range aforesaid; thence due east to the Ohio River; thence down the river with the meanderings thereof to the termination of the eastern boundary line of Jefferson County, on the said river; thence west along the present boundary line between the counties of Columbiana and Jefferson, to the southeast corner of section one, in township thirteen, range four; thence north three miles to the place of beginning."

The townships named, so far as can be ascertained, were organized on the several dates mentioned, viz.: Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salen, Center, May 10, 1803; Unity, Yellow Creek, Elkrum, Fairfield, Greene, Wayne, Hanover, Butler, June 3, 1806; Knox, March 7, 1808; Madison, June 12, 1809; Goshen, September 11, 1810; Beaver, April 1, 1811; West, February 15, 1814; Franklin, March 4, 1816; Washington (as Saline), 1816; Smith, March, 1821; Perry, December 5, 1832; Liverpool, June 3, 1834. (Compiled from Ensign's "History of Columbiana County.")

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

In relation to the location of the county seat at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), a couple of paragraphs will be quoted from the "Historical Sketch of the Old Village of New Lisbon, Ohio," published on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the town, June 17-18, 1903, which sketch was written by Charles D. Dickinson, associated with the centennial celebration committee, C. S. Speaker, C. C. Connell and George T. Farrell:

"It would be interesting to know just when the first settlement (of Lisbon) was made, and the name of the hardy adventurer who began the work of civilization at this place, but no record is available from which to learn these facts, and any one who might have given the information has long ago passed away. Enough is known, however, to fix the date of the earliest permanent settlement of this locality as being about the beginning of the last century, for Lewis Kinney, who owned the land upon which the village was laid out, built a cabin near the creek where the Arter tannery was afterward erected, and proceed to found the town, which he named New Lisbon, on February 16, 1803. He donated lots for county buildings and erected a log Court House and Jail in the fall of that year, for which he received from the county the munificent sum of \$150. He sold the land upon which he had first settled to John Arter in 1805. His name was well known in county affairs in the early part of the 19th century, for he was major of the First Battalion of Columbiana County Militia, which was first mustered in 1806, and he served in the State Senate from 1808 to 1813. He afterwards moved to Missouri.

"The log Court House erected by Mr. Kinney continued in use until 1816 when the brick Court House which was torn down some years ago was built. The present structure was erected in 1871-72, and was occupied several years before the old brick building was razed.

"The oldest public building now standing in our peaceful midst was the first permanent Jail of the county and can be easily found on

the northeast corner of the intersection of Beaver and Chestnut streets. This landmark was erected in 1808, of native sandstone, strong walled and deep windowed, meant to keep the elements out and the vicious in, and to this day it looks its part. No better preserved monument of the past can be found in the town, it now being substantially as it was when first erected."

That old stone jail served its day and generation to better purpose, considering the needs of the times, than its successor has done during the past 60 and odd years, or, at least, for the past 20 or 30 years; for the present county prison during the past 30 years, has been repeatedly condemned by grand juries, one of the duties of which has been to visit, at the opening of each term of court, and inspect and pass upon the condition and adaptability to the requirements to which it is supposed to be subjected, of the county "gaol."

The "History of Columbiana County," published in 1879, by Ensign & Company, of Philadelphia, contains a detailed account of the erection, and some description of several of the public buildings of the county, ancient and modern, and much of the data for that which follows on this subject has been secured from that authority. Between the years 1811 and 1817 the brick Court House, which preceded the one standing at present, was planned and built, being completed in 1817. It was built by William Harbaugh and Peter Spiker. An entry on the commissioners' record, August 29, 1817, shows that John Ritz and others were paid for examining the work done in the New Lisbon Court House; while another entry, December 17, 1817, shows a payment of \$38 to Peter Spiker, "in full for finishing the New Lisbon Court House." This building cost not far from the sum of \$4,700. The first bell was bought in May, 1815; it cost \$315.48, and was used nearly 60 years. The building was enlarged in 1823 by the addition of "public offices." In April of that year the commissioners—Thomas Creighton, George Atterholt, and Reuben Taylor—caused a plan of the offices to be furnished, and let the contract for their erection.

The third edifice is much larger and more imposing than its predecessors, and marks the increase of the county's wealth no less than the growth of its demands upon the ministers of the law. This building is of stone, and was erected in 1871-72, at a total cost of \$106,350.14, exclusive of furniture. The dome is surmounted by a statute of Justice, with her suggestive symbols of authority and equity.

The following account of the proceedings of the commissioners in regard to the erection of this new edifice is taken from the records: On the 11th day of March, 1870, the Board of County Commissioners—Samuel Burger, Andrew Armstrong and Uriah Thomas—caused the following entry to be made on their journal:

"Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the county commissioners of Columbiana County intend to build a new Court House in the village of New Lisbon in said county, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of \$1,000. The commissioners will hear petitions for and remonstrances against said proposed improvement at their office in said county."

On the 12th day of March, 1870, the notice having been legally published, the board took up the remonstrances on file against the building of the Court House, and carefully considered them, together with all the objections urged against said proposed improvement; and after full consideration of the subject, determined that "the board are of the opinion that it is necessary to build a new Court House in New Lisbon, and hereby resolve and determine to proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps to build the same, in the manner provided by law."

On April 2nd, plans and specifications of the building were presented by H. E. Myer, architect, which were duly approved by the commissioners, and by John A. Myers, clerk, Thomas C. Morris, sheriff, and Solomon J. Firestone, probate judge.

On May 20th, after due notice for sealed proposals for building the Court House, a contract was made with William C. Megown and Simon Harrold, the lowest bidders, who agreed to erect the same according to plans and specifications, for the sum of \$98,717, and entered into

a bond in the penal sum of \$75,000, with sureties, for the faithful performance of their engagement. On the same day the commissioners awarded the contract for heaters for the new Court House to Peter Martin, who agreed to furnish the same for \$6,500. The bell was purchased October 19, 1871, at a cost of \$932.60, from A. Fulton, Son & Company. The town clock was furnished by the Telegraph Supply & Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, February 8, 1873, upon a contract made by the commissioners with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, of Leetonia, and cost \$735.

The present Court House is, considering the time at which it was built, and the ability of the people 35 years ago to bear the cost of such a building, an imposing and altogether creditable structure. The first floor of the building is occupied by the offices of the auditor, commissioners, probate judge, treasurer, recorder and surveyor; the second floor by the court room, offices of the clerk and sheriff, jury room and apartment intended for witnesses room, but which, proving too small for that purpose, has been given over to the court stenographer.

The original log Court House and Jail, erected by Lewis Kinney, in 1803, have already been referred to. On July 12, 1819, there was held a meeting of the commissioners—John Crumbacher, Reuben P. McNamee and John Springer—"on purpose of consulting of purchasing one lot of ground for a gaol and drawing a plan of a gaol house, and proceed drawing the plan and describing the same." The following day they proceeded, finishing the description of the "gaol," and purchased of Matthias Springer lot No. 119 in the town of New Lisbon, on the northwest corner of Beaver and Chestnut streets, for the sum of \$200, "\$100 payable on the 26th day of July, 1819, and \$100 to be paid on the first day of January, 1820, next." The work of building the jail was let at auction July 26th, and was "openly struck off of John Beeson and Daniel Harbaugh, being the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$1,810, \$300 to be paid at time of entering into bonds for the performance, and \$300 every three months' end." In October the contractors were

allowed \$53, "for extra work found necessary to be done to said gaol, of an alteration in the 'petitions' of the entries between the entry and the gaoler's parts above and below." January 5, 1820, the work of the contractors was accepted. The finishing of the Jail was struck off to David McCurdy, January 4, 1820, for \$1,087, whose work was completed and accepted December 4, 1822. This Jail, a substantial stone building, is still standing, being used as a residence.

The old "jail and kitchen" were sold at auction May 4, 1821, the former to Joseph Morris for \$55.25, the latter to Daniel Harbaugh for \$15.27.

After about 17 years the prison of 1819-20 was decided to be unfit for occupancy, and on the 6th day of December, 1837, the board of commissioners—John Smith, George Burns and James Justice—took the following actions concerning it: "The board having repaired to the prison of the county, to examine into the situation of the inmates who had been confined for insanity, found that the situation of the prison was such as to be deleterious to their health and adverse to their comforts; the board, upon due consideration of the matter, order that Mrs. Wise, William Smoot and Thomas McCoy be discharged from confinement in the jail, in order that they may be sent to the poor-house of the county."

On the 8th of March following, after due deliberation, the board determined "to build a new prison on the public square on the hill," and authorized the auditor to give notice for proposals accordingly. On April 5th, not being satisfied with the proposals received, they postponed their award until the 23rd, when a contract for erecting the new prison was made with Morris Miller and Nathaniel McCracken, their bid of \$7,800 being the lowest presented. A change in the plan of the walls was made on October 1st, and the structure completed and accepted September 9, 1839. Alterations were made in the northeast room of this Jail by David and John Strickler, under a contract dated February 3, 1840, and cost \$291.45. This jail is still in use, though, as has been stated, it has been condemned repeatedly. The grand

jury of the January, 1905, term of court, not only condemned the structure, but recommended that the commissioners take steps as early as possible looking to the submission to the people of the question of the erection of a new jail—one which shall be commensurate with the increase of population, and the reasonable requirements of such a structure.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary farm is three miles west from Lisbon on section 17. It contains 332.65 acres—200 acres of which was purchased in 1829, at a cost of \$3,100, and 132.65 acres acquired in 1861, at a cost of \$3,600—the total cost of the land as it is now embraced in the farm being \$6,700.

The first notice found in the commissioners' records concerning a poor-house is under date of August 15, 1829, where it is stated that "The board proceeded to examine the old house on the land on which the poor house is erecting, and order that it be repaired and that certain other improvements be made on the land in relation to the well, etc.; to-wit, the board order that a new sill be put under the sleepers, that the corners of the house be cut down and new floors be laid above and below, that a partition be put up, a chimney of brick in the inside be built large with a hearth, that a closed flight of stairs be built, and four twelve-light windows be put in—two above and two below—and that the house be chinked and daubed with lime mortar, and a door be made and cased for the outside. They order that the old well be dug deeper and walled, or a new one dug and walled." On October 3rd the contract for the repairs named was made with Andrew Scott, who was to receive therefor the sum of \$92. March 23, 1830, it was determined by the board that the "work of the poor-house and the old house near it" was not according to contract.

The main Infirmary building, which is still in use in 1905, being well suited for the purposes for which it was erected, and in good condition, was built in 1861, at a cost of \$12,570. The insane building, added to meet a growing need, was built in 1873, at a cost of \$8,000. The main building is of brick, is 45 by 100 feet and three stories high. It is intended for the general use of the infirm and well-disposed inmates. The insane building is also of brick, and three stories in height. There are on the farm several other large buildings, including a fine frame barn. The appraised value of the farm and buildings was, in 1870, \$25,000; in 1880, \$40,000; at the present time (1905) at a reasonable valuation the farm and improvements are easily worth \$50,000. As the property is not taxable, no legal valuation is put upon it.

September 1, 1880, the total number of inmates of the Infirmary was reported as 176, classified as follows: Total sane inmates, 100; insane—males 16, females 28—total 44; epileptics—males 6, females 4—total 10; idiotic—males 9, females 10—total 19; children—boys 2, girl 1—total 3. February 16, 1905, the number of inmates reported was 125, classified as follows: Sane—males (including one boy, the only child in the institution) 77, females 18—total 95; insane—males 4, females 5—total 9; idiotic—males 13, females 6—total 19; epileptics, males 2. The reduction in the number of inmates of the Infirmary during the past 25 years, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing population of the county, speaks well for the enhanced conditions of health, industry and prosperity throughout the county. In April, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Riddle had completed their 12th year as superintendent and matron, respectively, of the infirmary, and their administration had been so efficient and satisfactory that it seemed likely that their lease of official life might be continued almost indefinitely.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Privations of Early Settlers—Rapid Growth of the County and Its Resources—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Poe's Memorable Fight with Big Foot—Bloody Deeds on the Historic Ohio.

People of the present generation can scarcely conceive of the privations of the early settlers. To the lack of creature comforts were added many lurking perils which it was difficult to guard against, and the necessary banishment from many intellectual and spiritual advantages and privileges. The descendants of the brave and sturdy pioneers owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. The hardships endured by the ancestors of those who now enjoy the rich heritage of prosperity and civil and religious liberty were many and grievous. But the experience of those early and trying days were, after all, not without their compensation. They developed and ripened a noble race of men and women, in their physical, mental and moral beings, and fitted them to become the progenitors of a race of people who for sterling integrity of character and hardy physical endurance are worthy of so noble ancestry.

HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY THE EARLY SETTLERS.

A writer in the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley," speaking of the privations of the early settlers of the Virginian "Panhandle"—which description applies equally well to the pioneers of Columbiana County—has left a record from which some of the data for several paragraphs following is drawn.

In the days of the pioneers the mode of communication was either by means of a long and

tedious journey on foot, or by pack-horses. One horse would be devoted to carrying the mother of the family, who often traveled with an infant in her arms, her animal being encumbered with the cooking utensils of the family and such table furniture as was necessary for the use of the members. Another horse would pack the family provisions and the various implements of husbandry which it was necessary should be brought with them, as none such could be obtained in the new country. Again, where there were young children of too tender an age to walk and undergo the fatigue incident to physical effort, two large creels made of hickory withes—resembling in size and shape our crates—would be thrown across the back of the horse, one on each side of the horse, in which were packed the beds and necessary bed clothes for the same, together with the apparel of the family. In the center of these creels the young children would occupy a space in a depression of the bedding which was secured by lacing in such a manner as to hold and keep them in their positions, and as the animal moved along, their heads only, which were above, were to be seen bobbing up and down with every motion of the beast as it walked along with measured pace. As the early settlers greatly depended on milk, one or more cows invariably brought up the rear of this unique cavalcade. At night, if fortunate enough to come across a deserted cabin, they

would take possession of it for the time being and thus secure shelter. But it was seldom that they enjoyed such a comfort and protection. Hence they were mostly compelled to make their camp upon the bare ground, beneath the green arches of the forest trees, and in the vicinity of some spring or stream of running water.

It must be borne in mind that a journey to the West in those days was not over beaten roads and well-defined avenues of travel, of which at that period there were none. Hence travel was neither easy nor comfortable. Their way was usually along a trail, a bridle path, or marked by notched trees to indicate their course. These led through wild, primeval forests where the precipice, the ravine and the streams presented natural obstructions to their progress.

After reaching their destination and making a location, the first thing they undertook was the erection of a cabin for the shelter and protection of the family. For this purpose timber was procured by felling the trees suitable for the building, which were chopped into logs of the desired length, and these were then rolled to the spot selected for the site of the house, where strong arms placed them in position, and covered them with a roof of clapboards. Afterward they were furnished with a puncheon floor, the interstices between the logs were filled with "chink" and mortar to make it storm proof, and the chimney, built of sticks and mud, was added on the outside. The next thing in order was the girlding of the trees and the felling of those in the immediate vicinity of the newly erected cabin, to obtain a clearing, which at the proper time was made ready for the reception of seed corn and potatoes. As our pioneer ancestry did not depend on "store clothes" for their outfit, each pioneer had his patch of flax, which the busy housewife spun in her leisure moments, and worked into yards of homespun fabric, out of which she made the unpretending garments for the family wear.

The homes of the people, as has already been indicated, were of the rudest kind. A company of choppers would gather, on a day ap-

pointed, and with their teams assist in hauling the logs to the designated place. Then would follow the raising, which required many willing hands. In the meantime a carpenter would be engaged in searching for a tree out of which to make the clapboards for the roof. The boards were split, about four feet in length and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without shaving. The puncheons for the floor were made by splitting trees about 18 inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them with a broadaxe. These were the usual preparations for the first day. The second day the neighbors collected to finish the house. The third day's work generally consisted in what was called "furnituring" the house, supplying it with a clapboard table, made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs, set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs in the back of the house, supported some clapboards which served for shelves for the table furniture, consisting usually of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains, along with iron and salt on pack horses. A single fork placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to the joist served for a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs in the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the first pole through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on, which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork, a little distance above these for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of its back and its head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men, and two small forks or buck's horns to a joist for the rifle and shot pouch, completed the carpenter's work.

The hospitality of the people was proverbial; no one ever appealed in vain for help or food in their emergency, whether it was a neighbor or a stranger, and nothing would give greater offence than an offer to pay for the same. The latch-string always hung on the outside, and the stranger and the wayfarer alike always received a generous and hearty welcome. In their friendships they were firm, constant and true.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The earliest settlement of Columbiana County was supposed to have been made in 1792-93 by John Quinn, who built a cabin near Calcutta in St. Clair township, where he seems to have led the life of a hunter for many years. After the organization of the State and the erection of Columbiana County, both in 1803, settlements rapidly increased. The growth of the county for the ensuing quarter of a century is illustrated by the additions of new townships to the tax lists, and by items of contemporaneous history, as given by Hon. H. H. Gregg, of Lisbon, in an address delivered before the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association, September 13, 1873. Said Mr. Gregg:

"The first levy of taxes ever made in Columbiana County was made at a term of the court held at the house of Christian Smith (whose hotel was just in the rear of the stone house on Washington street), in New Lisbon, on the 6th of September, 1803, Robert Simpson, Henry Bauchman and William Smith sitting as judges. The levy was made on five townships, for the amounts following: Springfield, \$94.69, Peter Forney, Jr., lister or assessor; St. Clair, \$98.38, Hugh Clark, lister; Middleton, \$88.62, Benj. Bradfield, lister; Salem, \$27.02½, George Bair, lister; Center \$31.94½, Isaac Pierce, lister. Total tax for 1803, \$340.66.

"At this day the people may wonder why the taxes were only levied upon the five townships named above. The reason is easily given. At that day Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem and Center were the centers of population, settlement and civilization, and Salem and

Center were on the western frontier. The first county seat, at Matthias Lower's barn, was fixed in the center of this population, and all outside was pretty much wilderness and woods.

"Two years after, in 1805, when Mr. Blocksom came to New Lisbon, he gave me this description of his journey: 'On the third day of November, 1805, left Steubenville for New Lisbon, on horseback. Came on first day to Gillingham's salt-works, 16 miles south of New Lisbon. At that time there were but three houses, or rather log cabins, between the salt works of Mr. Gillingham and New Lisbon; one three miles north, occupied by George Clark, who was afterward elected to the Legislature; one about three and three-fourths miles; and the other at westfork, north side, occupied by Thomas Hoovey, and afterward by Peter Koffel. The country at that time, with the above exceptions, was a dense forest or wilderness, and but a very narrow road through it and,' Mr. Blocksom further says, 'at that time, on the road to Canfield, there were but three houses, one about where Samuel Berger now lives, a very small log cabin at the creek beyond Franklin Square, and also a house about where Greene village now stands, the balance of the road being all woods.'

"Such is Mr. Blocksom's description of the country, south as well as north, two years after this levy of taxes was made, which fully explains the reason why the levy was only in five townships, and only for \$340.66. Collectors were then appointed for each township, and were ordered to have the money collected in three months, and the assessor, or lister, was generally the collector. If Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, and Center paid all the taxes, they also did all the voting; for the only persons paid for bringing in election returns were the following: Springfield, Moses Blackburn; St. Clair, Enos Thomas; Salem, George Bair; Center, Isaac Pierce; Middleton, Jason Moreland and Benj. Wright. And these election returns were for June and October elections, and had to be taken both to New Lisbon and Steubenville. The court allowed to the persons named for carrying the returns a total sum of \$40.

"The number of inhabitants in each township at that early period may be judged of by the following number of grand and petit jurors ordered at the court held December 2, 1803:

	Grand Jurors.	Petit Jurors.
Springfield	12	20
Middleton	12	20
St. Clair	12	20
Salem	4	6
Center	5	6

"And, further, it must not be forgotten that the boundary lines of Columbiana County at this early day took in a great portion of Carroll County, including Carrollton, the county seat, which was cut off in 1832, and nearly all of Stark to the Tuscarawas River, including the territory now occupied by the prosperous towns of Massillon, and Canton, and of Alliance and Minerva, which was cut off as early as 1808, and also five of the best townships in Mahoning County, which are bounded on the north by the 41st degree of north latitude, or the old Western Reserve line, and which last-named five townships were cut off in 1845.

"If, however, the territory for taxation in 1803 only covered five townships, the court expenses were likewise reduced and very moderate, and the pay of jurymen was so small that they must have lived very cheap, or paid part of their expenses out of their own pockets. For instance, at the March term of court, 1804, the following amounts were appropriated out of the county treasury, to pay the grand jurors: Thomas Gillingham, \$1.30; John Babb, \$1.30; John Hindman, \$1.10; John Quinn, \$1.30; Jason Moreland, \$1.00; James McConnell, 85 cents; Samuel Richardson, \$1.20; Peter Shriver, \$1.20; Francis Andrews, \$1.20; Matthias Lower, 95 cents; Samuel Smith, \$1.05; Nathan Heald, Jr., 85 cents, and John Gartner, \$1.00 as constable of court; making the whole expenses \$16.45.

"But our early settlers and pioneers lived economically in those days, had none of the luxuries of our time, and but few of the necessities; and they cared so little for show or the glitter of our times, that it is told by reliable authority that one of our very early

Representatives actually rode to the Legislature at Chillicothe on a sack well filled with straw, from which we may conclude that saddles were scarce, and straw soft and comfortable, and legislators independent, and not afraid of losing votes. And I say all honor to the old pioneer who could take to the wilderness on a sack of straw, and hunt his way to Chillicothe, through the woods, for the benefit of a constituency who had braved the dangers and hardships of the then Western frontier. Even in my day the Representatives of some of the Western Reserve counties came through Columbiana County to Wheeling, in order to get to Columbus by the National Road. And our own Representatives used to rely on Colonel Harper and his hack ('Perseverance' as it was called) to get to Columbus; and the Colonel would always take along a hatchet to repair a wheel, in case one turned inside out.

"In 1805 the commissioners added Unity, Fairfield and Yellow Creek to the list of townships for taxation, showing some progress in the amount of revenue to be collected, as well as in the settlement of the county. For instance, the taxes of Springfield on personal property were returned at \$74.10; Unity, \$82.80; Middleton, \$67.40; Yellow Creek, \$57.50; Center, \$174.71; Fairfield, \$53.90; Salem, \$81.80; St. Clair, \$76.20; making a total of \$668.41 to be collected in 1805; and 8 per cent was allowed for collecting the taxes in the remaining townships. And in the year 1805 elections were held in the eight organized townships named above. In 1806 the same eight townships were listed for taxation to the amount of \$666.97.

"June, 1807, the commissioners added to the tax list the newly organized townships of Elkrun, Greene, Butler, Hanover, Wayne and Lake, and, of course, with taxation comes the privilege of having elections and voting; Lake being the first organized township in the territory which was struck off to Stark County in the following year. The taxes in those six townships were listed as follows: Elkrun, \$47.86; Greene, \$66.37; Butler, \$45.97; Hanover, \$66.37; Wayne, \$27.99; Lake, \$46.51. The total taxes on personal property in 14 townships being listed in 1807 at \$880.27; land

taxed on resident proprietors, \$464.86; making a total tax for the year 1807 of \$1,345.13.

"September 8, 1807, the first account of an organized township at Canton is the allowance of \$3.15 to Christian Bair for bringing in the returns of the election of Justice Leonard to the clerk of our court. Lake township having been struck off to Stark County, the addition of Knox still kept the number up to 14.

"June 12, 1809, Madison township was added to the list of townships for taxation, to the amount of \$35.70 on personal property, and Thomas George was appointed collector.

"The land tax for 1809, upon resident land owned in the county, was \$1,410.69. In 1810 the tax upon personal property was \$1,187.04, and was confined to the 15 townships of the previous year, and the land tax amounted to \$2,207.34; making a total tax of \$3,394.38, and no doubt thought to be heavy taxes at that early day; but they were preparing to build a new Court House.

"According to the United States census, taken in 1810, Columbiana County contained 10,879 inhabitants.

"June 18, 1812, Beaver and Goshen were added to the list of organized townships for taxation and for holding elections. Taxes in Beaver, \$35.25; in Goshen, \$36.79.

"The commissioners at their session on the 13th of June, 1815, added Augusta (now Carroll) to the lists of townships and assessed the tax at \$17.97. Columbiana county then consisted of 18 organized townships, and the total tax on personal property was \$1,585.03½. In 1816, West, Washington and Franklin townships were added, and the personal property in the county assessed at \$1,386.59½, and the land tax at \$6,251.63, less than what is assessed and expended in a single union school district of the present day; and to show the vast increase of wealth, as well as of taxation, at the present day, I will add that the tax duplicate of Columbiana County, in 1873, amounted to \$299,548.64, and I have no doubt that the people of our county paid it with greater ease than they did the land and personal tax of 1816 named above.

"The *Ohio Patriot*, of December, 1811,

contains over two columns of legal advertisements for Cuyahoga County, signed by Elisha Whittlesey, as attorney for the party. At that time the Ohio river counties contained most of the population and representation, Geauga, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga being the only lake counties represented in the House of Representatives, and Cuyahoga, Geauga and Portage by one Senator. At the same session, Belmont, Hamilton, Washington, Butler and Warren had each three Representatives, while Jefferson County had four; Adams and Clermont each had two, Ross and Pickaway had five, and the three counties of Columbiana, Stark and Wayne, but three Representatives.

"The lake shores then were looked upon as almost a barren waste, never dreaming of the population, trade, and commerce of the present day, or of the great cities that would grow up around those inland seas, or of the vast wealth which would be accumulated in them. When we look at the growth of Cleveland, even within our own recollection, how easy it is to imagine a population of a quarter of a million, and to believe that our children will see the city extended to three or four times its present size and population, and witness our rich coal fields and hills hollowed out and transported in innumerable trains of cars to supply the necessary heat and steam to aid in building up manufactures and amassing wealth in that city. Like the wish of old Ben Franklin, who would not like to appear here in a hundred years, to see what was going on? And if the human family (as sometimes prophesied) have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic, or sailing around in balloons, or using patent wings, who would not be tempted to ask for a ride?"

The first paper mill in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghanies, was erected in 1805-06 on Little Beaver Creek, and was called the "Ohio Paper Mill." The proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter. The first grist-mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett, on Carpenter's Run, near East Liverpool; the first steam sawmill in what was then Columbiana County, by Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb, at New Albany in Goshen township,

in 1822; the first blast furnace by Gideon Hughes at New Lisbon, in 1808; the first tannery probably, at the same place, by John Arter and Daniel Harbaugh, in or prior to 1805; a cotton factory of brick, at Salem, by John Strawn and others, in 1814.

In 1841, there were in the county 83 grist-mills, 167 saw mills, 7 oil-mills, 2 paper-mills, 2 furnaces, 8 iron foundries, 37 tanneries, 6 salt wells, 2 of which were in operation, turning out 2,800 barrels of salt yearly. The following items were returned for taxation in 1840: Mercantile capital, \$108,849; money at interest, \$44,265; 215 pleasure carriages, valued at \$10,443; 8,619 horses, valued at \$344,760; 13,657 neat cattle, valued at \$109,256.

SOME INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

In a description of the great "Starvation Year" the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley" says: "Among the trials and privations to which the early settlers were subjected was the failure of crops, and hence the scarcity of wholesome food. In the year 1790 famine stared them in the face. An early frost in the preceding fall had cut down the corn before it was fairly dried and ready for the gathering. A great deal of it, however, was gathered and put away notwithstanding, and in this state it was used by many for making bread, which, when eaten, invariably reacted on the stomach, producing intense sickness and vomiting. Even the domestic animals were seriously affected from eating it. Consequently wholesome corn at once went up to \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, and even at this price it was difficult to obtain. The scarcity was pronounced and generally felt by the following June. There were but few milch cows in the settlements, and no oxen, cattle or hogs which could be spared for meat. The woods to a great extent had been depleted of game by the Indians, who had slaughtered or driven away the greater portion of it within any reasonable distance of the settlements. But in the midst of the great scarcity prevailing shone out that conspicuous trait of character attaching to the people who readily shared what they had with those who were less

fortunate. Such of them as were the fortunate possessors of a cow, shared their milk with their neighbors, notably in cases where families had young children. There was also a scarcity of sugar and molasses, not because there was not an abundance of the maple trees around them, but simply because they were deficient in not having vessels appropriate in which to boil the sap. If it had not been that the rivers and creeks afforded a reasonable supply of fish very poor families must have suffered from starvation. The green tops of nettles and the tender blades of herbs of various kinds, as soon as they appeared, were gathered, of which they made a palatable dish of soup, which many persons indulged in to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Potato tops were also utilized in the same way. A great scarcity of salt prevailed and sold in small quantities at 50 cents a quart. By one means and another the settlers struggled through this dire period until early vegetables began to appear, and finally the ripened corn, mixed with a small quantity of wheat, furnished them with the luxury of bread. The crop of the year was excellent, and banished all fear of a want of food. This year marked an episode in the lives of the settlers and was known long afterward, and always referred to as the "Starvation Year."

The well-known old pioneer, Uriah Thomas, who died 12 or 15 years ago at a good old age, related the following incident, which occurred in St. Clair township. In the pioneer days of old St. Clair, an old bachelor farmer, living on the north branch of the Little Bear Creek, had in his employ a young woman—quite a young woman, say 13 or 14 years old. The old bachelor had secured the little girl's consent to a marriage union. Notice was given, and when the time arrived for the ceremony, the justice of the peace was promptly on hand at the cabin. When the intended bride saw the justice coming, she ran and hid in the bushes close by. After passing the compliments of the day, the justice inquired for the bride elect. The groom-to-be replied that when she saw him coming she ran away and hid. "Hunt her up quick," was the command of the official. The future husband went out, shook the

bushes and the bird came forth. The ceremony was speedily performed, and the justice received his fee in con-skins.

A CURIOUS LETTER.

In the early days of the county, when Chillicothe was the State capital, a new member of the General Assembly from Columbiana County wrote a letter which was printed in the *Ohio Patriot*, which was even at that early day published at New Lisbon. The letter read:

"With the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplication to that Almighty Being Who rules over the universe, Who presides in the councils of nations, and Whose providential aid can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the State of Ohio, a government instituted by themselves, and may enable every instrument employed in this administration, and likewise wish to execute with success the functions allotted to my charge.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to that benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication, that since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunity for deliberating in perfect tranquility and disposition for deciding with unparalleled equanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of this happiness. So His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

If the honorable member, who was the author of the foregoing "hifalutin" effusion, succeeded during the two terms to which he was elected to the legislature, in acquiring some conception of what was expected of him by his constituents, and in mustering his scattered ideas into some sort of working order, he may

possibly have so modified his "enlarged views" as to do and say some things within the comprehension and for the benefit of common everyday mortals.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN POE AND THE INDIANS.

Says Henry Howe in his "Historical Collections of Ohio:" Adam Poe, who, with his brother Andrew, had the noted fight with the Indians, once resided in Columbiana County, in Wayne township, on the west fork of Little Beaver. The son of Andrew—Deacon Adam Poe—was living as late as 1846 in the vicinity of Ravenna, Portage County, and had the tomahawk with which the Indian struck his father. The locality where the struggle occurred, he then told the author, was nearly opposite the mouth of Little Yellow Creek. We annex the particulars of this affair from Doddridge's "Notes," substituting, however, the name of Andrew for Adam, and vice versa, as he then stated they should be placed:

"In the summer of 1782 a party of seven Wyandots made an incursion into a settlement some distance below Fort Pitt, and several miles from the Ohio River. Here, finding an old man alone in a cabin, they killed him, packed up what plunder they could find, and commenced their retreat. Among their party was a celebrated Wyandot chief, who, in addition to his fame as a warrior and counsellor, was, as to his size and strength, a real giant. The news of the visit of the Indians soon spread through the neighborhood and a party of eight good riflemen was collected, in a few hours, for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. In this party were two brothers of the names of Adam and Andrew Poe. They were both famous for courage, size and activity.

"This little party commenced the pursuit of the Indians, with a determination, if possible, not to suffer them to escape, as they usually did on such occasions, by making a speedy flight to the river, crossing it, and then dividing into small parties to meet at a distant point at a given time. The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night after the Indians had done the mischief. In the morning the party

found themselves on the trail of the Indians, which led to the river. When arrived within a little distance of the river, Andrew Poe, fearing an ambuscade, left the party, who followed directly on the trail, to creep along the brink of the river bank, under the cover of the weeds and bushes, to fall on the rear of the Indians, should he find them in ambuscade. He had not gone far before he saw the Indian rafts at the water's edge. Not seeing any Indians, he stepped softly down the bank with his rifle cocked. When about half-way down, he discovered the large Wyandot chief and a small Indian, within a few steps of him. They were standing with their guns cocked, and looking in the direction of our party, who by this time had gone some distance lower down the bottom. Poe took aim at the large chief, but his rifle missed fire. The Indians, hearing the snap of the gun-lock, instantly turned round and discovered Poe, who, being too near to retreat, instantly sprang from the bank upon them, and seizing the large Indian by the cloths on his breast, and at the same time embracing the neck of the small one, threw them both down on the ground, himself being uppermost. The small Indian soon extricated himself, ran to the raft, got his tomahawk, and attempted to despatch Poe, the large Indian holding him fast in his arms with all his might, the better to enable his fellow to effect his purpose. Poe, however, so well watched the motions of the Indian that when in the act of aiming his blow at his head, by a vigorous and well-directed kick with one of his feet he staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. This failure on the part of the small Indian was reproved by an exclamation of contempt from the larger one. In a moment the Indian caught up his tomahawk again, approached more cautiously, brandishing his tomahawk, and making a number of feigned blows, in defiance and derision. Poe, however, still on his guard, averted the real blow from his head by throwing up his arm and receiving it on his wrist, in which he was severely wounded, but not so as to lose entirely the use of his hand. In this perilous moment,

Poe, by a violent effort, broke loose from the Indian, snatched up one of the Indians' guns, and shot the small Indian through the breast, as he ran up the third time to tomahawk him. The large Indian was now on his feet, and grasping Poe by a shoulder and leg, threw him down on the bank. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got on his feet. The Indian then seized him again and a new struggle ensued, which, owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended in the fall of both combatants into the water.

"In this situation it was the object of each to drown the other. Their efforts to effect this purpose were continued for some time with alternate success, sometimes one being under the water and sometimes the other. Poe at length seized the tuft of hair on the scalp of the Indian, with which he held his head under water until he supposed him drowned. Relaxing his hold too soon, Poe instantly found his gigantic antagonist on his feet again and ready for another combat. In this, they were carried into the water beyond their depth. In this situation, they were compelled to loose their hold on each other and swim for mutual safety. Both sought the shore to seize a gun and end the contest with bullets. The Indian, being the better swimmer, reached the land first. Poe, seeing this, immediately turned back into the water to escape, if possible, being shot, by diving. Fortunately, the Indian caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the other warrior.

"At this juncture Adam Poe, missing his brother from the party, and supposing, from the report of the gun which he shot, that he was either killed or engaged in conflict with the Indians, hastened to the spot. On seeing him, Andrew called out to him to 'kill the big Indian on shore.' But Adam's gun, like that of the Indian, was empty. The contest was now between the white man and the Indian, who should load and fire first. Very fortunately for Poe, the Indian, in loading drew the ramrod from the thimbles of the stock of the gun with so much violence, that it slipped out of his hand and fell a little distance from him: he quickly caught it up, and rammed down his bullet.

This little delay gave Poe the advantage. He shot the Indian as he was raising his gun to take aim at him.

"As soon as Adam had shot the Indian, he jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother to shore; but Andrew, thinking more of the honor of carrying the big Indian home, as a trophy of victory, than of his own safety, urged Adam to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling into the river and escaping. Adam's solicitude for the life of his brother prevented him from complying with this request. In the meantime the Indian, jealous of the honor of his scalp, even in the agonies of death, succeeded in reaching the river and getting into the current, so that his body was never obtained.

"An unfortunate occurrence took place during this conflict. Just as Adam arrived at the top of the bank, for the relief of his brother, one of the party who had followed close behind him, seeing Andrew in the river, and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, shot at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He, however, recovered from his wound.

"During the contest between Andrew Poe and the Indians, the party had overtaken the remaining six of them. A desperate conflict

ensued, in which five of the Indians were killed. Our loss was three men killed, and Andrew Poe was severely wounded. Thus ended this Spartan conflict, with the loss of three valiant men on our part, and with that of the whole of the Indian party, with the exception of one warrior. Never, on any occasion, was there a greater display of desperate bravery, and seldom did a conflict take place which, in the issue, proved fatal to so great a proportion of those engaged in it.

"The fatal issue of this little campaign on the side of the Indians occasioned a universal mourning among the Wyandot nation. The big Indian and his four brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place, were among the most distinguished chiefs and warriors of their nation. The big Indian was magnanimous, as well as brave. He, more than any other individual, contributed by his example and influence to the good character of the Wyandots, for lenity toward their prisoners. He would not suffer them to be killed or ill treated. This mercy to captives was an honorable distinction in the character of the Wyandots, and was well understood by our first settlers, who, in case of captivity, thought it a fortunate circumstance to fall into their hands."

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN TRAIL AND MODERN ROADWAY.

Colonel Bouquet's Expedition—He Tracks the Indians Through Columbiana County—Old Camp Bouquet—Old National and State Highways—Passing of the Stage Coach—Road Improvement in the County—Much Needed Work Which the State Will Help Along.

The pioneers and early settlers found ready for their use highways and byways of travel, made by the buffalo and the Indian. They were not planked, paved or macadamized, but they were as direct and available as the topography of the country would admit of. Such as they were, no modern engineer could improve upon them in these particulars.

COLONEL BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

At the opening of this chapter, which will treat somewhat of Indian trails as well as of more modern highways, a partial digression will be made to give an account of the expedition of Col. Henry Bouquet, with his force of about 1,500 men, in pursuit of the hostile Indians, in 1764, which led him through Columbiana County, from north to south. Besides giving a vivid account of one of the exciting pioneer incidents of the early history of the county, it is rich in description of the primeval beauty of the country, and reads like a romance. The original source of information concerning this expedition is the work of Dr. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, entitled "An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764." The original edition was "printed in Philadelphia in 1765; reprinted at London in 1766; at Dublin in 1769; at Amsterdam, in French,

with biographical account of Col. Bouquet, in 1769, and at Cincinnati in 1868."

Before entering upon the account proper of the expedition through Columbiana County, the following paragraphs will be found interesting, as giving the reasons for the expedition. It is extracted from a lecture delivered by Charles Whittlesey at Cleveland, December 17, 1846, and is specially valuable as a clear statement of the condition of affairs between the whites and the Indians at the period when the expedition was undertaken:

"The Indians were very much displeased, when they saw the English taking possession of their country, for they preferred the Frenchmen, who had been their friends and traders more than 100 years, and had married Indian women. A noted chief of the Ottawa tribe, known by the name of Pontiac, formed the resolution to destroy all the English frontier posts at one assault, in which he was encouraged by the French traders.

"He succeeded in forming an alliance with the Ottawas, having 900 warriors; the Pottawatomies, with 350; Mianis of the Lake, 350; Chippewas, 5,000; Wyandots, 300; Delawares, 600; Shawnees, 500; Kickapoos, 300; Outatanons of the Wabash, 400, and the Piankeshaws, 250; in all, able to muster 8,950 warriors. This may be called the 'First Great Northwestern Confederacy' against the whites.

The second took place under Brant, or Thayendanegea, during the Revolution, and was continued by Little Turtle; the third under Tecumseh, in the last war. Pontiac's projects were brought to a focus in the fall of 1763, and the result was nearly equal to the design. The Indians collected at all the northwestern forts, under the pretense of trade and friendly intercourse; and having killed all the English traders who were scattered through their villages, they made a simultaneous attack upon the forts, and were in a great measure successful.

"The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Northern and Eastern Ohio were now subject to great alarm, and frequently robberies and murders were committed upon them by the Indians, and prisoners were captured. General Gage was at this time the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and his headquarters were at Boston. He ordered an expedition of 3,000 men for the relief of Detroit, to move early in the year 1764. It was directed to assemble at Fort Niagara, and proceeded up Lake Erie in boats, commanded by General Bradstreet. The other was the expedition I design principally to notice at this time. It was at first composed of the 42nd and 77th regiments, who had been at the siege of Havana, in Cuba, under the command of Col. Henry Bouquet. This force left Philadelphia, for the relief of Fort Pitt, in July, 1763, and after defeating the Indians at Bushy Run, in August, drove them across the Ohio. It wintered at Fort Pitt, where some of the houses built by Colonel Bouquet may still be seen, his name cut in stone upon the wall.

"General Gage directed Colonel Bouquet to organize a corps of 1,500 men, and to enter the country of the Delawares and the Shawnees, at the same time that General Bradstreet was engaged in chastising the Wyandots and Ottawas, of Lake Erie, who were still investing Detroit. As a part of Colonel Bouquet's force was composed of militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia, it was slow to assemble. On the 5th of August, the Pennsylvania quota rendezvoused at Carlisle, where 300 of them deserted. The Virginia quota arrived at Fort Pitt on the 17th of September,

and uniting with the provincial militia, a part of the 42d and 60th regiments, the army moved from Fort Pitt on the 3rd of October. General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot country, by way of Sandusky Bay. He ascended the bay and river, as far as it was navigable for boats, and there made a camp. A treaty of peace and friendship was signed by the chiefs and head men, who delivered but very few of their prisoners.

"When Colonel Bouquet was at Fort London, in Pennsylvania, between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, urging forward the militia levies, he received a dispatch from General Bradstreet, notifying him of the peace effected at Sandusky. But the Ohio Indians, particularly the Shawnees of the Scioto River, and the Delawares of the Muskingum, still continued their robberies and murders along the frontier of Pennsylvania; and so Colonel Bouquet determined to proceed with his division, notwithstanding the peace of General Bradstreet, which did not include the Shawnees and Delawares. In the march from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, Colonel Bouquet had shown himself to be a man of decision, courage and military genius. In the engagement at Bushy Run, he displayed that caution in preparing for emergencies, that high personal influence over his troops, and a facility in changing his plans as circumstances changed during the battle, which marked the good commander and the cool-headed officer. He had been with Forbes and Washington when Fort Pitt was taken from the French. The Indians who were assembled at Fort Pitt left the siege of that place and advanced to meet the force of Bouquet, intending to execute a surprise and destroy the whole command. These savages remembered how easily they entrapped General Braddock a few years before by the same movement, and had no doubt of success against Bouquet. But he moved always in a hollow square, with his provision train and his cattle in the center, impressing his men with the idea that a fire might open upon them at any moment. When the important hour arrived, and they were saluted with the discharge of a thousand rifles, accompanied by the ter-

rific yells of so many savage warriors, arrayed in the livery of demons, the English and provincial troops behaved like veterans, whom nothing could shake. They achieved a complete victory, and drove the allied Indian force beyond the Ohio."

The Indians, disheartened by their overwhelming defeat at Bushy Run, and despairing of success against Fort Pitt, now it was so heavily reinforced, retired sullenly to their homes beyond the Ohio, leaving the country between it and their settlements free from their ravages. Communication now being rendered safe, the fugitive settlers were enabled to return to their friends or take possession again of their abandoned cabins. By comparing notes they were soon able to make out an accurate list of those who were missing—either killed, or prisoners among the various tribes—when it was found to contain the names of more than 200 men, women and children. Fathers mourned their daughters slain, or subject to a captivity worse than death; husbands, their wives left mangled in the forest, or forced into the embraces of their savage captors—some with babes at their breasts, and some whose offspring would first see the light in the red man's wigwam—and loud were the cries that went up on every side for vengeance.

Boquet wished to follow up his success, and march at once into the heart of the enemy's country, and wring from the hostile tribes by force of arms a treaty of peace which should forever put an end to these scenes of rapine and murder. But his force was too small to attempt this, while the season was too far advanced to leave time to organize another expedition before winter. He therefore determined to remain at the fort until spring, and then assemble an army sufficiently large to crush all opposition, and finish what he had so successfully begun.

Acting under instructions, he matured during the winter all his plans and as soon as spring opened set on foot measures by which an army strong enough to render resistance hopeless should be placed under his command. In the meantime, the Indians had obtained powder from the French, and as soon as the

snow melted recommenced the ravages along the frontier, killing, scalping and taking prisoners men, women and children.

Bouquet could muster scarcely 500 men of the regular army, most of them Highlanders of the 42nd and 60th regiments, but Pennsylvania, at her own expense, furnished 1,000 militia, and Virginia, a corps of volunteers. With this imposing force he was directed to march against the Delawares, Mohicans and Mingoes; while General Bradstreet, from Detroit, should advance into the territory of the Wyandots, Ottawas, and Chippewas; and thus, by one great simultaneous movement, crush those warlike tribes. Bouquet's route, however, was without any water communication whatever, and lay directly through the heart of an unbroken wilderness. The expedition, from beginning to end, was to be carried on without boats, wagons or artillery, and without a post to fall back upon in case of disaster. The army was to be an isolated thing, a self-supporting machine.

Although the preparations commenced early in the spring, difficulties and delays occurred in carrying them forward, so that the troops that were ordered to assemble at Carisle did not get ready to march until the 5th of August. Four days after, they were drawn up on parade, and addressed in a patriotic speech by the Governor of the Colony. This ceremony being finished, they turned their steps toward the wilderness, followed by the cheers of the people. Passing over the bloody field of Bushy Run, which still bore the marks of the sharp conflict that had taken place there the year before, they pushed on, unmolested by the Indians, and entered Fort Pitt on the 13th of September.

In the meantime a company of Delawares visited the fort, and informed Bouquet that General Bradstreet had formed a treaty of peace with them and the Shawnees. Bouquet gave no credit to the story, and went on with his preparations. To set the matter at rest, however, he offered to send an express to Detroit if they would furnish guides and a safe conduct, saying he would give it 10 days to go and 10 days to return. This they agreed to; but, unwilling

to trust their word alone, he retained 10 of their number as hostages, whom he declared he would shoot if the express came to any harm. Soon after other Indians arrived and endeavored to persuade him not to advance until the express should return.

Suspecting that their motive was to delay him until the season was too far advanced to move at all, he turned a deaf ear to their solicitations, saying that the express could reach him on his march; and, if it was true, as they said, that peace was concluded, they would receive no harm from him. So, on the 3rd of October, under a bright autumnal sky, the imposing little army of 1,500 men filed out of the fort, and taking the great Indian trail westward boldly entered the wilderness. The long train of pack-horses and immense droves of sheep and cattle that accompanied it gave to it the appearance of a huge caravan, slowly threading its way amidst the endless colonnades of the forest. Only one woman was allowed to each corps, and two for the general hospital.

This expedition, even in early history, was a novel one: for, following no water-course, it struck directly into the trackless forest, with no definite point in view, and no fixed limit to its advance. It was intended to overawe by its magnitude; to move as an exhibition of awful power into the very heart of the red man's dominions. Expecting to be shut up in the forest at least a month, and receive in that time no supplies from without, it had to carry along an immense quantity of provisions. Meat, of course, could not be preserved, and so the frontier settlements were exhausted of sheep and oxen to move on with it for its support. These necessarily caused its march to be slow and methodical. A corps of Virginian volunteers went in advance, preceded by the three scouting parties, one of which kept the path, while the other two moved in a line abreast on either side to explore the woods. Under cover of these the axe companies, guarded by two companies of light infantry, cut two parallel paths, one on each side of the main path, for the troops, pack-horses, and cattle that were to follow. First marched the Highlanders in column two deep in the center path,

and in the side paths in single file abreast, the men six feet apart; and behind them the corps of reserve and the second battalion of Pennsylvania militia. Then came the officers and pack-horses, followed by the vast droves of cattle, filling the forest with their loud complainings. A company of light horse walked slowly after these, and the rear guards closed the long array. No talking was allowed, and no music cheered the way. When the order to halt passed along the line, the whole were to face outward, and the moment the signal of attack sounded, to form a hollow square, into the center of which pack-horses, ammunition and cattle were to be hurried, followed by the light horse. In this order the unwieldy caravan struggled on through the forest, neither extremity of which could be seen from the center, it being lost amidst the thickly clustering trunks and foliage in the distance.

The first day the expedition made only three miles. The next, after marching two miles, it came to the Ohio, and moved down its gravelly beach six miles and a half, when it again struck into the forest, and making seven miles encamped. The sheep and cattle, which kept up an incessant bleating and lowing that could be heard more than a mile, were placed far in the rear at night and strongly guarded.

Friday, October 5th, the march led across a level country, covered with stately timber and with but little underbrush, so that paths were easily cut, and the army made 10 miles before camping. The next day it again struck the Ohio but followed it only half a mile when it turned abruptly off, and crossing a high ridge, over which the cattle were urged with great difficulty, found itself on the banks of the Big Beaver Creek. The stream was deep for fording, with a rough, rocky bottom, and high steep banks. The current was, moreover, strong and rapid; so that, although the soldiers waded across without great difficulty, they had trouble in getting the cattle safely over. The sheep were compelled to swim and, being borne down by the rapid current, landed, bleating, in scattered squads, along the steep banks, and were collected together again only after a long effort. Keeping down the stream,



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. THOMPSON,
EAST LIVERPOOL



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. T. BROOKS,
SALEM



RESIDENCE OF W. H. MULLINS
SALEM



RESIDENCE OF J. J. DOWLING,
WELLSVILLE



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. W. HAMMOND,
WELLSVILLE



RESIDENCE OF HENRY GOODWIN,
EAST LIVERPOOL

they at length reached its mouth, where they found some deserted Indian huts, which the Indians with them said had been abandoned the year before, after the battle of Bushy Run. Two miles further on they came upon the skull of a child stuck upon a pole. There were a large number of men in the army who had wives, children, and friends held as prisoners among the Indians, and who had accompanied the expedition for the purpose of recovering them. To these the skull of the little child brought sad reflections. Some one among them was perhaps its father, while the thought that it might stand as an index to tell the fate of all that had been captured made each one shudder. As they looked on it, bleached by the winds and rain, the anxious heart asked questions it dared not answer.

The next day was Sunday, but the camp broke up at the usual hour, and the army resumed its slow march. During the day it crossed a high ridge, from the top of which one of those wondrous scenes found nowhere but in the American wilderness burst on their view. A limitless expanse of forest stretched away until it met the western heavens, broken only here or there by a dark gash or seam, showing where, deep down amidst the trees, a river was pursuing its solitary way to the Ohio, or an occasional glimpse of the Ohio itself, as in its winding course it came in line of vision. In one direction the tree-tops would extend miles upon miles, a vast flooring of foliage, level as the bosom of a lake, and then break into green billows, that went rolling gently against the cloudless horizon. In another, lofty ridges rose, crowned with majestic trees, at the base of which swamps of dark fir trees, refusing the bright beams of the October sun, that flooded the rest of the wilderness, made a pleasing contrast of light and shade. The magnificent scene was new to officers and men, and they gazed on it in rapture and wonder.

OLD CAMP BOUQUET.

There is a slight conflict of dates; but a consensus of several authorities at hand would seem to show that it was on Monday, October

8th, that Colonel Bouquet and his army encamped at what in one record is given as camp No. 7, in Columbiana County, at the beautiful spot, near Negley, which has since been and is now known as Camp Bouquet. One authority says: "Camp No. 7 lies on and at the foot of a beautiful knoll, commanding the ground around it, and is distant eleven miles, one quarter and forty-nine perches from the last encampment."

Keeping on their course, they came, two days after, to a point where the Indian path they had been following so long divided—the two branches leading off at a wide angle. The trees at the forks were covered with hieroglyphics, describing the various battles the Indians had fought, and telling the number of scalps they had taken, etc. This point was in the southern part of the present county of Columbiana. The trails were both plainly marked and much traveled.

The right-hand trail took a general course northwest toward Sandusky, and led to that place and on to Detroit; the course of the left-hand trail was generally south-west, and passed through the counties of Carroll and Tuscarawas, striking the Tuscarawas River, down which it followed, on the south side, to Coshocton, and crossing the Muskingum a few miles below the site of Coshocton continued down the west side of the Muskingum to Dresden, where it crossed the Wakalomika and entered Licking County; passing across that county to the present reservoir, it continued on southwest to the Indian towns on the Scioto.

Colonel Bouquet took the right-hand trail, which he followed until he reached the Tuscarawas River, when he left it and turned southward along that stream. The path selected by the army was so overgrown by bushes that every foot of the way had to be cleared with the axe. It led through low, soft ground, and was frequented by narrow, sluggish rivulets, so deep and miry that the pack-horses could not be forced across them. After several attempts to do so, in which the animals became so thoroughly imbedded in the mud that they had to be lifted out with main force, they halted, while the artificers cut down trees and poles

and made bridges. This was the hardest day's trial to which they had been subjected, and with their utmost efforts they were able to accomplish but five miles.

On Thursday, the 11th, the forest was open and so clear of undergrowth that they made 17 miles. Friday, the 12th the paths led along the banks of Yellow Creek, through a beautiful country of rich bottom land on which the Pennsylvanians and Virginians looked with covetous eyes, and made notes for future reference. The next day they crossed it, and ascending a swell of land marched two miles in view of one of the loveliest prospects that the sun ever shone upon. There had been two or three frosty nights, which had changed the whole aspect of the forest. Where, a few days before, an ocean of green had rolled away, there now was spread a boundless carpet decorated with an endless variety of the gayest colors, and lighted up by the mellow rays of an October sun. Long strips of yellow, vast masses of green, waving lines of red, wandering away and losing themselves in the blue of the distant sky—immense spaces sprinkled with every imaginable hue, now separated clear and distinct as if by a painter's brush, and now shading gradually into each other or mingling in inextricable, beautiful confusion, combined to form a scene that appeared more like a wondrous vision suddenly unrolled before them than this dull earth. A cloudless sky and the dreamy haze of Indian summer, overarching and enrobing all this beauty and splendor, completed the picture and left nothing for the imagination to suggest.

At length they descended to a small river, which they followed till it joined the main branch of the Muskingum (Tuscarawas), where a scene of a very different character greeted them. A little below and above the forks, the shores had been cultivated and lined with Indian houses. The place was called "Tuscaroras," and for beauty of situation could not well be surpassed. The high, luxuriant banks, the placid rivers meeting and flowing on together, the green fields sprinkled with huts and bordered with the rich autumnal foliage, all basking in the mellow October light, and so

out of the way there in the wilderness, combined to form a sweet picture, and was doubly lovely to them after having been so long shut up in the forest. They reached this beautiful spot Saturday afternoon, October 13th, and the next day being Sunday they remained in camp, and men and cattle were allowed a day of rest. The latter revived under the smell of green grass once more, and roaming over the fields gave a still more civilized aspect to the quiet scene.

During the day the two messengers that had been sent to Detroit came into camp, accompanied by their Indian guides. The report they brought showed the wisdom of Bouquet in refusing to delay his march until their return. They had not been allowed to pursue their journey, but were held close prisoners by the Delawares until the arrival of the army, when, alarmed for their own safety, the Indians released them and made them bearers of a petition for peace.

CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

The next day, Monday, the army moved two miles farther down the Tuscarawas, and encamped on a high bank, where the stream was 300 feet wide, within the present limits of Tuscarawas County, where it remained in camp about a week. On Tuesday six chiefs came into camp, saying that all the rest were eight miles off, waiting to make peace. Bouquet told them he would be ready to receive them the next day. In the meantime he ordered a large bower to be built a short distance from camp, while sentinels were posted in every direction to prevent surprise, in case treachery was meditated.

The next day, the 17th, he paraded the Highlanders and the Virginian volunteers, and, escorted by the light horse, led them to the bower, where he disposed them in the most imposing manner, so as to impress the chiefs in the approaching interview. The latter, as they emerged from the forest, were conducted with great ceremony to the bower, which they entered with their accustomed gravity; and without saying a word quietly seated them-

selves and commenced smoking. When they had finished, they laid aside their pipes, and drew from their pouches strings of wampum. The council being thus opened, they made a long address, laying the whole blame of the war on the young men, whom they said they could not control. Bouquet, not wishing to appear eager to come to a settlement, replied that he would give his answer the next day; and the council broke up. The next day, however, a pouring storm prevented the meeting of the council which did not convene until the day following. Bouquet's answer was long and conciliatory, but the gist of it was he would make peace on one condition and no other—that the Indians should give up all the prisoners in their possession within 10 days. The Indians present at this council were Ki-yas-uta, chief of the Senecas, with 15 warriors; Custaloga, chief of the Wolf tribe of the Delawares, and Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe of the Delawares, with 20 warriors; and Kissinautchtha, as chief of the Shawnees, with six warriors.

On Monday, October 22nd, the army, accompanied by the Indian deputies, resumed their march, as Bouquet wished to show that he was determined to enforce his demands. They marched nine miles down the Tuscarawas and went into camp. This was their 14th camp since leaving Fort Pitt, and was within a few miles of the east line of Coshocton County. The next day, October 23rd, the army crossed the present boundaries of Coshocton County, marching 16 miles and camping seven miles east of the present site of the town. Here Bouquet remained until the 25th, when he continued his march a little more than six miles, camping within a mile of the forks of the Muskingum.

Judging this to be as central a position as he could find, he resolved to fix himself here until the object of his mission could be accomplished. He ordered four redoubts to be built, erected several storehouses, a mess house, a large number of ovens and various other buildings for the reception of the captives, which, with the white tents, scattered up and down the banks of the river, made a large settlement in the wilderness and filled the Indians with alarm. A

town with nearly 2,000 inhabitants, well supplied with horses, cattle and sheep, and ample means of defence, was well calculated to awaken the gloomiest anticipations.

The steady sound of the ax day after day the lowing of the cattle, and all the sounds of civilization within the very heart of their territory, were more alarming than the resistless march of a victorious army, and anxious to get rid of such unwelcome companions they made every effort to collect the prisoners scattered among the various tribes.

The American wilderness never presented such a spectacle as was here exhibited on the banks of the Muskingum. It was no longer a hostile camp, but a stage on which human nature was displaying its most attractive and noble traits; or rather a sublime poem, enacted here in the bosom of the wilderness, whose burden was human affection and whose great argument, the common brotherhood of mankind. Bouquet and his officers were deeply impressed and could hardly believe their senses when they saw young warriors, whose deeds of daring and savage ferocity had made their names a terror on the frontier, weeping like children over their bereavement.

A treaty of peace having been concluded with the various tribes, Bouquet, taking hostages to secure their good behavior and the return of the remaining prisoners, broke up his camp on the 18th of November and began to retrace his steps toward Fort Pitt. The leafless forest rocked and roared above the little army as it once more entered its gloomy recesses, and that lovely spot on the Tuscarawas, on which such strange scenes had been witnessed, lapsed again into solitude and silence. The Indians gazed with various and conflicting emotions on the lessening files—some with grief and desolation of heart because they bore away the objects of their deep affections; others with savage hate, for they went as conquerors.

In 10 days the army again drew up in a little clearing in front of Fort Pitt and were welcomed with loud shouts. The war was over, and the troubled frontier rested once more in peace.

Captain Thomas Hutchins gives in detail

the conference between Colonel Bouquet and the chiefs of the different tribes. The quaint simplicity of his narrative is charming. A quotation from him, with some of the incidents of the conference between Bouquet and the Shawnees, follows:

"The Shawnees still remained to be treated with, and though this nation saw themselves under the necessity of yielding to the same conditions with the other tribes, yet there had appeared a dilatoriness and sullen haughtiness in all their conduct which rendered it very suspicious.

"The 12th of November was appointed for the conference with them, which was arranged on their part by Kissinautehtha and Nimwtha, their chiefs, with the Red Hawk, Lavissimo, Bensivasic, Eweecuntwe, Keigleighque and 40 warriors. The Caughnawaga, Seneca and Delaware chiefs, with about 60 warriors, being all present.

"The Red Hawk was their speaker, and as he delivered himself with a strange mixture of fierce pride and humble submission, a passage or two from his speech is added:

"'Brother: You will listen to us your younger brothers, and as we discover something in your eyes that looks like dissatisfaction with us, we now wipe away everything bad between us that you may clearly see. You have heard many bad stories of us. We clean your ears that you may hear. We remove everything bad from your hearts that it may be like the heart of your ancestors when they thought of nothing but good. (*Here he gave a string.*)

"'Brother: When we saw you coming this road you advanced toward us with a tomahawk in your hands; but we, your younger brothers, take it out of your hands and throw it up to God to dispose of as he pleases, by which means we hope never to see it more.' Their usual figure of speech is 'burying the hatchet,' but as such hatchets may be dug up again, perhaps he thought this new expression of 'sending it up to God,' or the 'Great Spirit,' a much stronger emblem of the permanency and steadfastness of the peace now to be made. 'And now, Brother, we beg leave that you who are a warrior will take hold of this chain (*giving a*

string) of friendship and receive it from us, who are also warriors, and let us think no more of war, in pity to our old men, women and children.' Intimating by this last expression that it was mere compassion to them and not inability to fight that made their nation desire peace.

"He then produced a treaty held with the government of Pennsylvania, 1701, and three messages or letters from that government of different dates, and concluded thus:

"'Now, Brother, I beg we who are warriors may forget our disputes and renew the friendship which appears by these papers to have subsisted between our fathers.' He promised, in behalf of the rest of their nation who had gone to a great distance to hunt and could not have notice to attend the treaty, that they should certainly come to Fort Pitt in the spring and bring the remainder of the prisoners with them."

As the season was far advanced, the Colonel could not stay long in these remote parts. He was obliged to rest satisfied with the prisoners the Shawnees had brought, taking hostages and laying them under the strongest obligations for the delivery of the rest, knowing that no other effectual method could be pursued.

PRISONERS DELIVERED UP.

After a reply from Bouquet and some further talk, the prisoners were delivered up. The circumstances are thus told by Dr. Smith:

"The Caughnawagas, the Delawares and Senecas severally addressed the Shawnees, as grandchildren and nephews, 'to perform their promises and to be strong in doing good, that this peace might be everlasting.'

"And I am here to enter on a scene reserved on purpose for this place that the thread of the foregoing narrative might not be interrupted—a scene which language can but weakly describe; and to which the poet or painter might have repaired to enrich their highest colorings of the variety of human passions; the philosopher to find ample subject for his most serious reflections; and the man to exercise all the tender and sympathetic feelings of the soul.

"The scene I mean was the arrival of the prisoners in camp; where were to be seen fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once lost babes; husbands hanging around the necks of the newly recovered wives; sisters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long separation, scarce able to speak the same language, or, for some time, to be sure that they were children of the same parents. In all these interviews joy and rapture inexpressible were seen, while feelings of a very different nature were painted in the looks of others—flying from place to place in eager inquiries after relatives not found, trembling to receive an answer to their questions, distracted with doubts, hopes and fears, on obtaining no account of those they fought for—or stiffened into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate.

"The Indians, too, as if wholly forgetting their usual savageness, bore a capital part in heightening this most effective scene.

"They delivered up their beloved captives with the utmost reluctance, shed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer. Their regard for them continued all the time they remained in the camp. They visited them from day to day, and brought them what corn, skins, horses and other property they had bestowed upon them while in their families, accompanied with other presents, and all the marks of the most sincere and tender affections. Nay, they did not stop here; but when the army marched, some of the Indians solicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and bringing provisions for them on the road. A young Mingo carried this still further, and gave an instance of love which would make a figure even in romance. A young woman of Virginia was among the captives, for whom he had formed so strong an attachment as to call her his wife. Against all the remonstrances of the imminent danger to which he exposed himself by approaching the frontiers, he persisted in following her at the risk of being killed by the surviving relatives of many unfortunate persons, who had been

captivated or scalped by those of his nation.

"Among the captives a woman was brought into camp at Muskingum with a babe about three months old at her breast. One of the Virginia volunteers soon knew her to be his wife, who had been taken by the Indians about six months before. She was immediately delivered to her overjoyed husband. He flew with her to his tent, and clothed her and his child in proper apparel. But their joy after the first transports was soon dampened by the reflection that another dear child of about two years old captivated with the mother, and separated from her, was still missing, although many children had been brought in.

"A few days afterward a number of other prisoners were brought to the camp, among whom were several more children. The woman was sent for, and one supposed to be hers was produced. At first she was uncertain; but viewing the child with great earnestness, she soon recollected its features, and was so overcome with joy, that literally forgetting her other babe she dropped it from her arms, and catching up the new-found child in an ecstasy, pressed it to her breast, and bursting into tears carried it off, unable to speak for joy. The father, seizing up the babe she had let fall, followed her in no less transport and affection.

"Among the children who had been carried off young, and had long lived with the Indians, it is not to be expected that any marks of joy would appear on being restored to their parents or relatives. Having been accustomed to look upon the Indians as the only connections they had, having been tenderly treated by them, and speaking their language, it is no wonder they considered their new state in the light of a captivity, and parted from the savages with tears.

"But it must not be denied that there were even some grown persons who showed an unwillingness to return. The Shawnees were obliged to bind several of their prisoners and force them along to the camp; and some women who had been delivered up, afterwards finding means to escape, ran back to the Indian town. Some who could not make their escape, clung to their savage acquaintances at parting and

continued many days in bitter lamentations, even refusing sustenance.

"For the honor of humanity we would suppose those persons to have been of the lowest rank, either bred in ignorance and distressing penury, or who had lived so long with the Indians as to forget all their former connections. For, easy and unconstrained as the savage life is, certainly it could never be put in competition with the blessings of civilized life and the light of religion by any persons who have had the happiness of enjoying, and the capacity of discerning them.

"By the 9th of November, 206 prisoners had been delivered, including women and children; of whom 32 men and 58 women and children were from Virginia, and 49 males and 67 females from Pennsylvania."

OLD NATIONAL AND STATE HIGHWAYS.

In the first half of the last century the State and county road,—the "turnpike" and the ordinary wagon road—and the well nigh obsolete canal were to the people of that time what the railroad and the trolley line are to us to-day. Horace Bushnell has well said: "If you wish to know whether society is stagnant, learning scholastic, religion a dead formality, you may learn something by going into universities and libraries; something also by the work that is doing on cathedrals and churches, or in them; but quite as much by looking at the roads. For if there is any motion in society, the Road, which is a symbol of motion, will indicate the fact. When there is activity, or enlargement, or a liberalizing spirit of any kind, then there is intercourse and travel, and these require roads. So if there is any kind of advancement going on, if new ideas are abroad, and new hopes rising, then you will see it by the roads that are building. Nothing makes an inroad without making a road. All creative action, whether in government, industry, thought or religion, creates roads."

BUFFALO TRAILS.

Archer Butler Hultert, in the introduction of his "Historical Highways of America,"

says: "It was for the great animals to mark out what became known as the first thoroughfares of America. The plunging buffalo, keen of instinct, and nothing if not utilitarian, broke great roads across the continent on the summits of the watersheds, besides which the first Indian trails were but traces through the forests. Heavy, fleet of foot, capable of covering scores of miles in a day, the buffalo tore his roads from one feeding ground to another, and from north to south, on high ground. Here his roads were swept clear of the debris in summer, and of snow in winter. They mounted the heights and descended from them on the longest slopes, and crossed each stream on the bars at the mouth of its lesser tributaries. * * *

"But the greatest marvel is that these early pathfinders chose routes, even in the roughest districts, which the tripod of the white man cannot improve upon. A rare instance of this is the course of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Grafton and Parkersburg, West Virginia. That this is one of the roughest rides our palatial trains of to-day make is well known to all who have passed that way, and that so fine a road could be put through such a rough country is one of the marvels of engineering science. But leave the train, say at the little hamlet of Petroleum, West Virginia, and find on the hill the famous old thoroughfare of the buffalo, Indian and pioneer, and follow that narrow thread of soil westward to the Ohio River. You will find that the railroad has followed it steadily throughout its course, and when it came to a more difficult point than usual, where the railroad is compelled to tunnel at the strategic point of least elevation, in two instances the trail runs exactly over the tunnel. This occurs at both 'Eaton's tunnel' and 'Graham's tunnel.'"

THE DAY OF THE STAGE COACH.

The old National Road, which runs through Ohio from east to west, is said to have been first conceived by Albert Gallatin. In 1806 commissioners were appointed by President Jefferson to take the matter of building such a highway into consideration, and report

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

upon it. As a result the contract for the first 10 miles west of Cumberland, Maryland,—the Eastern terminus—was let in 1811, and the road was completed to the Ohio River at Wheeling in 1818. Across Ohio, by the way of Columbus, to Indianapolis, Indiana, the great highway was completed before 1830. Indian and buffalo trails, as has already been related, were mainly followed, which afforded the best grades and shortest routes. Bluff hills were cut down, while knolls were surmounted or semi-circled, and old Indian fords of streams were spanned by bridges. Primitive towns, which had been struggling for a name for some years, now displayed new life under the stimulus of added population and awakening commercial activity, while new towns sprang up here and there, later to become the homes of prosperous communities. The business done over the old National Road was tremendous. Great wagons, often in trains of a score or more, each carrying burdens of freight of various kinds, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds to the load, were the precursors of the mammoth freight trains of today of 100 cars, each car carrying almost as much as a wagon train of the pioneer days. Stage coaches, drawn by four or six horses each, carried statesmen, tradesmen and pioneer farmer, where now the palace car, down to the day coach and emigrant car, transport the immensely increased human traffic of to-day. The first half of the last century was the era of the great National and Inter-State roads; but horse power and the slow-moving coaches of a century ago have been largely superseded by steam cars—by electric and a-mile-a-minute travel of to-day.

THE ROADS OF THE COUNTY.

Early in the last century the laying out and grading of State roads were undertaken, and in localities corduroy and plank roads were built to a limited extent. One of the earliest roads to be built in this section of the State, over which there was a large amount of traffic to the interior and northern sections for many years prior to the days of railroads, was that running from the Ohio River at Wellsville, to

New Lisbon, Canton and Cleveland. This thoroughfare is to-day, as it always has been, a dirt or "mud" road; and four score years ago, when it bore the heaviest travel, it was no uncommon occurrence for the heavy wagons to sink into mother earth to the hubs of the wheels. It was too early for even the agitation of the subject of road improvement. In later years there has been some agitation and a small amount of legislation, but as yet, at least in Columbiana county, to little practical purpose. Outside the corporate limits of cities and towns, there are, up to the beginning of 1905, not quite 25 miles of improved roads in the county. The most notable example of improved road in the county, and of the improved conditions which such improvement brings with it, is the piece of road between East Liverpool and Calcutta, four miles in extent, two miles of which is brick and two miles, pounded stone. Then there are two miles of improved road from Wellsville corporate limits on the hill road running towards Lisbon. Other sections of improved road in the county are: Between Kensington and Hanover, 1 mile; near Summitville, 1 mile; 1½ miles on the Salineville and Hanover roads, near Lisbon; between Leetonia and Columbiana, 1 mile; between Leetonia and Columbiana, 2½ miles; between Leetonia and Washingtonville, 2 miles; near East Palestine, 1 mile; between Salem and Millville, 1 mile; besides smaller pieces elsewhere in Salem, Perry, Knox, Butler, Madison, and Liverpool townships. Besides perhaps 4 or 5 miles of brick paving, these improved roads are made chiefly of slag and gravel, and in a few cases of pounded stone. But in the main the public roads of the county are very bad, especially in the southern or hill sections, and all are susceptible of improvement. A beginning, however, has been made in the betterment of these conditions, and it is hoped that ere many years good roads over the county will be the rule rather than the exception.

The construction of roads and bridges is an essential part of the industrial system, and is carried on under authority derived from the State. By a law passed by the Legislature in 1904, the State purposed to cooperate in the

maintenance of roads. This law creates a new department in charge of a State highway commissioner. This officer will investigate road-making, publish bulletins thereon, pass on applications from county commissioners for road improvements, and, when approved, furnish plans, and let the contracts. The cost will be borne, one-fourth by the State, and the remaining three-fourths by the county—the county proper, the township and the owner of the land abutting dividing the three-fourths apportioned to the county. One of the advantages attendant upon rural free delivery—which has been introduced in the county with many beneficial results during the opening years of the new century, and which will be referred to more at length in another chapter—is the stimulus which it has given to road improvement.

Under the provisions of the new road law, which has been referred to, Governor Herrick in February, 1905, appointed Samuel Huston, of Steubenville, State highway commissioner; and a few days thereafter Commissioner Huston opened his new department in Columbus. He announced at once that there would be no road building under State supervision during the first year of the department's existence. The Legislature had placed but \$10,000 at the disposal of the department for the first year, and

this, the commissioner said, would not much more than cover the expense of getting it properly in operation. Divided among the 88 counties of the State, it would be an insignificant sum for road building. Commissioner Huston believed it was the intention of the Legislature that the first year should be devoted to the preliminary work, and he decided that he should spend much time traveling over the State, in order to get acquainted with conditions, and to "confer with counties interested in better roads." If he does that, he may hold a conference or conferences in every county in the State. He will issue bulletins explaining the objects of the department, which he purposes sending to the daily papers for publication. "I expect to carry on a campaign of education through the medium of the press, which is the most powerful factor in bringing things to a successful issue," said Mr. Huston. As a matter of fact, a campaign of education has been progressing during the past 100 years—years which have been full of experience, demonstrating the need of improved roads, with every now and then the promulgation of a lot of theories as to how better conditions might obtain; but the one thing needful is the application of some practical, common-sense ideas in the advancement of the much needed work.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM STAGE COACH TO TROLLEY.

Days of Horseback Mails—Stage Lines—The River the Great Highway—Steamboating on the Ohio—River Floods and Disasters—Sandy and Beaver Canal; the Story of Great Expectations—Pioneer Railroad Projects—Fight for the Erie & Ohio Route—Railroad and Canal Men Clash—Collapse of the East Liverpool & Ashtabula Railroad Scheme—Work of Wellsville Men for the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road—Telephone and Trolley—Rural Free Delivery.

Then the stage crawled over the mountains. But for years after the Alleghanies had been crossed, the great routes of travel ended with Pittsburg, and the river was depended on for transportation, while the mails were carried on horseback. Mails reached the struggling settlements in Columbiana County only at irregular intervals until about 1809, when the county seat at New Lisbon received a regular weekly service by horseback from Pittsburg. John Depue, and later Horace Daniels, carried the mails during that early period. Depue is said to have used two horses. One he rode, the other he drove in front of him, two mail bags strapped across the beast's back. Reaching the long lane east of New Lisbon (his arrival was the event of the week), he would commence sounding his horn, and all vehicles and travelers must give way to the government and the mails on his trip into town. The weekly mail ran by way of Smith's Ferry, Little Beaver Bridge, Calcutta (then Foulkstown), East Fairfield, New Lisbon, and thence via Deerfield and Ravenna to Cleveland. Another horseback mail was established about the same time from New Lisbon via Wellsville to Steubenville, and a third to Canton via Osnaburg. The first post office at New Lisbon had been established in 1809; that at Salem in 1807, while

Wellsville did not have a postmaster until 1816. The first post office at Fawcettstown, as East Liverpool was then known, was established in 1810, but after two years it was abolished. No mail route passed through the place, and the people there sent to Wellsville, Little Beaver Bridge or Calcutta for their mail.

The great thoroughfare from Western Pennsylvania into this part of Ohio passed through Georgetown, Pennsylvania, just east of the Pennsylvania State line on the southern side of the river, making Smith's Ferry a celebrated river crossing. Georgetown was a trading point before New Lisbon came into existence, and controlled the trade of the southern parts of Beaver and Columbiana counties for a number of years. Smith's Ferry stood just at the junction of two of the great paths of emigration to the Northwest territory, one leading west through Pittsburg and Beaver, the other through Brownsville and Little Washington. On to the west, the mail went north of Fawcettstown and Wellsville; while to the south of the river were Hookstown, Frankfort and Pughtown, all ambitious settlements.

Left off all through routes of travel by road, Wellsville and Fawcettstown sought means to secure a road to the north for several years. In 1821 Cleveland's commercial inter-

ests demanded a first-class highway between the lake and the river. It was determined to raise funds by subscription for a free clay pike from Cleveland to New Lisbon and thence to some point on the river to be selected by the commissioners named by the projectors. The commissioners viewed and roughly surveyed three routes south from New Lisbon—one by the Georgetown road to a point near Smith's Ferry, at the State line; a second to Fawcettstown, and a third to Wellsville. It was given out that the route that could show the greatest amount of subscriptions to aid the project would be awarded the new road. Solicitors were appointed for each route, and a day was set for turning over the subscription papers at New Lisbon. The commissioners demanded that 15 freeholders on each route furnish a bond guaranteeing the payment of the subscriptions. John Bough, of near West Point, had charge of the bond for the Fawcettstown, or Liverpool, route, and it is related that on the night before the papers were to have been turned over at New Lisbon, he received a visit from one of his neighbors, who had signed the bond but who rued his action in doing so. Bough handed his visitor the paper containing the 15 signatures, and the latter calmly walked across the room to the grate and tossed it into the flames. Bough reported his loss the following day, when the representatives of all three routes assembled at Lisbon, but George Wells and Henry Aten, representing the Wellsville route, were on hand with their papers, and the deal for the new pike was closed with them. The road was completed in 1823, and thenceforth became the stage and mail highway between the river and New Lisbon.

THE COMING OF THE STAGE-COACH.

The next few years following 1820, saw the introduction of regular stage lines into Columbiana County, which carried mail, passengers and light baggage. The arrival of the pioneer coaches into New Lisbon on the route out of Pittsburg created a sensation at the county seat. They were drawn first by four, then by six horses. According to a paper presented by H. H. Gregg, of New Lisbon, before the

Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association at that place in 1876, regular lines first began running three times a week in 1829—though they had run irregularly for several years before that date. In the *Ohio Patriot*, at New Lisbon, on May 23, 1829, the following advertisement appeared:

PITTSBURG, BEAVER, NEW LISBON, CANTON AND WOOSTER LINE OF STAGES.

The public are informed that a regular line of stages is now running from and to the above places, three times a week, leaving Pittsburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock a. m., and arriving in New Lisbon on the same days at 7 o'clock p. m.—Leaving New Lisbon on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 3 o'clock a. m. and arriving at Wooster at 7 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Offices for the above line:

Griffiths', Wood street, Pittsburg; McClure's, Beaver; Watson's, New Lisbon; Dewalt's, Canton; Hemphery's, Wooster.

To facilitate the transportation of passengers arriving in New Lisbon or Wellsville on any other than the regular stage days, the subscribers have procured

GOOD CARRIAGES, HORSES AND STEADY DRIVERS

To ply daily between Lisbon and Wellsville, 14 miles from the former, at which place a

STEAMBOAT

Can ordinarily be procured, to proceed to PITTSBURG, STEUBENVILLE or WHEELING, in addition to which a HACK will be kept constantly at the

STAGE OFFICE

Of JOHN FEEHAN, of Wellsville, to accommodate those preferring the latter mode of conveyance to any of the above places.

The proprietors of the accommodation line just established pledge themselves to spare no pains to render the situation of those who may favor them with their patronage both comfortable and agreeable. Fare reasonable, and every attention paid to BAGGAGE, but in all cases it must be at the risk of the owner.

JOHN FEEHAN,
DAVID WATSON.

N. B.—Arrangements have been made to meet the Middleburg and Warren stages at New Lisbon on Tuesdays and Saturdays, which stages will leave town regularly every Wednesday and Sunday morning.

The following week another line of stages was advertised to run three times a week, from New Lisbon through Wellsville to Steubenville, carrying the mails. The stage left the house of M. Seydel, "Sign of the Union Hall," New Lisbon, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrived at the stage office of John M. Jenkins, Wellsville, at 9 A. M., and left Wellsville at 10 A. M., to arrive at Dohrman's hotel, Steubenville, at 6 P. M., the same day. The next year Feehan & Watson extended their stage route from Wooster to Mansfield, and started daily stages from Pittsburg as far west as Beaver. For several years, however, the mails were carried from New Lisbon north on horseback or on foot. We are told by a local historian that in the later '20's and in the early '30's, "James Vaughn carried the mail on foot from New Lisbon, through Salem to Deerfield and Palmyra, making connection with the stage line running from Big Beaver Point to Cleveland. Afterwards mails were carried on horseback, and where, by the increase of newspapers, greater quantities of mail were forwarded, a pack-horse was loaded, and traveled with the mail carrier."

In 1833 Zadock Street, of Salem, George Wells, of Wellsville and Orion Brossom, of Painesville, with several others, established a route from Wellsville to Fairport, on Lake Erie, running through New Lisbon, Salem, Newton Falls, Chardon and Painesville. In 1835 still another route was established by Pittsburg parties, running from Wellsville to Cleveland via New Lisbon, Salem, Ravenna and Hudson. By 1836 nearly all of these were daily routes, and despite the bad roads bore a commendable reputation for promptness.

One of these old routes still remains up to the present (1905), proving the claim of Lisbon and Wellsville to the oldest daily mail and passenger route in the county. The old daily stage line established by Street, Wells and others, between Wellsville and the lake in 1833, still runs out over the hills from Wellsville to Lisbon, the "daily hack," carrying the mails and an occasional passenger, leaving Lisbon early in the morning and Wellsville soon after noon for its three hours' trip hither and thither.

The line has missed scarcely a day traversing the same route in over 70 years.

According to Mack's "History of Columbiana County," the following great lines of stages were in operation in 1835:

Ashtabula to Wheeling—Through Jefferson, Austinburg, Morgan, Orwell, Bloomfield, Bristolville, Warren, Canfield, Columbiana, New Lisbon, Wellsville, Knoxville, Steubenville, Wellsburg, to Wheeling—143 miles.

Beaver to Lower Sandusky—Through Ohioville, Foulkstown, New Lisbon, New Garden, Paris, Ostaburg, Canton, Massillon, Dalton, Wooster, Jeromesville, Mifflin, Mansfield, Truxville, New Haven, Lafayette, Norwalk, Monroeville, Lyme, York, to Lower Sandusky—199 miles.

Beaver to Cleveland—Through Griersburg, Petersburg, Poland, Boardman, Canfield, Ellsworth, Milton, Palmyra, Edinburg, Ravenna, Stow, Hudson, Twinsburg, Bedford, Newburgh, to Cleveland—105 miles.

In 1830 another great highway was projected from New Lisbon though to Pittsburg, vit Liverpool, there to cross the river, running through the "Panhandle" of Virginia into Pennsylvania, and thence to Pittsburg by way of Little Washington. This would have shortened the then existing mail routes to Pittsburg by several miles. The road was built from New Lisbon to the river, and Samuel E. Marks, then a prominent citizen on the Virginia side, pushed the project through to the Pennsylvania State line. Further than that it was never realized. Liverpool, as the original settlement of Fawcettstown had been renamed, was still without a post office up to that time. The town ship was a part of St. Clair, and the voters of Liverpool village were yet compelled to go to Calcutta to vote. In 1830 two or three citizens agreed to bear the expense of carrying the mail between the town and Wellsville, and in the same year the post office was reestablished. John Collins being appointed postmaster. The second postmaster, William G. Smith, finding that mail frequently found its way to Liverpool, Medina County, wrote the department at Washington and had the prefix "East" placed on the name of the office. Subsequently

when the village was incorporated, it took the name East Liverpool.

The postal rates prior to 1845 are given as follows: Less than 30 miles, 6 cents; more than 30 and less than 100, 10 cents; 100 to 150, 12½ cents; 150 to 400, 18¾ cents; over 400, 25 cents.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

As the Indian and buffalo trails preceded the National and State highways, in blazing the way for civilization's westward march, so the Ohio River preceded the railroads as an avenue of transportation for the pioneers and the productions of their industry and enterprise. The forest-covered hills, which formed the background for the alluvial bottom lands and verdure-clad slopes, no less than the majestic sweep of *La Belle Rivière*, beckoned the picket lines and the advance guard of the army of occupation. Never was name more appropriate than that applied by the French, who had so transient a heritage in this country, to the river which was to furnish a highway for the commerce of the new country. A more beautiful stream does not lave the hills and valleys of this vast continent of varied and enchanting scenery.

During the closing decades of the Revolutionary period, and the first half of the past century, the Ohio bore on its bosom the people who were seeking new homes and broader opportunities of the then Western frontier, and a little later, back again to the older settlements, by the same avenue of transportation, were carried the products of the virgin soil. Then, when the great forests and mines of Western Pennsylvania came to be developed, millions on millions of feet of timber and sawed lumber, and great fleets of coal were floated down to the growing markets of the South and Southwest, impelled only by the increasing currents supplied to the noble river by the perennial freshets from the mountain streams. The great forests became well nigh exhausted; but the coal, from the old fields of the Keystone State, in ever increasing yields, are yet transported by

river and rail, in quantities up into the scores of millions of bushels yearly, to lower river ports and distant railway points.

The fine floating palaces which navigated the Ohio up to the middle of the 19th century are almost things of the past, especially on the upper waters. The "Granite States," the "Buckeye States," the "Alleghenys," the "Winchesters," the "Diurnals," and many other fine steamers of their class, which for so long carried the animate and inanimate freight of the river thoroughfare before the railroads bid for speedier if not cheaper and on the whole safer transportation, have few successors.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Prior to the use of steam power for navigation on the Ohio, covered keel-boats were used to transport freight along the river, propelled up-stream by poles, drifting down-stream with the current. The boat or barge was roughly constructed, and varied from 75 to 100 feet in length. It would carry from 60 to 100 tons, with a sort of rude cabin in the stern for female passengers. The boat usually carried a sail for use when the wind was favorable, and at times one or two boatmen trudged along the bank, hauling the craft with a rope. The first steamboat which descended the river was the "Orleans," a vessel of 400 tons, built at Elizabethtown, near Pittsburg, in 1811, under the personal supervision of Robert Fulton, the cost exceeding \$50,000. In October of that year the little steamer started from Pittsburg for New Orleans. It was, in the language of an old writer, "a joy and wonder to the inhabitants of the river townships, who saw it pass on its first voyage." It never returned, however, having insufficient power for the long journey against the current, and finally struck a snag and sank at Baton Rouge, in 1814. For three years, no attempts was made to bring a steamer up the Ohio; but in 1814 the "Enterprise" was built at Redstone, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and chartered by the government to carry military stores to New Orleans, arriving there in time to take part in the battle on January 8th of the next year. And during June,



A RAILROAD BRIDGE IN ELNRUN TOWNSHIP
(1,000 feet long, 100 feet high, all built on a curve)



CUT IN A LARGE DAM OF THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL,
HANOVER TOWNSHIP



OLD FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE IN FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP
(Built in 1800)



LOCK NO. 41 OF THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL,
IN ELNRUN TOWNSHIP
(Built by Jack A. Maynard in 1880)

1815, the "Enterprise" arrived on the Upper Ohio on her return trip to Pittsburg. It is related that when the little stern-wheeler put in at the Wellsville wharf the entire population of the town turned out, astounded, hardly believing it possible that a steamboat could make her way up-stream all the way from New Orleans.

Nearly every town now had its boat-building yard. Wellsville was one of the first in the field, Robert Skillinger in 1815, establishing a small dock for the building of flatboats. In 1817 he laid the hull for the steamer "Robert Thompson," and boat-building became an important industry. In 1820 at Stenbenville, the steamer "Bazaleel Wells" was built—the "Thompson" and the "Wells" being the earliest steamers built on this section of the river. By the beginning of the year 1832, however, there had been built for the river trade a total of 348 steamers, of which 198 were then running.* The business grew so rapidly that the river towns along the Ohio were converted in 10 years' time into busy shipping centers.

DAYS OF THE RIVER TRADERS.

Dozens of the business men of these communities became river traders, making from two to four trips a year from the Upper Ohio to New Orleans, selling and buying merchandise. They endured great hardships during the cold winters, were frequently caught in the ice jam for days or even weeks, and considered the ordeal of being forced by low water to walk all or part of the way home from Cincinnati no extraordinary experience. They were the forerunners of the commercial age of the West.

Wellsville and Liverpool had their share of these adventurous spirits. Their visits to the home town were irregular, and at times they would disappear for two or three years, to reappear unexpectedly. Merchants became accustomed to taking yearly trips to Cincinnati, or Louisville, of St. Louis, or even through to Memphis and New Orleans. Many of them thus became fascinated with the life and became rivermen to the end of their days. The rivermen of the Upper Ohio "flocked together"

at Wheeling, at Stenbenville, at Wellsville, at Liverpool, and at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, just east of the Pennsylvania State line, and about six miles from old Liverpool town. Georgetown to this day remains headquarters for a number of the families and descendants of retired rivermen. Wellsville, on account of its excellent natural harbor, became a center. James Wells, son of Alexander Wells, founder of the town, followed the river for years. William Bottenburg was one of the pioneers. Gen. J. W. Reilly, afterwards one of the most famous lawyers at the Columbiana County bar, in his early days clerked on a steamboat. Josiah Thompson, whose father, William Thompson, at that time kept a store in Calcutta, and who was himself in later years one of East Liverpool's famous merchants, traded at down-river ports during the year following 1830.

The conditions during these early days are described by William G. Smith, deceased, of East Liverpool—who was among those who early interested themselves in river transportation at that town—in his "Reminiscences of Fawcettstown" (now East Liverpool), published in the *East Liverpool Tribune* in 1888.

"The town was in 1826 the most forlorn of any located along the Ohio river. There was not a landing in front of the town for steamboats except when the river was high. The river had increased its width from bank to bank one-third since the first settlement, leaving a wide beach covered with boulders and rocks, so that the water was shoal in front of the town. I purchased a log house with two lots adjoining at Second and Union streets, and moved my store there (although it was at the extreme east end of the town), because the ferry was kept there and it was the only road to the river that a wagon could ascend and descend. The ferry road was simply excavated in the sand and clay bank, and every freshet washed it away, so a landing had to be built with timber and boulders from the beach. That was a very small commencement yet, strange to say, it was sufficiently large to create a jealousy in a portion of the population that caused some trouble. The place at that

*Mack, "History of Columbiana County."

time contained about 18 families, ten of whom were freeholders and the balance renters, the population may have reached one hundred.

* * * * * From Washington street west the people wished Market street to be the center of business, and fearing that I was going to draw the business to the upper end of town, a few of them clubbed together and bought an old ferry flat, and started an opposition ferry at the foot of Market street, in charge of "King" Smith. He had a small tug in court about license, run the ferry a month or two, and quit the unprofitable enterprise.

"In 1821 I made my first trip, with a small venture, on the river in company with (as he was familiarly known and spoken of) 'Old Father Bottenburg,' and his son Levi, both of whom have stepped behind the curtain and left the stage forever. That trip extended no further south than Memphis, Tennessee, where we sold our boat and remaining stock of produce to a merchant, a son of General Winchester, who was somewhat notorious for having been defeated by the Indians. Memphis was new at that time, and contained but two stores and a few groceries (so-called), but the 'groceries' on sale were mostly of the liquid kind, and much of it was carried away in vessels somewhat similar to the skin bottles used by the Eastern nations. * * * Above the Hamilton farm, on the Virginia side of the river (nearly opposite Walkers), lived a man named Greathouse, who was one of the first pioneers on that side of the river, having settled there when Indians were troublesome. The lands of himself and sons bordered the Ohio river. The writer was in the habit of passing them, annually, from 1821 to 1829, and one winter, with a produce boat was caught in the frozen river opposite the old pioneer's lands; we had to remain there a number of weeks ice-bound, and every night could hear packs of wolves howling through the thick forests owned by the stalwart sons of the old pioneer (he had passed away)."

BOAT-BUILDING AN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Smith continued to trade with lower river ports from Liverpool during the '30's

and in 1830 built the wharf and steamboat landing at the foot of Union street, and near it a warehouse, which was destroyed by the flood of 1832, but was rebuilt a year later. In 1830, too, a steam sawmill was built by Anthony Kearns, William G. Smith, John Hill and William Scott at the western end of Second street, and near there Abel Coffin started a boat-yard a year or two later. Here he built two steamboats, the "Olive" and the "DeKalb," which ran on the lower rivers. George D. McKinnon, with Abraham Davidson, established a boat-yard nearby and built many flat-boats. Coffin lived above the town on the land afterward occupied by the Harker Pottery Company, and near his home he established a small boat-yard later in the '30's—about 1835 and built the steamer "Liverpool," owned by the residents of the town. In that day Columbiana county was the second county in the State in the production of wheat, and, since securing a wharf and steamer landing, Liverpool had become the shipping point for a large amount of flour, manufactured in mills along the three forks of the Little Beaver that had hitherto been wagoned either to Smith's Ferry or Wellsville for loading by river.

The stock to build the "Liverpool" was subscribed by a dozen or more Liverpool men. It was stipulated that as soon as the first steamer was completed and became a dividend-earner, a second should be built, and the two boats should form a daily line between Pittsburg and Wheeling, meeting at Liverpool and making the town the half-way point and headquarters of the company. It was hoped to procure a line of stage coaches from the north to meet and exchange passengers with the boats at Liverpool. When the "Liverpool Company" was inaugurated, Capt. Richard Huston, a stockholder, was appointed to supervise her construction at Coffin's new yard above the town. The pine lumber brought from Pittsburg for her cabin, while being kiln dried, was burned and a second lot had to be purchased. The steamer was finally completed, however, and launched with great ceremony. By a vote of the company, Captain Huston was made her

commander. She was run for a time between Pittsburg and Wheeling; then, through the influence of two or three of the company, she was loaded at Wheeling for the Arkansas River. Then she was run between Little Rock and New Orleans for a couple of years, and finally sank, a total loss. She never paid a dividend to her owners. Captain Huston for many years built flatboats in East Liverpool, building as many as 26 in one season. He was the father of the Misses Euphemia and Martha Huston, for many years connected with the East Liverpool public schools. John S. Blakely & Company built the original Broadway wharf in the early '50's.

At Wellsville, in 1835, 20 years after Robert Skillinger had begun to build flatboats there Robert and David Ralston, brothers, established a boat-yard and begun the building of more pretentious craft. In 1841-42 they built a large side-wheel steamer for James Farmer, of Salineville, Andrew Bunting and other Wellsville people. Mr. Farmer, who was then a prosperous merchant and had done much river trading, conducted his business with St. Louis and points as far South at New Orleans, with this steamer for a number of years. Philip F. Geisse built the engines for her and supplied the boilers and all machinery at his shop in Wellsville. A little later the same parties built and equipped the river packet "Union," which made its first trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans in 1843. In the '40's and early '50's Mr. Geisse built many ferry-boats, most of which were for traffic on the Mississippi.

MERIDIAN DAYS OF THE PORT OF WELLSVILLE.

Those halcyon days of river transportation were great days for the river towns. The height of river prosperity was enjoyed by Wellsville between 1832 and 1842, during which period the town controlled a large share of the river business of 15 Ohio counties, including the Western Reserve, with its important cheese trade. It was the chief port between Pittsburg and Steubenville. Mack's history says that from 1830 to 1845 over 50,000 barrels of flour were shipped annually from Wells-

ville by river. As many as 150 teams frequently arrived in Wellsville in one day from the interior, waited their turn to discharge their freight for the river, and reloaded with merchandise for points north.

Not a few of the older people still living in Wellsville after the beginning of the new century remembered the big boats that plied from the middle of the '30's to 1855. On the Pittsburg and Cincinnati line were the "Cincinnati," Capt. William Kountz; the old "Buckeye State," Captain Beltzhoover; the "Philadelphia," "Allegheny," "Brilliant," "Pittsburg," and "Clipper." These each made a round trip a week between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and as a result of this schedule, one boat passed down stream and one up-stream each day. Those were the meridian days for the river steamboat trade. A few years later, when the railroad had been completed along the river and to Pittsburg, this fine line of packets was transferred to the "lower river" trade. The Pittsburg and Wheeling line of steamers, however, which for many years consisted of the "Winchester" and the "Diurnal"—one passing each way each day—continued on the "upper river" trade until in the '60's. The "James Nelson," Capt. James Moore of Wellsville, was also in the Pittsburg and Wheeling trade for some years. Asa Shepherd and Samuel Stevenson (both of Wellsville) were captain and first engineer respectively. After the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad had been completed from Cleveland to the river, in 1852, and until the "river division" of the Cleveland & Pittsburg had been extended east and south to Pittsburg and to Wheeling, the "Forest City" and a sister boat made each a round trip daily, the one between Wellsville and Pittsburg, the other between Wellsville and Wheeling, connecting with passengers and freight with the trains at Wellsville. The "Forest City" was commanded by Capt. Austin Murdock, of Wellsville, and Samuel Stevenson was engineer. After the railroad had been built through to the up-river and down-river ports, the "Forest City," which was owned chiefly by Wellsville men, was transferred to the Louisville and St. Louis trade.

FOR SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

Not all the classes of traffic withdrew from the river when the railroad skirted its shores, however. Coal and lumber, as well as great cargoes of iron products billed for points far south, made the river an important factor in the transportation interests of the West. And for 20 years before the opening of the new century the great river interests clamored for legislation by the government to carry out the Ohio slackwater improvements and give the stream a nine-foot stage the year round. As the rafting of lumber declined with the devastation of the forests at the headwaters and along the tributary streams, the shipping of coal by river developed into huge proportions. Coal was not always towed down the Ohio from the great black diamond markets at the headwaters in fleets of boats and barges by the steam tow-boats of later years. During the middle of the 19th century, each early spring or June rise in the river was the signal for the opening of the coal-boating season, when a gang of a dozen or 20 men would man a pair of coal boats, lashed together, each carrying 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, and float their cargoes down the swollen stream to the lower ports, guided by ponderous oars at the bow and stern. Rafting of timber in the log and sawed lumber from the timber regions of the Alleghany Mountains was done in the same manner, one great raft, made up of six to a dozen "creek rafts" boomed together, often containing more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of lumber.

But where one of these rafts was run down the Ohio to lower ports in 1905, 50 were marketed in the same way in 1850-60, so nearly exhausted did the timber supply in the great Western Pennsylvania region become. Of coal, however, over 50,000,000 bushels per annum were being shipped out of Pittsburg harbor alone at the beginning of the century, for Southern ports, and this was practically all sent out during the freshets, three or four times in a year, owing to the absence of a sufficient stage of water at other times. One rise in the river would sometimes carry south 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of Pittsburg fuel. In

1903 the largest tow-boat on the upper rivers, the "Sprague," was launched at Pittsburg, and towed south on one trip over 1,000,000 bushels.

These coal interests raised the greatest clamor for slack-water improvements during the '60's, but, though the manufacturing interests of the entire Ohio Valley took up the cry of "A nine-foot stage to Cairo," Congress was slow to act. The appropriations were miserly and the work crawled forward in a discouraging manner. From 1895 to 1905 the progressive men in the river cities conducted the rivers and harbors committee on junketing tours down the stream from Pittsburg every two or three years, and Congressmen R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, and B. B. Dovenor, of West Virginia, were particularly urgent in their appeals that the river cities be given relief from railroad freight discrimination by slack-water navigation. The dam and locks at Merrill's, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, were opened in 1904, and the same year a substantial appropriation was made by Congress for the work on Lock No. 7, just east of the Pennsylvania State line, and No. 8, between Walker's and East Liverpool, which, it was promised, would give East Liverpool an ample harbor by 1908.

RIVER FLOODS AND DISASTERS.

The history of the old Ohio River from the days of the first settlements along her banks includes, as well, a story of disaster by flood and by accident. The freshets, which came as a rule in the spring of the year, when the snows of the mountains melted and swelled the volume of the stream until it overflowed its banks, resulted, as the valley became more thickly populated, in greater and greater damage yearly, first to crops and homes, then to the manufacturing and shipping interests. Toward the close of the century, when the coal interests assembled millions of bushels of fuel in fleets in Pittsburg harbor during the "low water" season, awaiting a rise to carry it to the Southern market, a sudden freshet always meant wrecked tow-boats and thousands of dollars' loss in sunken coal.

The first disastrous flood in the memory of the old rivermen was that of 1832. The great flood of 1852, the next remarkable high water, established the record for nearly half a century. All the river towns were inundated to a greater or less extent, and Wellsville and East Liverpool suffered proportionately. The little potteries which had been established along the river at East Liverpool only a few years before were almost floated away. Houses, great rafts of lumber and acres of tangled debris swept down on the swollen current, and chickens and even cattle and persons were rescued in midstream. Another great freshet occurred in 1865, but the flood of '52 held the record until 1884, when the Ohio reached a height beyond the memory of the oldest settler. The high point was reached on February 7th. The lowlands were under water for miles, and the suffering at Wellsville and East Liverpool was great in the lower portions of the two cities, which had been built up since the '50's. Factories and mills were completely shut down; pumps at the water-works were stopped and the towns, nearly surrounded by water, experienced the novelty of a water famine. Buildings of every description floated past, and the damage sustained by citizens of Columbiana County alone ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. For the first time since its construction, all trains between Pittsburg and Wellsville on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad suspended business for nearly a week, and the river towns were completely cut off from mail or telegraph communication. The Cleveland & Pittsburg tracks were covered almost the entire distance between the eastern end of East Liverpool and upper Wellsville. For years after, the "high water mark" of 1884 was painted on the corners of brick buildings in the flooded districts of both cities.

With the subsiding waters, came the cry of hunger all along the river. While yet the waters were in the lowland districts, a little relief boat was sent out by the people of Pittsburg, and ran down on the bosom of the flood. People in the flooded districts, living in the upper stories of their homes, knowing not the purpose of the little craft and fearing the wash

of the waves from her wheel, fired on her with shotguns at many points between East Liverpool and Steubenville, and the pilot house of the steamer was riddled with bullets. Organized relief soon followed, committees being appointed at Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Steubenville and points further down the river, and within a few days a relief boat was started out, in charge of Rev. E. R. Donahoe, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, with provisions for the unfortunate.

Other severe freshets caused suffering in 1891 and in 1902. But the record of 1884 remained the high mark up to 1905. The only authentic record kept during all these years on the upper river is at Pittsburg—where, in 1905, the flood of '52 still remained the high mark—though the waters in '84 reached a greater height at Columbiana County points, owing to the freshets below Pittsburg. The marks at Pittsburg are as follows:

February 10, 1832	35 feet
April 19, 1852	31.9 feet
March 18, 1865	31.4 feet
February 10, 1866	32 feet
February 6, 1884	33.3 feet
February 18, 1891	31.3 feet
March 2, 1902	32.4 feet
January 23, 1904	30 feet

BURNING OF THE "WINCHESTER."

While the decadence of the river as a means of travel was very marked during the last half of the old century, at least two steamboat disasters occurred within that time which brought sorrow to many families in Columbiana County, and are remembered as among the most appalling local incidents of the century.

The first of these was the burning of the "Winchester," in the spring of 1867. It was a brand-new steamer, built to take the place in the upper and lower river trade of the old steamer of the same name. The old "Winchester" and "Diurnal" had run in the '40's and '50's as a daily line between Pittsburg and Wheeling. But the new "Winchester" was about to be put in the Pittsburg and Cincinnati trade. It was commanded by Capt. Asa Shep-

herd, of Wellsville, who was one of the principal owners of the steamer. Capt. Dan Moore and Capt. A. G. Murdock, both of Wellsville, were also financially interested in the boat. Captain Shepherd's widow, who was a daughter of the late Judge J. A. Riddle, still lives in Wellsville. The new "Winchester" was on her return from her first trip to Cincinnati, and had a large list of passengers, besides heavy consignments of freight. It was near midnight. She had just passed East Liverpool, and was nearing Babb's Island, when she took fire and burned like tinder. The pilot headed in to the West Virginia shore, the bow of the steamer striking the bank (the water was high), while her stern swung out into the swollen stream. Passengers were aroused from their berths, and rushed wildly from their staterooms in their night robes. The fire had made the greatest headway in the forward part of the steamer, and panic-stricken passengers—men, women and children—jumped overboard from decks and gunwales, and were carried by the currents either under the burning boat or down the stream. The steamer burned to the water's edge, and about 20 persons were drowned while the boat's prow was resting where it had been run up on shore.

THE "SCIOTO" DISASTER.

The second of these disasters was the sinking of the little excursion steamer "Scioto," which was a more notable event, because of the large number of deaths of Columbiana county people. A large majority of these were from East Liverpool and Wellsville.

The account of this disaster, as given by an eye witness, John H. Burgess, who was still living in 1905, and who was at the time mayor of East Liverpool, will be found interesting. It was published in a late holiday edition of the *East Liverpool Review*, and is as follows:

"It was at about 8:30 in the evening on July 4, 1882, that the 'Scioto,' carrying more than 400 East Liverpool men, women and children, was crashed into by the steamer 'John Lomas' at Mingo, resulting in the sinking of the 'Scioto' and the death of about 75 people,

40 of whom were from East Liverpool, Wellsville and vicinity. Mayor Burgess was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer and was the last man to leave her.

"Mr. Burgess remembers almost every feature of the horror, and tells the story:

"The 'Scioto' left East Liverpool early in the morning for Moundsville, carrying a crowd of excursionists, who spent the afternoon viewing the West Virginia Penitentiary. We left on the return trip long before dark, and the shades of night had only begun to fall when the boats came together. It seems that on that day a new code of signals had been given the pilots on the river, and the man at the wheel on our boat either having forgotten them or never having been instructed, caused the disaster. We were passing Mingo when the 'John Lomas' hove in sight. The pilot of the latter boat, taking it for granted that our pilot was acquainted with the signals, acted accordingly, and as a result the boats struck. The 'Lomas' was scarcely marked, but a huge hole was torn in the bow of the 'Scioto,' and it was not long until she started to the bottom.

"I stood at the front end of the cabin and for many minutes helped women and children through the ceiling to the hurricane deck. A number of men had lost their senses, and in their eagerness to get away tried to get past the helpless ones, and I was compelled to hold them back at the point of a revolver. All of the rescued people were taken aboard the 'John Lomas' or were picked up by men in skiffs, and then taken to the shore. Every death in connection with this horror was sad enough, but the drowning of the Captain's boy appealed to me more than any of them. Captain Thomas was a man who loved his family and idolized his boy.

"After every living soul had been safely landed on the bank, word was sent to Wellsville and East Liverpool, and in a short time Superintendent Phil. Bruner ordered a train of seven passenger coaches to the scene. Many of the survivors took the train for their respective homes, but there were few of those who had relatives or dear friends among the missing who did not remain and help in the greswome

search for their bodies. For several days searching parties dragged the river as far down as Moundsville, and eventually every body that was known to be missing was found. The City Council of East Liverpool and also of Wellsville, instructed me to spare no money in recovering the bodies. One of the councilmen at that time was Col. J. N. Taylor, and the morning after the disaster he told me to spend whatever money was necessary and he would stand personally liable for it. Thomas H. Silver, of Wellsville, gave me the same instructions, and both backed me in my every move."

The names of the dead as recorded in an issue of the *Saturday Review*, under the date of July 11, 1882, were as follows:

John Tomlinson, aged 28, a potter and native of East Liverpool; died while endeavoring to save others.

Lincoln Wright, 19, son of Wilson Wright, East Liverpool.

Michael Emmerling and wife, 27 years.

Stephen Kent, a native of England.

William Woods, 16, East Liverpool.

George C. Thompson, 22, St. Clair township. His funeral on the Sunday following the disaster was one of the largest that ever occurred in the county.

Ben. E. Stebbins, 22, son of Dr. E. S. Stebbins, East Liverpool.

John Grounds, 20, son of Samuel Grounds.

Carrie Beardmore, 26, and Lincoln, 16, children of William Beardmore, East Liverpool.

Wilson Paul, 30, East Liverpool.

Thomas Beardmore, 19, and Harry Beardmore, 16, sons of Joseph Beardmore.

John F. Christy, 34, East Liverpool.

Eugene Farmer, 24, son of L. R. Farmer, East Liverpool.

Emma Maria Booth, 16, daughter of Adam Booth, East Liverpool.

David Freed, 28, East Liverpool.

Joseph Rahmann, 14, son of Mrs. J. Bailey, East Liverpool.

Evan P. Burke, 33, son of John Burke, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Albert Snow, 20, East Liverpool.

Willie Ewing, 10, son of Court Ewing, Wellsville.

George Pinkerton, 16, son of Engineer Pinkerton, Wellsville.

Denver Shannon, 21, Wellsville.

Stewart Pipes, 13, son of William Pipes, Wellsville.

Sarah Kidley, 16, daughter of Charles Kidley, Wellsville.

David Fogo, 24, son of Wallace Fogo, Wellsville.

Charles Leath, 15, Wellsville.

Charles C. Davidson, 13, son of Kenneth F. Davidson, Wellsville.

Columbus B. Armstrong, 42, Wellsville; met death while saving others, as he had been seen at least twice on shore.

Lou F. Harper, 18, son of D. H. Harper, Wellsville.

Augustus Redman, 15, son of John Redman, Wellsville.

Samuel Hunter, Jr., 17, Wellsville.

John P. Marsh, 23, son of Sidney Marsh, Wellsville.

Arthur E. Hoagland, son of W. P. Hoagland, Wellsville.

John C. Stevenson, 18, son of Samuel Stevenson, Wellsville.

Wesley Cross, 24, Wellsville.

Henry A. Hayes, East Liverpool.

Morris Dannaher, 25, Wellsville.

Joseph H. O'Connor, 17, son of Michael O'Connor, Wellsville.

E. P. Smith, 47, and his three children, Ellis, 14; Frank, 8, and Lottie, 6; Wellsville.

Flora Culp, 18, Wellsville.

Belle Brandon, 17, daughter of Thomas Brandon, Wellsville.

Henry Marker, 23, son of W. H. Marker, Hancock County, West Virginia.

John Prosser, 17, son of William Prosser, Hancock County, West Virginia.

THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal Company was incorporated March 9, 1830, but work on the improvement was not commenced until November 24, 1834. Elderkin Potter, a

prominent lawyer of New Lisbon, with his own hands performed the ceremony of "breaking ground" for the enterprise, near the old Hughes furnace, in the presence of a large concourse of people, who had assembled to witness the ceremony, after which he made an address to the multitude present, in which he set forth in glowing terms, the great future of New Lisbon and Columbiana County, which would grow out of the canal project. The canal extended from the mouth of the Little Beaver, on the Ohio River, to Bolivar, on the Ohio Canal, following Little Beaver and the middle fork of the same to New Lisbon, thence crossing to a point near the head waters of the west fork, following that several miles, and then crossing the watershed to the upper waters of the branch of the Sandy, thence with the course of that stream to where it flows into the Tuscarawas River, and there connecting with the Ohio Canal, thereby securing canal connections with Portsmouth and the intermediate points to the south, and Cleveland and intermediate points to the north. In following the streams and crossing ridges the canal had many curves which increased its length. The distance between its terminal points was about 45 miles on a straight line, while the canal was over 60 miles long.

After the first breaking of the ground in 1834, the work of construction was prosecuted with vigor until the financial panic of 1837 caused a suspension of the work, and it was not completed until 1846, the first boat from the East, under command of Captain Dunn, reaching New Lisbon on October 26th of that year. The arrival was hailed with great rejoicing, a jubilee meeting was held at Hanna's warehouse, at which New Lisbon's most eloquent attorney made a speech on behalf of the citizens, to which Dr. Leonard Hanna gave an earnest response on behalf of the directors of the canal corporation. The day's celebration closed with an exhibition of fireworks, and a supper and ball at the Watson House.

One of the many packets which traversed the canal between New Lisbon and the river was the "David Begges," commanded by Capt. George Ramsey. The east end of the canal,

from New Lisbon to the Ohio River, was kept up and used for some years, or until 1852, but the middle division, from New Lisbon to Minerva, was used only a very short time. The Sandy and Beaver Canal was one of those public improvements which, during its construction and for some years thereafter, distributed capital, gave employment to many workmen at good prices, furnished a market for the products of the fruitful farms along its course, stimulated the spirit of enterprise, increased the value of real estate along its entire length and for quite a distance on either side, and in many ways was a factor in the development and progress of the country; but its early failure was a disastrous blow to New Lisbon. Several of its most enterprising citizens moved to other fields of labor and expended their wealth and energy in other cities, and the construction of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, afterwards known as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, about 1852, along the northern border and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad about the same time along the southern border of the county, left the village between them without any direct communication with other places of importance except by means of the common public roads, so that, except for the several terms of court, the county fair and such other events as occasionally attracted the people from the surrounding country and neighboring towns a state of lethargy prevailed in the village for a number of years.

EARLY RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The canal came too late to be a paying project or to accomplish great things in the development of the county, though, strange as it may seem, it was built during the period when the first struggling railroad projects in the same territory were denied encouragement and died a lingering death, only to rise again on the completion of the canal and supersede it. The first of the railroad projects to take definite shape was the Erie & Ohio, to connect the lake with the river. The company was granted a charter by act of the Ohio Legislature, January 26, 1832, the avowed purpose being

"to extend from a point between the west line of Geauga County and the east line of Ashtabula, through Trumbull County, and to terminate at such point on the Ohio River in Columbiana County as the directors should determine." The capital stock was placed at \$1,000,000. Local feeling over the location of the southern end of the route became strong. The projectors held a number of meetings during 1834 and 1835. One was held in Salem. Gen. William Blackburn was chairman and Nathan Hunt, secretary. John Campbell and Zadok Street were among the actual participants in the meeting, a report of which was published in the New Lisbon paper. Two surveys finally developed—one running from Fairport, Lake County, through Painesville and Salem to Wellsville, following the general route then traveled by the daily line of stages, which had been established between Fairport and Wellsville in 1833; the rival line starting further east, at Ashtabula, in Ashtabula County, and running through Warren to East Liverpool. A convention was called to meet in Salem early in 1836. Both routes had their advocates. Aaron Brawley, Sanford C. Hill and William G. Smith represented East Liverpool at the meeting. The advocates of the Painesville-Wellsville route out-voted the Ashtabula-East Liverpool faction in the convention, however, and the delegates who favored the eastern route

Among the early incorporations of railroad companies in Ohio were the following, which were to penetrate Columbiana county:

Erie & Ohio, 1832, from Geauga or Ashtabula County to Ohio River.

Pennsylvania & Ohio, 1832, Pittsburg to Massillon, via Little Beaver Creek, New Lisbon and Canton.

Yellow Creek, Carrollton & Zoar, 1834-35, from mouth of Big Yellow Creek, through Carrollton to Zoar, on Ohio and Beaver Canal.

Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool, Cleveland & Pittsburg, Wellsville & Fairport, Steubenville & Ohio, and Ohio, Indiana & Pennsylvania, all in 1836.

Wellsville & Pittsburg (eastern division of Cleveland & Pittsburg), 1847.

Wellsville, Millersburg & Mount Vernon, and Steubenville & Indiana ("Panhandle" route), both in 1848.

Steubenville & Wellsville (river division of Cleveland & Pittsburg), 1850.

withdrew in a body to their hotel, agreeing to call a convention for a later date, to meet in Warren. That convention was held during the summer of 1836, and as a result of the split over routes the Legislature the same year granted two charters, one for the Wellsville & Fairport Railroad; the other for the Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool Railroad.

It was an accepted fact that but one of the two projects could succeed, and the feeling between the different sections of the community became very bitter. The points on the lake were about equal in strength. Warren was a stronger business community than Salem, but Wellsville was far in advance of East Liverpool in business men and available capital, and had a wide-spread reputation as a shipping point. New Lisbon was touched by the Painesville-Wellsville survey, following the line of the mail route then established; but New Lisbon was canal-mad, the ground having been broken at that place in 1834 for the Sandy and Beaver Canal. And the county seat discouraged the railroad proposition as tending to injure the business of the canal.

It was the great panic of 1837 that brought to grief both these early railroad schemes. Meetings were held in Wellsville, and stock subscribed there and at Painesville; but disputes over the route discouraged the project. A more determined effort was made to build over the Ashtabula-East Liverpool route, the survey for which followed what was known as "California Hollow" into East Liverpool, reaching the town by what is now West Market street, through the property then owned by Basil Simms. East Liverpool men bore the expense of these preliminaries. The Progressive spirit of these old heroes of the '30's can be better understood when it is recalled that the railroad in that year, 1836, was barely four years old; that Colonel Robert Stevens had built his Camden & Amboy Railroad in New Jersey only in 1832, and that the pioneer roads of Pennsylvania were then building into Pittsburg.

After the company was incorporated, a meeting was held at Warren, and General Perkins, of Warren, was elected president. The

incorporators included David Todd (afterward Governor), and Senator Crowell, of Warren; Colonel Hubbard, of Ashtabula; John Dixon, of Columbiana; Aaron Brawdy, Sanford C. Hill, John Patrick and William G. Smith, of East Liverpool. Patrick had been an itinerant preacher, but displayed in this enterprise some of the genius of the latter-day promoter. The directors were authorized to open books at different points for stock subscriptions. Patrick was sent to New York; Smith to Pittsburg. Gen. William Robinson, a wealthy man of Allegheny; George A. Cook, a Pittsburg banker; James Blakely and others in East Liverpool subscribed liberally to the stock, an addition of town lots in East Liverpool being laid out east of Broadway, and the newly plotted land offered as a sort of bonus on the stock. Robinson and Cook streets in the new addition were so named at that time in honor of Robinson and Cook. In this way, with some assistance from Warren people, \$200,000 was raised. Patrick was successful in New York, securing subscriptions there aggregating \$500,000. In the latter part of 1836 the actual grading was begun at East Liverpool on the south and at Ashtabula on the north. Several hundred men were put to work on the grading at the East Liverpool end, and a cut was made for over a mile back through "California Hollow," which could be traced along the old wagon road for nearly half a century afterward.

East Liverpool, encouraged by the influx of population from Pittsburg, began to boom. New stores and warehouses were built and Edward Carroll erected a big hotel, the "Mansion House." Then came the panic. The New York subscribers defaulted; Robinson, of Allegheny, transferred his stock to Banker Cook, and Cook failed. The project was never revived, and East Liverpool and Warren were years recovering from the blow.

BIRTH OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG.

The Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, which was later to become the Fort Wayne route, was granted a charter by act of February 3, 1832, to extend from Pittsburg to Massillon.

Ohio, via Little Beaver Creek, New Lisbon and Canton—"or such other points as may appear most eligible"—with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. Some of the Ohio incorporators were: Benjamin Hanna, Daniel Harbaugh, Reason Pritchard, Morris Miller, Henry Bough and Zadok Street. The State reserved the right "to purchase and hold said road and all of its lateral branches and authorized connections within Ohio," after 40 years from the time fixed for its completion. Four years later, in 1836, the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad was incorporated—the same year that saw the effort undertaken for the ill-starred Lake Erie-Ohio River railroad routes. But the panic intervened, and it was nearly 10 years before either the Ohio & Pennsylvania or Cleveland & Pittsburg schemes showed signs of real life. In 1842 the question of a Cleveland-Wellsville turnpike was discussed in Wellsville, and a canvass made along the route, but in 1844 it was determined that efforts be made to build a railroad instead. Public meetings with that end in view were held in the basement of the Methodist Protestant Church. Late in December, 1844, a meeting of business men named a committee of four, consisting of Henry Cope, James Stewart, D. T. Lawson and A. G. Catlett, to go to Cleveland to secure the cooperation of the citizens of that place in the scheme. The committee started on its mission on December 26th, in a two-horse carriage, and were two days making the trip to Cleveland over the muddy roads. The meeting at Cleveland was held December 30, 1844, in the old Court House on the Public Square. It was addressed by Thomas Bolton, an attorney of Cleveland; James Farmer, of Salineville, who had been active in the agitation, and Catlett and Lawson, of Wellsville, and plans were made to raise funds, secure a charter and prosecute the survey. The whole object of the project, at this stage, was to connect Cleveland with the river at Wellsville, where passengers and freight, for points east as far as Pittsburg and west and south to all points down-stream, could be transferred to the big river steamers, which then formed such an important adjunct to the transportation interests of the West. The

plans for the extension of the road to Pittsburg were of the most vague character.

The Cleveland & Pittsburg was one of the earliest roads built west of the Alleghenies, and the difficulties in the way were enormous. That is one reason why the preliminary work and the actual construction, from the determined beginning in the winter of 1844-45 to the running of the first train into Wellsville, occupied seven long years. The pioneers in the project had tremendous prejudices to overcome before rights of way could be procured. Meetings were held and addresses delivered in every village and nearly every township through which the road was to pass. The Cleveland and Wellsville pioneers bore the brunt of this work, and made easy the paths of the projectors of other roads that came after in the early years of the '50's. Capital had to be raised by private subscription all along the line for the grading of the roadbed, before bonds could be issued or credit secured for construction and the purchase of equipment. So many railroad schemes had been set afoot in the decade preceding, only to collapse after the expenditure of large sums on preliminaries, that capitalists, before they would back the Cleveland-Wellsville project, demanded the completion of the first stages as a guarantee of good faith. Wellsville did yeoman service in this pioneer work for the new agent of civilization. The people had visions of a city on the river to rival Cleveland on the lake as a shipping point by rail and water. Over \$50,000 was raised by the citizens of the town in the organization of the company, and the whole expended in preliminaries.

On March 11, 1845, the Legislature, on petition from the projectors, revived the charter of the old Cleveland & Pittsburg, first granted in 1836. The commissioners appointed by the new charter to organize the company were as follows: Philo Scovill, Charles Bradburn, A. G. Catlett, James Farmer, Cyrus Prentiss, Samuel Starkweather, Samuel Williamson, John W. Allen, James Stewart, Zadok Street, Robert F. Paine and Thomas Bolton.

The first Board of directors was chosen by these commissioners, at a meeting held at Ravenna, October 29, 1845, as follows: John M.

Wolsey, Reuben Sheldon, Henry Cope, James Stewart, A. G. Catlett, Zadok Street, Thomas Bolton, Daniel T. Lawson, John S. McIntosh, Alexander Wells, James Aten and Cyrus Prentiss.

The first president of the company, chosen by this board, was James Stewart, of Wellsville, elected October 29, 1845; A. G. Catlett, also of Wellsville, was chosen secretary, and Cyrus Prentiss, treasurer, on the same date. The second president was James Farmer, elected March 10, 1847.

At the first meeting of the directors, October 29, 1845, it was decided to locate the road from Wellsville, through Salineville, Alliance and Ravenna into Cleveland. One of the original surveys had laid the route far north of Salineville, through New Lisbon and Salem. But the opposition of the projectors of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, which was opened into New Lisbon the following year, (October 26, 1846), defeated this route. The canal projectors insisted that the railroad would prove harmful to their enterprise, and no railroad sentiment could be aroused in New Lisbon.

On the other hand, it was mainly through the influence of James Farmer that the survey as finally accepted was diverted far to the southward, so as to touch Salineville, where the coal mines and the salt wells gave promise of important industrial development. The new route lengthened the line into Pittsburg, and its acceptance was bitterly regretted by the Cleveland & Pittsburg magnates in later years. The change in route was almost wholly responsible for the revival of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad project a year or two later.

James Farmer, with J. N. McCullough, later first vice-president of the Pennsylvania, and Philip F. Geisse, the owner of the Fulton foundry and machine works at Wellsville, and at that day largely engaged in steamboat building, remained among the leading spirits of the enterprise at the southern terminus during the early years of construction. They were continually in demand to assist in securing rights of way, for in many of the communities through which the survey passed the people at last refused to allow the "death wagons"

to run through their land, and denounced the project as wholesale murder. Traffic was opened from Cleveland south to Alliance in 1850, and finally March 4, 1852, the first train ran into Wellsville, the advent of the new marvel being the occasion of a great celebration in the river town. The first route of the new road into Wellsville entered the town back from the river, along the hill, the terminal station being at the foot of Seventh street, near the old school house (later the Baum pottery). Two years later, the tracks were changed to the river front and work started on the "river division," southwest along the river to Steubenville. The engines hauling the Wellsville-Cleveland trains were among the first in the country to use coal instead of wood for fuel, the coal being obtained from the mines at Salineville.

It was two years later, in 1854, that the "river division" was completed south along the river from Wellsville to Steubenville and Bellaire. The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company, later to become the "Panhandle" route of the Pennsylvania, had been incorporated in 1848, and the sale of its bonds negotiated in Europe largely through the instrumentality of Col. George W. McCook, a former Columbiana County man, then living in Steubenville. The first train on that road had run into Steubenville on October 8, 1853, and the construction of the "river division" a year later, gave Steubenville communication with Cleveland by way of Wellsville.

The building of the link in the Cleveland & Pittsburg road between Wellsville and Rochester, Pennsylvania, was delayed several years. Early in 1851 the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the predecessor of the "Fort Wayne" route, had reached Rochester from Pittsburg, but there were great difficulties in getting surveys through along the river from Wellsville to Rochester. The river had already encroached greatly on the land originally laid out for the town of Liverpool, and at points it seemed impossible to construct a road-bed between the towering cliffs on one side and the treacherous river on the other. But on September 16, 1846, the first through train ran between Wellsville and Pittsburg, with an excursion party to

a Fremont barbecue in the latter city. There was no depot at East Liverpool, and Andrew Blythe, the company's agent in the town, sold tickets from the front doorstep of his house, on Broadway near the river. The new link had been built west from Rochester, and trains had been running between East Liverpool and Rochester previous to the date named. The yards and repair plant of the Cleveland & Pittsburg were located at Wellsville largely through the influence of J. N. McCullough and others of the Wellsville promoters. The first structure of the repair plant was built in 1857, but it was 10 years later before the roundhouse and the larger shop buildings were removed from Wellsville to Cleveland. The opening of the "new shops" in 1867 was the occasion for a great celebration by the people of Wellsville, and a ball was held in the new roundhouse. Shortly after 1890 the office of the division superintendent was removed from Wellsville to Cleveland, and in 1905 the division officers were also taken to Cleveland.

When the route via Alliance and Salineville into Wellsville was decided on by the Cleveland and Pittsburg directors in 1845-46, Zadok Street and Samuel Chessman, the Salem members of the board of directors, resigned their offices and immediately commenced to raise a voluntary subscription for the preliminary work on a road from Pittsburg via Rochester and New Brighton to Salem, Canton, Wooster and Mansfield, to intersect the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. The old Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad project was being revived by Pittsburg manufacturers, who had surveyed a route as far west as Rochester. The Ohioans raised a fund, and the Ohio Legislature in 1847 revived the Ohio & Pennsylvania charter. Captain Whippo, of New Castle, the same year completed the preliminary survey from Rochester, where the line left the Ohio River, through New Brighton and Columbiana to Salem. Early in 1848 the company was organized. Gen. William Robinson, of Allegheny, who had been prominent in the East Liverpool-Ashtabula project, was chosen president; William Larimer, of Pittsburg, treasurer; William Chessman, one of the assistant

treasurers for Ohio; J. J. Brooks, of Salem, who had been active in securing the charter from the Legislature, counsellor-at-law, and Zadok Street, of Salem, one of the directors. Two hundred and ninety-two persons in Columbiana and Mahoning counties subscribed to and paid for stock aggregating \$90,000. Pittsburg manufacturers were the heaviest contributors. The first train was run into Rochester from Pittsburg in May, 1851. The division from Pittsburg to Enon, Pennsylvania, was completed November 24, 1851. At that time the eastern terminus was in Allegheny City, and freight was hauled across the Allegheny River to Pittsburg.

In the fall and winter of 1847-48, a passenger car was run in connection with the construction train between Salem and Alliance, and on November 27, 1851, the road was formally opened for traffic from Alliance to Salem, a distance of 13 miles. In the January following the construction force working east from Alliance and the force working west from Pittsburg met at Columbiana, the first passenger train between Columbiana and Pittsburg running on January 3, 1852. Before the close of the month, regular trains were running from Pittsburg to Alliance, where they connected with the Cleveland & Pittsburg trains, already operating from Alliance into Cleveland. In September, 1852, the Ohio State Fair was held in Cleveland, and special arrangements were made by the railroads by which the people of Salem could go to Cleveland, attend the fair and return the same day, which was considered a wonderful feat. The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad rapidly pushed the new road westward from Alliance to Crestline, and in a few years consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana, which had built from Crestline to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Here the Fort Wayne & Chicago, extending into Chicago, was added, the three roads consolidating as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. The first move toward the building of the great Fort Wayne system was thus made by the people of Columbiana County. The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was in operation before the Ohio &

Pennsylvania was extended to Crestline, and hence travelers to Cincinnati from Salem and points nearby reached Cincinnati by rail via Cleveland.

It is interesting to note that nearly all the railroad enterprises of the '30's and early '40's were suggested by the idea of connecting with some of the canals then projected or building. The original Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, the forerunner of the Fort Wayne system, was chartered in 1832 to build from Pittsburg to Massillon, connecting there with the Ohio and Beaver Canal. The Yellow Creek, Carrollton & Zoar, projected in 1834, in which Wellsville people were interested, was to be a short cut to the canal at Zoar. The idea of intersecting the canal with railroad lines at desirable points was thought at that time to be the solution of the transportation problem.

Through all the earlier period of railroad agitation one objection that was raised to the new railroads by many of the people was that the new mode of rapid transit would be attended by increased danger to life and limb. It is a matter of history, however, that for almost or quite 30 years after the opening of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, which has always had more miles of track in the county than any other road, there was not a single death by accident among the passengers on any of its trains. The company's business was always managed with the strictest care, only men known for their sobriety and conscientiousness being employed in its departments. During the administration of Superintendent John Thomas, which extended over a good portion of the time referred to, no Sunday passenger trains were run regularly. Occasional Sunday excursions were run during the latter '80's and the early '90's, but the first regular Sunday train was not put on until 1899. At that time, when those in favor of Sunday observance were making their fight against the Sunday train, the fact of the absence of Sunday trains in previous years was referred to as a reason for this remarkable immunity from fatalities, especially in the early years of the history of the road.

LISBON'S FIRST RAILROAD.

Immediately after the Civil war, the agitation for a road to tap the rich mineral section in the interior of the county resulted in the building of the Niles & New Lisbon, which was opened to the county seat in 1866. It was first leased to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and was then reorganized as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and as such was leased to the Erie and became a part of the Erie system. In 1886-87 a second road tapped the county seat, running from New Galilee, Pennsylvania, a point on the Fort Wayne road. It was originally projected by New York capitalists as the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago, the project being for a line from the Eastern States west to Marion, Ohio, to connect with the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad at that point. The surveys were extended on west of New Lisbon, and the first train from New Galilee ran into New Lisbon June 1, 1887. The line was never built further, however, but, under the name of the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago, it did much during the latter part of the century to develop the coal lands in the interior of the county and to foster the industries at New Lisbon. It was reorganized in 1896 under the name of the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western, and shortly after passed under the control of the Wabash system. The general headquarters of the road have always been at New Lisbon. In 1905 the general officers were: President, Hon. N. B. Billingsley; secretary, J. W. Clark; treasurer, J. G. Stidger.

The Salem Railroad, a coal road about seven miles long, connecting Salem with the Erie system at Washingtonville, was completed and opened in September, 1892. The city of Salem obtained permission by special act of the Legislature to build the line, and bonded itself for \$125,000 for the purpose. A few years later, however, when the city attempted to tax the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay its bonded debt, the Pennsylvania carried the case into court on the plea that the city had no right to build the road. The special act under which the venture was put through was declared unconstitutional, and the road went into the hands

of a receiver, the bondholders finally buying it in for the face value of the bonds, \$125,000. In November, 1902, the road was finally taken over by the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western, and thus became a part of the Wabash system.

In 1903 the Youngstown & Southern Railroad surveyed a line from Youngstown via Columbiana to Lisbon and East Liverpool. In the latter part of 1904 the road was opened from Youngstown to Columbiana, and trains started with steam as the motive power, though electricity was promised at a later date. Construction work on the line between Columbiana and Lisbon continued during 1905, and a branch line to Salem was promised.

The railroads operating in Columbiana County in 1904, with their mileage and valuation as reported to the Secretary of State, were: Cleveland & Pittsburg (double track), 85 miles, \$1,507,637; Cleveland & Mahoning Valley (Niles & New Lisbon), 21 miles, \$153,225; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago (double track), 59 miles, \$1,188,026; Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western (including Salem Railroad), 35 miles, \$68,850.

A narrow-gauge railway, to be known as the Ohio & Toledo, was projected about 1872, to extend from Leetonia, via Hanoverton and Bolivar to Toledo. The road was incorporated and grading was begun, but the leading spirits failed after some thousand dollars' worth of work had been done in the vicinity of Leetonia and Hanoverton.

As early as 1878, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had a survey run along the old route of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, entering the county near Kensington on the west and following the canal route to a point near Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, just east of the East Liverpool city limits; and the same route was used for nearly every railway survey made through the center of the county during the following quarter of a century. About 1894 a company of Canton and East Liverpool men former the Canton, East Liverpool & Southern Railroad Company, and ran several surveys through the center of the county with East Liverpool as the southern terminus, all following the old canal route to a

point near Lisbon and then branching south. These surveys also became the basis for extensive negotiations for the Walash system in 1899 and 1900 and again for the Baltimore & Ohio about the same time. Grading was begun for the Baltimore & Ohio route at Smith's Ferry in 1900, but the absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio system by the Pennsylvania at that time stopped the work. In the later '90's, however, the Canton-East Liverpool projectors purchased outright almost all of the right of way for the route, which they have held ever since.

The old route of the Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool road, on which actual grading was done in 1836, was also utilized for many surveys in later years—one of them as early as 1886, when a company, headed by Dr. George P. Ikert, of East Liverpool, projected a route along the line of the old survey through "California Hollow," then north to Cannon's Mill, and thence through West Point into New Lisbon. The road was incorporated as the New Lisbon, East Liverpool & Southern, and was revived spasmodically during the next 10 years. Other projected roads between East Liverpool and Lisbon, all aiming to open up the rich coal fields around West Point and throughout Madison township, followed the lines of this survey during the '90's, but none of them got beyond the paper stage.

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph reached west to Steubenville in 1857, only three years after Morse had built his experimental Baltimore-Washington line. Two years later it had reached Wellsville and East Liverpool from Pittsburg, following the railroad about the same time in the northern part of the county. It, with the telephone 25 years later, assisted in the revolution in business methods which had followed the railroad construction, by making communication for long distances easy.

The establishment of the "Plaything of the Philadelphia Centennial"—the telephone—as a business auxiliary in Columbiana County by the opening of the first Bell telephone exchange

in East Liverpool, in 1881, had in it a pleasing incident—for through it East Liverpool gave to the telephone world the first "hello-girl." The first lady operator of a telephone exchange operated the switchboard of the East Liverpool exchange, and her presence there was at first accepted with poor grace by the telephone magnates of that day.

Early in 1881 James H. Goodwin, president of the Goodwin Pottery Company, went to the officials of the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company at Pittsburg, and urged the establishment of a telephone exchange at East Liverpool. He was asked to get 20 subscribers, and had difficulty in securing that number of business men in the town who were willing to pay \$48 a year—the rate in that day—for a telephone. He finally secured his list, and W. D. Painter, at that time general superintendent, began the installation of the exchange, in the old First National Bank Building, at the foot of Broadway. The company, out of compliment to Mr. Goodwin, informed him that he might name the "central" operator. He named Miss Ursilla Kinsey (later Mrs. John Wick, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania).

The company would not consider a girl for the position, Mr. Painter replied. They had always employed boys; girls could not do the work. Mr. Goodwin insisted that a young woman was as capable as a boy. Mr. Painter agreed to lay the case before the general offices at Pittsburg; and a week later they gave their reply. If Mr. Goodwin cared to learn to operate the board himself and then teach a young lady, he might do so. The company was convinced, however, that the experiment would not be a success; and it declined to take the responsibility.

Mr. Goodwin, on his mettle, agreed to the terms. He mastered the details of the switchboard, and taught his young protegee. Within a year, the company was teaching young women to become operators; in two years' time, throughout the country, the boys at the central exchanges had disappeared; the "hello-girl" had won.

Within eighteen months the telephone had invaded Wellsville, the first instrument being

in the W. DeWees Wood Company's mill—later the American Sheet Steel Company's plant—east of the town. By 1883 an exchange had been installed in Wellsville, and two telephones had been placed in New Lisbon, one in the Court House and the other in the drug store office of Dr. T. B. Marquis, who afterward secured the list of subscribers for the first exchange in the town. Salem opened its exchange July 1, 1884; Lisbon, June 1, 1890; Leetonia, February 1, 1890; Columbiana, July 1, 1896, and East Palestine, November 1, 1896—though all these towns had had telephone connections by 1887 or 1888.

In 1884 a rival to the Bell telephone appeared in East Liverpool and Wellsville—the Bnekeye Clay Telephone Company, organized by three Wellsville men—Hon. P. M. Smith, I. B. Clark and William Wooster. The exchange in East Liverpool was installed in the Stone residence, on Washington street, on the site later occupied by the First National Bank. That office also had a young lady operator—Miss Jessie Stone (later Mrs. Willard Morris, of East Liverpool). Exchanges were established at Wellsville and New Lisbon and the company ran something more than a year, but the system was not a success. In that year the telephone was still a novelty, and when, in 1885, the *Evening Review* of East Liverpool, the pioneer daily in the county, which had been established the year before by William B. McCord, received its report of the Van Fossan murder trial daily from the Court House at New Lisbon, 18 miles away by telephone, the performance was considered a decided stroke of newspaper enterprise. Twelve years later, in 1897 the *East Liverpool Daily Crisis*, published by James C. Deidrick, received the first regular daily telegraphic news service in the county.

The long-distance telephone system was first put in operation between New York and Chicago by the Bell system in 1892, and East Liverpool was first in communication with those two cities in 1894. A public reception was held by the telephone company, and the people of the little city attended in large numbers, and

heard an orchestra play in the New York end of the line. After that period, the business increased with great strides. In the absence of the Postal Telegraph or other competition with the Western Union, the Daily Crisis company put in a long distance line to Cleveland in 1898, and received a daily news report from that city by long-distance telephone.

In 1898-99, under the auspices of the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland and in connection with the United States Telephone Company of that city, the Columbiana County Telephone Company was organized in competition with the Bell, with Solon C. Thayer, of Salem, as president. The service was installed in Salem in February, 1900, and in East Liverpool and Wellsville in July, of the same year. The service was rapidly extended throughout the county.

In 1905 Columbiana county had approximately 5,000 telephone instruments in use, and every township was reached by the lines, with pay stations every few miles and many private instruments in farm houses. Of the total, the Bell company claimed 2,540, of which 1,155 were in East Liverpool. The Columbiana, or Independent, had a total county list of subscribers of 2,598, of which 800 were in East Liverpool. In June, 1905, the Bell company removed into its own building, on Market street, East Liverpool.

CLOSE OF THE CENTURY—THE TROLLEY.

So, within the half-century from 1850 to 1900, the people of the county saw the development of the steam railroad, and electricity with all its varied uses—the telegraph, the telephone, the incandescent and other forms of lighting, and finally, the trolley. The "tallow dip" of our grandfathers had first given place to the ordinary molded tallow candle; then the sperm candle came into use to those who could afford that luxury of its day; carbon oil, manufactured gas, natural gas had followed in turn and at last the brilliant electric light. It was a far cry from the early means of transportation, the ox-team, the saddle horse and the rumbling stage-coach to the railroad of 1850; but the



CERAMIC THEATER,
EAST LIVERPOOL



ST. PAUL'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,
SALEM



KIRK BLOCK, EAST LIVERPOOL.
(Before the "Diamond" fire of 1905—
Rebuilt on same plan)



OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
LISBON

leap was scarce greater than the change in urban and interurban communication wrought by the telephone, the trolley and the automobile of 1900.

The pioneer electric street railway in the county was built in Salem. The first rails were laid on Depot and Main streets and Garfield avenue in 1890, and the cars were started in May of that year. The new line, 2 8-10 miles in length, was operated by the Salem Electric Railway Company, local capital having built the road. Milton Davis was president and treasurer of the road in 1905, and D. L. Davis, secretary.

The first inter-urban line in the county was built during the spring and summer of 1891, connecting the East End of East Liverpool with the West End, Wellsville, and was put in operation in December, 1891. The projectors were Albert L. Johnson, of Cleveland (brother of Tom L. Johnson, for years mayor of that city and prominent in the Democratic party of the State and the nation); Sidney H. Short, a wealthy inventor of Cleveland, and C. E. Grover, of the same city, a large ship-owner on the Great Lakes. The line, running over the treacherous clay hills between East Liverpool and Wellsville, was considered the most daring piece of trolley engineering to be seen in Ohio in that day. It was originally seven miles in length and the total cost, including rights of way, was given at \$200,000. In 1900-03 the road was extended two miles east of East Liverpool, to the Pennsylvania State line, and two branch extensions built, via East and West Market streets, to the northern limits of the city. A single fare of 5 cents was charged from the start, and for the branch lines a system of transfers without extra fare was adopted. Following the erection of the East Liverpool-Chester bridge across the Ohio River in 1897, the Chester & East Liverpool Street Railway Company, promoted by Charles A. Smith, built a line into Chester, the traffic for which was greatly stimulated by the Rock Springs pleasure resort, on the West Virginia side of the river.

The year 1905 saw the second Ohio River bridge opened at East Liverpool, connecting

it with Newall, with a trolley road to the new suburb from the lower end of the city. East Liverpool was therefore, in 1905, the center for three trolley systems, with a total of over 20 miles of track, representing, with the two bridges, an investment of nearly \$1,500,000.

In 1901 the great network of trolley roads branching out from Cleveland began building from Akron south to Canton, and by the close of 1903 Cleveland was connected with Akron, Massillon, Canton and Alliance. In 1904 the Stark Electric Railway, extending east from Canton through Alliance, reached Salem, the cars operating first during the summer of that year. An auxiliary company, the Salem & Eastern Railway, was at once organized, and during 1905 plans were proposed for the extension of the system to other towns and villages in the northern part of the county, to connect eventually with the Beaver Valley Electric system.

This inter-urban trolley system into the Western Reserve had its discouragements, however, just as had the steam roads of 50 years before. As early as 1892 the Salem & Canton Electric Railroad Company was incorporated, backed by Cleveland men, Joseph A. Linville of that city being president of the company. The survey made at that time was later adopted by the Everett-Moore syndicate, of Cleveland, which pushed trolley projects in all directions from Cleveland until the spectacular crash of all its companies, in 1902, which came near carrying down with them many of the banks and solid men of Cleveland and the interior of the State.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MAIL SERVICE.

With the constant increase in postal business, the letter carriers made their appearance in the principal cities of the county. Salem was the first to secure free delivery, in 1888; East Liverpool followed in 1890, while the service started in Wellsville in May, 1905. Meantime, the rural free delivery system, established by the government in 1897 and first introduced in Western Pennsylvania, was put into effect in the rural

townships of Columbiana County in the first year of the new century, and brought more general advantage and substantial benefit to the "back townships" than perhaps any other public utility. The rural delivery system was not at first and possibly never will be self-sustaining in this country. But it brought the rural sections to the very door of the towns and cities daily. It gave the people living in the country the advantage of daily mails, the daily newspaper and the facilities of practically a daily express service. It brought the city people and the country folk into more direct sympathy; and it engendered in both a community of interest such as never previously existed. It was the twin measure with the telephone—which was also making its way into the suburban and rural sections—which systems in 10 years had done more for the comfort and convenience of those who had hitherto been deprived of many of the urban advantages and benefits, than had been brought to them in a century before. These advantages—the rural free delivery and the telephone made very many people more contented with their lot in life. The man behind the plow, and the woman with her milking pail and farm housework, found more to interest them in their every-day life than formerly. Their world—though never confined within, and in the shadow of brick walls—was found to be yet broader than it had previously been. Life was more worth the living than when they had been compelled to depend upon the weekly newspaper, and the semi-weekly or tri-weekly mail to bring intelligence from beyond the boundaries of their quarter-section.

Rural free delivery had a beneficial effect, too, upon the roads of the country districts. For the Post Office Department issued the edict that where the highways were not kept in reasonably good condition, there the R. F. D. service would not be extended, or if roads were allowed to fall into decay or into "chuck-holes," where the service had already been given, it would be discontinued until the roads were put into their normal condition.

The R. F. D. carrier, with his neat little wagon, covering his daily route of 20 to 25

miles, and delivering mail matter to 100 or 150 boxes, and more than that number of families, the boxes furnished at a nominal sum by the government, formed a pleasing contrast with the weary, plodding horseback rider of 50 or 75 years before, astride of a well-worn pair of saddle-bags, covering his 50 or 75 miles twice or thrice a week, and serving perhaps half the number of people on his entire route which the rural carrier in 1900 served each day.

The first rural free delivery routes in Columbiana County were located and the service started in 1901. The service was extended with remarkable rapidity. Up to the beginning of 1905, 28 routes had been established in the county, as follows: Out of Lisbon, 6 routes; Salem, 6; Salineville, 2; Leetonia, 2; Columbiana, 3; East Palestine, 2; Hanoverton, 1; Kensington, 2; Washingtonville, 1; East Liverpool, 1; Wellsville, 1; Homeworth, 1.

As samples of the manner of locating these rural routes, and their manner of operation, those leading out of Salem will be briefly described. Where the service was desired, petitions were presented, through the Congressman of the district, and soon an inspector from the department was sent out, who went over the proposed route. With the assistance of the postmaster at the town or city from which the service was to be given, the route was located. Then a carrier was advertised for, who after undergoing an examination, was employed, with a compensation of \$720 a year, out of which he must furnish his horse and wagon.

As stated, a fair sample of the working of the rural free delivery system is to be found in the six routes served in 1905 from the Salem Post Office, since they were the first to be established in the county, and served perhaps the largest number of people of any similar "circuit." Service on five of the routes was started July 1, 1901, while No. 6 was started January 15, 1904. Route No. 1 from Salem, started from the Salem Post Office; thence in a westerly direction to Fouts' corners; thence southeast to the Georgetown road, northwest to Fogg's schoolhouse, south to the village of Valley, thence to Stark's corners, to Shriver's corners, thence north to the Salem road, east to

New Middleton, north to Georgetown road, northeast to Salem. The route covered 20 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles, served 110 boxes, which included the mail of 125 families.

Route No. 2, starting at the Salem Post Office led southwest to Coffee schoolhouse, thence south to Johnson's corners, southeast to Camp's schoolhouse, southwest past Votaw's schoolhouse, to the township line; thence northwest to McCann's schoolhouse, east to Grange Hall, northeast to New Middleton, east to Bowers' corners, northwest to Salem. Length of route, 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; 90 boxes, and 96 families.

Route No. 3, south on the Depot road, to the Center township line; thence northeast to Highland schoolhouse, northeast to McCracken's corners, southeast via the creek road, northeast to Rogers' corners, northeast to McCracken's corners, northeast on Lisbon and Salem road to the Post Office at Salem. Length of route 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; served 101 boxes and 103 families.

Route No. 4, extending over into Mahoning county, the most populous of any served from the Salem Post Office, had 153 boxes, for 160 families. The route was north on the Ellsworth road to West Hickory P. O.; thence west to Bunker Hill road, north to Berlin township line, southeast to Hickory P. O., east to Bayard's corners, southwest via the New Albany road to Salem—21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Route No. 5, west and northwest on Goshen road to Campbell's corners, northwest to Ambler's corners, south to French's corners, south to Diagonal road, north to Boswell's schoolhouse, south to Dennis' corners, east and southeast to Ovington's corners, northwest to Mead's corners, east to Hogback road, south to Sandbank, east to the Salem Post Office.

Length of route 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; 120 boxes and 125 families.

Route No. 6, south to Pleasant Valley schoolhouse, southwest to McCracken's corners, southwest to M. Moran's residence and return, thence east to Betz' corners, northwest to Haskins' corners, east to Parish's corners, west and northwest to McComb's corners, northeast to Peoples' corners, northwest to township line, south to D. Miller's residence and return, northwest to Fawcett's corners, east and northwest to Millville, northwest to Post's corners, southwest to Salem. Length of route, 20 miles; area covered 16 square miles; number of houses, 112; population, 504; boxes, 88.

Route No. 1, the only one out of East Liverpool—leaving the Post Office of that city, traversed the Lisbon road to Cannon's Mills, thence to Spruceville, thence to within one mile of Clarkson, across the township line road, thence to the old Camp Meeting road, and back to East Liverpool. Length of route, 26 miles; 500 people served; 111 houses and 75 mail boxes. It was established in 1902.

Route No. 1, the only one leaving Wellsville—passed Spring Hill Cemetery to Inverness, thence to California Mills, to Glasgow, on the Lisbon road, and thence to Wellsville. It served 103 boxes and a few more families, covered 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was established in 1903.

The six routes established at Lisbon, each from 20 to 24 miles in length, radiated in all directions from the county seat in 1905; and with those given above and the others on the north, south and west borders of the county, formed a network of routes which left little of the territory unserved with free delivery of mail.

CHAPTER VIII.

HELPING SLAVES TO FREEDOM.

Stories about the great Anti-Slavery Movement and the "Underground Railroad"—Salem a Station of the Mysterious Thoroughfare—Exciting Incidents in the Days Before the Civil War—Some of the Causes and Effects of the War of the Rebellion.

In the early settlement of Columbiana County, the sturdy Scotch of the southern townships and the Quakers in the north played a conspicuous part. This may be said without disparagement to any other class. But these two classes stamped the impress of their character and personality upon entire communities, casting sentiment in the molds of strict integrity, justice, right, loyalty to truth and to country. Love of freedom and a strict regard for liberty of conscience were inherited principles with them. It is not surprising, then, that when the dark days of Civil War broke upon the country, no other county in the State proved more ready to furnish its full quota of men for the suppression of the Rebellion. And while the Quakers were not as eager to engage in the actual shedding of blood as some others, their sincerity in the espousal of the cause of freedom—of universal liberty—had long years before been tried and found not wanting. They were not lacking either in moral courage or in physical bravery. Back in the '30's, the '40's and the '50's Salem was known as headquarters of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and a station on what was known as the "Underground Railroad." The blasts of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, inciting to deeds of self-sacrifice, with words of encouragement to the poor fugitive, beckoning him on to the gateway of freedom, were heard almost throughout the land. The walls of the old City Hall in Salem,

which building still stood in 1905 as a landmark to those troublous times, have echoed to the voices of such men and women as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Cassius M. Clay, Abby Kelly, Parker Pillsbury, John Pierpont and others, who won fame by their advocacy of the cause of the oppressed. And the dust of one of the soldiers of "Old John Brown of Osawatimie," that hero of mistaken zeal, though of earnest and self-sacrificing conviction, rests in Hope Cemetery, Salem—Edwin Coppock having been a resident of the vicinity of Salem, and of Quaker parentage.

No one pretends in these days to deny that, while the Civil War was not waged for the purpose of freeing the slaves, the existence of slavery in this country was the remote as well as the direct cause of the War of the Rebellion, and that the first gun fired upon Sumter heralded the doom of what many people, even in this land of ostensible freedom, had come to consider a "divine institution." While the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was penned with a heart full of sympathy for the down-trodden race, bent upon equal and exact justice to every man without regard to the color of his skin, yet the act was in itself and intrinsically one of immediate war necessity. Nevertheless it is true, that the Rebellion owed its inception, growth and culmination in the frustration of the attempts of its leaders to

extend slavery into the free Territories, and their apprehension because of the growing abolition sentiment in the North.

THE WORKS OF MARIUS R. ROBINSON.

The faculty and students of Oberlin College were early imbued with the anti-slavery sentiment, and some of its students entered the lecture field, advocating the cause of abolition. One of these who did valiant service was Marius R. Robinson. He was a resident of Salem for many years, and for several years the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*. M. R. Robinson Council No. 350, Royal Arcanum, of Salem, was named in his honor at its organization in 1879. Oliver Johnson, a well-known anti-slavery worker of those times, who edited the *Bugle* for a number of years during his residence in Salem, was also the author of "Garrison and His Times;" and in the latter work refers to Marius R. Robinson as follows:

"Of Mr. Robinson there is a tale to be told, which coming generations ought to hear. A more gentle, sweet-spirited and self-consecrated man I have never known. He was exceedingly modest, never seeking conspicuity, but willing to work in any place, however obscure, to which duty called him. For a time, after leaving the Theological Seminary, he devoted himself to the welfare of the colored people of Cincinnati, and for aught that I know was one of those who were so 'imprudent' as sometimes to take a meal with a colored family. It would have been just like him to do so, simple-hearted man that he was. Then he was for a time in the office of Mr. Birney's *Philanthropist*, and when the mob came to destroy the types it was his tact and courage that saved the 'forms' from being broken up, so that the paper of the week was printed in an adjoining town and delivered to its subscribers on time. At a later day he entered the lecturing field in Ohio, where he did noble service, enduring all manner of hardness like a good soldier of freedom. He was a capital speaker, with much that we call magnetic force for lack of a better term, and he was sure to make a deep impression wherever he could get a hearing. It was during the 'reign

of terror,' and he was often harried by mobs and other exhibitions of anti-slavery malevolence. At Granville, Licking County, he was detained some time by severe illness. One day a constable obtruded himself into his sick-room and served upon him a paper, a copy of which I herewith present as a specimen of the pro-slavery literature of that day:

LICKING CO., GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP, SS:

TO H. C. MEAD, Constable of said Township, Greeting:

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, overseers of the poor of Granville Township, have received information that there has lately come into said township, a certain poor man, named Robinson, who is not a legal resident thereof, and will be likely to become a township charge; you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to warn the said Robinson, with his family, to depart out of said township. And of this warrant make service and return. Given under our hands this first day of March, 1839.

CHARLES GILMAN,
S. BANCROFT,

Overseers of the Poor.

"It was nearly two years before this that he went into Berlin, Mahoning County, to deliver several lectures. On Friday evening, June 2, 1837, he spoke for the first time, and notice was given that on the following Sunday he would deliver a lecture to vindicate the Bible on the charge of supporting slavery. This was more than the public sentiment of Berlin could bear; and so, on Saturday evening, he was seized by a band of ruffians—two of them, I am told, members of the Presbyterian Church—dragged out of the house of a friend with whom he lodged, carried several miles away, and, besides many other insults, subjected to the cruel indignity of a coat of tar and feathers. In this condition he was carried some miles further, and in the darkness of a chilly Sunday morning, having been denuded of much of his clothing, left in an open field, in a strange place, where he knew no one to whom to look for aid. After daylight, he made his way to the nearest house, but the family was frightened at his appearance, and would render him no aid. At another house he was fortunate enough to find friends, who, in the spirit of the good Samaritan, had compassion on him and

supplied his needs. The bodily injuries received on that dreadful night affected his health ever afterward, and even aggravated the pain of his dying hours. But they brought no bitterness to his heart, which was full of tenderness toward those who had wronged him. He gave himself with fresh zeal to the work of reform, and few men have ever done more than he did to make purer and sweeter the moral atmosphere of the region in which he lived. In 1851 he became editor of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* at Salem, Ohio, and conducted it till the time of its discontinuance, after the abolition of slavery was substantially assured. His editorial services were of great value and won for him the admiration and the confidence of those who profited thereby. He died in Salem, respected and loved by the whole community.

"It seems incredible now that the pulpit of that day was generally silent in the presence of outrages like those inflicted on Mr. Robinson, and that leading newspapers spoke of them rather to condemn the victims than the authors. But such is the fact. Those who imagine that the conflict with the Slave Power began with the organization of the anti-slavery political parties need to be reminded that no such parties could have had an existence but for the grand moral struggle that preceded them, and that was sustained for years by men and women who endured, bravely and unflinchingly, the reproach and scorn of hostile communities, and whose property and lives were often in peril."

The keen perception and earnest devotion of the Quaker to any cause which he espoused, coupled with his deep sympathy for the less fortunate of the human race, rendered him an efficient and faithful worker in the interest of the black man.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

The rescue and escape of many a fugitive slave was aided and abetted by the people of Salem, during the days when the town was known the country over as a station on the "Underground Railroad." On one occasion, in the year 1854, when the anti-slavery feeling was running high, information came from a

member of the Anti-Slavery Society, or a sympathizer, then in Pittsburg, that a young slave girl was being taken through by her master and mistress on their way South; and that the train which bore them would be due in Salem at a certain hour that day. There was a law on the statute books at that time prohibiting the carrying of slaves into bondage over the Ohio railroads, but no such prohibition existed in Pennsylvania. Forwith a force of about 30 men was raised on the streets of Salem, and marched to the Fort Wayne Railroad station to rescue the young slave. A detail of men was made to board the train, and another detail designated to stand guard outside and uncouple the car in case the time arrived for the train to leave before the rescue had been effected. M. L. Edwards, who still lived in Salem in 1905, was one of the last named detail.

The train arriving on time, the squad of men designated for the duty sprang aboard and obtained possession of the girl, without resistance on her part or on the part of her reputed owners. The persons in charge contented themselves with simply offering a formal protest; and it is said a secret agent afterwards visited Salem and endeavored to obtain a clue to the "fugitive," but failed. She was kept in the families of Salem people for a number of years, perhaps for the longest portion of the time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel McMillan, near the site of what is now Grandview Cemetery. Mrs. McMillan, who in 1905 was still living, although at an advanced age recalled the circumstances of the case quite clearly. She rarely tired of relating the incident, or of telling of the trouble she had with the girl, who proved a veritable "Topsy." It was found necessary to punish her pretty often, to which she rebelled, declaring her "Southern misses never beat her." But a day or two later she gave herself away thus: "Misses, didn't you neller lib in de Souf?" "No," Mrs. McMillan said; "but why do you ask?" "Oh, kase you all heah whips' zactly like my old misses done whupped me."

The girl, who was about 14 years old when rescued, was given the name of "Abby Kelly Salem," and lived for many years in the city to

which she owed her freedom, and whose name she bore. The Abby Kelly in whose honor she was named was a noted abolition lecturer of those days, and frequently visited and lectured in Salem.

George Hunt, the Salem historian, in his "History of Salem," gives the following, which will aid to an understanding of the spirit of those old anti-slavery days:

"Not alone did the white brethren give voice to the demands for universal freedom. The escaped slave himself joined in the mighty anthem whose quickening burden, swelling to amplest tempest, rolled from sea to sea. Among the fugitives were William W. Brown—called William ("Box") Brown from having once escaped from slavery concealed in a box—and Joe Mason, supposed to have been a natural son of James Mason, ex-United States Senator and Governor of Virginia. They cheered on the cause with vigorous songs, adapted from plantation melodies, but not weighted with plantation sentiments. The following, with additional verses, as sung by Brown, was a favorite:

Ho! the car, Emancipation
Rides majestic through the Nation,
Bearing on its train the story
Liberty, a Nation's glory.

Roll it along—
Throughout the Nation,
Freedom's car, Emancipation!

"A carpenter shop about 18 by 48 feet in size was built by Samuel Reynolds about the year 1840, and the upper room of which was the general meeting place of the people of the town for the discussion of all subjects. When the agitation of the slavery question became so warmly discussed in the churches that difficulties arose, and the churches and schoolhouses were closed to the defenders of universal brotherhood, they went to the room over the carpenter shop. This building was christened 'Liberty Hall,' and was the cradle of the society which was evolved from that whirlpool of opinion caused by the counter-currents of thought respecting the slavery question. For many years it was kept as a place for discus-

sions and caucus meetings, and within it a course of lectures was planned in which the best talent of the country was engaged. This course of lectures was delivered in the Town Hall, and Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, John Pierpont and William Lloyd Garrison were among the many speakers.

"In June, 1845, the largest church in Salem was closed against Abby Kelly, the abolition lecturer. The trustees of the church gave as a reason for their refusal: 'We think the principles of the lecturer are dangerous to our common country.'"

HAVEN FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Several of the negro fugitives from the South became lifelong residents of Salem. Mr. Hunt tells of one:

"Sometime on in the '20's a fugitive slave woman named Maria Britt came to Salem. Here she found a place of employment among the Quakers, especially the family of Samuel Davis. By the proceeds of her labors she got a lot from him on what is now Green street. It is now occupied by a small dwelling house which for some years was used as the Methodist Church. On this lot a small brick house was built on which she passed most of the remainder of her life. She had a husband who was held in bondage in the South, and, like any true wife, she wished him here. Wherefore she got some of her white friends to write a letter to him. By some mishap this letter got into the hands of her old master, who set about the job of rescuing her.

"A relative of Dr. Stanton, who lived at Steubenville, got wind of the plot, and sent word that the master was coming here to search for his property. Thereupon Maria was clandestinely sent to Conneaut, a settlement of Friends in Trumbull County, where she remained until it was deemed safe for her to return to Salem. During her absence a mysterious stranger came to Salem, and stopped some days at one of the taverns. He frequently walked the streets, and peeped into the houses, especially the kitchens, but he did not find his lost 'property.' Maria Britt made some true

friends here beside the Quakers, and she made a fair living by doing washing, house-cleaning, cooking wedding dinners, etc. She made herself very useful to the people here. Being of a pious turn of mind she took delight in attending religious meetings. But there prejudice of color prevailed and she felt much embarrassed.

"One negro came here and worked for Josiah Fawcett 11 years, and during that time paid a visit to his old home—even went into his master's kitchen without being detected. This is only one sample of the ingenuity of some of them in getting from slavery. In April, 1850, a white woman and a negro woman stopped at Webb's tavern. The colored people of the town interrogated the negress as to her residence and destination. And they were thus led to believe that she was being decoyed into Virginia to be sold as a slave. She declared that she had never been a slave, and refused to go any further. Thus she was rescued."

Abolition meetings were sometimes held in Hawley's grove, east of the town, and were addressed by well-known anti-slavery leaders.

THIRTEEN FUGITIVES IN ONE HOUSE.

Joel S. Bonsall, long prominently connected with the Buckeye Engine Works of Salem, and son of Daniel Bonsall, who came to the Salem community in 1820, often told, prior to his death in 1902, stories of the exciting events of his boyhood in connection with the "Underground Railroad" operations. He remembered many instances of fugitive slaves, who having crossed the Ohio, made their way through to Salem during the night and sought refuge with his father and others of the active anti-slavery workers. He remembered one night, in particular, when as high as 13 fugitives were hidden in his father's house.⁹ One of the most active lieutenants of his father was Dr. Stanton, a pioneer physician, and his student, Keyser Thomas. They looked out for fugitive slaves, and on finding them took them to the Bonsall home, often using as a conveyance the horse and wagon of William Waterworth. In later years

Joel McMillan, James Bonaty, Charles Grizzell and many other members of the Society of Friends took part in this humane movement.

In one of the Ohio Archaeological Society's publications—"The Pathfinders of Jefferson County,"—some very interesting data are found regarding the early history of the "Underground Railroad." Prof. Wilbur H. Seibert, A. M., of Akron, a prominent Ohio educator, tells of the naming of the "Underground" route. He says:

"Slaves were thirsting for liberty, and were finding relief with the secret help of a few scattered, principle-abiding if not law-abiding people. These were The Simon-pure abolitionists, who braved public prejudice for years, and ostracized themselves by helping the deserving negro to his liberty. Taken together they constituted that mysterious organization known as the 'Underground Railroad.' It was the self-imposed business of those concerned to receive, forward, conceal and protect fugitives. It got its name from the hidden methods it employed in its operations. The way the name was received was as follows: A fugitive named Tice Davids traveled one of the Ohio routes in 1831 from Ripley to Sandusky. The slave set out upon his journey under unusual circumstances, no doubt; for his master, a Kentuckian, was at his heels from the start till the Ohio River was reached. There the master was delayed by his search for a skiff, but found one in time to keep the runaway in sight, now swimming his best, and to land only a few minutes later than he. His subsequent hunt failed to secure his property, and the master was much mystified. At his wits' end, he said: 'That nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' The aptness of the title was seen at once, and the rapid transmission of the story within and beyond the State soon fixed the designation on the 'system.' Up to 1835 it was known as the 'Underground Road.' After that the name naturally changed to the 'Underground Railroad.'"

"The Underground Railroad system," continues Professor Seibert, "was far more extensive than was generally supposed. There were branches through all the zone of Free States

⁹Biographical History of Eastern Ohio.

from New England to Kansas and Iowa; while in the Southern States there were at least four great lines of travel from the South to the North used by the fugitives. One was that along the coast from Florida to the Potomac. The second was that route protected by 'The great Appalachian range and its abutting mountains, a rugged, lonely, but comparatively safe route to freedom.' This line was one much used."

Richard J. Hinton, in his book on "John Brown and His Men," tells us that Harriet Tubman, the remarkable black woman who made her escape from the South unassisted when a young girl, and then gave herself to the work of fetching out others, "was a constant user of the Appalachian route." Her people lovingly called her "Moses," and John Brown introduced her to Wendell Phillips by saying, "I bring you one of the best and bravest persons on this continent, General Tubman, as we call her." Harriet Tubman is said to have assisted, in all, several thousand slaves to freedom.

The valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi constituted the third great channel of the fugitive slaves travel northward, while the fourth route ran from the Southwest slave section through Kansas, Iowa and Northern Illinois to Chicago.

Professor Seibert declares there were not less than 23 ports of entry for runaway slaves along the Ohio River front of this State. Thirteen of these admitted the fugitives from the 275 miles of Kentucky shore on our south and southwest, while the other 10 received those from the 150 miles of Virginia (now West Virginia) soil on our southeast. From these initial depots the Ohio routes ran in zigzag lines, trending generally in a northeastern direction, linking station with station in mysterious bond, until a place of deportation was reached on Lake Erie. One of these way stations was Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, and another was Salem, Columbiana County.

ADVENT OF THE "ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE."

A power in the moulding of the anti-slavery sentiment of the county—although not always

wielded with the greatest possible wisdom—was the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*. The paper was published as the weekly organ of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, afterward the Western Anti-Slavery Society. The first half-dozen issues of the new journal were published from New Lisbon, when the office was removed and permanently established in Salem, where it was issued regularly for upwards of 18 years, or until 1863, when, the announced purpose for which it had been established, the emancipation of the slaves, having been accomplished, it suspended. The first regularly employed editor was Benjamin S. Jones, with J. Elizabeth Hitchcock—who later became Mrs. Jones—as associate. The following announcement appears in the first number of the paper, on June 20, 1845:

"In extending to our readers our first greeting, we by no means intend to disparage ourselves that they may exalt us. Though you may consider our garb rather homespun, and our style somewhat homely, yet we come before you with no humble pretensions. Our mission is a great and glorious one. It is to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison door to them that are bound; to hasten in the day when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' Though in view of the magnitude of this enterprise, we feel that the intellect and power of an angel would be but as a drop in the ocean of Truth, by which the vilest system of oppression the sun ever shone upon is to be swept away, yet knowing as we do that our influence is cast with Justice and Humanity, with Truth and the God of Truth, our pretensions are far from humble, though our talents may be justly so considered. He who professes to plead for man degraded and imbruted, and to strive for the elevation of the crushed millions of his race; he who professes to labor for the restoration of manhood to man, and for the recognition of his divine nature, makes no humble pretensions. It is true, our Bugle blast may not fall upon your ears with all the sweetness and softness which so well becomes the orchestra of an Italian or French opera company; but we intend that it shall give

no uncertain sound, and God aiding us, we will blow a blast that shall be clear and startling as a hunting horn or battle charge, and we trust that its peals shall play around the hill-tops, and shall roll over the plains and down the valleys of our State, until from the waters of the Ohio to those of the mighty Lakes, from Pennsylvania, on the east to Indiana on the west, the land shall echo and reecho to the soul-stirring cry of 'No Union With Slaveholders.' "

That the anti-slavery doctrine, such as was taught by the *Bugle* in those days, was treated by many as rank fanaticism, is shown by an extract from the *New Lisbon Palladium* of June 20, 1845:

"Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock and Benjamin S. Jones delivered themselves, in this place, on last Monday evening, of speeches, abusing in the most unmeasured terms the American churches. Miss Hitchcock, in point of talent, will not compare with Abby Kelly; and as for modesty she is a slander upon her sex. We have now Miss Kelly and her man Friday, and Miss Hitchcock and her man Jones, traversing this State, endeavoring to poison the minds of the people on the subject of abolition. Their efforts will be ineffectual; for, fortunately, they carry the antidote with them. Go and hear them, and, our word for it you will be completely and forever cured of the kind of abolition advocated by them."

On several occasions during the early '50's the visits of spies or slave-owners to Salem making search for fugitives almost resulted in riotous demonstrations by the people. Late in January, 1850, a spy visited the town, claiming to be an agent of an anti-slavery society near Marietta, and obtained a definite clue to the whereabouts of two or three escaped slaves. As to whether the fugitives were being harbored in Salem or vicinity at that time there is no record at this late day, for the anti-slavery workers were not prone to publicity at that time. At any rate, the first week in February found two slaveholders from Virginia at Coast's hotel, on Main street, looking for their human property. A small riot ensued, and the

Virginians were fortunate to escape without suffering violence. The *Anti-Slavery Bugle* of February 9th, telling the story of the visit, says in part:

"The villains arrived about noon and rode leisurely through Main street to the West End, where they turned north and made for a small house about a quarter of a mile from the village, in which lived a colored family. The name of these man-hunters were Archibald Paul and Samuel Mitchell, his son-in-law. On reaching the house, they attempted to coax the inmates to a parley, representing that they had come (kind souls!) to offer them a chance to go back to 'Old Virginia,' having understood that they were in a suffering condition. A colored woman came at once to the village and gave the alarm and forthwith a considerable multitude started for the scene. The kidnapers, finding that the colored people were too widely awake to be caught by their smooth professions, started back toward the village, where they were met by a company of indignant citizens, who followed them to Coast's hotel, where they dismounted. * * * The scoundrels went into the hotel where they took a horn of whiskey, and treated certain fellows, who were sufficiently degraded, to liquor at their expense. After a while they mounted their horses and rode off toward New Lisbon."

So incensed was the populace over this visit, according to the papers of the time, that an indignation meeting was held on Friday evening of the same week in the Second Baptist Church. "According to previous notice," says the *Bugle* of February 16th, "a large number of the citizens of Salem, without distinction of party or sex, assembled to express their indignation at the outrage and insult which had been committed upon the moral sensibility of the people of Salem by the recent visit to our town of two slaveholders and one of their emissaries for the purpose of searching out some of their alleged fugitives."

A committee on resolutions, consisting of Jacob Heaton, James Barnaby, Dr. Abel Carey, Jonas D. Cattell and Dr. Joseph Stanton, was appointed, and at an adjourned meeting, which

proved a very enthusiastic one, a lengthy report full of vindictive denunciation of slavery and all its methods, was unanimously adopted.

BARRED FROM MEETING HOUSES.

The Friends were not unanimous in their approval of the anti-slavery methods used. Strong opposition developed when a meeting was attempted at Columbiana, as shown by a letter published in the *Bugle* of February 9, 1849. The letter is dated at Columbiana, 2nd month, 2nd, 1849, and reads:

Friends Editors—I undertook to get a meeting at Middleton for Isaac Trescott and James Barnaby. The citizens are principally Orthodox Friends. There are in the village convenient for the meeting a few workshops, two school houses and one meeting house, but I found them all closed against the abolitionists. The district school house was built with the understanding that it should be used only for school purposes, and the Friends' meeting house and school house are barred against the admission of free thought and free speech; there is nothing permitted in them but orthodox sectarianism. The Friends there do not understand the first rudiments of reform. The privileged among them can discuss Wilberism and Guernseyism in their meetings to their hearts' content, but the slave is not permitted to enter in their assemblies, nor is his prayer for mercy at their hands heeded. William Shaw and Elwood Chapman, two mechanics of Middleton, both members of the Society of Friends, would not suffer me to put up notices of the meetings on their shop doors, assigning as a reason that the disunionists are infidels, and they did not think it would be right to encourage anything of the kind. Richard H. Beason, a blacksmith, refused me the same privilege, because the people were opposed to having an anti-slavery meeting in the village. I was also informed that Daniel Mercer, who is not a member of any denomination, said he would give 25 cents to assist in tarring and feathering Abby Foster if she ever came into the region again, and would be one of a company to do the deed; and his wife offered to cut open her feather beds to furnish a part of the material. There was, however, one friend of humanity in the village, Isaac James, in whose house a meeting was held on the 27th ult., and which was much larger than was expected. None of the old Friends were present, but quite a number of the young ones.

HIRAM RIGG.

Murder in a meeting house during an anti-slavery meeting in those days seemed to attract

no unusual attention. The issue of the *Bugle* of July 3, 1846, gives a naive report of one of these tragedies, though whether justice was ever meted out to the assassin the *Bugle* in subsequent issue fails to state. The letter given below was from one A. Bear, Jr., who seems to have been a prominent Columbiana County agitator in those days:

CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO, June 22, 1846.

Esteemed Friends—In laboring for the oppressed, I find great difficulty in getting the people to listen. So strong is their prejudice against the negro, they will not hear the advocates of this cause. Since I left Salem, some of my audiences have been very small. At Knoxville, Jefferson County, I could obtain only a small house, which was filled by the women, the men standing in the street. Almost the entire village was out; the pro-slavery clan made much noise at a distance, but did not greatly disturb the meeting. At Richmond, the meeting was considerably disturbed. At Jefferson, Harrison County, I could get no meeting, for the people were all agog about the Mexican War. At Mount Eaton, Wayne County, the rabble made so much noise that I could not be heard by the audience. The shouts of "Eggs! Niggers! Hurrah for Texas!" were incessant. In going to my lodgings in company with two young men, some 20 or 25 of the mobocrats followed us, crying, "Egg him! Egg him!" and commenced throwing stones. On Friday evening I had a large meeting in the Methodist Church. I had not spoken more than 20 minutes when a rail was thrust at me through a window behind the pulpit. It did not reach me, but the occurrence disturbed the audience very much. When order was restored, I proceeded with my discourse. The mobocrat, having entered the house, seated himself directly in front of the pulpit, and told me I was a liar, blackleg, etc. I remonstrated mildly with him, but he became more rude. Several men plead with him not to disturb the meeting, but he became more furious, and they put him out of the house. In a few moments he returned, and, with a brickbat, struck one of the men who had aided in taking him out. The missile was thrown with such force that the man dropped as if struck by a grape-shot. So singular was the sound produced by the blow, that I think his skull must have been fractured by it. After the wounded man had been seated in a pew, and while the blood was streaming from his head, the demon, finding he had not killed him, rushed through the crowd and seized him by the hair in order to finish the work of death. He was quickly thrust away, and the wounded man removed to a room nearby, where he received the attention of a physician. The murderer here made another attempt and strove to

break in the door, but was prevented. He then went into the pulpit (which I had left), seized a book and commenced reading a sermon, but soon called the Methodists blacklegs, because they countenanced a blackleg. A person present seized a chair and struck at the villain five or six times, but was too low to reach him. He afterward sought for this man in order to kill him, until the time of his arrest, which was about 2 o'clock at night. It is said he had no grudge against either of these men. He had prepared himself during the day to do mischief at night, and I was the one against whom his attacks were to be directed. And I know not why I escaped unhurt, and that David Officer was the sufferer, unless it was because that ill-fated friend of humanity had aided in putting the villain out of the house. The next morning I visited the wounded man, and from appearances judged he could not long survive. I have since learned that he died a few days afterward, leaving a wife and five little children. He was an honest, inoffensive citizen, and possessed but little property.

Thus is the name of another martyr added to those of Lovejoy and Torrey. Thus the anti-slavery enterprise is irrigated by the blood of another friend of human rights. May his spirit rest in Paradise, and the blessings of God be on his disconsolate widow and fatherless little ones. Would it not be well for abolitionists to raise some funds for the unhappy widow and orphan children? She is entitled to aid, and the act would receive the blessing of God and the approval of the well-disposed in the land. I am yet in the field, and trust by the grace of God long to remain there. I sleep with my loving girl and my armor on, and I pray God that I may never, in the words of Judas Maccabeus, turn my back on the enemy. Though our army is small, and the armies of Gog and Magog innumerable, yet let the handful of scorned soldiers of the Prince of Peace be true and brave, and they will triumph. The Lord God grant us victory. Sincerely your friend and co-laborer in the cause of humanity.

A. BAER, JR.

The motto of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* was,—"No Union With Slaveholders." And so, pushing this idea to its utmost though legitimate limit, the school of anti-slavery men and woman which was represented by the paper laid themselves liable at times to the charge of disloyalty to the Union. This tendency is shown by an editorial extract which follows, from the *Bugle* of August 11, 1848:

"The editor of the *Pittsburg Commercial Journal* thus discourses in an article on the Dissolution of the Union: 'The very idea of a

dissolution of the Union should be spurned as treason; and the madmen who attempt its destruction deserve alike our anger and our pity. An attempt by any one portion of the Union to dissolve the compact, could and would be suppressed at once.' Such sentiments are not unfrequently met with in political papers, and it appears to be taken for granted by a certain class of persons, not only that the Union should not, but that it cannot be dissolved; and they talk about compulsion as though the Federal government had a right to use it against a seceding State. If this position is susceptible of proof, we should like to hear the evidence; for with our present light, we must deny the existence of a particle of authority on the part of the United States government to compel an unwilling State to remain in the Union. The powers of the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the national government are all clearly defined in the constitution of the United States; and as this government exists only by virtue of delegated authority, it has no power to compel a State either to become a member of, or remain in the co-partnership termed the Federal Union, unless it can be clearly shown that such power has been conferred upon it by the States themselves. But there is no such power enumerated in the constitution as belonging to either branch of the government. Congress was empowered to declare what States might come into the Union, but not to chain them in eternal fetters as soon as they had entered. By the terms of the contract each State binds itself to submit to all the constitutional requirements of Congress, the judiciary or the executive—to yield obedience to each section and article of the constitution.

* * * We claim then that the Federal Union is not the rat-trap some represent it to be, into which the victim is at liberty to enter or not to enter as he sees fit, but when once in can never escape. It is rather a house, the door of which is opened by the proprietor to such who knock for admission, as he chooses to receive, and who leaves all his guests at liberty to depart when they will, without troubling him to play the porter."

The agents of the *Bugle* in Columbiana

County and vicinity in 1850 were given as follows: David L. Galbreath and L. Johnson, New Garden; Lot Holmes, Columbiana; David L. Barnes, Berlin; Ruth Cope, Georgetown; Simon Sheets, East Palestine; A. G. Richardson, Achor; Joseph Barnaby, Mount Union. James Barnaby was "publisher's agent." The negro population of the county in 1850 is given by the *Bugle* as 417; Jefferson County's at 497.

There were rescues of fleeing negroes and kidnapped fugitives later in the '50's on the southern side of the county. In 1853 N. U. Walker, for many years a leading manufacturer of sewer pipe two miles east of Wellsville, and Alexander Wells, who was still living in the spring of 1905, rescued a negro boy who had been kidnapped. Two men brought the lad into Wellsville and took him on board a train which was standing at the Cleveland & Pittsburg station. Messrs. Walker and Wells happened to be nearby and their suspicions were at once aroused. They boarded the train and, while Walker engaged the men in conversation, Wells took the boy by the hand and slipped him out of the car. Taking him to his store on Lisbon (now Third) street, Wells sequestered the lad in the cellar. After the train had made a 10 minutes stop, and Walker had talked with the kidnappers long enough to suit his purpose, the latter individuals looked about in consternation for their whilom charge, but without avail. Mr. Wells turned the boy over to Joseph R. McCready, who took him out to his farm in the "Scotch Settlement," where the young negro remained for 10 years, upon the lapse of which time President Lincoln's proclamation had done its good work for the colored man.

THE COPPOCK BROTHERS.

In a biography of John Brown, published as one of the "Twentieth Century Classics," by Crane & Company, Topeka, Kansas, a brief sketch of each of the men captured with "Old Osawatimic" at Harper's Ferry, with their subsequent fate, is given. Two of the entries follow:

"No. 12. Barclay Coppock. Born in Salem, Ohio, January 4, 1839, of Quaker parents,

who moved to Springdale, Iowa. Young Coppock was in Kansas a short time in 1856. Drilled in Springdale school. Although young, he seems to have been trusted by John Brown. Escaped from Harper's Ferry, and was killed in a wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, caused by Rebels, who sawed the bridge timbers partially off.

"No. 13. Edwin Coppock. Lieutenant. Born near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 30, 1835. Elder brother of Barclay Coppock. Hung in Virginia, December 16, 1859. Was brave and generous, honorable, loyal and true."

The Coppock brothers were children of Quaker parents, born and reared in the immediate vicinity of Salem. And it was the doctrine imbibed early through their Quaker surroundings, that "all men are created equal," that induced the brothers to join their fortunes with John Brown while he was yet battling for defenseless fugitive slaves in "Poor, Bleeding Kansas." They went with him on his ill-fated raid into Virginia, and with him were captured at Harper's Ferry, October 17, 1859. Barclay escaped, but Edwin was hanged at Charlestown, Virginia, December 16, 1859. The charge under which he was indicted and convicted, in common with John Brown the leader, and executed, was for "feloniously conspiring with each other, and other persons unknown, to make an abolition insurrection and open war against the Commonwealth of Virginia." On the same day, December 16, 1859, at Charlestown, were executed with Brown these four of his soldiers: Coppock, Cook, Copeland and Green. Two others, Stephens and Hazlett, were put to death in the same way later.

The last letter Edwin Coppock ever wrote was to his uncle, Joshua Coppock, then living in Butler township, Columbiana County. It is pregnant with prophesy long since fulfilled. It was written but three days before the young raider's execution, and reads as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 13, 1859.

My Dear Uncle—I seat myself by the stand to write for the first and last time to thee and thy family. Though far from home and overtaken by misfortune, I have not forgotten you. Your generous hospitality towards me,

during my short stay with you last spring, is stamped indelibly upon my heart, and also the generosity bestowed upon my poor brother, who now wanders an outcast from his native land. But I thank God he is free. I am, thankful it is I who have to suffer instead of him.

The time may come when he will remember me. And the time may come when he may still further remember the cause in which I die. Thank God, the principles of the cause in which we were engaged will not die with me and my brave comrades. They will spread wider and wider and gather strength with each hour that passes. The voice of truth will echo through our land, bringing conviction to the erring and adding members to that glorious army who will follow its banner. The cause of everlasting truth and justice will go on conquering and to conquer until our broad and beautiful land shall rest beneath the banner of freedom. I had fondly hoped to live to see the principles of the Declaration of Independence fully realized. I had hoped to see the dark stain of slavery blotted from our land, and the libel of our boasted freedom erased, when we can say in truth that our beloved country is the land of the free and the home of the brave; but that can not be.

I have heard my sentence passed; my doom is sealed. But two more short days remain for me to fulfill my earthly destiny. But two brief days between me and eternity. At the expiration of these two days I shall stand upon the scaffold to take my last look of earthly scenes. But that scaffold has but little dread for me, for I honestly believe that I am innocent of any crime justifying such punishment. But by the taking of my life and the lives of my comrades, Virginia is but hastening on that glorious day, when the slave shall rejoice in his freedom. When he, too, can say, "I, too, am a man, and am groaning no more under the yoke of oppression." But I must now close. Accept this short scrawl as a remembrance of me. Give my love to all the family. Kiss little Joey for me. Remember me to all my relatives and friends. And now, farewell, for the last time. From thy nephew.

EDWIN COPPOCK.

Edwin and Barclay Coppock were sons of Samuel and Ann Coppock, and nephews of Joseph Coppock. Rev. Joseph Coppock and Isaac Coppock were brothers. The latter died in Butler township about 1895. Isaac Coppock left one daughter, Mrs. Hopkins, who was living in 1905 near Damascus, Columbiana County.

Some time after the execution of Edwin Coppock, his body was brought to Salem, and

buried in Hope Cemetery. Joshua Coppock, uncle of the young raider, brought the remains home. The next day after their arrival at Mr. Coppock's house in Butler township, there were over 2,000 visitors to the little farm house, and such a funeral had never been seen in Columbiana County as was given this young man, who fell a victim to what he regarded as a sacred principle.

At the edge of one of the main drives in Hope Cemetery stands a plain sandstone shaft, about ten feet high, bearing the simple inscription, "EDWIN COPPOCK." In April, 1905, the mound was bare of grass or flower; but at the base of the monument was a glass jar, containing faded flowers from the season previous—a silent token that some one had paid a passing tribute to Edwin Coppock's memory. At the recurrence of each Memorial Day, the grave invariably receives its quota of flowers, though it is not officially honored as are the graves of the Civil War veterans that lie nearby.

Barclay Coppock, Edwin's brother, who escaped from Harper's Ferry before John Brown and others of his men were captured, was hunted by men from Virginia, a reward of \$4,000 having been offered for his body dead or alive. One of the hunting parties came to the house of Joshua Coppock, but did not find Barclay, for he was well guarded. After the breaking out of the Civil War, Barclay entered the service and was employed as a recruiting officer in Kansas. He had gathered a large force of men and was with them crossing the Mississippi River, when the bridge over which they were passing fell, and all were drowned.

IN THE BORDER WARFARE.

Daniel J. Smith, the "Prophet of Mount Pisgah," who was living in 1905, hale and hearty at the age of 77, was an aggressive factor in the anti-slavery movement, no less than in the political history of Columbiana County, for more than half a century. In the spring of 1905 he was still active in the real estate business in East Liverpool. His career has been varied and characteristic of the man, as anti-slavery agitator, and agent and operator

of the "Underground Railroad;" aggressive in local and State politics from as early as the Whig and Know-Nothing times up to the first decade in the new century. He has been Whig, Know-Nothing, "Black Abolitionist," Republican, Prohibitionist, Greenbacker, Republican again and finally back into the forlorn hope of the Prohibition fold. In 1856 Smith went to Missouri and took a hand in the border ruffian warfare in which "Bleeding Kansas" was the stake for which the pro-slavery men of Missouri and the anti-slavery agitators of the times were contending. He was an ally and aider and abettor of John Brown, in that memorable period. He was with the party in 1857 that located the arms and other war munitions which had been stolen from the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, and secreted at Kickapoo, by the border ruffians—250 stands of arms, with one cannon, which was afterward known as "Jim Lane's Peacemaker." Jim Lane, Jack Montgomery and Dan Smith, with a small force of abolitionists, recruited by Lane at Leavenworth, Kansas, found these munitions and recaptured them. Smith later aided John Brown, financially and otherwise, in his work of freeing fugitive slaves, and in making their escape through Missouri, Kansas, and on to Canada. He also, personally, after his return to Columbiana County, aided in running six slaves out of Virginia, by the "Underground Railroad" in this county, through to one of the stations on Lake Erie, and thence to Canada.

Smith had taken with him his wife and infant son, Josiah T. Smith (a prominent business man of East Liverpool as late as 1905), to Missouri. His uncle, Col. George Smith, had a few years earlier taken 2,000 sheep from Columbiana County and located on a ranch in Caldwell County, Missouri. Colonel Smith became a slaveholder, and naturally a sympathizer with the pro-slavery men of the time. But he had been measurably instrumental in Daniel's going to Missouri; and as "blood is thicker than water," he stood by his nephew in the troubles which Dan's headstrong and outspoken aggressiveness led him into. Daniel had taken Horace Greeley's advice upon his arrival in Missouri, and had in 1857 taken up

a hundred or two acres of land with the intention of growing up with the country. Then his liking for a fight, as well as his inborn sympathy with the "downtrodden race," led him into the anti-slavery movement. Thenceforward he was a "spotted man" in Caldwell County. A neighbor of Smith—John Henderson—had been killed by the pro-slavery "regulators," and several others had been tarred and feathered and run out of the State. The next victim, it developed, was to be Dan Smith. This was in 1859. A committee waited upon him, and forced an expression as to Smith's views on the anti-slavery movement, and the methods of the "regulators." That sort of forcing was easy with Daniel; and the result was that he was given 48 hours in which to "get out." Daniel was armed, and his house was a little arsenal; while his wife, a daughter of the late Hon. Josiah Thompson, of East Liverpool, could handle a gun almost as well as Daniel himself. The committee were ordered out of the house; and they went. But soon a sympathizer warned Smith that the man had been named who was to kill him, and he had better leave. He declined to be run off and declared he would stay and, if necessary, fight for his life. If the worst came to the worst, there would be more than one funeral, he said. His uncle, Col. George Smith, learning the situation of affairs, intervened with the committee of "regulators," who had given Smith his warning. He told them that if his nephew had violated the law, he would lend his influence and assistance in every way to bring him to trial; but that from any lawless violence he would protect him with his own life. This brought the committee to bay at once; but the friends of Daniel, knowing that a tragedy was bound to follow, advised him to prepare to leave as soon as possible. Accordingly, after sending his wife and child back to friends in Columbiana County, he settled his affairs as best he could and returned to the scenes of his earlier labors a poorer, but doubtless in some sense a wiser man. Smith said afterward that at least one-half his invested resources in Missouri went, involuntarily on his part, to the support of the pro-slavery cause, through prac-

tical confiscation by his enemies. Col. George Smith, although a slaveholder in a slave State, when the War of the Rebellion broke out, came out squarely for the Union and the old flag. Some years before going West he had represented Columbiana County in the Ohio Legislature, and after the war he served eight years as provost marshal of Missouri and two terms as Lieutenant Governor of the State. For upwards of 20 years in all, Daniel J. Smith was an active member of the Western branch of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

It is not intended here to enter upon the dark Civil War days of 1861-65 as they affected the county and its people. The historian of the Civil War has attended to that. It has

been said earlier in this chapter that Columbiana County did her part bravely and well in giving of her sons to fight and die, if need be, to perpetuate the Union. Something in detail of what Columbiana County did in three wars—that with Mexico, the Civil War and the war with Spain—is told in a later chapter. In the days preceding the firing of the first gun by the South the young members of the Friends' societies of Salem and elsewhere learned so well the lesson of the cause of abolition, that when Abraham Lincoln sent out over the land his first call for troops many of these young Friends disobeyed the mandates of the Quaker creed, and rushed hotly forth to bear arms against the slaveholder in rebellion against his country.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MILLS OF THE PIONEERS.

The Early Grist-Mills and Sawmills Went Hand in Hand—Small Streams in County Furnished Much Water Power—Advent of Steam Power—Decimation of the Virgin Forest—Many Woolen-Mills in the Past—Tanneries Were Numerous in the Early Days—The First Paper-Mill in Ohio—Attempt at Cotton Manufacture Abortive—Distilleries Furnished "Old Rye" to Retail at 25 cents a Gallon—"Old Gauge's" Daily Ration—Some Statistics.

The pioneers in course of time, here and there, built mills and factories, albeit they were crude and sometimes inefficient. Oxen and horses, and sometimes even men in some of the early days supplied motive power where streams did not abound, or where the water failed to give requisite force. But fortunately streams were numerous, and generally a sufficient water power could be secured to furnish power necessary to operate these primitive industries. The grinding of grain, to furnish food for man and beast, was naturally among the first needs of the early settlers. "Hand mills," says an old history, "were sometimes made and used for that purpose; and then, in Columbiana County, as in that far off land of sacred memories, 'two women might be seen grinding at the mill.' These mills were very rude of construction, and their effect upon the grain was little more than to crush it, without any provision for bolting." The horse or ox power was furnished by the animals tramping on a tread-wheel. But these were soon superseded by water power, and this later by steam. Elevators in grist-mills in those early days were practically unknown, the brawn of the miller making up for the defect. The grain must needs be lifted into the hopper, and when it was ground and fell into a chest in a story

below, the miller would put it into a sack in quantities proportionate to his strength, carry it upstairs and pour it into another hopper from which it was run into the bolt, and through it into a chest below, ready to be divided and sacked for delivery to the customer. "The stones, used for grinding in most of the earlier mills were very imperfect grits obtained from some of the western ranges of the Alleghenies, and with some of the fragments of millstones to be seen on the banks of some of the streams upon which mills used to stand, are to be found multitudes of fossil shells." Flour ground by the stones of the early days would hardly pass inspection in the markets to-day; but it had the advantage of being even more wholesome and nutritious than the fine brands of the modern mills, where it is claimed by many "the life is ground out of the grain" by the fine modern bolting and "patent processes."

EARLY DAYS OF THE GRIST-MILL.

While in those early days the streams which were so important a factor in furnishing mill power, were far from perennial, yet they "went dry" less frequently than they were wont to do in the later days when the hillsides and valleys were denuded of the primeval forests.

Ensign's "History of Columbiana County," referring to the first grist-mill built in Columbiana County, says:

"The first grist-mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett, on Carpenter's Run, just below the present site of East Liverpool. The second grist-mill was built by John Beaver on Little Beaver Creek, one and a half miles from the river. Opposite the grist-mill Beaver built a sawmill, which was the first sawmill in the township. The second sawmill was built by Joseph Fawcett at Jethro, just below East Liverpool. A steam sawmill was erected about 1830 by William Scott and John Hill on the Ohio River, about where Manley & Cartwright's pottery now stands. The mill was, not long after destroyed by fire."

About 1805 John Emerich, having built his log cabin in Butler township, where later the settlement of Valley was located, built a small grist-mill and started the busy wheel. From that time up to 1905 a grist-mill has been in constant operation on or near the same site, passing through many hands. John H. Stanley is said to have carried his grist five or six miles to this mill for over 50 years—for many of these years on horseback—which was in the early days the more usual means of conveyance of wheat, corn and rye to the mill, to be returned, in the form of flour, corn-meal and bran, by the same means of conveyance. So inadequate were the milling facilities at certain periods in those early years, and so irregular the running at times from a shortage of water power, that it was sometimes necessary for a customer to keep a grist at the mill constantly, that he might be sure to get his turn.

Among the earlier grist-mills in Center township was the one built in the first decade of the past century—almost on the site where the old stone mill which was still standing near Lisbon at the beginning of the new century—by Edmund Hays, and to the northeast and adjoining the corporation William Harbaugh built a grist-mill about 1815. This in later years was converted into a distillery. The mill built by Edmund Hays was destroyed by fire in 1845. At that time it was owned by Daniel Harbaugh, who, a few years later rebuilt the

structure, and in 1870 sold it to John S. Hunter. This mill was still, in 1905, being operated by the firm of Hunter & McCord.

About 1830 James Cullertson started a grist-mill in section 17, which he later disposed of to Abram Brandeberry and Stephen Hendricks. Joshua Bowman purchased it in 1870 and removed it to a site on the State road, adding steam power in 1874. This mill, and a sawmill a little farther up the stream, were still being operated near the close of the century by Joshua Bowman.

On the middle fork of the Beaver, in the southwestern corner of Middleton township, Samuel Conkle erected a grist-mill in 1830, and later a sawmill. These were later the property in turn of James Gaston, Thomas Whitacre and Philander Gaston. Philander Gaston still owned and operated them in 1905.

The well known Montrie flour-mill at Moultrie, in West township, was built in 1875 by John Widle and George W. Newmacher.

THE THUNDER-GUST MILL.

At a very early date in the past century William Laughlin built on Brush Run, section 13, what was popularly known as a "thunder-gust mill," most of the work upon which he did with his own hands. In this mill a hand-holt did duty for some years.

It may not be amiss to explain the significance of the term "thunder-gust mill." In many streams the water would get so low in dry seasons as to keep the grist-mill idle much of the time. So when a "thunder-gust" or a heavy rain-fall would come, the swollen stream, which would be one result, would start the mill for a time; and then there would be a scramble among the patrons to see who would get their grists attended to first.

Edward Whitacre and sons built a saw and grist-mill in 1808 on the narrows of the west fork of the Little Beaver, south of where Guilford now stands. In 1810 Nicholas Miller built one just below that point. Hugh Hillis and Joseph Bailey purchased Whitacre's mill, and ran it until 1846 when it was abandoned. George Brown put up a grist-mill in 1810 on

the site later occupied by Grim's mill. In 1808 James Craig, who laid out Hanover, built a saw and grist-mill, which in 1817 was purchased by William Kennedy and Arthur Lockard, who put into it the first buhrstones seen in those parts. In 1811 Amos Frost located in Hanover township, and in 1814 built a saw and grist-mill on the west fork of the Little Beaver.

As early as 1811 William Crawford built a combined saw and grist-mill below Williamsport, in Madison township. Aaron Brooks built a grist-mill on the west fork of the Beaver, and in 1847 sold it to one Hamilton. Later still it was removed to Wellsville and changed to a steam mill.

The first grist-mill of any sort in Middleton township was one built by John Leslie, in which corn was ground by hand power. The first grinding by water power was done by Benjamin Wright, about 1801. He had a small corn-mill on Brush Run, near the west line of section 24.

About 1802 Aaron Brooks erected, on the Little Beaver, what was the first grist-mill in St. Clair township. The water power on the Little Beaver was good and lasted most of the year; and so, at different periods, many saw-mills and carding-machines were built and operated along its tortuous course.

Of one of the substantial old mills of the county, Ensign's history says: "Jonathan Fawcett built in 1841 the stone mill which stands on a branch of the middle fork of Beaver Creek (Salem township). The mill is 40 by 61 feet in size, and five and a half stories high. The foundation is laid 25 feet below the level of the road. The walls are four feet thick for 12 feet of its height, and thence decrease to three feet and two feet in thickness. The property was leased in 1836 for 99 years, with privilege of renewal. It is now (in 1879) in possession of B. Raney."

In 1804 Levi Blackledge built a grist-mill on the middle fork of Beaver Creek, in Salem township where the mill of Uriah Teegarden stood 100 years later. The following year he built a sawmill just below the grist-mill, which in 1816 was replaced by a larger and more permanent mill, which did duty for three-quarters of a century.

Near the beginning of the century—earlier than 1810—owing to the excellent water power of Bull Creek, grist-mills were built above and below what was later the town site of New Waterford. Most of these had gone out of business prior to the close of the 19th century; but some of the old structures stand, as do others in other parts of the county, monuments to the industry and thrift of past generations.

Christ & Roos about 1848 built a water-power grist-mill in New Waterford. A few years later it passed into the hands of the Sillimans, who added steam power. In August, 1865, it was destroyed by fire. In 1873 James Scott, who had owned and operated a mill on Big Bull Creek from 1867 to 1873, erected on the old site of the burned mill the "Tip Top Mills." Three runs of stones were installed in the new mill, the motive power being both water and steam. Samuel C. Scott, son of James Scott, was proprietor of and still operated the "Tip Top Mills" in 1905. Their capacity was then 60 barrels per day. Steam power was generally introduced, at least in the larger mills of the county, about 1858.

To go back a little—the great-grandfather of Samuel C. Scott had built, in 1808, the stone mill at Mill Rock, which was still running in 1905, "almost as good as new" after nearly a century of service.

An Italian named Fishel, who settled in Washington township in 1804, built the first grist-mill in the township on the site now known as Clark's Mills. In this primitive mill the flour was sifted through a cloth tacked upon a box frame. The first grist-mill of any importance, however, in Washington township, was built in Salineville in 1838 by James Farmer and Isaac Kirk. In the '70's and '80's it was owned by J. G. Lacock & Company, and later by other parties. This old mill was still being run, in 1905, by Strabley & Faloon. The mill in its time has done a large business, having a capacity of 16,000 barrels a year. In 1877 McGarry, Black & Company built a grist-mill near the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad station. It had a capacity of about 25 barrels a day, and was still being run in 1905 by McGarry & Black.

"The Ohio Flouring Mill" was started by

Falcon Brothers, also in 1877. They operated two runs of wheat buhrs and one chopping buhr, having a capacity of over 20 barrels of flour a day. It went out of business about 1900.

In 1806 Daniel Swearingen built a grist-mill on Little Yellow Creek upon the farm of his son, E. Swearingen. In 1810, higher up on the same stream, Joseph Ritter built a grist-mill, on the site afterwards occupied by John C. Smith's "California Mill."

Lindsay Cameron built the grist-mill in St. Clair township in 1837, which still stood and bore his name in 1905. C. Metsch bought it in 1862, and operated it until 1891. In 1856 Josiah Thompson, S. Frederick and S. Jackson built a mill at East Liverpool, which in 1870 they sold to C. Metsch, which the latter ran until 1892, when it was destroyed by fire.

A grist-mill was built in 1827 by Gwinn & Neff, on Front (or Water) street, Wellsville, near where in 1905 stood the residence of Gen. J. W. Reilly. But this mill never achieved great success, and was run but a few years. Cameron's mill and Hibbett's mill, on Little Yellow Creek, near Wellsville, the former built in the first half, the second in the last half of the 19th century, were still old landmarks in 1905, but both of these, with scores if not hundreds of similar mills throughout the country, had long since gone out of the business, which the big trust mills of the country had largely monopolized. The Jenkins mill, a small one, built in Wellsville in the early '50's, did a good custom work for many years. In the '80's B. M. Allison & Brother built a small model grist-mill in Wellsville, which in 1905 was still run by J. W. Russell.

SAWMILLS OF THE PIONEERS.

The sawmill was from the early days intimately associated with the grist-mill. About 1815 one of the pioneer sawmills of the northern part of the county was built on the farm of Henry Wintrole, who entered section 8 in Butler township. On the Wintrole farm, later owned by Joseph Lynch, was an orchard occupying the highest farming land site, by actual survey, between the Ohio River at its nearest point and Cleveland.

In 1815 William Wells, founder of Wellsville, with his son James—who died when past 90 near the close of the century—built on Little Yellow Creek, near where the big sheet steel mill later stood, the first sawmill in Yellow Creek township. But the sawmill which, of all those in the township, made and held the record for long service and large output, was that built some time before the '50's on the river bank near the foot of Ninth street, Wellsville, and operated for many years by Smith & McGregor, and later by Giles McGregor. It, however, was torn down about the beginning of the new century to give place for fine residences.

The water power, furnished by the several streams within the bounds of Elkrun township, was early an important factor in the industrial progress of the people of that township. Ensign's "History of Columbiana County" treats the subject at some length. The quotation following is from this work:

"Among the first improvements of the water power of the township for milling purposes were those of Isaac James, on section 2. About 1810 he utilized the power of Little Bull Creek to operate saw and grist-mills which were carried on by the James family many years. The sawmill was abandoned about 1850, but the grist-mill is yet operated. On the same section but lower on the stream, John Snyder had a pioneer grist-mill which was destroyed by a storm and never rebuilt; and still lower down the stream Nathan Heald had a sawmill and Joseph Martin a carding-machine, both of which have passed away. These were succeeded by a sawmill, which is now operated by John Raley (1879). On the north quarter of section 12 Joseph and Henry Morlan put up a sawmill in 1826, which, after being operated many years, was allowed to go down; and on the same section, near the township line, Joseph Morlan, Sr., and his son Stephen erected a grist-mill in 1822, which, in an improved condition, yet remains the property of William Taylor. A sawmill was here built at a more recent period, and steam power has been supplied to operate both, supplementary to the water power. On section 2 a steam sawmill



NORTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL, LISBON



RUINS OF THE MCKINLEY FURNACE IN CENTER TOWNSHIP



BELL'S OLD MILL IN FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP



BIRTHPLACE OF HON. MARCUS A. HANNA, LISBON
(Here is the room under the sign "A. Arter.")

has been operated during the past 20 years by Hiram Bell. In the eastern part of the township, on Big Run James Brishine started a sawmill, a pioneer among mills, which has long since been discontinued, and at a point lower down the stream Joseph Henry erected a mill in 1846, which is yet carried on by him. On the northern part of section 35, John Cannon employed the power of Middle Beaver to operate a grist-mill from 1812 to the building of the canal, when the mill site was destroyed. Above this point, on Pine Run, Christian Bowman erected a sawmill some time after 1812, which was discontinued in about 10 years. In 1845 he put up another mill, farther up the stream, which has ever since been operated. In 1867 steam power was supplied. The present owner is William Armstrong.

"The first to use the power of Elk Run was Samuel Kemble. He built a saw and grist-mill on section 9, and successfully operated them for a number of years. Subsequently, the grist-mill passed into the hands of Seth McClure. It is now operated by Isaac Chamberlain, and the sawmill by James Walker, both mills having been rebuilt or repaired a number of times. The manufacture of linseed oil and cement was carried on at these mills at different periods a number of years ago. On the same stream Alexander Rogers built a mill on section 16 about 1825, which was afterwards operated by Samuel Kemble, and later by Nathan Simpkins. This power and the one below, on the same section, are at present idle. The latter was improved in 1831 by James Clark, who put up a woolen mill 40 by 80 feet, two and a half stories high. In 1840, James Batchelor and Thomas Crook began the manufacture of woolen goods at this point, and after a few years the former was succeeded by William Allaway. From 1851 to 1862 Thomas Crook was the sole proprietor and sold to Joseph Hudd who abandoned the mill two years later. The building has been demolished. On the Middle Beaver, near Center township line, is a small mill belonging to Gen. Jacob B. Roller. Here Lewis Kinney had a carding-mill and later a woolen-mill, which he operated in connection with Orth and Beaumont. The

latter removed his interests to New Lisbon. The power is feeble and but little employed. In the north-western part of the township, on Middle Run, Thomas Hawkins operated a sawmill in 1828, and on this site mills have since been kept up by the Hawkins family. In 1843 Thomas Pike erected a mill farther up the same stream, which was later carried on by William Pike. Nearly all the foregoing industries were small, and operated only to supply the local demand."

HOW MILLPORT GOT ITS NAME.

Millport in Franklin township was so named from the early occupancy of a portion of the village site by a grist-mill and a sawmill; and in later years Thomas McKerren operated a steam sawmill in the village.

A little northeast of East Fairfield, in Fairfield township, the James family established a sawmill in the early days, which was abandoned before the middle of the century; and farther up the stream, on section 35, a steam sawmill was built in 1856 by J. Allman, Joel Wickersham, David Wickersham and Joel Ritchie, which became the property, in January, 1877, of W. L. English, and was operated by him for many years. [Ensign's "History of Columbiana County."]

On the headwaters of Elk Run, on section 32, George Freed, at an early day, started a sawmill and a grist-mill, which were later carried on by B. Dillworth, and subsequently had frequent changes of ownership. Levi Miller established a fulling-mill and sawmill in 1832 just below Hanover. This mill had the distinction of being the first in Hanover township, to use steam power. It continued in operation about 30 years.

Ensign's history says of the early mills erected in Knox township: "The first mill erected in the township—a sawmill—was on section 29, and was built by the pioneer John Thomas in the year 1806. This sawmill was operated by Mr. Thomas until 1815 when he was severely injured by an accident. John Dean succeeded to the ownership, and ran the mill three years. In 1818 the property and 50

acres of land adjoining were purchased by Rev. Joshua Beer. This old pioneer structure was long since destroyed, and removed to make room for modern improvements. The old Redmond saw and grist-mill built about 1830; the Georgetown mill built in 1848, by John Dellenbaugh; a steam sawmill on section 16, one on section 30, and another on section 3; and the grist-mill owned by Andrew White-leather, at Georgetown, built in 1868-69, comprise the principal industries of the township."

In 1811 William Crawford built a saw and grist-mill on the north fork of the Little Beaver below Williamsport, in Madison township.

As early as 1803 Aaron Brooks, who had, about 1801, settled on section 14, Middleton township, set up a saw and grist-mill. In the fall of 1804 he sold it to Baltzer Young. In the following year Young brought his family from Pennsylvania, and lived on section 14 until his death in 1846. Quite a number of sawmills were built and operated at different periods on the small streams of Middleton township. One of the principal of these mills was that of James Brooks, built on Rough Run in 1825. That mill and others which succeeded it on the same site were operated in turn by Adam Conkle, Johnson Chaney, John G. Gaston, Samuel Henderson and John Donovan.

There is an indistinct record of a sawmill being built in 1803 on section 19 in Unity township, on the bank of Bull Creek, which afterwards passed into the hands of Frederick Ross; and Richard Beeson, who had entered section 32 in the same township in 1801, built one of the first grist-mills.

Early in the last century the excellent water power to be found on the many streams in West township was utilized for the operation of sawmills and grist-mills. The Davis mill north of East Rochester was built about 1820 by David Davis, whose father, Isaac Davis, was one of the pioneers of the county. This was considered for many years one of the best saw and grist-mills in the county, and for a long time supplied a large proportion of the people of West and adjoining townships with flour, mill-feed and manufactured lumber.

After the completion of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, some of the product of the mill found its way into the Cleveland market. In 1878 Henry Wilhelm and Owen Stackhouse became proprietors of the mill. Joseph Milbourn and Jacob Thomas in 1831 built a saw-mill, which in 1878 was rebuilt and became the property of Kelley & Albright, though retaining the euphonious name of "Milbourn's Mill."

Sawmills and gristmills were notably numerous on the north, middle and west forks of the Little Beaver, and on Bull Creek and Little Bull Creek. In Center, Elkrum, Fairfield, Middleton and Unity townships, from about 1810 or 1815 to near the close of the century; and a number of them continued in operation even up to 1905.

The sawmill, first propelled by water power and later by steam, has been a great adjunct to advancing civilization; though it has exercised a powerful influence in the destruction of the forests, which, owing to the fact that Columbiana county has always been more plentifully supplied with native forests—and that other fact that her land-owners have encouraged new forest growth—than some neighboring counties, had never been keenly felt up to the first decade of the new century. But in the later years the old stationary mill propelled both by the water-wheel and by steam have been largely superseded by the portable mill. This newer device moved from place to place and did custom work for the farmers and others. The rapidity of its operations soon cast in the shade the slow plodding of the old "muley" saw; and picket and board fences in many places superseded the old "worm" or "zigzag" rail fences, even before the days of the wire fence.

THE WOOLEN FACTORY.

Contemporaneous, in the early days, with the saw and grist-mill, although before the close of the 19th century practically forced out of business in Columbiana County, was the woolen-mill.

The first carding-machine in New Lisbon—where the working and manufacture of wool was in later years to become an important in-

dustry—was started in 1812 or 1813 by Mr. Hollingsworth. It was located on a site immediately north of the present site of the Canton bridge. Near the same place Caleb Whitacre built a grist-mill and a saw-mill—the same site being later occupied by Matthew Elder with a fulling-mill and carding machine. These were destroyed by fire about the middle of the century. The New Lisbon Woolen Factory Company was incorporated in 1818.

In 1835 John McCook, head of one of the "fighting McCook" families, in company with others, built a woolen factory in Lisbon. A few years later it was leased by Godfrey Beaumont and sons, and continued to run for a number of years, but it had, in 1905, been idle for many years.

In section 30, Center township, on the west branch of Beaver Creek, about 1830, Abner Moore and Reuben P. McNamee built a fulling and carding-mill, which was run until 1860, when it was razed by Robert McClellan. At the forks of the Beaver, in the same township, a small woolen-mill was put in operation, which was run until about 1850, when it was abandoned. On section 6 Uria Teegarden started a carding-machine about 1830 which was discontinued when the Sandy and Beaver Canal was built.

A writer in the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley" records this bit of history: "The first mills in the county for the promotion of the manufacture of wool were fitted up for carding the wool or fulling the cloth, or both combined. The carding-machine produced a better and cheaper roll than could be produced on hand cards. These rolls were spun on hand wheels, and the yarn woven on hand looms, and then returned to the mill to be fulled and dressed. The fulling could be done very much better by machinery—if not cheaper—than by tramping, pounding and kicking—the methods adopted in the homes for fulling. In time the spinning jenny and power loom were added, and woolen-mills established, which produced an excellent quality of well-finished cloths. Woolen-mills in the county are neither numerous or extensive, but fill important places in meeting local demands. A mill of this kind was started near

Kensington, Hanover township, by Samuel Holland, in 1814, and was purchased and continued after his death, in 1837, by William Hicklen, who in 1854 built a larger and better mill and added steam power, and in 1864 sold it to J. Hudd & Sons, who continue to make cloth, blankets, knitting yarns, etc., to the present writing (1891)."

The old woolen factory which was a landmark for half a century in the southern part of New Lisbon was built in 1850 by Samuel Thompson. It passed into other hands, and after a checkered history financially, under two or three administrations, it fell into the hands of John Ogden & Company, under whose management a good business was done between the years 1864 and 1874. Then The New Lisbon Woolen Manufacturing Company was formed with John Ogden as president. Originally the machinery was propelled by water power from the canal, but later steam power was put in. After the decadence of the wool business, about 1893, the factory was shut down and about 1900 the building was destroyed by fire.

At Elkton, in 1843, William Kemble erected a woolen factory. In this building the Clark Brothers manufactured woolen goods for many years. They were succeeded by David Farand, who operated the factory until 1871, when it was abandoned. West of Columbiana, on the creek, in section 8 of Fairfield township, William Nichols in the '40's converted a grist-mill into a woolen factory, which was operated for many years by J. Early and members of his family.

About 1812 David Hanna put up a carding-machine on Little Beaver Creek north of the Georgetown road, and not long after James Cocker erected a similar machine lower down the stream.

Of an early Salem industry Ensign's history says:

"About 1825 John Stanley built a frame woolen factory for custom work where the Pickett House now stands (in 1879). The first engine used in Salem was in the factory and was brought from Pittsburg. The factory was destroyed by fire and the citizens assisted Mr. Stanley to rebuild, which he did on the

corner of Lisbon and Main streets where the Baptist Church now stands. A few years later he sold to Robert Campbell, who, in 1834, sold to Zadok Street. Mr. Street continued until 1845, when he sold the property, including machinery. A woolen factory had been started about 1830 by Mr. Allison. In 1840 it was sold to James Brown, by whom it was used for custom work. The factory was situated in the west end of the town. The business was continued by Mr. Brown until 1850, James Brown, his son, now a merchant on Main street, doing the last carding." James Brown, Jr., was still in the mercantile business on Main street in 1905.

AN INDUSTRY ALMOST OBSOLETE IN THE COUNTY.

Among the very earliest of what may be called the manufacturing industries of Columbiana County was the curing of raw hides and tanning them into leather. Ensign's old history says: "John Arter and Daniel Harbaugh came to New Lisbon as early as 1805, and established tanneries—the first named at a location where John, a grandson, continues the same occupation, and Mr. Harbaugh on the premises where his successors still reside (1879), the business having ceased there long since. Nearly 60 years ago Joseph Richardson started the tannery on Market street, where it is continued in active operation by Simon Spiker. Daniel Hostetter located a tannery on the northeast corner of the Public Square some time about 1835. It was carried on by George Garretson afterwards, then by Simon Spiker, and when discontinued was owned by George Nelson."

In 1810 John Emery established a small tannery on the place, near Hanover, for many years subsequent to 1905 occupied by F. Sheraw, but the establishment never did a large business.

Very early in the century—before 1815—Joseph James established a tannery in East Fairfield, Fairfield township, which later became the property of B. J. Ferrall, by whom it was conducted for more than 40 years, when it was discontinued. At Millport, Franklin

township, John Williard started a tannery, which continued in business for almost three-quarters of a century.

The Randolph tannery at Achor, Middleton township, which has a record of being in business for almost a century, was established in 1801 by Archibald Scott and William Hamilton. In 1812 it became the property of Richard F. Randolph, who greatly increased its capacity. After the retirement of Richard, the business was successfully continued by other members of the Randolph family. A tannery was built and carried on for many years by Charles Shook and sons, in the village of Unity, Unity township.

Henry Nixon was the first tanner in the town of Salineville. He began the business in 1849. In 1866 Leward Bright purchased the business, which he greatly increased. Under his management the capacity of the concern was 1,000 hides annually of the best oak leather. The business was discontinued about 1895.

A tannery was established in 1843 at Chambersburg, West township, by J. D. Koffel, which, after many changes in ownership, was still in operation near the close of the century. A case of single ownership and continued operation throughout its existence of almost a half century by one individual, was that of the tannery of J. A. Riddle, Wellsville. This tannery was built by Judge Riddle in 1831, and operated uninterruptedly by him until May 20, 1879, when it was burned. After the fire a leather store was continued by Judge Riddle, and after his death by his son, Maj. J. F. Riddle, for many years.

Of the business in the early days of Salem, Hunt's history says: "Tanning was a considerable business in the early days of Salem. John Street was the principal person engaged in the business. His establishment filled nearly one-half the square on the southwest from his store, bounded by what are now Depot, Dry and Howard streets. There was here a large number of tan-vats, and a house for the dressing of the hides when taken from the vats, and finishing them into various kinds of leather. There was also a mill for grinding tan-bark."

These mills were in the form of a huge coffee-mill, the big handle of which was operated by means of a horse being hitched to it, the animal walking about in a circle.

But as the tanning business was one of the earliest industries of the county and one of the most essential; and as the establishment and conducting of the business, at least in a primitive way, involved but a comparatively small investment of capital, one or more of these enterprises were usually operated in almost every center of population. A few of them had been continued up to 1905; but most of them had gone out of business many years before this date. One and perhaps the main reason of this was the concentration of capital and the adoption of modern improved appliances in the business. But another reason not to be overlooked was the growing scarcity in convenient localities of the chestnut-oak, the black-oak and the other varieties of timber from whose bark the tanning liquid was procured, which was an absolute essential in the tanning process.

THE FIRST PAPER MILL IN OHIO.

Columbiana county is entitled to the distinction of having the first paper mill built in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was built in 1805 or 1806 by John Beaver and John Coulter, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, and about three miles northeast of Liverpool. Here the manufacture of writing paper was begun, but the mill-dam being washed away by a freshet a few years later, the mill was abandoned.

AN EARLY COTTON FACTORY.

In 1814 a cotton factory was built off Main street, on what was afterwards known as the Wilson property, in Salem. John Strawn, John Antrim, Zadock Street, Nathan Hunt and others were interested in it. Stacy Hunt being manager. Horse power was used to operate the primitive machinery. The project was not a success, and in less than two years the enterprise was abandoned and the factory building torn down.

During a period of 25 years, from 1863 to 1888, considerable sorghum was grown in the county, and there were a number of mills for the manufacture of molasses. There is a record of a sorghum mill being built on section 10, Madison township by Eells, George & Company, and for a number of years molasses in large quantities was produced.

Between the years of 1830 and 1880 there were a number of flax mills operated in the county; but soon after the latter year, the raising of flax in the county having been practically discontinued, the mills of course went out of business.

OLD RYE AT 25 CENTS A GALLON.

Ensign's History (1879) says: "In the early settlement of this vicinity (New Libson), and for some 40 years after, whisky (the real old rye) was a prominent article of manufacture, use and traffic. Twenty-five cents a gallon at retail was long a standing price, and many times it was even cheaper. The early makers of this article were,—George Duck, Frederick Galehouse, John Thomson, Edward Pettit, Benjamin Hahn, John Reese, William Jacob and Daniel Harbaugh."

In Elkrum township alone, in 1825, it is recorded that there were no less than eight distilleries. Among others, Messrs. Ward, Armstrong, Means, Montgomery and Freed were engaged in the business.

An old Columbiana County history referring to Fawcettstown (afterwards East Liverpool) says: "The first shingle roof seen in the town was put upon Robert Boyce's log cabin by 'Old Gauge,' a carpenter, whose right name was William Hudson. 'Old Gauge' was a famous character, and the greatest whisky drinker in the county, but never got drunk, could maul 400 rails a day, and was, despite his drinking ways, a man of such steady nerve and industrious habits that there was not so excellent a workman for miles around. Incredible as it may appear, he drank a gallon of whisky every day, so the story goes, taking a pint at a certain hour each day; wherefore he was called 'Old Gauge.' He never made a largain to work

for a man without stipulating for the regular supply of whisky, and he always got it. Although he was never known to be drunk while in East Liverpool, his early habits told upon him in his old age, which he passed in Virginia. Returning to the subject of distilleries, passing mention may be made that whisky was cheap in the early days, else 'Old Gauge' would have failed on his daily gallon. Besides Kelley's distillery, there were those of G. D. McKinnon, James Montgomery, William Badders, Benjamin Blackmore, George Hurlburt, Thomas Gaddis, Robert Wallace, John Polk, John Ainsley, Anthony Blackburn and Alexander Young."

Early in the century there were many distilleries in Middleton township. Their capacity however, was not very great, seldom exceeding three bushels of grain per day. The first was put in operation at Achor, about 1808, by Levi Rogers, and at later periods, among the distillers, were George Brown, Job Russell,

George Grate, John Grate, Levi Guy, Edward Crawford, William Craige and Peter Myers.

In 1841 there were in the county 83 grist-mills; 167 sawmills; 7 oil-mills, 2 paper-mills; 2 furnaces; 8 air-fondries; 37 tanneries; 6 salt-wells, 2 of which were in operation, turning out 2,800 barrels of salt yearly. The following items were returned for taxation in 1840: Mercantile capital, \$108,849; money at interest, \$44,265; 215 pleasure carriages, valued at \$10,443; 8,619 horses, valued at \$344,760; 13,657 neat cattle, valued at \$109,256.

The growth of 100 years in manufacturing in the county is shown in the State Bureau of Labor's report for 1903, which gives these statistics for the manufacturing establishments of the three principal cities:

City	Establishments Reported	Males Employed	Females Employed	Wages for Year
East Liverpool ..	65	3,812	1,435	\$2,912,095.04
Salem ..	28	1,453	104	910,352.10
Wellsville ..	17	821	134	550,245.36

CHAPTER X.

THE EARTH'S HIDDEN TREASURES—SALT, COAL, OIL AND GAS.

Early Salt Wells Along Little Yellow Creek a Source of Wealth—Advent of the Railroad Makes Coal Mining Profitable—Pioneer Miners of Salineville—Coke Industry—Increase in Coal Production—Oil Booms of Early and Later Years—Wellsville and Homeworth Oil Fields—Natural Gas First Used as Fuel in America at East Liverpool—Waste of the Gas During the '80's—Great Pipe Lines Laid—Fortunes Made and Lost.

Columbiana County drew wealth from the earth, during the early days, not only in iron ore and clays, but also in salt and coal. Her people were pioneers, as well, in the oil field, and in the southern part of the county was the first community in the United States to pipe gas for fuel.

SALT WELLS.

"Salt boiling" was in the early days an important industry. Salineville, where the industry thrived most largely, received its name from its salt wells. Salt at the beginning of the century was a precious commodity in the west, ranking with the luxuries of the pioneer days. It brought higher prices than even sugar and flour, since it had to be brought over the mountains from the East. Frequently the ruling price was \$5 a bushel, and even then the supply was often exhausted for weeks in the little settlements in the sparsely inhabited region. "Packing salt" over the mountains was a business much followed in those days by enterprising traders and until the salt springs of Columbiana County began to give up their yield, was attended with large profits. Stories are still told of the days when early settlers rode many miles to obtain a supply of salt, and prized it

to an extent that in later years seemed ridiculous.

Salt springs were early found here and there throughout the southern part of the county, and finally settlers began making explorations, and boring wells for the precious staple. The industry quickly became profitable and was carried on for more than half a century, until the cheapness of the product shipped in from Michigan and New York State put an end to the business.

George James, who came to Salineville from Kentucky is said to have bored the first salt well in Columbiana County in 1809. He obtained a strong pressure of water with but little salt, though he drilled two wells, the first 300 feet (from which there was a strong flow of gas), and the second 900 feet. James Sharp sank three wells at about the same time. Several persons put down wells, but failed to find salt in sufficient quantities. In 1818 John Farmer, who had come to Salineville from New Garden, Hanover township, bought three abandoned wells that had been put down by three brothers named Burson, and went into the salt business on a large scale. Farmer caught the business at its high tide, and, having considerable capital to invest, made money. The industry reached its height in the vicinity

of Salineville about 1835, at which time there were 20 producing wells along Little Yellow Creek. At that time Farmer's output was more than 50 barrels a week, and he had meantime been joined by his son, James Farmer, later prominent in the development of the coal interests around Salineville, and in the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Farmer continued the business until 1853, when he sold it to Isaac Kirk, who operated the wells with more or less success until 1865, when the business ceased to be profitable about Salineville.

The business had decreased rapidly after 1835, however, the State reports for 1841 showing but eight salt-wells in operation in the county, with a production of 2,800 barrels of salt yearly. Notwithstanding this apparent decline of the industry, a company formed in 1866, composed of about 30 men, most of them from New Lisbon, abandoned a search for oil in that year and turned their attention to the manufacture of salt. The company had been organized to test the rumored oil deposits along the middle fork of Little Beaver Creek, a short distance northwest of New Lisbon. At about 687 feet depth salt water was struck, and simultaneously a strong vein of gas. The gas and salt water shot up 100 feet above the surface, the gushing process continuing for several days. The search for oil was abandoned, and the manufacture of salt was continued for many years successfully. While the well continued to flow, for about two years, the yield of salt was 15 barrels a day. Then for several years the gas was used for fuel under the boiler, and by the pumping process the yield of salt was increased to 30 barrels a day. The company dissolved in a few years, but R. G. Eells continued to operate the plant with good success until almost 1880, that being the last production of salt in Columbiana County. Peter Young was president of the company; John A. Myers, secretary and Baltzer Brown, James Starr, R. G. Eells and J. A. Morron among the stockholder. Several salt-wells were bored during the '40's and '50's between East Liverpool and Wellsville, but the industry never proved successful. In 1880 the county was accredited

with nine producing wells, and the production was given at 43,800 bushels. In the following year, 1881, only one well was in operation.

DEVELOPING THE COAL FIELDS.

The coals of Columbiana County are all of the bituminous type, varying greatly in sulphur, slate and other substances. Some of the veins furnish coal so free from sulphur as to be available for the manufacture of iron without coking. The coal product is all excellent for steam purposes.

The railroads made the coal fields profitable. Before the locomotive invaded Columbiana's verdure-clad hills, where the fuel cropped out on every hand, coal had been mined in a small way for local use, but there were no facilities for shipment. All the more productive coal veins were back from the river, which was the only means for transportation of the more bulky freight. But small local coal "banks" were opened in the sides of the hills, and the coal replaced the wood to a large extent in many localities. Charcoal was even made for local use—at New Lisbon as early as 1808, when Gideon Hughes established his iron furnace. Indeed, up until 1905 a great field of coal in the center of the county in the vicinity of West Point, Madison township, extending north to Lisbon and south almost to the river, still remained practically undeveloped, owing to the lack of railroad transportation. Efforts had been made for more than 20 years to build a railroad which would open up this great field, but all had failed.

The extent of the coal veins underlying Columbiana County are referred to at length in Chapter II of this work, under the head of geological formations. Work on a large scale was begun in the "Columbiana" and "strip" veins at Salineville, and in the canal coal fields near East Palestine at about the same time. Coal had been mined along the banks of Little Yellow Creek, near Salineville, in a small way, for years before the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad came through the town in 1852; but the railroad gave the mines a great stimulus. James Penrose is said to have been

the first person to ship coal out of Salineville. His mine was at the upper end of the town, and was afterward acquired and operated for years by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company. This first mine to attain importance commercially was a "drift" or bank, run into the hillside, as were all the early mines about Salineville. It was not until years after that the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company operated the first "shaft" mine.

By the latter part of 1852 John Thompson and Jehu Miller had both opened mines in what was known as the "three-foot" vein, and were shipping coal. About that time the locomotives on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road began using coal instead of wood for fuel, and the railroad thus became a large customer of the Salineville mines. Hayes & Hussey were also prominent miners about this time, and a number of miners with small capital opened coal banks and began digging coal for sale in the near vicinity. James Farmer, who had removed to Cleveland in 1856, took a very prominent part in the development of the wealth which underlay the town.

The first concern to undertake to develop the coal field at Salineville on a really large scale, however, was the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, which organized in 1867 with a capital of \$800,000, and absorbed six of the largest mines in the town, operating them to the limit of their capacity. Two hundred miners were employed from the start, and Salineville became one of the prosperous communities of the county. By 1875 the company's output was 800 tons daily. James F. Clark, the first president of the company, died in 1884, and was succeeded at his death by Daniel McGary. The Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company was still in 1905 the largest producing plant in the Salineville field, running at a capacity of from 700 to 800 tons daily. In 1905 J. B. Zerbe was president and S. H. Needs, secretary.

Two other companies were prominent in the early development in Salineville—the Manufacturers' Coal Company, organized by James Farmer in 1872, which for a number of years controlled two mines, and the Columbiana Coal Company, which was organized by Morrison Foster and others, of Pittsburg, in 1877, and which achieved a capacity at one time of 300

tons daily from two mines. This company worked out its properties and abandoned them about 1900. One of the Farmer mines had been opened as early as 1852. The Osborns of Cleveland, opened a "strip-vein" mine about 1875, which was later purchased by Harry Kirk, who continued to operate it in 1905. One of the earlier Salineville mines was the "Hayes" mine, the last manager of which was Matthew Brown (until 1860). From 1866 to 1888 Matthew Brown owned and operated one of the then leading mines of the Salineville field.

The Big Vein Coal Company of Cleveland in the '80's sunk a shaft near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad station, in Salineville, and in 1905 had, for about 25 years, been the second largest producing coal mine concern in the Salineville field. About 1900 the company took over the Cedar Hill mine, but in 1905 the latter had been closed. Frank Osborn, of Cleveland, in 1905 was president and the largest stockholder of the Big Vein Coal Company. The Davis mine, opened about 1865, was run for some 35 years with varying success. Latterly Henry Sutherland had been manager. It was closed down in 1901. Hetherington Brothers opened a mine across the Carroll County line about 1895, which in a few years they sold to the Sterlings of Cleveland. In 1887 the Brown Brothers (William E. and John C.) bought the Anderson mine, which they operated for many years. Among the smaller mines operated during the later years of the past century and the earlier years of the new were those of James Strabley and Robert Vasey.

The output of coal in the Salineville field in 1904 was as follows (that of the two principal companies being given separately, and then the total from the entire field): Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, 110,406 tons; Big Vein Coal Company, 75,461 tons; total for 1904 of all companies in field, 285,878 tons. This amount includes the coal shipped by rail from Salineville and that taken by locomotives for fuel, but is exclusive of that taken for home consumption and the local trade of the small mines, which would add several thousand tons to the year's production.

As a result of the early mining of coal with-

out sufficient bracing, and the undermining of portions of the town of Salineville by the old banks, portions of the town in the hill district on several occasions during the '80's and '90's gave evidence of possible collapse, causing a scare for a time. Little serious damage was really apparent, however, aside from the wrecking of one or two houses, and the settling of the foundations of several buildings.

EAST PALESTINE'S MINES.

Before 1840 many of the farmers of the vicinity of East Palestine opened small coal banks, and the local coal was used for fuel in the early manufactories of the town in those days. In 1854 many banks were mining the Cannel coal which was easily obtained near the surface, and as early as 1854 a company was organized at East Palestine which for several years extracted oil from the coal, and sold the product at a profit, until the petroleum of later days compelled the abandonment of the enterprise. About 1860 a New York company opened a mine on what was known as "Carbon Hill," and built a spur from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks by which to ship their product. A few years later the property was sold to Tucker, Brown & Company, and in 1865 it was absorbed by the Carbon Hill Coal Company, organized mainly by Chicago men, James Mullins being the manager of the concern. The company abandoned the mine in 1871, however.

Enoch Lawton, James Sutherin and Andrew Burnett formed the Prospect Hill Coal Company about 1868, running a track to their mine, in section 36 of Unity township. Here in the following 10 years were opened four drift mines, and the production grew to be the largest in the field. In April, 1879, Enoch Lawton, one of the owners, was found dead by suffocation in an unused portion of the workings, and for several years after his death James Sutherin operated the mines on a lease. Later the company was reorganized, with Grant Hill as superintendent. In 1905 four electric machines were in use, and the product was about 250 tons daily.

The State Line Coal Company, organized in 1874, soon became the most important of the mining ventures at East Palestine. C. B. Herron, J. W. Chaffin and James Mullins were the chief spirits in the organization of the concern, and mines were opened east of the town, near the Pennsylvania State line. The veins were nearly four feet in thickness, and the company prospered from the start. Hugh Laughlin was superintendent from the opening of the property, continuing in that capacity in 1905. Four hundred men were employed during the latter part of the '70's, the monthly pay-roll at that period running as high as \$10,000, with an output of 50 cars a day. In 1905 the work had extended more than a mile (underground) into Pennsylvania. About an acre per week was being excavated, the daily production being about 350 tons of screened coal. James Mullins was president and W. J. Mullins, secretary and treasurer.

COKE INDUSTRY AT LEETONIA.

Early in 1866 the coal mines of the Leetonia Coal & Iron Company—afterward the Cherry Valley Iron Company—were opened to the east of the town of Leetonia, in Salem township, and there the best coking coal in the county was found, ovens being erected immediately in connection with the company's furnaces. About 1874 extensive mines were opened by Cleveland parties on the Samuel Shelton farm, on the line of the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, and operated for many years. Coleman & Thompson, a Cleveland firm, began operations near by about the same time. The Cherry Valley Iron Company's mines at Washingtonville were abandoned in 1904, because of wage differences between the operators and miners. Prior to that date they had been running at a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons a day. In 1905 the company had in operation 200 coke ovens. Connellsville coal was used in the making of coke in these ovens.

The Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, completed through this section in 1866, and touching the towns of Washingtonville, Leetonia, Franklin Square and Teegarden, proved a great

incentive to the development of the coal lands at those points. The construction of the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railroad from New Galilee, Pennsylvania, into New Lisbon in 1887, also greatly stimulated the coal mining industry along its entire length, and in the neighborhood of the county seat as well. And so in 1903, in addition to the larger mines which have been given mention in detail, located in the larger mining centers, mines are in operation at New Waterford, Salem, Lisbon, Elkton, Negley, East Fairfield and Teagardea. The ownership of these mines, number of men employed, etc., are mentioned in the table found in this chapter, which is copied from the Ohio State mine report for 1903.

COAL PRODUCTION IN 1903.

The Ohio State mine report for 1903 gave reports from 35 mining operators in Columbiana county. It showed a capital invested

that year in coal mining of \$841,265; value of coal mined, \$1,078,575.09; wages paid during year, \$801,349.28; number of men employed, 1,354; average days worked during year,—pick miners, 236; machine miners, 220. The county in 1903 ranked tenth in the State in tonnage, producing 874,602 tons, compared with 868,426 tons the year preceding. Of this total for 1903, 572,000 tons were lump, 137,000 nut, and 164,000 pea and slack. The production for 1903 was thus 21,710,650 bushels, as compared with 5,241,925 bushels in 1870 and 11,423,574 bushels in 1880. Of the output in 1903, 328,000 tons were mined by machines, electric machines being in use in six mines. In addition to the 35 large mine operators reporting in 1903, the State report showed 48 small mines in the county, employing less than 10 men each. Four new mines had been opened during the year. The mines given by the State report as in operation during 1903 were as follows:

Mine.	Owner or Operator.	No. of Miners Employed.	No. of Miners Employed.	Opening.	Thickness of Vein.	Location of Mine.
New Shaft.....	Big Vein Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	64	47	Shaft.....	5	Salineville
Cedar Hill.....	Big Vein Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	60	21	Drift.....	4	Salineville
Slope No. 1.....	O. & P. Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	180	62	Slope.....	5	Salineville
Slope No. 2.....	O. & P. Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	17	4	Slope.....	5	Salineville
Strabrey.....	James S. Strabrey, Salineville, O.....	19	6	Drift.....	4	Salineville
Salisbury.....	Norris Mining & Mfg Co., Pittsburg, Pa.....	22	13	Drift.....	10	Salineville
Kirk.....	Kirk & Devco, Salineville, O.....	20	4	Drift.....	10	Salineville
Salem Shaft.....	Palem Mining Co., Salem, O.....	48	15	Drift.....	3	Salem
Fairfield No. 8.....	Fairfield Coal Co., Wooster, O.....	70	17	Drift.....	10	N. Waterford
Peerless.....	Townsend Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	24	8	Slope.....	3	Salem
Big Walnut.....	Peerless Coal Co., Cleveland, O.....	16	12	Slope.....	2ft 4 in	Salem
Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley Iron Works, Leetonia, O.....	51	27	Slope.....	3	Washingtonville
Pine Hill.....	Card & Prosser, Lisbon, O.....	28	9	Shaft.....	2	Lisbon
Prosser No. 4.....	Card & Prosser, Lisbon, O.....	70	20	Drift.....	3	Lisbon
Lisbon.....	Lisbon Coal Co., Lisbon, O.....	70	20	Drift.....	3	Lisbon
New Home.....	Herriott Coal Co., Elkton, O.....	16	6	Drift.....	3	Elkton
Pleasant Valley No. 6.....	Powers Mining Co., Nealey, O.....	22	9	Drift.....	3	Nealey
Pleasant Valley No. 7.....	Powers Mining Co., Nealey, O.....	12	1	Drift.....	3	Nealey
Leetonia.....	Leetonia Coal Co., Leetonia, O.....	65	19	Slope.....	2ft 1 in	Leetonia
Prospect Hill No. 2.....	Prospect Hill Coal Co., East Palestine, O.....	46	12	Slope.....	10 in	E. Palestine
State Line.....	National Fire Proofing Co., E. Palestine, O.....	13	7	Drift.....	4	E. Palestine
State Line No. 1.....	National Fire Proofing Co., E. Palestine, O.....	16	9	Drift.....	3	E. Palestine
McNab.....	McNab Coal Co., Salem, O.....	16	9	Shaft.....	3	Salem
Fargusbar.....	Leetonia Coal Co., Salem, O.....	11	6	Shaft.....	2	Salem
Pine Hollow.....	Pine Hollow Coal Co., Salem, O.....	12	12	Drift.....	0	Salem
Wheat Hill.....	Wheat Hill Coal Co., East Palestine, O.....	6	3	Drift.....	1	E. Palestine
McMillen.....	R. McMillen, E. Palestine, O.....	5	2	Drift.....	3	E. Palestine
Sears.....	James Leetor, Salem, O.....	4	1	Drift.....	3	Salem
Bonsell.....	Auld & Son, Salem, O.....	7	3	Drift.....	2ft 9 in	Salem
Beech Ridge.....	James Shorlender, Salem, O.....	6	6	Drift.....	3	Salem
Shepherd.....	James Shorlender, Salem, O.....	6	6	Drift.....	3	Salem
Nuburnel.....	Nuburnel Bros., Leetonia, O.....	7	7	Drift.....	2ft 9 in	
Booth.....	A. K. McMillen, Nealey, O.....	5	1	Drift.....	3	Negley
Shoen Shaft.....	James Shoen, Salem, O.....	5	5	Shaft.....	3	Salem
Howell.....	C. Howell, Salem, O.....	4	1	Drift.....	2ft 9 in	Salem

THE PIONEERS IN OIL.

In 1860, oil was discovered at Smith's Ferry, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, just east of the Ohio and Pennsylvania State line. Within a few years the excitement extended to the southern townships of Columbiana County, and Pittsburgh capitalists invaded the vicinity of East Liverpool and drilled a number of wells. They struck nothing better than natural gas; and, that product being considered useless, the wells were abandoned. Clabourne Simms sunk a well in the West End of East Liverpool, near Jehro, about 1860, and struck gas and salt water. For a time gas was used as fuel in extracting the salt, and the well yielded eight to ten barrels of salt daily for years.

Meantime the oil fever had struck St. Clair township. In May, 1865, George Hamilton drilled a well on his farm near Fredericktown, but the oil obtained was of a heavy quality, such as was used years afterward as "fuel oil;" and, the production being small, the well was abandoned. In 1866 J. M. Hart drilled the second well in the township, but that also showed a small yield. The Glasgow Oil Company invaded the township in the same year. The farmers went oil-mad, and it was expected that the county would develop a tremendous petroleum field. At least 15 wells were put down in the vicinity of Fredericktown and Calcutta in 1866, and, during the years succeeding, the production of the township reached 100 barrels a day. For 10 years, the Glasgow Oil Company pumped from 6 to ten wells in that neighborhood, but the production gradually decreased.

The oil operators even invaded Madison township, in the vicinity of West Point, and there wells were sunk in 1865 by Pittsburgh men, who had organized the Longrun Oil Company, one of the drills going to the depth of 800 feet. A company of West Point farmers organized in 1877, and drilled a hole 1,000 feet in depth, striking again the heavy gravity oil and abandoning the venture. During these years many of the enterprising farmers in the southern part of the county lost heavily in oil

ventures. Gas was frequently struck, but the gas-wells were abandoned as useless.

In later years frequent attempts were made to find oil in paying quantities on Yellow Creek, near Salineville, in the vicinity of East Liverpool, and also in several localities in St. Clair township. But while there was some show of gas and here and there traces of oil, neither was secured in paying quantities.

During the later '80's and the first few years of the '90's, when West Virginia had become an oil-producing State, East Liverpool became the center for the shipment of machinery and tools. The C. A. Smith Drilling Company and other oil men had their headquarters there, and supplies were shipped in large quantities into the new field. About this time, also, attempts were made to find oil about Salineville. Traces of oil and gas had been found there by the early salt-well drillers, and in the coal seams later developed by the rapidly growing mining interests. Between 1880 and 1895 John T. Dysart and others drilled several wells, but neither oil nor gas developed in quantities to justify extended operations.

THE WELLSVILLE OIL FIELD.

Oil had been found prior to 1870 in the vicinity of Little Yellow Creek, to the north of Wellsville, but never in paying quantities. One Truesdale drilled five wells on the "creek bottom," two of which yielded from three to five barrels a day for a short while, and then they were abandoned and the wells were filled up. However, from one of these old wells the oil continued to force itself to the surface and make its way to the creek. People would now and then scoop it up and use it for lubricating purposes. In the fall of 1899, Lawson Brothers sunk several wells on the Ridinger place, near the site of the old Truesdale wells, and got oil in good quantities. The third well struck started off with a production of 150 barrels a day. But neither did this one nor any of the others hold up to anything like what was expected of them for any considerable length of time. The largest well, struck in 1899, had in 1905 dropped down to about five barrels.

An explosion at one of these wells in September, 1899, fatally burned two workmen, while John Rayl, who was superintending the drilling, with several others was seriously burned. A number of wells were drilled that same year on the hill south of the creek by Alex B. Smith, some of which for a time proved to be paying pumpers. But the oil in the field proved to be a "pocket" deposit, the limits of which did not exceed perhaps 20 to 30 acres, and was soon practically exhausted. Nevertheless the interest in the field in 1905 again somewhat revived on the striking of a 10-barrel well by Rayl & Lewis on the Ridinger place.

THE HOMEWORTH OIL FIELD.

Following the excitement caused by the discovery of petroleum at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1858-60, a number of the substantial citizens of Knox township organized a company to do some "wild-catting" after the new product near home. Early in the '60's Jacob Yaggi and others put down the first oil-well in Knox township, near the Mile Branch schoolhouse, toward the center of the township. The well was a small producer, and for some reason was never operated, the company disbanding. In the succeeding 30 years many attempts were made to interest capital in the field around Homeworth, but without success until the discovery of oil around Scio, Harrison County, revived the oil excitement throughout the eastern end of the State. In 1898 William Peacock, of Massillon, while putting down a number of test holes in the vicinity of the old well of 30 years before, found green petroleum oozing from the ground and pronounced the prospect excellent. A company was at once projected at Homeworth, but before the organization was complete Jonas King had succeeded in interesting the Renner & Deibel Oil Company, of Akron and Youngstown. Within the next five years this company drilled in more than 50 producing wells north and northeast of Homeworth.

In January, 1900, the Winger & Bly Oil Company, of Warren, Pennsylvania, drilled in two large gas-wells east of Homeworth, and

indications were found of a large oil pool east and southeast of the village. In the hope of getting sufficient gas to run its extensive works at Alliance, the Morgan Engineering Company, of that city, purchased the wells and leases of the Warren company and put down many wells, the gas from which they piped to Alliance. One of these wells, drilled on the farm owned by the Brooke heirs, proved a fine oil producer. Oil excitement was now high, and experienced oil operators invaded the county. The Morgan Company sold its holdings to Upham & Walker, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who drilled a number of wells on the Brooke and neighboring farms, and then sold out to A. L. Johnson, the present owner. Johnson bought of Pennsylvania parties more leases on the D. W. Thomas farm, until in 1905 he had more than 30 producing wells. H. L. Thompson drilled three wells on the S. D. Sanor farm, and then sold to Mr. Sanor, who had drilled to wells on his own land.

The Weaver Oil Company, of Youngstown, also drilled what proved a paying "gasser" on the Heffner farm, adjoining the village of Homeworth, and from this well gas was speedily obtained for light and heating in the village. Later the Lutz Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, began operations to the north of Homeworth, and in the summer of 1904 struck a 60-barrel well on the Teeters farm.

Wells were put down in rapid succession during 1904 on the Teeters and Barker farms, and during the excitement of that year a line-fence fight resulted in the drilling of six wells on less than an acre of ground, all of them large producers. The Lutz company by 1905 was one of the largest producers in the field.

The oil production of the field in 1905 was not less than 7,500 barrels a month, and 12 drilling machines were then at work sinking new wells. The oil was pumped to Homeworth and there loaded for shipment by rail to the National Refining Company, of Cleveland.

GAS FIRST PIPED FOR FUEL.

Though Ohio does not lay claim to the original introduction of gas as a commercial factor

on an extensive scale, East Liverpool has proven her claim to having been the first community in the world to pipe natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes. The United States census report on mines and mining for 1900 says: "Natural gas was used in Ohio in 1866 in the manufacture of lampblack at Gambier; in 1874 it was used at East Liverpool, in the household, for heat and light."

The "Encyclopedia Britannica," in its edition of 1880, gives credit to the town for being the first user of natural gas, in the following language:

"The city of East Liverpool, Ohio, is entirely illuminated, and to a large extent heated, by gas-wells which exist in and around the town. The light is of extraordinary brilliancy, and is so abundant and free that the street lamps are never extinguished, and much of the manufacturing and steam power of the town, which embraces 22 potteries, giving employment to 2,000 hands, is derived from the gas. The first 'well,' 450 feet deep, was opened in 1850, and up to the present year, 1879, neither it nor any of those tapped at later dates show any sign of failing."

Gas had been found in drilling for salt in the vicinity of Salineville during the first half of the century, and as early as 1850 it had been used for fuel in the boiling of salt along Yellow Creek. Before 1860, Philip F. Geisse, owner of the early-day Fulton Foundry, of Wellsville, had obtained gas and salt at a well in the vicinity of Walker's sewer pipe works, established about that time midway between East Liverpool and Wellsville, and had boiled the brine from the well by the aid of the gas. The new fuel was handled carelessly in those days, and in the latter '50's an explosion of gas occurred at the well in which Mr. Geisse was severely burned. Such accidents were frequent about the salt-wells at that period. The dangerous gas was not welcomed by the salt drillers.

In the early '60's a company of East Liverpool men, headed by Col. H. R. Hill and William Brunt, drilled for oil on the "bottom land" in the West End of the town, at the point where for years later a baseball park stood, and obtained, instead of the much desired fuel oil,

a heavy pressure of gas. In 1866 Messrs. Hill and Brunt determined to utilize the new fuel, and the two men laid small pipes from the well to their homes, in the upper part of the town. Cynide fixtures were put in, and the gas utilized for lighting and in the grates for heating. Still the supply was greater than they could use, and so Brunt extended the pipe to the engine room of his pottery, on Walnut street, where he used it under the boiler.

The natural gas was a curiosity at that period. Occasionally the river overflowed the bottom land on which the well was located, and for weeks afterward water would drip from the gas jets, being forced through by the irregular pressure. Brunt and Hill decided to drill a second well near the first, and in July, 1877, the old "Bonanza" well was struck. It had seemingly unlimited pressure.

Connelly & Company, of Pittsburg, had organized the East Liverpool Gas Company in 1870, and had built a small plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas in the following year. But before 1875 Colonel Hill and J. M. Kelly had quietly bought up the stock of the company and taken charge, abandoning the manufacture of gas in that year and turning the product of the well in the West End into the old pipes. So the big "Bonanza" strike of '77 worked up enthusiasm to the highest pitch. The merchants of the town held a celebration, and natural gas became the fashion in the homes of the more well-to-do.

The gas-wells at East Liverpool lasted for over 10 years. Then gas in great quantities was struck in the Miller field, two miles east of Fairview, West Virginia, seven miles from East Liverpool, and the Ohio Valley Gas Company was organized by Pittsburg capital to pipe the product to East Liverpool. An 8-inch main was run from the West Virginia field, crossing the river at East Liverpool. In that day there was no means of controlling the pressure at the wells, and a great stand-pipe was erected opposite the foot of Broadway, on the West Virginia side of the river, to reduce the pressure in the pipes. For two years the surplus gas roared through this stand-pipe, giving forth a flame 50 feet high. Enough gas was

wasted at this one pipe to supply the entire community for a year, during that period. There were other escape pipes in East Liverpool, and the gas lamps in the streets burned day and night. The supply was thought to be inexhaustible, and the waste of the fuel was immense. Families were supplied with light and fuel for from \$12 to \$36 a year—there being no means of measuring the amount of gas used.

The Ohio Valley Gas Company quickly entered Wellsville, and in 1886 a second main, 10 and 8 inches, was run to East Liverpool from the Beaver County field near Harshaville. In 1887, also, the Bridgewater Gas Company, controlled by Pennsylvania capital, with Merritt Greene, of Pittsburg, at its head, brought a line into the town from Shannopin, Pennsylvania, buying the old pipes of the East Liverpool Gas Company. Gas flowed from the wells during the first decade by its own pressure, the first pumping station being operated by the Ohio Valley Gas Company at Midway, in 1895. The supply during these early years was a great benefit to the industries of East Liverpool and Wellsville, supplying the manufactories with cheap fuel, and giving the potteries of the rising community a strong, steady heat for the burning of the ware. Early in the '90's, however, the supply seemed on the verge of failure entirely, and many of the potteries returned to the use of coal for fuel. Later, new wells were turned in from the McDonald and other fields, and the supply replenished. The Ohio Valley Gas Company was organized in 1886. Thomas Creighton and the Goodwin Brothers, of East Liverpool, and John N. Patterson, of Pittsburg, being among the prime movers. February 1, 1896, Charles A. Smith bought the stock of the company, and September 1, 1899, sold it to a company backed by Senator Flynn, of Pittsburg. The Bridgewater Gas Company came into East Liverpool in 1887, and in 1899 sold to the Fort Pitt Gas Company. Later the Fort Pitt sold to the Tri-State Light Company, which was a constituent part of the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company. The same year the Ohio Valley Gas Company was taken over by the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company;

and in 1905 all the natural gas interests of East Liverpool and Wellsville were in the hands of this giant corporation, the largest natural gas corporation in the world, having a capitalization of \$21,500,000. The stock is held chiefly by Pittsburg and Oil City people. H. B. Beatty, of Pittsburg, was president and H. E. Seibert, also of Pittsburg, secretary.

As many fortunes were lost as were made in the fields about East Liverpool, and Wellsville during the early days of the excitement, and for years after the wells in the immediate vicinity of the two towns had failed the fever was revived, and drillers ventured forth periodically in the hopes of striking fresh veins.

SALEM'S GAS SUPPLY.

In 1903 H. H. Hyland began prospecting for oil and gas in Salem and Fairfield townships, and several good wells were struck, particularly in Salem township, to the south of Leetonia. In the summer of 1904 the Hyland leases had been taken over by the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, and by the fall of that year the gas had been piped, first into Leetonia and later into Salem, the company having secured as many as 10 strong producing wells. The gas was utilized by the smaller manufacturing concerns and for domestic purposes, fuel and light. August 22, 1904, the first pipes were laid in Leetonia, and by October 1st the mains had reached Salem. Before midwinter seven miles of mains had been laid in the streets of Salem, and many private and business houses had been connected up, together with several of the manufacturing concerns on the "Flats." During 1905 the production continued so strong that not more than two of the wells had been drawn upon for supply at any one time. The gas was secured at a depth of about 900 feet. A new pipe line was laid to Columbiana in the summer of 1905. George Heard was president and G. F. Batchelor, secretary and treasurer of the company, with headquarters in Pittsburg.

Early in 1902 gas had been found in good quantities on the Fink farm, and an effort was made to secure franchises for piping it

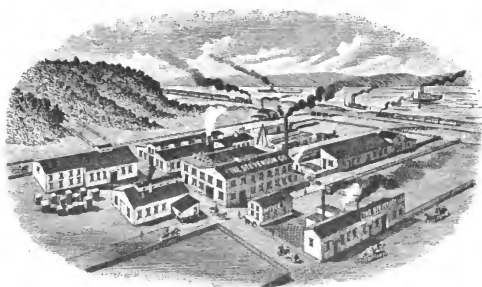
into Salem and Lisbon. Meanwhile the Columbiana Gas Company was organized, and by September 1, 1902, the pipes were laid into Lisbon. The company in 1905 had seven producing wells in Center and Franklin townships. The officers of the company were: J. F. Stone, Coudersport, Pennsylvania, president; J. C. Bowen, Buffalo, New York, secretary; J. B. Jones, Wellsville, New York, treasurer; W. E. Donnelly, Lisbon, general manager.

At many places in the county, other than those already mentioned, are found producing gas-wells that owe their existence to the search made for oil. On the farm of J. M. Felger, located on section 2, Fairfield township, is a gas-well that has produced steadily since 1903 with a rock pressure of 225 pounds. In November of that year, Mr. Felger leased the oil right to McCormick & Company, of Economy, Pennsylvania, who found an abundant supply of gas, but no oil. Mr. Felger later bought

out the company and now utilizes the gas in heating and lighting his 9-room house. The supply is so large that he intends forming a company to pipe and sell the gas to the people of the district.

In 1905 nearly every important point in the county was therefore reached by the natural gas; and the artificial gas companies established 30 or 40 years before in Wellsville, Salem, East Liverpool and New Lisbon had given way to the fuel from the earth.

Ohio in 1902 stood third in population in the Union; second in mineral products, third in agricultural and fifth in manufacturing. And in all of these Columbiana County had played the part of a pioneer during the early days. The State up to 1902, according to the government census report issued in that year, had produced 24.4 per cent. of all the petroleum produced in the United States since the beginning of the petroleum production.



PLANT OF THE STEVENSON COMPANY, WELLSVILLE.

(Torn down in 1905 to make way for a new steel structure.)

CHAPTER XI.

IRON AND THE METAL TRADES.

Gideon Hughes' Blast Furnace the First in Ohio—Curious Processes of the Pioneer Manufacturers—Struggling Foundries of Eighty Years Ago—New Lisbon an Iron Center in the Early Days—"Shipping Iron to Pittsburg"—Gloomy Years of Failure at Leontonia—Foundries at Wellsville—Early Engine-Builders at Salem and Wellsville—Varied Finished Product Industries at Salem—First Tin Plate Ventures Prove Failures—Era of "Trust" Domination—Columbiana County a Battle Ground in the Great Labor Struggle of 1901—Statistics on Production.

To build his log cabin without a nail, a spike, a hinge—that was the problem that confronted the early settler. The weight of manufactured iron products rendered their transportation over the early roads across the mountains and into the wilderness next to impossible; and this necessity for home-made iron was what urged Gideon Hughes to build the first blast furnace in Ohio.

THE FIRST BLAST FURNACE IN OHIO.

Iron was to be found, cropping out on the surface, in the formations about New Lisbon. The ore was fairly grubbed out of the soil. Blackland and kidney ores, of fairly good quality, were found distributed at random amongst the loose drift of sand, gravel and rock, near the surface—fragments of old veins of ages before. Gideon Hughes was a Quaker. He built his furnace about one mile northwest of New Lisbon, on Beaver Creek, in 1807, turning out iron in the beginning of 1808. This is claimed to have been the first furnace west of the Alleghany Mountains. Some pig-iron was made, but the ultimate production of the furnace consisted chiefly of plow-shares, dog-irons, flat-irons, pots, kettles, Dutch-ovens and

other household utensils used in that day, all made with the help of the little forge which stood beside the furnace.

The machinery was propelled by water power from the creek, and the ore, obtained from the immediate vicinity, was smelted by the use of charcoal, manufactured in sufficient quantity from the wood of the nearby forests. Heavy drafts were made on the surrounding timber and thousands of cords of wood were consumed to get fuel for the furnace. The charcoal was produced in pits of earth, 40 cords of wood being used to each pit.

Stoves for burning wood were a specialty of Hughes' furnace from the beginning. Upon the sides of these stoves were the words, "Rebecca of New Lisbon"—the name Rebecca having been given the furnace by Hughes in honor of his wife. These old stoves were to be found occasionally in the farmhouses of the "back townships" for many years after the stack had gone out of commission. Within 10 years Hughes had in operation at his furnace a tilt-hammer and forge, where he made wrought iron. The bellows of both the forge and furnace were propelled by water power, by means of an overshot wheel said to have been 25 feet in diameter.

In 1822 Joshua Malin persuaded Hughes to build a rolling-mill about three miles above the furnace, on the middle fork of the Little Beaver. Here he also erected forges and a new kind of nail machine that had just been introduced into this country. The venture seemed to be prospering, and the product was in great demand throughout this section. To convey iron from the furnace some two miles up the creek to the rolling-mill, it was decided to build a rude railroad along the hill on the west side of the creek, and this was undertaken a year or two before 1830. Hughes had not the money to finance the enterprise on so large a scale, however, and, after being of inestimable service to the early inhabitants in giving them cheap iron products at a time when the slow and laborious transportation from the East made their cost absolutely prohibitive, Gideon Hughes failed about 1830, and left the county, joining the Shakers' society some time later, at Lebanon, Ohio. After Hughes' failure, the furnace was run a number of years by Benjamin Wilson, Perry Doyle and others, but was soon abandoned. In 1900 the remains of the stack could still be seen on the bank of the creek—as could also the hillocks in the neighboring hillsides where the surface earth had been worked over in a primitive way in obtaining the iron ore.

FOUNDRIES OF EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

Other nail-mills and foundries followed Hughes' enterprise and New Lisbon gave promise of being an active manufacturing town. Stores were opened up in the vicinity of the furnace, and preparations were made to lay out one section of land nearby in lots. About 1816 Joseph Carroll and John Hessin had made nails in New Lisbon by a crude process. The nails were made entirely by hand, each nail being cut off by a sort of treadle shears, then picked up by hand, placed in a vise, and headed by striking several blows with a heavy hammer. Henry Trunick, who had learned his trade in the nail business at Pipe-town, near Pittsburg, came to New Lisbon in 1822, and with a man named Morse estab-

lished an iron foundry on Beaver street. Morse died a few years later, and Trunick moved to Market street, where he carried on his business for many years. Several squares east of Trunick's residence, Root Brothers conducted a foundry for several years, but it was destroyed by fire about 1843. About the same time Joseph Wasson also ran a small foundry, and as late as 1849-51 Tinker Brothers conducted a sort of general iron works in what they called the "Long Row," at the north end of Jefferson street. They worked in cast and wrought iron, using steam as a propelling power.

"SHIPPING IRON TO PITTSBURG."

The second blast furnace in the county was located on a site chosen on account of the route of that ill-starred enterprise, the Sandy and Beaver Canal, on the argument that it would be a good point from which to ship iron to Pittsburg as well as to points west. And the furnace erected in 1840, in St. Clair township, on the route of the new canal, did actually sell much of its product in Pittsburg during the few years of its operation. It was built by Arnold Downey, a Pennsylvanian, on section 15, St. Clair township, in the valley of Hazel Creek, a tributary of the Little Beaver, about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Calcutta. It was in operation about 18 months, using the kidney and black ores obtained in the neighborhood. Charcoal and bituminous coal were used for fuel. W. S. Potts says in a contribution to the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley" that the furnace made from 12 to 15 tons of pig-iron every 24 hours, and that "the iron was sold in Pittsburg, where it had a good reputation for foundry purposes." The failure of the canal scheme was the cause of the abandonment of the project. By a curious coincidence, Andrew Carnegie, later to become the steel king of America, lived with his parents in East Liverpool, a few miles from the scene of this early venture, only a few years later. The Carnegie family spent the greater part of the years 1852 and 1853 in East Liverpool. It is doubtful, however,

whether the youthful Carnegie knew or cared at that time anything about the struggles of the iron and steel pioneers of old Columbiana.

Ferdinand Keffer built a foundry in East Liverpool in 1838 and operated it for a number of years, but it was in the center and north, rather than in the south of the county, that the making of iron, and the allied, finished-product industries developed in the early years.

BIRTH OF THE LEETONIA FURNACES.

There were foundries, some of them on a pretensions scale, in the northern part of the county back in the '30's, Salem men having made a name for their town during the early days for finished iron products of the forge and the foundry, but no attempt to enter the furnace and rolling-mill field was made until 1865, when the extensive furnaces at Leetonia were first projected.

The towns of Salem and Columbiana at that time had thriving foundries. East of Salem, in Salem township, were large deposits of iron ore and a quality of coal, containing 95 per cent. of carbon, especially adapted to the manufacture of pig-iron. Smelting furnaces had been proposed there for years, and the completion of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad through the territory in 1851 (the road which afterward became the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago), with the commencement, in 1856, of the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad—which was six years in building—encouraged the boomers to seek capital that would engage in smelting in the vicinity of what was later to become the site of the village of Leetonia. In 1865 the Leetonia Iron & Coal Company was organized by J. G. Chamberlain, of New Hampshire; William Matthews, of New Lisbon; William Lee, of Randolph, New York; Judge Sutliff, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and Lemuel Wick, of Cleveland—the company being named "Leetonia" in honor of Lee, the New York promoter. Wick was president and Chamberlain, general manager. The new company purchased 200 acres of land on section 12, Salem township, from John Yoder and Jacob Anglemeyer, with the right to the minerals

on the Frederick, Roller, Leyman and Kirsch farms. Subsequent purchases were made, until the company owned 600 acres in fee simple, and the right to the minerals underlying several hundred more.

The company at once laid out a town, and named it Leetonia. In the winter of 1866-67 the blast furnace was built, and it was put in operation in the spring of the latter year. In the same year a second company was organized to build a furnace on the outskirts of the new town, and mainly through the efforts of William King, of Leetonia, a furnace, known as the Grafton Iron Works, was built in 1867.

In 1869 the Leetonia Coal & Iron Company erected another furnace, and built a rolling-mill, employing a large number of men. The growth of the new community during these years had been rapid. Tenement homes had been built, a company store opened and a bank chartered. So fast had been the increase in population that in May, 1869, it was incorporated as the village of Leetonia. From a farmhouse in 1865, the settlement had become by 1870 a village of 1,800 souls, and gave promise, the residents believed, of being one of the leading iron centers in the State.

The company was during this period opening up large veins of coal. But the hard times of the early '70's struck the Leetonia Coal & Iron Company, and in 1872 it was compelled to make an assignment. The town was prostrated; there was distress in many homes in the months following. In November, 1873, however, the Cherry Valley Iron & Coal Company was organized to rejuvenate the enterprise. It purchased all the property and coal and ore rights of the deceased Leetonia Company, and assumed its indebtedness of \$850,000. Four hundred men were put to work at the two furnaces, the rolling-mill and the mines, and the pay-roll amounted within a few years to \$25,000 monthly. But in 1879, the iron business again languished and the works were again closed down. Later on, however, the company resumed and during the decade up to 1900 the works were run the greater portion of the time.

Then in 1900, Pittsburg capital took hold

of the enterprise. Under the name of the Cherry Valley Iron Company, the company was reorganized, on May 1st of that year, the president and chief stockholder being Joshua W. Rhodes, son of Joshua Rhodes, of Pittsburg, the organizer of the National Tube Company; E. N. Ohl, of Pittsburg, was made vice-president; R. W. Fleniken, also of Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer, and E. M. Peters, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, superintendent. The new company more than doubled the capacity of the old works during the first few years of its regime, increasing the production of pig-iron to 70,000 tons annually. The coal mines of the company were operated to an extent of 300 tons per day, the entire output being consumed at the company's coke ovens at Leetonia. The furnaces had been rebuilt in 1904, and the company was in 1905 by far the most important manufacturer of iron, from the ores, that had ever operated in the county. Lake Superior ore was being used.

Around the Grafton furnace, which had been built in the latter part of 1867 west of the town, a settlement grew up in a few years that was known as "Grafton." The furnace had been named after John Graft, of Pittsburg, one of the principal promoters of the enterprise, and it was first put in blast October 9, 1867. Nearly 150 acres of land were purchased, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing valuable coal and ore deposits. In a few years the company built a second stack, and increased its production to 2,400 tons of metal per month. For more than 15 years the management continued unchanged. Graft being president of the company and Henry King, secretary and treasurer. From 1885 to 1888 the works were run under the proprietorship of Graft, Bennett & Company, of Pittsburg; from 1888 to 1890, McKeefrey & Hofius, and from July 1, 1890, to August 1, 1892, McKeefrey & Company were the proprietors. At the latter date the Salem Iron Company was organized and took over the property, when the concern entered upon another season of almost unexampled prosperity. The furnace was rebuilt in 1894. Only pig-

iron was made, from Lake Superior ore, and in 1905 250 tons daily was the output. The officers of the company in 1905 were: John McKeefrey, president; W. D. McKeefrey, vice-president and general manager; N. J. McKeefrey, secretary and treasurer; and S. R. Fellows, superintendent.

Misfortune seemed to pursue the metal trades ventures about Leetonia and Columbiana villages during the early days. Sheets & Holmes were pioneers in the stove-making business at Columbiana, operating a small shop there for several years after 1835. But the business was not a success, and the shop was finally occupied by a smithy. Strickler Brothers, however, began an enterprise in 1858 that promised a substantial industry for Columbiana village, in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the early '60's grain drills and hay-rakes were made specialties by the company, and in 1865 the business passed into the hands of W. W. Wallace, of Pittsburg, who named the factory the "Enterprise Agricultural Works." E. S. Holloway was superintendent of the works in 1868, and by 1870 they had increased to four times their original size. In 1873 Alexander Wallace introduced the manufacture of stoves and ranges, but a few years afterward, on August 2, 1877, the entire factory was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt. A new foundry was built a year or two after to replace the burned works, but it was never put in operation.

In Leetonia, also, a number of the early metal trades ventures failed to achieve prosperity. The Leetonia Iron & Coal Company built a nail-mill in 1871, but discontinued operations the year following. Davis Brothers established a foundry for making stoves and light castings in 1871, and the business later passed into the hands of a company, of which Perry Byard was president. The works burned in 1876, and were not rebuilt. J. D. Chamberlain headed the Leetonia Automatic Fire Alarm Company, which built in 1869, but it discontinued operations five years later, being bought out by the Telegraph Supply Company, of Cleveland.

In May, 1875, however, the Leetonia Tool

Company was organized, for the manufacture of mining and railroad tools. The original capital was \$10,000, and Zachariah Tetlow was president of the concern, which prospered from the start. In the fall of 1902 the concern removed to Salem and continued the business with increased capacity. In 1905 the officers were: H. S. Wilson, president; Frank Trotter, secretary and treasurer; C. M. Day, vice-president; and Henry T. Collins, manager. Their output in 1904 was about \$25,000.

The Leetonia Boiler Company was organized in 1871 by Garver & Reeves. In the fall of the same year this firm sold to J. C. Thullen. Some years after, Thullen sold to Woodward Brothers, who in January, 1901, organized the Leetonia Boiler Company. In 1905 the company was doing a good business in the manufacture of boilers and tanks. The officers were: E. M. Peters, president; S. M. Garlach, secretary; and John Woodward, treasurer.

OLD FOUNDRIES OF WELLSVILLE.

In 1836, Philip F. Geisse, a practical machinist and foundryman who had come to Wellsville from Philadelphia about a year earlier, formed a partnership with Levi Bottenberg, and built a small plant, which later developed into the extensive Fulton Foundry & Machine Works, and was for upwards of 70 years one of the chief industries of the town. Mr. Geisse a few years later purchased the Bottenberg interest and for more than 30 years was the sole proprietor. However, in 1840 he opened a general store and warehouse to be conducted in connection with his growing business and transferred an interest in the new branch of business to Wallace Fogo, who while in his employ had lost an eye at the blacksmith forge. The store and warehouse was operated as a side issue under the name of Geisse & Fogo. But up until 1871 the foundry and machine works—an industry which continued from year to year to grow in the now thriving community—were operated by Mr. Geisse. Starting with the manufacture of stoves, plows, plowshares and some other specialties of the founder's craft, the business

grew until it embraced the manufacture of steam engines, car axles, car wheels, etc., and along in the '50's and early '60's boat-building was added. When the railroad which afterward became the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg, was built, Mr. Geisse took a heavy contract to furnish the rolling stock equipment of the line—an enterprise in which he lost heavily, through the failure of the original company which built the branch road. For many years prior to the establishment of the Cleveland & Pittsburg shops at Wellsville, the Geisse foundry gave employment to more men than all the other Wellsville manufacturing concerns combined.

In 1871 Mr. Geisse sold the foundry and machine works to Samuel and T. B. Stevenson (brothers), who had learned the trade with him—the senior brother having been superintendent for some years. In 1876, Thomas B. Stevenson having withdrawn from the firm, Alexander Denham, a retired dry goods merchant, secured an interest, forming the partnership known as Stevenson & Denham. This firm continued until 1898, when the firm of Stevenson Company was incorporated, with Samuel Stevenson, Charles and William Stevenson (sons), Mrs. Susie Sweitzer (a daughter), and F. M. Hawley as stockholders. In 1905 the plant had been practically rebuilt and considerably enlarged, two traveling cranes and other modern machinery having been installed. The monthly pay-roll amounted to \$2,400, and the output was about \$100,000 per annum.

In the '50's Joseph Ady started a small machine shop near the old Wellsville Cemetery, and just north of Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad shops and yards. Ady went out of the business in 1864. In that year the Menough Brothers—William J. and George W. Menough—started a foundry on the Ady site. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, George W. continuing the business alone until 1901, when the Menough Foundry Company was organized, George W. Menough and his sons being the stockholders. The foundry had a capacity of five tons a day of general castings, and in 1905 there were 23 men on the pay-roll.

In 1850 the Wellsville Manufacturing Company was organized by Messrs. Finch and Harvey, for the manufacture of stove castings, etc., but the enterprise did not prove profitable, and was discontinued after an experience of about eight years.

Hugh Alexander, in 1865, started a small foundry in Wellsville, for the manufacture of iron amalgam (bronzed) bells; also plows, and wheels and axles for coal cars. Owing to strong competition and the panic times of the early '70's, his business had proved less profitable than formerly, and by 1880 it had been abandoned altogether.

N. and O. Cope opened a foundry and machine shop in Salineville in 1849, and continued it until 1869, when it came into the possession of W. W. Orr. Mr. Orr in 1873 converted it into a planing-mill, which he operated until 1878, when the works were abandoned.

SALEM'S ENGINE BUILDERS.

Four brothers, sons of Joel Sharp, Sr., a Quaker who had come over from Pennsylvania with his parents and settled near Salem in 1808, established for Salem early in the century a reputation for the making of steam engines. All four brothers, Thomas, Simeon, Clayton and Joel, were natural mechanics, and first worked at carpentering. Thomas went to Cleveland during the '30's, became a machinist and about 1840 established a sawmill there, his brother Joel, the youngest of the family, following him there in 1841, and working in his mill for a time. In 1842 Thomas arranged to return to Salem, while the younger brother went into the plant of the Cuyahoga Furnace Company to learn his trade.

Thomas Sharp announced on his return to Salem that he would open a shop for the building of steam engines. The same year, 1842, he turned out his first steam engine. The castings used for it were brought to Salem in wagons from a Cleveland foundry, and were deposited in Sharp's little shop—an abandoned foundry—on what was then known as "Foundry Hill."

In a year or two Thomas Sharp was joined

in his new enterprise by two of his brothers, Simeon and Clayton, and in 1848 the fourth brother, Joel, returned from Cleveland and entered the firm. Between 1848 and 1850, the four brothers took from the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad projectors the contract for furnishing the ties and stringers for 11 miles of the railroad, then building between Alliance and Pittsburg, and to fulfill this contract the Sharps built a sawmill, still continuing the engine works, however.

In 1851 the brothers separated, and Thomas Sharp leaving the firm shortly afterward and established himself in a shop on West Main street, which he continued for many years, the firm name undergoing many changes. From this shop went out during the next 25 years many men who afterward stood at the head of some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country. The shop on West Main street burned in April, 1894, and Thomas Sharp died in 1896, aged 88 years.

On Thomas Sharp's withdrawal from the original partnership in 1851, the brothers re-organized as Sharp, Davis & Bonsall, the members of the firm being Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joel S. Bonsall, and the concern becoming known as the Buckeye Engine Works. In that year the total working force was only 12 employees. The new firm quickly achieved fame, however, through the improvements introduced on the early steam engines. On April 27, 1865, the works burned to the ground, inflicting a loss on the owners of between \$50,000 and \$75,000, with no insurance. The plant in that day was probably the largest in any line of manufacturing in the country. It was quickly rebuilt, and the business resumed within less than a year—notwithstanding the loss of immensely valuable patterns in the fire. In December, 1870, the concern incorporated as the Buckeye Engine Company, with a capital of \$250,000, the following being the officers: President, Joel Sharp; vice-president, Milton Davis; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Boone; superintendent, Joel S. Bonsall; assistant superintendent, Simeon Sharp. The establishment became in the succeeding 30 years the most widely known of all the metal trades concerns



PLANT OF THE AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE COMPANY,
WELLSVILLE

- in the county, and in 1904 had an annual output exceeding \$500,000, with over \$500,000 invested. The plant was, in 1905, running at full capacity, "single turn." For a number of years prior to 1903 the plant had been operated "double turn," with a proportionate output.

Milton Davis and Simeon Sharp retired from active business in 1892, and Davis' son, D. M. Davis, became vice-president of the company. Later, on Col. T. C. Boone's death, his position as secretary and treasurer was taken by Stephen B. Richards. Joel Sharp died July 28, 1898, and Joel S. Bonsall succeeded him in that year as president, Mr. Bonsall's son, C. S. Bonsall becoming superintendent. Joel S. Bonsall died June 2, 1902, and was succeeded as president by H. H. Sharp. In 1905 the officers of the Buckeye Engine Company were: H. H. Sharp, president; C. H. Weeks, vice-president; F. A. Pope, secretary and treasurer; and C. S. Bonsall, superintendent. Commencing in 1900 new buildings were erected and a series of improvements inaugurated which almost doubled the capacity of the entire plant. The Buckeye Engine Company was in 1905 employing, when running "double turn," in round numbers 400 men, or 300 on "single turn." A new style of gas engine was being built, which was introduced in 1905. The product of the Buckeye Engine Company has long had a national, and even international, reputation.

EARLY FOUNDRIES IN SALEM.

Before Thomas Sharp built his historic engine, Salem had boasted a struggling foundry, established some time prior to 1834, by one Nicholas Johnson. In 1834 or 1835 Zadok Street bought the place, which was located on Dry street, and gave to that locality the name "Foundry Hill," which it bore for many years afterward. Street conducted the business in a small way for a number of years, and in 1847 the foundry was purchased by Snyder & Woodruff, who commenced casting stoves. Isaac Snyder was a designer and pattern-maker, and his skill and taste helped to make the wares

popular. The establishment was burned in the fall of 1856, but the firm bought a site on lower Depot street and continued the business. The new buildings were substantial brick structures, and in 1871 extensive additions were built. In 1868 Messrs. Snyder and Woodruff each took a son into the firm, and the business continued under the name of Snyder, Woodruff & Company. The firm became widely known, and its annual sales aggregated at this time 5,000 stoves. Fourteen varieties of cooking and 20 kinds of parlor and dining room stoves were turned out, and nearly 1,000 tons of iron were consumed yearly in the manufacture. In May, 1871, the Snyders retired from the partnership, and the firm became J. Woodruff & Sons, with a capital of \$52,500. In 1905 the works had been increased one-third in capacity, employing 55 to 60 men. James Woodruff, the head of the company, had died in 1903, at the age of 86. J. S. Woodruff became president and J. M. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer.

In 1854 Levi A. Dole invented a hull-boxing machine. A. R. Silver, who was then foreman of the Woodruff carriage shop, became interested in the invention, and the two men in the fall of the same year rented a part of a little shop on High street, in which a lathe and blacksmith forge were placed—and thus was born what later became the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, of Salem. Dole perfected other patents, and the business grew.

THE SILVERS AND THE DEMINGS.

In 1856 the firm moved into one wing of the Buckeye shop. Two years later they were again compelled to seek more room, and bought a warehouse where W. J. Clark & Company were afterwards located. In 1865 John Deming bought a third interest, and Dole died in 1866. In that year the firm became Silver & Deming. In 1874 the company bought the buildings formerly owned and occupied by the Etna Manufacturing Company, the same year being incorporated as the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, with an authorized

capital of \$150,000. Early in 1890 Albert R. Silver and his sons retired (to organize a new enterprise), and the Demings in the summer of that year reorganized as the Denning Company. The first officers of the reorganized company were: John Denning, president; A. H. Harris, vice-president; W. L. Denning, secretary; W. F. Deming, treasurer; and Andrew Potter, superintendent. In 1905 the officers were: W. F. Deming, president; W. L. Denning, secretary; F. J. Emeny, chief engineer.

In 1880 the concern commenced the manufacture of hand and power pumps. They enlarged their line of goods after 1890, making a much larger and heavier line of pumps. In 1905 the company was manufacturing the following articles: Pumps and hydraulic machinery, well and pump fixtures, including cistern, well and wind-mill pumps; iron and brass cylinders, well supplies, hydraulic rams, spray pumps and nozzles, triplex power pumps, artesian-well pumping engines, etc. The company's plant is located on Depot street, Broadway and Etna street. They employ about 250 men, and their goods are sold in all parts of this as well as in many foreign countries. During 1904-05 the capacity of the plant was almost doubled by the erection of new buildings and the installment of new machinery.

Just prior to the withdrawal of the Silvers from the Silver & Denning Manufacturing Company, the officers of the latter company were: A. R. Silver, president; John Denning, vice-president; Walter F. Deming, secretary; William Silver, treasurer; and E. W. Silver, superintendent.

In 1890 the Silver Manufacturing Company was organized, locating northeast of the Denning Company's plant, where large buildings were erected. During the next 15 years the company entered on a large scale upon the manufacture of the following articles: Carriage-maker and blacksmith tools, hand saws, butchers' tools, "Ohio" hand and power feed cutters, "Ohio" self feed ensilage cutters and blowers, metal bucket chain elevators, feed mills, steam cookers and root cutters.

The original officers of the company were: A. R. Silver, president; H. M. Silver, vice-

president; A. O. Silver, secretary; William Silver, treasurer; E. W. Silver, superintendent. In 1905 E. W. Silver was president; H. M. Silver, vice-president; A. O. Silver, secretary, and William Silver, treasurer. That year the capital stock was increased from \$150,000 to \$160,000. One hundred and twenty-five men were employed. A new machine shop was built in 1905. This comparatively new manufacturing concern in Salem was acquiring an almost world-wide fame and the demand for its product was constantly increasing.

Among the early establishments was the Eagle Foundry, first operated on Ellsworth avenue, Salem, by H. Kidd and G. Allison. In 1864 it passed into the hands of R. H. Garrigues, who converted it into a machine shop, and for some years manufactured horse powers and threshing machines. His son, Norman B. Garrigues, continued the business for some time after the death of the father, and the shop finally passed into the hands of the Sheelan Manufacturing Company, whose chief product was riveting machines, but some other novelties were made. In 1904 the works had closed down, a portion of the machinery having been removed to Ravenna, where it was understood the business was to be continued.

In 1868 a second stove foundry was established, adjoining the Woodruff stove works on Depot street, by Henry King, Furman Gee and Henry Schoffer, under the firm name of King, Gee & Company. In May, 1869, the company incorporated as the Victor Stove Company, with nine members. The smaller interests were absorbed by Daniel Koll and Furman Gee, who continued the business until 1879, when it passed into the hands of Daniel Koll and son. A third company built the Perry stove works in 1867, under the firm name of Baxter, Boyle & Company. The concern incorporated in 1870 as the Perry Stove Company, with \$60,000 capital, but on August 12, 1872, the plant was visited by a disastrous fire. The works were rebuilt in the same year, and the plant added to greatly during the next few years. About 1881, however, the Perry Stove Company received a sufficiently liberal offer from Mansfield, Ohio, to cause the removal of

the works to that city. The Victor stove works of Daniel Koll and son, subsequent to 1879, incorporated as the Victor Stove Company, 14 1905 I. G. Tolerton was president; W. H. Koll, secretary and treasurer and superintendent; and Charles Sweeney, assistant superintendent. Their output was about 10,000 annually of ranges, heating stoves, cook and gas stoves, and they employed 70 men.

ORIGIN OF THE MULLINS COMPANY.

Decorative cornices, vases, busts and metal statuary were made as early as 1872 in Salem by Kittredge, Clark & Company, which firm laid the foundation for the immense business in later years of the W. H. Mullins Company. In the spring of 1872 Kittredge, Clark & Company established a plant for the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices and ornamental architectural novelties on Depot street, in the buildings occupied some years previous by the Salem Manufacturing Company. The designs were modeled first in clay, then cast in plaster and then made into iron shapes. The business prospered, and a few years later the company absorbed the National Ornament Company, of Toledo, moving the Toledo works to Salem. So prominent was the company in the trade at this time, that it received a large contract for the decorative features of the buildings at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. Mack's "History of Columbiana County" published in 1879, says of the company at that time:

"Much credit is due them for the introduction of pure architectural forms in this day of mongrel architectural follies. The company possesses a well-filled library, composed of native and foreign works on architecture, which furnishes the designers rare facilities in this department."

The Kittredge Cornice & Ornament Company succeeded the original firm, and, in April, 1878, Thompson, Boyle & Company secured control of the plant. First as Thompson, Boyle & Company, then as Thompson & Bakewell, the business was carried on until February, 1882.

At that time W. H. Mullins, of Salem, purchased Thompson's interest, and the firm name became Bakewell & Mullins. Mullins bought out his partner in February, 1890, and continued the business in his own name, enlarging the plant and entering extensively into the manufacture of statuary. January 15, 1905, the concern was incorporated as the W. H. Mullins Company, the officers being: W. H. Mullins, president; R. J. Thomson, vice-president; C. C. Gibson, secretary; W. P. Carpenter, treasurer; W. C. Hare, general superintendent; and J. H. Blackburn, purchasing agent. In 1905 the business had so increased as to give employment to 250 to 300 men. The company's line of manufactures were, principally, sheet metal architectural ornaments, statuary, fire-proof window frames and sash, skylights, store fronts, cornices, building trimmings in general, rowboats and launches—in the latter of which (viz., rowboats and launches) a very large trade had been secured.

One of the solid manufacturing concerns of Salem, doing a steadily increasing business from its establishment in 1875 up to 1905, has been the Novelty Works of W. J. Clark & Company. At the first the manufacture of the "Novelty" oil-tank, shipping cans, measuring pumps, elevator buckets and patented novelties in sheet, wrought and cast metals, automatic fountains and metal spinning of all kinds was entered into. Trade in these articles extended to all parts of the United States. The company was incorporated in 1896, and beside the "Quick as Wink" hose-coupler, in the manufacture of which a very large business had been established, many other articles had been added to their lines of manufacture. The company was employing from 35 to 40 men. The officers of the company were: W. C. Clark, president and treasurer; W. J. Clark, vice-president and manager; and I. A. Clark, secretary.

What were known as "The Industrial Works" were established in Salem in 1872 by Edwards & Morlan. In 1875 the sole proprietorship was vested in M. L. Edwards. Mr. Edwards was a practical machinist, having been for about 18 years, from 1854 to 1872,

connected with the Silver & Deming concern, during eight years of which period he was its foreman. Among the products of the Edward shop were meat choppers, lard and tallow presses, sausage stuffers, blacksmiths tools of various kinds, etc. Of many of the articles which he manufactures, he was the inventor. In 1905 Mr. Edwards still continued the old business, making a number of specialties and doing a general jobbing and new line of work as a machinist.

Several early enterprises in the history of the town, which gave promise of great things in their day, were almost forgotten with the events of the last quarter of the old century. One of these was the Quaker Manufacturing Company, first established by Charles R. and J. Oscar Taber in 1854, for the manufacture of stationary engines. The firm in 1856 became Taber, Pope & Street, and a large brick building was erected near the railroad, fronting on Depot street. Taber Brothers eventually became sole proprietors, and on the death of Charles R. Taber, in 1869, the Quaker Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Leonard Schilling as president, the capital stock being \$80,000. The company made a specialty during the later years of its life of the manufacture of the "Quaker" mower and reaper, but it finally suspended business shortly after 1870.

Attempts to mine the coal and iron ore in the southern part of Perry township resulted in the organization of the Salem Coal & Iron Company, on December 17, 1869, the incorporators being Joel Sharp, Leonard Schilling, Amos Raik, James Woodruff and John Baker. Samuel Chessman was elected president of the new company; Leonard Schilling, secretary, and T. C. Boone, treasurer. The company was capitalized at \$100,000 and attempts were made at mining coal and ore, but the lack of transportation facilities prevented the success of the project.

The Etna Manufacturing Company was also organized about 1864, J. T. Brooks being largely interested. The company carried on a large business in mowers and reapers for a number of years, the annual product at one

time being 1,500 machines. The company discontinued business about 1872.

"STEEL COMBINE" INTERESTS IN COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Columbiana County is unique in the fact that nearly all her great manufacturing interests, have, during the years marked by the organization of the great "combines," escaped "trust" domination. This is true especially of the iron, steel and allied metal trades. The long arm of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies, which were organized during the seven years preceding 1905, enfolded only three of the iron and steel concerns in the county—the Salem Wire Nail Mill Company, organized in 1885; the Wells-ville rolling-mill, first established in 1874, and the Beaver tin plate mills of Lisbon, built in 1894.

The Salem Wire Nail Mill Company was incorporated in August, 1885, with a capital of \$300,000 (which was afterward increased to \$500,000), and the plant at Salem started operations on the last day of that year. The original company was headed by Joel Sharp, of Salem, who was the first president of the concern. The plant employed over 200 men from the start, and in 1889 the company absorbed a second plant of the same capacity at Findlay, Ohio. The Salem mill was one of the first concerns taken into the original wire combine, —The American Steel & Wire Company, on its formation in 1898; and, on the absorption of the "wire combine" by the United States Steel Corporation, in 1901, the Salem plant of course became a part of the larger concern. The "combine" continued to run the Salem plant, however, at the expense of properties in other cities which in some cases lay idle for years; and, as the Salem mill had never been organized by the iron workers, it was never affected by the labor troubles that in later years beset various mills under the Steel Corporation. The capacity of the Salem plant in 1905 was given at from 550,000 to 600,000 kegs of nails a year, and it employed, when running full, about 300 men. That year a large new warehouse was built.

THE WELLSVILLE ROLLING-MILL.

The career of the old Wellsville rolling-mill for the first two decades after it was founded was a checkered one, including a woeful array of business failures, a later period during which its product made it famous among iron men the country over, and, still later, a leading part in the titanic struggle of 1901 between the then newly organized United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. In the early days of the history of the mill it was looked on as a complete failure; after almost 30 years of spasmodic operation, the steel "combine" pronounced the plant one of its best paying properties.

In 1873, one William Morgan, at the head of a party of mechanics, coming from Pittsburg, but most of them having recently come over from Wales, proposed to the people of Wellsville to build a mill for the manufacture of tin plate, on condition that the town would render certain assistance. A committee of citizens took up the matter, and in a short time \$16,000 in money and real estate was placed at the disposal of a co-operative association, which was styled the American Tin Plate Company. The men themselves had but little capital; but very soon they had buildings, and equipped with machinery and stock representing a value of about \$75,000 they began the manufacture of tin plate—the first, it is claimed, ever made in this country. Chiefly through lack of working capital, however, the enterprise failed in a few months. The operatives, about 50 in number, with their families—strangers in a strange land—were in dire distress. But they were helped by the town people and country folk as well. The Welsh people are proverbial for their quaintly sweet singing of songs; and for a time men and women would go from place to place, singing their beautiful Welsh songs in return for the provisions given them.

A company backed by A. Marchand, of Alliance, attempted to make something out of the mill, but with no better success than the original projectors. In 1877 the plant was sold

by the sheriff to satisfy original claims, and was bought in for Black, Daker & Company, of Pittsburg, but another failure followed in about a year. Then, a year or so later, parties who still held claims against the old concern turned it over to W. D. Wood, of Pittsburg, and it was at once equipped with new machinery and put in condition to "make good."

The W. Dewees Wood Company had an extensive plant at that time at McKeesport, and the Wellsville plant was taken over to increase the company's capacity for the fine planished and Russian iron of which it was the sole producer in the United States. The product of the Wellsville mill was therefore unique under the Wood management, and the product of much higher value than the sheet steel mills operated elsewhere in the country. Persifer F. Smith, of Pittsburg, was manager of the plant from the time of the Wood purchase. The Wood interests were among the last to be brought into the American Sheet Steel Company on its organization in 1898, and when the "combine" assumed control, P. F. Smith was made manager of all the Western plants of the sheet steel company, with headquarters at Pittsburg, D. S. Brookman becoming manager at Wellsville.

MILLS AT IRONDALE AND LISBON.

Wellsville's early venture was no exception in the history of the attempts during the '70's and the '80's to make tin plate in America. Many enterprises with the same end in view met disaster in different parts of the country during that period. It was not until the passage of the McKinley tariff by Congress in 1889 that the American mills succeeded in the effort to wrest the market from the Welsh and English manufacturers. And, singularly enough, what is claimed to have been the first mill in America to make tin successfully under the McKinley tariff was started only a few miles from Wellsville, at Irondale, just over the Columbiana and Jefferson County line. A sheet steel mill had been built at Irondale in 1870, by Morgan & Hunter, of Alliance. The mill operated only a few years, and then shut

down. When the McKinley tariff made tin a protected industry, William Banfield, of Wells-ville, headed a company which took over the old mill and converted it into a tin plate plant; and here, in 1890, was produced the first American tin that ever competed successfully with the Welsh product in the American market. The Irondale mill, and its tin, figured prominently in the tariff campaigns of the next few succeeding years as an argument for protective tariff; and the mill continued to operate, with William Banfield as manager, until the organization of the American Tin Plate Company, in 1899, which absorbed the Irondale plant, and then in turn was itself absorbed in 1901 by the United States Steel Corporation.

Lisbon first made tin in 1894. The town in 1893 offered a substantial bonus to the Beaver Tin Plate Company, an organization of practical tin men, and a 6-mill plant was built the following year on the banks of the Little Beaver. C. W. Bray, of Youngstown, was president of the company; I. M. Scott, of Bridgeport, secretary and treasurer, and George Evans, superintendent. The plant was successfully operated by the original company until the organization of the "tin plate combine," to which it was sold on December 19, 1898.

STEEL STRIKE OF 1901.

All three of these plants, the Wellsville, Irondale and Lisbon, played a prominent part in the battle between the steel workers and the newly organized Steel Corporation in 1901. All were properties of the "combine" at that time—as was also the Salem nail-mill, but the Salem plant had never been unionized, and ran steadily throughout the struggle.

The United States Steel Corporation had taken possession of the plants of its subsidiary companies early in 1901. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at its convention in Milwaukee that year, had virtually thrown down the gauntlet to the newly organized combine. The first gun of the strike was fired at the Wellsville mill. In June the management at Wellsville announced

the discharge of a number of its workmen, among them men who had been attempting to unionize the plant. The Wellsville mill was at that time being run "open"—union and non-union men being allowed to work in the plant, by agreement between the men's organization and the American Sheet Steel Company. The reinstatement of the discharged men was demanded, and on the refusal of the Wellsville management, President T. J. Shaffer, of the men's organization, called a strike at all sheet steel mills under his jurisdiction. Within a week the strike had extended to every Steel Corporation plant controlled by the Amalgamated Association in the country. During July and August the fight centered at Lisbon and Wellsville, the "combine" attempting to operate both mills non-union. At Wellsville the attempt succeeded; at Lisbon it failed. Late in August the Irondale mill was also successfully reopened. The struggle was settled in September, but the Wellsville mill remained non-union, and the Steel Corporation never reopened the Lisbon and Irondale plants.

The mill at Lisbon lay idle until January 1, 1905, when it was purchased from the Steel Corporation by persons representing the National Brass & Copper Company, of Pittsburg, and refitted as a copper and brass mill. The Irondale plant was dismantled, and the machinery taken to Chester, West Virginia, opposite East Liverpool, where a plant had been built in 1897, by Pittsburg parties, for the manufacture of sheet steel, and had been sold to the American Sheet Steel Company on its organization, but had never been operated by the "combine." This mill was started in 1902, and ran steadily.

During the first years of the new century, Wellsville citizens made efforts to increase the iron interests of the city. After a fire which destroyed the works of the Carroll-Porter Boiler & Tank Company, on lower Penn avenue, Pittsburg, in 1901, the Wellsville Board of Trade offered the company a bonus of \$10,000 in cash and \$15,000 worth of land to locate its new works in Wellsville. The company built in Wellsville in 1903, opening on November 30th of that year. J. W. Porter was

the head of the concern, but in 1905 the active management was given over to J. W. Porter, Jr., and J. E. Porter.

Other extensive foundries, growing out of the pottery and clay-working industries of East Liverpool, grew up at that place during the latter half of the century, for the manufacture of clay-working and pottery machinery—of which more extended mention is made in the chapter on clay and pottery manufactures in this work.

STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION.

Statistics on the production of iron and finished metal products in Ohio have generally been meager and unreliable, and in some years no tabulated report by counties has been presented by the Secretary of State. For instance, in his report for the year 1870-71, the Secretary of State says that Columbiana County is credited with the manufacture of 19,767 tons of pig-iron, but, having received no report on this industry from 19 counties of the State, he declines presenting any table of results. In 1873 the report shows 33,901 tons of pig-iron made at Leetonia, and none made at any other point; 4,487 tons of bar, nail and rod iron were produced; 1,000 tons of stoves and hollow ware and 611 tons of all other castings; 165 steam engines and 129 boilers. In 1875 the county is credited with the following production of machinery: Sugar and grain mills, 60; portable sawmills, 23; reaping, mowing and threshing

machines, 311; plows, 100; steam engines, 73; boilers, 67. The report for 1878 showed 38,400 tons of pig-iron produced; two lonely tons of sheet iron and 185 tons of boiler iron; 1,200 tons of stoves and hollow ware and 400 tons of all other castings.

The report for 1880 showed 65,093 tons of pig-iron produced; 5,614 tons of bar, nail and rod iron; 900 tons of sheet iron; 1,760 tons of stoves and hollow ware; 668 tons of all other castings; and tin, copper and sheet iron ware to the value of \$4,600. It is remarkable that the report of the Secretary of State for 1903 does not give the statistics of iron and steel and their products.

The production of iron ore was never large in Columbiana County; and, with the opening of the great fields of superior ores in the Lake regions, Ohio ceased to be an important State in iron ore production. In 1887 the production of iron ore reached its height in Ohio, the State reports showing 87,965 tons of black-band and 287,500 tons of hematite to have been produced in that year. From that time it gradually declined, the State mining report for 1903 saying: "The iron industry of the State has come to be of such limited output that it scarcely rewards any effort to collect statistics, only two counties reporting for the year 1903, Lawrence and Scioto. The total amount produced was 12,095 tons, a gain of 2,314 tons over the year 1902, when four counties reported on the output of iron ore.

CHAPTER XII.

GROWTH OF CLAY MANUFACTURES.

Twelve Miles of Pottery and Fire-Clay Works Along the County's Southern Front—Sixty Years of the Earthenware Industry—Disast Days of the '50's, When Pottery Manufacturers Peddled Their Own Product—Birth of the White Ware Industry—"Hard Times" and Years of High Tariff—Two Great Labor Struggles—Clear Skies, and Expansion—Output Grows to \$8,000,000 a Year—The Allied Clay Products.

Early in the history of manufacturing in the West, the clay-working and earthenware industries of Ohio centered along the river in the vicinity of East Liverpool and Wellsville. Before the close of the century, East Liverpool had been made the central point of manufacture by the general ware potteries of America; while throughout the district spoken of as the "East Liverpool district" the making of earthenware, porcelains and china, stoneware and cements, sewer-pipe, tile, terra-cotta, brick and fire-clay products sprang up—and clay-working became the chief industry of the county, notwithstanding the prominence achieved at several points in the county by iron and steel and the allied metal trades. The pioneer pottery manufacturers at East Liverpool were the first in the world to relegate to oblivion as a commercial factor the "potters' wheel," famed in story and in song as the implement of the worker in all ages, by the introduction of machinery and labor-saving devices. The machinery to be found in the "clay shops" of the modern earthenware factory was in use in East Liverpool a decade before the English potter learned its worth and adopted it.

The tribes of American Indian who inhabited the territory from which Ohio was formed showed a rude knowledge of pottery before the white man first set foot on the shores

of America. The English settlers in Virginia and the Dutch in New York made a coarse type of pottery in the 17th century. And very early in the history of Columbiana County settlers could be found building rude kilns or ovens, taking the clay that was to be found on every hand, and fashioning it into articles for domestic use. These were made from clays usually found near the surface, in which there was a sufficient admixture of iron to give the product a reddish appearance when burned. The wares were usually porous, very absorbent when not glazed, and easily broken. John Kountz made some of this old ware on the old "Kountz place," east of Wellsville, in 1817. In 1826 Joseph Wells made red and stoneware in a little shop attached to his residence in Wellsville, and continued the business until 1856. Philip Brown, Oliver Griffith, Samuel Watson and others made the same primitive ware at Lisbon (then known as New Lisbon), at an early date. It is also recorded that a kiln of brick was burned in 1806 for the building material for the Friends' Meeting House erected in that year in Salem; and that in 1812 Thomas Hughes began operating a log-cabin pottery on Main street in Salem, which he later sold to Christian Harmau, who conducted the business until 1840. Cement and brick were also made at primitive plants, at Williamsport

and in the vicinity of Sprucevale early in the century.

The wealthier inhabitants of the West in those early days bought imported ware—the "Liverpool" queensware brought over from England at that period being highly celebrated for durability and beauty. It was the only white ware seen in the Western country until the people became wealthy enough, half a century later, to indulge in the luxury of imported English, French and German chinaware and porcelains.

No attempt was made to utilize the clays found along this portion of the Ohio Valley in a commercial way until 1840; so that in 1905 the pottery industry of the county was but 65 years old. During the 65 years, however, Columbiana County had become the first county and East Liverpool the first city in the Union in the output of general ware and electrical porcelain fixtures; while in total value of all clay products and wages paid in their manufacture the county was easily first in the State.

In 1840 the total production of general ware in East Liverpool was less than \$2,000. In 1905 there were about 85 general ware potteries in the country, with a total capacity of 647 kilns. Of this total, East Liverpool had 239 kilns, while the potteries elsewhere in the county and district—including those at Sebring, which were barely beyond the county line and were the result of East Liverpool enterprise—added 55 kilns more, or a total of 294 kilns for Columbiana County—over 45 per cent. of the entire capacity of the general ware potteries of the United States. The potteries at East Liverpool represented in 1905 an annual output of \$7,170,000, and the investment in the plants was estimated at \$10,755,000. They employed over 9,000 men, women and children, and the total actual wages paid averaged \$143,400 every two weeks, or \$3,728,400 annually.

The first impetus to the industry was of course obtained through the finding of the clays suitable for the manufacture of the old-fashioned "yellow ware," which abounded in the hills of the county. But as the quality of the ware improved, and the manufacturer be-

gan producing the white granite and porcelains of the later days, the old Ohio River clays were wholly abandoned, and the materials had to be obtained from Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and many points in the South, and not a little of the finer "ball-clays" were imported from England. Strangely enough, even after all the material for the better grades of ware had to be shipped into Columbiana County from elsewhere, the pottery business thrived and grew where it had been planted by the pioneer yellow ware makers of half a century before, and that in spite of lack of transportation facilities and other disadvantages. With the fire-clay industries, however, the story of the progress of the half century is somewhat different, for the materials for tile, pipe and brick are still obtained at the point of manufacture.

BENNETT'S FIRST POTTERY.

James Bennett had been a packer in a yellow ware pottery at Woodenbox, Derbyshire, England. In 1838 or 1839 he emigrated to America, stopping first in Cincinnati. There he heard rumors of working clays to be found in the hills along the river below Pittsburg. William G. Smith, of East Liverpool, who was then trading in merchandise along the river, met Bennett at Cincinnati and advised the young Englishman to look at the clays about East Liverpool. So Bennett traveling partly by river and the latter stages of the journey on foot, reached the struggling town in the latter part of 1839.

Bennett judged that the clay in the hills about the town would produce an excellent quality of yellow ware. He had no money, but he interested in his project Anthony Kearns and Benjamin Harker. Kearns was at that time one of the town's most influential citizens, owner of two or three houses and the only steam sawmill of which the town could boast, located on the river bank below the western end of Second street. Benjamin Harker also had means, and had come from the potting district of England. Bennett, Kearns and Harker built the pottery in the win-

ter of 1839-40. It was located near the saw-mill, almost opposite the western end of Second street, on ground long since washed away by the Ohio River. The building was about 40 by 20 feet, and adjoining it was the one small kiln, in the erection of which the owners had the assistance of George Hollingsworth and George Thomas.

Early in the spring of 1840 the first kiln of yellow ware was burned. It consisted mainly of mugs. Two crates of the ware were purchased by Isaac W. Knowles, then a young man barely 21, who had come to East Liverpool from Jefferson County eight years before. Knowles took his purchase down the river in a trading boat, peddling the ware through the principal settlements. Bennett himself took out the remainder of the kiln and peddled it through the country, the two men clearing all told about \$250.

Benjamin Harker at that time owned clay lands along the river above the old town. An old account book of his shows that in 1840 he sold Bennett considerable clay. George D. McKinnon, then living above the town, leased Bennett a piece of clay land in the same year, and has claimed that Bennett opened up a clay bank immediately. Whether Harker's or McKinnon's clay was burned in Bennett's first kiln is, therefore, a disputed question.

During the first two years the little industry seemed in a fair way to languish and die. The clay was crude, and the burning in the small kiln often resulted in spoiling much of the ware. The output of each kiln was peddled about through the country, and with the money realized Bennett returned from each trip to East Liverpool, paid his men and started his pottery anew. Hard times were coming on, and Bennett went to George Smith, who, with M. Thompson, was running a store at Second and Union streets. "I've experimented with this clay," he said, "till I haven't money or credit to buy a five-cent loaf of bread or a pound of butter. I must quit." Smith offered him credit, and other citizens came forward with assistance. By the following year, 1841, the business had so prospered that Bennett sent out to England for his brothers, Daniel, Edwin

and William, who, with Edward Tunnickliff, a dishmaker, joined him in that year. Other practical potters from England followed, and the Bennetts soon found competition. But they continued to make yellow ware until 1845, when they removed to Birmingham, now a pottery of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and built a pottery there. A few years later the brothers moved on East to Baltimore, where they and the generation that followed them became wealthy in the pottery business.

On the departure of the Bennetts in 1845, their plant was leased by the firm of Thomas Croxall & Brothers, composed of Thomas, John, Samuel and Jesse Croxall, who operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1852.

A half dozen men followed the Bennetts as soon as the success of the new venture seemed assured. Benjamin Harker was the first. In the latter part of 1840 he built a kiln into one corner of an old log house east of the town, at the foot of the hillside land in which he had found clay, and started a pottery which he afterward called by the high-sounding title of the "Etruria Pottery." He succeeded so well that within a year or two he sent to England for his brother, George S. Harker, and together through the '40's they made yellow ware at the little plant, and prospered. George S. Harker, at the time of his arrival in East Liverpool, was reputed to be a wealthy man, and the unloading of the Harker trunks from England was an event of some note. The wise old women of the town declared the trunks were filled with gold. The Harkers were, indeed, the first firm, during the years that followed, to abandon the primitive plan of peddling each kiln of ware as it was fired, and to ship their product on orders to points nearby. The firm was known even during the '40's in Pittsburgh for the excellence of its goods.

Back about 1832 Edward Carroll, a member of the Society of Friends, and a prominent merchant of Lisbon, was induced to come to East Liverpool during the excitement incident to the project for the building of a new State road. William G. Smith built for Carroll a brick warehouse and dwelling on the southeast corner of Second and Union streets, and there

the Lisbon man opened a commission house. Then, buoyed up by the hope of the building of a new railroad from Liverpool to Lake Erie, Carroll bought property at the corner of Second and Washington streets, and started to build what he promised to make the finest hotel in the eastern half of the State, to be called the "Mansion House." In 1833 he opened his hotel and store in the new structure, which though frame and only two stories in height, was built of hewed timbers, and was considered a marvel in elegance in those days. But in 1836 or 1837 Carroll failed, and the big building was thrown idle. Here, then, in the relic of the old hotel, the third pottery in the town was established in 1843, which for nearly two-thirds of a century bore the old name of the "Mansion Pottery." The original firm was composed of James Salt, James Ogden, Frederick Mear and John Hancock—the last named being the modeler who afterwards made famous the old "Rebecca" teapot, which gave to East Liverpool a reputation through a dozen States. They began operations in 1842, the firm a few years later becoming Salt & Mear, and during the latter '40's being known as the most prosperous firm in the town. This new plant received the larger portion of the first party of practical operative potters who came over from England to the "new pottery country." But in 1851 Salt moved away and the Mansion Pottery suspended operations. William G. Smith, who had in the meantime gone into the commission business in Pittsburg, returned the following year, and, with Benjamin Harker, began operating the old plant. Associated with them was James Foster, and later Smith's son, Daniel J. Smith. But with his varied interests in the new town, William G. Smith went down during the "hard times" of the early '50's, and failed in 1857. Foster, with George Garner, took over the Mansion Pottery when the crash came, and continued to operate it.

After the destruction by fire in 1853, of the old Bennett works, then being run by the Croxalls, John Croxall, Thomas Croxall, Joseph Cartwright and Jonathan Kinsey organized the firm of Croxall & Cartwright. Thomas Ball had built a pottery at the southwest cor-

ner of Second and Union streets a year or two previous to 1850, and the concern was then operating as Ball & Morris. This little pottery was bought by the new firm of Croxall & Cartwright in 1856, and became known as the "Union Pottery." In 1859 this firm also took over the Mansion Pottery property from Garner & Foster, giving them a capacity at the two works of two kilns. For over half a century these two old plants continued practically without change in management, though Kinsey and Cartwright dropped out of the company at later dates and the firm name in 1888 became J. Croxall & Sons, John Croxall's two sons, George W. and Joseph H., taking interests in the business and finally absorbing the whole as the Croxall Pottery Company. After seeing 60 years of the potting business, John W. Croxall was in 1905 the dean of the manufacturing business in East Liverpool, still living, in good health, at the age of 81.

FAMOUS OLD POTTERS INTRODUCED.

The story of the later '40's in the potting business in the rising young manufacturing center gives us our first introduction to some famous old names in the history of earthenware in America. It was about 1847 that John Goodwin, the Brunts, William Bloor, Jabez Vodrey and the ambitious firm of Woodward, Blakely & Company, all appeared as manufacturers of yellow ware. All came from the old potting stock in Staffordshire, England. The influence of these splendid spirits on the world of ceramics can be traced through more than a half century. John Goodwin had followed the Bennetts to East Liverpool, arriving in 1842 from St. Louis, and working for a time for the Bennetts and later for Benjamin Harker. In the latter part of the '40's probably about 1846, he rented an old warehouse at the foot of Market street, built a kiln and ran a pottery, later buying the property and continuing to operate it until 1853, when he sold the works to S. & W. Baggott, who conducted it as a yellow ware plant for nearly 40 years, the concern at last being converted into a potters' supply works by Mountford & Son in 1902.

William Brunt, Sr., who, on coming to the United States in 1840 had first settled in Illinois, but had later followed his Staffordshire friends to East Liverpool, opened a tavern south of the Town Hall, on Market street, in the early '40's, and built his home on the river bank, on the western end of the site later occupied by the pottery of the Cartwright Brothers Company. Isaac W. Knowles built the structure. In 1847 Brunt, with his son-in-law, William Bloor, began the manufacture of yellow ware just west of the foot of Market street. A few years later he began the manufacture of yellow door-knobs, being the pioneer in the industry in America. The door knob venture proved quite profitable, and for years the firm which on the death of William Brunt, Sr., became Henry Brunt & Son, furnished nearly the entire supply of earthenware door-knobs in the United States. Henry Brunt's son, William H. entered the firm in 1884, and in 1894 Henry Brunt retired from the firm. William Brunt, the first, died in 1882. Henry Brunt died in June, 1905.

Contemporaneously with the establishment of the Goodwin and Brunt enterprises came the birth of the famous firm of Woodward, Blakely & Company, accounted the wealthiest pottery concern of that day. Jabez Vodrey, one of the members of the firm, was the father of potting west of the Alleghenies. He came to America from Staffordshire in 1827. In partnership with a man named Frost, he established a pottery in Pittsburg in 1828. In 1830 he went to Louisville and built the first pottery in Kentucky, and in 1847 he came to East Liverpool and formed a partnership with John S. Blakely and William Woodward. Both Blakely and Woodward were large property owners in the town, which was beginning to feel an impetus from the new industry. The people looked on Blakely as a wealthy man. He and his brother had come from Pittsburg some years before and had interested themselves in developing real estate. The firm of John S. Blakely & Company had for some years done a large merchandising business, and the name gave an air of solidity to the new firm. The factory that was built in 1847-48 was an ambitious one,

forming the nucleus for what was later the plants of Vodrey & Company, the William Brunt pottery and the East Liverpool pottery. The firm built three kilns, making the new works the most pretentious in the town. The people believed now that a new era had dawned for the industry; and had it not been for the series of 10 years' disasters that followed, beginning with the panic of the early '50's and ending with the Civil War, it is safe to say there would have been a story of substantial progress to tell, for the period that followed the establishment of the Brunts, Goodwin, the Harkers and the Woodward-Blakely firm in the earthenware business showed a spirit of enterprise on the part of the pioneers that, seen through the eyes of another century, was deserving of better results.

The number of successful manufacturing potters turned out by the old plants of George S. Harker & Company, and Woodward, Blakely & Company, during the next few years, is remarkable. In the biographies of at least two-score men who afterward became prominent in the manufacturing history of the city is the story told of their employment during the later '40's or early '50's by one or the other of the two firms. The "Liverpool Rockingham" ware was becoming famous throughout the West, and attempts were being made to produce the "cream-colored" ware of later years. The methods of fashioning the clay were still primitive but, as the half-century mark passed, great improvements were being made in the character of the ware. It was during this period that the foundation was laid for the great plant of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, which was to give East Liverpool fame during the latter part of the century as the largest general ware pottery in the country. After the old Bennett works, on the river bank, burned in 1852, Isaac W. Knowles, who, it will be remembered, helped peddle the first kiln of ware burned by James Bennett 12 years before, bought the ruins. He took the machinery and, with Isaac A. Harvey, located his pottery on upper Walnut street, at the point long known as the "Old End" of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles works. The pottery started opera-

tions in November, 1853. Knowles and Harvey had scarcely any capital, and the original plant was as primitive as any that had preceded it. The motive power was furnished by an old blind horse, which traveled round and round in a circle. Knowles had originally intended locating his pottery at the corner of Third and Union streets. He and his brother, John Knowles, owned two lots there, aggregating 90 by 130 feet, and such a site was considered abundantly large in that day for the new enterprise; but the neighbors objected to Knowles marring the landscape with his clay-heaps, and he considerately went "up the hill," and bought a larger site. Fifty years later, the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company probably would have felt cramped with its 32-kiln plant on a site 90 by 130 feet, but it was not the idea of having "room to grow" that prompted the change in location.

THE "HARD TIMES" OF THE '50's.

There are few stories of hardship and privation in the early manufacturing history of the Middle West that equal the experience through which East Liverpool passed during the middle '50's. Labor was not usually paid in currency, but oftener in orders on the stores. The ware was peddled through the country and exchanged for corn-meal, cheese, flour, provisions, wool—anything that could be obtained; and these were brought back to East Liverpool and handed out by the manufacturers to the men in lieu of cash. The men who had invested their all in the little potteries looked to their workmen for support, and the workmen did not fail them, though wages—even when paid in stale provisions—were not always promptly paid. It is related that during the winter of 1854-55, which followed the complete failure of the crops throughout this section, the firm of Woodward, Blakely & Company, paid \$1 in cash on their pay-roll in three months time—the rest being store orders. That winter, flour could not be had on a general wage order. The workman who would draw flour must get a special order, specifying flour. Many men, who had considered themselves fairly prosper-

ous a few years before, worked on the streets for a dollar a day, and took their wages in corn-meal. Men begged from their few wealthy neighbors the loan of a dollar or two, with which to keep up the taxes on their property. Corn that year was selling in Indiana for 10 cents a bushel; but there was an entire absence of transportation from that isolated section, and the corn-meal sold in East Liverpool for 80 cents. Sheep were driven from Ohio into Indiana to keep them from starving, and cows could be had in East Liverpool for \$3 a head.

The revival of business came slowly. During these years Woodward, Blakely & Company had taken the contract to furnish the terra-cotta decorations for the new St. Paul's Cathedral, then in course of erection in Pittsburg, and were making a specialty of fine terra cotta. They filled the contract, making the new product at the western end of the works, but the venture resulted disastrously for the firm. They lost at least \$10,000 in the experiments, and this, with the straitened conditions of general business, hastened their downfall. In 1857 Woodward, Blakely & Company, assigned. The failure, coming on the heels of that of William G. Smith, gave the town another serious set-back. John S. Blakely, who had only a few years before been credited with being the wealthiest man in the town, lost all he had. He was at that time serving as postmaster under President Buchanan, and shortly after his term expired removed to St. Louis.

The Woodward-Blakely plant lay idle for some time. Out of the wreck Jabez Vodrey saved the eastern end, on the east side of College street, containing one kiln, and here in 1857, with his sons, William H., James and John, he organized the firm of Vodrey & Brother—the concern after the death of Col. William H. Vodrey, which occurred on October 23, 1896, becoming the Vodrey Pottery Company. Jabez Vodrey retired after the Woodward-Blakely failure, dying in 1861.

There were two purchasers for the western end of the Woodward-Blakely plant, young men who had made their "pile" in the California gold fields. William Brunt, Jr., and William Bloor, who had been engaged with

William Brunt, Sr., at his yellow ware plant prior to 1849, in that year went to California. Bloor returned in 1854, and Brunt a year later, each bringing with him from the far West a little fortune of about \$5,000. Brunt joined his father in the yellow ware enterprise on his return, while Bloor went to Trenton and engaged in potting for a few years. But the prospect of a bargain in the Woodward-Blakely plant, when it was offered at sheriff's sale in 1859, attracted both the young men.

The annual Ohio River floods, which made havoc in the potteries along the river bank during the '50's, were the direct cause of the younger Brunt branching out for himself in the yellow ware business, instead of remaining with his father at the old plant near the foot of Market street. The son, during one of the more severe freshets about this time, is said to have suggested to his father that they "swim ashore and build a pottery on dry land." The elder Brunt became incensed, and finally suggested that the ambitious young man find a high and dry site that suited him and go into business on his own responsibility. Young Brunt had mettle, and still had the nest-egg that he had brought home with him from the gold fields; and so the sale of the western end of the idle Woodward-Blakely plant by the sheriff found William Brunt, Jr., and William Bloor the only bidders.

BLOOR'S FIRST WHITE WARE.

Brunt took the northern half of the bankrupt concern, containing the two remaining kilns, on the corner of Walnut and East Fourth (then Robinson) streets. Bloor took the southern half on Walnut, near East Third (then Cook) street, where for years later the William Brunt, Son & Company, plant stood. Brunt began immediately the manufacture of yellow ware, but Bloor aspired to greater things. The story of his enterprise shows the spirit of the East Liverpool potter of that day, in the face of continued losses, panics, reverses and even the hard times of the Civil War. Bloor's half of the old works contained only the building that had been used by Woodward, Blakely & Com-

pany for a store and warehouse. During the next two years he built one kiln and a building for clay shops, and then entered confidently into experiments for the manufacture of white ware, the first ever produced in East Liverpool. The venture was watched with interest by the potters of the place. The Wellsville *Patriot* of October 30, 1860, condescended to mention the new enterprise—though in that day the feeling between the two towns was so great that few Liverpool industries received even passing mention. The *Patriot* of that date said:

"The white ware establishment of Mr. Bloor, of East Liverpool, is rapidly verging to completion. It has one 2-story kiln, almost 50 feet high. The Rockingham and yellow ware pottery of Mr. Brunt is now in operation. With these two establishments in full blast, together with those previously erected, East Liverpool may with propriety be denominated the manufacturing town of the county."

The following spring, April 30, 1861, the same paper said:

"Mr. Bloor's white ware establishment at East Liverpool has proven a decided success. His china and Parian ware are perfection."

Bloor had really succeeded in making an excellent white ware "body." Had the attempt not been made just at the beginning of the war his enterprise would in all probability have been successful financially. Through 1861 he struggled on. The ware produced was very heavy, of almost double thickness, but some artistic shapes were attempted. Little by little he lost money, and, in 1862, he failed, and was forced to give up the venture. The plant passed into the hands of Brunt, thus giving him a 3-kiln pottery; while William Bloor returned to Trenton, there to become wealthy in the white ware trade. For many years afterward the old families of East Liverpool and vicinity kept specimens of William Bloor's first white ware, and exhibited it with pride. Some of the small ornamental mugs and pictures, decorated with blue panels, made a creditable showing even when compared with the white ware produced more than a decade later.

The drain on the young blood of the town for war service put a second check on the strug-

gling industry just as the manufacturers were recovering from the hardships of the '50's. By the fall of 1862 many of the factories were crippled by the lack of workmen; during 1863 and 1864 the manufacturers and all who could carry arms had joined the armies of the North. The stores of the town were left to the old men, the women and the boys, and there was no pretense of running the manufactories. Grass and "jimson-weed" flourished even in Second street and Broadway, the two busiest thoroughfares, and the women and babies suffered for the actual necessities of life. But the victory of Appomattox brought a new order of things. The young life which went into the potting industry when the "Boys in Blue" returned to their home town builded East Liverpool's potteries anew. In the succeeding six years no less than 10 pushing, progressive firms were added to the little city's potting interests. The old make-shift plan of building had passed, and the factories that were erected were substantial, and for that generation, modern. Money came easier, the old days of peddling ware had gone; steam was made the motive power of the new factories from the start, and the transportation facilities had advanced with huge strides.

John Goodwin, Sr., who had operated in real estate for several years after selling his original plant to the Baggotts in 1853, late in 1863 built the plant which later became known as the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company's, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixth street. In 1865 he sold the place to a company composed of A. J. Marks, Jethro Manley, Joseph Farmer and Enoch Riley. During the succeeding four years the place, known as the "Novelty Pottery," was idle much of the time, and in 1869, during a strike of the operatives, it passed into the hands of a new company, composed of John McNicol, Patrick McNicol, Adolph Fritz, William M. McClure, William Burton, Sr., William T. Burton and John Dover. This was the real beginning of the old firm of McNicol, Burton & Company. The McNicols had learned their trade in Glasgow, Scotland, and almost every member of the firm was a practical potter. John McNicol died in 1882 and his brother, Patrick McNicol, March 13,

1894. The firm had merged into McNicol, Burton & Company, in 1870, and in 1879 D. E. McNicol, son of John McNicol, was admitted to the partnership. Ten years later Will L. Smith, who had for years conducted a planing mill on Sixth street, was added to the firm, and, on the death of William Burton, Sr., and the retirement of William T. Burton, the firm was incorporated in 1892 as the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, with Daniel E. McNicol as president.

John Goodwin, Sr., had gone to Treiton in 1870, but returned in 1872. Before 1860, James Foster, Timothy Rigby and James Riley had begun the operation of a plant on Broadway just north of the McNicol-Burton factory. The plant had two kilns and was run, as were many others in those days, by horse power. This plant, then running under the firm name of Foster & Riley, was bought by John Goodwin in 1872, and the foundation there laid for the Goodwin Pottery Company. He died in 1875, his three sons, James H., who died in 1896; George S., and Henry S., succeeding him, and the firm became prominent in the cream-colored ware trade from the start. With the incorporation of the Goodwin Pottery Company, in the early '90's, the sons of James H. Goodwin, John S. and Charles F., became active in the concern.

AFTER THE WAR.

The buildings begun by the new firms of Cartwright Brothers, in 1865; Godwin & Flentke and Agner, Foutts & Company, in 1866; the Great Western Pottery of Brunt & Hill in 1867, and Thompson & Herbert in 1868, with the additions constructed by several of the older companies about the same time, marked the new epoch in pottery architecture. All the structures were substantial, and were built with an eye to economy and facility in the arrangements of shops and kilns. The opening of a new pottery plant during those years was something of a social event in the town, and was generally celebrated by levees to which the "select" were invited. The young soldiers were

home, with their laurels of war, and there was a social life in the town that there had not been before, notwithstanding the mourning for fallen ones in many homes.

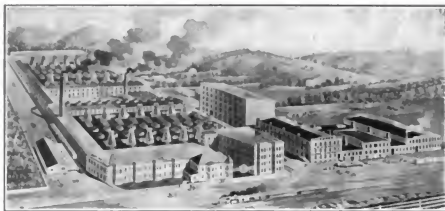
In 1857 two brothers, Samuel Morley and George S. Morley, both practical potters from Staffordshire, with James Godwin, had built a small plant to the north where the Goodwin pottery later stood, on upper Broadway, and into this company, early in the '60's, came William Flentke. In 1866 these men under the firm name of Morley, Godwin & Flentke, built the substantial buildings which in later years formed the nucleus for the plant of the Standard Pottery Company. Adolph Fritz, who superintended the erection of so many of the new factories during the '60's, was the architect. Harmar Michaels, a Wellsville railroad, for many years baggage master on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, took an interest in the firm, and in 1874 it was reorganized as Godwin & Flentke. In 1877, 30 or 40 operatives joined in the organization of the Standard Co-Operative Pottery Company, with A. C. Gould as president and Malachi Horan as secretary, and bought the Godwin plant. There were many changes in the company in later years, and the cooperative plan was finally abandoned, but the Standard Pottery Company has continued to operate the plant for nearly 30 years. Following the sale in 1877, George Morley and Harmar Michaels entered the pottery business in Wellsville. Samuel Morley died in 1866.

The firm of Agner, Foutts & Company had organized in 1862. The original firm consisted of Henry Agner, Isaac Foutts and George Hallam. Isaac Foutts died in 1866, and his son, Maj. M. H. Foutts, who served several terms as mayor of East Liverpool during the '70's, came into the firm, Ephraim Gaston later taking an interest. In 1866 the firm, then considered one of the most enterprising in the town built a brick two-story building at the corner of Market and Second streets, which was still a part of the Sevres China Company's plant 40 years later. But the firm declined, and went into liquidation in February, 1882. The property was forced to sale and lay idle until 1887,

when it was bought for a song by the Sebring Brothers, becoming the foundation for the rise of the Sebrings to a position of power in the industry—to which a more extended reference will be made later. M. H. Foutts died October 26, 1886.

Elijah Webster had built a little stoneware plant on the river front—later to become the small beginning of the Cartwright interests—about 1860. Returning from the war, William Cartwright formed a partnership with Holland Manley and bought the factory of Webster in 1864. The main building was a story and a half, 18 by 30 feet, of frame, with one kiln adjoining, the kiln-shed being 20 by 30. Cartwright & Manley bought out the old dwelling house occupied for years by William Brunt, Sr., which adjoined the Webster plant, and in 1865 began building substantial structures to take the place of the old frames. In 1872 Samuel Cartwright, a brother of William, entered the firm, which became Manley, Cartwright & Company; but on Manley's retirement in 1880 the name was changed to Cartwright Brothers, and in 1897, after the sons of the founders were given an interest, became the Cartwright Brothers Company, the company continuing without change up to the present day (1905).

William Brunt II, who had secured both the "upper" and the "lower" ends of the old Woodward Blakely & Company pottery, upon the failure of William Bloor's white ware enterprise in 1862, had turned over the combined plants, consisting of a row of brick and frame buildings extending along Walnut street from East Third to East Fourth streets, to his head packer, John Thompson, at the time he enlisted in the Union Army. He returned in 1864 to find that Thompson had left the town to elude the draft, and the entire property was idle. He began operations, however, and shortly afterward, in 1865, Thompson returned and, with William Joblin, James Taylor—a brother of John N. Taylor of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company—and John Hardwick, bought the "upper" end from Brunt. From this firm, in turn was organized in 1866 the old firm of West, Hardwick & Company, George West, Sr., and Thompson were mem-



PLANT OF THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY, EAST LIVERPOOL



PLANT OF THE NATIONAL BRASS & COPPER COMPANY, LISBON



PLANT OF THE SALEM IRON COMPANY, LEETONIA

bers of this firm, with Hardwick and perhaps one or two others. Later Capt. W. S. George bought an interest, and the firm continued, never enjoying great prosperity, and with many changes, for nearly 20 years. Early during the life of the firm, John Thompson died, leaving his estate in the hands of Col. William H. Vodrey for payment to an old sweetheart in England. Colonel Vodrey held the money for years, but finally discovered the whereabouts in England, of the legatee, then an old woman, and transferred to her the money.

West, Hardwick & Company were successful in the manufacture of "C. C." (cream-colored) ware, into the making of which they went early during the partnership; but when, about 1880, they went into the production of white granite, the new venture swamped the firm. George Morley, who after he left the old firm of Godwin & Flentke in 1878, had built the Pioneer Pottery at Wellsville, sold his interest in the Wellsville pottery about this time, and in 1884, with his son, Lincoln Morley, bought the West-Hardwick plant, naming it the "Lincoln Pottery," and continuing the business under the firm name of Morley & Son. But from the days of the old Woodward-Blakely firm, this old works seemed to possess a "hoodoo" for every owner, for Morley & Son in turn made an assignment in 1890, George Morley losing everything and retiring permanently from the pottery business, though he served with credit as mayor of East Liverpool for two terms during the years immediately succeeding. He died in the fall of 1896. The old pottery, after four years of idleness, was finally taken over by Robert Hall, John W. Hall (who, by a queer turn of the wheel of fate, had been defeated by Morley for reelection as mayor), and Monroe Patterson. They organized the East Liverpool Pottery Company, and operated the plant until it was absorbed with several others by the East Liverpool Potteries Company in 1903. In 1905 the concern became the Hall China Company, John W., Charles and Robert Hall, Jr., being the principal owners. Robert Hall died September 24, 1903.

William Brunt II continued the operation

of the southern half of the old Woodward-Blakely plant, where Bloor had early made his white ware experiment, after the sale of the "upper" end to Thompson, Hardwick and others in 1865. The firm soon became William Brunt, Son & Company, on the admission to the firm of William Brunt III and B. M. Louthan, the concern being incorporated in the later '90's as the William Brunt Pottery Company. After partially rebuilding this plant, however, William Brunt in 1867 formed a partnership with Col. H. R. Hill, then a leading local attorney, and together they built the Great Western Pottery Works, at the corner of Walnut and Kossuth (now East Fifth) streets. The new buildings were by far the most commodious in the city at that day, the main building being 109 by 40 feet. There were two kilns, and great things were predicted for the new venture. Attempts were made in the way of ornamentation at the new plant, which was in the rear of Brunt's new residence, on Broadway, the site later of the East Liverpool government building. Brunt brought from the roof of the old Woodward-Blakely plant a big pitcher made of yellow ware, fully five feet high, which had been a marvel in size at the time it had been made, and placed it on the roof of the new works. Afterward the pitcher received a heavy coat of tar, and the sign remained there for years. Both Brunt and Hill were charter members of the initial organization of the Old Fellows in the town, and the new plant was opened with a big Old Fellows' reception.

The Great Western was operated by Brunt & Hill for several years; then Hill, who was not a practical potter, withdrew, and Brunt experimented in novelties, gradually dropping out of the yellow ware manufacture. In 1874, John Wyllie, an old English potter of wide experience, came to East Liverpool from Pittsburgh, where he had been running a small plant for the manufacture of yellow ware, and bought the Great Western, giving his son, John R. Wyllie, an interest in the business, which was conducted as John Wyllie & Son. The senior Wyllie had worked in the great potteries of England, Holland and France, and sought

to introduce great improvements at his new American factory. He died in 1882, however, and his son continued the plant until his death in 1893. Then, during the disastrous strike of 1894, a company of operatives was formed, under the name of the Union Co-Operative Pottery Company. In the later '90's W. C. Moreland, prominent in politics in Pittsburg, secured a controlling interest in the organization. A few years later, the concern was re-organized as the Union Potteries Company, and in 1904 the company bought the Chelsea China Company's plant, at New Cumberland, West Virginia, a well-built pottery erected in 1889 by some of the principal men of that place, headed by John Porter. It was announced that the machinery of the old Great Western would be transferred to the New Cumberland property, and the interests consolidated at that point, but while this was being done the Chelsea factory was destroyed by fire. And during the year 1905 the old Great Western, which 30 years before had been looked upon as the most promising enterprise in the young city, lay idle. Starting with great promise, it had made little for its owners during 30 years.

The period from 1865 to 1870 was to see the establishment of yet another firm, which took an important place from the start in the growing city. In 1868 Cassius C. Thompson, whose father, Josiah Thompson, was one of the veteran merchants of the place, with Col. J. T. Herbert, who was then selling ware for William Brant, formed the firm of Thompson & Herbert, and started the construction of substantial buildings east of the foot of College street. The firm thus established was marked for its continuance in the yellow ware field long after nearly all the other factories in the city had changed to the granite and semi-porcelain products. Colonel Herbert died March 31, 1875, and on the admission of B. C. Simms and John C. Thompson into the concern the business continued under the name of C. C. Thompson & Company, the firm later incorporating as the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, on the admission of the senior member's son, George C. Thompson. C. C. Thompson

died April 24, 1905, after over 35 years' active management of the pottery.

BIRTH OF THE WHITE WARE INDUSTRY.

The introduction of the Thompsons into the pottery business showed the trend of the days immediately following the war period, when men who were not practical potters entered the field, taking into it an element of business shrewdness that was unknown in the earlier days of small capital and old-fashioned methods. The new element soon showed its hand in the introduction of improved machinery, and in the great revolution that had its beginning early in the '70's, and brought about the change from the old yellow "bodies," made from the clays in the hills about the town, to the white granite, queenware and ironstone china that gave to East Liverpool a permanent place in the industrial history of the nation. The change meant a heart-breaking struggle. The chief capital with which to conduct the experiments and bear the brunt of repeated disastrous failures was the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the pioneers of the movement. England, France and Germany had been supplying the American markets with white ware for all purposes ever since there had been a white ware market in America. They had the wealth of the great pottery families of the Old World at their back; they had also their paternal governments, which gave them the benefits of laboratories and chemists, which paid the bills for experiments in improving the quality of ceramics, and thus placed a premium on skill and industry.

The American people knew no first-class table-ware but that which came across the seas. In the great domestic markets the idea of a first-class product in ceramics from domestic potters was laughed at. Tariffs—yes, there had been tariffs for the protection of the manufacturer of American pottery; as early as 1862 the government had levied duties to protect the new American industry. But just when the pioneers in the white ware movement were putting forth their first efforts in this new direc-

tion came the reduction in earthenware tariffs of 1872, and the financial panic of 1873 caught them in the midst of a life-and-death struggle.

Leading the new movement were Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, as the humble venture of Isaac W. Knowles of 20 years before had become known; George S. Harker & Company, who had established a name for excellence of product even before the war; John Wyllie, he of many years' experience in three countries of the Old World; and, second to none in earnest effort for the improvement of the quality of the first white product, the two enterprising concerns of Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company, and Homer Laughlin, both established about that time. The Vodreys, who had come out of the wreck of Woodward, Blakely & Company, William Brunt, who had taken an active part already in the upbuilding of four of the pottery enterprises of the new town and was about to become an active factor in the fifth, and Godwin & Flentke, then a firm which seemed to have a bright future in the trade—all engaged early in the new white ware enterprise.

There was clay to be bought away from home—the old clays of the Ohio hills would no longer furnish the raw material. There must be machinery, and a more scientific application of the principles of the old art which had been brought across from England. There must be chemists, and laboratories—but above all, there must be the bitter fight with the great American people—the battle for markets, and the disappointment that would follow repeated failures to overcome the prejudice that made the American buying public prefer the imported article to the new domestic ware, even when quality and price were equal.

In 1872 Isaac W. Knowles, who had absorbed Isaac Harvey's interest in the pottery on upper Walnut street, took into the firm his son, Homer S. Knowles and his son-in-law, John N. Taylor, and the firm name became Knowles, Taylor & Knowles. The pottery was still a two-kiln affair, run by horse power, but the elder Knowles was even at that time experimenting with labor-saving devices, and was preparing to produce the first American white ware since the day when William Bloor had

lost his little fortune in an effort to make a success of white goods during a war-time panic. The first kiln of "white stone-china," as it was called, was turned out in September, 1872; and the following year a building and kiln were built for decorating the new product, and the old yellow and Rockingham wares were entirely abandoned. During the ensuing few years the firm took enormous strides. New buildings were built in 1876, and the capacity increased to five kilns—the factory thus becoming the largest in the town. "Thus," writes one historian of that day, "this single firm secured a capacity of 5,000 casks of white granite and decorated goods per annum."

The elder and younger Knowles became a power in the new industry. Isaac W. Knowles, by the invention of the "pull-down," and other mechanical devices for the clay shops, in 10 years revolutionized methods of manufacture, and the American potter at a single leap passed his English brother in the matter of labor-saving machinery. In 1880 the firm built what for years was known as the "new end"—a separate pottery just north of the original plant; in 1884 it absorbed the Buckeye Pottery of Flentke, Harrison & Company, which had been built about 1878, on the site of an old brickyard of Surles & Gamble to the east of Walnut street, by Holland Manley, William Harrison, John Gamble and Will H. Surles, for the manufacture of yellow ware. And in 1888 the firm astounded the little city by the erection of a second separate plant for the manufacture of the finer grades of china and porcelain, at a cost of \$250,000.

Misfortune laid a heavy hand on the enterprise, however, for in November, 1889, less than 18 months after the building of the new china works, it was totally destroyed by fire—the most disastrous conflagration up to that day in the history of the industry in East Liverpool. Though insured but meagerly, the firm rebuilt the plant on almost the original plans in eight months' time, and there devoted their energy to turning out fine art china and Bel-leek ware. It was an ambitious attempt—but the venture was 20 years in advance of its day. The ware was equal to the finer grades of china

then being imported in such great quantities from England, Germany and France; but the American manufacturer was to learn to his sorrow that his own people would not accept his high-grade china and art goods when foreign wares, no better in quality, could be had at the same price. They would not take the American potter at his word. And so, after large losses, these pioneers in the manufacture of staple American china goods on a large scale were compelled to change the output of the new factory to the more marketable grades of porcelains and semi-porcelains. On the incorporation of the company in 1889, with a capital of \$1,000,000, Joseph G. Lee and Will's A. Knowles became interested.

Homer Knowles died in November, 1892, in New York City; by his death the potting industry of the West lost one of its most progressive members in half a century. He was aged only 41 years; and the men of his day in the industry declare his continued life and health would have changed the history of American ceramics during the decade succeeding. Isaac W. Knowles lived to reap the fruits of his early labors, dying July 23, 1902, revered as the father of modern methods in an industry which he had seen grow from the meanest beginning to a powerful place among American manufacturing interests.

FIGHTING FOR A MARKET.

George S. Harker & Company followed the lead of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles almost immediately in turning their attention to white ware; indeed, experiments were carried on almost simultaneously in white ware by three or four of the more progressive potteries. Meantime, another concern, which was to have an important place in giving to American wares a lasting reputation for excellence, and to attempt the manufacture of art ware as well, was just then having a modest beginning. In 1867 a young man named Homer Laughlin, who had marched home with the Ohio troops at the close of the war, and had sought his fortune in vain in the then new oil fields of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, came into East Liver-

pool with a capital of about \$25, and invested it in a stock of yellow ware, which he peddled about the immediate section. The young man's father, Matthew Laughlin, had been a pioneer storekeeper at Calcutta and a miller on the Little Beaver. Homer Laughlin's brother, Shakespeare M. Laughlin, joined him in a year or so, and after an unsuccessful venture in the manufacture of stoneware in a little plant on West Market street, which later furnished the nucleus for the firm of Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company, the two brothers began importing English wares to New York City. In 1873 the town of East Liverpool gave to these brothers the only public bonus ever given a pottery venture in the history of the community—a nest-egg of \$5,000 for the erection of a pottery for the exclusive manufacture of white ware. The Laughlins bought their site from the George S. Harker estate—paying \$300 for a plot of ground just west of the George S. Harker works.

In after years, Homer Laughlin often declared he would willingly have contributed many times the original amount of the bonus to remove the record of that public contribution to his original enterprise. Proud of his achievements, retiring, a remarkable student and early in his practical experience an expert in ceramic chemistry, he was often misunderstood at home; but he took rank at once with the progressive men of the industry in the West. To him is due the credit of much of the early improvement in the quality of the new white ware, and the production of the finer grades of china and art ware. The firm in 1873, at the beginning, was known as Laughlin Brothers; but in 1877 Homer purchased the interest of his brother Shakespeare, and continued the business in his own name. The first two kilns of ware in 1873 were failures. In them was a large proportion of teacups, and the handles of these dropped off as they came from the kiln. Hundreds of the old "village croakers," thinking of that public contribution of \$5,000, marched up the railroad to the new pottery and gazed sadly at the heap of worthless cups dumped over the river bank after the firing, shook their heads gravely, and returned home

to predict early disaster for the new firm. But Laughlin had faith in himself; and in 10 years' time he had established perhaps the highest reputation of that day for the quality of American white ware.

Laughlin went abroad, and studied Old-World potting. He brought home with him chemists from France and England, and began during the '80's to manufacture high-class goods—china, richly decorated; vases and art ware of the highest order. But he met the same humiliating experience—the American consumer preferred the goods with a foreign trademark, even at a higher price. It was a losing venture, and, after several years of earnest endeavor, he gave up the expensive experiment. The new ware, with its superb "bodies," its under-glaze decorations, its rare art shapes, was a success commercially if it could be sold on an equal basis with the foreign goods of like quality; but the American public was not ready. Much of this early art ware of Laughlin's is treasured highly by connoisseurs to the present day.

The popular prejudice against the early white granite of the American potter was so strong that even during the '80's the East Liverpool manufacturers found it necessary to put the English marks, the lion and the unicorn, on their products in order to get them a place in the market. This was commonly done for 15 years after the first white ware was produced by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles—until a few patriotic men in the industry raised a protest, and declared American earthenware must sail under American colors. Among the first manufacturers to raise this cry for the American trade-mark on American ware were John N. Taylor and Mr. Laughlin. Laughlin's first stamp in this connection was unique. It was designed as a "defi" to the English manufacturer. The design was, the American Eagle rampant and the British lion prostrate. This, adopted in 1875, was the first strictly American pottery trade-mark, and was continued by the Laughlin company up to 1904. Then a new trade-mark was adopted, consisting simply of the name "Homer Laughlin," and the initials "H. L." in monogram.

The Knowles, Harker and Laughlin interests were successful in fighting the battle for the introduction of white ware; but a third firm, not less enterprising, for which great things were hoped in its day, bore its share of that struggle, but failed to reap its share of the benefits owing to insufficient capital—the firm of Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company. Soon after the end of the Civil War, Nathaniel Sims and Thomas Starkey built a small stoneware pottery on West Market street—the site on which afterward stood the Dresden plant. Homer Laughlin was afterward interested in the venture, and it passed into various hands until 1875, when it was advertised as sheriff's sale. William Brunt, who had just sold the Great Western Pottery to John Wylie, Sr., attended the sale and bid in the little factory. Brunt got the plant quite unawares, not having bid seriously; and after it was knocked down to him he hardly knew what to do with it. But the fever for the manufacture of white ware had taken possession of the ambitious spirits in the industry, and in the course of a few weeks, Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company had organized, and plans were drawn to build a white ware plant. In the original firm were William and Henry Brunt, William Bloor, George H. Martin and, later, Samuel A. Emery. An excellent grade of white ware was maintained from the start, and the shops, new and modern for that day, attracted a good class of workmen.

A year after the organization of the new company, it went into competition with its white ware for medals of merit at the Philadelphia Centennial. At that early day three East Liverpool concerns were awarded medals for their white ware—Homer Laughlin, Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, and Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company.

Handicapped, however, by a lack of running capital, Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company finally gave up the unequal fight when, in 1882, during the "lock-out" that resulted in the shutting down of the chief plants in East Liverpool, the Potters' Co-Operative Pottery Company was organized, mainly of operatives, and took over the plant. Hugh

A. McNicol was president and treasurer of the new company, and Herbert Bloor, secretary and manager, the pottery being given the name of the "Dresden Pottery Works." The new concern was successful from the start, despite two disastrous fires, the second, in May, 1892, causing the nearly complete destruction of the works, with a loss of almost \$200,000.

UNIQUE ENTERPRISES OF THE '70'S.

Among the unique enterprises of the period between 1870 and 1880 was the building of the California Pottery, far north of the city in what was known as "California Hollow." A spot of comparatively level ground was found in this deserted locality, along the old road that followed close on the grading that was done for the road-bed of the East Liverpool, Warren & Ashtabula Railroad enterprise, which fell a victim of the financial panic of 1837. In 1868 Ferdinand Keffer, who had run a foundry in East Liverpool during the '30's, with George Hallam and Edwin McDevitt built a small shop and a single kiln in the deserted ravine, and began making yellow ware, but in 1871 the works was taken over by McDevitt, and Stephen Moore, under the firm name of McDevitt & Moore. The pottery continued to make yellow ware for 30 years, though coal and clay had to be hauled to the plant nearly three miles from the railroad, and the product conveyed an equal distance for shipment. The old road along the ravine remained almost a bog for months at a time, and during bad weather the company was compelled to shut down until the roads became passable. About this same period, an old hermit, whose real name was William Henderson, but who went by the sobriquet "Santa Anna," owing to his claim to a war record through which he said he had lost one leg, lived in a ramshackle cabin on the Simms farm, at the junction of what later became Broadway and East Market streets, near the Godwin & Flentke pottery. The old man built a kiln at one end of his cabin, and for a number of years made a crude earthenware. He was the target

for pranks by the boys of that day, and peddled his own product. He was found dead in his little cabin on a Sunday morning in 1873, and the little shop disappeared before the onward march of improvements in that section of the town. Another Lilliputian offshoot of the industry during this period was a tiny factory for the manufacture of clay pipes, at the head of Forest (later East Sixth) street, of which William Colclough was for many years the owner.

The site later occupied by the West End Pottery Company was the scene of an early venture in yellow ware. Thomas Starkey, Sr., and others in 1869 converted an old grist-mill on Eighth street, in the West End, into a stone-ware plant, devoted to the production of crocks and jugs. Later, Thomas Thompson, Pierce Curby and Richard Barlow were interested and about 1870 yellow ware was produced. The factory was bought in 1872 by Samuel Worcester & Son, it being known as the "Star Pottery"—and the firm later became Bulger & Worcester. The plant burned early in the '80's, however, and was not rebuilt for a number of years. The site passed to Col. H. R. Hill and J. M. Kelly, who were interested in the early '80's in drilling for gas in that neighborhood and when, in 1880, William Burgess and Willis Cuning bought the property, the ruins of the old Star plant were still standing. These were cleared away, and on the site Burgess & Cuning erected a plant for the manufacture of "bone china." The company, known as the American China Company, turned out its first ware in 1890, and during the next two years of experimenting with the new process the residents of that section of the town made a great outcry against the stench coming from the burning bone in the kiln. The objection was carried into the Council, and that body tried to legislate the enterprise out of business. Some beautiful ware was produced by the process, but Burgess & Cuning were unable to compete with the imported bone china, and during most of 1891 the pottery lay idle. The following year, 1892, with George W. Ashbaugh and others they organized the West End Pottery Company, and changed to the manufacture of

semi-porcelain, the concern making rapid strides during the 10 years succeeding.

The decorating field was also invaded by independent operators during the later '70's, following the production of the new white ware. Many of the manufacturers who began making the white granite and queensware did not possess facilities for decorating the new product, or putting it through the additional firing necessary after the decorations had been put on. These supplied the proprietors of the little decorating works with plain white ware for decorating. Among the earlier and more prominent of these little plants were those conducted by John F. Steele, James Dennis, Thomas Hayden and William Higginson. Steele's shop was on College street, north of the Vodrey pottery, and became a pretentious enterprise during the later '80's; Dennis conducted his shop on lower Market street, near the river, and at one time employed 25 or 30 decorators. Higginson's continued to operate, on upper Walnut street, just south of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles works, until after 1890, while Hayden's shop, on Seventh street, was in successful operation at a still later date.

An important factor in white ware decoration from the start was the liquid gold used by the decorators. The process of converting the pure gold into a liquid which would burn on the ware and become a durable decoration came from Germany and was held as a trade secret for many years by two large chemical firms in New York. Out of it they made a fortune, and every decorator in the trade became anxious to learn the secret. A score or more of expert decorators in the East Liverpool potteries lost their all during the early years of white ware decoration in experimenting on a successful liquid gold. Every few years the announcement came from some struggling decorator that he had discovered the secret, and the failure of his mixture was only ascertained after expensive tests had eaten up all his small savings. Twenty years failed to solve the problem, and in 1905 the New York firms still held the secret.

Associated with George S. Harker during the earlier years of the existence of that old

firm had been James Taylor. George S. Harker died in 1864, but shortly before that time Matthew Thompson had bought out Taylor's interest, and the latter had gone to Trenton, where, with Henry Speiler, he built the first pottery there and became prominent in the industry in the East. Benjamin Harker, Jr., was then associated with the old firm, and at the death of George S. Harker, David Boyce, who was afterward for many years president of the First National Bank (his incumbency expiring with his death in November, 1904), was appointed administrator of the estate, and acted as manager of the pottery for some 12 years. George S. Harker's two sons, William W. and Hal N., having in the meantime become members of the firm, Benjamin Harker in 1877 left the concern and built a 2-kiln factory further east along the railroad, conducting the business as Benjamin Harker & Sons until 1881, when it was bought by Joseph Chetwynd and H. D. Wallace, the firm name being Wallace & Chetwynd. In 1899 George C. Meredith secured an interest in the concern and shortly afterward Chetwynd retired. In 1903 it was merged with the East Liverpool Potteries Company, and a year later withdrew, becoming the property of the Colonial Pottery Company.

By 1879, eight firms, with a total capacity of 28 kilns, were making white ware—William Brunt, Jr., & Company, with 5 kilns; Homer Laughlin, 4; Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, 5; Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company, 4; George S. Harker & Company, 4; Godwin & Flentke, 2; John Wyllie & Son, 2, and Vodrey & Brother, 2. Thirteen other firms were making yellow or cream-colored ware, making the total capacity of the potteries of the town 63 kilns. Mack's history of the county, published in 1879, says of the industry:

"The potteries employ 2,000 people—men, women and children—to whom the money disbursed for wages aggregates \$20,000 weekly. Pottery is now produced at this point to the value of about \$1,500,000 per annum."

EVENTFUL LABOR BATTLE OF 1882.

In the decade following 1879 the city's manufactures underwent a wonderful metamorphosis. Year after year the older plants

added to their capacities. In 1880 John Mountford and Ambrose Massey built a plant at the foot of Union street which was later occupied by Rowe & Mountford, and still later as the George C. Murphy Pottery Company. In 1881 N. A. Frederick, Jacob Shenkel, A. B. Allen and George C. Frederick organized the firm of Frederick, Shenkel, Allen & Company, later the Globe Pottery Company, and built a plant east of the Harkers'. John Horwell became a member of this firm in 1896. Robert, George W. and Oliver Burford had established a tile works in 1879 on West Market street, adjoining the Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company pottery, but the enterprise had been a failure, and in 1881 the brothers rebuilt the factory and went into the then popular manufacture of cream-colored ware.

But the industry came to almost a complete standstill in 1882, being well-nigh prostrated by the first serious labor trouble in the history of the town. The historic "lock-out," the result of the refusal of the manufacturers to allow their operatives to organize under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, kept the factories either idle or at best running in an irregular way, for the best part of the year.

It is not the purpose of this work to recall old quarrels long since settled; but history demands that some of the incidents of those years, the contests over the relative rights of each side in the great controversy of capital and labor that involved almost the entire land during the few years that followed, be set down here in a calm, dispassionate manner. The status of manufacturer and operative in the pottery industry was first raised at that time, and the story of the dispute is told at this late day without intent to reflect on the motives of any one concerned.

The potters had been organized, in an imperfect and unsatisfactory way, as District Assembly No. 160, Knights of Labor. John O'Neill was master workman. There was constant friction between employers and employees. Even the men seemed to be not more than half-hearted in their loyalty to their organization. Then the majority of the manufacturers—including nearly all the larger con-

cerns—signed and posted what was known as the "iron-clad" agreement, being an ultimatum to the men that no member of the Knights of Labor could be permitted to work at the plants. Most of the men quit work, and it was months before the potteries again secured anything like full crews. It was in the midst of the 1882 congressional campaign, and McKinley was a candidate for reelection. Two operatives, William Beardmore and Joseph Barlow, were appointed a committee to see the congressional candidate and arrange to have a speech from him in East Liverpool in which he was to express his judgment as to the right of the men to form and belong to labor organizations. McKinley came, but, having been detained by other engagements, it was only on the eve of the election that he, in Brunt's Opera House, expressed himself in unequivocal terms in favor of labor organizations. Practical potters in the audience that night gave public expression to their satisfaction with Major McKinley's views, but feared it was too late to stem the tide of opinion against him among the locked-out men. And so it proved to be; for the champion of protection was defeated for that term of Congress by a small plurality, through the disaffection among the East Liverpool operative potters. Trades unionism languished in East Liverpool for several years—many of the men going back under the "iron-clad" agreement to their benches before the close of the year, the business gradually reviving, until the organization, in 1890, of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters (mention of which is made later). Through the administration of the latter organization, coupled with the liberal spirit shown by the employers after the great strike of 1894—which is also referred to later—and the workings of the uniform scale with its harmonizing features, a condition of peace and good feeling had existed, up to 1905, which was an example to be followed in other lines of industry the country over.

FORTUNES MADE UNDER HIGH TARIFF.

In 1883 a tariff scare, in the attempted reduction of earthenware duties by Congress,

caused a momentary panic; and the following year the great Ohio River flood of February, 1884, caused large losses in the factories along the river. But these misfortunes failed to check materially the onward march of the trade, and the later '80's and the first few years of the '90's saw probably the largest profits realized in pottery manufacture on the capital invested that the history of the industry in America will ever show. Men rose from poverty to affluence in little more than a decade. Plants ran to their utmost capacity. It was the period of high protective tariff, without the hard competition which in later years reduced profits so materially.

The tariff of 1861, though a protective measure, levied no high duties on foreign earthenwares, the American industry at that time being of small importance. In 1868, however, an amended act secured for the new interests substantial protective duties. Reductions in duties by the acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872, had proved a hard blow to the trade, and these were not remedied until two years later, when earthenware became a strongly protected industry. In 1882-83, under the commission appointed by President Arthur to revise the entire tariff system, the earthenware schedule was again threatened, but the manufacturers rallied strongly to the support of the then existing rates. William McKinley, then representing this district in Congress, fought the battle for the pottery manufacturers, assisted in the Senate by John Sherman of Ohio. The high duties established some years before—55 and 60 per cent, ad valorem—remained on imported earthenware and china, and the industry flourished.

In 1888 a substantial cut was made in the earthenware tariff; but the McKinley tariff which followed in 1890 restored the rate to 55 and 60 per cent. Under its influence profits of the American potters sailed to extravagant figures in 1892, and then the landslide which swept the Democratic party into power in that year and the year following placed the entire industry again at the mercy of the threat of a tariff reduction.

As a consequence of this constant tariff agi-

tation, East Liverpool was during the later '80's one of the most solid protectionist towns in the country. An extract from a speech delivered by Senator John Sherman to an open-air meeting in the town in June, 1887, gives an insight into the feeling of that day on the tariff:

"Several years ago I came among you, but I was not then as familiar with the great industry that has given you wealth and a name throughout the land as well as abroad as I am now. I believe that the manufacture of pottery or chinaware first assumed large proportions here in 1861 and 1862, but at that time it met with discouragements and did not prosper. At that time all, or nearly all, the white china used in this country was imported from England. The English manufacturers, hearing of your efforts and your success, through their representatives, made strenuous efforts to keep off a duty on their goods. You came to Congress, and asked that a reasonable duty be placed upon imported white ware and decorated china. It was there that I first learned of the great industry you were pursuing.

"At that time this business was scarcely known in the United States. With the English competition and the cheap labor in that country you could not succeed. All the people of the West used common brown pottery because they could not afford to pay the high price asked for imported ware. I have eaten my meals many a time from the brown plates or from the tinware in the homes of good and honest men who could not afford to buy the English china. Owing to the encouragement given to the tariff after the war, this industry grew and you prospered. And in 1883, when an attempt was made to break down the tariff on these goods, with your true friend, Major McKinley and others, we stood by you and the tariff was continued. A gentleman said to me, 'East Liverpool cannot compete with England, and the attempts of the potteries in that place will be futile'—and argued that it was better to break down the tariff and depend upon England. * * * The result of the protection given you has driven much of the English goods from our market, and it has brought

English labor into your midst, skilled workmen who are making finer and better goods than England can make and selling them cheaper."

At that time William McKinley, who 10 years later was to attain the presidency of the nation, represented the district in Congress, and East Liverpool manufacturers considered him their special champion in the battles for protective measures. In a speech delivered years later during his first presidential campaign, Major McKinley declared that he owed to East Liverpool his tariff record—the early plight in which he found the pottery industry in Columbiana County having induced him to take up the study of the protective tariff system as a specialty.

With the growth of the potteries in the upper part of the city came the demand for better transportation. The city had grown despite, not because of, the shipping facilities offered by the Pennsylvania Company; for the railroad, having the manufacturers of the place absolutely in its grasp with scarce a hope of a competing line, had not made favors to shippers the rule. In 1887 the manufacturers on the north side of the city and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad officials agreed on a survey for the "horn switch," a branch from the main tracks, starting at the western end of the city and taking advantage of the depression through which flowed Carpenter's Run to connect with the leading firms "on the hill." The survey gave direct connections with what were later the West End Pottery, the Dresden and the Burford, Standard Pottery Company, Godwin, McNicol, Wyllie & Son and Knowles, Taylor & Knowles plants. The proposition, despite the need of additional shipping facilities, raised great opposition in the City Council, on account of the fear that the new switch would shut out a cross-country railroad survey which was then being made into East Liverpool; and it was only after H. S. Knowles, who was one of the strongest advocates of the new branch, had threatened not only to drop all plans for the building of the new Knowles, Taylor & Knowles china works then in contemplation, but remove the plant the company was then operating away from the

city, that the railroad finally was given permission to proceed with the laying of the tracks. Even after the main switch had been laid, the building of a spur, in 1888, to connect the Godwin, McNicol and Wyllie plants was bitterly fought, the Fire Department being called out to prevent the work of the track gangs in Apple alley. The building of this spur was only accomplished by an emergency construction crew, which laid the tracks over the route in dispute during the dead hours of night, treating the members of the city government to a surprise when they awoke the following morning.

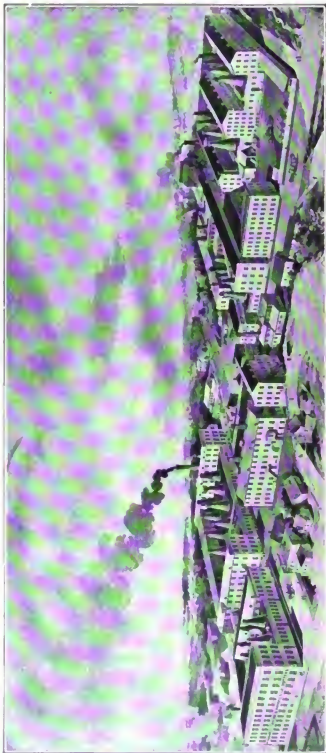
THE STRIKE OF 1894.

The defeat of the advocates of the protective tariff and the election of President Cleveland in 1892 brought to a close the 10 years of prosperity with a suddenness that threatened disaster to the entire industry. The Wilson tariff bill, which passed the Senate and became a law August 13, 1894, reduced duties on earthenware from 55 and 60 per cent. to 30 and 35. Though the new law did not go into effect until the summer of 1894, the trade had been in a pitiable condition of stagnation for months before the close of 1893, in anticipation of the tariff cut; and in January, 1894, the manufacturers announced a reduction in wages ranging from 12 to 25 per cent. The new scale was first presented to the employees of the Laughlin pottery on January 22nd, and the following day the strike in East Liverpool and the other pottery cities of the West became general. Within a few days the employees of the general and sanitary ware potteries of Trenton and the East also struck against a like reduction.

Four years before, in 1890, the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters had been formed in the Western factories, with headquarters in East Liverpool; and when the strike was declared the men's organization proved itself strong enough to tie up practically every factory in the West. The National Brotherhood was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Albert S.



THE NEWELL BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO AT EAST LIVERPOOL



POTTERY PLANT OF THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES COMPANY, EAST LIVERPOOL

Hughes, of East Liverpool, was president. Nearly all the manufacturers, East and West, stood firm for the reduction, the only exceptions in Columbiana County at the opening of the strike being the Standard Pottery Company and the West End Pottery, at East Liverpool, both of which concerns were controlled largely by the operatives. These operated throughout the strike at the old wage rate, and early during the struggle a number of operatives also organized the Union Pottery Company on a cooperative plan, and, purchasing the idle Wyllie plant (the old Great Western Pottery) began its operation. The struggle lasted exactly six months, during which time the 6,000 operatives in the city were almost entirely idle. There was little disorder, notwithstanding the bitter feeling, and not a death by violence during the six months' battle. The men's campaign throughout the West was managed from the East Liverpool headquarters of the organization by President Hughes and the national advisory council, which held daily sessions. In July the manufacturers, after many attempts at a settlement, offered a compromise on a 12½ per cent. wage reduction, with the absolute promise of the restoration to the men of the old wage rate whenever the tariff should be restored to its former figure. Despite the strenuous protests of the more beligerent of the operatives, this offer was accepted on July 10th, and on July 22nd, six months to a day after the strike had been declared, the men went back to their work throughout the West. The Trenton operatives accepted the same terms a week or two later.

Among the manufacturers who were given the largest degree of credit for the settlement at the time were Col. John N. Taylor, of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company; H. A. McNicol, of the Potters' Co-Operative Company, and W. E. Wells, of the Laughlin China Company. It is a fact worthy of note that the manufacturers lived up to their promise when the new tariff went into effect, in 1897, the old wage rate being restored on December 25, 1897, after many conferences by scale committees on both sides. Thus closed the most notable wage incident in the history of over 60 years in the industry in America.

COLLAPSE OF A BUDDING "TRUST."

Following the victory of the protective tariff forces of the nation in the election of President McKinley in 1896, came another era of development, during which the investments in the pottery industry in the East Liverpool district increased by millions of dollars in a few years' time. Great firms grew up in months, instead of years, and modern equipment and buildings with the consequent economy in methods fostered a keen competition that led to one attempt after another at consolidation on a far-reaching scale. It was the age of "combinations" and "trusts" in many industries, and in the last days of 1898 the details were perfected for the organization of the American Potteries Company, which was to include almost every general ware pottery in the country.

To the greed of the New York promoters, who over-capitalized the project and prepared to take \$5,000,000 or more of stock as their share, was laid the blame for the ultimate collapse of the "trust" idea. John R. Dos Passos, a New Yorker in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Company, did the earlier work and secured the options on the plants, both East and West. Twenty-three out of 26 general ware potteries in East Liverpool had been optioned up to the last week of December, and the manufacturers turned in their stock certificates at New York, and actually started operations January 1st under the name of the American Potteries Company, which had been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

Originally the "combine" had been capitalized at \$12,000,000; but the New Yorkers afterward decided to place the capital at \$20,000,000—one-half of it to be preferred stock, guaranteed to pay 7½ per cent., the other half, common. Each plant was optioned independently, and purchase prices on all of them remained a secret with the projectors. With the prospect of a vastly "watered" corporation the manufacturers began drawing out, and within two months after the first of the year the nice structure reared by the promoters had crumbled. The death of the project was hastened by injunction suits begun during January by

the Bell Pottery Company, of Findlay, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, and by representatives of the labor organizations, in Columbus.

A second attempt at consolidation on a smaller scale bade fair for a time to be more successful. In July, 1901, the East Liverpool Potteries Company organized, with George C. Murphy as president, with six factories. In the organization were Murphy & Company, then operating the plant formerly owned by Mountford & Company; the Globe Pottery Company, which had organized in 1881; the Wallace & Chetwynd Company; the East Liverpool Pottery Company, operating the old West, Hardwick & Company plant; the East End Pottery Company, controlled by E. J. Owen and Gus. Trenle, which had built a small plant in the East End in 1894; and the United States Pottery Company, of Wellsville, which had been organized by John J. Pharrington, Robert Hall and S. M. Ferguson in 1898, and had built a handsome plant at the West End of Wellsville. The combination lived but a short time, however. The Murphy & Company plant burned in 1904 and was not rebuilt, George C. Murphy going into the pottery business at Barberton, Ohio; the old Hardwick plant became the property of the Hall China Company; the East End Pottery Company re-organized as a separate concern, while the Wallace & Chetwynd plant became the property of the Colonial Company, with G. W. Meredith as president, and Will A. Rhodes, formerly with the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, and Henry P. Knoblock, for several years secretary of the Potters' Co-Operative Company, largely interested.

YEARS OF EXPANSION.

Homer Laughlin retired in August, 1898, removing to Los Angeles, California. He had not been active in the management of his property for several years prior to that date. On the organization of the Homer Laughlin China Company, L. I. Aaron, of Pittsburg, became president, and W. E. Wells, who had become Laughlin's manager several years before, sec-

retary. The Aarons immediately gave the company unlimited backing, and became large factors in the business. A second plant was immediately built in the East End, beginning operations on January 1, 1900.

In 1900 J. R. Warner had left the Union Potteries Company, and, organizing the National China Company, had built a modern pottery in the East End, adjoining the new Laughlin plant; and by a trade, the Laughlin Company on January 1, 1903, secured this new works of the National in exchange for the original Homer Laughlin plant further west. The Homer Laughlin China Company continued to enlarge until in 1905 it possessed a total capacity of 32 kilns.

In the years following the opening of the new Ohio River bridge connecting the city with the West Virginia side of the river, two large plants were also established at the new suburb of Chester—the Taylor, Smith & Taylor Company, 8 kilns, built by W. L. Taylor, Homer J. Taylor, J. G. Lee, and C. A. Smith; and the Edwin M. Knowles China Company, 6 kilns. And following the opening of the second bridge in 1905, connecting the city with Newell on the west, ground was broken in that suburb, for a plant of 30 kilns, by the North American Manufacturing Company, which had been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000.

RISE OF THE SEBRINGS.

It was just as the wave of prosperity in the later '80's was at its height that, in 1887, five brothers,—Oliver H., George E., Ellsworth H., Joseph and Frank Sebring, sons of George A. Sebring, an early potter—entered the trade. The brothers, with S. J. Cripps and George W. Ashbaugh, bought the old Agner, Founts & Company plant at the corner of Second and Market streets, which had stood idle ever since the failure of the original firm in 1882. Two of the Sebring brothers, George and Oliver, were practical potters, employed at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles works, while two others were interested in the grocery business on a small scale. They had little financial backing, even for running capital. The price paid

for the original plant was \$12,500, and the new firm was compelled to virtually rebuild the old pottery, which had a capacity of four kilns. Three of the four kilns were torn down and rebuilt, and all the old machinery had to be torn out. The firm started to make ware with a modest debt on its shoulders, but soon began spreading out. Cripps and Ashlaugh withdrew from the firm after a few years. In 1893 the brothers leased the old East Palestine Pottery Company's plant, at East Palestine, running it on a percentage basis. In 1896 the brothers obtained a small bonus at East Palestine, built the Ohio China Works, a 5-kiln pottery, and continued to run the three plants. In 1898 the brothers gave up their commission deal at the old East Palestine plant, and, taking advantage of a land company deal at the extreme East End of East Liverpool, built there still another pottery of six kilns, which for years was popularly known as the "Klondike Pottery."

In 1899, however, the company negotiated for and bought a large tract of land in Mahoning County, west of Salem, just across the Columbiana County line, for a new town site, and in the same year the Oliver China Works were built on the tract. The new town was named Sebring, and in the succeeding four years three more big plants were built there by the members of the family—the Sebring Pottery Company's works in 1900, and the French China Company's and Limoges China Company's in the succeeding years. As the new works were built the brothers disposed of their other factories one by one—the original "Number 1" plant in East Liverpool being sold in 1900 to the Severs China Company, composed of H. A. Keffer, W. T. Tebbutt, W. H. Deidrick and Frank Crook; the East End plant being disposed of in 1901 to the Smith-Phillips Company, headed by J. T. Smith and William Phillips. The Ohio China Works at East Palestine were sold in 1902 to the Ohio China Company, a company composed mostly of East Palestine capital, headed by O. C. Walker. In 1905 the total capacity of the four plants at Sebring was 25 kilns, employing 1,200 men, the capitalization of the plants being over \$1,500,000—all

the outgrowth of the \$12,500 plant put in operation only 18 years before. The firm early entered the field of semi-porcelain manufacture.

THE POTTERIES OF WELLSVILLE.

Other towns in the county followed East Liverpool's example in plunging into the pottery industry as early as the '60's and '70's, and as a result mainly of the enterprise of East Liverpool men who desired to "spread out" in the industry, a number of substantial plants were put in operation through the county, Wellsville, East Palestine, Salineville, Leetonia Lisbon and Salem all securing white ware factories during the closing years of the century. The manufacture of Rockingham and yellow ware had been attempted in Wellsville before 1850, but never with success. In 1878, however, George Morley, who had been a member of the firm of Morley, Godwin & Flenke at East Liverpool since 1857, came to Wellsville, and, with Harmar Michaels and L. B. Clark organized a company and built the Pioneer Pottery. The plant had originally a capacity of two kilns, but was before many years increased to six kilns and white granite was manufactured from the start. The buildings were completed early in 1879, the factory employing, when it opened in July of that year, 60 persons. Morley retired from the management of the factory in 1884, and Michaels, with L. B. Clark, continued its operation, the company later becoming the Pioneer Pottery Company. The company went to the wall about 1890, and for the 10 years ensuing figured largely in litigation in the county courts, being run spasmodically, part of the time by Clark as receiver. In 1902 the Wellsville China Company, headed by Monroe Patterson, of East Liverpool, purchased the plant, and began its operation.

The second firm in Wellsville was that of J. Patterson & Sons, who started in the yellow ware trade in 1883, with a capacity of two kilns. This was later increased to four kilns, and the company ran without change of management for nearly 20 years, becoming the Patterson Brothers Company in 1900.

The "School House Pottery," built on the

site of the old Union schoolhouse at the foot of Fifth street in Wellsville, was first operated by Samuel J. Fisher and others in 1888. It had a capacity at the start of four kilns. It operated only a year, and was then idle for some time. Finally it was taken over by James H. Baum, of East Liverpool, who for a time manufactured white ware. During the early '90's, when the potteries of Trenton, New Jersey, were making their first great success in the manufacture of sanitary porcelain goods, Baum changed his pottery to sanitary manufacture, but owing to insufficient financial backing the venture proved a failure. In 1896 the plant was bought in by Will L. Smith and D. E. McNicol, of East Liverpool, and passed under the control of the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, which company operated it thereafter.

John J. Purinton, Robert Hall and S. M. Ferguson, of East Liverpool, in 1898 organized the United States Pottery Company, of Wellsville, and built a handsome plant of six kilns at the western end of the town, below the railroad shops. The company successfully operated the factory in the white ware trade until 1903, when it was absorbed by the East Liverpool Potteries Company. Wellsville therefore boasted in 1905 of four prosperous earthenware plants, with a total capacity of 21 ware kilns.

ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTY.

L. Keister & Son ran a stoneware pottery in the town of Columbiana during the '70's, but the first general ware factory on the north side of the county was built at Leetonia. The Leetonia Pottery Manufacturing Company organized in March, 1875, with a capital of \$15,000, and erected a 2-kiln pottery at that place, for the manufacture of yellow ware. William Schweitzer was president of the company, and J. S. Greenmyer, manager. The concern operated for 20 years with varying success, Cartwright & Green, of East Liverpool, being owners for a number of years during the '90's. It had been idle for seven years prior to 1905.

East Palestine's first pottery venture was

launched in 1880, by Herman Feustel, an East Liverpool operative, who built a 3-kiln plant there. Benjamin Nowling joined him a few years later, and the firm became Feustel & Nowling, and later, on the advent of John T. Chamberlin, of East Palestine, into the company, Feustel, Nowling & Company. In 1884 the property was sold to a number of operatives from East Liverpool, but the firm attained indifferent success, and in 1889 the East Palestine Pottery Company was incorporated, backed by East Palestine capital, with W. C. Chamberlin as president. The company operated the plant till 1893, when the Sebring Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, took its management on a commission basis, continuing its operation until 1898. W. S. George took the management under the old company at the expiration of the arrangement with the Sebrings, in January, 1898, and in 1901 the company absorbed the plant of the Canonsburg Pottery Company, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1904 a second plant was built adjoining the original factory, at East Palestine, with a capacity of seven kilns, giving the company a total capacity at the three plants of 21 kilns, 14 kilns being located at East Palestine.

In 1896, three years after their advent in East Palestine, the Sebrings, who at that time were managing the original East Palestine pottery, secured a bonus in land and cash and built the Ohio China Works, a 5-kiln plant. When they relinquished control of this factory, in 1902, the Ohio China Company, headed by O. C. Walker, took charge and continued to operate it in white ware. The potteries of East Palestine therefore had a total capacity in 1905 of 19 kilns.

The Salem China Company was organized in 1898 by six Liverpool men—E. J. Smith, William Smith, Patrick McNicol, T. A. McNicol, Cornelius Cronin and Daniel P. Cronin. T. A. McNicol was president. The company built in that year a 6-kiln pottery at Salem, and conducted a remarkably successful business in white ware during the seven years succeeding.

William Hill built a stoneware plant at Salineville about 1889, which operated for a year or two, but was not a success, and after

lying idle a few years was converted into an electric light plant for the village. In 1901 the Salineville China Company was organized by W. H. Deidrick, of East Liverpool, and H. A. Thompson and other Salineville people, and a 4-kiln plant built at Salineville. Litigation followed internal differences in the company, and the factory did not run regularly until 1904, when it was leased to the Carrollton Pottery Company, a concern organized by a party of East Liverpool men at Carrollton, Carroll County, which had built a white ware pottery there several years before.

THE INDUSTRY IN 1905.

In 1905, the 25 pottery companies making general ware in East Liverpool and Wellsville had an estimated annual output of \$7,170,000, and the potteries elsewhere in the county—including those at Sebring—\$1,650,000 more, making a total for the district of \$8,820,000. The value of all the general ware made in the United States during 1903 was given as \$14,577,000, and the estimate for the entire country for 1905 was about \$16,000,000. The general ware factories of the county, given with their capacity by kilns in 1905, was:

EAST LIVERPOOL AND WELLSVILLE.

	Kilns.
William Brunt Pottery Co.	7
Colonial Company, Pottery	6
East Liverpool Potteries Co. (two plants)	12
East End Pottery Co.	3
Goodwin Pottery Co.	8
Hall China Co.	5
Harker Pottery Co.	7
Edwin M. Knowles Pottery Co.	6
Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Co.	32
Homer Laughlin China Co.	32
D. E. McNicol Pottery Co.	14
National China Co.	6
Potters' Co-Operative Co.	11
Smith-Phillips China Co.	6
Sevres China Co. (two plants)	13
Standard Pottery Co. (two plants)	12
Taylor, Smith & Taylor Co.	9
C. C. Thompson Pottery Co.	14
Vodrey Pottery Co.	6
West End Pottery Co.	5

	Kilns.
Croxall Pottery Co.	4
Union Potteries Co.	4
Patterson Brothers Co. (Wellsville)	4
Wellsville China Co. (Wellsville)	6
Cartwright Brothers Co.	7
Total	49

ELSEWHERE IN COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

	Kilns.
Carrollton China Co. (Salineville plant)	4
East Palestine Pottery Co.	15
Ohio China Co., E. Palestine	5
Sebring Potteries, Sebring, O.	25
Salem China Co., Salem	6
—	55

Grand total in county	294
Total in the United States	647

The United States Potters' Association, which includes in its organization nearly all the general and sanitary ware manufacturers of the United States, was formed in Philadelphia in January, 1875. Its president in 1905 was W. E. Wells, of the Homer Laughlin China Company, East Liverpool; its secretary, H. A. Kefter, of the Sevres China Company, East Liverpool, and its treasurer George S. Goodwin, of the Goodwin Pottery Company, East Liverpool. Various associations were formed by the manufacturing potters during the latter part of the century for mutual benefit, and from 1894 to December, 1904, an organization was maintained known by various appellations, but generally termed the "White Ware Compact," for the purpose of maintaining prices. This was broken December 1, 1904.

While the manufacture of domestic earthenwares and porcelains had made immense gains in the first few years of the new century, the increased demands in America for art goods had also swelled the volume of imports. Government reports give an instructive comparison in the matter of imported wares:

	Foreign Value	Duty	Total Cost	American Production
1900	\$8,646,223	\$5,043,426	\$13,689,649	\$12,000,000
1901	9,350,920	5,455,819	14,806,739	12,975,000
1902	9,680,156	5,646,434	15,326,590	13,801,000
1903	10,512,052	6,202,110	16,714,162	14,577,000

For the two years ending respectively June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, the imports from foreign countries are shown to be:

	1903.	1904.
Not decorated or ornamented..	\$1,072,744	\$1,337,376
Decorated or ornamented	9,003,852	10,193,077
All other	435,456	474,555
Total	\$10,512,052	\$12,005,008
Imported from—		
United Kingdom of G't Britain	\$2,095,975	\$3,212,471
Austria-Hungary	714,131	858,262
France	1,892,404	1,970,086
Germany	3,061,501	4,815,848
Other European countries	319,842	346,703
Japan	519,302	716,042
Other countries	108,807	85,534
Total	\$10,512,052	\$12,005,008

FROM DOOR-KNOBS TO ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

The door-knob industry, which became a factor during the early development of pottery manufacture in East Liverpool, underwent a curious transformation during the latter years of the century, as the manufacturers kept pace with the demands of the market. Before 1850, William Brunt, Sr., and later his son, Henry Brunt, made door-knobs at the Riverside Knob Works, the little plant established by the elder Brunt on the Ohio River bank in East Liverpool. Those were the first earthenware knobs ever made in this country. For 20 years Henry Brunt continued in almost sole possession of this curious market. In 1869, however, John Thomas and his son Richard Thomas, who were old Staffordshire potters and had worked for Brunt in the knob business, went to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and with Elijah Webster, established a small knob factory there. Richard Thomas returned in 1873, and, on land owned by his father, started a modest knob pottery of one kiln, taking his son, George W., into partnership, the firm being known as R. Thomas & Son.

In the later '80's the increase in electric lighting and all sorts of electric wiring created the market for porcelain electric fixtures. The two East Liverpool firms were quick to see and seize the opportunity. Henry Brunt & Son and

R. Thomas & Son entered the new field at about the same time—in 1888. The business grew amazingly, for during the first few years the two East Liverpool concerns supplied almost the entire world with the product. Goods were shipped to all points of Europe; to Afghanistan and India, and the interior countries of Asia. In 1890 out of the enterprise of the old Brunt firm was born the George F. Brunt Porcelain Company, and in 1892 the R. Thomas & Sons Company, was incorporated by the three sons of Richard Thomas—George W., who was president; Lawrence M. and Atwood W., with J. W. Boch as general manager. Richard Thomas died in 1896, just as the porcelain supply business had reached its height. During the years 1903-04 two more concerns built plants at East Liverpool—the Anderson Porcelain Company, with T. F. Anderson, president, and the East Liverpool Electric Porcelain Company, with William Erlanger, president, and Harry Peach, secretary and treasurer.

The capital engaged in the manufacture of the product at East Liverpool in 1904 was about \$2,000,000. The output of the plants in that city for the year was estimated at \$480,000. The capacities of the various plants were as follows: Thomas works, 9 kilns; Brunt works, 5 kilns; Anderson works, 2 kilns; East Liverpool works, 2 kilns. This industry, it should be noted, is not included in the figures given above on the general ware potteries of the county.

In addition to the four plants at East Liverpool, a fifth went into the trade in October, 1903. The Thomas China Company was organized at Lisbon in January, 1902, and a 6-kiln pottery built for the manufacture of general ware. In the fall of 1903, however, the plant was converted into the manufacture of electric porcelain supplies.

Fully four-fifths of the porcelain electric goods used in the United States in 1905 were made in Columbiana County.

ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

There are still other industries affiliated with the earthenware trade at East Liverpool, representing large investments. M. E. Gold-

ing, the founder of the western plant of the Golding & Sons Company, which grinds flint and spar used in the manufacture of earthenware, established the mills of the company in the West End of the city in 1876. The flint works of the potters' Mining & Milling Company, in the East End, were established by a stock company of manufacturers in 1887. Several plants manufactured potter's supplies, the oldest being that of Burgess & Co., established in 1878 by William Burgess and Henry Moore. The largest of these in 1905 was the Pottery Supply Company, established about 1892, of which E. M. Knowles is the head. Mountford & Son were making potters' supplies in 1905 at the historic old Baggott plant, first operated by John Goodwin in 1846. Edwin O'Connor's supply plant also had a good capacity.

Following the rapid increase of the clay manufactories also came the machine shops which had made a specialty of clay-working machinery. Andrew J. Boyce was the pioneer among the machinists who toiled hand in hand with the early manufacturers in producing the early labor-saving machinery. Boyce established his foundry in 1869. He had learned his trade in the Fulton Foundry & Machine Works in Wellsville, under Philip F. Geisse, at the time when the building of Ohio River steamboats was an industry of importance in Wellsville. His was the first machine shop in the country to make a specialty of clay-working machinery. Morley, Dixon & Patterson established the Patterson machine shop in 1878. A. J. Boyce died in 1898, after struggling in vain against financial difficulties; and on the settlement of his estate the old foundry passed into the hands of the Patterson Foundry Company which had become a stock concern.

In 1882 a company with George W. Frey as president and Fred Hendricks, secretary, organized and built the Specialty Glass Works in the West End, East Liverpool, for the manufacture of table and blown ware. The company assigned, March 10, 1883. A new company was formed, in which N. G. Macrum, John G. Quay, Fred Laufenberger and Thomas Darrah were interested. Under this company, John G. Quay, Charles Macrum and John Manor were

managers at different periods, and an output of \$175,000 per annum was reached. The plant was destroyed by fire March 21, 1898, and was not rebuilt.

SEWER-PIPE, TILE, BRICK AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS.

Brick and tile were made in a crude way at several points in Columbiana County during the early years. There were brickmakers at Lisbon during the period of 1830-40, and cement was made there in 1836, during the building of the Sandy and Beaver canal through the center of the county. Mack's "History of Columbiana County" says that about the year 1836 cement was discovered in large quantities along the banks of the middle fork of the Little Beaver, and that in the construction of the locks for the canal a great deal of it was used. Engineers and contractors pronounced it of the best quality, and as one proof of its excellence, when it became necessary to remove one or more of these locks some 30 years afterwards, the mortar was often found more solid than the stone.

The pioneer in the manufacture of sewer-pipe and fire-clay products in the county, however, was the late N. U. Walker, of Wellsville, who died June 6, 1904, aged 81 years, after a lifetime spent in developing the fire-clay resources of the Upper Ohio Valley. The Walker Works were situated on the right bank of the Ohio River, midway between East Liverpool and Wellsville.

Andrew Russell began making brick near the site of the Walker plant in 1841, and about the same time George McCullough began turning out a kind of tile. The two were bought out in 1846 by Philip F. Geisse, who even at that time was operating a large foundry at Wellsville, and he made brick there for several years. In 1852 he sold to N. U. Walker, and Walker at once began plans for an entire new factory. For a number of years the chief product of the plant was brick, but in 1870 Walker added a factory for the manufacture of sewer-pipe, chimney-tops and grate tiles. In 1878 he added still another factory for the manufacture of tile, including lawn vases, flower-pots and

statuary. For a number of years these works were the largest in the country. The Walker tract covered over 300 acres of land rich in clay and coal, and the deposits of clay were considered the largest in Ohio, yielding a great variety of clays suitable for fire-brick, sewer-pipe and terra-cotta goods. The site was especially picturesque, at the foot of the highest bluff along the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cairo. The Walker works long held a very high reputation for the excellence of its goods, the Ohio Geological Report for 1885 declaring:

"Nearly all the river works made terra-cotta, but at N. U. Walker's the best ware of this district and most of it is made. His daily product would amount to about 24 tons of ware—about 20 in flues, etc., four in statuary and the finer grades of work."

Late in the '90's the concern became the N. U. Walker Clay Manufacturing Company, and its absorption was one of the main objects of several of the earlier attempts to form a "sewer-pipe combine." It was finally taken over by the American Sewer Pipe Company, of New Jersey, on the organization of that concern in 1899, and has since been controlled by the various successors to the original "trust." Mr. Walker was one of the pioneers in the use of improved machinery in the making of sewer-pipe and terra-cotta.

In 1867 George Jones established the Wells-ville Terra Cotta Works, on Third street, on the site also later occupied by the Wellsville Soap Works. He continued the operation of the works for a number of years, making sewer-pipe, drain tile and fancy terra-cotta, the firm later becoming Lamond & Jones. The business was continued until the latter part of the '70's. About 1880 John Lyth & Sons came to Wells-ville from New York State, and built the John Lyth works, east of the town, near the Wells-ville rolling-mill. The plant employed upwards of 200 hands at one time, and the firm devoted nearly its whole attention to sewer-pipe. The plant figured in all of the early attempts to form a "sewer-pipe combine," and was finally included in the organization of the American Sewer Pipe Company, in 1899. The new owners promptly furnished the anti-trust

agitators of Wellsville with an argument against "combines" by dismantling the plant, and removing the machinery elsewhere. The buildings and kilns, as well as the valuable clay deposits in the hills adjoining, were allowed to stand idle.

Wellsville during the same period was becoming a well-known center in the manufacture of fire-brick and vitrified-clay products. In 1886 Thomas H. Silver founded the Champion Brick Works, in the West End of the town, and a few years later Clark & Michaels built and began the operation of the Buckeye Brick Works, nearby. Clark & Michaels realized a substantial bonus on their plant by the sale of building lots around the site. The Vulcan Clay Company, started about 1890 in the same locality for the manufacture of brick, was still in 1905 doing a fine business. P. M. Smith was president. The Champion Clay Company had also established a plant just east of Wellsville corporation, where red and fire-brick were made.

In 1886 Isaac W. and Homer S. Knowles and John N. Taylor, of the pottery firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles in East Liverpool, with Thomas F. Anderson, a practical sewer-pipe man, who had had experience as general manager of the N. U. Walker works for several years, and whose father before him had operated a brick and pipe works at Anderson, West Virginia, organized the Knowles, Taylor & Anderson Company, and built a modern plant in the East End, East Liverpool, which was at the time of its opening the largest in the county. The plant ran successfully for a number of years, and at the time of the organization of the "sewer-pipe combine," which absorbed it in 1899, had the reputation for being the most economical plant in that line in the West. Mr. Anderson was manager of the "combine" for a number of years after its organization, retiring in 1902.

Surles & Gamble for several years prior to 1885 conducted a brick works in the northern part of East Liverpool, and during the latter part of the century a number of smaller brick-yards were operated in that city.

Large beds of fire-clay were known for

many years to exist under the hills along the middle fork of the Little Beaver, in the vicinity of Lisbon; but it was not until the early '80's that they began to be utilized largely. In 1882 F. C. Coleman, of Dunkirk, New York, with several associates, purchased the clay privilege of a large tract east of Lisbon, and formed the United States Fire Clay Company, for the manufacture of sewer-pipe, building what was later known as the "upper" works. Five years later the "lower" works were erected by certain of the stockholders of the original company. In 1890 the two concerns were consolidated, and formed the United States Fire Clay Manufacturing Company. In 1900 both works were sold to the American Sewer Pipe Company, of New Jersey, the "upper" works were closed down and the "lower" continued in operation. Eugene Evans was superintendent under the "trust" management up to 1905, when he was succeeded by G. O. Freeman. The product was continued as it had been from the beginning, namely, sewer-pipe and terra-cotta, and the works had a capacity of 1,000 cars per annum.

The Eagle Brick Works were established in 1870 in the Western suburb of Lisbon by Heron & Bates. For several years prior to 1882 the concern was not a financial success, and in that year it was taken over by Ezra Frost, of Lisbon, and the manufacture of sewer-pipe commenced. The business was continued until 1898, when a company was formed with Dr. T. B. Marquis as president and W. L. Ogden as secretary and treasurer. This was styled the Excelsior Fire Clay Company, the product being chimney-tops, flue linings and fire-clay products generally. The business continued under the same management in 1905.

In 1892 Card & Prosser began the mining of coal on a large scale just west of Lisbon, and in 1902 the firm organized the Saratoga Fire Clay Company, to utilize the large bed of fine clay underlying the coal vein they had been working. They established a grinding works, which in 1905 had a capacity of 200 tons of ground clay daily.

The cement deposits along the Little Beaver at Lisbon, which had been utilized in 1836 in the building of the locks for the Sandy and Beaver canal had long been experimented

on by Lisbon people, and in 1875 the Ohio Cement Company was organized with Cleveland capital, and began developing the fine beds of cement clay. The mines for years have been operated on an extensive scale, and the company as early as 1880 had a capacity of 300 barrels of cement daily.

The Empire Fire Clay Company, of Leetonia, was organized in the summer of 1875 by A. Nold, G. Helm and A. Steckberger, and the manufacture of stoneware and ornamental terra cotta begun in 1876. The business passed through several hands during the next few years, and in January, 1879, a stock company was organized with A. Nold, president and Solomon E. Nold, secretary and general manager. This company operated for a number of years, but the little factory was closed down about the beginning of the new century.

Salem also had a substantial fire-clay and tile works at an early date. R. S. and J. Baird established a plant on Depot street at which tile and building blocks were made in 1862, and, on the death of R. S. Baird, the factory was sold in 1865 to Clemmer & Deming. In 1874 it was purchased by Purdy & Baird, who continued to make stoneware, drain tile and specialties, the firm becoming Purdy, Baird & Company, in 1883. Tile and building blocks were the product in later years. The concern went out of business in 1898.

State statistics do not classify the fire-clay, terra-cotta and brick industries so as to make the figures on the total production in the county available. The output of the Columbiana County factories has steadily increased, however, since the absorption of the principal plants by the "sewer-pipe combine" in 1899, notwithstanding the abandonment of one or two of the plants purchased. In 1903, according to the State mining statistics, Columbiana County was fifth in the State in the amount of fire-clay mined, Jefferson leading the list of Ohio counties, with Stark second, Tuscarawas third and Summit fourth. Columbiana County mined 171,395 tons of fire-clay in 1902, and 121,911 tons in 1903. Seven companies were engaged in mining the clay. The number of companies engaged in the manufacture, large and small, was reported at more than a score.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CENTENNIAL PERIOD.

Lisbon's the First Centennial Celebration—Outlook at the Opening of the New Century—Population and Other Statistics—Production of Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Etc., in the County.

In March, 1903, Columbiana County, as such was 100 years old. There was no celebration by the county, except that the county's centennial was somewhat featured in the New Lisbon centennial, which was celebrated in June of the same year. And so the centennial era of the county having arrived, as the first town in the county to celebrate its 100 years of existence, the lot fell appropriately to Lisbon, the county seat. This auspicious event occurred in June, 1903. Salem is arranging for a like celebration in the month of roses, 1906. Then, more remotely, Wellsville, East Liverpool, and other towns of the county will round out each its first century with an appropriate observance.

THE LISBON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The *Buckeye State* of June 25, 1903, published a very graphic report of the Lisbon centennial celebration, the aim of which event was not only to perpetuate recollections connected with the founding of the city, but of the county as well—an object in which the people of other portions of the county united heartily. That which follows on the subject is taken largely from the *Buckeye State's* very excellent report:

Could Louis Kinney, the founder of Lisbon, and the host of noted men who followed him and took an active part in the building of the old town, and who have since gone to mansions above not made with hands, been privileged to look down on the celebration of its hun-

dredth anniversary, they must have felt a tinge of pride and satisfaction that they had something to do in its building.

Certainly the present citizens and the hundreds of former residents who flocked to the scenes of their youth swelled with pride, and Wednesday and Thursday it was greater honor to have it said of one that he was born or spent some portion of his life in Lisbon than it would have been that he had taken a city or climbed to the highest pinnacle of national fame. Even Marcus A. Hanna, the distinguished statesman and the pride of eighty millions of free American citizens, must for the moment have lost sight of his greatness and allowed his memory to revert to the time when played "commies" near the old Market House or hunted the elusive mud-sucker in the old mill-race.

It is rarely the fortune of any man to be privileged to celebrate more than once the centennial anniversary of his birthplace, and the many visitors to Lisbon last week was evidence that they appreciated this fact and were determined not to let the opportunity of a lifetime pass them by. It seemed as if nearly every family that ever had the privilege of calling Lisbon their home had a representative at the centennial. They were here by the hundreds and after one had reached the conclusion that he had seen them all, others whose faces had passed from his memory would come into view like endless pictures in a panorama.

In 100 years Lisbon has given hundreds of her best citizens to the country at large, and no State or territory in all this broad land but what has felt their influence. Many have become celebrated and achieved success beyond the rosiest dreams of their youth, and while Lisbon cannot boast of material growth it has the satisfaction of knowing that it gave of its best blood and brain to the growth of many of the cities of the land and many who have played no small part in every phase of life which called for patriotism and bravery. And none of them from the greatest to the humblest could forget the pleasant memories that cling to them of the old town and county. The pressing cares of life may for the time have crowded out the old memories, but once their faces were turned toward the old home these came surging back, and as they frequented again the old familiar scenes and mingled with the companions of their youth, every incident and event, of no matter how long ago or how trivial in its nature, was brought vividly to mind. We dwell particularly upon this part of the centennial, because the reunion of the citizens of the county was the celebration, the other attractions being merely incidental to it.

On Monday, June 22, 1903, the carnival and "midway" people pitched their tents, and professional decorators had covered the town with artistic designs in variegated colors. Monday night the Public Square, with its many tents and crowds of people, presented much the appearance of the World's Fair in miniature. Tuesday night the celebration proper started with a grand concert in the Opera House. Seventy local people and the Grand Army band and orchestra of Canton rendered a musical program of rare excellence and of a character probably never before heard within the borders of the old Beaver valley. On Tuesday everything presaged an immense crowd on the morrow; but when morning dawned there was evidence of stormy weather, and although the clouds cleared away and a lovely day followed, the threatening weather no doubt kept many away. While the crowd did not come up to the expectations, there were fully 10,000 people in the city in the afternoon. Up to the big tent

meeting at 2 P. M., the exercises and amusements consisted of music by the Grand Army band and free exhibitions in slack-wire walking and bicycle riding, and the meeting of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Society.

The Pioneer assembly was presided over by Alexander Wells, of Wellsville, who was about 95 years old at the time. New Waterford was selected as the place of the next meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, Joseph W. Cope, New Waterford; vice-president, Peter Y. Brown, Negley; secretary, Eliphas Cope, Rogers; treasurer, H. A. Halverstadt, Lectonia; necrologist, Mrs. J. B. Park, Salem.

Brief talks were made by the president, Alexander Wells, Abraham Zimmerman, the father of John L. Zimmerman, Judge W. G. Wells, Dr. William Moore and John Hawkins, of Lisbon, George D. Hunt, of Salem, and S. B. McMillan, of Signal.

The afternoon meeting was presided over by Col. S. J. Firestone, president of the centennial board, who made the address of welcome. Rev. J. P. Anderson led in prayer. A chorus of High School pupils sang, and Mrs. Minnie Pink Duck, instructor of music in the Lisbon schools, sang a solo. Hon. John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, was the chief speaker, his subject being "The Bench and Bar of Columbiana County."

The speaker was born and raised in Lisbon and personally known to many in his audience. He gave a fine address which sustained his reputation as one of the most eloquent and scholarly men in the country, and his splendid appearance and magnetic manner won the hearts of his audience. Among the many distinguished lawyers who have practiced at the Lisbon bar, and whom Mr. Clarke so happily mentioned, none has made a more brilliant record than Mr. Clarke, and there was not one in the vast audience who knew him in his youth but was proud of "Johnny" Clarke on Wednesday afternoon and felt honored by his presence.

Maj. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, a former editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and an old citizen of Lisbon, followed Mr.

Clarke. Mr. Armstrong has reached the age where his voice has lost much of its force but he gave a brief but interesting address. During the progress of the exercises Senator Hanna had come into the tent and his entrance was greeted by rounds of applause. At the conclusion of Major Armstrong's address, Senator Hanna and General McCook were called upon for speeches, but bowed their acknowledgements of the honor with the information that they were on the program for Wednesday.

The grand ball was held in the tent in the evening and was attended by about 300 couples. The Grand Army band furnished the music and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Miller led the grand march and opened the ball. There were hundreds of spectators and the scene presented was on a scale of grandeur unequalled in the social history of the city.

But it was left for Thursday to mark the celebration as the equal of any similar demonstration in the history of the State outside the largest cities. A big crowd had been looked for and this time the expectations of the most sanguine were realized. It threatened rain in the early morning, but as on the previous day the elements were good and ideal weather followed. The avenues leading into the city were lined with vehicles at an early hour, always an indication to the Lisbon citizen that the crowd will be here. At 10 o'clock a special train of 13 coaches came in over the Erie, bringing people from points along the line as far up as Cleveland and Youngstown, Salem adding its quota of 600 people. When the train stopped at the depot, the crowd spread out over the commons there like a huge wave and almost in the twinkling of an eye the scene was transformed from a few hundred waiting people to a seething mass of humanity. When this delegation got up town and joined the immense throng already gathered there the scene on Fifth avenue, New York, in the busiest hour of the day, is hardly a comparison.

Thursday was the day given over to the Grand Army, and right royally did they distinguish it. The parade formed on Beaver street before the noon hour and marched through the principal streets. About 1,500 men

were in line, and it was one of the most imposing spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in the county. The parade was headed by Capt. William M. Hostetter, chief marshal, and his staff, Dr. W. C. Nevin and Clarence Brinker. Following were carriages containing the guests of honor, Senator M. A. Hanna and Gen. Anson McCook, Hon. R. W. Taylor, Col. S. J. Firestone and disabled veterans. Then came Department Commander A. C. Yengling and his staff, mounted, and the Grand Army band of Canton. The posts in line were Trescott Post, of Salem, 150 men; General Lyon Post, of East Liverpool, 56 men; Henry Cope Post, of Wellsville, 90 men; Sergeant Thompson Post, of Salineville, 65 men; C. F. Chamberlin Post, of East Palestine, 40 men; the Lisbon Pottery band; L. M. Tullis Post, of Rogers, 100 men; Dennison Post, of Hanoverton, 45 men; James A. Garfield Post, of Columen; John Bartses Post, of North Georgetown, 50 men; and Starr Post, of Lisbon, 150 men.

The second division of the parade was made up of the Sons of Veterans from East Liverpool, Salem, East Palestine and Lisbon, headed by the Lisbon Boys' band and led by Colonel J. J. Rose and his staff. The Lisbon Sons of Veterans were mounted and in uniform and presented a fine appearance. They were in charge of Capt. A. W. H. Martin.

The parade was reviewed at the Public Square by Senator Hanna. Dinner was served to the veterans at the big tent by the Woman's Relief Corps and fully 1,500 people were fed.

Shortly after two o'clock Senator Hanna and party entered the hall and the Senator was given a hearty greeting, which he gracefully acknowledged.

Col. S. J. Firestone called the assembly to order, when Rev. Frank Richards, of Zanesville, a former Lisbon resident, invoked the Divine blessing. Ex-Congressman Taylor made brief remarks in his usual graceful style, winning the applause of the audience by his witty and salient thrusts at John H. Clarke, the speaker of the previous day, and his reference to the ability and bravery of the distinguished guests—Senator Hanna and General McCook—when they first won golden laurels

as respective leaders of the "Frog Ponders" and "Sheep Hillers," foes on many a sanguinary battle-field in the days of Lisbon's earlier history.

Colonel Firestone then introduced Senator Hanna. No attempt will be made to describe the Senator's appearance other than to say he looks like his picture. While his looks do not belie his record of being a firm man, every line and feature indicating his great strength of character and accounting for his remarkable career during the last few years, he has nothing of the fierceness which the papers credit him with having. A mild and placid countenance, a head that shows mental strength, a well-modulate voice of pleasing intonation, and an ease of manner acquired only by contact with the world, are his distinguishing features and mark him as the embodiment of the gentleman of the new school. His school-mates say of him that as a boy he was much the same as other boys, neither better nor worse, and then gave no special promise of reaching his present high position. But it is altogether probable that there was latent within him the power which opportunity developed and which placed him on a plane reached by few in this age of brilliant genius and massive intellect. He was given a hearty greeting by the audience which contained many of the friends of his youth and the friends of the Hanna family. His address was of a reminiscent character in which he referred to many of the incidents connected with his boyhood days. It was a fine address characteristic of the man, and the relations existing between the speaker and his audience lent an additional charm to it.

Senator Hanna was followed by General McCook, born and reared in Lisbon, and a member of the famous family of the "Fighting McCooks." General McCook has been three times elected to Congress from New York, has served as secretary of the United States senate and held other important positions in the service of his country. General McCook in his address made his remarks a reflection of the times in which he lived in Lisbon and referred to many of the families of that period. Some

members of them were in the audience and his address, of interest to everybody, must have been especially interesting to them. He paid David Anderson, one of whose pupils he was, a fine tribute, and also mentioned many of the companions of his youth who had gone out into the world and carved for themselves a name and fame in the nation. He evidently had a vivid recollection of the times and told them in a manner that was at once interesting and amusing. General McCook, besides having gained great military honors, seems to have not negelected the civil amenities, and his address proved him to be a master of thought and language as well as of men. His address was one of the most interesting of the time.

The audience which listened attentively to the distinguished speakers is said to have numbered 8,000 which included all that could possibly crowd under the canvas and several hundred who lined up outside within reach of the speakers' voices. As this vast audience made no perceptible diminution of the crowd which blocked the main streets of the city, it forms a fair basis for an estimate of Thursday's crowd, which could have not been much short of 30,000.

A repetition of the musical concert in the big tent Thursday evening, which a heavy shower of rain interfered with, closed the first centennial celebration of the historic town of old Lisbon, which will go down in history as the biggest and best event that to that date had ever taken place within her gates.

Visitors to the centennial celebration who did not visit "Curio" hall missed one of the best features. The members of the committee who had it in charge deserve the praise of the citizens of the county for the excellent manner in which they performed their duties. The display of relics attracted thousands of visitors. This old county of Columbiana has been the scene of many events, both in primeval and modern times. Here the early settlers who were of the best stock the world has produced hewed out for themselves homes and provided themselves and families with the necessities of life. There were no department stores in those early days, so as they developed and found the

want of some special article they manufactured it. Some of these implements were of rude construction, but often showed mechanical ingenuity that would do credit to this age of master workmen, and in some instances they surpassed the modern artisan.

In "Curio" hall were displayed many specimens of the implements used in those early days. There were collections there of Indian relics and specimens of almost everything connected with pioneer days. The visitor might spend hours in this hall and still find objects of great interest which he had overlooked. We would like to give a complete list of everything the hall contained but that would require volumes. We have, however, made up a list of some of the relics which follows:

Private collections of Frank M. Benner, Herman Smiley and W. F. Kemble, members of the committee, formed a large part of the exhibit at "Curio" hall.

Mr. Benner's collection included a fine lot of Indian relics and other curios, among which were figures of carved stone representing human heads, found in Elkrum township and supposed to be the work of the Mound Builders; a Bible printed in 1680, four pages of which are hand printed with a quill pen; the mastodon bones found here a few years ago when workmen were digging for the foundations for the Wellsville bridge, and a number of antique watches and pieces of jewelry.

Mr. Smiley's collection—Volume of "Euclid's Elements of Geometry," printed in 1661, and a number of other rare old books, including a treatise on surveying published in Philadelphia in 1797, which was owned by William Heald, who was the first surveyor of Columbiana County, holding that office 25 years; Indian collection, including rare Indian battle-axe or war club, and a collection of rare old china. Other relics and specimens included the following: By W. F. Kemble—money relics, consisting of coins and scrip; collection of china and miscellaneous articles, and a large assortment of guns, pistols, swords, etc., including nearly all the styles of weapons used since the invention of gunpowder. George McKee—cooking utensils, spinning-wheels,

pewter ware, pack-saddles. August Volker—lot of pewter relics, including lamps, and baptismal bowl, very old. Sarah Conlson—Bible and hatter's iron which had belonged to Samuel Holland, who came to New Lisbon in 1802. Almira Thomas—sample piece of fancy work made in 1792, pair of brass lamps for lard oil. Mary Straughm—canteen carried by soldier in War of 1812. Mrs. Peter Harbaugh—old documents relating to canal and early banking of the town. William M. Hostetter—spur worn by John Morgan at the time of his capture near New Lisbon. Josiah Bennett—Connecticut spinning-wheel equipped with two spindles. Mrs. R. B. Pritchard—old style bonnets. Mrs. John Daily—doll 100 years old. A. J. Sipe—violin made in 1615. Mrs. T. B. Marquis—old bonnets. Herman Menhert—10-plate stove made at Rebecca furnace on the McKinley farm. W. S. Potts—old copies of the *Ohio Patriot*, established in 1808. George D. Hunt—old historical books. Rev. A. W. Lytle—brass medal, found at Johnstown flood, containing on one side picture of Washington and "Commander-in-Chief," and on reverse, "In Commemoration of Departure of Continental Army, 1774" (only four of these medals are known to be in existence). William Steele—Sandy and Beaver canal seal. Alpheus Arter—the old haversack in which he carried the money to pay the workmen on the Sandy and Beaver Canal.

THE SPEECHES.

It is regretted that Senator Hanna's fine address can not be reproduced in full, but the following extract will be read with interest. He said this celebration had revived many pleasant memories of the associations of his early youth and renewed within him a strong desire to see and know more of old Columbiana County and Center township during the remaining years of his life. He said the feeling that prompts one to return to his childhood home is one of the dearest and best impulses of the heart, and is kindred to the love of mother.

During all the years of his separation, the

Senator said, he had watched with interest the growth and prosperity of Lisbon and Columbiana County, and noticed that the county always responded to duty in war or peace. This, the Senator said, was his second visit to Lisbon in 30 years, his previous visit in that time having been made about 10 years ago, and his only regret, he said, was that prosperity had eliminated some of the old landmarks that are dear to his memory. In speaking of the growth of the town, he made reference to the depression that followed the failure of the Sandy and Beaver Canal. "A tremendous undertaking, but not too great for the spirit of enterprise of the people of Lisbon," and how the town recovered from the blow and continues to prosper with a bright future before it. He spoke of the sturdy sentiment of right, justice and liberty, which animated the pioneers who were the early settlers here, and told how these elements, contesting with everything antagonistic to them, had produced men who made their influence felt. In conclusion, he said it had been a great pleasure for him to stand before an audience from all parts of Columbiana County, and as a greeting most sincerely wished his hearers prosperity and success. He spoke of the proud record achieved by many Lisbon families and of the stimulus it has been to all her sons and daughters to meet the duties of life bravely and well.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, member of the famous family of "Fighting McCooks," in his speech referred pathetically to the fact that he had come to Lisbon to see the present generation and meet the comrades of his youth, probably for the last time. Among the numerous interesting incidents he related, General McCook told of the reception here of the news of American triumph along the Rio Grande during the Mexican War. The news was carried to Wellsville by boat from Pittsburg, and from Wellsville to the county seat by carrier. That night, he said, the land came out and serenaded a number of citizens, among them his father, Dr. John McCook, who responded with a brief speech.

He also told of the Polydelphian Debating Society of New Lisbon, organized among the youth of the village, and of which both he and Senator Hanna were members. This society contributed in the course of time three general officers to the navy, several governors of States and Territories, two ministers of the Gospel and others prominent in the various walks of life. In conclusion General McCook said that he had known Senator Hanna both as man and boy, and said he was always "square," and that he believed there were many of his fellow-citizens, notwithstanding the action of the recent Ohio Republican convention, who think he would be a worthy successor to McKinley. His utterances were loudly cheered.

John H. Clarke in his address gave a brilliant and interesting sketch of the men who practiced at the Lisbon Bar. He said in part:

"The hills hereabout do not seem so high; the valleys do not seem so deep, nor the Little Beaver so great a stream as all these lie pictured in the memory of my boyhood days. From time to time, at long intervals, I have returned to the old home and have corrected these impressions, but I am happy to say that in a few days, usually in a few hours of absence, they all assume again the heroic proportions of my youthful years. I am sure I speak the experience of every person here today from a distant home, when I say that in my dreams, waking or sleeping, I find myself oftener among these hills and valleys and streams, than in any other place in all the world, be my travels extensive as they may. All this makes it delightful for us to come back upon this anniversary to the old scenes, and to the cordial welcome which is extended to us upon every hand today.

"But I am not here to speak of the memories that throng upon us today, for every mind is full of these without my prompting. I am instead to speak a word for the bench and bar of Lisbon. I say for, rather than of, the bench and bar, because a lawyer's name (I mean a lawyer as distinguished from those of our profession, who, going into other pursuits achieve

fame) is 'written not in sand, but in water, swift running water,' and it is therefore the duty as well as the pleasure of every lawyer devoted to his profession, to speak when he may, the word that may recall his brethren of the law, if only for an hour, from the valley of the shadow of the past, that they may be given something of that due which the world denies them, for the beautiful service they have rendered it.

"The bar of Lishon—New Lisbon, I love still to call it—has not produced any lawyer of overshadowing reputation, such for instance, as Judge Rufus P. Ranney. But the State has not produced his equal, and but few who can be said to have approached his powers. This bar has, however, produced many men who at home and abroad have commanded a first place among the lawyers of this and other States, and who with abundant learning and devotion have served their generations faithfully and well. As from my reading and personal acquaintance with two generations of these lawyers I recall their learning in their profession, their force of character and the industry of many of them, I am sure that the reason why they do not fill a larger place than they do in history, is that they did not chance to have great duties laid upon them.

"For no truth is more patent to the observing man in this world than that great places and great duties make great men, in professional as certainly as in business and political life. The necessities of great occasions call forth in men unexpected powers, and known powers develop an unsuspected strength. If the man who will certainly look larger in the history of his country than any other whom this village or county has yet produced, had died to years ago, before great opportunities were given him in business and national politics, the next generation would scarcely have known of him—yes, great places and great opportunities make great men.

"The freedom and frequency with which courts are invading the authority of the executive and legislative branches of the government, state and national, have brought thoughtful men everywhere to ask whether as

much danger is to be feared from an unrestrained bench as from an unrestrained Congress or Legislature. The alternative is not an omnipotent Congress or Legislature, but rather that such cases be made that constitutions may be more easily and promptly amended than now, so that when the intangible authority which we call the 'public welfare' of the State or nation demands it, constitutions may be promptly changed and obstructing courts be set aside.

"The day for figures of speech and for literary ornament in the court room has distinctly passed, and the effective orator of our day is he who puts into every sentence some new thought and meaning that advances its argument towards its conclusion. Some say that the newspaper has usurped the place of the orator in this country and destroyed his power. But the truth is, I think, that the public school, while making impossible the older style of oratory, has left the master of the new with undiminished power in the courts and in the country.

"From reading the decisions of cases the trials of which in the lower courts I distinctly remember, I find that I was 'called to the bar,' as an English lawyer would say, very certainly before I had arrived at the age of 10 years,—and I cannot remember the time when judges and court officers did not indulgently permit me to sit within the rail of the bar. The leaders of the local bar, as I remember it, were Thomas S. Woods, Judge Lyman Potter, James L. Smith, S. L. Wadsworth, Judge J. H. Wallace, Judge Simon Wisden, and I may be permitted with propriety to add, my own father. Potter and Wadsworth I do not remember as they appeared in court, but only as the fathers of the playmates of my childhood. They both died in their bright prime.

"T. S. Woods was an educated, accomplished lawyer of fine appearance and forceful manner. He was clearly marked for a large share of the leadership of the bar of this part of Ohio, but he died in his early manhood, before the full maturity of his powers.

"In sharp contrast with Woods was James L. Smith, a self-made man, careless of appear-

ances, with a manner of speech far from pleasing, but of an intense earnestness such that he was much feared as an antagonist in a jury trial. You all remember how, when a layman asked a lawyer why it was that Scarlett, the great English advocate, was so successful with juries, the envious and deprecating reply was, 'Because there are 12 Scarletts in the jury box.' But no greater compliment could be paid a lawyer than to say of him that with his different training he can yet persuade the 12 men in the jury box, perhaps unlearned, to accept his point of view of a case as their own, and carry them to his conclusion. This was Mr. Smith's distinguishing power.

"Judge Wisden, of fine appearance and with impressively strong manner, enjoyed a large practice for many years before he was elected to the bench. Soon after leaving the bench, in what should have been the years of the summit of his accomplishment, he died. In every way he maintained the high local standard of his profession as a lawyer and an upright and respected citizen.

"Judge Wallace is the only one of those early leaders who lived to an age permitting me to know him when I was myself a practicing lawyer at this bar. Most of you remember his unflinching courtesy and snavity of manner, leading persons often to speak of him as a perfect type of the gentleman of the old school. I do not know why this distinction should be drawn between a gentleman of the old school and our school, or of any other. If both be really gentlemen, the difference is slight; and Judge Wallace was certainly a gentleman.

"Judge Wallace was a man of unremitting attention to business, and more than any lawyer I have ever known, it seems to me, was always ready for the trial of his cases, though for many years he enjoyed certainly the largest practice in this county. He was elected to Congress from this district, defeating Mr. McKinley, afterwards President, and he served for several years acceptably as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died full of years and honors, and in the highest respect of this entire community.

"Col. William Jordau, after distinguished

military service in the Civil War, came to the bar late and died too early to admit of his making a great professional reputation, but in his short service at the bar he showed qualities of mind and character which placed him in the front rank of his professional brethren. He died respected by all who knew him, lawyers and laymen, and he was mourned by a large circle of friends sincerely attached to him by his high character and gentle and generous ways.

"One of the most remarkable of the younger men of the generation of which I am speaking, was Judge William A. Nichols. An unusually clear and strong thinker, Judge Nichols was, to be sure, clear and convincing in his statement of facts and law of his cases. I say 'to be sure,' for clear statement always goes with clear thinking, and never without it. The man in clear possession of an idea never lacks words to express it.

"But a few years after he was elected to the bench, Judge Nichols was cut down at the threshold of what was by universal consent recognized as a distinguished judicial career. He was of that high type of man, of lawyer and of judge which has so steadily been characteristic of this bar through the whole century of its existence.

"I cannot close even this rude sketch of the bar of Lisbon, without some mention of that triumvirate of great lawyers, which has added so much to the character and learning, and so much to the honor of this bar. I mean, of course, J. Twing Brooks and Judges Ambler and Laubie, of Salem.

"Mr. Brooks was one of the greatest men, intellectually and in force of character, that I have ever known, and I have known many great men. His executive powers were of such high order that he was induced to leave the law to take up business in its largest phases, in connection with the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but this was not until he had made for himself a high place among lawyers of the State and country. He was an honor to his profession and to this bar.

"Judge Ambler, though yet with us, has largely retired from practice, and is now enjoy-

ing the rich reward of a life well spent. He achieved early a great distinction as a lawyer and judge and later on in the Congress of the United States. For many years Judge Ambler was a lawyer to meet all comers at the bar of whatever order of talent and he enjoyed a practice extending far beyond the limits of the State.

"And what I shall say of Judge Peter A. Laubie, who has served this county and circuit with such distinguished ability for many years as circuit judge? The reports of his courts are filled with his decisions, which certainly are not surpassed by any of the decisions of the Supreme courts of his time. With an abundant learning and with powers of analysis of a high order, he more than once points out amid the conflict of decisions, what the law is, and then with the boldness of an original thinker and genuine minister of justice, goes on and declares what the law should be and what it would be if simple justice had not been lost sight of in a mass of artificial reasoning by earlier courts. If merit alone had been the stepping stone to the Supreme Court, Judge Laubie would long since have been upon the bench, and would have shown himself a worthy successor to Ranney and Thurman, to White and Melvaine. As it is, his decisions will reflect luster upon this bar, from which he sprang, long after his generation and that which follows shall have made up and closed its record and passed

"To the land of the great departed,
Into the silent land."

Maj. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, a former editor of the *Plain Dealer*, who was brought up in Lisbon, spoke briefly and said in part:

"Your committee has kindly assigned me a place on this program, an honor which I thank them for. I am glad to meet here so many of the old settlers of Columbiana County, a large number of whom were friends and acquaintances of my father, who for many years was prominent in the religious, social and polit-

ical world of Lisbon. The last of the family, I am glad to return to the old home, for if there be in retrospection's chain one link that brings us to our boyhood's dream again, it is the memory of a mother's love. In your little cemetery, the mother who bore me is quietly sleeping, and I come here to visit her grave and to recall to my memory the many good and true words uttered to me."

Lisbon never presented so gorgeous an appearance as during her centennial week. Besides the excellent work of the professional decorators, the Lisbon people did their best to imitate them and the result was that every part of the town was gay with artistic designs in colored bunting and flags.

The Court House was covered with bunting, and two immense arches over the intersection of Walnut and Market streets gave an imposing effect. The Firestone-Gailey Block and the Rogers & Elder Block were handsomely decorated. Of the private houses many were beautiful, notably Capt. William M. Hostetter, W. S. Potts, Ed. A. King, Mrs. Susie LeMoyné, Frank Adams, I. P. Farmer, Jennings Marquis, George H. Huston, D. S. Gailey, John Graham, John Hawkins, Tom Johnson and F. M. Benner.

The Lisbon Gas Company had two arches of gas pipe on Walnut street, with the dates "1803" and "1903" formed of flaming gas jets.

OUTLOOK AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW CENTURY.

And so Columbiana County and its oldest incorporated city or town have entered upon their second century. The period has been one of wonderful development and growth, as has been partially shown, but which shall be more fully demonstrated in the future pages. The tilling of the soil, which was 100 years ago a work most primitive in its character, has been measurably reduced to a science. And yet, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that the industry most susceptible, at least in this sec-



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LISBON



CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL, LISBON



LEPPER LIBRARY, LISBON



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LISBON

tion of country, to the largest measure of improvement in ways and means by which to make the best of it, is the one which does not seem to come up to the measure of its opportunities. The effect of this lagging behind will be seen by a comparison of figures in some of the crop statistics, which will be given in this chapter. But that better things are in store for the Columbiana County farmer, dairyman and fruit grower, during the new century, is shown by the growing disposition manifested to take advantage of improved appliances and methods. It is in the rapid development of the mineral resources of the county, and in the establishment and growth of manufacturing enterprises, that the greatest advancement is making and is likely to be made during the coming years of the new century. It is this that is causing the rapid and substantial growth of the cities and towns; but this in turn is bound to so stimulate the farming industry as shall soon cause every hillside and valley and expansive plain not only to "blossom as the rose," but respond to the labor of the husbandman with rich and abundant harvests.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Some crop statistics will be appended, running back 50 years or more, which will prove interesting by way of comparison. In 1850 the population of the county was 33,621. Some of the products of the county for that year were: Flax, 18,898 pounds; maple sugar, 50,000 pounds, and 4,324 gallons of maple molasses; wool, 323,000 pounds (Columbiana County was at that time the second county in wool production in the State—Harrison being the first); honey and beeswax, 15,000 pounds. In corn, 14,457 acres were planted, which yielded 516,821 bushels, about 36 bushels to the acre; 35,720 acres of wheat, yielding 606,261 bushels, an average of about 17 bushels an acre—which was a large yield for even those years, when the soil was 50 years nearer its virgin condition, though commercial fertilizers had not yet come into use. In 1852 6,306 horses were listed for taxation at \$350,925;

14,097 cattle, valued at \$106,852; 75,117 sheep, valued at \$89,213, and 13,122 hogs were valued for taxation at \$21,037.

In 1867, a little less than 40 years ago, 461,910 bushels of rye were produced in the county. The same year, from 12,580 acres, 130,025 bushels of wheat, or about 10 1-3 bushels to the acre, were harvested. Of rye, 38,385 bushels were produced; also 15,272 bushels of buckwheat, 41,791 tons of hay and 10,235 bushels of barley; 15,762 acres yielded 503,359 bushels of corn; 1,355 acres of flax yielded 12,450 bushels of seed and 46,423 pounds of fiber. The same year there were produced 468,213 pounds of wool, 612,547 pounds of butter, 109,542 pounds of cheese, 8,492 gallons of sorghum syrup, 20,523 pounds of maple sugar and 7,691 gallons of maple syrup.

A comparison of the agricultural products of the county between the years of 1872-73 and those of 1903, 30 years later, will be found interesting. In 1873 there were 31,850 acres of meadow, producing 32,600 tons of timothy hay; in 1902, 35,259 acres produced 42,128 tons. In the former year 7,300 acres of clover yielded 7,650 tons of hay and 740 bushels of seed; in the latter year, 6,411 acres yielded 7,737 tons of hay and 935 bushels of clover seed. The report of the Secretary of State for 1874 showed that Columbiana was one of the nine counties of the State to produce more than 30,000 tons of hay each. In 1873 there were 760 acres of flax, which yielded 7,442 bushels of seed and 563,430 pounds of fiber; in 1902 and 1903 no report was made to the Secretary of State of the production of flax in this county; so that the cultivation of that once very important staple in Columbiana County seems to be a thing of the past; and the old-fashioned "home-spun" garments have likewise disappeared, as has also the time-honored spinning-wheel, except where, here and there, it occupies an honored place among "grandmother's attic treasures."

In 1873 the products of the dairy in the county were: Butter, 959,900 pounds and cheese, 203,970 pounds; in 1902 the yield was, 1,188,431 pounds of butter and 442,705 pounds of cheese; and in the latter year 1,169,171

gallons of milk were sold for family use. The decreasing yield of maple sugar and maple syrup is one means of showing the gradual disappearance of the old-time sugar camps from the county. In 1873 the products of these sugar camps were 11,860 pounds of sugar and 9,060 gallons of syrup, while in 1903 the yield was but 111 pounds of sugar and 2,478 gallons of syrup. The sheep husbandry continues to decline also; for while the yield of wool in 1873 was 556,880 pounds, that in 1903 was but 122,708 pounds. The acreage in orchards, too, shows a shrinkage; but the yield—which of course in the case of orchard fruits is quite variable in this latitude—still holds up well. In 1873 there were 7,470 acres in orchards yielding 206,020 bushels of apples, 185 bushels of peaches and 2,110 bushels of pears; in 1902 6,005 acres produced 205,865 bushels of apples, 3,015 bushels of peaches and 496 bushels of pears.

The total number of births, marriages and deaths in the county, as shown by the Secretary of State's report, for the year ending March 31, 1903, were as follows: *Births—white, male, 606; female, 548; colored, male, 6; female, 5; total, 1,165. Marriages—white, 758; colored, 3; total, 761. Deaths—white, male, 282; female, 247; colored, male, 4; female, 6; total, 539.

The population of Columbiana County, according to the federal census of 1890 and 1900, was: In 1890, 50,029; in 1900, 68,500.

The population of the incorporated cities, towns and villages in the county, in 1890 and 1900, was:

	1900.	1890.
Columbiana	1,139	1,112
East Liverpool	16,485	10,056
East Palestine	2,493	1,816
Hanoverton	399	366
*Lectonia	2,744	2,826
Lisbon	3,330	2,278
Salineville	2,353	2,399
Salem	7,582	5,780
Wellsville	6,149	5,247

*In 1900 certain industries in Lectonia were down, which affected its population adversely; but these have since resumed and the loss shown has been more than regained; then there are villages, viz., New Waterford,

The following interesting agricultural, horticultural and dairy statistics, including table on page 194, for Columbiana County were gleaned from the assessor's returns, made in June, 1905. They relate chiefly to 1904:

In a total of 4,134,996 pounds of commercial fertilizer used in the county in 1904, Knox township leads with 767,900; Butler second with 403,000, and Hanover third with 297,000.

Of a total of 376,603 bushels of apples produced in the county last year, Unity township leads with 59,930 bushels; Fairfield second with 49,295 bushels; Elkrum third with 36,975 bushels, and Knox fourth with 31,690 bushels.

In peaches the county produced last year 11,614 bushels, of which Center township produced 3,656 bushels, Yellow Creek 2,100 bushels and Madison 1,430 bushels.

In plum culture Unity township leads with 2,435 bushels; Knox second with 1,203 bushels and West third with 1,070 bushels. The total production of plums in the county in 1904 was 7,612 bushels.

Fairfield township leads with 745 out of a total production of 1,538 bushels of cherries produced in the county last year, and Knox township leads with 596 out of a total of 2,205 bushels of pears grown in the county last year.

Knox township was the only township in the county to produce winter barley in 1904, its crop amounting to 3,375 bushels.

Sugar corn was grown in but one township in 1904, Madison producing seven tons.

Center township leads in onion culture with 500 bushels. The crop was small in Knox township, the only other township in which they are cultivated to any extent.

In production of factory and creamery cheese, West township leads with 131,582 pounds; Butler second, 25,854 pounds; Hanover third, 1,600 pounds.

West township, with 18,000 pounds, also leads in the production of cheese in homes dairies; Perry second, 8,000 pounds; Center third, 4,000 pounds; Hanover fourth, 3,700 pounds.

Washingtonville, Franklin Square, Rogers, Negley, Signal, Elkton and others, which by the next census will show up well in population and business.

Of the 19,395 dozens of eggs shipped from the county out of the State, 11,795 dozens were shipped from New Waterford.

A total of 3,462 gallons of maple syrup and 216 pounds of maple sugar was produced in the county in the spring. Knox township produced 1,049 gallons of syrup and 165 pounds of sugar; Center township 1,188, West 419, and Fairfield 293 gallons of syrup. Comparatively small amounts were produced in other townships.

There are 248 hives of bees in the county,

Elkrun township leading with 40; Yellow Creek second, 37; West third, 27; Knox fourth, 26, and Madison fifth, 24.

In the production of honey in 1904, West township leads with 420 pounds; Yellow Creek second, 270 pounds; Elkrun third, 250 pounds; Knox fourth, 205 pounds. The total production was 1,987 pounds.

Every township in the county contributed to the 125,785 pounds of wool shorn in 1904. Elkrun contributing 16,680; Fairfield 13,035, and Franklin 12,440.

TOWNSHIPS

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CHAPTER XIV.

THE COUNTY IN FOUR WARS.

*The Organizations Which Marched from Old Columbiana in 1812, 1846, 1861 and 1898—
The Morgan Raid Through Three Loyal States—The Final Capture of the Raiders
in Columbiana County—An Eye-Witness Tells the Story of the Surrender of the Des-
perate Rebel Band.*

In the four wars in which the country engaged in the 19th century Columbiana County had an active part. In all of these wars the State furnished more than its full quota of leaders, as well as of "the men behind the guns." Among the leaders, particularly in the Civil War, Columbiana County men were conspicuous; and in the ranks none can truly say that the men did not do their whole duty. A higher encomium could not be paid them.

The militia of Columbiana County was mobilized in 1806. It was denominated the "First Regiment, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia." The roster contained 828 names, and was supposed to compose all the males in the county over 18 years of age who were subject to military duty in 1806. In the spring of that year the first muster of the first battalion occurred under Maj. Lewis Kinney. It was held on the farm of Jonah Robinson, situated on the Georgetown road, on the west side of the west fork of Beaver Creek. Here the militia musters were held for many years. The first muster of the second battalion under Maj. Taggart, took place on the farm of Matthias Lower in Fairfield township.

Speaking of the early operations of the militia of Columbiana County, H. H. Gregg, of New Lisbon, wrote in 1873: "As early as March 28, 1809, a call was made by the Governor of Ohio, through Major General Wad-

worth, upon Brigadier General Beall to take effectual measures to arm and equip, according to law, 144 of the militia of his brigade, and hold it in readiness to march, at a minute's warning, to meet some great national emergency. This emergency having passed, an order was issued by Major General Wadsworth, dated Canfield, June 8, 1809, in which the troops were discharged with the thanks of the President of the United States 'to those volunteers whose patriotism induced them to volunteer their services in the defense of the liberties of their country.' And Major General Wadsworth cordially congratulated the detachment on the 'happy change in our foreign relations which has made their services unnecessary.'"

What was the great national emergency at the time is not made clear. For this service 55 men were drafted out of the Columbiana County contingency, and formed into a battalion under command of Majors Keith and Musser.

Mr. Gregg, already quoted, gives further account of the early military movements in the county as follows: "Of the War of 1812, Mr. Blockson gave me some reminiscences which I will here relate. On the 18th of June war was declared, and soon afterwards Capt. Thomas Rowland raised a company of volunteers and marched to join General Hull at De-

troit, encamping the first night at the barn of the old Stuck farm, a mile west of New Lisbon, then owned by General Beall. When this company arrived at the river Raisin, 30 miles from Detroit, intelligence reached them of Hull's surrender, and soon a demand was made by the British for the surrender of Captain Rowland and his company. To this they refused to accede, retreated and returned home. Major General Wadsworth, residing in Canfield, received information of Hull's surrender, sent an express to Brigadier General Beall, which arrived at New Lisbon about midnight of Sunday, the 23rd of August, 1812. (General Hull surrendered August 16, 1812.) On receiving the information, General Beall aroused the male inhabitants of the town, and a meeting was held at a hotel kept where C. L. Frost now resides and keeps his grocery. Runners were appointed to arouse the militia of the county, and to notify the various captains of militia companies and their command, to meet in New Lisbon about Tuesday or Wednesday after. The county was thoroughly aroused and a large attendance of the militia took place, filling the town with a great number of people, and during the time, of course, great excitement prevailed, the greatest gathering being in and around the stone house on Washington street, then kept as a hotel, the depot of arms being in a log building which stood on the west side of the same lot, and but a few feet from the stone house. Mr. Blockson was appointed, and immediately started as an express to Beavertown. On his arrival, however, he found the news of Hull's surrender had already reached there, and they were holding a meeting to take active measures to arouse the people of Beaver County. By Friday the militia were ready to march, and left New Lisbon, one company of volunteers commanded by Capt. William Foulks, and a company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Daniel Harbaugh. While the excitement was at a fever heat, a horseman suddenly appeared from the direction of Hanover and announced the Indians coming, slaying and scalping in their course. The alarm became so great that a number of families hastened away with their effects, most of whom passed down the west fork of Little

Beaver and crossed the Ohio into Pennsylvania. The rider proved a false messenger, there being no occasion for the alarm. Five or six companies of volunteers and enlisted men and three or four companies of drafted militia were furnished by the county for the defense of the frontier. Besides those already mentioned were companies of volunteers, commanded by Captains John Ramsey and Israel Warner, and companies of drafted men commanded by Captains Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Zimmernan, William Blackburn and Martin Siler, the regimental officers being Colonel Hindman and Majors Peter Musser and Jacob Frederick."

The following list of Capt. Daniel Harbaugh's company of cavalry, or light dragoons, as they were then called, is copied from the muster-roll of September, 1812: Captain, Daniel Harbaugh; 1st lieutenant, David Scott; 2nd lieutenant, George Clarke; coronet, Michael Wirtz; 1st sergeant, James Watson; 2nd sergeant, Jonathan Whitacre; 3rd sergeant, Mordecai Moore; 4th sergeant, Henry Ephner; farrier, John Kountz; trumpeter, Daniel Lindesmith; privates—Abner Allison, Samuel Blackburn, Andrew Forbes, Henry Aten, John Fife, David Fife, John Goble, Morris E. Morris, Philip Meis, William Moore, Thomas Moore, John McKinsey, Elnemuel Swearingen, Benoni Swearingen, George Wilson, Andrew Willbury, Matthew Adams, Fisher A. Blockson, Holland Green, John McMillen, Edmund Keyes, Nicholas Sampson, Thomas C. King, James Brady, Michael Croper, Martin Bridenstein, William Davis, John Hollinger, John McKaig, Joseph Woods, Samuel Swearingen, John Rogers, Alexander Rogers, Samuel Hunt, John Fults, John Marchmont, Martin Armstrong, John Poe, Nathan Davis (Captain's boy), Benjamin Paul, Frederick Zepernick, Philip Hountz and Andrew Cruthers.

Yellow Creek township furnished a number of men, and there were scattering recruits from other townships in the county who served in the War of 1812, and also in the Mexican War; but as the county was not represented further in organized form in those wars, no record of their service is obtainable.

As early as 1844, Wellsville had a militia

company, of which the town was for many years justly proud. It was known as the "Wellsville Light Artillery" and was commanded by Capt. Henry Cope. The command numbered 51 men, carried a 12-pound Napoleon gun, and paraded in a showy uniform, consisting of red coats, white trousers and stiff hat with a brilliant plume. They are said to have made a very imposing appearance when out on parade, and during the company's eight years existence, from 1844 to 1852, their red coats and white trousers dazzled the public at general musters, Fourth of July celebrations, parades and on other occasions. It was while in camp at New Lisbon that the company received orders to prepare to take the field for active service in the war with Mexico. Arrangements were at once set afoot for the departure of the company for the seat of war; but just then peace was declared, and the members of the company lost their opportunity to distinguish themselves upon the tented field. Before the day of artillery and contemporaneous with it, Judge J. A. Riddle commanded a cavalry company attached to the State militia, with headquarters at Wellsville. In 1858 Capt. Henry Cope organized the "Wellsville Guards" with A. H. Battin as 1st lieutenant; James T. Smith, 2nd lieutenant, and J. H. Hunter, 3rd lieutenant. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, the entire command, with one exception enlisted in the service, and went out under the three months call as a part of Company K, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

It was in the War of the Rebellion—or the "Civil War," as it has come to be more commonly designated—that the patriotic men of Columbiana County more particularly distinguished themselves.

The Third Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was raised principally in the central part of the State. Company K, however, was chiefly from Wellsville, East Liverpool and Salineville, Columbiana County. The regiment was mustered in for three months, at Camp Jack-

son, April 27, 1861, and before its term expired had re-enlisted almost to a man for three years, being mustered in for the second term June 20, 1861, June 21, 1861, it was ordered to Grafton, West Virginia, and reported there to Major General McClellan. It was brigaded with the Fourth and Ninth Ohio and Loomis' Michigan Battery, under Brigadier General Schleich. Its first engagement with the enemy was at Middle Creek Fork, (West) Virginia, July 6, 1861, and afterward the regiment participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, (West) Virginia, Blackwater, Bridgeport, Perryville, Stone River, Sand Mountain, Black Warrior Creek and Blount's Farm. On the morning of May 3, 1863, at Cedar Bluffs, 22 miles from Rome, Georgia, General Forrest with his Rebel cavalry captured the brigade, which included the Third Ohio. The regiment proceeded to Atlanta, and thence via Knoxville to Richmond, where it was quartered in the open air on Belle Isle until the 15th day of May, when the men were paroled and the officers sent to Libby Prison. The regiment was soon exchanged, and subsequently one battalion of the regiment took part in the pursuit of John Morgan and his Rebel raiders. After performing duty in various capacities, it received orders from Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 9, 1864, to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, where, its term of service having expired, it was mustered out June 21, 1864. Company K, numbering 100 men, was composed chiefly, as has been said, of men from Wellsville, East Liverpool and Salineville, Columbiana County, to which 16 recruits from the same county were afterward added, 13 of whom were transferred to the 24th Ohio. The 1st lieutenant, Calvin E. Starr, from New Lisbon, was killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

Company C, 11th Regiment, Ohio, Vol. Inf., contained on its rolls 78 men from Salem, Columbiana County, and vicinity. It was mustered into the service in June, 1861, for three years. On July 7th it was ordered to the Kanawha Valley, (West) Virginia. Arrived at Point Pleasant, July 11th, it became a part of Gen. J. D. Cox's command. It spent the fall

and early winter in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge in raiding and scouting, participating in the engagements at Cotton Hill and Sewell Mountain. Late in July, 1862, Company C was ordered to Summerville, to reinforce a detachment of the Ninth Virginia, and remained there until August 18th, when the 11th was ordered to Washington, D. C., and on the 27th to Manassas Junction. In the retreat to Fairfax Court House, the regiment acted as rear guard, distinguishing itself for "cool and determined bravery." The regiment afterwards took part in the battles of Frederick, South Mountain, Antietam, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and several minor engagements, and on June 10, 1864, proceeded to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was mustered out June 21, 1864, its term of service having expired. Later the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, which was retained in the service until June 11, 1865, when, the war having closed, it was mustered out.

The 19th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was made up of recruits from no less than seven counties in the State, fully one-third of the regiment, however, being included in Companies B, D, E, H and I. These companies were recruited chiefly from Center, Perry, Fairfield, Washington, Hanover, Middleton and Unity townships, Columbiana County. The regiment was mustered in May, 1861, into the three months service and reorganized in September of the same year as a three years regiment. November 16th it moved to Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, Kentucky, and thence, December 6th, to Lebanon. From Lebanon it marched 20 miles to Columbia. On this march a teamster, Jacob Clunk, was run over by his team and instantly killed—the first death in the regiment. The regiment, reaching Columbia September 10th, was brigaded with the 59th Ohio, Second and Ninth Kentucky Infantry and Haggard's regiment of cavalry, constituting the 11th Brigade, Gen. J. T. Boyle commanding. While at Columbia the regiment received a beautiful silk flag as a present from

the ladies of Canton. The regiment participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where Major Edwards was shot dead from his horse, and Privates O. T. Powell and Horace H. Bailey, of Company C, and Corporal W. E. Gibson, of Company H, were killed, and Lieutenant William A. Sutherland, of Company H, was severely wounded. The regiment subsequently participated in the movement against Corinth. The regiment reached Perryville just after the battle at that place, but joined in the pursuit of the enemy, with whom it had a running skirmish, and captured a gun with its accoutrements. Subsequently the regiment did provost duty at Gallatin for two weeks, and then joining its division passed through Nashville, and went into camp on the Murfreesboro turnpike. On December 26th, under Maj. Charles F. Manderson, the regiment marched with the army, in its advance on Murfreesboro. At that place, under the personal lead of General Rosecrans, Beatty's brigade charged the enemy, drove him about three-fourths of a mile and held the position until relieved by Col. M. B. Walker's brigade. On January 2nd, the regiment crossed Stone River with the 14th and 23rd brigades, and received the charge of the Rebels under Breckenridge. It was forced to retreat but recrossed and participated in the battle of Stone River proper. The regiment entered the battle with 449 men, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 213, nearly one-half of its numbers. It participated in the battles of the 18th and 20th of September, at Chickamauga, and suffered a loss, in killed, wounded and missing, of 100 men. The 19th remained in Chattanooga during the siege, part in the charge on Orchard Knob, November 23rd, and lost about 20 men killed and wounded. On the 25th it participated in the charge against the Rebel works on Mission Ridge, and, seizing the inspiration, climbed without orders the precipitous side of the mountain and aided in driving the Rebels from their works, losing one killed and 13 wounded. The regiment returned to Chattanooga, joined in the march to Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek, where, on January 1, 1864, 400 of the 19th re-enlisted as vet-

crans. The regiment then returned to Ohio, reaching Cleveland February 16th. The 19th Regiment, Veteran Volunteers, went again to the front, reaching Knoxville March 24th. The regiment afterwards participated in the Atlanta campaign, losing, in killed, two commissioned officers and 28 men; wounded, six commissioned officers and 96 men; missing, 13 men. The regiment marched under General Thomas to participate in the battles against Hood; was in the reserve at Franklin, and the night after reached Nashville and participated in the battle of Nashville, following Hood's defeated army as far as the Tennessee. During the month of February, 1865, the 19th was at Huntsville, Alabama, and then moved into Eastern Tennessee as far as the Virginia line, returning to Nashville April 25th. The 19th was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, October 21, 1865, reached Columbus, Ohio, November 22nd, and was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase November 25th.

Company C, 24th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., had in its ranks 37 men from Fairfield, Middleton, Center, Elkrin and Unity townships, Columbiana County. It was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1861, and was composed of 10 companies, Company C being made up of men from Columbiana and Sandusky Counties. The regiment proceeded to Cheat Mountain, (West) Virginia, where it arrived August 14th, and there joined the 14th Indiana. The enemy, who were in large force 15 miles distant, on the 12th of September made a spirited attack, but after three hours' fighting were defeated and fled. October 3, 1861, in an action at Greenbrier, (West) Virginia, the 24th stood firm under a heavy fire of grape and shell, sustaining a loss of two killed and three wounded. November 18th the regiment marched from Cheat Mountain, arriving at Louisville on the 28th, where it was assigned to the 10th Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio. The regiment participated in the battle of the Pittsburg Landing on the 6th and 7th, where it distinguished itself. It subsequently took part in the fighting between the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was among the

first regiments to enter the latter place, later joining in the pursuit of the enemy in Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama, encamping in July at McMinnville, Tennessee. It left that place September 3rd and returned to Louisville, with Buell's army during General Bragg's invasion. In October, 1862, it was assigned to the Fourth Division, 21st Army Corps. After the battle of Perryville, the 24th, after aiding in the pursuit of the enemy into the mountains, marched to Nashville. In December, 1862, although reduced to 13 officers and 340 men, it took part in the battle of Stone River. Here four commissioned officers were killed and four wounded, and 10 privates killed and 69 wounded—10 mortally. The regiment was in the engagement at Woodbury, Tennessee, January 24, 1863, and later that year moved with the army against Tullahoma. It subsequently participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After the fight at Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, the regiment was assigned to the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was in the engagement near Dalton, where it lost in killed two, and wounded, eight. The regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1864.

The 65th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was recruited from the State of Ohio at large, and was mustered in for three years in December, 1861. It was engaged in 18 battles in Tennessee and Georgia. It was mustered out November 30, 1865. Columbiana County had 37 men in this regiment.

The 67th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was formed by the consolidation of the 45th and 67th, from October, 1861, to January, 1862. It was mustered in for three years. The regiment left Columbus for the field January 19, 1862, going into Western Virginia under General Landor. During the early months of 1862 the regiment saw arduous service in Virginia. On the 29th of June it reinforced General McClellan on the James. At Harrison's Landing it campaigned with the Army of the Potomac until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Virginia, with only 300 men for duty out of the 850, which composed the

regiment at its organization. It was transferred to North Carolina, then to Hilton Head, shared in the Charleston expedition, took part in the attack on Fort Wagner, and afterward participated in an expedition into Florida. The regiment re-enlisted and returned to Ohio in February, 1864, on furlough. Returning to the field it reached Bermuda Hundred, under General Butler, on May 6, 1864. From that date until the mustering out of the regiment, the 67th participated in many engagements, 18 in Virginia and South Carolina being its record from beginning to end of its service. On the 1st of September, 1865, the 62nd Ohio was consolidated with the 67th, the latter regiment retaining its organization. The regiment was mustered out December 12, 1865, having been in the service a total of four years lacking six days. Twelve men from Salem were members of the 67th Regiment.

The 76th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized at Camp Sherman, Ohio, February 3, 1862, for three years. It proceeded via Paducah, Kentucky, to Fort Donelson, and was in the engagement at that place. March 6th it moved to the Tennessee River, thence up the river to Crump's Landing, and on the 31st proceeded to Adamsville and took position in General Lew Wallace's division in the right wing of the army of General Grant. It made with the division a forced march to Pittsburg Landing April 6th and in the ensuing battle was continually under fire. It participated in a successful charge against the Rebels near Corinth in the latter part of April, and afterward was a part of the reserve in the advance on that place; and after its evacuation moved to Memphis, arriving there June 17th. On the 24th of July the regiment marched to near Helena, Arkansas, where it went into camp. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Southwest the 76th was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, commanded by General P. J. Osterhaus. It was a part of the expedition to Milliken's Bend, which captured the camp and garrison equipage of the 31st Louisiana. A detachment, comprising a part of the 76th, afterward proceeded up the Yazoo, surprised Haines' Bluff and captured four siege guns,

two field-pieces and a large quantity of fixed ammunition. The regiment returned to Helena, spent one week in October in St. Genevieve, Missouri, and then moved to Pilot Knob, remaining there for rest and reorganization until November 12th, when it returned to St. Genevieve and embarked for Camp Steele, Mississippi, January 10, 1863. The regiment with the division of General Steele, landed at Arkansas Post and the same night marched six miles through mud and water and by two o'clock the next morning the troops occupied a position in front of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about one o'clock the 76th charged within 100 yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire and held the position for three hours, when the enemy surrendered. The regiment participated in the rout of the Rebels under Colonel Ferguson at Deer Creek, April 7th. Afterward, with the 15th Army Corps, it moved to Young's Point, Milliken's Bend and Hard Times Landing, reaching Grand Gulf May 6th. It was in the engagement at Fourteen-Mile Creek, and at Jackson charged the works on the enemy's left, which were soon afterward evacuated. The regiment with the 15th Army Corps marched for Vicksburg on May 16th and on the 18th took position 600 yards from the main lines of the enemy. The batteries of the enemy in front of the 76th were silenced, and none of its guns could be manned except those of the water batteries. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment marched in pursuit of Johnston, arriving at Jackson July 10th, and later in the month went into camp at Big Black Ridge. During October and November the regiment operated in Northern Alabama and Tennessee; joined General Hooker in the assault on Lookout Mountain, was engaged at Mission Ridge, and on November 27th charged on Taylor's Ridge where it suffered severely. In one company of 28 men, eight were killed and eight wounded, and seven men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors. January 1, 1864, the 76th went into winter quarters at Paint Rock, Alabama. Before spring arrived the regiment was furloughed home, two-thirds having re-

enlisted as veterans. The regiment was originally 962 strong, and had been reduced to less than 300. Returning to the camp at Paint Rock, the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga May 6th, moved through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th, the evening of the 14th charged the enemy near Resaca, and participated in the repulse of Hardee's corps on the 28th. In June the regiment moved to New Hope Church, thence to Acworth and Kenesaw Mountain, Rossville and Decatur, arriving within four miles of Atlanta July 20th. Thereafter it was in constant action through Georgia and the Carolinas, reaching Washington May 23, 1865, where it shared in the Grand Review, then proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged July 24, 1865. This regiment participated in 24 battles; moved 9,625 miles on foot, by rail and by water; and passed through the rebellious States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia; 240 men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in the hospitals; and 222 thereafter carried scars as evidence of their struggles with the enemy. Company F, 110 men of this regiment, went from Center, Yellow Creek, Elkrum, Middleton, St. Clair, Liverpool, Franklin, Madison, Wayne and Knox townships, Columbiana County.

Company I, 78th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., contained 72 men from Columbiana County, chiefly from the central and southern townships. The regiment was organized in January, 1862, to serve for three years. The Columbiana County company (I) was recruited in December, 1861, and organized January 11, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio, under the command of M. D. Leggett. The Company left the State and arrived at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862, while the battle at that place was in progress. From Paducah, Kentucky, the regiment marched nearly all the way to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, passing circuitously through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia. It took an

active part in all the principal battles in the West under Grant, and afterward under Sherman, beginning with Shiloh and Corinth, and continuing in the campaign following. It commenced the winter campaign under General Grant in the interior of Mississippi. It crossed the Mississippi River below Grand Gulf, and fought at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River and in the 42 days' siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it campaigned under Sherman to Clinton, Jackson and Monroe, Louisiana. February 1, 1864, it commenced a long and disastrous campaign through Central Mississippi to its eastern boundary. March 20, 1864, the regiment started from Vicksburg for home on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted January 5, 1864. May 7th it left Columbus, Ohio, for Georgia, reaching that State in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. After three weeks' rest, the regiment participated in the campaign in Northern Alabama in pursuit of Hood. It returned to Atlanta, and November 13, 1864, entered on that great campaign with Sherman, through Georgia to Savannah, a march of 37 days; thence to Beaufort, South Carolina, Columbia, Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Kentucky. The distance traveled in this campaign was more than 4,000 miles on foot, 3,000 by rail, and 2,600 by water, making a total of 9,600 miles. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Matamoras, Thompson's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Boalita, Meridian raid, Big Shanty, Bushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickajack, siege of Atlanta, battles at Atlanta, July 21, 22, and 28th, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Milledgeville, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Charleston, Columbia and Bentonville—34 in all—and many minor fights and skirmishes. During the service the regiment lost 120 killed in battle, 300 wounded, 70 missing, 295 discharged for disability, 31 transferred to the Invalid Corps—a total of 816. Company I's losses during the same period were five killed, 10 wounded, 10 died from disease, 30 discharged for disability and seven transferred to the Invalid Corps. The original members of the 78th Ohio (except veterans)

were mustered out January 12, 1865, on expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was mustered out July 11, 1865.

In the 86th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., there were 31 men from Columbiana County. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, June 11, 1862. On the 16th it left for Clarksburg, (West) Virginia. It was stationed at that point for the purpose of guarding the railroad and protecting Grafton, that town being a base of supplies. July 27, Companies A, C, H and I were ordered to Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, where they did provost duty. August 21st, this detachment was ordered to Clarksburg where its members remained until September 17th, when they were ordered to Camp Delaware, Ohio. September 25, 1862, the regiment was mustered out at the last named place.

Company F, 87th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was recruited from various parts of Columbiana County, there being in its ranks 69 men from the county. It was a three month organization and was recruited from almost every county in the State, and was ready for service in June, 1862. June 12th, while in rendezvous at Columbus, it received orders to repair to Baltimore and report to Major General Wool, commanding officer at that post. Arriving in Baltimore on the 15th of June, it was assigned to a camp north of and near the city, where for some weeks Col. H. B. Banning, its commander, drilled and disciplined the men. In the latter part of July it received orders to report to Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry. On its arrival at that place, it was stationed on Bolivar Heights. It remained there until the siege of Harper's Ferry by Jackson, and although its term was ended, was included in the surrender of the Federal forces on that occasion. When the circumstances of the case were made known, the men were released from their paroles, and the regiment sent home from Annapolis and mustered out at Camp Chase, September 20, 1862.

THE 104TH REGIMENT.

The following sketch of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was prepared by the late

A. R. Martin, who for many years after the close of the Civil War taught school in New Lisbon:

This regiment was recruited almost exclusively from Stark, Columbiana, Summit and Portage counties. Four companies were composed of Columbiana County men, viz.: Company G, known as the Salem company; Company F, known as the Wellsville company; Company C, known as the East Palestine company, and Company K, known as the New Lisbon company. These companies were recruited in August, 1862, and organized at Camp Massillon as a part of the 104th Regiment, and mustered into the service with it on the 30th day of August, 1862, by Capt. J. R. Paxton, of the 15th U. S. Infantry. About the 1st of September, the regiment was hurried to Cincinnati, then besieged by Gen. Kirby Smith. On the 11th of September the advanced pickets of the Rebel forces were met by the 104th, and skirmished with all day, the regiment having one man killed and five wounded. This was the first and only blood spilled in defense of Cincinnati. Alexander Lowrie, of Company G, was wounded in the leg and it was found necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. Soon after the skirmish, the Rebel army retreated toward Lexington, and the regiment marched in pursuit. This, being its first march, was very severe on the men. The roads were dusty, the springs dried up, and the men, all undisciplined and unused to exposure suffered intensely, and many cases of sickness resulted from this march, many deaths following. The regiment reached Lexington at daylight on October 15th, a few hours after the rear guard of the Rebel army had evacuated the place. The regiment remained in Lexington until December 6th. While here the drill and discipline of the regiment were attended to with such success as to carry off the palm in a review of the forces at that place, the commanding officer deciding that the 104th Ohio had attained the highest state of discipline of any regiment in his command. On the morning of December 6th the regiment struck tents and took up the line of march and that day brought it to the Kentucky River, at Clay's

Ferry. The next day it reached Richmond, Kentucky.

The brigade consisted of the 100th, 44th and 104th, and the 19th Ohio Battery, under command of Col. S. A. Gilkert, of the 44th Ohio. At Richmond the command built formidable works. The regiment remained here until the 27th of December, when the line of march was again resumed, and, on the evening of the 28th, Danville, Kentucky, was reached. John Morgan's guerrilla forces were at this time operating in the vicinity of Danville, and this movement was for the purpose of intercepting him. Beyond slight skirmishing, nothing important occurred here. From Danville the regiment went to Frankfort, and there remained, performing provost duty, until February 21, 1863. While in camp at this place the 44th Ohio was mounted. On the evening of the 21st the regiment set out for Danville. This march was made very hard and disagreeable by a furious snow-storm, through which with difficulty it made its way, reaching, late at night, the Kentucky Military Institute, in which it quartered for the night. The next day's march brought it late at night to Harrodsburg. The next morning the regiment went to Danville, expecting to engage Morgan's Rebel cavalry, but no enemy was found. The regiment continued in this part of Kentucky, watching and checkmating the movements of the Rebel forces under Morgan, Pegram and Cluke, until the following summer, when it joined General Burnside's army in Eastern Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville, September 4, 1863, and being the first Federal infantry in the place. The duties performed by the 104th while in Kentucky were arduous and harassing, it being obliged to march and countermarch continually, up and down, and through almost the entire section of country. Owing to the exposure and fatigue of hard and forced marches, many fell out of the ranks and died from diseases contracted during these marches. Up to this time Company C had lost 10 of its number and Company K, seven, by death. The other companies lost proportionately. During the retreat of the Federal forces under Gen. S. P. Carter, from Danville to Lexington, in March, 1863, the

regiment lost 25 men captured by the enemy, all of whom were paroled within a few days.

The most important places occupied by the regiment during its memorable Kentucky campaign were Lexington, Richmond, Danville, Frankfort, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Somerset and Stanford. Before leaving Kentucky, the regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, 23rd Army Corps, under General Hartstaff.

After a brief rest at Knoxville the regiment, with its brigade, was ordered to Cumberland Gap. The Gap was reached on the 7th day of November. This march was made with such rapidity as to merit and receive from President Lincoln a highly complimentary telegram, sent to General Burnside. Immediately upon its arrival at the Gap a demand was made for surrender by General Burnside, which was refused. The Federal troops then made preparations to carry the stronghold at the point of the bayonet; but before the movement was made the Confederate leader, General Frazier, changed his mind and surrendered his entire command. The 104th was the first regiment to enter the works, and it received the surrender of the Confederate forces and its stores. The Rebel command consisted of about 3,000 men and 14 guns. The surrender was made November 9, 1863. After this, the regiment accompanied General Burnside on an expedition to Carter's Station, on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, and on returning to Knoxville it did provost duty for some weeks. It took part in the defense of Knoxville when besieged for 22 days by General Longstreet. During the siege the regiment lost several men killed and wounded. The exposure and privations of the men during this siege were great. The rations were limited and of inferior quality. The weather was cold and disagreeable and the men were without tents. As a result many sickened and died. The 104th left many of its representatives in the Knoxville cemetery.

The regiment, with the Federal forces, joined in the pursuit of Longstreet, following him as far as Blain's Cross-Roads, and participated in the various skirmishes of that pursuit. The regiment wintered in this inhospitable re-

gion, and there was much suffering for want of sufficient rations and clothing. Yet, amid all their sufferings, these brave men declared their willingness to enter on another three years service; but their enlistment not expiring within the time specified, they were not permitted to "veteranize." Early in April, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Cleveland, Tennessee (where troops were assembling preparatory to the Atlanta campaign), and participated in all the campaigns and general engagements, being under fire for 120 days. It was engaged in the battle of Resaca, May 14th and 15th, and on the 6th of August in the desperate assault at Utoy Creek, in which the loss of the regiment was 26 officers and men in killed and wounded. After sharing in the successes that compelled the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1 and 2, 1864, it went into camp at Decatur, Georgia, and there remained until October 4th, when it left Decatur and crossed the Chattahoochee River, 15 miles from Decatur. After marching about 400 miles in Northern Georgia and Alabama, passing through Marietta, Acworth, Allatoona, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca and Snake Creek Gap into Gaylorsville, it finally reached Cedar Bluff, Alabama. On October 28th it crossed the Coosa River and, taking the cars at Dalton, Georgia, it passed through Nashville to Pulaski, Tennessee. At Nashville the regiment cast its vote in favor of "veteranizing Abraham Lincoln." On November 8th it took the cars and went to Spring Hill, Tennessee. On November 13th it marched to Columbia, and thence to Pulaski. From Pulaski it fell back to Columbia. The regiment was engaged in sharp fighting and skirmishing here from November 25th to 29th, losing several men killed and wounded. On the night of November 29th it moved toward Franklin, making a severe march of 25 miles and reaching that place the next morning at daylight. At Franklin the regiment with its brigade built breastworks. The fight at Franklin began November 30th, at 5 in the afternoon and lasted until 10 at night. This was the most severe engagement in which the regiment had ever participated, and it lost 60 men in killed and wounded. Capt. William F. Kemble of

Company C, and Captain Bard of Company I were killed in the battle. The men went into the engagement with the avowed intention of avenging their comrades at Utoy Creek, and used "Utoy" as their battle cry. The Confederate general, Adams, was killed in front of the 104th, the General and his horse both rolling over in front of the regiment. Captain Kemble who lost his life in this battle, fought desperately, throwing hatchets and axes into the seething mass of Rebels in his front, until he fell pierced in the breast by a bullet. Lieut. S. S. Cope, of Wellsville, of Company F, was severely wounded through the arm, but wrapped a handkerchief about the wounded limb and bravely stood his ground until the close of the battle. After the battle the regiment, with the Federal forces, marched to Nashville, which was reached December 1st. The regiment occupied an important position on the main line in front of Nashville. Here the men were again confronted by intensely cold and disagreeable weather, and in consequence suffered severely. On December 15th the regiment lost three men, wounded in a skirmish. On the 16th it was engaged with its brigade in a charge, capturing the works of the enemy, with eight pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, not losing a man. Resting in the enemy's works that night, the regiment moved next morning in pursuit of the enemy; made a short halt at Columbia, and reached Clifton, Tennessee, January 6, 1865. It remained in camp at this point until January 16, when it embarked on the steamer "Swallow," and landing at Cincinnati, took the cars January 22nd for Washington City. From Washington it was carried by the steamer "Star of the South" to Fort Fisher, where it landed February 9, 1865. It took an active part in the operations which compelled the evacuation of Fort Anderson, February 18, 1865. In the skirmishing at Fort Anderson, the regiment lost one killed and several wounded. The regiment was engaged in the assault upon the Rebel works at Old Town, February 20, 1865, which involved the capture of Wilmington, February 22nd. The loss of the regiment in the charge upon the enemy at Old Town was two killed and 20 wounded. On

the 22nd of February the regiment, with its brigade, entered the city of Wilmington. On the capture of Wilmington, the colonel of the 104th Regiment was appointed to command the post, the lieutenant-colonel was appointed provost marshal of the city, and the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard, and so continued to serve until the 23rd Army Corps marched toward Goldsboro. The regiment then marched to Kingston to the support of General Cox, who was threatened by overpowering numbers. On March 20th the regiment left Kingston, arriving at Goldsboro the next day. It remained here until April 11th, when it started for Raleigh, North Carolina, arriving at the latter place April 15th. A grand review of the troops was had at Raleigh, and the regiment received some high compliments from General Sherman and others for its efficiency of drill and the soldierly bearing of its men. On May 1, 1865, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Greensboro, North Carolina, to receive and guard property turned over by the army of Gen. Joe Johnston, and remained there until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service and ordered to report at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, for final pay and discharge. It arrived at Cleveland June 24th, and was paid off and discharged June 27th. Companies C, F, G and K were with the regiment in all its marches and participated in all its battles and skirmishes from Fort Mitchell to Old Town Creek. They all made a noble record in the service, and their losses by death from casualty and disease were: Company C, 21; Company F, 22; Company G, 15; and Company K, 12.

HISTORY OF THE 115TH REGIMENT.

The 115th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized and mustered into the United States service at Camp Massillon, Ohio, in August, 1862. Four of its companies were recruited in Columbiana County, viz: Company A, from East Liverpool and Liverpool township; Company D, from Bayard and West township; Company H, from Columbiana and Fairfield township, and Company K, from Hanover and

Franklin townships, while Company F had in its ranks 10 men from Salineville and Washington township, its captain being from Hanover township. The regiment reported to Major General Wright at Cincinnati, October 4, 1862. The regiment was here divided, five companies, under Col. J. A. Lucy, being ordered to report to the post commandant at Cincinnati for provost duty, and the other five companies, under Lieut.-Col. T. C. Boone, to report for guard duty at Camp Chase, Columbus. In November the battalion at Columbus was ordered to Maysville, Kentucky, under command of Colonel Lucy, Lieutenant-Colonel Boone taking charge of the battalion at Cincinnati. The latter did provost duty at Cincinnati for more than a year. During this period Colonel Boone was harassed by interference from the civil authorities regarding soldiers and others in his charge. The latter consisted of prisoners, military and political, and of convalescent soldiers, deserters, etc., whom it was the commanding officer's duty to forward to their respective regiments. It was about this time that General Burnside issued General Orders Nos. 38 and 113, the latter requiring all writs of habeas corpus issued by State authority to be disrespected. The orders resulted in bringing the civil and military authorities into conflict; and for carrying out the orders—refusing to deliver up certain deserters on a writ of habeas corpus—a warrant for the arrest of Colonel Boone was issued by Judge Paddock in the Probate Court. But the warrant could not be served because of the guard which constantly surrounded his person.

In July, 1863, Colonel Boone called out his battalion for five or six days, on the Harrison pike, to render assistance to the cavalry in pursuit of the Confederate General, John Morgan, then on his raid through Ohio. In December, 1862, the battalion at Maysville was ordered to Covington, Kentucky, for guard and patrol duty. Company H was mounted and did good service in the country about Covington, looking after bushwhackers and guerrillas. In October, 1863, the regiment was ordered to report to General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. Reaching Murfreesboro, it was ordered to report for duty

to the commandant of that post. Part of the regiment was at once mounted and sent out after the Rebel guerrillas then infesting the country between Nashville and Tullahoma. In 1864 that part of the regiment not mounted was stationed on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, in block-houses, to prevent the guerrillas from tearing up the road. In August, 1864, Blockhouse No. 4 was captured by the Confederates under General Wheeler. Block-house No. 5 was attacked at the same time, but the Rebels were repulsed after sustaining a loss of three men killed and seven wounded. Wheeler attacked the Federal lines on the railroad between Nashville and the Duck River, and at Laverge, Tennessee. At Laverge the 115th had 100 men in a small fort, in which were mounted one 6-pounder and one 12-pounder. The Rebel cavalry outnumbered the Union forces three to one, and on the evening of August 31st made three furious charges, but were each time repulsed with serious loss. The firmness and bravery of the regiment saved the line of railroad and much property at the fort. Shortly afterward Company K (mounted) surprised and captured a squad of guerrillas, and lost Sergeant Richmond killed and three men wounded.

During Hood's advance on Nashville in December, 1864, Block-houses Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were assaulted by a large force of Rebels under Forrest, and their garrisons, consisting of parts of Companies C, F and G, captured. The garrisons of Block-houses Nos. 5 and 6 were, by order of General Thomas, withdrawn to Murfreesboro. Blockhouse No. 7 was assaulted and surrounded by the Rebels, and for 15 days the garrison was invested. The garrison of Block-house No. 2 was assaulted December 10th by the enemy with three pieces of rifled artillery, and a continuous fire kept up from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark. Two of the garrison were killed and three wounded. Under cover of the night the garrison withdrew and marched to Nashville.

December 7, 1864, the Confederate General Buford, made a vigorous charge on Murfreesboro, but was driven back with heavy loss. General Rousseau ordered Colonel Boone to take

command of the Third Michigan with his own regiment, and "repulse and drive the Rebels out of town," which was obeyed. On the 10th of December, General Hood overpowered the Federal forces at Laverge by largely superior numbers, and caused Block-houses Nos. 1, 3 and 4 to surrender, with a battalion of the 115th Regiment numbering 140 men. Most of these were on their way to Columbus, under parole, on board the ill-fated "Sultana," when it exploded on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, April 27, 1865. Eighty men, belonging to Companies B, C, F and G, besides Captains D. N. Lowry and John Eadie and Lieut. J. C. Ely, lost their lives.

The regiment performed garrison duty at Murfreesboro and guard duty on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad from Nashville to Tullahoma, until June 23, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. It received its final pay and discharge at Cleveland July 7, 1865. The regiment, during the latter part of its service, was under General Rousseau, division commander. When organized, the regiment numbered 985 men, and it subsequently received 300 recruits. At muster out it numbered, all told, 630 officers and men.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD RENDERS SERVICE.

The 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 13, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 18th Battalion, O. N. G., of Columbiana County, and a part of the 60th Battalion, O. N. G., of Coshocton County. On the 15th of May the regiment left Camp Chase for Washington City, and was given garrison duty in Fort Slemmer, Totten, Slocum and Stevens, north of the Potomac. June 8th the regiment embarked for White House, Virginia, but without debarking it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the 10th Army Corps, and was placed in the entrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Pocahontas, where it was relieved from duty, August 29th, and proceeded to Camp Chase, where it was mustered out September 13, 1864, on expiration of term of service. Company A



OLD MILL AT WILLIAMSPORT, ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP



PLANT OF THE THOMAS CHINA COMPANY, LISBON



BIRTHPLACE OF CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM



PLACE OF MORGAN'S SURRENDER, WAYNE TOWNSHIP

was from Washington township, B from Madison, C from Hanover, D from Perry, F from Fairfield, and I from Liverpool township, Columbiana County. These six companies furnished 529 men.

IN THE LAST YEAR'S SERVICE.

On September 21, 1864, the 176th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized at Camp Chase, to serve for one year or during the war. It was immediately ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 20th Army Corps. Soon after its arrival it was detailed to perform provost guard duty at Nashville, and during the siege and battle of Nashville it was in the works, but, with the exception of a few companies under Major Cummings, the regiment was not actively engaged. Quite a number of the men were veteran soldiers. The regiment was mustered out of service at Tol Barracks, Columbus, June 18, 1865. Company D, commanded by Capt. John A. Myers, of New Lisbon, was largely made up of Columbiana County men.

The 178th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized at Camp Chase September 26, 1864, and mustered in for one year. It was at once ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas at Nashville. The regiment remained in Nashville two weeks performing guard duty when it was sent to Tullahoma, where it composed part of the post command. It was soon ordered to Murfreesboro, and was there during the siege of that city by Hood's Confederate forces, which lasted 18 days. In December, 1864, the 178th was ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City, North Carolina, with the 23rd Army Corps, and a few days later took part in a skirmish with the enemy at Wise's Fork. After the surrender of Johnston's army, the regiment was ordered to Charlotte, North Carolina, where it performed garrison duty until mustered out June 29, 1865. This regiment contained 31 men from Columbiana County.

The 179th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was organized at Camp Chase in September, 1864,

and mustered in for one year September 27th. It was ordered to Nashville, where it was assigned to guard and provost duty. Picket and guard duty was always irksome to the soldiers, who would have greatly preferred to be at the front or on the "firing line," in modern war parlance. But there had to be troops to perform these routine duties, and the boys of the 176th and 179th, which had been brigaded together, submitted as gracefully as possible. However 50 men were detailed from the 176th and 179th, after the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and assigned to the First U. S. Engineers, to assist the latter organization in building block-houses along the Nashville & Chattanooga and other Southern railroads used by the Federal forces in transporting troops and supplies. The 179th was in the reserve at the time of the battle in Nashville, but not actively engaged. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 17th, and paid off and discharged at Columbus June 21, 1865. A squad of Columbiana County boys, numbering about 18, under Lieut. George R. Gyger (who in later years was Adjutant General of Ohio), composed a part of Company G, 179th Regiment.

Companies A and I, of the 191st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., each contained a number of men from Columbiana County. The regiment was organized at Columbus in January and February, 1865, to serve one year. It left Columbus immediately after organization, under orders to proceed to Winchester, Virginia, and report to General Hancock. At Harper's Ferry the regiment was halted by command of General Hancock, and ordered to report to Gen. John R. Brooke, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Shenandoah. Its only service was garrison duty in the valley, marching as far south as Winchester, where it remained until August 27, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

The Third Ohio Independent Battery was mustered into service in the spring of 1861. It was early attached to Gen. J. D. Cox's divis-

ion, operating in West Virginia. Going into the service with a single gun, it soon added a captured gun. In February, 1862, the battery was recruited up to six guns and 161 men. It took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth and the battle of luka under Rosecrans. In the fall of 1862 the battery moved with Grant's column on the Tallahatchie, toward Jackson, and in the return to Memphis. In this campaign the men of the battery suffered from want of rations, and were compelled to subsist for days at a time on parched corn and hominy. The battery, now a part of Logan's division, moved with Grant's army to the rear of Vicksburg. It took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, and was in position in the rear of Vicksburg for 42 days. It went with Sherman to Meridian, and had a heavy artillery fight at Clinton, Mississippi. On July 22nd, at Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock a. m. until sundown. They drove the Rebels from Jonesboro, pursuing them to Lovejoy's Station. The battery followed Hood up to Nashville and aided in its defense. From Nashville it was transferred to Fort Donelson. It was mustered out at Cleveland August 1, 1865. Fifty-two members of this battery were from Columbiana County.

The Second Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav.—the first regiment of cavalry to be raised in Northern Ohio—was organized under the supervision of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins, and was mustered in October 10, 1861. The regiment had a remarkable career, making a splendid record. Twenty-one men from Salem were members of this regiment. It was equipped in Cleveland and transported to Camp Demmon for drill. Early in January, 1862, the Second was ordered to report to General Hunter at Platte City, Missouri, and for three weeks scouted the Missouri border. On February 18th, Doubleday's brigade, of which the Second was a part, was ordered to Fort Scott, Kansas. On February 22nd a scouting party of 120 men of the Second was attacked in the streets of Independence, Missouri, by an equal force under command of Quantrell. In this, the Second's first fight, the enemy was

routed in 15 minutes time. Quantrell's loss was five killed, four wounded and five captured. The Second lost one killed and three wounded. Early in April one battalion of the Second marched to Carthage, Missouri, where it broke up a guerrilla haunt and then returned to Fort Scott. In June the regiment moved southward, the horses being obliged to subsist on grass alone. In July the Second formed a part of a force which moved upon Fort Gibson, capturing it, and in August returned to Fort Scott. In the early fall of this year 150 men and two officers were detailed from the Second to temporarily man a light battery of artillery, a transfer which was later made permanent. Early in September the mounted portion of the regiment, with the battery mentioned, moved with the army of General Blunt into Missouri and Arkansas, sharing in the campaign which ended in the victory of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 3, 1862. In this campaign the Second fought at Carthage, Newtonia, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove. In November the Second was transferred to the East, and the dismounted portion moved to Camp Chase, where its members were re-equipped for the field. In February, 1863, the original 12 companies of the Second were consolidated into eight, and a battalion of four companies, raised for the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., was added to the Second. In the early part of June four companies of the Second formed a force under General Saunders. They moved into Eastern Tennessee, attacked Knoxville and destroyed a large amount of supplies and several railroad bridges.

Kantitz's brigade, of which the Second was a part, joined in the pursuit of John Morgan, and followed that troublesome raider 1,200 miles through three States, finally sharing in the capture of the larger part of the Rebel force at Buffington Island. After this the regiment reassembled at Cincinnati, where almost the entire command was furloughed by General Burnside as a reward for its gallantry and efficient service.

The Second reassembled at Stamford, Kentucky, and in August moved to Eastern Ten-

nessee. It was brigaded with the Second East Tennessee, Ninth Michigan and Seventh Ohio Cavalry. After a forced march to Cumberland Gap, the Second fought in the battle of Blue Springs. The force pushed on up the valley, defeating the Rebels at Blountsford and Bristol. The Second engaged Wheeler's cavalry at Cumberland Gap, and during the siege at Knoxville operated on the enemy's flank, after the siege joining in the pursuit. On December 2nd it fought Longstreet's cavalry at Morristown, on the 4th formed the advance of a brigade which attacked and fought 18 regiments for two hours at Russellville, and on the 6th was in the front five hours, in the battle of Bean Station. For the five days following it was almost constantly under fire. January 1, 1864, when the term of enlistment expired, out of 470 men, 420 reenlisted and were furloughed. On March 20th the regiment, having secured 120 recruits, was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland. The regiment moved to Camp Stone-man, D. C., and by the 30th was fully equipped. Early in May it moved, 800 strong, to Warrenton Junction, reporting to General Burnside. On May 7th it engaged Rosser's cavalry with slight loss; and from that time on it was almost constantly employed in covering the right flank of the infantry, in the campaign of the Wilderness. The Second was transferred from the Ninth Army Corps and permanently attached to Sheridan's cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac. On May 31st the First Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division, of which the Second was now a part, advanced on Hanover Court House and in the engagement which followed the Second occupied the center and sustained the heaviest of the shock of battle. The enemy was driven and the crest and the Court House captured. The next day a portion of the First Brigade, including the Second Ohio Cavalry, proceeded to Ashland. The force had hardly arrived when they were surrounded by the enemy under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and an action ensued which lasted until sundown, when the Union forces withdrew, the Second covering the retreat. On June 22d the division moved on the raid to the Danville Railroad. The Second fought at Nottaway Court House, Stone

Creek and Ream Station, losing too men and five officers in killed, wounded and missing. Late in July it moved to the left of the army and did picket duty. Early in August the division withdrew to Washington City, thence to Winchester, where it arrived on the 17th. At 3 p. m. Early made an attack and at sundown the division fell back, the Second acting as rear-guard. On the 19th Early again attacked, and after a sharp fight the division retired to Charlestown. Again Early attacked on the 22nd, when the Second was closely engaged. From Charlestown the division retreated to a position inclosing Harper's Ferry, the Second twice engaging the enemy. On August 30th the Second assisted in driving the enemy from Berryville. On September 13th McIntosh's brigade, including the Second, was ordered toward Winchester. The brigade charged (Second Ohio in front), and drove in the enemy's cavalry. The Second, with the aid of the Third New Jersey, captured an entire regiment of infantry. At the battles of Opequaw and Winchester, by four hours hard fighting and a bold charge, McIntosh's brigade won the day, and at night, when Early's army was retreating, the Second was the last to give up the pursuit. On the 20th the Second drove Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal, and skirmished in Luray Valley until the 25th, when it joined the army at New Market. At Waynesboro, on the 29th, Fitzhugh Lee attacked the command at sundown. The Second fought dismounted until all had withdrawn, and then prepared to retire as rear-guard, when retreat was cut off by a line of Rebel infantry. The Second charged through the column and continued as rear-guard until noon next day. The Second shared in the repulse of Rosser's cavalry at Bridgewater. During Sheridan's march down the valley, the Second fought from 8 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m. On the 19th of October the Second shared in the battle of Cedar Creek, the men being in the saddle from daybreak until 9 p. m., and was present on the pike when Sheridan made his immortal ride, joining in the charge which secured the final victory. On February 27th the Second, with the cavalry under Sheridan,

started on the last raid of the war. Near Waynesboro, March 2nd, Custer's division captured the remainder of Early's army. In this engagement the Second captured five pieces of artillery with caissons, 13 ambulances and wagons, 70 horses and mules, 650 prisoners of war and 300 stand of arms. For this it received the thanks of General Custer on the field. It had the advance of the column entering Charlottesville, where it captured more artillery. With Sheridan's cavalry it joined the Army of the Potomac near Petersburg, there entering upon the campaign which closed the war. The regiment was mustered out September 1st, and on the 11th was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase.

SIXTH CAVALRY NOT A "NEWSPAPER REGIMENT."

The Sixth Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., was organized and mustered into the United States service early in October, 1861, at Warren, Ohio. C. C. Baker, who a number of years after the war, served two terms as auditor of Columbiana County, wrote the following sketch of the regiment for the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley:" "A historian has truthfully said of this regiment—'The Sixth Ohio Cavalry as a newspaper regiment has not much history, but the record shows long lists of killed and wounded, and a record of battles that places it among the best regiments in the service.' The muster rolls in the War Department show that there were 4,265 men mustered into this regiment; four companies were permanently detached for service in the West and four companies recruited to fill their places, which increases the number of recruits largely over those of other regiments. Active service began early in 1862 with General Fremont in West Virginia. With his army they moved up the Shenandoah valley, where the regiment first drew salar on the enemy at Strasburg. Those who served in the early part of the war—in '61-'62—will remember that the cavalry was scattered about and used as escorts, orderlies for generals and staff officers down to 2nd lieutenants, and were of little use as a distinct-

ive branch of the army; and it was at this time that General Hooker's joke went forth, 'offering a liberal reward for a dead cavalryman.' Though the duty performed before was hard, there were perhaps some grounds for the sarcastic words of Hooker. During the winter of 1862-63 the cavalry was organized into one grand corps, composed of three divisions, each having three brigades and each brigade composed of five regiments. In this organization the Sixth took its place, in the Second Brigade, Second Division, and from that time on its history can be traced with the movements of that celebrated corps and division commanded by the famous Sheridan and the 'Old Reliable' General Gregg. The cavalry corps when thus organized soon took a front rank in the movements and battles of the war, and now no endorsement is needed to the soldiers' bravery who served at the front with General Sheridan's cavalry.

"Company C, of the Sixth was recruited at Salem, Ohio; it was the first to report at camp, always holding the proud honor of being the veteran troop of the regiment. Company M, one of the new companies of 1863, was largely made up of Columbiana County boys, as were numerous recruits for the other companies.

"A condensed list of the engagements in which the regiment was engaged and received casualties is all the space will permit, viz: Mount Jackson, Virginia; Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Aldie, Bristow Station, Middleburg, Upper-ville, Hanover, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Auburn Mills, Todd's Tavern, Sheridan's Raid, Wilderness, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Ream's Station, Petersburg campaign, Boydston Road, Dinwiddie Court House, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox, where the regiment served as General Grant's escort on the memorable 9th of April when Lee surrendered; after which the regiment did provost service in Virginia and North Carolina until August, 1865, when it was ordered to Cleveland to be mustered out of the service—only numbering 375 men."

The 12th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., was

recruited during September and October, 1863, from almost every county in the State, being mustered in November 24th. Squadron B and Company I of this regiment contained 163 men from Columbiana County. On November 29th the regiment moved from Camp Dennison to Mount Sterling, Kentucky. The regiment was a portion of General Burbridge's command in the first Saltville raid. Arrived in the vicinity of Pond Gap, after eight days forced march, the command started in pursuit of John Morgan, who with his force had just entered Kentucky. The command, after severe marching, reached Mount Sterling June 9, 1863, there engaging the Rebel raiders. The 12th again overtook Morgan at Cynthia, scattering his forces, and continuing the pursuit for three days. The regiment had hard fighting at Saltville, September 20th. The 12th with its brigade charged up a hill occupied by the enemy and silenced a battery, driving the enemy from his works. The regiment did good service under Stoneman at Bristol, Abingdon and Marion, and as a support to General Gillam in pursuit of Vaughn. Under Stoneman, Breckenridge was engaged and defeated after 40 hours of fighting. In this engagement all the members of the 12th bearing sabers participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. After the capture of Saltville on December 21st, they returned to Richmond, Kentucky. As a result of this raid four boats were captured, 150 miles of railroad, 13 trains and locomotives, lead mines, iron foundries and an immense quantities of stores of all kinds were destroyed. The regiment moved to Nashville March 6th, and thence to Knoxville. From this point, under Stoneman, the regiment penetrated North Carolina, attacked the Lynchburg & East Tennessee Railroad at Christiansburg, Virginia, which was destroyed for 30 miles. They also cut the Danville & Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro, North Carolina, which drew the garrison to Salisbury; and cutting the railroad between them and Salisbury, that place, with stores and many federal prisoners, fell into the hands of the Union forces April 12th. The command assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis; then moving through South

Carolina and Alabama, they captured Generals Bragg and Wheeler and their escorts and finally reached Bridgeport, Alabama, having been in saddle 67 days. The 12th finally rendezvoused at Nashville, and was mustered out November 14, 1865.

Other regiments and organizations of Ohio troops contained scattering detachments and recruits from Columbiana County, among them the following named: Sixth Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., two men; Seventh Ohio Vol. Inf., three men; 10th Ohio Vol. Inf., one man (John Reed, Wayne township, killed at Perryville, October 8, 1862); 13th, 26th, 34th, 35th and 38th Ohio Vol. Inf., one man each; 41st Ohio Vol. Inf., four men; 43rd Ohio Vol. Inf., four men; 61st Ohio Vol. Inf., 17 men; 64th Ohio Vol. Inf., one man; 118th Ohio Vol. Inf., one man; 126th Ohio Vol. Inf., seven men; 27th U. S. Colored Cavalry, three men; First Ohio Heavy Artillery, 18 men; Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, 10 men; 26th Ohio Independent Battery, 21 men; 10th Ohio Vol. Cav., three men; 11th Ohio Vol. Cav., two men; 13th Ohio Vol. Cav., 13 men. Besides these a number of Columbiana County men enlisted in regiments and organizations of other States, of whom the rosters of Ohio soldiers have no accurate record.

In gathering information for a number of the foregoing sketches credit is hereby given to Ensign's "History of Columbiana County," "History of the Upper Ohio Valley" (Brant & Fuller), and Hardesty's "Military History of Ohio," all of which have been helps in the collection of important data.

MORGAN'S RAID THROUGH THREE LOYAL STATES.

The dash of the Rebel raider, John Morgan, through a portion of Ohio in the summer of 1863, which created a good deal of panic in the sections traversed by the dashing Confederate and his reckless band, has been referred to casually in this chapter. It is worthy of a more detailed account in the history of a county in the bonds of which the raiders finally came to grief. The following sketch

is compiled partly from Hardesty's "Military History of Ohio," and partly from the story of an eye-witness of the final surrender (a citizen of Columbiana County still living in 1905).

On June 27, 1863, John Morgan set out from Sparta, the county seat of White County, Tennessee, with a well-mounted force of 2,000 men and four guns. He crossed the Cumberland near Barkesville, Kentucky, on the 1st and 2nd of July, with well-laid plans for a successful foray over "neutral" and loyal soil. On July 3rd he met his first setback at Tellico Bend of Green River where 200 men of the 25th Michigan had 24 hours in which to prepare to stay his progress, which time had been diligently used in entrenching. On July 4th with two regiments at hand Morgan gave battle to the sturdy "Wolverines," who couldn't think of surrendering on the Fourth of July, and was at last compelled to draw off, having inflicted a loss of six killed and 23 wounded and having about 50 killed and about five times that many wounded, two of his best officers, Colonel Clenault and Major Bunt, among the slain. At Lebanon Marion County, Kentucky, Colonel Hanson, of the 20th Kentucky, with 400 men held him seven hours July 5th, and although then obliged to surrender had so weakened Morgan's force, in connection with his loss at Tellico Bend, that the latter, fearing the Union cavalry were closing about him, burned a good portion of the town and rode, through the dark of a rainy night, 10 miles in 90 minutes to Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky. At Lebanon among the killed was Morgan's young brother. On July 7th Morgan reached the Ohio River at Brandenburg, Kentucky, his force somewhat increased by Kentucky sympathizers. Seizing two steamboats, the "McCombs" and the "Alice Dean," he crossed the river.

Across Southeastern Indiana via Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Ripley and Dearborn counties, Morgan and his men dashed, tearing up railroads, burning public buildings and exacting a ransom for leaving private buildings unharmed; trading horses without giving "boot," scattering or capturing militia; levying on kitchens and stables alike,

and levying upon stores and granaries for everything they saw that they wanted. Then, while Indiana people were preparing to defend the government stores at New Albany and Jeffersonville, and the Capitol at Indianapolis, Morgan crossed the Ohio and rendezvoused his troops at Harrison, Hamilton County, July 13th. On the preceding day General Burnside, commanding the "Department of Ohio," had put Cincinnati under martial law, and Governor Todd called out portions of the State militia. The militia forces of Hamilton, Butler and Clermont counties were ordered to report to Burnside at Cincinnati; those of the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Highland and Brown to Colonel Neff at Camp Dennison; those of Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Greene, Pickaway and Fairfield to Brigadier General Mason at Camp Chase; and those of Washington, Noble, Monroe, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Hocking and others to Colonel Putnam at Marietta. A force of cavalry under General Hobson had been following Morgan from the Cumberland, which was thought to have him driven from his proposed invasion of Indiana into Ohio. Navigation of the Ohio was stopped and gunboats patrolled the river "to remove all scows and flatboats which might aid Morgan in his escape to the Kentucky shore." Nothing could have been farther from Morgan's intentions than to return to the Kentucky shore, and nothing seemed farther from the fact than that he was retreating or alarmed. From the beginning he had been pursuing, and successfully, a well-formed plan of crossing the northern counties of Kentucky, the southern counties of Indiana and Ohio, and then again to cross the Ohio into West Virginia, and through a portion of that State into Southwestern Virginia. The misunderstanding of his purpose in crossing the Ohio abetted his scheme. Colonel Duke, his chief of staff and subsequently his biographer, says: "Here (at Harrison) General Morgan began to maneuver for the benefit of the commanding officer at Cincinnati."

HOW MORGAN FOOLED BURNSIDE.

Having eluded the combined forces of Burnside and Hobson, which he conjectured

were likely to try to stop him when he should attempt to cross the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, he took the utmost pains to let them know his attempted crossing would be at Hamilton. Some of his troops were moved in that direction during the 13th. Wiseacres were captured and paroled after they had heard his march on Hamilton discussed, etc. The ruse succeeded; and while military and civil authorities were making arrangements to defend Hamilton, on the night of July 13-14 Morgan marched his cavalry through the very suburbs of Cincinnati without encountering a picket or receiving a shot from a city of a quarter million inhabitants, "under martial law" and the command of Gen. A. E. Burnside. Duke says his force at this time was less than 2,000 men. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says he had 4,000 men and 10 cannon—evidently an over-estimate—although Burnside made the same mistake. Of this night march Duke says: "We could trace our column from the saliva dropping from the horses' mouths. It was a terrible, trying march. Strong men fell out of their saddles, and at every halt the officers were compelled to move continually about in their respective companies and pull and haul the men, who would fall asleep in the road. Many crept off into the fields and slept until they were awakened by the enemy. Day appeared just as we reached the last point where we had to apprehend danger. We had passed through Glendale and across all the principal suburban roads, and were near the Miami Railroad. We crossed the railroad without opposition and halted to feed our horses in sight of Camp Denison. * * * That evening we were at Williamsburg, 28 miles east of Cincinnati, (in Clermont County), having marched, in 35 hours, more than 60 miles, * * * feeling comparatively safe."

Now, indeed, was there "mustering of armed men and marching to and fro" in Ohio. The cavalry troops, under Hobson and Judah, and the militia of the State were after Morgan in good earnest; now giving the flying band hardly as much time as they required for burning and destroying public and private

property, but many a farmer in the wake of their march will testify they never lost an opportunity to impress a fine horse into the service of John Morgan and the Confederacy. Fifty thousand Ohio militia took the field, but the ridiculous misapprehension of where Morgan was and what he was after continued. It was gravely announced that he was marching to seize Columbus and steal the State treasury; it was feared he would reach the lake shore at Cleveland, though no one could guess what he could want with the lake. In the meantime, marching from Clermont County through Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Brown, Highland, Adams, Pike, Vinton, Jackson and Gallia counties, and again concentrating in Meigs County, Morgan made for his objective point—the ford of the Ohio River at Buffington Island.

The flying column had not proceeded thus far without difficulty. There had been daily skirmishing, and the militia companies had harassed its flanks with good effect. As Morgan neared the river he was not unaware that in addition to the militia the cavalry under Hobson was in his rear, and Judah, with fresh cavalry, was near at hand; Colonel Runkle, with the militia that had forced him to stand and fight in Jackson County, was north of him, and the local militia, ahead of him through Meigs County, felled trees across the road and tore up bridges to retard his progress. At 1 P. M. July 18th, he rode into Chester, Meigs County. Only a few hours ride further was the ford, which crossed, he would be in Jackson County, West Virginia, and among secret sympathizers upon whose aid he could count. But he rested an hour and a half in Chester, and when he reached Portland, a little village on the river bank, and opposite Buffington Island, it was dark. Some earthworks had been thrown up at the ford, and behind them stood some 300 militiamen ready to delay his progress. Again Morgan made a delay, knowing the exhausted state of his men and horses, and not knowing the force or position of his enemy. Nor would he abandon his wagon train and wounded, and seek to cross elsewhere at ungarded points. He would "save all or lose all," he is said to

have declared. At daybreak July 19th, Duke with two regiments advanced to storm the breastworks, but found them abandoned. Then the cavalry under Judah attacked him, and a short, sharp engagement followed in which the daring invaders took a number of prisoners, and held the Union cavalry in check. Then up the Chester and Pomeroy road came Holson's cavalry, which had followed Morgan from the Cumberland. The "tin" gunboats steamed up the river and opened fire, and the raiders were surrounded by three times their number. Morgan attempted to withdraw, but his ranks were broken and his column soon in rout. Twelve hundred men and Morgan himself escaped, but Colonels Duke, Ward and Huffman were made prisoners. These prisoners were sent down the river to Cincinnati, and the chase after Morgan and his now demoralized troops was resumed.

Twenty miles above Burlington they again reached the river, and about 300 crossed into West Virginia, but the gunboats coming up prevented the rest from following. Morgan himself remaining on Ohio soil. Then he struck for the Muskingum, and, met by the militia under Colonel Runkle, turned back for Blennerhassett Island. The pursuers closed about them; but while they were asleep he again stole away, and at last found an unguarded crossing of the Muskingum at Eagleport, above McConnellsville, where he crossed; and with open country before him once more attempted to reach the Ohio. At Wellsville, Columbiana County, about 30 men turned out armed with pistols, squirrel guns, and two small cannon, one of them owned by the Fulton Foundry & Machine Works boys, and the other by the boys of the C. & P. R. R. shops. Believing that the mouth of Yellow Creek would be selected by the Rebels as a crossing point, the small body of volunteer militia loaded their artillery on a railroad truck, and pushed it over the rails three miles to the mouth of the creek. Arrived there, they were informed by the landlady of the public house, Mrs. McElvaney, that two of Morgan's men had been to supper and had just left. This intelligence looked like business, and the men proceeded to elect their officers, Charles R.

Boyce being chosen captain and John Cullom, second in command. The guns were planted covering the road leading to the river bar at the mouth of the creek; the bridge torn up; pickets posted and the approach of the enemy awaited. About 1 A. M. Sunday they were relieved by General Brooks with a detachment of Pennsylvania militia. That evening the captured Morgan and his men were brought to Wellsville, where he stated that it had been his intention to cross the shoals at the mouth of Yellow Creek, but that he was warned by scouts that the point was guarded by 500 men with cannon. He accordingly decided to make for Bab's Island, or Smith's Ferry, just across the Pennsylvania line.

Meanwhile Governor Todd had taken measures to ship troops by rail to Bellaire, on the river, in Belmont County; and Major Way, of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, was soon in pursuit of the remnant of Morgan's command. "Morgan is making for Hammondsville" (five miles from the mouth of Yellow Creek) he telegraphed General Burnside on the 25th, "and will attempt to cross the Ohio at Wellsville. I have my section of battery and will follow him closely." He kept his word and gave the finishing stroke. "Morgan was attacked with the remnant of his command at 8 o'clock this morning," announced General Burnside the next day, "at Salineville, by Major Way, who after a severe fight routed the enemy, killed about 30, wounded some 50 and took some 200 prisoners." About six hours later, and the long race had ended. "I captured John Morgan to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.," telegraphed Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, on the evening of the 26th, "taking 336 prisoners, 400 horses and arms."

WHERE MORGAN SURRENDERED.

There has been some controversy as to the exact place and manner of the capture of Morgan and the handful of men who were with him to the last. The editor of this work is fortunate in having an account of Morgan's movements in detail from the time he left Salineville until the end of his daring raid, with all the circum-

stances of his surrender, from the eminently reliable eye-witness already referred to, who was still living in East Liverpool in 1905.

After the fight with Major Way at Salineville and the loss of more than one-third of his men, Morgan with the worn-out, jaded and now demoralized remnant of a fine cavalry brigade, which started with him from Tennessee just 29 days before, turned in his flight directly north, until he struck the main road down the west fork of Beaver Creek near Gavers. Then he turned down the valley and again headed toward the Ohio River, which he hoped to ford at Bab's Island, just above East Liverpool. But the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry under Major Rue was pressing him so hard that, soon after striking south on the Steubenville road, he realized the impossibility of reaching the river. So, turning to Capt. James Burbeck, of New Lisbon, who had been in command of a detachment of the Ohio National Guard, and whom Morgan, having captured a short time previous, compelled to ride beside him, he proposed to surrender his command to him. Burbeck in surprise accepted the proposition; but Morgan did not halt to carry out his proposed surrender. They kept steadily on at as good a pace as the worn-out men and jaded horses could make through the heat and dust of that intensely hot July day, Morgan believing that only Home Guards were in his front. However, the Union Cavalry had borne to their right a few miles out from Salineville, and so came down to Beaver Creek and crossed that stream at Dobson's Mill. Leaving the road here, they turned directly down the creek bottom for about a mile, expecting to come out on the Wellsville road near West Beaver Church; but being told of a bridle-path up a gulch opposite the barn of David Crubaugh, which would bring them by a short cut into the very road which they knew Morgan was advancing over, they left the creek bottom and advanced due north, single file, up the gulch; and as soon as they reached the road they discovered a cloud of dust rising less than a mile to their left. Major Rue formed his line about 100 yards from the point at which he struck the road. The

men were formed in two ranks, his center on the road, the right behind a stretch of wood and the left in the Crubaugh orchard, behind a high rail fence. The stragglers were not yet all in line when Morgan's command appeared over the brow of the hill; but thinking the force in his front was made of farmers and Home Guards he pressed on to the summit of the next small elevation near David Burbeck's residence. There his lines were deployed right and left along a lane that crossed the main road, Morgan's left being protected by the same strip of wood which shielded the Union right. So there was just the width of a 10-acre field between the forces, Morgan having the choice position. However, before one-fourth of Morgan's men were in line, Major Rue had given the command, "Ready! Aim!" But ere the command "Fire!" could be given, a white flag went up in Morgan's center. Three of Morgan's men at once advanced down the road with the flag of truce, and were met half way by three men from the Union command, and the formal surrender to Major Rue followed.

Morgan's men at once broke ranks and sought the long-desired rest in the shade of orchard and wood. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 26, 1863. Some time was spent in gathering up Morgan's stragglers, receiving their arms, etc. It was found they were almost out of ammunition, and what they had was not properly distributed. The men and horses were so worn out that it was near dark when the Union force with their prisoners, between 350 and 360 in number, resumed the march for the railroad. At Wellsville the prisoners were fed and allowed to rest before being given passage to Columbus.

The eye-witness to the event already quoted speaking of the exact location of the surrender, says further: "The place where the head of Morgan's column formed, and consequently where he surrendered, is not where the Hepner road intersected the main road, as has been often stated, but almost a half mile farther, or down the road where a cross-road that ran from the New Lisbon road intersected the main road; and this road was on the line dividing

Wayne and Madison townships. I am sure of this, for I saw the lines as they were drawn up just previous to the surrender. Morgan's forces were in Wayne, forming along the township line, it so happened, while the Union forces were in Madison township."

The daring and almost successful attempt to pass from Tennessee into Virginia, over soil of three loyal States, with from 2,000 to 3,000 armed men, thus ended in disaster, only about 300 men reaching Virginia—those escaping across the Ohio above Buffington Island. Morgan and the officers captured with him were dealt with as horse-thieves rather than prisoners of war, being confined in the penitentiary at Columbus, with sheared heads, though not put to hard labor. On the night of November 26, 1863, Morgan and six of his companions dug their way out and escaped, separating as soon as they were free. Morgan and one of his captains named Hines took the train for Cincinnati at the Union Depot at 1 A. M., and when near that city put on the brakes, "slowed up the train," and jumped off, easily making their way into Covington, where help awaited them. Morgan visited Richmond and was feted there, later returning to service in Eastern Tennessee, where he was killed in the following year.

WHAT THE MORGAN RAID COST OHIO.

Governor Todd called upon 38 counties for militia, and the response was made by 587 companies, aggregating 49,357 men. One-half of those assembled at Camp Chase were dismissed two days after Morgan entered the State. Those of Southwestern Ohio were discharged early in the raid, and the remainder soon after the engagement at Buffington Island. The expense of the raid in round numbers may be stated as: \$250,000 for payment of militia, \$200,000 for subsisting and transporting them; damage done by Union troops, \$150,000; damage by the enemy, \$400,000; a total expense of more than \$1,000,000. But it had resulted in the words of Governor Todd's address to the people, in "the capture and destruction of one of the most formidable cavalry

forces of the Rebels; a force that had been a terror to the friends of the Union in Tennessee and Kentucky for about two years." Of the regular force of Ohio in the field the 45th Infantry and Second and Seventh Cavalry participated in the pursuit of Morgan. The first named lost one killed and several wounded. The cavalry regiments rode for 26 days, 18 or 20 hours out of 24, and through three States, and both were participants in the engagement at Buffington Island.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When war was declared with Spain by the United States in the spring of 1898, Columbiana County was ready to do her part toward sustaining the national honor, as she has ever been in similar emergencies. Company E, of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was stationed at East Liverpool; and when the call was made, the company enlisted to a man. The officers of the company were: Captain, M. W. Hill; 1st lieutenant, George O. Anderson; 2nd lieutenant, Robert T. Hall; sergeants—W. F. Hanley, F. L. Trump, C. A. Puriton, W. H. Kinsey, T. C. Smith and George T. Blake; corporals—J. C. Davis, V. P. Weaver, W. J. Miller, G. E. Wyman, W. R. McCord, W. G. Hackworth, H. G. Kerr, R. A. Woods, W. S. Cook, L. E. Heddeson, T. C. Beatty and E. S. Morley.

The company left East Liverpool for the regimental headquarters at Wooster on April 25th, and were mustered into the United States service at Columbus May 13, 1898. With all the Ohio troops the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Alger, Virginia, May 15th. On July 7th Company E with the regiment left New York on the transport "St. Paul" for Cuba, and were landed at Siboney, near Santiago, on the 10th. The regiment reporting to General Shafter, the boys were ordered into the trenches and on guard duty, instead of being put forward to the "firing line" as they had desired. It was the rainy season; the country was reeking with miasma, Cuban fever and even the yellow fever was becoming prevalent. After the fall of Santiago, the men were still

held in camp, under the incessant rains, for days and weeks longer. Little wonder that the young soldiers, fresh from the North, almost all sickened and a number died of the pestilence which could scarcely have been thrown off by acclimated veterans. Finally the attention of the government was called to the condition of the men, and tardy relief came to them. August 18th those of the command who were able to travel were taken on a transport and started for "God's country," being landed at Montauk Point, Long Island, August 24th; and, having been kept in hospital and detention camp, those who were still able to be transported on September 26th took train for Wooster, Ohio, where they were mustered out

November 21st. Two-thirds of those who survived were left to a greater or less degree physical wrecks, a number having been left to languish in the hospitals in Cuba and at Montauk Point. The death roll of the company was as follows: Francis Smith, died at Siboney, Cuba, August 20, 1898; O. J. Eddy, died at sea, August 22, 1898; Charles Sweitzer, died in East Liverpool from disease contracted in Cuba, September 3, 1898; Michael Eck, died at Montauk Point, September 11, 1898; Edwin Holloway, died at Montauk Point, September 13, 1898; Arthur Burrows, re-enlisted, and killed in action in the Philippines, November 10, 1900.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

History of a Century's Progress in News Gathering and News Dissemination—Some of the Men Who Have Wielded the Quill and Pencil—The County Prolific in Newspaper Enterprises—Some Workers in the Field Acquired Fame, but None Great Fortunes.

No business pursuit in Columbiana County has presented so varied, not to say so checkered a history, as that of making of newspapers in the county. And no county in the State, outside of those containing large cities, can boast of so many newspapers, or of periodicals devoted to so many and so varied interests. There have been—first of all and most important of all—the local secular newspapers, which have been varied as to their political complexion, as Whig, Free Soil, Know-Nothing, Republican, Democratic, Independent. Then there were the anti-slavery, pro-slavery, temperance, educational, labor and trades organs, and those devoted to even other interests—with existences which have varied all the way from near a century down to two or three weeks. There have emerged from the composing rooms and reportorial and editorial chairs ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, physicians, county officials, postmasters, consuls and other government officials, Congressmen, legislators, teachers, landlords and land owners (not many), but never a millionaire or even a capitalist who could notate his financial wealth in six figures. There have been many failures (financially), some successful ones—but all have served their day and generation faithfully, and, it is to be hoped at least, left the world in general and Columbiana County in particular better than they found them.

In 1905 the *Ohio Patriot* had been pub-

lished in Lisbon for almost 100 years, and was therefore the oldest newspaper publication in the county. In 1808 William Lepper, a native of Hanover, Germany, came to New Lisbon. In December of that year he issued the first newspaper in the county, a small paper printed in the German language, which was called *Der Patriot am Ohio*. But there was not then, as there were almost 100 years later, enough Germans in the county to support a newspaper printed in their mother tongue, and it was soon discontinued. In the spring of 1809 Lepper began the publication of the *Ohio Patriot*, in English. It was at the beginning a small 4-column sheet, but in a few years it was enlarged to a 5-column paper. It was published by Mr. Lepper until 1833, when it was sold to Joseph Cable, who had for several years prior to that time been in the newspaper publishing business in Steubenville. In the summer of 1834 the *Patriot* office was destroyed by fire; but an entire new outfit was purchased and the paper continued. In 1835 Messrs. Heltzell and Gregg, both from Washington City, purchased the paper. Mr. Cable went to Carrollton, where he published a Democratic paper for some years, and in 1848 was elected to Congress, serving two terms. Heltzell & Gregg continued the publication of the *Patriot* until 1839, when William D. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, purchased the office, and was editor and proprietor until 1852. Mr.

Morgan sold to William H. Gill, of Cambridge, Ohio, who enlarged the paper to eight columns. In 1857 Mr. Gill disposed of the paper to Matthew Johnson, then United States Marshal of Northern Ohio. But his proprietorship was but brief; and Thomas S. Woods became proprietor, and continued the publication of the paper until the year of his death—1869. Robert G. Woods, brother of Thomas S. Woods, succeeded his brother as editor and proprietor, and so continued until 1873, when he also died. George B. Vallandigham then purchased the paper and continued its publication for about two years, when, in October, 1875, Wilson S. Potts became editor and proprietor. March 1, 1898, the *Daily Patriot* was launched; September 1, 1903, John J. Kerr, a young attorney of East Liverpool, acquired an interest in the concern, and the publication was continued as daily and weekly by Potts & Kerr, with Mr. Kerr as editor.

In July, 1905, Wilson S. Potts sold his interest in the *Patriot* to John Kerr, father of J. J. Kerr, the editor. The paper was always Democratic in politics.

Wilson S. Potts, who had in 1905 himself been active in the newspaper publishing business at the county seat, says of early New Lisbon newspapers, in an article contributed to the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley:" "In 1824 Robert Fee started a 5-column paper called the *New Lisbon Gazette*, but it was a short-lived concern and expired at the end of about six months. Some time in June, 1827, William Campbell, of Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was induced to come to New Lisbon to start a paper. At that time politics began to warm up the people, and as the *Patriot* was somewhat committed to the interests of General Jackson for the presidency, the friends of John Quincy Adams were anxious to have an advocate. Mr. Campbell espoused that side of the partisanship with energy and zeal. He called his paper the *Columbiana County American and New Lisbon Free Press*. He used a Stanberry wooden press and inked the forms with balls. The office stood where the Hostetter House now stands, at that time a one-story frame building. About 1828 the

late Judge Harbaugh purchased the paper, and John Watt, Esq., was given editorial charge. The name was soon afterward changed to the *Western Palladium*. About 1835 Nathaniel Mitchell purchased the paper, retaining it until 1839, when G. W. Harper and Samuel Corbett became proprietors. In 1842 Joseph Wilkinson became owner, and continued the *Palladium* until 1854.

"In March, 1832, the *Aurora* was established by the venerable John Frost, who continued its publication until November, 1856, almost 25 years. It was first printed in the second story of a brick building on Walnut street, now owned and occupied by John Childs, then removed a few doors west to a log building, where it was published until 1850, when the 'pound office' was built. In the summer of 1845, a few numbers of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* (for a number of years later published in Salem—and of which more is to be said) were printed in the *Aurora* office.

"In 1851 R. D. Hartshorn, then a young lawyer of New Lisbon, began the publication of the *Buckeye State*. In 1854 this new paper absorbed the *Palladium*. In 1856 Robert C. Wilson became the owner of the *Buckeye State*, and continued its publication until 1863, when he died. His son, James Wilson, took charge of the paper and retained it until 1866, when he, too, died. Col. G. I. Young some time afterward became proprietor and continued the publication for two years, when the *Buckeye* was sold to Dr. William Moore and P. C. Young, Esq. A few years later it was sold to Edward F. Moore." Meanwhile R. W. Tayler, who afterward represented the 18th Congressional District in Congress, was associated with P. C. Young in the publication, serving as editor.

In 1865 J. D. Briggs of New Lisbon began the publication of a business paper, known as the *Merchants' Journal*, but its career was brief. In April, 1867, James K. Frew began the publication of the *New Lisbon Journal*, and continued to be its editor and publisher until 1886, when it passed into the hands of Howard Frew; his son.

In 1892 the *Republican Leader* was started,

as a Republican newspaper, to compete for a portion of the county patronage with the *Buckeye State*, John J. Kirk of Salineville furnishing the capital, John Crowl, who had been in a newspaper venture a short time in Salineville, being associated with him as editor and manager. A new plant was purchased, which, after several changes in the management, was bought by George R. Redway, formerly of California, but who had held for several years a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington. But the venture was not a financial success; and after an existence of seven years, the *Republican Leader* suspended publication, the subscription list and good-will being acquired by the *Journal*. In July, 1901, the *Journal* was consolidated with the *Buckeye State*, and in the fall of that year the Buckeye State Publishing Company was incorporated. Mr. Frew succeeded Capt. A. R. Bell as editor, upon his (Bell's) death. E. F. Moore had received the appointment as postmaster some years before, and Captain Bell, who had come from East Liverpool as the New Lisbon correspondent of the *Crisis*, became editor and so continued to the close of his life. While he formerly had been a rabid Democrat, the old *Buckeye State* seemed to have effectively converted him to Republicanism, and his trenchant pen was used to good purpose during the closing days of a long editorial career. After the incorporation of the Buckeye State Publishing Company, Ed. M. Crosser, after serving two terms as county recorder, became a stockholder in the paper, and served as its manager until April, 1905, when he retired. After that date Howard Frew was manager and editor.

The *Genius of Temperance* was a monthly publication, which appeared in New Lisbon in 1836, and was published for about two years. The *Youth's Lyceum*, an educational monthly, appeared in 1837 and continued for six months. In 1848 H. C. Trunick began the weekly publication of the *Ocean Wave*, devoted to the interests of temperance, but it continued but a few months.

SALEM'S NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

George D. Hunt, the old Salem historian, in a volume published in 1898, devotes no less

than three chapters to "The Printing Press" of Salem, which are replete with data, and comments upon the prevailing methods of conducting the newspaper business in the early days of the old Quaker town. His style is so quaintly original that Hunt's "Salem History" will be drawn upon for some account of the city's earlier publications. Hunt says: "Printing in Salem was first done in a log house that stood on or near the place where A. M. Carr's new storehouse has been built. Joseph Shreve was then the teacher of the Friends' School, and his brother Thomas was studying medicine with Dr. Stanton; both of them were literary characters, friendly to the dissemination of knowledge and advocates of the printing press. They came from Pennsylvania and had some knowledge of Robert Fee, who in Brownsville published the *Western Register*. In this he appears to have made a failure, and was then induced by the Shreves to come to Salem and start a paper. In the latter part of March, 1825, he issued the first number of the *Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser*. (Newspapers generally affected long names in those early days.) Robert Fee was a practical printer, and possessed some editorial tact; but he had domestic troubles from which he sought at times, relief in the intoxicating cup, which, in turn, aggravated the cause. A file of these papers was preserved by one of the oldest inhabitants. It was an interesting relic of the times, and gave some idea of what the town then was. The *Pittsburg Gazette* appears to have been the most important exchange as more articles were credited to it than to any other paper. An extensive account of Lafayette's visit to Western Pennsylvania, some amusing articles, accounts of horrid murders, advertisements of reward for the arrest of criminals, and some of the occurrences of the times were the prominent items. Joseph Shreve gave some articles on grammar; and he wrote a short account of the appearance of a comet, that he thought would appear in the early part of 1820. Some marriage notices were published, and with them, according to a custom then, and during some subsequent years, prevailing, some pithy epigrams were given, such as:

Oh, what's a table richly, spread,
Without a woman at its head?

May heaven crown their bliss with joys,
And fill their arms with girls and boys.

"William Beans married Sarah F. Greenfield, on which event the editorial genius perpetrated this:

If fate shall to their wishes yield
And fate to true love leans,
Time may bestow on this Greenfield
A lovely crop of beans.

"There were some advertising in this paper, but there was then less to advertise, and people did not know the benefit of advertising. One of the greatest calamities recorded was the burning of the Goshen meeting house. It occurred on a Sabbath morning. The *Gazette* came to an untimely end in July, 1826.

"In 1830, and during some of the following years, Salem received only a semi-weekly mail. Yet it then contained many newspaper patrons. The *Ohio Patriot* (Democratic) and the *Western Palladium* (Whig) were then published in New Lisbon. The *Aurora*, which commenced in 1832, was neutral. No postoffice received more of these papers than Salem. Some Philadelphia papers were taken, especially the *Saturday Evening Post*. Some time in 1835 William F. Stewart came and issued his prospectus for the *Salem Visitor*. This prospectus was a curiosity. It commenced by saying that 'Without the usual notice that periodicals usually abound, the editor would simply state that he intended to publish a paper like others in some particulars—in others unlike them.' It was to be like them, inasmuch as its main object would be to suit the public taste. He acknowledged the difficulty of knowing what this was and, 'If it were possible to ascertain what the reigning taste was, he would endeavor not to reform but to conform.' Some promises about the character of the paper were given: among others, that 'Stanzas should have a ready admission, adapted to the love-sick and sick of love.' The first number was issued, and the carrier sent around with it. William Reed, on

seeing it, paid for it and gave orders for no more to be sent to him. John Frost, of the New Lisbon *Aurora*, noticed it by merely mentioning that he had been favored with a visit from the *Salem Visitor*. In the spring of the next year P. F. Boylan bought the *Visitor*. He adopted Stewart's prospectus with a few words and terms changed, and changed the name to the *Ohio Mercury*. It was a slight improvement on the *Visitor*. * * * After a few months Stewart's practice of reprinting a few columns was adopted, and he confessed that he 'found it very convenient,' but 'would not do so very often.' Then followed irregular issues and a decrease of good reading matter until the *Aurora* took occasion to mention that 'the *Ohio Mercury* was about being transferred to some of its creditors as its editor had absconded between two days.' Another report was that after giving his presidential vote to Martin Van Buren, he left the town as fast as his feet and legs would carry him. After such signal failures as these, it would have been impossible to establish a paper in Salem, if other policies had not been pursued."

THE BUSINESS IS REFORMED.

Early in 1842 Benjamin Hawley, James Eggman, John Campbell and John Harris associated themselves as an editorial committee with Benjamin B. Davis and Joshua Hart as publishers, the last mentioned being a practical printer. A press and other printing material were procured, and on the 12th day of April, 1842, the first number of the *Village Register* was issued. The well-known character of the editorial staff helped it much. It 'conformed' much to the 'reigning taste,' and did much to 'reform' without any cringing cajolery." After a fair start, B. B. Davis became editor and he employed printers to do the work. In 1844 Joseph H. Painter rented the office and continued the paper. He retired in about two years and Mr. Davis again took charge of the paper. He took Aaron Hinckman into partnership, in 1846, and in a short time Hinckman became sole editor and proprietor. He changed the name to the *Homestead Journal*.

In 1854 J. K. Rukenbrod and Jesse Hutton purchased the *Journal*, Mr. Rukenbrod shortly becoming sole proprietor. In 1857, having become identified with the Republican party, the name of the paper was changed to the *Salem Republican*. Mr. Rukenbrod was a man of marked ability, and the paper soon secured and ever afterward maintained a standard which made it a credit to the State and local journalism. In 1889, a short time before Mr. Rukenbrod's death, he sold out to the Salem Publishing Company. In 1873 Dr. J. M. Hole began the publication of the *Salem Era*. The following year he sold a half interest in the paper to Ed. F. Rukenbrod, and a little later the other half to J. B. Park. Later still Mr. Park sold out to his partner; then J. D. Fountain acquired a half interest, within a year selling to Mr. Rukenbrod, and Rukenbrod, in turn, in 1889 sold to Stanley & Company, who afterwards aided in the organization of the Salem Publishing Company. This company then consolidated the *Republican* and the *Era*, and the paper was still in 1905, published weekly as the *Republican-Era*. Meanwhile J. W. Northrop had established the *Salem Daily News* in 1889, and it was also taken over by the Salem Publishing Company and became a part of the consolidation. November 24, 1894, L. H. Brush bought a controlling interest in the Salem Publishing Company and he and his associates reorganized the company, infusing new life into its publications. In 1905 the organization of the company—which had been practically unchanged in 11 years—was L. H. Brush, president and treasurer and Dr. T. T. Church, secretary. F. A. Douglas became editor of the *Salem News* early in the '90's, and continued in the *News* harness until March, 1901; from that date until May, 1904, William B. McCord was editor of the Salem Publishing Company's publications; and he was succeeded by R. B. Thompson. In 1905 there were two dailies and two weeklies published in Salem: The *Salem Daily News* and the *Republican-Era* (weekly), and the *Daily Herald* and *Weekly Bulletin*.

April 9, 1890, D. D. Kirby, who had previously published a paper in Belleville, Kansas,

issued the first number of the *Democratic Bulletin*. This was the beginning of the enterprise out of which grew in later years the *Daily Herald* and *Weekly Bulletin*. The style of the publishing firm from the start was Kirby & Company. From July, 1890, to July, 1894, H. W. McCurdy was a partner. But for the greater part of the time, from the beginning, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Kirby had been sole proprietors up to 1905, when the constituency of the company was still unchanged. The *Daily Herald* was established May 12, 1891, and in 1896 the name of the weekly was changed to the *Weekly Bulletin*, but the political complexion of both daily and weekly, always Democratic, remained unchanged. Oliver O. Hogan was the first editor of the *Democratic Bulletin*, and continued so for a little less than a year. The first editor of the *Daily Herald* was George Penn. Later J. W. Northrop, P. G. Hiddleston and George H. Gee served in the capacity. Mr. Gee was still editor in 1905.

The *Anti-Slavery Bugle* was established in Salem by the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1845. The first issue was printed June 20th, the first six numbers being issued from the office of the *Aurora*, in New Lisbon; then the paper was removed to Salem, in which town it was published by a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, Milo Townsend being the first editor. The publishing committee consisted of Samuel Brook, George Garretson, J. Barnaby, Jr., David L. Galbreath and Lot Holmes. James Barnaby, Jr., was publisher's agent. Benjamin S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock (afterwards Mrs. Benjamin S. Jones) became editors, and so continued for four years, when they were succeeded by Oliver Johnson, who was editor for two years. The paper then passed to the editorial control of Marius R. Robinson, who managed it for eight years. By order of a committee from the Anti-Slavery Society, publication ceased May 4, 1864, the paper having been in charge of Benjamin S. Jones during the last year of its existence. (A number of quotations from the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* will be found in the chapter on the anti-slavery movement in this work.)



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
LEETONIA



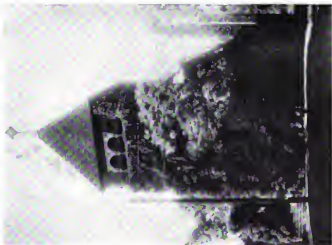
JAMES FARNIER
"Father of Sallamville Industries"



ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,
LEETONIA



CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
SALEM



PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
SALEM



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
EAST LIVERPOOL

The *Salem Journal* was established by John Hudson, the first number being printed February 17, 1805. It passed through many changes of proprietorship, the owners and publishers being, at successive periods, John Hudson, Vernon Hutton, J. R. Vernon (for about three years), Vernon & Baird, J. R. Vernon and finally Vernon & Baker. By the last named firm it was sold August 24, 1872, to Maj. W. R. Snider, and shortly afterward discontinued in Salem, the plant being removed to Crestline.

In 1870 the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, a Columbus, Ohio, publication, was purchased by William D. Henkle and removed to Salem, where its publication was continued up to the year of Mr. Henkle's death, 1881. In January, 1875, Mr. Henkle commenced the publication of *Educational Notes and Queries*, continuing it as a monthly publication until 1881. It is said of this publication that before the close of the first year of its existence it had subscribers in 35 States and Territories.

The *National Greenbacker*, a radical weekly newspaper promising to devote its energies to monetary and labor reforms, was started in Salem by a company in 1878, G. W. Cowgill's name appearing as publisher and editor. It did not receive the requisite support to make of it a financial success, and soon went out of business.

J. W. Northrop in 1883 removed the *Buckeye Fiddler* from Bryan, Ohio, to Salem, and resumed its publication here. It purported to be in the interest of the laboring classes, and it advocated the "issue and control of all kinds of money by the government and making the government responsible for its real value."

The *Salem Weekly Democrat* was started by Asa H. Batten and Thomas Dillon, and continued just one year, from August, 1854, to August, 1855; and in the late '80s J. D. Fountain published the *Salem Tribune*, a weekly Republican paper, for about four months.

The following ephemeral newspaper ventures in Salem are made a matter of historical record by George Hunt in his history: "The *Dollar Age*, a weekly started by Alfred A. Sipe, survived but a few months, Mr. Sipe dy-

ing during a visit to West Virginia. Sipe was a brilliant writer and compiler of local news; still the *Dollar Age* never paid. J. R. Murphy and J. C. Kling bought the outfit and started the *Salem Times*, which soon starved. Dr. Hardman at intervals issued a very original weekly called the *Clipper*, but it soon passed out of existence. In January, 1896, Willis Whinnery commenced issuing a monthly paper entitled the *St. Vrain Advocate*. It was published in the interests of the business in which he was engaged. It was continued two or three years."

The *Daily Holiday Newsboy* was established in the '70s by J. S. Rentz, a practical printer, and published intermittently for many years, daily for a week preceding the Christmas holidays.

June 12, 1902, Charles Bonsall and J. S. Rentz began the publication in Salem of the *American Worker*, devoted to the interests of trades unions and workmen generally. It was discontinued January 22, 1903.

In the early '80s a small monthly paper was published at Hanoverton by Joel Taylor, which he called the *Crowder*. It had a short and precarious existence. In 1901-02 L. R. Benjamin published the *Hanoverton Weekly Record*. It continued for less than two years.

PAPERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COUNTY.

In the autumn of 1835 Lewis Caton, who had been engaged in the publication of a paper at Snow Hill, Maryland, came to Wellsville and began the publication of a paper, which he named the *Wellsville Commercial Advertiser*, which was the pioneer newspaper of the town. He was accompanied from Maryland by William L. Clarke, a practical printer, who had worked for him there. Mr. Clarke is said to have set the first "stick" of type for the *Advertiser*, and pulled on an old Ramage press, the first sheet of the first issue of the first newspaper published in the town. This first paper was printed in October, 1835. In 1838 Caton disposed of the paper to Joshua Hart, and Hart in turn sold out in 1840 to McCartney & McBane. In 1841 McBane purchased McCartney's interest, and changed the

name of the paper to the *American Patriot*. In 1842 William L. Clarke bought the paper from McBane, changed the name to the *Wellsville Patriot*, and continued its publication for 22 years, or until October, 1864. Clarke was a rabid Democrat practically all his life; and he was charged with being a "Southern sympathizer" during the Civil War. At any rate, owing to disloyal utterances through his paper, the popular feeling against him became so strong that he was impelled to discontinue the paper and to return to Maryland. In 1873 he returned to Wellsville, where he appears still to have owned some property, and made his home in the town the remainder of his life. He worked as a compositor at the case at intervals, in Wellsville and East Liverpool printing offices, until he was almost 80 years of age. He died in 1903, aged about 84. "Uncle Billy" Clarke, as he was familiarly known, was proud of the distinction which he claimed, that of having worked longer at the business, as an editor and compositor, than any other man in Eastern Ohio.

In 1864 W. G. Foster, a practical printer of some enterprise and some ability, came from Steubenville and established the *Wellsville Union*. May 18, 1872, the *Union*, together with a large job printing office, was purchased by the McCord Brothers—William B. and Robert T.—and a year later the former became sole proprietor. William B. McCord here began an editorial career which lasted, in Columbiana County, with two brief intervals of about one year each, for 32 years—or until 1904. In the fall of 1878 Mr. McCord sold out to Wiggins & McKillop. Mr. McKillop died about the beginning of the following year, and J. Wiggins continued the paper, A. P. Howard having purchased the job office, which he removed to Columbus, its capacity for business being in advance of the town. In February, 1882, Wiggins sold the *Union* to P. M. Smith and F. M. Hawley; two years later Mr. Hawley acquired the full proprietorship and editorial control, and continued the publication until February, 1897, in the meantime having established the *Daily Union*. On the latter date Mr. Hawley sold out to the McQueen Brothers,

who, in turn, sold about April 1, 1905, to K. W. DeBelle. In the meantime the *Daily Union* and *Daily Record* had been consolidated a few months previous, the *Daily Union-Record* and *Weekly Union* being continued in 1905 by the Union Publishing Company, K. W. DeBelle, editor and manager.

In the later '80s Edward B. Clark published the *Wellsville Evening Journal* for a short time, disposing of his plant to John Nicholson, who revived the paper in the form of a weekly, which was continued for some years. Out of this grew the *Record*, which in 1899 was established as a daily with John Nicholson, proprietor, and James Nolan, editor. This in turn, was consolidated with the *Union* as the *Union-Record*, as already stated, early in 1905.

In 1899 Taneyhill & Walkup started the *Wellsville Daily Sun*, which continued to emit it rays of enlightenment for less than a year. The *Sun* was Democratic, the *Journal* and the *Record*, Independent, while the *Union* was always Republican, which continued to be the political complexion of the *Union-Record*.

For several years, or between 1869 and 1872, a monthly known as the *Rainbow* attracted considerable attention by the spice of its local contents. It was published by an association of Wellsville merchants, chiefly for the purpose of advertising their wares.

PAPERS OF THE "CERAMIC CITY."

In 1870 David B. Martin established the *Wellsville Local*, and the following year transferred his office to East Liverpool, and began the publication of the *Potters' Gazette*. But this paper, not being the first of East Liverpool's local publications, will be passed now to be taken up later in turn.

The first paper published in East Liverpool was the *East Liverpool Mercury*, and was issued by George J. Luckey (who was afterwards, for many years, superintendent of the Pittsburg city schools) and J. W. Harris. It was Republican in politics. It was started May 23, 1861, and lived but a year. In 1867 W. G. Foster, publisher of the *Wellsville Union*, started the *East Liverpool Record*, but this

paper suspended in 1869. The *Record*, too, was Republican in politics. In 1868 J. F. Murphy, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, craving some newspaper experience in the new pottery town, launched the East Liverpool *Local*. It had a local existence for eight weeks.

Enoch Bradshaw was a "War" Democrat, possessed of good horse sense and a good supply of hard cash, a portion of which he proceeded to squander in trying to establish a Democratic paper in an overwhelmingly Republican town. He purchased, in 1869, the plant of the defunct East Liverpool *Local*; but in January, 1876, gave up his daring idea, and transferred his material to J. H. Simms and T. R. Bradshaw, who immediately established the East Liverpool *Tribune*. The year following (1877), Mr. Simms became sole proprietor. September 1, 1902, the *Morning Tribune* was started; and so, in 1905, the daily and weekly editions were still being published, Mr. Simms having formed the Tribune Publishing Company, himself holding the majority of the stock. He had been in the publishing business for over 28 years.

David B. Martin having removed his printing plant from Wellsville to East Liverpool in 1871, began the publication of the *Potters' Gazette*. It was not a class paper, as its name might be supposed to indicate, but local in its news matter and Republican in politics. It continued to be published as a Republican newspaper until the fall of 1884, when, by the tender of financial assistance, the Democrats gained control of its columns. This *coup* was offset in two weeks time, and the *Gazette* again became a Republican paper, and so continued until the death of Mr. Martin, which occurred about 1887. Mrs. David Martin continued to edit the paper for a short time; then she employed Frank Crawl in the editorial and mechanical management. In the course of a few months the office was damaged by fire and the paper suspended. In two or three weeks thereafter Crawl issued the East Liverpool *Gazette* as a new paper. In 1889 a company was organized in opposition to the *Daily Review*, at that time in its fifth year—the new company taking over the *Gazette* and making it a daily

paper. The venture lasted but a few months and the *Gazette* died a natural death.

October 25, 1879, William B. McCord issued the first number of the *Saturday Review*, printed in East Liverpool—from new type and on a new press—dated "Wellsville and East Liverpool," and containing a weekly resumé of the local news of both towns. Several years later the *Review* became an exclusively East Liverpool publication. In June, 1885, the *Daily Review* was started, it being the first regularly issued daily paper in Columbiana County. It was also the first paper in the county to utilize the telephone in news gathering. In December, 1891, Mr. McCord sold the *Review*, daily and weekly, to Dudley Young, who came from New York State. He died about three months afterward and his widow after conducting the paper about two months sold it to J. E. McDonald. In April, 1892, Mr. McCord started the *Daily News*, and in August following the *Review* and the *News* joined issues by consolidation under the name of the *Evening News-Review*, the weekly continuing as the *Saturday Review*. A stock company was organized in the fall of 1892, Harry Palmer and Thomas W. Morris, of McKeesport, purchasing a controlling interest. McDonald sold his holdings, as did also McCord, who retired for a rest of some months after which he served for about 10 years, first as editor of the East Liverpool *Daily Crisis* and later of the Salem *Daily News*.

March 1, 1901, the *News-Review* was purchased by the newly organized East Liverpool Publishing Company, H. W. Brush, president, and L. H. Brush, secretary and manager. April 1, 1904, L. H. Brush individually purchased the name, good-will, circulation and advertising contracts of the *Crisis*—which had just suspended publication—and the *News-Review* became for the time being the *News-Review* and *Crisis*. January 1, 1905, the name was shortened and the old name as it had been back in 1885—the *Evening Review*—was restored. Meanwhile Mr. Brush had merged the *Weekly Crisis* with the *Saturday Review*, and leased it to C. G. Byron, who continued it as a Democratic paper under the name of the *Weekly*

Crisis and Saturday Review. In April, 1905, Mr. Byron bought the consolidated weekly and continued its publication.

A CRISIS IN LOCAL JOURNALISM.

In the fall of 1884 a fund of \$500 was raised by the Democrats of East Liverpool, to induce some one to start the publication of a Democratic paper in that city. Not succeeding in the effort, this money was used to purchase the mortgage on a Republican paper in the town, the *Potters' Gazette*, then edited by "Dave" Martin. For two issues the paper was Democratic, when the Republicans repurchased the mortgage, and the *Crisis* began its issue October 4, 1884, simultaneously with the re-appearance of the *Potters' Gazette* as a Republican paper. The *Crisis* was a political venture of the Democratic Central Committee, and James C. Deidrick, as secretary of that organization, took charge. Dr. George P. Ikert was engaged as editor until February, 1885, when he retired. The paper was issued as a weekly until March 21, 1888, when it was changed to a daily. Subsequently it included a Sunday issue, but after six months the Sunday feature was abandoned. The paper in the beginning was aggressive, but not profitable. Its career continued to be marked with much vigor, and 10 years later it was a profitable venture. In August, 1898, the paper was incorporated for \$25,000. It continued under the active management of James C. Deidrick until May 1, 1899, when he removed to Canton, Ohio. The company was subsequently managed by different parties until April 1, 1904, when the *Crisis* was consolidated with the *News-Review*. During the career of the *Crisis* it absorbed the old *Gazette* and *The People*, a weekly paper published for a little more than a year in the interest of the trades unions and workmen generally. During parts of 1897 and 1898 the *Pottery Journal*, a trade monthly devoted to the pottery business, was issued from the *Crisis* office. It suspended in 1898.

Early in the year 1898 F. Leslie Trump started in East Liverpool the *Operative Potter*, a monthly publication in the interest especially,

as its name indicated, of the operative potters. It survived about a year and a half. April 19, 1899, the *Potters' Herald* was established as a weekly, under the direction of A. S. Hughes, president, and T. J. Duffy, secretary of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. In about two years the paper was taken over by members of the N. B. of O. P. and continued in 1905 to be printed as the organ of that body, and also of the East Liverpool Trades and Labor Council. T. J. Duffy, president of the N. B. of O. P., was editor; Edward Menge, associate editor; and H. O. Allison, business manager.

PAPERS OF COLUMBIANA AND LEETONIA.

In 1857 Kurtz & Quinter established in Columbiana a monthly religious publication, printed partly in English and partly in German, devoted to the interests of the Dunkers, known as the *Gospel Visitor*. In 1866 the paper was removed to Dayton.

In September, 1858, C. H. M. Beecher began the publication of the *Columbiana Ledger*. It was continued until 1861, when it suspended. In the latter year R. L. King began the publication of the *Columbiana Chronicle*. It lasted less than six months, and died before the close of 1861.

In 1858 Black & Watson purchased the material upon which the *Aurora* had been printed at New Lisbon, and began the publication of the *Telegraph* at Columbiana. It lived for 24 weeks.

For almost 10 years Columbiana was without a local paper. Then, April 14, 1870, the *Independent Register* appeared. A number of Columbiana men raised the money and fitted up an office, employing J. M. Hutton as editor. He issued five numbers, when his connection with the paper ceased. In May the property passed into the hands of the Washington Printing Press Company, composed of Gen. E. S. Holloway, J. B. Powell, J. Esterley, A. Sturgeon and W. R. Knowles, who employed George Duncan as editor. He remained until February, 1871; and from that time until September, 1871, R. G. Mosgrove was editor. The

company then sold out to Frank M. Atterholt and Noah E. Nold, but after a few issues had been printed Atterholt sold his interest to Gen. E. S. Holloway. The latter and Mr. Nold continued the publication until May, 1872, when General Holloway became editor and sole proprietor. In April, 1877, he associated with him his sons, John W. and Orlando T. They continued the business until September, 1879, when they sold to John Flaughier. Flaughier continued the publication of the *Independent Register* until the year of his death, 1896, when the paper passed into the hands of H. E. Garrett. He continued the publication but a comparatively short time, and was succeeded by Elmer Firestone. He continued the paper until some time in 1897, when it was suspended. Meanwhile, about 1890, a stock company had started the *Columbiana Ledger*, with George McLaughlin as managing editor. In 1895 the paper was sold to Newell & Shingler—H. O. Newell and George Shingler. Shingler died in 1904, and Mr. Newell became sole proprietor and editor of the paper.

About October 1, 1900, Wilson Edgerton began the publication of the *Columbiana Independent*. A little later C. P. Moreland became associated with Edgerton in the publication. In 1903 Edgerton & Moreland sold out to G. E. Koch, who continued the paper only about six weeks, and then sold to Newell & Shingler, publishers of the *Columbiana Ledger*, by which paper the *Independent* was absorbed.

The *Columbiana True Press* was established July 14, 1875, by two brothers, Lee and Thomas S. Arnold. The publication was continued in *Columbiana* until August, 1881, when the Arnolds removed to Leetonia and continued to issue the paper there. In the meantime, however, Leetonia's first newspaper, the original *Reporter*, was established in January, 1872, by Harry Watson and James Hamilton. There were, in the course of the next few years several changes: Watson sold his interest and John Marchand bought in; then Hamilton sold, and Marchand continued until July, 1881, when he left the field vacant. The *Reporter* had been Republican in politics.

Leetonia was without a paper only for two or three weeks, however. As has been said,

the Arnold brothers, having removed their office from *Columbiana*, resumed the publication of the *True Press* in Leetonia in August, 1881. Thomas Arnold purchased the interest of his brother in 1882, and continued the paper as the *True Press* for about six months, when, the paper having been conducted independently of political affiliation, it was made Democratic in politics and given the name of the Leetonia *Democrat*. About three years later the name of the paper was again changed, this time being Leetonia's first paper's name, the *Reporter*. In 1905 the *Reporter* was still Leetonia's only paper, Mr. Arnold still being the editor and publisher.

But within 25 years there had been sundry attempts at opposition to the *Reporter*. Wherefore one might naturally reach the conclusion that Leetonia had been a fruitful newspaper field. Just when the Arnolds were trying to establish themselves there, in the summer of 1881, D. D. Kirby, afterward the Salem publisher, and G. W. Cowgill, who also had a brief experience in Salem, contested the ground with the brothers. They actually did seem to be gaining a foothold, for they started the *Commercial* and continued it for several months, when they gave up the fight. Mr. Kirby, however, had sold his interest before the paper suspended. Then W. T. Cutchall, before he established himself in New Waterford, rented a place and printed two or three issues of a paper in Leetonia. Then about 1890 Frank Shoemaker made an attempt which died in its infancy. He was followed by Wade Dickinson and Harry Watson, Jr., who issued a Republican weekly during the fall campaign of 1892. Near the same time a Youngstown man vainly attempted to get a foothold in the popular favor with a paper which he called the *Gazette*. But "Tommy" Arnold has unbounded faith in the "survival of the fittest," and for several years up to 1905 he was rewarded by the knowledge that he still held undisputed possession of the field.

NOT MANY VENTURES IN SALINEVILLE.

Salineville's first newspaper appears to have been the *Era*, which was printed in Wellsville in 1870 by J. E. Porter, being dated Salineville.

It lasted less than a year. The following year James M. Reese, of Wellsville, had a similar experience with the *Salineville Miner*. It lived but a few months. May 2, 1872, J. W. and J. F. Lacock issued the first number of the *Salineville Index*, which gave greater promise of permanency of existence than either of its predecessors. It was independent in politics, and the Lacocks continued its publication until the fall of 1878, when, passing into the hands of William Jackson, its name was changed to the *Salineville Herald*. It passed in its cheeks about a year later. About 1881 J. K. Smith started the *Ohio Advance* in Salineville, which about two years later passed into the hands of the publisher of the East Liverpool and Wellsville *Saturday Review*, and was finally absorbed by that paper. About 1880 local parties published the *Screenbar*, which lived about a year. Salineville was for some time without a paper of its own. About January, 1888, John Crowl, coming from East Liverpool, started the *Salineville Record*, and continued it for about four years. In 1894 W. R. Dutton established the *Salineville Banner*, which within the next 10 or 11 years was to prove the one financial newspaper success of Salineville up to its time. In 1900 Dutton sold the *Banner* to J. H. Dodds, who was still publisher and proprietor in 1905. The *Banner* had always been Republican in politics, as had all of Salineville's newspaper ventures, where any political complexion at all had been given to them.

UNITY TOWNSHIP NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper to gain a foothold in East Palestine was the *Valley Echo*, established April 12, 1878, by Ellis J. Roberts and continued by him until 1885. Rev. T. W. Winters then bought the paper and conducted it until 1889, when R. F. Chamberlin and S. K. Todd bought and continued the publication for a year and a half and sold to Robert M. Winters. Meanwhile S. H. Maneral had started the *East Palestine Revere*—November 15, 1886. He in 1892 sold to C. B. Gallreath—afterwards for many years State librarian—

who conducted the paper until March 1, 1894, the name of the paper having been changed to the *Republican Revere*, to make more conspicuous its political complexion. At this date (March 1, 1894) the *Valley Echo* and *Republican Revere* were consolidated as the *Revere-Echo*, and came under the management of S. K. Todd. Hon. J. J. Brittain was editor of the paper from June 14, 1894, until November 11, 1897, when he resigned to accept an appointment from President McKinley as consul to Nantes, France—later being transferred to Kiel, Germany. (Mr. Brittain had served two terms in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature—1892 to 1894.) W. J. Foley was editor of the *Revere-Echo* for one year and he was succeeded by S. L. Cutting, who held the chair until March 21, 1901, when S. K. Todd succeeded as editor and manager. July 1, 1905, E. L. Merwin, who came from Newton Falls, Ohio, purchased an interest and became editor of the paper. Early in 1905 the *American Poultryman*, monthly, was established by S. K. Todd, publication office being at East Palestine, with a branch office in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

New Waterford's first local newspaper was the *New Waterford Times*, a small 3-column sheet, issued monthly, from 1882 to 1884, by W. Grant Scott. The *Monthly Gleaner*, published also by Mr. Scott—being issued monthly from December, 1885, to December, 1888—was more pretensions, being composed of four pages with four columns to the page. The last issue was dated December 15, 1888. A. C. Smith started the *New Waterford Magnet*, December 6, 1894. Smith continued as publisher about two years when Sam C. Scott, who had extended Smith financial aid, reluctantly took over the concern, keeping it alive until April 1, 1897, when he sold the paper to W. T. Cutchall and J. T. Mercer. A little later Cutchall bought out his partner, and continued the *Magnet*, which in 1905 had become apparently a prosperous newspaper enterprise. During the later years the paper had become Democratic in politics.

The *Rogers Noon-Tide*, a weekly local paper, was established in 1888 by J. Harry Reed,

and published by him at Rogers until early in 1903, when it was removed to East Palestine, and soon after suspended.

In the course of the century of progress in newspaper publication, the business had undergone a wonderful evolution. The old "Ram- age" and the "Washington" hand-presses had gone, with the inking of the forms by balls and hand-rollers. In their places came the "Camp- bell" and the "Hoe Country Cylinders," print- ing 1,000 to 1,200 sheets an hour, where a "token" of 240 sheets had been considered rap- id work; then came faster cylinders, making 2,000 impressions to the hour, with machines, which folded the papers as fast as they were printed, and finally the "Cox Duplex" with its 4,000 or 5,000 an hour and the perfecting press making 10,000 to 15,000 papers complete, printed and folded, to the hour. But even that is not great speed as goes the speed of the big perfecting presses of the large city dailies. Yet it is pretty good for the beginning of the 20th century in Columbiana County, where there were so many papers that the larg- est circulation in 1905 did not run beyond 5,000 copies.

But the speed and improvement in the press

do not show greater advancement than the ad- vances made in speed by the type-setting ma- chines over hand composition; the improved facilities for newsgathering and in the better- ment in methods for serving subscribers. The linotype, one of which does the work of four or five typesetters of the old regime, had in 1905 been installed in almost every daily news- paper office. Even the country weekly had its "plate" service, a device of the last quarter of the 19th century, and the rural free delivery was taking the daily papers to the doors of the farmers over the county almost as promptly as the carriers in the cities and towns. The telephone, too, had become a great factor in newsgathering, and every daily had its court correspondent at the county seat, with a syndi- cate leased line for the rapid and prompt con- veyance of county-seat news. Few papers had yet availed themselves of the daily telegraph service, but the innovation had been made, and the indications were that soon the daily news, hot from the wires, would be the rule rather than the exception, and that the "plate" service would be relegated to the place occupied by the "patent outsiders" in the later decades of the 19th century.

CHAPTER XVI.

GALAXY OF STATESMEN.

Men Who Have Represented Columbiana County in Congress, in the Legislature and in State Offices—Famous Campaigns and Campaigners—Rise of McKinley, Hanna and Others—Epoch-Making County Politics.

While Columbiana County has not had the honor of seeing one of her natives in the White House or in the chair of the chief executive of the State, yet there have been from among her citizenship those who have acquired deserved fame and high honor in other scarcely less responsible if less exalted positions. A renowned president was a few months too young to claim nativity in Columbiana County, while one of the greatest statesmen and Senators the country has ever produced was born within its confines; and his ancestors for three generations made the county their home. Of intellectual lights of lesser magnitude, among legislators, national, State and judiciary—statesmen of high and low degree—there have been many whom Columbiana County people have delighted to honor, and who have brought honor upon their constituency and themselves. Only examples from these classes of patriots and statesmen—all of them held in grateful remembrance—can be referred to in this chapter, while no slight is intended to any.

Some of Columbiana County's early legislators and statesmen who achieved more or less distinction were: William Russell, who was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Ohio from 1824 to 1826, inclusive; John Laird, a bitter partisan of the Democratic faith, who served in the State Senate in 1823 and 1824; DeLorna Brooks, who was a member of the convention of Federalists

which met in Columbus in 1827, and favored the nomination of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, and who was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1826-27; Andrew W. Loomis, who represented the Columbiana district in Congress in 1836-37, and who was chosen to deliver the oration on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Braddock's defeat, November 25, 1838; Charles D. Coffin, who was elected by the Whigs to Congress to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Loomis; and J. Tving Brooks, who was the youngest member of the State Senate in 1866-68.

Fisher A. Blocksom, of New Lisbon, who was in public life perhaps longer than any other resident of the county, served as prosecuting attorney several terms early in the first half of the 19th century. In 1866 he served on the staff of Brig-Gen. Robert Simson, who commanded the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division, Ohio State Militia. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1826 to 1828, inclusive, and was re-elected in 1831 and served until 1833. He was the presidential elector of the Democratic party from this district in 1832, and cast the vote of his party in the district for Andrew Jackson. He was prosecuting attorney for the county from 1838 to 1843, and a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1841. Mr. Blocksom died in New Lisbon, December 14,

1876, at the ripe old age of 95 years and three months.

Gen. James W. Reilly, the old military, legislative and judicial "war-horse," was still living at his old home in Wellsville in 1905, at the age of 77. In 1861 he was elected on the Union ticket to represent Columbiana County in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, and while in that body served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In July, 1862, he was tendered the colonelcy of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and served in the war with great distinction, being promoted to the rank of brigadier general, commanding for a time the Third Division of the 23rd Army Corps. In 1873 he was a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1866 his name was brought forward by the Republican party of the county in the nominating convention of the 17th District for congressional honors, and again in 1878, when, after a three days session, and more than 100 ballots, Jonathan T. Uplegraff, of Jefferson County, succeeded in breaking the deadlock between himself and General Reilly and secured the nomination, Jefferson County at that time being a part of the 18th Congressional District. It has always been conceded that General Reilly could easily have secured the nomination of his party and gone to Congress had he consented to do a little campaigning over the district in his own behalf; but so independent was he that not a speech would he make in a campaign where he himself was interested, even in his own county.

Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, who was contemporaneous with General Reilly, in years and in public life, still lived at his old home in Salem in 1905, at the age of 76. In October, 1857, he was elected to the Lower House of the Ohio General Assembly, on the Republican ticket, resigning this office in 1859 to accept an appointment by Governor Chase on the common pleas bench of the First Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District of the State, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lyman W. Potter. In 1860 he was elected to the bench for the remainder of the unexpired term, and re-elected the following year for a

full term of five years. Judge Ambler was elected to represent the 17th Ohio District in the 41st Congress, and was re-elected to the 42nd Congress. He served on the United States Tariff Commission, by appointment of President Arthur, the report of which commission was the basis of the tariff law of 1883. Judge Ambler was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, but ever after that period was a staunch advocate of its policy. His last active service in political campaigns, however, was in 1871, when he accompanied Governor Noyes on his canvassing tour through Southern Ohio. He was also a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency in 1876.

Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace was a notable personage of the old school who figured judicially and to some extent politically in the latter half of the 19th century, in Columbiana County. He was prominent at the Columbiana County bar, and, being elected prosecuting attorney in 1851, served two terms in that office. He was appointed judge in the Ninth Judicial District by Governor Hoadley, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Peter A. Lambie, and served until the next regular election. In 1880 he was the candidate of the Democracy of the 17th District for a seat in the 47th Congress; and after a contest with William McKinley he was seated during the second session of that Congress. He was always a Democrat, but somewhat conservative in his political ideas. He died October 29, 1892.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY ADOPTED MCKINLEY.

William McKinley, having been so near an actual product of Columbiana County that her people have long accounted him as one of her greatest men, and having, especially during his congressional career, been very closely allied with the county's politics as well as her industrial interests, to say nothing of his national fame as President of the whole country, a history of Columbiana County would not be complete without somewhat extended reference to

the great statesman. Indeed McKinley said himself in one of his famous speeches: "I cannot forget that, when I was first a candidate for Congress, it was the splendid majority of rock-ribbed Columbiana County which assured my election."

William McKinley was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, February 26, 1843. In common with so many of our great statesmen and leaders, he traced his ancestry to the sturdy Scotch settlers of the North of Ireland. From his father he had the energy and intellectual brilliancy of the Scotch-Irish, to which was added the German perseverance of his mother. He began his public career as a school teacher, but when the Civil War broke out he "dropped the fernie and took up the sword," enlisting as a private in the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. The same qualities, which eventually placed him foremost in the ranks of his country's leaders, soon elevated him in the ranks of her defenders. After repeated promotions, he attained the rank of captain in 1864, and was breveted major at the close of the war. Returning to his native State when his country no longer needed his services in the field, he began the study of the law, establishing himself at Canton, Ohio, in 1871. So rapid was his rise in the legal profession, that, five years after locating at Canton, he was elected to Congress; and by three successive re-elections he remained there four terms. In Congress his opinions soon began to have great weight; and, having made a close and thorough study of the tariff problem, he brought forward a measure providing for a higher tariff on products of American industry than had ever before been enacted. This law, popularly known as the "McKinley Bill," was destined to become a great factor in subsequent national elections, and finally to place its author in the White House. In 1891 Major McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio; in 1893 he was re-elected by a plurality of over 80,000 votes, a result largely due to his sturdy advocacy of the principle of protection. His remarkable record easily won him the nomination for the presidency at the St. Louis convention in June, 1896. His successful conduct of the war

against Spain, his great personal popularity and the wonderful prosperity of the country resulted in his renomination and re-election to the presidency in 1900. Six months after his second inauguration, he was shot down by an anarchist assassin while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, on September 6th, and died September 14, 1901. He was buried at his old home city, Canton.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY'S GREATEST MAN.

The native of Columbiana County who achieved the greatest fame of any of her famed citizens was the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. His ancestors came from Scotland. Thomas Hanna, the great-great-grandfather of Marcus A. Hanna, is said to have come to this country in 1764. He settled first in Southern Pennsylvania, where he found among the Scotch and Scotch-Irish pioneers of that section a number of his countrymen. Soon after arriving in this country he died, leaving two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert was bound out to a family of the Society of Friends, with whom he learned the tailor's trade. Having married, he removed to Virginia, where he and John Lynch laid out the town of Lynchburg. In 1801 he, with his wife and nine children, the second of whom was Benjamin, the grandfather of Senator Hanna, came in one of the old "Conestoga" wagons from Lynchburg to the Ohio River, which they crossed at Smith's Ferry near the Columbiana County line. Making their way through the then unbroken wilderness, they located on section 10, Fairfield township, Columbiana County. Robert Hanna was chairman at the first election for township officers, held in Fairfield township, April, 1805. He was at that time elected township trustee, and his son, Benjamin, was chosen township clerk and treasurer. The Hannas continued to hold office almost continuously in the township up until about 1812. Meanwhile Robert Hanna had become interested in land in Middleton township, upon which he erected a tavern at the cross-roads where the village of Clarkson was afterwards located, which village was laid out by him in 1816. Robert Hanna's son Ben-

jamin and Rachel Dixon were married December 16, 1803, by the use of the Friends' ceremony. This is said to have been the first ceremony of the kind in Fairfield township. Benjamin had located on what was afterward known as the Poulton farm, south of what was later the village of Columbiana. In 1810 he purchased a quarter-section of land east of the village, where the Columbiana Cemetery was afterward located. Selling this land he moved to Salem in 1812, where he kept a store established by a number of Friends. About two years later he purchased a farm near New Lisbon, and opened a store in the village, which he conducted until the canal excitement seized the town, when he was made president of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, which position he filled for 25 years. Leonard Hanna, son of Benjamin, and father of the Senator, was born at Columbiana March 4, 1806. He attended the common schools in New Lisbon, went to college, studied medicine and became a practicing physician. He was a fine orator, and was an active advocate of anti-slavery and temperance. He removed with his family to Cleveland in 1852, and became a member of the wholesale grocery and forwarding house of Hanna, Garretson & Company. He died in 1862. Dr. Hanna's wife was a daughter of Porter and Rhoda Converse, of Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon, September 24, 1837, the second of seven children. He attended the public schools of New Lisbon until the age of 15, when he removed with his father to Cleveland. In the public schools he prepared for a course in Western Reserve College, where he spent one year in scientific study. In 1857 he entered his father's store, the management of which soon devolved upon him. The store at that time was doing a large Lake Superior trade. After his father's death, he settled the estate and managed the business of the store. During the Civil War he served four months in connection with the War Department in Washington. In 1864 he married C. Augusta Rhodes, daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. At Mr. Rhodes' death the firm of Rhodes &

Company was succeeded by M. A. Hanna & Company, dealers in coal, iron ore and pig-iron. In this business, which gave employment to several thousand men, began the extensive relations of Mr. Hanna, as a capitalist and employer of labor, with the workmen, and "the development of new ideas as to the proper attitude of each to the other." Observing that misunderstandings were constantly arising between the employer and employee, Mr. Hanna began an investigation with a view to finding a remedy if possible. His careful observation, and patient diligent inquiry into the problem, resulted in the formation of what has since been known as the National Civic Federation, an organization started about 1900 in Chicago. The object of this association, as Mr. Hanna expressed it, was to bring together men of experience and ability to discuss economic questions. To quote his own words: "It is no new theory to me—no new idea of yesterday or a year ago. It is the result of 30 years of experience in dealing with this question of labor—dealing with it under all conditions and emergencies and embarrassments which crowd the busy life of those who conduct the industries of our country."

In this connection a quotation from a sketch prepared for the Lisbon Centennial souvenir volume will be in place: "Prior to the great political campaign of 1896, Mr. Hanna was comparatively unknown outside the realms of trade and commerce. The knowledge that the world at large had of him was that he was a shrewd, careful and brainy captain of industry, engaged in large business enterprises which required the investment of much capital, the employment of an army of labor, and the watchful, far-seeing eye of the thoroughly intelligent business man to bring them to a safe issue. But his friendship and love for the standard-bearer of his party induced him to enter into that contest with all his ardor, and with his advent into politics no puny weakling entered the lists, but a full-grown gladiator sprang into the arena. The country was amazed at the spectacle of one who had devoted his whole life to arduous business pursuits suddenly appearing in a new field, and

showing from that day his superb qualities of statesmanship. Untrained in the art of public speaking, he surprised his audiences by his oratory; for he is certainly an orator within the definition that "oratory is the art of convincing the people." But with all that has been accorded to him in a political way, Senator Hanna is prouder of the part he has taken in the peaceful solution of the vexed labor question than he is of mere political victories, gratifying as they may be. In speaking of the bitter contest in the Tuscarawas Valley during the miners' strike in 1874, when the militia of the State had to be ordered out to uphold the law and preserve order he said: "I had seen men actuated by passion and prejudice, so that reason was dethroned; and I had seen the men on the other side fully aroused to what they considered the injustice of the demands of employees and determined to resist to the last. Like all other strikes, it came to an end; and after that experience, after final consideration of its origin and its features, I made up my mind there was a better way to settle disputes of labor and capital; and from that day to this, that question has never been absent from my thoughts; there never has been a time that I have not studied every feature of it. And when now in the opening of this new century we are in the midst of the greatest prosperity which we have ever known, when all the industrial interests of the country are roused to conditions which inspire activity, the men, the captains of industry, controlling these great industries, in their own selfishness, in their own desire to make the best of the opportunities, have overlooked the importance of that other side of the question. * * * * The way to prepare to meet all contingencies is to lay the foundation of mutual benefit and mutual confidence, each with the other, one just as necessary and just as important as the other." The leading question of the day from every point of view, a question of the life of our republic, is the question upon which the Civic Federation is engaged, and to which the leading minds of the country are asked to contribute whatever of thought or experience they may have for a proper and just solution of the great economic

problem. When such men as M. A. Hanna and his associates combine to bring harmony out of discord and industrial peace out of the conflict between labor and capital, we may feel assured that their efforts will be successful."

Mr. Hanna was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Asa S. Bushnell March 5, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Sherman, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet; took his seat March 5, 1897; in January, 1898, he was elected for the short term ending March 4, 1899, and also for the succeeding full term, which would have ended March 4, 1905. He died after a brief illness, February 15, 1904, in Washington, and was buried in Cleveland.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., of Philadelphia, himself also a native of New Lisbon, wrote of Senator Hanna after his death:

Draw, if thou wilt, the portrait of man
Whom men would count a pattern of their kind—
As son, employer, husband, parent, friend;
Not faultless, for perfection who can find?
But, knowing where the path of duty leads
Therein will follow, faithful to the end;
His promise, justly answering to his deeds,
Alighting naught, nor swerving from the way,
Whatever tempt his steadfast feet to stray;
To the full measure of his strength and light
Doing his part and always all his best,
With conscience clear and loyal to the right.
Keep then this model, righteous man in view,
And judge thou, if the Senator has not
With honest, kind and faithful purpose sought
To hold the mirror to this image true.

While Hon. Robert W. Taylor is not a native of Columbiana County, yet it was in the county that he began his splendid career, fought his battles and won his most brilliant victories. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 26, 1852; graduated from Western Reserve College June, 1872; in September of that year he commenced teaching in the High School in New Lisbon, and was elected superintendent of the New Lisbon schools in 1873, and re-elected in 1874. From January, 1875, to November, 1876, he was editor of the *Buckeye State*; in

April, 1877, he was admitted to the bar and was elected prosecuting attorney of Columbiana County in 1880, re-elected in 1882 and served until January, 1886; was elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congress, and declined after being nominated without opposition by the Republicans of the 18th District to succeed himself in the 58th Congress. In 1904 Mr. Tayler was appointed United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio, to succeed Judge Wing, resigned, and his decision upon the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion act, rendered in July, 1905, attracted world-wide attention. Judge Tayler is a very eloquent and convincing speaker, and did much campaign work, being very often in demand in this and other States during the exciting campaigns of 1880 to 1904.

One of the most—if not the most—effective campaign orators Columbiana County has produced was P. C. Young; and that he did not go to Congress was not for lack of ability—and, it has been freely declared, of opportunity, had he seen and taken advantage of the tide of popularity when at its flood. Peter Cleaver Young was born May 19, 1848, in Middleton township, Columbiana County. He received his education in the common schools and in the New Lisbon High School; was admitted to the bar in 1872, in the meantime conducting the *Buckeye State* for several years. He was elected and served as probate judge of Columbiana County from 1891 to 1897. He died July 25, 1899. Judge Young, was, during every political campaign for 25 years, always in demand for service on the stump, in this and other States, East and West.

John H. Clark was another of the "brainy boys" which Columbiana County produced about the middle of the 19th century. He was born in 1857 in New Lisbon, where he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was several times urged to be a candidate for Congress and once or twice for Governor by his party (the Democratic), which was in the minority, and as a campaign speaker had usually more dates than he could fill. In the early '80's he became interested in the publication of the *Youngstown Indicator*, and later removed to

Cleveland where he became a corporation lawyer. A sketch of Mr. Clark, printed in 1903, says: "By taste and habit Mr. Clark is a student and much of his time is spent in his library. He has expended both time and money in establishing and extending the equipment of public libraries. Some of the fruits of his interest in these lines have developed into a number of lectures on literary subjects which he delivers to fortunate audiences occasionally for educational and charitable purposes. His 'Some Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare,' 'Shakespeare the Man,' and 'James Russell Lowell and Liberty,' have delighted some of the largest audiences and ranked with the best talent in city courses."

An attorney at the Columbiana County bar—also a native of New Lisbon, which town has produced so many good men—who at the beginning of the new century was forging to the front rank, both as an able lawyer and eloquent public speaker, was Charles S. Speaker. He belonged to a somewhat younger class than Tayler, Young and Clark, but was following close in their footsteps if not fully abreast with them in many of their brilliant qualifications. He served the county as prosecuting attorney from 1892 to 1897, and in 1903 was Columbiana County's choice in the Republican convention which nominated James Kennedy, of Youngtown, to succeed Robert W. Tayler.

Hon. William P. Heplum, who for about 20 years represented the Eighth Iowa District in Congress, was born in Wellsville in 1833. He went to Iowa in 1841. Hon. John P. Elkin, of Pennsylvania, also spent his boyhood in Wellsville.

THE COUNTY'S LEGISLATORS.

Columbiana County has been represented in Congress, by Columbiana County men, as follows: In 1825 and 1826, and again in 1829 and 1830, by John Thompson; 1833-36, John Thompson; 1837-38, Andrew W. Leominis and Charles D. Coffin; 1839-42, John Hastings; 1843-44, William McCauslin; 1845-48, John D. Chmmins; 1869-72, Jacob A. Anbler; 1881-82, Jonathan H. Wallace; 1893-94,

George P. Kirt; 1895-1902, Robert W. Taylor.

The county has been represented in the Ohio Senate by the following persons: In 1803-04, Joseph McKee; 1805-06, James Pritchard and Benjamin Hough; 1806-07, Benjamin Hough and John Taggart; 1807-08, John McLaughlin and John McConnell; 1808-12, Lewis Kinney; 1812-13, Lewis Kinney and Joseph Richardson; 1813-14, Joseph Richardson; 1814-15, John Thompson; 1816-17, John G. Young; 1818-21, John Thompson; 1821-23, Gideon Hughes; 1823-24, John Laird; 1824-25, Daniel Harbaugh (elected to fill vacancy of John Laird, deceased); 1825-33, William Blackburn; 1834-35, William McKaig (extra session); 1835-37, Joseph Thompson, Jr.; 1837-39, James Thompson; 1839-41, Joseph Thompson, Jr.; 1841-45, Charles M. Aten; 1845-47, John Martin; 1847-51, Fisher A. Blockson; 1852-53, James McKinney; 1854-55, Joseph F. Williams; 1856-57, Jonas D. Cattell; 1858-59, Joseph C. McCleery; 1860-61, Anson L. Brewer; 1862-63, Robert Sherrard, Jr. (Jefferson County); 1864-65, Norman K. MacKenzie; 1866-69, J. Twing Brooks; 1870-71, Jared Dunbar (Jefferson County); 1872-73, J. T. Updegraff (Jefferson County); 1874-77, Jonathan K. Rukenthrod; 1878-81, Reese G. Richards (Jefferson County); 1882-85, John M. Dickinson; 1886-89, Thomas B. Coulter (Jefferson County); 1889-91, Thomas H. Silver; 1893-94, Charles N. Snyder; 1896-97, William V. Blake; 1900-02, Frank B. Archer (Dehmont County); 1902-04, Charles C. Connell; nominated in 1905, Daniel W. Crist.

In the Lower House of the Ohio General Assembly, the following persons were members: In 1803-04, Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap and John Sloane; 1804-05, Rudolph Bair; 1806-07, John McConnell; 1807-08, John Sloane; 1808-09, William Harbaugh and John Crumbacher; 1809-10, George Clark, John Crumbacher and William Harbaugh; 1810-11, John Crumbacher, George Clark and William Foulks; 1811-12, William Foulks, John Crumbacher and Jacob Frederick; 1812-13, Jacob Hushong and George Brown; 1813-14, Thomas

Rigdon and John G. Young; 1814-15, Thomas Rigdon and David Hanna; 1815-16, Thomas Rigdon; 1816-17, John Thompson, David Hanna and Jacob Roller; 1817-18, Jacob Roller and Joseph Richardson; 1818-19, Joseph Richardson and William Foulks; 1819-20, Joseph Richardson and Jacob Roller; 1820-21, Joseph Richardson (elected Speaker), Jacob Roller and Jacob Brown; 1821-22, William Blackburn, Peter Musser and Daniel Harbaugh; 1822-23, William Blackburn, Joseph Richardson and Daniel Harbaugh; 1823-24, Joseph Richardson (Speaker), Jacob Roller and William Blackburn; 1824-25, William Blackburn, William E. Russell and George Brown; 1825-26, William E. Russell, George Brown and Jacob Gaskill; 1826-27, Fisher A. Blockson, John Hessin and DeLorna Brooks; 1827-28, Fisher A. Blockson, Robert Forbes and Elderkin Potter; 1828-29, Elderkin Potter, James Early and Nathaniel Myers; 1829-30, James Early, Jacob Roller and James Marshall; 1830-31, James Early, Jacob Roller and James Marshall; 1831-32, Fisher A. Blockson, James Marshall and James Early; 1832-33, Fisher A. Blockson, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1833-34, Jacob Roller, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1834-35, Jacob Roller, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1835-36, Samuel Cresswell, William Armstrong and Benjamin Blackburn; 1836-37, Samuel Cresswell, William Armstrong and Charles M. Aten; 1837-38, Thomas Cannon, George Smith and Jacob Roller; 1838-39, George Smith, Jacob Roller and John M. Jenkins; 1839-40, John M. Jenkins, Robert Wilson and William D. Lepper; 1840-41, John M. Jenkins and Charles M. Aten; 1841-42, John M. Jenkins; 1842-43, John Reid and John Martin; 1843-44, John Martin and Robert Wilson; 1844-45, Robert Wilson; 1845-46, Clement L. Vallandigham and Joseph F. Williams; 1846-47, Clement L. Vallandigham; 1847-48, James Patton and Joseph F. Williams; 1848-49, David King; 1849-50, John Gilman; 1850-51, Philip March; 1851-52, Philip March and Abram Croston; 1854-55, Henry Hessin; and William P. Morris; 1856-57, John Hunter and Moses Mendenhall; 1858-59, Jacob A.

Ambler; 1860-61, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod; 1862-63, James W. Reilly; 1863-64, (Reilly resigned), James Boone; 1864-65, Samuel W. Clark; 1866-67, Samuel W. Clark and Samuel Fox; 1867-68 (Clark resigned), James Martin; 1868-69, Josiah Thompson and Jonathan K. Rukenbrod; 1870-71, Garretson J. Young; 1871-73, Josiah Thompson; 1874-75, Ephraim S. Holloway; 1876-77, David Boyce; 1878-79, David Boyce and Samuel C. Keer; 1880-81, Samuel C. Kerr; 1882-85, George W. Love; 1886-89, William T. Cope and John Y. Williams; 1890-91, Alexander H. McCoy; 1892-93, Alexander H. McCoy and Joseph L. Brittain; 1894-95, Joseph L. Brittain and William C. Hutclison; 1896-97, William C. Hutclison and P. M. Ashford; 1898-99, P. M. Ashford; 1900-01, Samuel Buell; 1902-03, Samuel Buell and Daniel W. Crist; 1904-05, Daniel W. Crist and Elijah W. Hill; 1905, Elijah W. Hill and William B. McCord, nominated (two to elect).

From the time the first steps were taken to organize the State of Ohio up to 1905, three State constitutional conventions had been held. These persons were members respectively from Columbiana County: In convention of 1802, Rudolph Blair; 1850-51, Henry H. Gregg and Samuel Quigley; 1873, James W. Reilly. Among the efficient members of the General Assembly from Columbiana County during the last quarter of the 19th century, not only as pains-taking law-makers, but as active campaigners, were George W. Love, William T. Cope and Alexander H. McCoy. Mr. Love was essentially a self-made man. He had been a coal miner and educated himself. He died soon after his period of service in the Legislature. Mr. Cope, who had made a good record as a volunteer soldier in the war for the Union, developed, after he was 50 years of age, no mean ability as a public speaker. He was State Treasurer from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, and died in November, 1902. Mr. McCoy was an especially useful member of the House committee of finance while a member of the General Assembly. He met death by accident in the summer of 1899. Isaac B. Cameron, for many years a merchant in Saline-

ville, achieved some distinction in county and State affairs. He served as treasurer of Columbiana County in 1894 and 1897, inclusive, and of the State of Ohio from 1901 to 1904, inclusive. For many years he was chairman of the Columbiana County Republican Executive Committee. He was a member of the State Republican Central Committee in 1893, also a member of the 18th Congressional District Committee in 1898 and 1899. In 1905 Mr. Cameron had been elected president of the Savings & Trust Company of Columbus, where he was making his home.

THE BROUGH-VALLANDIGHAM CAMPAIGN.

Among the most exciting political campaigns which ever occurred in Ohio was the gubernatorial contest of 1863 between John Brough, afterwards the "War Governor," and Clement L. Vallandigham, a native and for many a resident of New Lisbon—who during his race for Governor was banished across the lines into the so-called "Southern Confederacy."

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon July 29, 1820—being a son of Rev. Clement Vallandigham, one of Columbiana County's pioneer preachers. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, taught school from 1838 to 1840 and was admitted to the Columbiana County bar in 1842. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and, although the youngest member, he became the leader of the Democratic party in the House. He voted against the repeal of the "Black Laws," preferring, as he said, to submit the question to the popular vote, declaring that he so voted because the measure "would result in the most effectual putting down of this vexed question for perhaps 20 years to come. It would probably fail as did the question of negro suffrage in New York, where the people had voted against it by a majority of 50,000." In 1847 he removed to Dayton, where he became part owner and editor of the *Western Empire*, and continued to practice law. In his salutatory in

the *Western Empire* he said: "We will support the Constitution of the United States in its whole integrity," "protect and defend the Union," "maintain the doctrine of strict construction," and "stand fast to the doctrine also of State Rights so embodied in Mr. Madison's Virginia report and Mr. Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions of 1798." He also advocated "free trade," "a fixed tenure of every office under the Federal government that will properly admit it," and "popular education." In 1852 he made an effort to secure the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated by William Medill. In 1857 he was candidate for Congress against Lewis D. Campbell, and, though declared defeated, contested the seat and won it, serving from May 25, 1858, until March 3, 1863. During the 37th Congress he became conspicuous for his bold utterances against the acts of the administration in the conduct of the war, and on December 5, 1862, offered a series of resolutions in which he declared that, "as the war was originally waged for the purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, * * * whosoever should attempt to pervert the same to a war of subjugation, and for the overthrowing or interfering with the rights of the States, and to abolish slavery, would be guilty of a crime against the Constitution and the Union." These resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 79 to 50. January 14th following, Mr. Vallandigham spoke to the resolutions of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, defined his position on the war question, and said "A war for Union! Was the Union thus made? Was it ever thus preserved? History will record that after nearly 6,000 years of folly and wickedness in every form and administration of government, theocratic, democratic, monarchic, oligarchic, despotic and mixed, it was reserved to American statesmanship in the 19th century of the Christian era to try the grand experiment, on a scale the most costly and gigantic in its proportions, of creating love by force, and developing fraternal affection by war; and history will record too, on the same page, the utter, disastrous

and most bloody failure of the experiment."

After his term in Congress had expired, Mr. Vallandigham returned to Ohio and made numerous speeches, in which he attacked the administration of President Lincoln with great violence and bitterness. Gen. A. E. Burnside, then commander of the Department of Ohio, regarded these demonstrations of Mr. Vallandigham and his friends as intended to afford aid and comfort to the enemy; and, as the city of Cincinnati, as well as Southern Ohio and the adjacent States, was in some peril from the raids of the Confederates, he deemed it, to be his duty to suppress these demonstrations, and accordingly issued an order declaring that persons within the lines that were found committing certain specified acts for the benefit of the enemy should be tried as spies and traitors, and also said that the habit of expressing sympathy for the enemy would no longer be tolerated in the department. Mr. Vallandigham replied to this order on May 1st in a violent speech and Gen. Burnside ordered his arrest. He was taken to Cincinnati, and, though he issued an appeal to his adherents, was tried by court-martial, convicted and sentenced to close confinement during the war. President Lincoln changed the sentence to banishment across the lines. This affair occasioned much discussion both in public assemblies and in the press. With scarcely an exception, Democratic newspapers denounced the whole transaction. Republican papers generally, however, and some of those published by "War Democrats," maintained that the necessities of the case justified the measure. His reception across the lines not being to his liking—he having given the assurance to the leaders of the Rebellion that they would succeed if only their armies could hold out until another election, when the Democrats would sweep the Republican administration from power and make peace—Mr. Vallandigham made his way to Bermuda and thence to Canada, where he remained for some time. While thus in exile he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party in Ohio.

W. W. Armstrong, the veteran journalist, who had been a fellow-townsmen of Val-



THE HANNA HOMESTEAD, LISBON



THE MCKINLEY HOME IN CENTER TOWNSHIP



THE OLDEST BUILDING IN LISBON
(built in 1808 for a hotel)



THE NANCY ALLISON RESIDENCE, LISBON

landigham in New Lisbon, wrote a vivid sketch of the famous campaign of 1863 for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some years after. Armstrong wrote:

"The conservative Democrats did not desire to nominate Vallandigham for Governor; but his arrest, trial by military commission and his banishment excited every radical and ultra peace Democrat in the State, and they rallied in their strength at all the county conventions and captured the delegates. One radical can always be counted upon to do more work than ten moderate men. The day before the convention assembled the city of Columbus was invaded by thousands of Democrats, bitter, assertive and defiant in their determination that, come what would, they would defy 'Order No. 38,' and exercise what they claimed to be their constitutional right of free speech. Convention day came, and with it delegation after delegation, with bands of music, flags flying, hickory bushes waving, from every section of the State. Great processions, with men on horseback, and in wagons, crowded the streets, and the sidewalks were black with excited men. No hall in the city was large enough to contain one-tenth of the bold Democracy present who desired to attend the convention. It was held on the east front of the State House, in the open air. Ex-Governor Medill, of Lancaster, Ohio, was chosen president of the convention; and Medill could hold no check on the extravagant demonstration in favor of the 'Man in Exile.' Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation.

"The Democratic State Convention was held in the second week of June, and two weeks later the Republican State Convention met. John Brough was brought out in opposition to Governor Todd, who was a candidate for nomination for a second term. Brough received the nomination by a small majority. * * * Brough was a great popular orator. He had a sledge-hammer style about him that made him very powerful. * * * Both parties having placed their candidates in the field, there opened a campaign which, for excitement, for rancor and for bitterness, will, I hope, never again be paralleled in this coun-

try. Vallandigham in exile in Canada, the command of his forces was given George E. Pugh, candidate on the ticket with Vallandigham for Lieutenant Governor, while Brough in person led the Republican cohorts. Every local speaker of any note joined in the battle of words, and 'Order No. 38,' was 'cussed and discussed' by day and by night, from the Ohio River to the lake, and from the Pennsylvania to the Indiana line, before great assemblages of people. The great political meetings of 1840 were overshadowed in numbers by the gatherings of both Democrats and Republicans in 1863. It was the saturnalia of politics. * * * The Democrats in the last weeks of the campaign felt that they were beaten, but the splendid discipline of the Democratic organization was manifested by their determined effort to the very last hour of the election day."

Brough's majority on the home vote was 61,927, but the vote of the soldiers in the field ran his majority up to 101,000—the largest ever given for Governor in any State up to that time. Another writer, speaking of Brough's candidacy, has said: "Although John Brough was a War Democrat, when the Civil War began in 1861, he was urged to become a candidate of the Republican Union party for Governor. This honor he declined at that time. The canvass of 1863 was held under different conditions. The Civil War was at its height, a large proportion of the loyal voters were in the army, and Southern sympathizers, led by Clement L. Vallandigham, were openly defiant. There was apparently some danger that he would be elected by the peace faction of the party. At this crisis Mr. Brough made a patriotic speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and earnestly appealed to all patriots, of whatever previous political affiliations, to unite against the Southern Rebels. And then he was immediately put before the people by the Republican Union party as a candidate for Governor."

The government made no objection to Mr. Vallandigham's return to Ohio, and he was a member of the National Democratic Conven-

tion at Chicago in 1864, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton for President and Vice-President. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871, being at the time but 51 years of age.

THE FIGHTING M'COOKS.

Perhaps no more fitting place will be found in this work to introduce the New Lisbon branch of the "Fighting McCook" family than in this chapter; for, besides being warriors essentially, there was a large streak of statesmanship in the McCook blood. George McCook was born in 1750 and died in 1822; Mary McCormick McCook, born in 1763, died in 1833—both died and were buried in New Lisbon. To this worthy couple were born Dr. George McCook, Maj. Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook. Dr. George McCook and Maj. Daniel McCook married sisters, Margaret and Martha Latimer, who lived, died and were buried in New Lisbon. The children of Dr. George McCook and Martha Latimer McCook were: Dr. George McCook, Jr., Martha Umbstaetter, Margaret Hart, Mary A. Hanna and Catherine Hanna, whose husbands were relatives of Senator Marcus A. Hanna; Amelia McCook, Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, and Fannie Childs. Maj. Daniel McCook and Martha Latimer McCook were the parents of Surgeon Latimer A. McCook, Gen. George W. McCook, Gen. Robert L. McCook, Gen. Alex. McD., McCook, Gen. Daniel McCook, Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Charles M. McCook, Col. John J. McCook, Midshipman J. James McCook, Mary J. Baldwin, Catherine McCook and Martha Curtis. Dr. John McCook was the father of Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook (U. S. N.), Lieut. John J. McCook, and Mary Sheldon McCook. All of the children of Dr. George McCook, Sr., and of Dr. John McCook were born in New Lisbon, as also

were Gen. Robert L. and Gen. Alex. McD., sons of Maj. Daniel McCook.

Every one of the "Fighting McCooks" was a commissioned officer in the Civil War either before its close or before his death, except Charles M. McCook, who declined a commission and was killed at Bull Run. Gen. Robert Latimer McCook was born in New Lisbon December 28, 1827. He read law in the office of Stanton & McCook (E. M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, and Gen. George W. McCook) in Steubenville, and afterwards formed a partnership with Judge Stallo in Cincinnati. In the Civil War he arose to the rank of major general, and was assassinated by guerrillas while lying wounded in an ambulance near Selma, Alabama, August 6, 1862. Maj. Gen. Alex. McD. McCook was born near New Lisbon, April 22, 1831. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1852; and at the opening of the War of the Rebellion was made colonel of the First Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. He retired after the war as major general in the regular army. Dr. John McCook was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and educated at Jefferson College. He lived and practiced medicine in New Lisbon for many years, later in Steubenville, and died October 11, 1865, in Washington, D. C., while visiting his son, Gen. A. G. McCook. Maj.-Gen. Edward M. McCook was born June 15, 1833, at New Lisbon. He practiced law in Kansas, and was a member of the Kansas Legislature. He entered the service at the opening of the War of the Rebellion as major of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and at the close of the war had become a major general. Later he was United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands and was subsequently appointed Governor of Colorado Territory by President Grant. Gen. Anson G. McCook was born at New Lisbon October 10, 1835, and was educated in the schools of New Lisbon. He studied law in the office of Stanton & McCook, Steubenville, and at the outbreak of the war in the spring of 1861 raised a company of infantry, of which he was chosen captain. It was the first company to offer its services from Eastern Ohio, and was assigned to the Second Regiment,

Ohio Vol. Inf. He was promoted to colonel and before the close of the war was breveted brigadier general. After the close of the war he located in New York; although a Republican was elected for several terms to Congress from a Democratic district, and was for a number of years secretary of the United States Senate. Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., was born July 3, 1837, at New Lisbon. He studied for the ministry in Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) at Allegheny; at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private soldier was promoted to lieutenant and afterwards appointed chaplain. In 1905 he was pastor emeritus of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, of which for 25 years or more he had been the active pastor. He has written several books on the habits of ants and spiders and is the author of "The Latimers," a historic novel based upon pioneer life Western Pennsylvania. Commander Rodrick S. McCook, U. S. N., was born at New Lisbon, March 10, 1839. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1859. He did good service in the navy during the Civil War, and won the rank of commander before its close. He died February 23, 1885. Rev. John J. McCook was born at New Lisbon February 4, 1843. He served as lieutenant in the First Virginia Infantry in the war; graduated from Trinity College, Hartford; studied medicine, afterward entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry, and later still became professor of modern languages in Trinity College.

HEROES AND STATESMEN.

But there were others than the McCooks and more than can be mentioned here—who, having served their country well and truly in the War of the Rebellion, either did not live to return, or, returning, served their country and country in civil life and in the avocations of peace. Judge Peter A. Lambie, of Salem, and of the 19th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., who was promoted from lieutenant to captain and acting major, returned and served his county and district on the common pleas and circuit benches for over 30 years, and was still in the har-

ness in 1905. Ephraim H. Holloway, of Columbiana, who rose from the rank of lieutenant in the 41st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., to that of brevet brigadier general, was afterwards a member of the Ohio General Assembly. Col. S. J. Firestone, of New Lisbon, who advanced from 1st lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., to major, after his return served his county for two terms as probate judge. W. J. Jordan, of New Lisbon, who returned from the service of 1861-65 as lieutenant colonel of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., attained to a splendid standing at the Columbiana County bar before his death. H. R. Hill, of East Liverpool, lieutenant colonel of the 115th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., also gained a leading place at the Columbiana County bar, and was still living in 1905, having retired from practice with honors. Col. Thomas C. Boone, also of the 115th, was an active figure in many enterprises in Salem up to the time of his death. Col. W. H. Vodrey, of the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was, after the war, a conspicuous figure for many years in manufacturing circles in East Liverpool. The after-the-war experience of Capt. William T. Cope, also of the 143rd, has already been referred to in this work. David G. Swaim, of Salem, who had been promoted from 1st lieutenant to major of the 65th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., afterward served as major in the regular army. George F. Ball, of Salem, after serving in the 65th Ohio, and receiving a wound which was torture to him for the remainder of his life, served two terms as county recorder subsequent to his army experience. J. F. Riddle, promoted from captain to major of the 104th, after being admitted to the bar followed mercantile pursuits in Wells-ville for a number of years before his death. Capt. Asa H. Battin, of Wellsville, after serving in the Third Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., as commander of Company K, was mayor of Wellsville, and later practiced law at the Jefferson County bar. John L. Staughlin, of New Lisbon, who was captain in the 87th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was later coroner of Columbiana County for several terms. Capt. Hugh Sturgeon and Capt. Robert C. Taggart, of East

Palestine, who served with distinction in the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., were both useful members of the community in which they lived for years, Capt. Taggart having served two terms as county treasurer. (His further career of usefulness, for he still survived in 1905, is mentioned elsewhere in this work). Lieut. J. C. Taggart, also of the 104th, was still living in 1905 as minister of the First U. P. Church, of East Liverpool, in which capacity he has served for over 30 years. Lieut. Stacy Pettit, of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was, subsequent to the war, county auditor for two terms. Adj. William M. Hostetter, of the 115th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., served the county as sheriff for two terms, and in 1905 was still an active and enterprising citizen of Lisbon. M. H. Foutts, who served honorably in the 115th, was, later, mayor of East Liverpool for a number of years. The same may be said of Lieut. George Morley, of Company I, of the 143rd—both of these men having been prominent manufacturers also of East Liverpool, and both having passed away before the close of the last century. George J. Luckey, formerly of East Liverpool, and a sergeant in Company I, 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was after the war for many years city superintendent of public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capt. J. Newton George, of Company B, 143rd Ohio, was superintendent of the East Liverpool public schools for some years prior to his death. Lieut. J. C. McIntosh, of the same company, served two terms as county commissioner, and was in 1905 still living, a prosperous farmer in St. Clair township. Capt. A. R. Arter, of Company C, 143rd Ohio, was a prosperous merchant in Hanoverton for many years before his death. Capt. William Brunt, of Company I, 143rd Ohio, was still living in 1905—being one of the most successful pottery manufacturers of East Liverpool. Capt. George W. Gibbs, First Lieut. Jesse H. Lemmon and Second Lieut. Jonathan R. Oliphant, all of Salem, had honorable records as officers of Company D, 143rd Ohio; Lieutenant Oliphant, who is still living, having served efficiently as assessor of his ward in Salem. Sergt. L. C. Dallas,

of the 143rd, was postmaster of Salineville for a number of years before his death. Sergt. Norman B. Garrigues, of Salem, who, while in the service was for some time on Gen. John C. Fremont's body-guard, was subsequently auditor of Columbiana County for two terms. Daniel W. Firestone, of the 80th Ohio, and William G. Bently, of the 104th Ohio, each served Columbiana County as treasurer for two terms subsequent to the close of the war. Martin L. Edwards, of Salem, had a very honorable war record. He was promoted from sergeant of Company C, 11th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., to 1st lieutenant, and served as captain, and was still engaged in the machine business in Salem in 1905. Lieut. Henry C. Jones, who served in the 12th Ohio Cavalry, was a practicing lawyer in Salem for many years after the war, and died about the beginning of 1904. Hon. John M. Dickinson, of Lisbon, was a member of the 84th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.; subsequent to the war, he was a member of the Ohio Senate in sessions of 1882 and 1884, and was mayor of New Lisbon from 1869 to 1881. He was still a practicing attorney at the Columbiana County bar in 1905. Lieut. Calvin L. Starr, of the Third Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and Sergt. Thomas C. Starr, of the 78th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., both of New Lisbon; neither survived the war. Capt. U. W. Irwin, of Salineville, died while in the service as an officer of the 19th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.; Capt. U. Bean, of New Lisbon, was killed in battle while leading a company of the 19th Ohio; Charles Brewer, of New Lisbon, also a member of the 19th Ohio, was killed in battle; and Second Lieut. Freeman Morrison, of New Lisbon, a member of the 76th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was killed while in the service. Sergt. Thomas J. Walton (promoted to lieutenant) and William Meldrum, both of Salem, and both of whom served in the 19th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., claimed to be the first men in the county to enlist for the War of the Rebellion. J. B. Kirk, living in Lima, Ohio, in 1905, set up a similar claim, he being at the time of the breaking out of the war, a resident of Salem, and enlisting also for the 19th Ohio.

But time and space would fail to mention
a tithe of these worthy examples.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war;

And so the noble defenders of the Union,
in the memorable struggle of 1861-65, were
in very many cases the better fitted, by the ex-
perience of those years, for the pursuits of
peace.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Famous Jurists—Lawyers Who Have Made Brilliant Records Without the Field of Politics—Roster of Practicing Attorneys.

A comprehensive history of the bar would be a history of the country in matters legislative, executive and financial. The laws of the State are made by the lawyers; they are enforced by the Governor, Attorney General and prosecuting attorney, who usually are members of the bar; and the judges of our courts are necessarily lawyers. No large financial undertaking has ever been successfully carried through without the advice and active assistance of this profession. But no such comprehensive history is now contemplated; and for the purposes of this work a list of the present members of the bar will begin, with a brief review of the work of those who have passed away or retired from the practice, so far as this can be obtained from court records and reliable tradition.

Many of the most useful, successful and trusted members of the bar have not been prominently identified with court work; consequently a history based solely on the records of the court would not do justice to that class, while it would exaggerate the comparative usefulness of the class who have devoted their lives to trial work. The work of the office lawyer is frequently the most useful as well as the most profitable; but his work is hidden from the view of the historian. These sug-

gestions are made in explanation of what might otherwise seem to be unjust discrimination, as record evidence has necessarily been largely utilized in securing data for this review.

In the early history of the bar in this State, the successful lawyer established his reputation largely by means of his eloquence and persuasive powers with courts and juries. He had an opportunity to appeal to the passions and prejudices of men, to an extent which would not be permitted at the present time. What, in his judgment, the law should be was more often the substance of his argument than what it was as established by adjudication. What the English law was, and how it had been modified by the change of relationship from subjects of a king to citizens of a republic, was a never ending source of controversy. The lawyer who was the most plausible reasoner, could most successfully appeal to the passions and prejudices of court and jury, and with flowery eloquence tickle the ear of the listener, was the great lawyer of that day and generation; and if, in addition to this, he was possessed of superior social qualities, he became an object of veneration, love and respect. But this is changed. While an ability to clearly express the reasons on which his contention is based is an invaluable asset of the lawyer, and while at rare intervals there may be an opportunity for eloquence and oratory, the practical, every-day appliance necessary for success is an unquestioned reputation for honesty and fair-dealing. On this

Editor's Note.—Almost all the material for this chapter was furnished by Hon. Philip M. Smith, of Wellsville.

point he must be above suspicion. His argument to the court and jury must be a clear, convincing statement, based on a careful investigation of the facts from witnesses and the law as found in more than one hundred volumes of reports of this State and thousands of volumes issued by sister States. He must also inquire how far these decisions have been modified by recent acts of the Legislature, so that honesty and untiring industry are at present the touchstones of success in this work. What has been considered a profession in the past has lost many of its distinguished characteristics; and the questions involved are presented and adjusted in a business-like manner, while only controversies which cannot be settled out of court are referred to the court and jury, as umpire.

HIGH STANDARD HAS BEEN REACHED.

There has been an equally great change in the personal habits of the members of the bar. It is within the memory of the present generation when it was not an unusual thing for the most brilliant and influential members of the bar to appear in court manifestly under the influence of stimulants. Now more than 90 per cent of the members of the bar of this county are total abstainers from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and not a single one of the active practitioners uses stimulants to excess. The standard of morality and honesty is equally high with the standard of temperance; and although matters of the utmost importance, social and financial, are entrusted to their care, there has never been a well-established instance in this county where a lawyer has betrayed the interest of his client, or taken a dishonest or unfair advantage of his adversary. While misunderstandings have occasionally caused criticism, yet a friendly and brotherly relationship exists between the members of the bar of this county; and they realize they are officers of the court and ministers of justice, whose duty it is to aid the court in developing the facts and investigating the law so that justice may be done, and the trickster who would take unfair advantage of his associates is without

standing or reputation among his brethren. A lawyer fully appreciates his duty to his client, which requires him to present to the court and jury, in the most convincing manner, every argument in favor of his view of the facts and the law, well knowing that his adversary is represented by another lawyer who has a like duty to perform, and when the best is said that can be said, the court then must decide. This relieves the lawyer of all obligation to decide controversies between litigants, as that it is the duty of the court; and often it is a difficult matter for the court to decide who is right after hearing all that can be said; and it would be impossible for the lawyer, from the statement of his client, so to do. The court is the umpire, whose entire time is bought and paid for by the State, so that he may be, at all reasonable times, available to adjust and decide controversies which are properly laid before him.

The lawyer is not expected to do that for his client which the code of morals would not justify him in doing for himself; and the reputable lawyer will not do a discreditable act and attempt to step behind the shield of his client's demands, as a justification for improper conduct; and although he is often slandered in romance and from the platform, he certainly measures up to the average citizen in all that goes to make up the good citizen and useful member of society.

PRIMITIVE COURTS AND EARLY LAWYERS.

Hon. Calvin Pease was the first judge to preside within the territory, which is now Columbiana County. One of his first acts was to appoint Rezon Beall, clerk of his court for the period of seven years from July 6, 1803.

One of the early matters of record was the location of the county seat at New Lisbon. Prior to that time, after due notice, any point where the judge and his clerk with the docket were, was the county seat for the purposes of transacting the business of the court.

One of the things that first attract the attention in looking over the docket is the fictitious names sometimes used for plaintiff and de-

defendant. One of the actions, which seems to have made considerable work for the court, was entitled "Timothy Peaceable against Thomas Troublesome."

The nature of the actions were almost entirely actions for debt, in which the amounts involved were generally less than \$300, and actions which have received the attentions of the ablest lawyers in the country in many instances did not involve more than \$20. What would be considered a hardship at the present time was the custom of taxing an attorney fee for the winning party against the losing party in the costs of the case. This was as a rule \$5, and in some instances \$6. It is a query in the mind of the present practicing lawyer how his predecessors were able to earn a living from the limited number of cases which were then tried and the small amounts involved. A reasonable estimate of the amount of work done on the common pleas docket, by the half dozen lawyers of this county, prior to 1815, would not indicate an earning capacity greater than \$300 or \$400 per year for each of them.

The first criminal charge found on the docket is against a resident of St. Clair township, charging him with being guilty of the crime of assault and battery; but after a full trial to the court and 12 jurors, it was decided that he was not guilty of the crime charged. In the early history of this county, the court records would indicate that the people were law-abiding, as there were but very few criminal prosecutions; and although at the present time about one in 10 of the actions that are presented in our Court of Common Pleas are actions brought for the purpose of securing a divorce, yet there are no instances of applications for divorce in the early history of this county; and it is only within the last 25 years that these actions have become common.

Another matter that attracts the attention in looking over the old records is the fact that $\frac{1}{2}c$, $\frac{1}{4}c$ and $\frac{1}{8}c$ are figured as parts of judgments, and in the costs, and the payment to the "utmost farthing" seems to have been exacted. There are also a large number of actions brought for the possession of real estate, and the determination of lines and roadways

were subjects furnishing frequent causes for litigation; but the present common form of action for personal injury received on railroad, electric line, or in mine or factory, were unknown at that time to the practice.

Among the earliest names found on the docket of attorneys practicing in this court are those of King and Larwell; and for a number of years these names appeared with great frequency. The name of Obadiah Jennings is also found quite frequently in connection with many of the actions, both civil and criminal, as he seems to have been acting as prosecutor. But the source of his authority does not appear of record; and about in the following order the early practice of the county seems to have been conducted by the persons named: Fisher A. Blocksom, Benjamin Tappan, Elderk Potter and Obadiah Jennings; and in the early history probably no names appear more frequently in connection with the records of the courts of this county than those of Jennings and Blocksom.

Another matter which is noticeable on the records is the fact that in a very large number of actions the attorneys were plaintiffs themselves; but the record does not disclose whether they are representing themselves as individuals or representing clients by transfer of claims or otherwise.

One remarkable fact appears, that in August, 1820, Fisher A. Blocksom, on one day, brought 20 suits in sums averaging from \$106 to \$1,120, in which the Bank of New Lisbon was plaintiff and various citizens of the county were defendants. The records do not disclose anything further in these actions; and what precipitated the bringing of them is not disclosed, yet it would seem as though the amounts claimed had been paid in full in each of them.

In December, 1803, one Adam Poe, not unknown to fame, brought a suit against one Hugh Druggan, and also one against Thomas Gillingham et al., the amounts involved in each case being less than \$5.

One of the earliest fines assessed was one against John Oyster in 1811, in which he was fined the sum of \$8.

EARLY PRACTITIONERS.

At the time of the organization of this county and its courts, the county had but few, if any, lawyers actually residing within its borders, and the larger part of the early work in the county was done by members of the bar who resided outside of the geographical boundaries of Columbiana County. However, within a year or two after its organization, there is record evidence of the location of a number of lawyers in the county, principally in New Lisbon. Among the first was Fisher A. Blockson, who located in New Lisbon very early in the century, where he continued to reside until his death, on the 14th day of December, 1876, being at that time about 96 years of age. Mr. Blockson, early in his practice, was quite active and successful, as shown by the records of the court, and in common with other members of his profession devoted himself quite largely to politics, holding a number of offices, including those of prosecuting attorney, postmaster at New Lisbon, member of the State Legislature and presidential elector of the Democratic party.

The name of Elderkin Potter appears quite frequently on the docket from 1810 to 1830; and in 1810 John H. Reddick was admitted to the practice of the law and was quite prominent for the few years he resided in New Lisbon.

From 1820 to 1840, the name of William Russell appears quite often in connection with the litigations of the county, he having established himself in the practice of the law in New Lisbon about 1820, and continuing to be a resident of that place until the time of his death in 1850. He also was interested in political matters, and was especially active in the affairs of his home municipality. He was a man of fine literary attainments and culture and of average ability as a practitioner. One of his contemporaries from 1820 to 1824 was John Laird, who died in 1824, and of whom little is known other than that he was a member of the State Senate in 1823 and 1824, and was connected with a number of the actions on the docket of the court at that time.

De Lorna Brooks makes his appearance in this court at the September term, 1824, at which

time he was admitted to practice law in this State, being a native of the State of Vermont. Early in his practice, his name appears quite frequently on the docket, but he gradually drifted into outside matters and abandoned his practice for more profitable and congenial work.

Andrew W. Loomis, Charles D. Coffin and Anson L. Brewer, three men who attained great prominence in their profession, seem to have located in New Lisbon between 1825 and 1830:

Andrew W. Loomis was not only actively engaged in the trial of cases in this county, but was well known all over Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania as a trial lawyer, and in 1840 he moved to Pittsburg, where he took high rank in his profession as a lawyer and an orator. He was a member of Congress from this district in 1836, but disliking the duties, he resigned his seat in that body and devoted himself to the practice of the law.

Charles D. Coffin was the successor in Congress of Mr. Loomis, having at that time attained prominence in the Democratic party and established a reputation for himself in politics and at the bar. Soon after his service as member of Congress was terminated, he removed to Cincinnati, where he took a prominent place in the practice of law and was elected as common pleas judge, which position he filled for a number of years and gained the reputation of being an able, conscientious and just judge.

The name of A. L. Brewer first appears on the docket in 1826. He was connected with a number of important litigations, but lost his life by the blowing up of a steamboat in 1861, while in the service of the government in the War of the Rebellion.

William D. Ewing was also an active member of the bar of New Lisbon from 1826 to 1840, and established the reputation of being one of the most successful trial lawyers of our county, at that date. He also removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1850.

Dorsey B. Pentacost was admitted to the practice of the law in New Lisbon and opened an office there in 1827. His name appears but a few times on the docket.

Another of the practitioners was Isaac Stetson, who left this county in 1812.

From 1830 to 1839, E. T. Merriek was one

of the active members of the bar, but about 1840 he moved to the State of Louisiana and afterwards served as a member of the supreme bench of that State and took high rank as a jurist.

Charles M^organ Aten, of New Lisbon, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1805, studied law in Steubenville, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1828. He lived to an old age and had an office in New Lisbon for about 60 years. His name appears, in the early years of his life, quite frequently on the docket of the Court of Common Pleas, and he transacted, in a careful and conscientious manner, a large amount of office and court business in his many years of service at the bar.

SOME FAMOUS LAWYERS.

From 1840 to 1860, the bar of Columbiana County took very high rank, and its practitioners were certainly equal to any then in the State; and compared with the bar of the State certainly as favorably as it has ever done either before or since. The names, which are most familiar to the older persons of this generation, and are described as giants among men, are those of S. L. Wadsworth, who was known as one of the greatest advocates and jury lawyers of Eastern Ohio; William Upham, who by many was thought to be the greatest equity lawyer of his day; John M. Gillman, who afterwards moved to St. Paul, Minn., and became one of the leaders of the bar of that city; Lyman W. Potter and the firm of Mason, Potter & Woods; Thomas Woods of this firm being one of the brightest and strongest young men of the bar, but dying in early life before he had an opportunity to fully display his ability; James L. Smith, forcible, eloquent and strong in his presentation of the facts; Anson L. Brewer, Samuel W. Orr, with great knowledge of the law, James Clark and Judge John Clarke, who had one of the most profitable practices in the county for many years, and was especially strong in equity work; and Edwin M. Stanton, who had an office in New Lisbon, although he was not a resident, and established a great

reputation for himself by his work, back in the '50's.

From 1850, for many years, the names of Henry Ambler, Jacob A. Ambler, James W. Reilly, Peter A. Laubie, Simon J. Wisden, and Jonathan H. Wallace appeared with great frequency in connection with the litigations of this county.

From 1860 of those who are not still in the practice, the names of W. A. Nichols, Henry E. Frost, W. I. Jordan, G. W. Love, Charles M. Snyder, J. G. Beatty, and J. W. and H. Morrison, seem to have been most actively engaged in court work.

CUT OFF IN EARLY PRIME.

A number of exceedingly promising young men began the practice of the law in the later '70's and the early '80's, whose life work was only begun at the time of their deaths, who, if they had lived, would certainly have taken very prominent places in the practice and some of them surely would have been the leaders of the present day. Thomas A. Collins, a graduate of Mount Union College, a conscientious and earnest advocate and well learned in the law, died at Salineville, while in the active practice early in the '80's. Daniel F. McQueen, a graduate of the same college and class, who was for a short time located in East Palestine and read law in New Lisbon, and was admitted there but afterwards went to the far West, died at about the same time as Collins. George W. Love was very prominent at the bar and in politics from 1880 until the time of his death. Charles N. Snyder, who was his partner in the practice of the law in Lectonia, removed to Lorain, Ohio, and soon after died, his health having failed while he was practicing in this State.

George Duncan, now of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and John King, who afterwards went West and continued in the practice of the law, both began their professional work in Columbiana County. George Duncan was in 1905 one of the leading lawyers of Martin's Ferry and has been very successful in his practice.

The earlier records of the court do not con-

tain memorials of deceased members of the bar, and it is only within more recent years that it has been customary to make such memorials a matter of record. From these recent records the following matter is culled:

IN MEMORIAM.

William J. Jordan, a member of the bar of Columbianna County, was an active and successful lawyer in the practice in this county until the date of his death, which occurred on the 25th day of February, 1886, he dying at the age of 53 years. He had been in the active practice of the law for about 16 years, having been admitted to the bar in 1854, although absent from the practice for quite a number of years during his two terms as clerk of the courts of Columbianna County, and as a soldier in the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. In this regiment he served as captain until the end of the War of the Rebellion, being discharged with the rank of colonel. As an officer of this regiment he was faithful and efficient; a strict disciplinarian, cool in action and prompt to meet all calls of duty; conspicuous for acts of personal courage and bravery, and a man held in the respect and love of his soldiers. In the latter part of his life, he was engaged actively in the practice of the law, and was able, strong, resourceful, painstaking and industrious. His honesty and fair-dealing were at all times recognized. He was an active and earnest worker in the church and a fervent advocate of the advancement of the Christian religion, and a promoter of good government.

Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace was, for many years, one of the best known and popular members of the bar of this county, being one of the leaders in court practice from about 1850 to the time of his death. Judge Wallace was a college graduate, being a member of the class of 1844 at Washington College, graduating when he was about 20 years of age. He read law and was admitted to the practice in 1847, and from that time until the date of his death, he was prominent before the people of this part of the State. He was, at one time, associated as a partner with Edwin M. Stanton, and was

noted for his loyalty to his clients, his untiring industry, ability and integrity. He became one of the leading practitioners in this county, retaining that position until the time of his death. He was elected prosecuting attorney of this county and served in that position for two terms; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1864, and in 1882 elected as Representative in Congress from this district; and on expiration of his term in Congress, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this sub-division, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Peter A. Laubie, who had been elected as first circuit judge in this sub-division.

Judge Wallace was one of the most courteous members of the bar, and was the soul of honor in all his relations in life. He was probably connected with more litigations than any other member of the bar who has ever practiced law in this county.

Hon. Simon J. Wisden was one of the active members of the bar of this county from 1860 to the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th day of December, 1890. He was a native of England, and began the practice of the law in 1851 at New Lisbon, Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of this county from 1860 to 1864, and as probate judge from 1872 to 1878. He was identified with some of the most important litigations of this county, and was noted for his forcible and pleasing arguments to the jury. His energetic nature stimulated him to the most thorough investigations of his cases, and his extensive knowledge, gathered from literature and experience, furnished him a source of illustration and argument which made him a most entertaining as well as convincing advocate.

Hon. P. C. Young was one of the leading members of the bar of Southern Columbianna County from 1875 until about 1890. During this period he was located at Wellsville, Ohio, and was connected with all of the prominent litigations from the southern part of the county. In 1890 he was elected probate judge, and re-elected in 1893. At the termination of his second term as judge of the Probate Court, he went into the practice of the law at Lisbon,

Ohio, and there continued to practice until shortly before his death, when he was chosen supreme ruler of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, and moved to Philadelphia to assume the duties of that office, and there died July 25, 1890.

Judge Young had an enviable record as a member of the 195th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., having enlisted as a boy from his home at Achor, in this county. He was at one time editor of the *Buckeye State*, but after going into the practice of the law gave this his undivided attention excepting during the period when he was acting as probate judge, and the short period of time, which he gave, near the close of his life, to the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He was one of the most eloquent, tactful and chivalrous practitioners of this generation of the bar, and had he seen fit to have continued in the practice, and had he lived out his expectancy of life, he had the ability to become a lawyer of national reputation.

A death that occurred on the 16th day of April, 1803, removed from the bench one in the prime of life, who had been for many years a leading practitioner of the county. Hon. William A. Nichols was born in Fairfield township, of this county, in 1839; and from 1861 until the time of his death, no man stood higher in the estimation of the people of Eastern Ohio for legal learning, mental culture and sterling honesty. He was prosecuting attorney of this county from 1868 to 1870, and at no time has this office been more ably filled than it was during his term. In October, 1885, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this sub-division, and reelected in November, 1890; and within the recollection of the present generation, it is probable that, without disparagement to either his predecessors or his successors, he was the greatest judge that has graced the bench in Eastern Ohio. He was invariably kind, patient and courteous, ready and anxious to aid the beginner and smooth away the rough places; and with a profound knowledge of the law and its application, with a mind broadened not only by study but by an active experience for many years in the court, he was especially well equipped for his work, and his death was recognized as a great loss to

the bench and the bar. He was looked upon as a just judge, who held the balance evenly without respect of persons, and whose motto was to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

One of the busiest lawyers of this county for many years prior to his death, which occurred March 28, 1903, was Henry C. Jones, of Salem. While not as actively engaged in his profession in the Court of Common Pleas as he was in the Probate Court, he was identified with many of the prominent matters in both courts, and for many years but few names appeared oftener on the docket of our courts than that of Henry C. Jones. In the settlement of estates, and in office business, he was the trusted attorney of many persons in Salem and the adjoining townships; and the quality of his work was best evidenced by the fact that as long as his health permitted he was busily engaged in important and profitable business. Mr. Jones was not only a successful lawyer, but he also had an enviable record as a 1st lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., leaving the army only at the close of the war in 1865.

Harvey Morrison passed away on the 20th day of November, 1897, at his residence at Lisbon, Ohio, being about 58 years of age. He also was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, in Company K, 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. Soon after the close of the war he formed a partnership in the practice of the law with his brother, John W. Morrison. This partnership continued up to the time of his death, and from 1875 for 20 years no firm of lawyers was identified with a larger number of litigations than the firm of John W. and Harvey Morrison. This was especially true of the active trial work before the justices of the peace and in the Court of Common Pleas, Circuit and Supreme courts of the State.

Harvey Morrison was possessed of a keen intellect, a discriminating mind, and was able to analyze and determine the issues of a law suit to an unusual degree. He was especially noticeable for his accurate and discriminating use of language, expressing himself with unusual clearness, especially in his arguments to the court, with whom he was always frank and

honest. He was the tutor of many of the active and successful members of the bar of the present generation.

The brother, John W. Morrison, still survives; and at a ripe old age has retired from the active work of the profession, having probably been connected with a greater number of litigations than any living member of the bar. He was forcible to the jury, convincing with the court, and especially dangerous in the defense. He had, when in the practice, the largest law library in the county. Taking but little recreation, his life was largely spent in his library, reading and preparing the causes with which he was connected. One of the noted cases with which Mr. Morrison was connected was his successful defense of Annie Van Fossan, charged with the death of a child, in East Liverpool, in 1885. His defense in this action and his connection with the Hunter murder trial of Salineville, are two matters of litigation of which Mr. Morrison has just reason to be proud, and which he takes pleasure in reviewing.

William Kilgore Gaston located in the practice of the law in East Liverpool, Ohio, soon after his admission to the bar in 1897, and continued in the practice up to the time of his death, which occurred, after a short illness, on June 24, 1905. Mr. Gaston served as city solicitor of East Liverpool for one term, and established a reputation for honesty, ability and caution in his work as city solicitor, and as a lawyer in the general practice he gave promise of his ability to reach the front rank in the profession. He had a mind well qualified to understand and expound legal principles; and by his unflinching courtesy with the members of the bar and persons with whom he came in contact in his professional work, he made many friends, who had faith in his future; and his ability to hold friends so acquired would have been of infinite use to him in the practice of his profession. But he was cut off at the very threshold of an enlarged field of usefulness, at that point in the life of a practitioner of the law where he is prepared by experience to do his very best work.

The earliest practitioner in East Liverpool,

and probably the earliest in the county, was William Larwell, who located at Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool, very early in the century. His name appears on the docket about 1810 in quite a number of instances; but nothing is known of his later history, and he evidently abandoned the practice or left this county very early in the century.

A. R. Mackall located in the practice of the law in East Liverpool is 1876, and served as city solicitor for a number of years. He was quite actively engaged in the practice for some time; but in the later years of his life he devoted himself almost entirely to dealing in real estate, in which he was very successful, and accumulated a large amount of property. Mr. Mackall was remarkable for the energy and enthusiasm with which he carried through whatever he undertook; and had he been given the usual years of life and made the law his life work, he undoubtedly would have been quite prominent. However, about 1886, his health broke down, and from that time until the date of his death he was not able to give his accustomed vigor and intelligence to his work; and for the last six months of his life was entirely unfitted for business. He was of a social and genial disposition, accommodating and courteous with his brethren in the practice of the law and in his business and his early death was the source of great sorrow to his friends and associates.

Gen. E. S. Holloway was quite a prominent figure in the business and legal world in the village of Columbiana, of this county, from the time he was admitted to the bar in 1877, to the time of his death. He served with distinction in the 41st Regiment, Ohio, Vol. Inf. He entered the service as 1st lieutenant, and during the war gradually but steadily rose in rank until he had filled all the offices up to brigadier general. He served his country faithfully until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

As a member of the bar, he was faithful and conscientious, and well respected by his brother practitioners. He was connected during the 10 years prior to his death with all the prominent litigations from his home town and the surrounding country.

WELLSVILLE LAWYERS.

Owing to the relative importance of the county seat as compared with the remainder of the county, and the difficulty of reaching the county seat from the borders, a large part of the litigations in the early history of the county was conducted by members of the bar who resided in New Lisbon; but improved facilities for travel, and the large growth of the cities on the borders changed this; so that a very large majority of the members of the bar of this county now reside in the border cities of the county.

In Wellsville, prior to about 1850, there was no resident member of the bar, although work was done prior to that time by John M. Jenkins, before he was admitted to the bar. He was, however, a member of the Legislature, and was afterwards admitted to the bar, and was quite a factor for many years, especially in the trial of actions before the various justices of the peace in this vicinity.

The earliest member of the bar who located in Wellsville was George M. Lee, who came from the northern part of the State, and practiced law here for a number of years in the early '50's. He was quite successful, indefatigable in his search for facts tending to sustain his clients' cause, and while perhaps not as well posted in legal principles as some of his contemporaries, was a great case lawyer, and very industrious in his search for the report of a case similar to the one he had under investigation which he might use as a precedent. He went from Wellsville to New Lisbon and formed a partnership with John M. Gillman, with whom he practiced law for a number of years, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was quite successful, especially as a patent lawyer. He died at early middle age.

George M. Lee was the preceptor of Gen. James W. Reilly, who was admitted to the bar in 1853, and has had an office continuously in Wellsville from that time, except during his three years absence in the army from 1862 to 1865. On his admission to the bar, General Reilly formed a partnership with his preceptor, and the firm of Lee & Reilly did business for a

number of years at their offices on the north side of the Public Square in Wellsville. After the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Lee moving to New Lisbon, General Reilly continued the practice alone and soon accumulated a large and lucrative practice; and until his retirement a few years ago he had a very large business in West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He was connected with many important litigations in court, but made a specialty of office work, and as counsel his services were valued with the ablest lawyers of the State. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, Maryland. He was endowed by nature with a strong mind, well fitted to appreciate legal principles, on which he based his conclusions, which were seldom wrong. In 1862, he entered the service as colonel of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.; but soon afterwards received a commission as brigadier general. He left the service at the end of three years as a major general. He left the service with the highest commendation of his superiors, and with the universal respect, love and admiration of the soldiers in his command.

After the removal of George M. Lee, J. H. Trainer and A. H. Batten located in Wellsville, each of them remaining a few years and then removing to Steubenville, Jefferson County, where they became the leaders of the bar of that county.

Hon. W. G. Wells was admitted to practice law in the early '60's, having read law with General Reilly. Soon after his admission, he opened an office at Wellsville, and was one of the most active and influential citizens of the city during his residence there, and was actively connected with a large part of the litigations from the southern part of the county from the time of his admission to the bar until he removed to New Lisbon, as probate judge in February, 1879.

About the year 1875, P. C. Young located in Wellsville and continued in the practice there until he went to New Lisbon as probate judge in 1891.

Philip M. Smith located in Wellsville in

1879, as the successor in the office of Judge Wells, on the latter's election as probate judge.

A. G. Smith began the practice of the law in 1892, has devoted himself largely to probate court work and office business, and was city solicitor of Wellsville for a number of terms.

J. W. Clark moved to Wellsville from Stenbenville and continued in the practice there until he went to Lisbon and associated himself with the firm of Billingsley & Tayler, where he is now located as a member of the firm of Billingsley, Clark & DeFord. Mr. Clark was mayor of the city of Wellsville and city solicitor a number of terms each.

The next in order to locate in Wellsville was W. F. Lones, who succeeded Judge Young having real law in Columbiana County and located for a number of years in Tennessee, from which State he returned and has been actively engaged in the practice of the law in Wellsville from 1891 up to the present time (1905).

F. L. Wells returned from Lisbon to Wellsville, his native place, in 1890. He opened a law office and soon after established a building and loan company, in both of which vocations he has been eminently successful.

Soon after his admission to the bar in 1898, W. R. MacDonald associated himself with F. L. Wells, and is still (in 1905) with him in the law and building and loan business, at their office on the corner of Fifth and Main streets.

W. A. Suediker also began the practice of the law in Wellsville, giving promise of taking a leading rank at the bar; but he is now devoting practically all his time to the management of a building and loan company, and expects to make banking his life work.

G. W. Adams, who was born and reared in Yellow Creek township, located in Wellsville in the practice of the law in 1894. He has, connected with his law business, a large insurance business, and has been quite successful in both lines of work.

The latest addition to the practice of the law in Wellsville is Charles Boyd, who read law in Wellsville, and was admitted to practice in 1897. He is now (in 1905) city solicitor, and is actively engaged in his professional work

and in looking after the legal affairs of the city.

Hon. E. E. Roberts, of Warren, Ohio, is also a Wellsville product, being born and reared in this vicinity, and educated in the Wellsville schools, although he never was located there in the active practice of the law.

C. R. McGregor was admitted to the bar and gives some attention to his profession, but is devoting practically all his time to the work of his office, that of city auditor.

EAST LIVERPOOL HAD FEW LAWYERS.

With the exception of a short time, East Liverpool was without a resident lawyer until about 1860, and the law business was largely transacted by the justices of the peace.

Sanford C. Hill was one of the earliest justices of the peace in East Liverpool, having his office on the first floor of the building at the corner of Second street and Peach alley, which was still standing in 1905. He was a justice of the peace for many years; also a civil engineer and surveyor. He was also the leading astronomer of the United States in those days, making the calculations for practically all the almanacs that were, at that time, published in this country. There was issued for many years an publication known as "Hill's Almanac," which was a household necessity for all pioneers of the county.

William P. Morris was also a justice of the peace in East Liverpool for many years, having his office on Second street. He was an uncle of Andrew Carnegie, Andrew Carnegie's mother being a sister of Squire Morris. He was a man of sound judgment and unquestioned honesty, and was a very useful member of the community. He was inclined to keep peace in the community, and to discourage litigation.

In the early history of jurisprudence in East Liverpool, a large part of the work before the justices of the peace was done by what were known as pettifoggers—men with some knowledge of the law and some ability to present matters intelligently to the court. Among the most noted practitioners of this class was

Enoch Bradshaw, who appeared in many cases, and did his work fearlessly and with great energy.

The first attorney who located in East Liverpool was William Larwell, who located there about 1803, but only remained for a short time.

There was thereafter no attorney regularly admitted to the bar who was a resident of East Liverpool until the arrival of Col. H. R. Hill, who located there in the practice prior to the war of the Rebellion. He entered the service in 1862, having raised a company for the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., but was transferred to the 115th Ohio, in which he was made ranking captain, and was afterwards promoted to major and later to the colonelcy of this regiment. Colonel Hill had spent a year in the South, in Louisiana, teaching school in that State, immediately before the war; and during his residence there was surprised to have the gentleman, with whom he was living, bring to his home one of "Hill's Almanacs" for that year (1859) which had been prepared by his father. Colonel Hill continued active in the practice until about 1900. Having accumulated a competence, and owing to the great inconvenience of practicing law at the county seat and residing in East Liverpool, he withdrew from the active practice; and after that time his business was continued by his sons, Walter B. Hill and William M. Hill. Colonel Hill was connected with every important litigation from East Liverpool and vicinity from soon after the close of the war until he quit the practice, and undoubtedly had a larger clientele than any lawyer in the county at that time.

The next lawyer to locate in East Liverpool was Hon. John M. Cook, now circuit judge in this division. He remained in the practice there for two or three years, and then removed to Steubenville, Jefferson County.

The next contemporary of Colonel Hill was Hon. R. W. Tayler, now judge of the United States Circuit and District courts at Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Tayler remained in East Liverpool until about 1880, when he was elected prosecuting attorney and removed to New Lisbon, where he served five years in that capacity.

An amusing anecdote is told of the experience of Colonel Hill and Judge Tayler in their practice. They were trying a case before Jethro Manley, who was of English origin, and who for many years filled the office of justice of the peace with honor and ability, being noted for his Solomonic wisdom rather than for his technical knowledge of the law. Mr. Tayler was seeking to offer in evidence a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Hill's client, to which the Colonel was making strenuous objection. After the attorneys had wrangled for some time, to the manifest annoyance of the 'Squire, who wished to end the controversy, he finally called counsel to order and turning to Colonel Hill said, "Let 'im read it, Kurnel, let 'im read it; 'e caano' change nia mind."

About the same time that Judge Tayler located in East Liverpool, A. H. Clark of Salineville opened an office, and entered into the active practice of the law and acquired a large business. He is still (in 1905) in the active practice, but for a number of years has been suffering with impaired health.

At about the same time A. R. Mackall also located in East Liverpool, and continued in the active practice until he became broken in health shortly prior to his death, which occurred about 1895.

For many years, while Colonel Hill was the only lawyer in East Liverpool, in contested cases Gen. J. W. Reilly, W. G. Wells and P. C. Young were principally employed on the opposite sides of the case, and occasionally John W. Morrison was brought from Lisbon. At the present time (in 1905), there are 22 resident lawyers at East Liverpool.

In 1894, The Southern Columbiana County Bar Association was organized from members of the bar of East Liverpool, Wellsville and Salineville, and has been an exceedingly useful and pleasant arrangement from a social as well as business standpoint. Judge Philip M. Smith has been president of this organization during its entire existence. Its first vice-president was A. R. Mackall, and after his death, the office was filled by A. H. Clark. The first secretary was William M. Hill, who was afterwards succeeded by Walter B. Hill. The first treasurer

was J. J. Puriuton, who was afterwards succeeded by W. E. Lones. These are the only office-holders of this organization. This association has enabled its members, by joint action, to arrange for their court work and other matters in which they are jointly interested. The inconvenience of reaching the county seat suggested the organization, and the results have fully justified all expectation of benefits anticipated by its promoters.

SALEM'S "TRIUMVIRATE," AND OTHERS.

Hon. John H. Clark in his address upon the "Bench and Bar of Columbiana County," at the Lisbon centennial in 1903, paid this compliment to a trio of Salem's distinguished men: "I cannot close even this rude sketch of the bar of Columbiana County without some mention of that triumvirate of great lawyers, which has added so much to the character and learning, and so much to the honor of this bar, I mean, of course, J. Twing Brooks, and Judges J. A. Ambler and P. A. Laubie." Of this great trio, one had (in 1905) passed away—Mr. Brooks, who died in the fall of 1901, when but little beyond the very prime of life; Judge Ambler had retired at a ripe age, full of honors; while Judge Laubie was still utilizing his ripe experience and masterly legal ability on the circuit court bench. Mr. Brooks was born in Salem, October 27, 1840; read law with Judge Potter and was admitted to the bar in August, 1865—the year in which he was chosen to the State Senate, where he served until 1869; then succeeding to the business of his father, J. J. Brooks, who was long a solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company (afterwards the Pennsylvania Company), in connection with a general law practice, the son formed a little later a partnership with Judge Laubie, and the two associated with each other for some years. In time the great corporation demanded practically all of Mr. Brooks' time, and for some years before his death he was second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company.

Hon. J. A. Ambler was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1829. He read

law with his brother, Henry Ambler, in Salem (the latter at the time a prominent attorney at the Columbiana County bar); was admitted at Cincinnati, March 27, 1851, served one term in the Ohio Legislature, 1858-59, resigning to accept appointment as judge of the First Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District to succeed Judge Lyman W. Potter, resigned; was elected to fill the unexpired term and the following full term—1861-67; was elected to Congress and served 1868-70, and served also on the United States Tariff Commission in 1882.

A brief sketch of Judge Laubie's public service and also of his military record is given elsewhere in this work.

Hon. B. S. Ambler was born in Salem March 31, 1853; after being admitted to the bar he practiced with his father, J. A. Ambler, until 1898; in 1902 appointed by President Roosevelt judge of the Court of First Instance at Manila, P. I., which position he resigned in 1904.

Hon. W. W. Hole was another of the Salem attorneys who pressed to the front in the closing years of the old century. He had built up for himself an enviable practice when, in 1899, he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court for the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio, and re-elected in 1904 for a second term of five years.

Among the earlier members of the bar of Salem—the work of some has been mentioned elsewhere in this work—and probably all of whom are favorably remembered by some of the older of those who are yet in the legal harness, were J. J. Brooks, Thomas Kennett, Cornelius Curry, Allen Thomas and Asa Battin.

Hon. J. C. Boone, after serving six years as probate judge—from 1897 to 1903—returned to Salem and resumed a very busy and lucrative practice.

The firm of Carey & Mullins, Salem, succeeded, some years ago, to a similar practice—only enlarging no doubt as the years go by,—as that for so many years engaged in, and so successfully, by father and son, J. J. Brooks and J. Twing Brooks, in connection with the Pennsylvania Company's railroad lines.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY'S LIVING LAWYERS. -

Following is a roster of the lawyers of Columbiana County, living and practicing in 1905, with their tutors and date of admission to the bar in each case:

G. W. Adams, of Wellsville, was born in Yellow Creek township, and began the practice of the law in 1894.

J. C. Boone was born in Salem; read law with J. A. & B. S. Ambler; admitted in 1878; probate judge Columbiana County, 1897-1903.

N. B. Billingsley, Lisbon, was born October 9, 1850, in Columbiana County; read with Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, Lisbon; admitted to practice, September 24, 1873; was judge of Common Pleas Court May 1, 1893, to December 3, 1895.

E. E. Black, born in Columbiana County; has practiced at Salineville since about 1885.

A. E. Bowdler has practiced in East Liverpool since early in the present century.

Charles Boyd, born July 12, 1873, in Wellsville; studied with W. F. Lones; admitted in 1897; served as city solicitor of Wellsville, 1902-05.

J. H. Brookes, born in East Liverpool May 18, 1863; read law with Col. H. R. Hill; admitted to practice February 22, 1886; prosecuting attorney, 1898-1904.

W. H. Burgess, born in East Liverpool, December 5, 1872; read law with W. F. Lones, and attended law school, Ada, Ohio; admitted December 7, 1901.

James R. Carey, of Salem, was born in Salem in 1852; read law with Laubie & Brooks, and at Harvard Law School; admitted, 1877; practiced in Fort Wayne, Indiana, 10 years—until 1887; afterward a member of the law firms of Carey & Boyle, Carey, Boyle & Mullins, and Carey & Mullins, successively; Carey & Mullins in 1905.

S. G. Cowgill, North Georgetown, Columbiana County.

A. H. Clark, born Salineville March 26, 1847; read law with Nichols & Firestone, Lisbon; admitted May, 1875; mayor of East Liverpool 1880-82; city solicitor, 1891-95.

J. W. Clark, Lisbon; born in Columbiana

County May 15, 1855; studied with Battin & Andrews, Steubenville; admitted April, 1879; mayor of Wellsville, 1890-92; member law firm of Billingsley, Clark & DeFord.

Kertis L. Courn, born in Columbiana County, January 15, 1871; read law with A. W. Taylor, Salem; admitted June 13, 1901; served as justice of the peace 1897-1900.

C. C. Connell, born April 27, 1871, at New Lisbon, Ohio; Cincinnati Law School, admitted May 31, 1894; city solicitor, Lisbon, 1899-1902; State Senator, 20th-22nd District, 1902-1905.

George E. Davidson, East Liverpool; read law with Walter B. Hill; Ohio State University; admitted 1890; city solicitor, 1903-06.

J. E. Davis, East Liverpool; born in Columbiana County October 19, 1874; read law at Ada Law School and with L. T. Farr, Rogers, Ohio; admitted January, 1901; justice of the peace, 1898.

U. C. DeFord, born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 15, 1863; studied with Raley & Fimple; admitted 1888; mayor of Carrollton, 1888-1902; probate judge, Carroll County, 1894-1900; entered law firm of Billingsley, Taylor & Clark, upon withdrawal of Judge Taylor in 1903.

C. D. Dickinson, born in Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 13, 1848; read law with George Duncan, Columbiana, Ohio; admitted August 28, 1872; township clerk, Fairfield; solicitor of Columbiana and Leetonia, and referee in bankruptcy, August, 1898, to 1905.

John M. Dickinson, born in Columbiana County, February 20, 1836; read law with Wadsworth & Orr, New Lisbon; admitted 1864; mayor of New Lisbon several terms; member of State Legislature, 1881-85.

William S. Emmons, born in Columbiana County August 11, 1865; read with A. W. Taylor, Salem; admitted 1890; justice of the peace in 1886.

L. T. Farr, born July 24, 1865, in Columbiana County; read law with J. W. and H. Morrison, New Lisbon; admitted December 3, 1891; deputy State supervisor of elections for Columbiana County.

George T. Farrell, born in New Lisbon; read law with C. S. Speaker; admitted March 15, 1898; mayor of Lisbon, 1900-05.

S. J. Firestone, born October 2, 1833, in Columbiana County; studied with McSweeney & Giren, Wooster; admitted June, 1860; probate judge of Columbiana County 1866-71; treasurer of Union School Board, Lisbon, for 15 years.

Ross W. Firestone, born at New Lisbon January 7, 1868; read under Judge Nichols and at Cincinnati Law School; admitted 1893.

J. D. Fountain, born in New York City in 1840; read law under Cornelius Curry, Salem; admitted August 2, 1872; sheriff of Columbiana County, 1873-77; mayor of Salem 1877-81; justice of the peace 1888-90, and again in 1903-05.

Frank E. Grosshans, East Liverpool, admitted about 1894.

H. E. Grosshans, East Liverpool, admitted to practice about 1895.

H. R. Hill, born in East Liverpool November 12, 1834; graduated from Jefferson College in 1858; read law under Judge Jonathan H. Wallace, Lisbon; admitted March 21, 1861. Never ambitious to hold office; member Board of Education of East Liverpool for many years.

Walter B. Hill, East Liverpool; graduated Princeton College, 1890, with degree of A. B.; Cincinnati Law School, 1892, with degree of LL. B.; admitted 1892; member Board of Education of East Liverpool.

William M. Hill, East Liverpool; graduated Princeton College and law department of Ohio State University; admitted 1895.

Lorin B. Harris, Salem; born in Butler township, Columbiana County, May 3, 1870; read law at Ohio State University; admitted June 11, 1902; member of law firm of Taylor & Harris.

Conrad Hume, born in Germany, September 4, 1837; read law with Hon. John H. Clark, New Lisbon; practiced in Lisbon until 1905.

J. F. Johnson, New Waterford; born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1864; studied Ohio State University; admitted 1894.

A. V. Johnson, born in Salineville, Ohio, March 20, 1849; read law with John W. and

H. Morrison, New Lisbon; admitted September 14, 1876; mayor of Hanoverton for three terms; member School Board and clerk of Hanover township.

Willis Jordan, born in New Lisbon June 28, 1864; read law with Colonel Jordan, New Lisbon, and took course at Cincinnati Law School; admitted May 4, 1886.

C. B. Kenty, born in New Lisbon November 8, 1874; read law under Judge P. C. Young; Harvard Law School, class of 1901; admitted in New York, 1901, Ohio, 1902.

J. J. Kerr, born in Columbiana County, May 20, 1872; read law under J. H. Brookes, East Palestine; admitted October, 1898.

L. M. Kyes, East Palestine; born in Columbiana County, May 29, 1879; studied under C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine; admitted June, 1902.

Peter A. Laubie, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1829; read law with Keith & Underhill, Massillon, Ohio; admitted July, 1854; mayor of Salem, member of School Board, judge of Court of Common Pleas from November, 1875, to February, 1885; judge of Circuit Court from February 9, 1885, to 1905—term expiring February 9, 1911.

F. D. Lodge, born in Iowa, December 19, 1875; read law in Columbiana under H. G. and Ezra Bye and at Ada University; admitted June, 1900; city solicitor, Columbiana, 1900-1905.

John H. Logan, East Palestine, born January 3, 1868; read law with C. P. Rothwell; admitted October 5, 1892; mayor of East Palestine from 1894 to 1898.

W. F. Lones, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 29, 1863; studied with A. H. Clark, East Liverpool; admitted February 2, 1886; mayor of Taylor, Tennessee, 1889-91; city solicitor of Wellsville, 1894-98; member Board of Education, 1900-05.

E. L. Lyon, born in Columbiana County November 5, 1870; read law with C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine; admitted October 4, 1894; city solicitor, East Palestine, 1896-07; mayor, 1897-1900.

W. R. MacDonald, born in Wellsville, December, 1871; read law under F. L. Wells,

Wellsville, and received degree LL. B. at Cincinnati Law School; admitted June, 1898.

M. J. McGarry, East Liverpool; born November 12, 1868; read law Cincinnati Law School; admitted May 29, 1895; city solicitor, East Liverpool, April 20, 1898, to 1902; prosecuting attorney Columbiana County, 1903—term expiring 1907.

J. F. McGarry, born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1873; studied law at Ohio State University; admitted December 4, 1891.

C. R. McGregor born in Wellsville February 27, 1878; read law under W. F. Lones; admitted in 1901; auditor of Wellsville.

James E. McDonald, East Liverpool; read law with Judge P. C. Young; admitted to the bar about 1889.

S. E. McCormick, Salineville; admitted in the '60's mayor of Salineville two terms.

John McVicker, Lisbon; admitted in the '60's; prosecuting attorney, Columbiana County, 1877-79.

J. A. Martin, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 31, 1852; read law with Wallace & Billingsley, New Lisbon; admitted to the bar in 1882; justice of the peace for 10 years in the '80's, and early in the '90's; mayor of Lisbon, 1898-1900; probate judge 1903—term expiring 1909; chairman Columbiana County Republican Central Committee and of the Columbiana County Republican Executive Committee, 1904-05.

Frank Mercer, born in Columbiana County; read law with John McVicker, New Lisbon; admitted May 4, 1886; mayor of Salem, 1890-96.

L. P. Metzger, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, April 25, 1873; read law Valparaiso (Indiana) law school, and with A. W. Taylor, Salem; admitted June, 1895; city solicitor April, 1900-05.

James G. Moore, born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 24, 1852; read law in New Lisbon under the Morrisons; admitted September 24, 1874; township clerk and village solicitor, Salineville, prior to 1884; probate judge Columbiana County, 1885-91.

L. C. Moore, born in Columbiana County;

read law under Potts & Moore; admitted December 6, 1894; solicitor of Salineville from 1895 to 1901.

M. C. Moore, born October 19, 1879, in East Palestine; studied at Ada Law School and under E. L. Lyon; admitted June, 1904.

P. B. Moore, born in East Palestine June 18, 1876; read law with C. P. Rothwell; admitted June, 1901.

J. B. Morgan, born in Leetonia April 6, 1890; read law under C. M. Snyder, Leetonia; admitted October 5, 1892; solicitor of Leetonia, 1903-05.

F. J. Mullins (Carey & Mullins, Salem), born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1857; read law under John B. Jeffries, Wooster, Ohio; admitted in 1880.

W. A. O'Grady was one of the young attorneys in Wellsville in 1905.

R. H. Perry, born in Columbiana County, July 14, 1875; read under L. T. Farr, Rogers, and graduated LL. B. course, Valparaiso (Indiana) law school; admitted December, 1903.

W. S. Potts, Lisbon; born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 9, 1846; read law under Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace and at Ann Arbor (Michigan) law school; admitted 1873; prosecuting attorney Columbiana County 1875-76.

H. D. Pritchard, born in New Lisbon September 26, 1875; read law with Billingsley, Taylor & Clark, and took three years course in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

J. J. Purinton, born in Illinois, November 13, 1862; read under Col. H. R. Hill; admitted October 6, 1887; city clerk, East Liverpool, 1886-87; president City Council, 1897-98; president sinking fund commission, 1903-05.

A. A. Ramsey, born in Columbiana County August 25, 1852; read law under the Morrisons, New Lisbon; admitted September 3, 1879.

S. W. Ramsey, Salem; born October 19, 1854, in Columbiana County; read law with the Morrisons, New Lisbon; admitted September, 1879.

J. W. Reilly, Wellsville, born in Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1828; read law under George I. Lee, Wellsville; admitted to bar in 1851; Representative, Lower House of Ohio Legis-

lature, in 1861—resigning to enter United States service in the War of the Rebellion; served as mayor of Wellsville; in 1873 member of Ohio constitutional convention; trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located at Xenia, 1876-78.

C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine; born in Columbiana County January 20, 1860; read law with the Morrisons, New Lisbon; admitted November 1, 1881; solicitor of East Palestine for 15 years.

Lodge Riddle, Lisbon; born in Wellsville, June 13, 1869; studied law at Ada University; admitted June, 1895.

John E. Rogers, born in Columbiana County, May 9, 1851; read law with H. C. Jones; admitted in 1878.

Philip M. Smith, born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, in 1852; read law with Judge W. A. Nichols, Lisbon; admitted February, 1879; succeeded to practice in Wellsville, of Judge W. G. Wells, when the latter was elected probate judge; prosecuting attorney, 1885-91; appointed judge of Common Pleas Court by Governor McKinley to fill vacancy in 1886, and resigned in 1900 to resume the practice of the law in Wellsville.

Alex. G. Smith, born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, January 27, 1856; read law under Philip M. Smith, Wellsville; admitted October, 1882; city solicitor of Wellsville, 1887-93.

Charles S. Speaker, born in New Lisbon; read law with Nichols & Firestone; admitted in November, 1880; mayor of New Lisbon, 1881-88; prosecuting attorney of county, 1891-97.

John E. Scott, Salem; born in Indiana, January 13, 1870; read law with King & McVey, Youngstown, and S. W. Ramsey, Salem; admitted in 1895.

W. A. Snediker, Wellsville; admitted and practiced law some years, but latterly devoted his attention to savings and loan business.

E. P. Speidel, Hanoverton; born March 17, 1870; studied with Potts & Moore, New Lisbon, and in Ohio State University; admitted June 8, 1893; deputy sheriff in 1903.

W. H. Spence, Lisbon; born in Columbiana County in 1859; studied at Ann Arbor and

Cincinnati law schools, and with Wallace & Billingsley and J. W. and H. Morrison; admitted in 1882.

A. W. Taylor, Salem; born in Hanover township, December 2, 1861; graduated from Cincinnati Law School May 27, 1885; admitted May 28, 1885; city solicitor; mayor of Salem two terms.

R. G. Thompson, born in East Liverpool in 1873; read law with J. H. Brookes; admitted in March, 1897.

G. Y. Travis, East Liverpool; born at Denison, Ohio, February 12, 1869; read law with A. R. Mackall; graduated Cincinnati Law School, class of 1890; admitted 1890.

John C. Wallace is one of the young attorneys, a product of East Liverpool, practicing regularly at the Columbiana County bar, as is also W. H. Volrey.

George S. Walton, born in Salem October 22, 1867; read law at Yale Law School; admitted New Haven, Connecticut, June, 1893, Columbus, Ohio, October, 1893; served as clerk Board of Supervisors of Elections, Columbiana County.

W. G. Wells, born in Wellsville, June 3, 1837; read law with Gen. J. W. Reilly; admitted April 3, 1860; mayor of Wellsville, 1860, and again 1872-74; probate judge of county, 1879-83.

F. L. Wells, born in Wellsville, September 17, 1864; read law with Hon. W. G. Wells, New Lisbon; degree of LL. B., Cincinnati Law School, 1888; admitted 1888; city solicitor, Wellsville, 1898-1902.

W. E. Warren, East Liverpool; born in Columbiana County, March 7, 1865; read law with Charles S. Speaker, New Lisbon; admitted June 5, 1890; solicitor of Leetonia 1894-97, and 1898-1902.

A. J. Williard, Homeworth, born in New Lisbon, February 28, 1848; studied at Ann Arbor Law School, Michigan; admitted in Michigan, February 28, 1883, and at Columbus, Ohio, October 2, 1883.

F. A. Witt, Columbiana; born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1853; read law with George Duncan, Columbiana, admitted August 11, 1874.

ROSTER OF CIRCUIT, COMMON PLEAS AND PROBATE JUDGES.

On the circuit court bench (Seventh Circuit of Ohio) the following Columbiana County lawyers have served: Peter A. Laubie, 1885; third full term will end 1911; John M. Cook (latterly of Jefferson County), 1901 to 1907.

On the common pleas bench, the following jurists have served Columbiana County: Associate judges (old style)—1803-08, Robert Simson, Henry Bauchman, William Smith; 1808-10, George Atterholt, George Brown, William Smith; 1810-17, George Atterholt, Henry Bauchman, William Smith; 1817-25, John J. Bowman, George Brown, William Smith; 1825-32, John J. Bowman, Thomas Creighton, George Endly; 1832-37, John J. Bowman, George McCook, George Endly; 1837-38, John J. Bowman, William Armstrong, George Endly; 1838-42, Daniel Har-

baugh, William Armstrong, George Endly; 1842-45, Daniel Harbaugh, Jacob Roller, George Endly; 1845-47, Joshua A. Riddle, Jacob Roller, Samuel Clark; 1847-51, Joshua A. Riddle, John Dellenbaugh, Samuel Clark.

Common pleas judges (under Constitution of 1851)—1852-55, George W. Belden; 1856, John W. Clark; 1857-59, Lyman W. Potter; 1860-61, John W. Church; 1860-67, Jacob A. Ambler; 1875-85, Peter A. Laubie; February, 1885, to October, 1885, Jonathan H. Wallace; 1885-93, William A. Nichols; 1893-95, Nathan B. Billingsley; 1895-1900, Philip M. Smith; 1900-10, Warren W. Hole.

Probate judges (Columbiana County)—1852-53, John Reid; 1854-59, James Martin; 1860-65, Cornelius Curry; 1866-71, Solomon J. Firestone; 1872-77, Simon J. Wisden; 1878-85, William G. Wells; 1886-91, James G. Moore; 1892-97, Peter C. Young; 1898-1903, J. C. Boone; 1903-06, James A. Martin.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS—I.

Some of Columbiana County's Municipalities—Small Beginnings—Growth and Rapid Development of Cities, Towns and Hamlets of the County—Something About the Townships and Their Early Settlement—Butler, Center, Elkrum, Fairfield, Hanover and Knox Townships—Lisbon the County Capital.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Is in the northern range of townships, the second from the western border of the county. The soil is fertile, the contour of the land presenting a rolling aspect. It is well adapted to the cultivation of grain, to grazing and to fruit culture. Among the earliest settlers of the township were William Whinnery, who entered section 27 in 1800 or 1801, and settled with his family in 1806 on the southwest quarter of that section. Mr. Whinnery divided the section among his six sons, Robert, John, Thomas, James, William and Zimri. Dr. J. C. Whinnery was the son of James, and father of Miss Abby Whinnery, who became a famous vocalist, singing in the leading soprano parts of oratorios for many years. She was still living in 1905. William Whinnery, son of William Whinnery, settled on the northwest quarter of section 32. Sampson King settled on the southwest quarter of section 31, George Mountz locating on the northeast quarter, while Richard Beck became owner of the northeast quarter. Other pioneers of the township were: David Burson and John Johnson, who located in 1803; William and James Randels, in 1806; Isaiah Harris and family of seven, also in 1806; Isaiah Woolf and family and Garrett Camp and family, in 1804; and John and Hugh Burns, Jacob Gaunt and Philip Frey, in 1805. William

Hereford, John Coppock, Samuel Aaron, Jesse Lynch, Jesse Walton, Oladiah Crew and Jacob Schriver all settled in the township in 1806, and William Kennett, James French, and Daniel Burns, between 1810 and 1820. Isaac Test came to Butler when his father, Zaccheus, came to Perry township. Abram Warrington, Jr., came from New Jersey in 1805, lived with his uncle Abram Warrington in Salem for a short time, and then went to Damascus, stopping the first night with Samuel Morris, who lived on the northeast quarter of section 5, and had been there about a year. Mr. Morris was killed by falling from a tree while hunting a coon in the spring of 1806. Abram Warrington, Jr., bought the Morris place. He married Keziah Woolman on Christmas Day, 1806, in the Friends' Meeting House in Damascus. Theirs was the first marriage in the settlement.

Legislative authority for the organization of the township was enacted in 1806, but the date of the first election of township officers is not known, as the first and second volumes of the township records are missing. The third volume begins with the records of 1830. Joseph Coffee, Jonathan Walton and John Elliott were trustees in 1839-41.

Damascus, Winona and Valley are villages in the township. Damascus was platted in 1808 by Horton Howard, agent for the owner of the site at the time, a Mr. Hooper of Eastern

Pennsylvania. The Mahoning and Columbiana County line now divides the town in almost equal parts. Winona became a post office site in 1868, with James Dean as the first postmaster. The village of Valley was established in 1809 by John Emeric.

A very excellent sketch of Damascus, and of the "meeting houses," which were among the chief features of the town, was published in the summer of 1904 by the *Daily News*, a newspaper published in the then new town of Sebring, just across the Mahoning County line, from which the following sketch is extracted:

"The village of Damascus lies in the midst of a fertile agricultural community, and contains probably 450 people. It has two Friends' churches, the 'Gurney' and the 'Wilber,' besides the Yearly Meeting House, Methodist Episcopal Church, two large general stores, stove and tin store, agricultural implement depot, meat market, hotel and job printing office, carriage shop and splendid schools, including an academy under tutorage of the Friends' Church. The town is midway between Sebring and Salem and the line of the Stark Electric Railway traverses along the northern edge of the village. Prior to the building of this road, the nearest railway facilities were at Garfield on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, one and one-half miles north.

"The first meeting house of Friends was erected in 1805, or three years before the village was platted. It was a small, primitive one, built of logs, but its interior was cozy and it served well the needs of the people and the requirements for which it was built. Its first ministers were Joshua Lynch, of New Jersey, and Catlett Jones, of Virginia. Additions were made to the little church from time to time to accommodate the increasing membership, until in or near the year 1827, a commodious house of brick was built on the same site. This church was blown down during a storm, April 14, 1856, but was rebuilt the same or the following year, the same being used for religious services at this day. It is known as the 'Old Brick Meeting House,' and stands just south of the site of the large Yearly Meeting House.

"At the time of the regretted division of the

church membership on the matter of discipline in 1854, still remembered by a number of the older church people of the village, there still remained the spirit of brotherly love one with the other, that the one church was used for worship by both factions until after the destroying of the building by wind, as above mentioned, when the Wilbers erected a separate home.

"The Yearly Meeting House, in which the sessions of the big conferences are held, has a seating capacity of 1,000 people and it is estimated that there have on several occasions been as many as 1,500 people crowded within its walls. It was first built about 1865, but to-day it much larger than the original, a third more seating capacity having been added. It was built for any large assemblage of people which occasion of religious worship or moral presentment might bring together.

The first Yearly Meeting at Damascus was held in either 1864 or 1866. Hitherto these had been held at Mount Pleasant, but since that time the meeting has alternated between the two places. This change was deemed prudent for the encouragement and convenience of members of the different localities."

The burying-ground in Damascus, situated near the Friends' Meeting House, was the first in the township. Henry Woolf presented five acres of land for burial purposes, situated on the northwest quarter of section 30. A township house was first built in Butler in or about 1842, in the schoolhouse lot near the center of the township. It was built in connection with the schoolhouse of the district, a partition only separating the two. In 1876 a lot was purchased adjoining the first site on the north, and a substantial brick edifice built. In 1905 Curtis Votaw, of Winona, and J. S. Walker, of Damascus, were justices of the peace, and Edwin Thomas was township clerk.

CENTER TOWNSHIP AND LISBON.

Township 14 in range 3 was given the name of Center—because of its central location—upon its organization in 1803. The surface of the township is generally broken into hills and valleys, except in the northern part, where

the land is rolling and more fertile than in the southern and central portions. The middle fork of Beaver Creek enters the township from Salem township, near the east line of section 5, and, having a general southeast course, passes out on the south line of section 13. It has a rocky and, for the most part, tortuous course. Traversing almost the entire length of the township from north to south, near the west line, is Cold Run. A mile above the point where it leaves the township it receives the waters of the west fork of the Beaver, and is known by that name below the junction. There are several other small streams in the township. These creeks and brooks were important factors in the early days of the county, as they furnished power for many years to the "mills of the pioneers," which are treated of in another chapter.

It is probable that the first settlement in Center township was that of Lewis Kinney and associates in 1802. Mr. Kinney purchased the present site of Lisbon, and erected a cabin at what in 1905 was the foot of Jefferson street. Christian Smith built a log tavern in 1803, also on the site of the town. Thomas Frederick took up section 12 in 1804. Frederick Bleeker, Andrew Brinker, Jonathan Hamilton, William Paul, Michael Mowry, Harmon Fagan, Jehu Powell, Jacob and Conrad Worman, also came into the township prior to 1808. About this time, also, Gabriel Laird, Frederick Crubaugh, Robert Blackledge, the Branderberrys and George Lee, became residents of the township by settlement. Early settlers also were: The Koffel family, on section 29; Jacob Springer and Peter Glessner, on section 30; Daniel Lindesmith, on section 31; John and James Pollock, on section 32; John J. Bowman, on section 8; Rev. John Stough, who was the father of six sons, all born in the township, and was the first settled minister in the township, located on section 8 in 1805; Joab Gaskill with his five sons, on section 25.

The records of the township from its organization in 1803 until 1825 are lost. In 1825 the township trustees were: Jacob Watson, John Gaskill and Joshua Chandler. In 1905 the justices of the peace of the township were: Joseph B. Richie, Lodge Riddle and J. M.

Dickinson, all of Lisbon. The township clerk was J. J. Bennett, Lisbon.

February 16, 1803, Lewis Kinney laid out New Lisbon, the plat being acknowledged a short time afterward before Esquire Alexander Edie, of Jefferson County. The lots were numbered from the northeast corner of the plat, and the first block was set aside for a cemetery. The two blocks on the southeast Mr. Kinney reserved for himself, but in 1805 sold them to John Arter. With a view to securing the county seat, he set aside for the use of the county a number of lots where was later erected the Union school building, but was induced to change the location to what afterwards was made the Public Square and where the Court Houses were built in later years. Many additions were afterward made to the plat of the town. The first buildings erected in the village were of logs. The first postmaster in New Lisbon, says Brant & Fuller's "History of the Upper Ohio Valley," was William Harbaugh, who kept the post office in an old log building on Washington street, where the carriage shops of William Myers were afterwards located. Col. Thomas Rowland succeeded Harbaugh as postmaster and when in 1812 Colonel Rowland entered the service to fight the British, Fisher A. Blocksom presided over the post office in a little brick building on Market street. At that time the mail came in once a week on horselack from Pittsburg to New Lisbon, and was forwarded thence to Cleveland.

Dr. John Thompson was the first physician in the town. He located in 1807. Dr. Horace Potter came in about 1808. Dr. George McCook located in New Lisbon in 1817 and practiced for many years before removing to Pittsburg. The first bank in Columbiana County was the Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon, under a charter granted by the Ohio Legislature. The first meeting for the election of directors was held on the 7th of March, 1814, and Thomas Gillingham, Thomas Moore, James Craig, William Harbaugh, Holland Green, Alex. Snodgrass, George Endly, Horace Potter, Martin Helman, Joseph Richardson, John Street, Elderkin Potter, and Gideon Hughes were elected directors, books having

been previously opened for subscriptions of stock at Steubenville, Pittsburg, Canton, Beaver, Greensburg, Salem, Beaver Mills, Petersburg, Poland, Sandy Store, Fairfield, Yellow Creek and New Lisbon. Martin Helman was chosen president of the bank, Elderkinn Potter, cashier, and Fisher A. Blocksom, attorney. A stone building was erected immediately south of the new Court House, which structure was used as a bank for many years. Owing to the monetary troubles of 1827 the bank ceased to do business. In 1835, however, it was reorganized, Andrew W. Loomis being elected president, and B. W. Snodgrass, cashier. A new two-story banking house was built on the corner of Beaver and Walnut streets, where William Steel's grocery was afterward located. The directors under the new organization were: Horace Potter, George Graham, George Endly, Charles D. Coffin, William Carey, Joshua Hanna, John Burns, David Begges, David Small, George Garretson, Holland Green and Benjamin Hanna. The First National Bank was organized in 1874, with John McDonald, president; R. B. Pritchard, vice-president, and O. W. Kyle, cashier. In January, 1878, M. J. Child was appointed cashier, Mr. Kyle having resigned. One morning in October, 1898, the bank closed its doors, the affairs of the institution having become involved. Simultaneously Cashier Child disappeared, and no trace had been discovered of him up to 1905. Indeed, little, if any, effort seemed ever have to been made to find him. I. B. Cameron was made receiver November 12, 1898, and a little later, he being elected State Treasurer, L. C. Laylin succeeded him, and he, in turn having been elected Secretary of State, was succeeded by Judge J. G. Moore, January 1, 1902. The affairs of the bank had not yet been entirely closed in 1905, although creditors had been paid 73 per cent. In 1879 the Firestone Brothers established a private bank, which was still doing business in 1905. The Lisbon Banking Company, also a private institution, was established in 1900 with former County Auditor George B. Harvey as cashier and manager. It also continued to do business. The People's Savings & Loan Association was organized in

1889, with A. A. Ramsey as secretary and manager. The association was capitalized at a half million dollars. The Columbiana County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New Lisbon was incorporated in 1837, with John Armstrong as president and George Endly as treasurer. The company was still in successful operation in 1905, with William M. Hostetter, secretary and treasurer.

LISBON CHURCHES.

The first minister of the Gospel to locate in New Lisbon was Rev. Clement Vallandigham, of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He came in 1807 and preached to the people of New Lisbon, continuously, until the year of his death, which was in 1839. His first sermons were preached in the old log Court House, and afterward a tent was used for a considerable time except in inclement weather. The first Presbyterian house of worship was built in 1814. This was replaced in 1841 by a more pretentious building, which served the congregation as a house of worship until 1897, when a handsome building which cost approximately \$15,000 was dedicated. Rev. Robert H. Pugh was pastor in 1905. The United Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1859 and a building erected in 1860. Rev. S. F. Herron was the first pastor. Rev. A. Y. Young was pastor in 1905, having been called to the field in 1904.

In August, 1827, the Mahoning Baptist Association met in New Lisbon. One item of business transacted was the choice of Walter Scott, a man of considerable power as an orator, and who was teaching school in Steubenville at the time, to be an evangelist to work among the 15 or 20 churches then embraced in the association, which had adopted the name of Disciples. His preaching was followed by great results. In 1841 the society built a new house on the site of the old one. In 1875 Rev. William Baxter, in a memorial sermon, said in referring to Elder Walter Scott's preaching and its results: "Nothing has ever occurred in the history of this town of such importance to the world as the sermons delivered by Walter Scott. Not a single congregation of this body

(the Disciples, later still the 'Christian' Church) was in existence when he began his plea in 1827; now there are 300 or 400 congregations in this State. The echoes of Scott's preaching have gone round the world; myriads of hearts have been gladdened. The teachings of other religious bodies have been modified by the truth which he and his fellow-laborers so ably and earnestly presented." Rev. J. W. Correll was the minister in 1905.

In 1826 a brick structure was built by the Methodists on the hill near Market street. In 1838 they erected the building which stood near the site of the new Court House; and in 1888 the congregation built the modern house of worship at the corner of Market and Washington streets, at a cost of \$16,000. Rev. Amos A. Brown was the minister in 1905.

In 1813 the Society of Friends began to hold meetings in a dwelling house, and about 1816 a small meeting house was built on Jefferson street, which was still standing in 1905. But the existence of the society as an organization had ceased some years before. The Protestant Episcopalians formed an organization in 1863, and in 1876 a neat chapel was built on Walnut street. Rev. Mr. Spence, a young man, was in 1905 serving the parish as rector, it being still a mission station. The Reformed Church had an organization still in 1905, of which Rev. C. H. Brant was pastor. The A. M. E. denomination, too, had an organization, but no settled pastor. St. George's Catholic Church was joined in parish work with the congregation at Dingman.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES OF LISBON.

Hon. H. H. Gregg, in the country's centennial year of 1876, prepared an article upon the early schools of Lisbon and of the county for the State school commissioner, some of the main points at least of which are worthy of being preserved as matters of history. "The lot or square of ground on North Market street, on the hill (in New Lisbon), occupied from the commencement of the town for school purposes," Mr. Gregg says, "was originally a beautiful grove of white-oak saplings or lushes, in

the midst of which was constructed a rude log cabin schoolhouse, of round logs, clap-board roof, light being admitted through greased paper used in the place of window-glass. The furniture of that day was generally constructed of slabs, flat side up, adjusted by fixing pins in the walls, and desks to correspond, and the teacher sat on a stool of primitive style, with rod near at hand to insure obedience to his mandates. This school was early presided over by Daniel Wilson, who continued to teach until 1808, when he died of a fever which prevailed at the time and proved fatal in many cases. He was succeeded by Reuben McNamee, who was afterward county commissioner, and also by Rev. Thomas Rigdon, a Baptist minister, who was elected a Representative in the Legislature from 1813 to 1816. This primitive log cabin schoolhouse was succeeded by a hewed-log house, which was at the time considered a great improvement in architectural style. The School Board was composed about this time of Gen. Rezin Beall, Maj. Thomas Rowland, Daniel Harbaugh and Fisher A. Blocksom. In the last named house John Whitacre taught school, also De Lorna Brookes, who was a Representative in the Legislature in 1826-27. Thomas Morrel, long a citizen of New Lisbon, and David McKinley (grandfather of William McKinley, later President of the United States) were also early teachers in this school. In later years Robert Whitacre and Jacob J. Williard taught school in the same house, the former for six years auditor of the county and the last named serving as treasurer and also as county surveyor. The last teacher to occupy the old building was David Anderson, who, for 37 years, well and faithfully served the people of New Lisbon as a teacher. In September, 1849, the board of school directors declared the old hewed-log house 'no longer tenable,' and Mr. Anderson and his pupils were obliged to abandon the premises and occupy a building on West Walnut street which had been rented for school purposes."

Among other eminent teachers and superintendents of the New Lisbon schools were William Travis, Reuben McMillan, Henry C. McCook, T. M. T. McCoy, I. P. Hole and R. W.

Tayler, afterward Congressman and judge of the United States District Court. In 1905 the town was splendidly equipped with school buildings, the two fine structures, the Market street and the Chestnut street buildings furnishing ample facilities for school purposes. For several years Prof. H. W. Crooks had been superintendent of schools; but in 1905 Professor Crooks received a more lucrative call, resigned, and Prof. W. O. Lambert, of Barnesville, Ohio, was chosen to fill this vacancy, and had accepted the position.

Intimately associated with the subject of schools is that of libraries. The Lepper Library of Lisbon was founded in 1897 by Mrs. Virginia Lepper, in memory of her husband, Charles W. Lepper.

Substantial contributions were also made by citizens and former residents of the town. The late Senator Marcus A. Hanna and Gen. Anson G. McCook made generous contributions to the cause. The title of the library property is the Lepper Library Association, a corporation composed of seven trustees chosen for life. The board as originally constituted was: N. B. Billingsley, president; Isaac P. Farmer, vice-president; C. C. Connell, secretary; S. J. Firestone, treasurer; I. B. Cameron, R. W. Tayler and W. S. Potts. R. W. Tayler and I. B. Cameron resigning, Dr. Frank Moore and Hal. Wright were, in 1904, chosen in their stead. Mrs. M. P. Springer was chosen librarian at the beginning, and continued to serve in that capacity in 1905.

The Columbiana County Law Library Association was organized in 1896, and was given as quarters what had been the grand jury room in the Court House. On the shelves are 1,700 volumes, the property of this association. They embrace the legal reports from several States, the "Reporter" systems of all the States, digests, encyclopedias, etc. Fifteen per cent. of all the fines in criminal cases in the county courts is applied to the maintenance of the library. The county pays the librarian a salary not to exceed \$500 a year. Abram Moore, who had served the county as recorder from 1884 to 1889, inclusive, was librarian in 1905.

By a decree of the Common Pleas Court

January 17, 1895, the name of the town was changed from "New Lisbon" to "Lisbon." In this work both names appear, so as to accord with the period to which reference is made. The census of 1900 showed the town to have a population of 3,330. In 1905 George T. Farrell was mayor and Lodge Riddle, clerk.

The Lisbon *Buckeye State*, of August 3, 1905, has this to say editorially of the earlier and later business men of Lisbon:

"The older merchants and business men of Lisbon have nearly all passed over the river. A few years ago we had the Shultz Brothers, Mahlon Briggs, Samuel Small, James Percival, H. H. Gregg, John A. Morron, Martin Helman, Horace P. Hessin, J. F. Benner, William Huston, Ezra Frost, George Nace, David Bower, and one or two others, but these have all passed over, leaving behind M. N. Hamilton and James K. Frew as sole representatives of the older generation of Lisbon business men. William Bradbury, proprietor of the Commercial House, and S. J. Firestone, the banker, might object to being classed as 'has beens.' 'Billy' is apparently as young as he was 40 years ago and can still hold up his end with the boys. William Myers, the pioneer carriage maker, is still with us, though not actively engaged in business. The new generation of Lisbon business men are mostly young men, and one notable fact is that with perhaps a few exceptions they are all native to Lisbon or Columbiana County. G. L. Miller, the clothier, may perhaps be considered the oldest merchant of the new generation in years, although he doesn't allow time to affect his spirits, nor enterprise. But the distinguishing characteristic between the merchants of 20 years ago and those of today is that then they were mostly grey-beards while now they are composed of comparatively young men."

ELKRUN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Elkrum is in the interior of the county, adjoining Center on the east. A larger portion of the township is yet timbered, the surface being broken to a considerable extent with rough hills, with intervening fertile

valleys. The principal stream is the Middle Beaver. The settlement of the township was begun about 1800 by John Snyder and others. Snyder settled on section 2, where he lived until about 1836. Levi Haines settled on section 1 near the same time. John Gardner settled in the township about 1801. He had five sons, namely,—John, George, Michael, Rudolph and Lewis. In the fall of 1801 Jason Morlan purchased section 12. His sons and sons-in-law long occupied and cultivated the section. William Neal was an early settler on section 11. In the same neighborhood was Benjamin Harrison, whose sons, Latham and William, lived on the section to a good old age. James Cowgill, Nathan Heald, William Siddell, Gilbert Williamson and Smith Bell also settled in the same locality about 1802 and 1803. Isaiah Morris in 1803 purchased section 10 at \$4 an acre. His wife lived to the age of 102. Their sons, Isaiah and Jonathan, lived and died in the township; Isaiah had six sons and nine daughters; Robert, son of Jonathan Morris, had a family of 21 children. These are but examples of many large families in those early times. There was no fear of "race suicide" in those early days in Columbiana County. In the northwestern part of the township Hugh Pike, Alexander McCoy, Frederick Zeppernick, William Caldwell, Henry Walter, Robert Whan and Thomas Hawkins were among the earliest settlers. William McCready settled on a part of section 17 in 1805. John Thompson about 1811 purchased this tract. On this farm in 1854 was built probably the finest and most commodious barn in the county, at that time, costing \$10,000. On section 34 and adjoining Levi Lowry, John Hollinger and Martin and John Switzer were early settlers. Matthias Walter located on section 26 about 1810; he died in 1854. His son, Henry, settled on the northwest quarter of section 25. The father and son both kept taverns. Henry Walter was a soldier of 1812, as was also Christian Bowman, who married a daughter of Henry Walter. Christian Bowman settled on the southwest quarter of section 26, on the farm occupied years later by Christian Bowman, Jr. In 1811 George and David Bowman settled on

section 25. On the same section James Brislone and William Downey were pioneer settlers, and to the north was Jonas Farr, who settled about 1805.

Elkrun township was organized in 1806. The records from 1806 to 1820 are missing. In 1820 Samuel Kemble, John Travis and Andrew Armstrong were trustees, and James Orr was township clerk. In 1904 Horace Martin was township clerk.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal was built along the north bank of the Middle Beaver, and while commerce continued on that ill-starred waterway the interests of the township were considerably promoted thereby.

April 30, 1835, County Surveyor J. G. Williard platted the village of Elkton, on the north bank of the middle fork of the Beaver, in section 21, for William Kemble. In 1848 the village attained its maximum growth, having then about 25 houses. After the canal suspended business, the village ceased to grow and lost its importance as a business center. It continued to be a country trading point. The Elkton post office was established about 1845, George Kemble being the first postmaster. Prominent among the early physicians were Dr. Hardman, Dr. William Moore and Dr. J. N. Calhoun.

The village site of Elkton is elevated but a few feet above the level of the creek, and on the night of August 11, 1861, a flood occurred, resulting from a long and continued rain and the breaking of several mill-dams and ponds on Beaver Creek and Elk Run, which formed a confluence in the neighborhood of the village; and soon the water stood eight feet over the level of Canal street, the principal thoroughfare. So sudden was the rise of the water that the occupants of the houses were in some cases unable to robe themselves and escape to higher ground. Several dwellings were washed away and many bridges, outbuildings, etc., and four persons lost their lives, viz.: Mrs. Susan Kemble, mother of the founder of the village, aged 73; her grandson, Alonzo Hawkins, aged 15; and Mrs. John A. Huffman and her two-year-old child. The destruction of property by the flood was great.

The Society of Friends first established public worship in the township, building a meeting house on section 2 about 1810, on a piece of land given for the purpose by Isaac James, who was the first minister. The meeting house was abandoned as a house of worship about 1860, the Friends of Elkrun township uniting with those of Carmel in Middleton township in forming a monthly meeting, and assembling at the places alternately. Many of the Orthodox Friends joined the "Hicksites" in 1828. A class of Methodists was formed at the house of Samuel Kemble, on section 9, in 1814. Occasional meetings were held at the houses of members until about 1825, when a log church was built and used until 1862. Then a new house was built on the same section but farther east. The church since 1862 has been one of the four charges constituting the Elkton circuit. In September, 1840, Rev. Joshua Monroe organized in the village of Elkton a class, which in the course of years, became known as the "Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Elkrun," but later adopted the name of the Elkton Methodist Episcopal Church. The services were first held in members' houses, in barns and often in groves in the summer season; but about 1830 a meeting house was built on land given by Amos Stevens, which was the place of meeting for many years, from which fact the appointment became known as the "Stevens Church."

In 1822 the Bible Christians first held services in Fairfield township but without establishing a permanent society. Four years later Rev. John Adams, at that time a resident of Elkrun township, began holding meetings in the house of Joseph Paxton, at what was afterwards known as Chamberlain Mills and in course of time a goodly number became associated in the church fellowship. John Paxton occasionally ministered to the society during a period of six or eight years. In 1828 the society built its first meeting house at Church Hill. It was a log building and had a loose floor, without stove or fire-place. In 1835 a frame house was built on the same site which was used until 1872, when a more modern structure was erected at a cost of \$2,750.

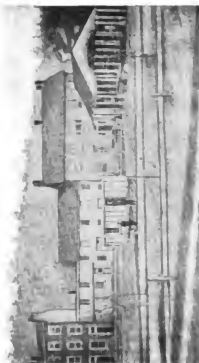
In 1840 a fund was raised by subscription and what was known as the "Elkton Free Church" was built, and dedicated to the use for public worship of any Christian denomination under proper restrictions. The church was used by different denominations until 1870, when the old house was sold and removed, and a new structure built, larger and more modern, largely through the munificence of Alfred Dickey. It was continued as a union church as was its predecessor. Because of a clause in the constitution of the Free Church limiting the meetings to "preaching services," the people of Elkton determined, in January, 1842, to build a house for Sunday-schools, singings, township meetings and other public gatherings. Subscriptions to build such a house were raised in all parts of the township, to be paid in money, labor, building material or farm products. A frame house was erected on a lot adjoining the Free Church and, being painted white, was almost universally known as the "White House."

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP AND COLUMBIANA

Was organized in 1805. It is township 12, range 2, on the northern border of Columbiana County. The surface is level in the northeast, undulating in the central part, and moderately hilly in the southern portion, almost the entire area being susceptible to cultivation. It was originally covered with forests, and has yet much timber land. The soil is very favorable to the cultivation of fruits. It has no large streams, but is reasonably well supplied with the smaller ones. Matthias Lower is said to have been the first permanent settler. He was a native of Maryland, and located in the valley of Bull Creek, in 1800, before the land was surveyed. He afterward united with William Heald and the two purchased section 23. Heald taking the northern part. It was in Lower's log barn that, in the fall of 1803, the first session of the Columbiana County Common Pleas Court was held. In 1801 and the few ensuing years a large settlement of Friends was formed in the southeastern part of the township. Among them was William Heald, a surveyor,



VIEW IN PUBLIC SQUARE, LISBON



AN OLD VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, LISBON,
INCLUDING THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.
(Copied from original print)



VIEW ON EAST WALNUT STREET, LISBON



VIEW ON SOUTH MARKET STREET, LISBON

under whose direction a greater part of the county was subsequently surveyed. With his family of five children he settled on section 26, and lived in the county more than 60 years, being active in his profession until 1850. In 1801 Samuel Oliphant settled on the north-eastern part of section 27. A daughter married Hon. Richard Beeson, of Unity, in 1804, and lived to become a centenarian. John Crozier, the first justice of the peace in the township, settled there about 1802, and lived at East Fairfield until his death. Abel Lodge was an early settler. He became widely known as an innkeeper at East Fairfield. Near Middleton, Henry Dixson owned a tract of land, upon which his sons-in-law, John Woods and John Cope, were early settlers; and in the same neighborhood John Allman lived as early as 1802. In 1806 James Boulton became a resident of the township; in 1837 he died from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon. Joshua Dixon in 1802 located on sections 3 and 4, building his first cabin home on section 4. In the organization of the township he took a prominent part. When he located in the township he had 11 children, a 12th child being born afterwards.

Among the first marriages in the township was that of Benjamin Hanna and Rachel Dixon, which was solemnized December 15, 1803, according to the custom of the Friends.

The first officers in the township in 1805 were: Justice of the peace, John Crozier; trustees, Robert Hanna, Caleb Cope and Nicholas Firestone. In 1905, the trustees were: Frank P. Windle, H. O. Newell and J. M. Levan. The justices of the peace were: S. S. Weaver and Stanton Thomas.

The principal town in Fairfield township is Columbiana and there is none in the county more beautifully located. It was laid out in the spring of 1805 by Joshua Dixon, on sections 4 and 5, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was afterwards built through its borders. It is said Jesse Allen was the first merchant in the place, and began business about 1812. Later Benjamin Hanna had an interest, the firm being known as Jesse Allen & Company.

The village of Columbiana became a corporate body in 1837. Under the charter an election of officers was held at the house of John Sturgeon, May 27, 1837. William Hickman was elected mayor and Samuel Nichols, recorder. The charter was surrendered in 1842, and for 14 years the village was unincorporated. Then in 1856—June 9th—the county commissioners granted a new charter, the corporate limits being the same as those under the original charter. A borough election was held April 14, 1857, when George Lamb was elected mayor and Jonathan Esterly, recorder.

In June, 1858, School District No. 2 was organized, under act of March 14, 1853, as a special district. In the fall of 1864 the schools were transferred to what was afterwards known as the East building, which was completed that year. The West building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$12,000.

Moses Curry is believed to have been the first settled physician in Columbiana. Other physicians who practiced long and quite successfully were: Drs. Gustavus Allen, John B. Preston, John McCook, John C. Levis, Gideon Wansettler, Enoch Cloud, Eli Sturgeon, George Willand, Nicholas Sampson, D. Beard, Sylvanus Fisher and A. C. Yengling. Dr. Yengling removed to Salem, and in 1905 was still practicing. Other Columbiana physicians were: Drs. John Metzger, Daniel Deemer, George S. Metzger, A. L. King, J. B. Thompson, Enos Greenamyer, John B. Weaver and Charles Orr.

Early in the history of Columbiana a number of hatters plied their trade in the village. About 1835 Sheets & Homes operated a stove-foundry. The building was subsequently converted into a blacksmith shop. In 1858 the Strickler Brothers began the manufacture of boring machines and agricultural implements. The later history of the establishment, with the large business which grew out of it, are noted in the industrial chapters of this work. The manufacture of carriages and light wagons was long the principal business of the town; but in later years, owing to the cheaper work being produced in the larger cities, the business in that line had fallen. Two firms, however, in 1905

continued to command a paying trade, viz.: N. M. Fuhrman and Hanna & Zimmer.

J. Esterly & Company for many years did the leading banking business; but in 1806 J. Esterly, the head of the concern, died suddenly, and the bank went into litigation. A receiver was appointed and by 1904 the affairs of the concern had been closed up, the creditors securing about 33 per cent. The firm of Shilling & Company also went into litigation in March, 1905, and its affairs were thrown into the bankruptcy court. This failure involved the affairs of the Columbiana Handle Works, one of the leading industries of the town. This concern, originally doing business as the Columbiana Handle Company, had failed in 1896, and S. S. Shilling had undertaken to put it on its feet. It was reorganized as the Columbiana Handle Works, but it seems that all parties involved had not done their part financially and the final collapse of the works and the Shilling bank seems to have been one result.

In July, 1902, the First National Bank of Columbiana began business, with a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1905, John E. Allen was president; C. M. Young, cashier, and J. B. Stewart, assistant cashier.

The Columbiana village school district embraces some territory outside the town, and the one building, although large and well-equipped, is usually in a somewhat crowded condition. Prof. E. O. Trescott was superintendent in 1905.

In 1900 Columbiana had a population of 1,339. In 1905 Dayton Fisher, president of the Council, was acting mayor, Mayor Renkenberger having died the year before.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers of Fairfield township, the Friends largely predominated. They founded a religious society which was the first in the township, and was the second Monthly Meeting of the Friends in Ohio. In 1803 a delegation was appointed by the Redstone Quarterly Meeting of Pennsylvania to visit the new settlement and organize what was afterwards known as the "Middleton Monthly Meet-

ing of the Society of Orthodox Friends." The same year a log meeting house was built near the center of section 26, which was used as a place of worship until 1810, when a brick house was built in Middleton. This was destroyed by fire in 1858, and a frame structure erected in its stead. A school for instruction in the common English branches was maintained by the Friends at Middleton for many years. The membership of the Middleton Meeting was reduced by the formation of societies in adjoining townships, and by defections to other factions and denominations. To accommodate those living in the northern part of the township a social meeting house was built of logs, before 1820, in what was afterward the Friends' graveyard in Columbiana. For a time worship, held according to the custom of the Orthodox branch, was maintained, but most of the members in that part of the township became Hicksites, and meetings were held by that organization. And so the Hicksite Friends' Meeting of Columbiana may be said to have a distinct history since 1832. The regular Monthly Meeting was discontinued in 1867.

The Carmel Meeting of the Orthodox Friends was organized in Middleton about 1810. In that year a log meeting house was built on a lot donated by Jacob Hecock, and was used until 1835, when a new one was built, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1845. The first Monthly Meeting at Carmel was on December 12, 1817. The monthly meetings were discontinued in 1854, nearly all the old members having either died or removed. However, the Friends living in that neighborhood held monthly meetings in Middleton, after that date, and in 1828 the Hicksites formed a separate Meeting in Elkrun township. Here until about 1845 the meetings were well attended, but soon after that date members began to remove, and after December, 1851, no monthly meetings were held. The Carmel Monthly Meeting for Women was established in 1820, but discontinued in 1840.

About the year 1813 a Reformed Church missionary from the East by the name of Mahnesmith visited the northeastern section of the State, preaching in Columbiana and Mahoning

counties. This missionary's labors continued with greater or less regularity at Columbiana until about 1830. August 13, 1814, the "School and Meeting House Society of Columbiana" was organized, the object of which was to build a house on a lot granted the society by Joshua Dixon, "proprietor of the town of Columbiana." The only conditions of fellowship required in this society were a "practical conformity to the principles of equity, and that every member shall be considered as possessing in himself an original and inalienable right to believe and worship God as his own conscience may dictate, without being called into question by any of the other members." It was "allowed for any licensed preacher that preaches the Gospel of Jesus Christ in purity to preach in the above meeting house, if he makes application to the trustees; and should it happen that application should be made for two preachers in one day, let the one preach in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, so that none may meet a disappointment." The house built by this society was of hewed logs and stood on the lot afterward occupied by Grace Reformed Church. In 1821 a movement was started by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations to build a new union church. The effort succeeded in 1822 in which year the building was dedicated. Each congregation had its own pastor, elders and deacons, but the trustees, a secretary and a treasurer were elected annually by the congregations in joint meeting. The house occupied the site where Grace Reformed Church afterwards stood. After the separation of the two congregations—Reformed and Lutheran—the latter worshipped in the old Methodist meeting house. A few years later they built a fine house of worship of brick in the southern part of the village, which received the name of "Jerusalem Church." In 1905 Grace Reformed Church had no settled pastor. Rev. G. A. Ueber was pastor of the Lutheran Church.

Application for the formation of a church organization for Columbiana was made to the Presbytery of New Lisbon in May, 1865. Accordingly the church was organized May 13, 1865, with 13 members. In July, William C. Faulkner, a licentiate, began his ministry with

the church. The first meetings were held in School Hall, but in 1867 a frame building was erected by Hiram Bell for the society. Rev. J. F. Kirkbride was pastor of the church in 1905.

In 1834 a small meeting house was built on the Petersburg road, in the edge of Columbiana, which was intended primarily for the Methodists, but was to be free for other denominations when not occupied by the former. This house was used until 1850, when the brick building on the lower part of Main street was erected by the denomination. In 1873 a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining on the south, and in 1900 an addition to the church was built. In 1905 the pastor of the church was Rev. A. M. Carr, D. D.

A temporary organization of the Disciples faith was effected December 29, 1876. Meetings were thereafter held in School Hall, and in January, 1878, a hall on Main street was fitted up by the society as a place of worship. The society afterward adopted the name of the Christian Church of Columbiana. The removal of a number of the members to other points brought about the abandonment of the organization before the close of the century. However, about 1898, a new organization was effected and a comfortable frame structure for a place of worship was built. In 1905 the congregation had no pastor.

Methodist meetings were held in East Fairfield as early as 1835. An organization was formed a few years later. About 1842 a small house of worship was built, which in 1876 was replaced by a larger and more presentable edifice.

About 1825 a society was organized at East Fairfield, which assumed the name of "Primitive Christians" and worshipped according to the forms of that body for several years. They built a meeting house on a lot which later formed a part of the cemetery. In February, 1828, ministers of the Disciples Church held a series of meetings which resulted in many conversions, and in the adoption by the society of the tenets of the Disciples. The old meeting house was used until 1851, when a neat brick edifice was built.

A little earlier than 1840 a meeting house was built of logs on the farm of Elias Holoway, on section 29, which was at one time occupied by a flourishing congregation. It was known as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation disbanded prior to 1860.

In 1835 the people of the western part of the township built a small meeting house, in which a society of Bible Christians and others worshipped, the latter belonging chiefly to the "Church of God." In about 10 years this home was removed to section 20, three-quarters of a mile northeast of its original location. Then the title to the new property was vested in Samuel Ney, David Galbraith and Samuel Heaton and their successors, as trustees, "To be free to all sons and daughters of Adam."

The Mennonite denomination built a log house of worship, near the west line of section 7, Fairfield township, about 1828, for the use of people of their faith in that township and of Beaver township, Mahoning County. The log building was replaced in 1873 by an unpretentious structure of brick. In 1905 it still occupied a beautiful knoll surrounded by stately forest trees.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS OF FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Middleton was originally platted by William Heald soon after the settlement of the township, to embrace the southeast corner of section 23. It was always well supplied with churches and schools, with a few shops for mechanical industries in a small way, and with several stores at different times. In 1905 the population was less than 200. The inhabitants generally engaged in fruit culture.

East Fairfield was laid out in 1803, on the southeast quarter of section 36. It is the oldest village in the township; but never having had a railroad it was outstripped by its neighbors with less natural advantages. It contained a good school house, two churches and a public hall, with a population of nearly 300. The postoffice is one of the oldest in the county. The village was on the old stage route, and

was supplied with mail earlier than 1809. The first permanently located physician was Gustavus Allen. The father of William McKinley was in the foundry business in East Fairfield before 1850.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP AND ITS HAMLETS.

Hanover township is No. 15 in range 4, and is six miles square as originally laid out. The surface of the country is slightly undulating and is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The townships of Hanover, Knox, Butler and West form a portion of the "divide" between the waters of the Erie and the Ohio River. The west fork of Little Beaver Creek flows through the township, southward along the eastern border, emerging at section 25. In 1806 William Winder located upon a portion of section 33. William Rhodes settled on section 32, Samuel Reeder on section 33, and just east of him Benjamin Stackhouse. Stephen McBride settled in 1805 or 1806 in what was later Kensington, near where later the Friends' Meeting House stood, which Mr. McBride was chiefly instrumental in erecting. In 1805 John Sinclair and Frederick Bayard (who was a great hunter) entered the northeast quarter of section 20. Enos Ellis and James Craig were early settlers of Hanoverton—in 1806 and 1807. Edward Carroll settled in Hanover township shortly after 1804, on the northwest quarter of section 1. Thomas Griswold, a Friend preacher, located in 1806 on the place afterward occupied by Francis Blythe. His son Joseph was a justice of the peace for a long time. John Farmer and his grandfather, Joseph Jones, Quakers from Georgia, ancestors of James Farmer, who was prominent in the industrial development in Salineville, settled near New Garden in 1804, and in 1812 or 1814 removed to Salineville. Michael Arter removed from New Lisbon to Hanoverton in 1817 and there continued to live until his death in 1879. Mr. Arter was conspicuous early in life for the earnest stand he took as a supporter of the anti-slavery doctrine, and gave freely of his time and means in assisting fugitive slaves from the South on their way to Canada.

through Hanover village which was a station on the "Underground Railroad." James Waugh kept tavern in 1815 on the old State road where later was located the village of New Garden. His tavern consisted of two log cabins, one on either side of the road, and beside them at that time there were but two other cabins upon the site of New Garden. Samuel Reeder settled in the township in 1806 and Charles Petit in 1808. The latter for years operated a shop wherein was manufactured fanning-mills, coffins and window-sash. Among the early settlers in the eastern part of the township were Amos Frost, who, about 1807, located on section 34; Nicholas Miller, on the same section, and Isaiah Williams, on section 13. Benjamin Saunders settled on section 9. Robert Burton, who settled in the western part of the township in 1806, was the first justice of the peace. Joseph Figley, one of the early settlers in Wayne township, moved afterwards to Hanover. Levi Miller settled in 1810 on two quarters in sections 29 and 32, entered by Mahlon Haines. Miller sold to Samuel Holland, from whom the property descended to Samuel M. Holland, the original proprietor of Kensington village.

Hanover township was organized in 1806. Hanover village (long known as Hanoverton P. O.) was laid out in May, 1813, by James Craig. Craig organized a stock company, or co-operative store, and obtained an appointment as postmaster. Among the early stores were those kept by George Sloan and Charles Pope. "Pope," says an old history, "committed suicide one day, but nobody ever learned why." In 1834, when the Sandy and Beaver Canal was projected to pass through Hanover township, near Hanoverton, there was a general awakening and "brushing up" among the business men. Michael Arter, George Brown and Horace Potter purchased land along the proposed canal at the village, and laid an addition upon what was later Canal street, which afterward became the business portion of the village. Properties were improved and everything seemed favorable for a prosperous future for Hanoverton. The canal project, however, received a setback in the panic of 1837, and the

business projects of Hanoverton received a check, to be revived, however, in 1845, when the canal project seemed to be approaching realization. David Arter and Perry Nicholas built a great warehouse, which was still standing, opposite the Mansion House, in 1905, and J. R. and A. R. Arter a larger one, which was still occupied as a business place in the early years of the new century. For a brief time business was good in Hanoverton in the buying and shipping of produce, but the canal failing in 1847, Hanoverton's bright prospects also came to an end, and the town has since been moving along quietly, and enjoying a moderate degree of prosperity.

Hanover village was incorporated in 1836, Michael Arter being the first mayor and John Alexander, the first recorder. The population in 1900 was 399. In 1905 A. V. Johnson was mayor and C. H. Swearingen, clerk.

Gillford was another of the "boom" villages of Hanover township, boomed as a result of the Sandy and Beaver Canal project. In 1835, upon the projection of the canal, a part of whose chosen course was to pass through section 12, Hanover township, Dr. George McCook, J. G. Willard and Jacob Schreiber purchased the northeast quarter of section 12 and laid out a town, advertising an auction sale of town lots. About the same time Samuel Fugit and John Hanna laid out lots on the southeast quarter; and on the day of sale about 3,000 people from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with some from more remote States, were present and ready to bid for these choice properties. Excitement ran high, for everybody thought Gillford was destined to be a great city. Consequently the lots sold at fancy prices. Meanwhile work on the canal was being pushed. Houses were built and stores and hotels opened up. The town was named in honor of Gill, the engineer in charge of the canal work. At the first sale 150 lots were sold, some bringing sums as high as \$250. After the canal bubble had burst, many of these lots were sold for fifty cents to one dollar each. Samuel Boots sold his farm, bought a lot in Gillford and put up a big tavern, in which for a couple of years he did a

great business. The town was incorporated in 1836, with a population of 400 or 500. The first officials were: Thomas Brandon, mayor, and William Torrance, clerk. The next mayor was Joseph Louthan, in 1837, in which year the golden prospects of the town took to themselves wings. As a municipality its existence was of very short duration. In 1845, when the revival of the canal scheme gave to the hamlet some promise of the final fruition of its earlier hopes, there was a temporary awakening, but it was never a brisk one; and after the final collapse of the canal Gillford lapsed into the importance of a rural village, which it ever afterwards maintained.

The village of New Garden was laid out in 1810, and an addition was made to it in 1832. It has always been a quiet though reasonably prosperous hamlet, situated as it is in a rich farming section. James Graham was a prosperous merchant and the postmaster for 40 years. E. K. Liber had a carriage manufactory and Charles Liber conducted a small foundry.

George Sloan purchased 20 acres on section 35, and in 1838 laid out Dunganon, calling it for his native land in Ireland. The projectors of the town shared with those of Hanoverton and Gillford their bright expectations based upon the canal project, and like them of course were doomed to disappointment. Many of the inhabitants of the village, with those of the immediate neighborhood, were Catholics, and a church of their faith has been maintained there.

The village of Kensington was laid out in 1852 upon the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, being first called Mayville, as a tribute to Samuel May Holland, who had owned the village site. The name Kensington was adopted in 1876. The first station agent was Jacob Dutton, who opened the first store. Oliver Miller was for many years station agent. B. C. Battin kept a hotel for about 25 years in the town.

THE CHURCHES OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hanoverton was organized in 1834. It was at-

tached originally to the New Lisbon circuit. The first church building was erected in 1837, preaching having originally been held in the Disciples Church. The building was demolished June 30, 1876, by a wind storm, but was at once rebuilt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Garden was organized in 1840. Public worship was held in the village schoolhouse until 1841, when a frame church was erected. Robert Dennis donated the land for the church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Gillford was also organized in 1840. In 1846 J. P. Conly donated a lot upon which the church was built.

The Disciples Church at Hanoverton traces its origin back to 1820, when the Christian Church was organized there. The first house of worship was a log cabin just south of Hanover village. In 1830 the congregation was reorganized as the Disciples Church. An addition to the church was built, and that house served until 1850, when a new building was completed. The Disciples Church at New Garden was organized in 1842, as a branch of the church at Hanoverton. A frame house was built, but in 1856 the branch returned to its parent stem at Hanoverton.

About 1810 John Stauzh, a German Lutheran minister, gathered together a band of worshippers from the German Lutheran settlements in Center and Hanover townships, and he was engaged to preach for them. In 1813 he organized St. Martin's Lutheran Church, and shortly after a log church was built. Rev. Mr. Stauzh preached several years without compensation. With small remuneration he served the society until 1847. A brick church was built in 1847, and in 1876 a frame structure took its place.

St. Philip's Catholic Church was organized at Dunganon in 1814. In 1827 a church was built near the site of the Catholic graveyard. In 1847, the majority of the members living at Dunganon, a location was obtained in the town and a large brick building was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The first church built in Hanover township was a log meeting house built by the So-

ciet of Friends, east of New Garden, about 1806. In 1840 the log church was replaced by a commodious structure. Soon the Friends began to move away, the church was abandoned and, in 1859, the structure was demolished. About the date of the building of the church at New Garden, the Friends living near Hanover erected a log meeting house. At that time this was the only church in the neighborhood. In 1872 they replaced the log house with a brick structure. The services of the New Garden Meeting of Friends were transferred to Winona in 1830, they having been held in Hanover township prior to that time.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hanover was organized about 1830 by Rev. James Robertson, a minister somewhat noted in Columbiana County for his success in organizing churches. A frame church had been built in anticipation of the organization. Rev. Mr. Robertson was the first pastor, and served until 1846, when he organized a Free Presbyterian Church at Hanoverton, and became the pastor. In 1841 the frame church building was replaced by a brick structure. In 1846 the church developed factions on the question of slavery, a portion of the congregation going with Rev. Mr. Robertson to the Free Presbyterian Church.

Probably the first burying ground laid out in Hanover township was the one at the Friends Meeting House near Hanoverton. William Craig is supposed to have been the first person buried there. He died about 1808. Although the ground was laid out by the Friends, it was free for public use, and many persons from a distance conveyed their friends thither for burial. There is an old burying ground, also, near New Garden. That, too, was laid out by the Friends, near their meeting house; and, although the Friends have passed out of the township, and their meeting house, too, is gone, the graveyard still remains, being still free to all denominations and the public generally.

THE TOWNSHIP OF KNOX.

Knox township is the northwest corner township of Columbiana County. It is slightly

rolling as to its topography, and is drained by the Mahoning River and its tributaries. At an early day the land was largely taken up by speculators, who, however, disposed of their holdings in many cases to actual settlers at reasonable figures. The first permanent settler of the township was John Thomas, who came from Pennsylvania. He entered sections 27, 28 and 29, in 1804. Jacob Shaffer also settled in Knox in 1804. During the Sunday morning services, June 2, 1822, on the banks of the Sandy, Mrs. Shaffer and her infant child were killed by a falling tree. Daniel White-leather, living at the close of the century at North Georgetown, is one of a family of eight children, sons and daughters of Andrew White-leather. This family, all grown, settled in the township in 1807. Parmenas Lamborn settled on section 13 in 1814. John Weaver, Jr., from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, settled on section 35 in 1819. John Weaver, the father of John Weaver, Jr., settled on section 36 in 1822. In 1821 Cornelius Sheehan of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, settled on section 32. In his family were 10 children—five sons and five daughters. James Johnson entered a quarter of section 17 in 1823. James Beer, a pensioner of the War of 1812, settled in Wayne township in 1805, and in 1830 removed to Knox, bringing a wife and family. Rev. Joshua Beer, son of the pioneer James Beer, had settled in Knox in 1825, leaving, in Portage County, whence he came, a family of grown sons and daughters. Rev. Mr. Beer had preached in Knox as early as 1818. While preaching in the Middle Sandy Presbyterian Church, he was taken suddenly ill, and died a few days afterward. Christian Dellenbaugh settled in Knox township in 1824. Dr. Dellenbaugh, a son of Christian, began the practice of medicine at North Georgetown, continuing 28 years. Daniel Burton, a native of Burlington County, New Jersey, bought lands from the government, comprising a part of section 9, receiving a grant therefor, bearing the signature of President John Adams. He settled on the land in 1826. Samuel Hoffman, a pioneer of Salem township, settled on section 21 in 1829. John, the oldest son living of a fam-

ily of eight children, still resided on the home farm in Knox township a few years before the close of the century. George M. Bowman settled on section 23 in 1832. John Kuntz, of Union County, Pennsylvania, with his wife and son Robert, settled in North Georgetown in 1836. Benjamin Anderson entered land in section 30. He died in 1875. Among the early settlers of the township also were Jacob Stoffer, Henry Keister, Daniel Shiveley, George and Adam Wolf, George and John Mountz, Stophel Miller, Obadiah Crew, Thomas Stanley, Pleasant Cobbs and Adam and Michael Falor. James McLaughlin, an old Revolutionary soldier, who had served under the immediate command of General Washington, came to Columbiana County from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and settled near the village of Calcutta, St. Clair township, in the year 1797. In 1830 he removed to Knox township and settled on section 18. There he resided a few years and then removed to Wayne township where he died about 1834, in his 91st year.

Knox township was organized June 14, 1808. Jacob Crumbacher and Benjamin Anderson were the first trustees.

North Georgetown occupies a pleasant, elevated site, and has a population of about 200. It is located on sections 24 and 25, and was laid out in 1830. The village was platted by John Whiteleather and George Stiger. The first building erected on the site was a log house, built by John Weaver in 1828. In 1833 a hotel was opened by Jacob Ritter, who kept it in operation several years. George Wolf, Alexander Crump, David Eckstune, David Summers, and Samuel Sturgeon, respectively, succeeded to the proprietorship of the house. At the death of Mr. Sturgeon, the house was abandoned as a hotel. Another hotel was started in 1874 by Jacob Kuntz.

Homeworth, a thriving little town on the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, was laid out August 28, 1851, under the proprietorship of Jonas Ruff, Samuel Fox and Jacob Williams. While there had been a cluster of buildings on the site of Homeworth as early as 1840, yet the town really owes its

existence to the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. The postoffice prior to 1869 was known as "Sandy Postoffice." The first hotel was built by Jonas Ruff in 1852. Over the door of the house for several years was displayed the words, "Call and see Jonas Ruff." Reuben Shidler succeeded Ruff in 1863. In 1871 P. W. Taylor bought the property and continued the hotel in connection with his duties as postmaster. The development of the Homeworth oil field, told of elsewhere in this work, in 1904-05, gave the town something of a boom. Prior to 1880 for about 25 years, the Homeworth Agricultural Works did a large business in the manufacture of grain drills, corn shellers and various other agricultural implements.

Reading, a small and practically extinct hamlet, situated midway between North Georgetown and Homeworth, was platted about the year 1840, when a little cluster of houses was built. It was expected by some that this would be the center of trade for the township. The hamlet never extended beyond the limits of its original 40 acres.

The first regular divine service held in Knox township was in the summer of 1816, Rev. Robert Semple, of the Hartford (Connecticut) Presbytery, officiating. The service was held in the woods near the site later occupied by the Middle Sandy Presbyterian Church. November 10, 1821, the church was organized by Rev. John Core, of the same presbytery. The first house of worship was built about 1825, and the structure still in use in 1905 was built in 1853.

The early meetings of the German Baptist Church society were held in log houses as early as 1810—but they were of an informal character. These house to house meetings were continued until 1860, when a house of worship was erected on section 27. In 1878 the church building was enlarged and remodeled. This is the largest church edifice in the township, and will seat 600 persons.

The Disciples or Christians of Knox township held informal services as early as 1830. In 1866 the society purchased the schoolhouse on section 10, and removed it to lands of Dan-

iel Borton, on section 9, where they continued to worship.

Bethel Church (German Reformed) was organized about 1830. Jacob Cronig and Jacob Miller in 1838 donated a site for a church on section 15, where a house was built. The original structure was replaced by a larger one in 1860.

In 1830 a house of worship was built on the hill east of Georgetown, to be occupied in common by the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran societies. A discussion arising as to the form of service to be used, whether English or German, resulted in the withdrawal of those who preferred the English. These

organized the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1861.

A Methodist Episcopal society was organized about 1840, which some time subsequently built a church edifice on the hill east of Homeworth.

The first school in Knox township was opened in a log cabin by Samuel Thomas, on section 29, in the year 1806. In 1826 the township contained four school districts. In 1852 the township was divided into 11 districts, which number was afterward increased to 12. The districts were all provided with good and comfortable buildings.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS—II.

East Liverpool, the County's Metropolis—Madison Township and the "Scotch Settlement"—Middleton, St. Clair, Franklin and West Townships—A Quintette of Thrifty, Rural Communities.

EAST LIVERPOOL AND LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

"Fawcettstown" settled by Thomas Fawcett.....	1798
Laid out as "St. Clair".....	1802
First tavern opened.....	1809
Post office established.....	1810
Town renamed Liverpool.....	1816
First school house.....	1820
First steam sawmill.....	1830
Incorporated as East Liverpool.....	1834
Township of Liverpool organized.....	1834
First church building.....	1834
Sandy and Beaver Canal begun.....	1834
Ashtabula Railroad project failed.....	1837
First Pottery ware made.....	1840
Sandy and Beaver Canal completed.....	1845
First railroad reached the town.....	1850
First oil and natural gas.....	1860
First newspaper established.....	1861
Gas first piped for fuel.....	1866
First bank established.....	1870
First and only bank failure in the century.....	1873
White ware first successfully made.....	1874
City Hall erected.....	1877
Water-works built.....	1879
First telephone in county.....	1881
"Lock-out" in potteries.....	1882
Great Ohio River flood (February 7).....	1884
First daily paper (June).....	1885
"Horn Switch" opened.....	1887
First trolley line opened.....	1891
Six months potters' strike.....	1894
First Ohio River bridge opened.....	1897
Carnegie Library opened.....	1904
First hospital opened (January 1).....	1905
Second Ohio River bridge opened.....	1905

The territory now occupied by Liverpool township was a part of St. Clair until June 3, 1834, when Liverpool township was created by the Board of County Commissioners,—Michael Arter, John Smith and Thomas Cannon. The township as organized and at present constituted embraces sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, attached originally to township 6, or St. Clair, and sections 6, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 29, 30, 33 and 36 of the original fraction of township 5. The entire tract measures nearly 11 miles across its northern boundary, about three on the western, and less than one and a quarter miles on the eastern border. From north to south the widest part of the township is from the center of the north line direct to East Liverpool, a distance of three miles. The Ohio River, bordering the southern line, gives it a ragged shape, and materially narrows the township on both the east and west ends. The first settlers located about 1795. Among the earliest settlers were Joseph McKimmon, who with his father, Daniel McKimmon, landed at Philadelphia about 1774. Joseph settled on a part of section 33. George D. McKimmon, son of Joseph, was born on this place. It is claimed he was the first white child born in Columbiana County. He lived to a good old age in East Liverpool. Joseph McKimmon served in the Indian war under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and died in 1800. Thomas Fawcett came from Pennsylvania with Robert Boyce, and purchased 1,100 acres of land, upon a part of which Faw-

cettstown or East Liverpool was afterward built. Robert Boyce, who was the grandfather of David Boyce, who died in East Liverpool in 1905, bought a tract of land near what was afterward Spring Grove camp ground, one and one-half miles northeast of Wellsville, and located upon it. Fawcett made his first clearing and built his cabin on the tract of land later owned by James Gaston, near what was afterward known as Jethro. Noah Grant, a shoemaker, grandfather of President U. S. Grant, settled on a place in "Swamp Meadow," two and a half miles above Fawcettstown, in April, 1799, and married Annie Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, also an early settler. An autograph letter from Jesse Grant, long in possession of Col. H. R. Hill, relates that he was six years old when his father settled near Fawcettstown and that he remembered to have heard Robert Dobbins preach there on Christmas Day, 1799. The Grant family removed from the county to Wooster, four years after their first settlement.

Among the settlers who located in what was afterward Liverpool township, about the year 1800 or shortly thereafter, were: John Rauch, who came over from Germany, and settled between Little Yellow Creek and Fawcettstown; Thomas Ashton, a Friend, who lived near Rauch; Angus McBane, a farmer and tanner, who lived on the hill above Jethro, where James McKane afterward lived; Joseph Hamilton, who lived near his father-in-law, Thomas Fawcett (he was a Friend and worked at his trade as carpenter as well as cultivated his farm); Edward DeVoe, a colored man, who lived in 1800 on the place afterward sold to the Spring Grove Camp Meeting Association.

FAWCETTSTOWN LAID OUT.

Thomas Fawcett laid out Fawcettstown on a portion of his tract of land. He called it St. Clair, but the residents rechristened the place Fawcettstown after its founder. William G. Smith, a noted pioneer of Liverpool township, located with his father in 1803. Abraham Wellington, a farmer, located near what was later the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery

site. William C. Larwell was the first lawyer to locate in the place. Ensign's "History of Columbiana County," published in 1879, says of some of the early settlers in Liverpool township: "John Kelly, from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, whose sister married Noah Grant, settled on Dry Run, where also his sons John and Isaiah, and his son-in-law, William Stout, located. John Kelly, like a good many of his neighbors, was given to illicit distilling, but he was the only one of them who was broken up by the 'Whisky Boys,' as the government raiders were known in those days. His misfortunes made him poor, and he moved out of the county. Edward Carroll settled about 1800, and shortly afterward moved to Hanover township. On the hill west of the creek, were Charles Hoy, Nicholas Dawson, Thomas McCartney, John Gaddis, Solomon Cable, Jacob Darnier and Alex. Gaddis, all farmers. Hon. Josiah Thompson, of East Liverpool, has in his possession the original patent granted by President Thomas Jefferson to Charles Blackmore, of section 34, Liverpool township, occupied now in part by D. J. Smith, two miles north of East Liverpool on the Calcutta road. The document bears the date August 15, 1808, is signed by Thomas Jefferson as President and James Madison, Secretary of State."

About 1800 Thomas Fawcett opened a tavern, on what was later, the upper end of Second street. The building was constructed of hewn logs. This tavern was later kept in turn by James Kincaid, John Gamble, John Smith and William Thompson. The first frame house built in the town was erected by Joseph McKimmon, near where the Town Hall was afterward built. The first brick house was built by Postmaster Collins, near where later stood the Brunt House on Second street.

The old history already quoted, says: "July 4, 1811, a monster barbecue was held in a sugar grove, on the river bank, near where the Cartwright Brothers' pottery later stood. People gathered from miles around to the number of 4,000. William C. Larwell, the lawyer, read the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. John Wilcox, at the head of a grand array of militiamen, shot one of his side whiskers off

by accident, to the great amusement of everybody."

Although East Liverpool proper was laid out in 1816, in 1823 six families and two single men constituted its entire population. In 1834 it was incorporated; in 1850 the population was 987; in 1860 it was 1,308; in 1870 it was 2,105; in 1880 it was 3,568; in 1890 it was 8,750; and in 1900 it was 16,485. In July, 1905, the population was estimated at 22,000.

EAST LIVERPOOL'S BIG FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred in the spring of 1905 which destroyed more than one-fourth of a solid block of the best business houses in the city, involving a loss of about \$400,000, upon which there was insurance in round numbers to the amount of \$300,000. The principal losers were: Dr. George P. Kirk, W. L. Thompson (buildings); Milligan Brothers (building and



BENNETT'S FIRST POTTERY, EAST LIVERPOOL.

In its early days East Liverpool had about the slowest growth of any of the towns or hamlets of the county; but in later years it has increased the most rapidly of any of the towns in the county, in business, permanent improvements and population. The history of the pottery business, which indeed is the history of the town, is related fully in another chapter of this work.

During the years intervening between 1895 and 1905 particularly, the progress of the city, in the improvement of its buildings, streets, etc., was very marked.

hardware stock); C. & M. Wasbatsky (building and dry goods); Fowler and Crook (building); A. S. Young (dry goods stock); Solomon Whit (dry goods); S. Bendheim and W. H. Gass (boots and shoes); M. C. and N. B. Porter (building); G. R. Pattison (jewelry); Yates Novelty Store (stock); R. W. Sample (boots and shoes); Enoch Elden (gents' furnishings); a number of societies (furnishings), and about 20 others who were comparatively small losers.

In the summer and fall of 1905 this burnt district was rebuilt, the buildings destroyed be-

ing replaced by others larger, finer and better in almost every particular.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

East Liverpool's first banking institution was the private bank of Huff & Company, which opened for business in 1870, on Second street, in a building occupied many years later by the famous old Dobbins House. Huff & Company had a number of banking houses in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The firm was composed of George E. Huff, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and William M. Lloyd, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. In 1873 they built and occupied what was then the finest bank building in the county, later occupied by the First National Bank, which was located on the river front, at the foot of Broadway. But the Huffs, with many other smaller institutions, were carried down in the Jay Cooke failure within a few months after occupying their new building, and closed their doors in November, 1873. It was the only banking failure in the history of the city. F. D. Kitchel, for many years identified with the fortunes of East Liverpool banks, had been cashier and manager of the Huff enterprise, and wound up the affairs of the wrecked bank, and paid the creditors 80 per cent. In the following winter, 1873-74, the East Liverpool Banking Company was organized, under a State charter. The incorporators were: David Boyce, Capt. W. S. George, Josiah Thompson, N. B. Hickman, George Morley, Isaac W. Knowles and N. A. Frederick. Mr. Boyce was made president, and F. D. Kitchel, cashier. May 1, 1874, this institution was reorganized, and became the First National Bank of East Liverpool, with David Boyce, president, and F. D. Kitchel, cashier, occupying the bank building at the foot of Broadway. On May 1, 1878, Mr. Kitchel resigned as cashier, and N. G. Macrum succeeded him. Following the trend of movement of business away from the river, the First National, about 1888, built one of the first of the modern "up-town" business buildings, on Washington street, which was still its home in 1905. The capital of the First National was,

at organization, \$50,000, but later it was increased to \$100,000. In January, 1875, David Boyce, having been elected to the Ohio Legislature, resigned as president; Josiah Thompson was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Thompson died in 1889, and Mr. Boyce was elected to succeed him. Mr. Boyce served until the year of his death, 1904, when John C. Thompson was chosen president. Mr. Macrum still served as cashier. In 1905 the First National Bank had a \$100,000 surplus, and \$75,000 in undivided profits.

The Potters' National Bank was organized in 1881, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was afterward increased to \$100,000. William Brunt was president and F. D. Kitchel, cashier. About 1900 the bank moved into its own new building, up to that date the finest bank building in the county. In 1905 the bank had a surplus of \$60,000. William Brunt was still president and R. W. Patterson, cashier.

The Citizens' National Bank was organized and commenced business December 1, 1897, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1905 its surplus was \$65,000 and undivided profits, \$8,000. Joseph G. Lee was president and H. H. Blythe was cashier.

The Dollar Savings Bank of East Liverpool was organized in May, 1902. In 1905 it had a capital and surplus of \$68,000; George H. Owen, president, Harry T. Hall, cashier.

The Potters' Building & Savings Company was organized in 1889. In 1905 a statement of the company showed total assets, \$2,217,816, with a reserve fund of \$62,510. The officers were: W. L. Smith, president; John W. Vodrey, vice-president; John J. Purinton, secretary; F. D. Kitchel, treasurer. A handsome new building was about ready for occupancy.

Other building and loan companies existing in East Liverpool in 1905 were: The Union Building, Loan & Trust Company, incorporated in 1898; authorized capital, \$1,000,000; J. M. Kelly, president; S. T. Herbert, secretary; N. G. Macrum, treasurer. Buckeye Building, Savings & Loan Company, incorporated in 1893; capital stock, \$100,000; J. B. Hoffman, president; A. Silverman, secretary;

M. W. Elliott, treasurer. Federal Building & Loan Company, incorporated in 1902; R. J. Marshall, president; W. C. Supplee, secretary; T. H. Fisher, treasurer. The Hancock Building & Loan Company, incorporated in 1899; Hugh Newell, president; C. A. Smith, vice-president; S. T. Herbert, secretary; N. G. Macrum, treasurer.

HOSPITALS, PARKS AND CEMETERIES OF THE "CERAMIC CITY."

The City Hospital Association of East Liverpool was organized in 1896, but did not succeed in securing a home until 1904. On January 1, 1905, they opened for business. A new brick building had been erected on a site secured from the city in what had been the old cemetery, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The building is handsome, substantial, sufficiently large and amply equipped to meet the wants of the city for many years to come; but the hospital was yet lacking in adequate endowment. The building cost about \$20,000, and a debt still rested upon it of about \$5,000. The officers were; President, A. S. Young; 1st vice-president, Frank W. Milligan; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Colclough; secretary, Mrs. George Grosshans; treasurer, Harry T. Hall.

In the year 1883 the Riverview Cemetery Association was organized and chartered, under the laws of Ohio governing city cemetery associations, by a number of citizens of the city of East Liverpool. A site was selected north of the Calcutta road about one and one-fourth miles north from the City Hall, which was well located for cemetery purposes, lying high as it did and presenting a diversified topographical prospect, overlooking a beautiful valley and a section of the Ohio River to the north, and in full view of three States. In order to pay for the land—40 acres were purchased at the time which tract was afterward augmented by the addition of 25 or 30 acres—and to make needed improvements, interest-bearing bonds were issued to the amount of \$8,000, payable in five years, which bonds were redeemed within the time limit. A landscape gardener was employed, and

in the intervening years up to 1905 the cemetery had been made one of the handsomest in Eastern Ohio. The first internment in Riverview was that of Mrs. Lizzie E. Schweinhardt on July 6, 1883. After the abandonment of the old cemetery in the western part of the old city proper, many of the remains were transferred to Riverview. The cemetery association donated a site, including a large block of lots, on a commanding knoll near the entrance, upon which General Lyon Post No. 44, G. A. R., erected a handsome and enduring Memorial Chapel, at a cost of nearly \$18,000. On the walls of this chapel are inscribed the record of deceased soldiers of Liverpool township.

The officers of the association in 1905 were: President, N. A. Frederick; vice-president, J. C. Thompson; secretary, J. M. Kelly; treasurer, N. G. Macrum.

Spring Grove and the Catholic Cemetery adjoin each other on the Lisbon road, northwest of the city, about one mile from the "Diamond," East Liverpool.

On November 13, 1899, Will L. Thompson deeded to the city of East Liverpool 100 acres of land, beautifully situated northeast of the city and about one and one-half miles from the old city limits, "for the people of East Liverpool in trust forever." The site is a magnificent one, the land being somewhat broken into hills and dells and rocky nooks and partially wooded. The park was at once partially improved by Mr. Thompson, and opened to the public in the spring of 1900. By the conditions of the gift the city is to appropriate \$1,000 annually for maintenance, Mr. Thompson having placed \$10,000 at interest, which interest is to be applied to the same purpose perpetually. The only conditions of the gift aside from the one relative to the maintenance are that no franchise to any electric line running to or into the park shall ever be granted charging a fare from the city of more than five cents; no intoxicants or intoxicated persons to be allowed in the park; no horse racing with betting, no gambling of any sort and no games or sports to be allowed on Sunday. Park boulevard from Calcutta street or Riverview was donated, laid off and built by Mr. Thompson, to the entrance of

the park, at a cost for improvement of \$10,000.

The Columbiana Park, comprising about 50 acres in the East End, is a private enterprise. It embraces a very good half-mile race track.

Rock Springs Park, Chester, West Virginia, directly opposite and connected with the city by the Ohio River bridge and the trolley line, is in reality an East Liverpool enterprise (owned by East Liverpool capital) and furnishes an admirable recreation resort for the people of this city.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

The first public school building under the "Union School Law," was erected at the corner of Fourth and Union streets in 1851. The building was a two-story brick structure containing four rooms. The first principal was Professor Orr. The first graded schools of East Liverpool were organized in 1864 under the law of 1849, and were under the supervision of J. P. Cameron. He received \$450 annual salary. The State school commissioner's report for 1865 says that D. H. Hastings and Ebenezer Erskine were superintendents. Each served a portion of that year. A. M. Morris, H. P. Borton and J. Y. Crawford had each taught in the school prior to that date. In 1869 the four-room structure was torn down and a three-story building was erected, being ready for the opening of the school year in the fall of 1870. Rev. T. J. Duncan became superintendent that year at a salary of \$1,200. Of the teachers who were under Professor Duncan, two were still in the service in 1905,—Miss Mary Smith and Kate Harker. Professor Duncan resigned after three years, and was succeeded by Van B. Baker, who in later years was tried, convicted and given a life penitentiary sentence for the murder of his wife at Holliday's Cove, West Virginia. Rev. G. W. Riggle succeeded Baker as superintendent, and he in turn was succeeded by Capt. J. N. George, who died while in the harness. Miss E. B. Huston, principal of the High School, filled the unexpired term of Professor George, and was continued as superintendent and principal the following year. Following Miss Huston were

R. N. Fearon, A. J. Surface, Alexander Vance, A. E. Gladding, S. D. Sanor and R. E. Rayman, who was the incumbent and had, in 1905, filled the position seven years. In 1895 a new Central School was erected, containing 18 class and two recitation rooms on the two main floors, together with superintendent's and Board of Education rooms and library, while additional rooms are on the third or mansard story and in the high and well-lighted basement. Besides this Central or High School building, others had, up to 1905, been erected as follows: Sixth Street, East End, West End, Third Street, Grant Street, Bradshaw Avenue, Sheridan Avenue, Trentvale, Gardendale, Pleasant Heights and Horace Mann, containing 64 school rooms in all, with the capacity to accommodate the 3,000 pupils (in round numbers) covered by the city school enrollment. The Central School building represented an outlay of \$63,000, and a conservative estimate of the money value of the entire public school property of the city in 1905 would be \$350,000. This is of course independent of the St. Aloysius (Catholic) Parochial School, which has a large and fine building, well equipped and well-managed by an efficient corps of teachers.

Carnegie Public Library of East Liverpool was dedicated and opened to the public for the distribution of books May 8, 1902. Three years before, in June, 1899, George Y. Travis wrote to Mr. Carnegie, asking for a library for East Liverpool. In July he received a letter from Scotland stating that if the town would furnish a site and maintain the library Mr. Carnegie would provide funds as needed for the building to the extent of \$50,000. Before the matter of a purchase of a site could be brought before the Council the Enoch Bradshaw property, situated at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, opposite the Central School building, the ideal location for library purposes, was offered at public sale. To secure this location, 20 citizens donated \$1,000 each toward the purchase. These gentlemen were: J. J. Purinton, Robert Hall, William Erlanger, John N. Taylor, N. G. Macrum, David Boyce, T. V. Milligan, O. C. Vodrey, N. A. Frederick, George Peach, J. T. Smith, F. C.

Fisher, H. N. Harker, J. N. Hanley, W. L. Thompson, S. T. Herbert, E. W. Hill, M. E. Miskall, S. J. Cripps and George Y. Travis. The property was bid in by S. J. Cripps for \$19,500. The purchase was then brought before the City Council, and Sept. 23, 1899, was the day set for a special election, when the citizens were to express their wishes on the bond issue of \$20,000 necessary for the acquirement of the site. The result of the election was an overwhelming majority favoring the issue, there being but 61 negative votes, and November 22, 1899, the ground was deeded to the city. Council then appointed the first board of directors, which consisted of the following: John N. Taylor, W. L. Smith, J. H. Brookes, George Peach, G. Y. Travis and George P. Ikirt, M. D. Architectural plans were selected in May, 1900, and in July the contract was awarded. February, 1902, Miss Gertrude A. Baker, librarian of the Mount Vernon Public Library, was elected librarian, and 3,000 books were purchased. This number was increased by the addition of 2,000 books from the old Public Library, which had been established by the Trades and Labor Council, and had been in existence since 1896. During that year a committee composed of William Rhue, Thomas Mountford, C. W. Brownfield, Jacob Weisend and Thomas Osbourne had canvassed the city and collected enough funds to give such substantial encouragement to the library project, that it was opened in September, 1896. Miss Minta McLane was librarian. The library was not free, memberships costing \$1.00 per annum. In 1898 a levy for library purposes was made by the School Board, which resulted in an annual income from that source of \$900. That the two libraries might become one and that the library established by the Trades and Labor Council should be represented, the board of directors of the Carnegie Library was increased by special legislation to nine members and three members of the old library board—Thomas Collins, Jacob Weisend and A. V. Gilbert—were added to its number. When the new code took effect in 1903 the board of directors was again changed to its former size, the number of directors being

six. The board in 1905 consisted of W. L. Thompson, A. S. Young, George Y. Travis, Thomas Collins, W. N. Bailey and Henry Goodwin.

EAST LIVERPOOL'S CHURCHES.

Early settlers heard the Gospel preached in their homes and in tents, where primitive congregations were wont to assemble in 1800 or earlier, when a Methodist preacher named Robert Dobbins had the river settlements within the bounds of his circuit. The first church building in East Liverpool was St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. It was erected in 1834 on the site still occupied by the parish in 1905. The site was donated by James Pemberton and the Fawcetts. Rev. Thomas Mitchell is said to have preached the first sermon in St. Stephen's. The original church was replaced in the early '70's by what was known as the "Bell Church." This building was destroyed by fire in 1899. A beautiful stone structure arose from the ashes, which was dedicated December 26, 1900, by Bishop W. A. Leonard. This work was accomplished under the ministrations of Rev. Edwin Weary, who was still rector in 1905.

The first Catholic church was built in 1838, on the site afterward occupied by the Vudrey Pottery. This building was destroyed by fire a few days after its consecration. In 1842 a frame building was erected on West Fifth street, and in the early '80's a splendid brick structure replaced the old building. Revs. P. J. McGuire, James Carroll and T. M. Smyth (who was still in charge of the parish in 1905) have been the chief ministerial workers in the parish since its organization.

The First Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1845, the first church building being a frame structure at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. Rev. Reuben Lewis preached at intervals as supply, but Rev. G. W. Riggle, who was called in 1867, was the first settled pastor. In 1870 a brick building was erected by the congregation on North Fourth street. In 1877 Rev. Mr. Riggle resigned his charge because of failing health, and he was

succeeded by Rev. T. V. Milligan, D. D., who was pastor of the church until 1887. Rev. A. B. Marshall, D. D., succeeded him; and during the early years of his pastorate the membership grew so rapidly that the building became inadequate to the needs of the congregation. So it was torn down and a new, large, handsome and modern structure was ready for dedication before the close of 1889. The structure complete cost \$27,000. During Dr. Marshall's pastorate of less than eight years the membership grew from about 400 to over 1,000—beside dismissing about 80 to organize the Second Church in the East End—and had come to be the largest congregation in the Synod of Ohio. Dr. Marshall resigned in 1894 and was succeeded by Rev. John L. Lee, who remained seven years. The next pastor was Rev. C. G. Jordan—for three years—and he was succeeded in 1904 by Rev. E. M. McMillin, who was the incumbent in 1905. In that year the members of the session were: John R. Stoddard, George Gaston, William Fisler, John M. Aten, J. C. Allison, John A. George, R. E. Rayman, J. T. Elliott, F. H. Croxall, A. S. Young, Charles H. Blazier and Harry Watkins.

The Second Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool was organized April, 1890, a frame building having been erected, in the East End, two years previous, for the accommodation of a mission school organized by workers from the First Church. Rev. H. A. Cooper was the first pastor. He was followed by Rev. Mr. McCulloch, and his successor, Rev. N. M. Crowe, was in pastoral charge in 1905. The church building had been enlarged, and the membership was about 300. The elders were Robert Baird, George Wilson, Truman W. McCain and Isaac Beardmore.

The meeting from which probably dates the First Methodist Episcopal Church of East Liverpool was held in the house of Claiborne Simms, in 1827, by Rev. George Brown. There were but eight or to members originally. Their first church building was a log house. The next was a plain brick which, after standing eight years, was demolished and replaced in 1845 by a better one which, in 1874, was suc-

ceeded by the fine house of worship still in use in 1905. While the last named building was being constructed, an immense frame barracks was built at the southeast corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, and used for church services, being popularly known as the "Tabernacle," which title was transferred to the new building when completed. The congregation in 1905 had become probably the largest in the country, the membership numbering over 1,200. The names of the pastors who had occupied the pulpit since 1854 were: Revs. Andrew Huston, F. B. East, D. B. Campbell, H. W. Baker, A. Baker, J. M. Carr, E. Williams, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, W. D. Stevens, W. Smith, M. S. Kendig, W. Brown, G. A. Lowman, George Crook, A. Scott, W. P. Turner, E. Hingley, A. W. Butts, S. Burt, John Williams, J. M. Huston, Clark Crawford and B. M. Pratt.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the East End about 1888. In 17 years the society had grown into a flourishing congregation, with a membership numbering about 300, and a comfortable and well-equipped house of worship. The pastor in 1905 was Rev. Mr. Lloyd.

The First Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1855. Rev. E. A. Prindley was the first pastor. The Sons of Temperance Hall, a white, frame building, was purchased by the congregation in 1857, and was known until its abandonment 20 years later as the "White Church." A commodious brick building was erected on Fifth street in 1878, during the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Lucas. Rev. W. H. Gladden was his successor. Those following Mr. Gladden in the pastorate were Revs. R. B. Whitehead, C. F. Swift and David Jones.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. S. W. Clark. The first church building, whose pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D., was a frame structure on the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets. In 1875 the congregation dedicated their handsome brick building on the northwest corner of Fifth and Market streets, then just completed at a cost of \$28,000. Dr. Taggart was ordained and installed pastor of

the church in June, 1869. When Dr. Taggart began his labors in this church, the membership numbered 95. In 1905, Dr. Taggart still being in pastoral charge, a second church had been organized in the East End, and the First Church had a membership of 410. The elders in 1905 were: James McCormick, Matthew Andrews, W. H. Gaston, H. J. Abrams, Philip McBane, J. C. Croft and A. E. McLean.

The Second United Presbyterian Church was organized in the East End in 1887, a building being erected in 1888 under the pastorate of Rev. A. K. Knox. It is an ornamental and modern brick structure which cost about \$8,000. After Rev. Mr. Knox, Revs. J. R. Green and D. W. McQuiston were pastors. In 1905 the church had 186 members, the names of the elders at that date being: Charles Hanley, D. F. White, Jesse Smith, W. A. Andrews, Elmer Ralston, W. H. Kinney and James Elliott.

The first building of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in East Liverpool was erected in 1867 at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. This was replaced in 1896 by a fine brick and stone structure at a cost of about \$17,000. Rev. J. G. Reinartz, who began his pastorate in 1886 with a membership of less than 100, now (in 1905) has a charge of upwards of 500 communicants, to whom he preaches on alternate Sundays in English and German.

The Christian Church of East Liverpool was organized in 1888 by Rev. J. A. Breunstuhl, of Steubenville. In 1889 the church was incorporated by Stockdale Jackman, H. H. Dixon, J. S. Scott, Thomas Lloyd and Col. William H. Vodrey. A lot was donated by Hon. Josiah Thompson at the corner of Robinson and Elm streets and a building erected, which was dedicated in 1889. Rev. B. C. Black was the first regular pastor, his term continuing until October, 1891. January 26, 1897, the church building was destroyed by fire. Bradshaw's Hall on Broadway was purchased, and this building in 1898 was remodeled into a very tasteful and comfortable house of worship, the original building, ground and improvements representing a cost of \$12,000. Revs.

Walter Mansel, C. W. Huffer, O. F. Reed, and J. W. Gorrell had been pastors up to 1905. Then the membership was about 500.

The Second Christian Church was organized in 1903 in East Liverpool (East End), which in 1905 had a membership of about 200. Rev. F. N. Pittman was then pastor.

The A. M. E. Church, East Liverpool, was organized in 1887, and, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Mason, a house was built the same year or the year following. Rev. Mr. Mason still had pastoral charge in 1905, the society having a membership of 60.

The Salvation Army organized their work in East Liverpool in 1883, the first officers being Captain Emmel and Lieutenant Blackburn. Later comfortable and commodious barracks were built on Fourth street between Market and Jefferson. The Salvation Army is an influence for good in the city.

THE POSTOFFICE.

It might go without saying that the East Liverpool Post Office is an establishment of prime importance. The office had, in 1905, for some years been doing a phenomenal business for a city of 15,000 or 20,000 population. It was the one town in the county which had the promise of a government building. A site had been purchased on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth streets (formerly the William Brunt residence property), but no appropriation for the building had yet been secured. William H. Surles was serving his second four-year term as postmaster. As showing what the office has been doing, and its rapidly increasing business, some statistics are here given for 1898 and 1904. In 1898—Receipts, \$26,977.61; expenses, \$12,597.70; net revenue, \$14,379.91. In 1904—Receipts, \$42,983.78; expenses, \$16,783.48; net revenue, \$26,200.30.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

Is township 10, in range 2, in the southern half of Columbiana County. It is one of the larger class of townships in the county, being six miles square. The surface is rugged, many



McKINLEY AVENUE SCHOOL,
EAST LIVERPOOL



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING,
WELLSVILLE



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION PAROCHIAL
SCHOOL, WELLSVILLE



ST. ALOYSIUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,
EAST LIVERPOOL



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, EAST LIVERPOOL.

of the hills being still forest covered, but the soil is fertile. Round Knob, mentioned elsewhere in this work, is one of the highest points in the State; and besides this there are many other elevations in the township which afford delightful prospects. The west fork of Beaver Creek flows through a good portion of the township—its course being winding—from the western line to the northeast corner at Williamsport. Bituminous coal of an excellent quality is found underlying nearly all the hills. It had not been worked extensively prior to 1905, but several railroad movements were on foot, mention of which is made in other chapters, for the purpose of the development of the coal and other mineral resources.

Madison township was settled very early in the 19th century, largely by a thrifty and hardy class of people from the Highlands of Scotland. The tract taken up by these men was chiefly in Madison township; but as the "Scotch Settlement," as it was known for a century or more, measured about 10 miles in length and from three to five miles in width, it extended some distance into Yellow Creek and St. Clair townships. It is related that Angus McBane, who about 1801 settled in St. Clair township, was the pioneer who led the way to the "Scotch Settlement," for it was his excellent report to his friends in Scotland that led to the emigration at once of a number of Scotch families, the first three to follow him being those of George Ogilvie, Alexander McIntosh and William Forsyth. Among the first to locate in the settlement was Andrew McPherson, who came over in 1802, with two sons and two daughters. He took up the southeast quarter of section 36. Alexander McDonald settled on the northwest quarter of section 36, on the farm later occupied by Andrew McPherson, grandson of Andrew McPherson before mentioned. The northeast quarter of section 21 was entered by James McIntosh, and upon the same section William Monroe and Evan McIntosh were early settlers. John McPhail settled in 1802 on the northwest quarter of section 36. He sold to John Campbell, who came over in 1813. William Falconer, who came from Scotland in 1804, located on section 35, and

the place owned later by Samuel Mick was settled by Daniel McCoy in 1803. McCoy was a soldier under General Harrison and a prominent member of the settlement. William and Daniel McIntosh located on section 35, and Duncan Fraser in 1804 settled on section 26, James McIntosh locating on the same section soon after. In 1804 Andrew Smith settled on section 34. He was for many years a justice of the peace and for some time a school teacher. The northwest quarter of section 23 was entered by Jacob Van Fossan. The southeast quarter of section 23 was taken up by Jesse Williams, whose heirs still owned and occupied it in 1905. Adjoining Williams' place was that of Angus McIntosh, who sold to Edward Powers, whose widow and children still owned the farm near the close of the century.

The land now occupied by the village of Glasgow was originally entered by William McBane, who settled in 1805. Alexander McIntosh early settled on the northeast quarter of section 34, while the northwest quarter was settled by Hugh McBane, and Francis McBane occupied the southwest quarter. John McBane and Jacob Welsh settled on parts of sections 22 and 27. John McGillivray occupied a quarter in section 22. Daniel Davidson located in 1817 on the southwest quarter of section 22, and Charles McLean entered in 1805 the northwest quarter of section 25. Robert McCready, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, entered the east half of section 32, which in 1885 was occupied by his grandson, Joseph, who had acquired it from his father, Joseph. Joseph McCready the elder had 13 children, three of the sons being college graduates. The southwest quarter of section 32 was entered by Alexander Noble and on the northwest quarter Alexander Fraser was a settler. Alexander Cameron settled on the farm later owned by John Mick, and James Douglas on the quarter owned later by James McMillan. Angus McBane entered the quarter of section 21, later owned by Jonathan Mick. Duncan Davidson settled where subsequently Daniel McIntosh and F. McIntosh resided. The settlers on section 20 were Abraham Ketchum and Robert Wright. James McKenzie, one of Madison

township's early settlers, located on section 31 in 1807, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and lived to see his 93rd year. One of his sons, Hon. N. K. McKenzie, represented his senatorial district in the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature for two terms, was afterwards postmaster of Wellsville, and in 1905 was still living in Wellsville at the age of 87. John McKenzie and Samuel Thompson were also settlers on section 31. On section 30 the first settlers were James McIntosh, John McGillivray, Henry Felgar, Henry Iddings and John Cameron. On section 19 James Norris, Samuel McCormick, James Beeson and James Cooper located about the same time. Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of the site of the village of West Point were William McLane and Rev. E. N. Scroggs. Henry Bough bought a piece of land and opened a tavern, which he kept for many years. William McLane settled in the township in 1814, and during the period from 1815 to 1827 was justice of the peace. His eldest son, John, settled on section 4 in 1816. Samuel Martin, who settled on section 9 in 1808, was a captain in the War of 1812. J. J. Scroggs, son of Rev. E. N. Scroggs, who settled on section 9, served two terms as county auditor in the early '70's. William Morrison, an early settler, kept a tavern on the northwest quarter of section 10, which was afterward owned by Joseph Brown, said to be the best plowman in Columbiana County. The tavern referred to was on the Georgetown road, and for many years was a notable resort, especially as the scene of militia musters. George McCormick, on section 7, and Anthony Shafer, on section 9, were also early settlers. Alexander McDonald and Daniel McCoy came over from Scotland in 1803 and located in Madison township. William Rose, of Madison township, who died in the '80's at the age of 90 years, was one of the well-known and substantial citizens of the township. His father, Charles Rose, settled in 1804 in what at the time was a portion of St. Clair township, now within the limits of Liverpool, whence he removed temporarily to Wayne County, Ohio, but in 1815 he returned to Columbiana, and settled on the place in section 25 in Madison township, afterward owned by his son William.

"William Falconer and wife, Andrew Smith (a bachelor who afterward became a noted man in Madison's early settlement)," says Ensign's "History of Columbiana County", "William McIntosh, wife and family, Alexander Smith, father of William McIntosh's wife, Daniel Smith and wife and Duncan Fraser, with wife and three children, shipped from Greenock, Scotland, in 1804 for Baltimore, Maryland, purposing to locate in the 'Scotch Settlement' in Madison township. Instead of conveying the ship to Baltimore as he had agreed to do, the captain landed at Charleston, South Carolina, and at that time the city was plague-stricken with yellow fever. The Scotch emigrants speedily embarked in a ship for Baltimore, but had not proceeded far before their vessel was wrecked. Happily the passengers were cast ashore, and of their number lost but one by the disaster. Their next attempt to reach Ohio was more successful, and, although their journey was a tedious one and hazardous they arrived at the settlement without further diminution of numbers, and entered promptly upon the active duties of pioneers. Many interesting stories are extant concerning the unhappy experiences and trials of the pioneers of the 'Scotch Settlement' upon the eve of their embarkment at Greenock for America, how they were pursued and persecuted by those who sought to impress them into the English service. Many were captured while making ready to sail, some even when on shipboard, and were forced to serve in the English Navy until England and France were at peace again. Alexander Chisholm was thus taken from on board the ship upon which he proposed to sail for America, and despite the efforts of himself and friends, who sought to conceal him from the pursuit of the press-gang, he was compelled to see the ship sail without him, and to defer his promised departure for two years."

Madison township furnished a number of volunteers for the War of 1812, among them being Daniel McCoy, Jesse Williams, James McKenzie, Samuel Martin, Duncan McDonald and Angus McDonald. The township also more than filled its quota of volunteers in the Civil War.

The first physician in Madison township

was Dr. D. Marquis, who practiced in the neighborhood of West Point where he lived. Some of those who succeeded him were Drs. McDowell, Hart, J. J. Ikirt (whose son, Dr. George P. Ikirt, served a term in Congress and was in 1905 practicing in East Liverpool), Ball, Sage and Williams.

The first election for justice of the peace and constable of the township was held in the house of Jacob Van Fossan on section 23, in 1811, when Richard Gilson was chosen justice of the peace and Jacob Van Fossan, Jr., constable.

The village of Glasgow was platted in March, 1852, by William McBane. There is no record of West Point ever having been platted. Williamsport was laid out in August, 1835. These are the only villages within the limits of Madison township; they are all rural settlements of from 20 to 50 houses, and range in size in the order named. West Point was made a postoffice in 1836, and Glasgow in 1837.

THE "SCOTCH SETTLEMENT" AND ITS CHURCHES.

The Scotch, in their fatherland, were strong in their religious beliefs and customs; and when the hardy and conscientious Highlanders came to the New World they brought their Bibles, the Confession of Faith and their consistent manhood with them. They therefore, naturally, as soon as they became located, set about erecting the family altar and arranging for the public worship of God. Their faith was, as that of their fathers had been for generations, Calvinistic or Presbyterian.

A writer in "The Pathfinders of Jefferson County," one of the Ohio Archaeological Society's publications, speaking of the work and influence of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish in the early days of Northeastern Ohio, says: "The prevailing belief that this race (the Scotch-Irish) is a result of a cross between the Scots and the Irish is erroneous. The Scotch-Irish are Scots who first settled in the North of Ireland, known as the Province of Ulster, before the third century. In Ireland they came under

the influence of the Cross, and about the sixth century emigrated to North Britain, where they subjugated or crossed with the Pictish tribes; and then what had been Caledonia became Scotland. While the perfidious King James was on the throne, he fell out with certain Irish nobles who possessed Ulster, and, confiscating their lands, colonized them with the Scots; and thus, after a thousand years, the Scot, who became in Scotland the Irish-Scot, returned to the home of his fathers and thereafter was known as the Scotch-Irish. In these years infusion of new blood went on, adding traits of manhood lacking in the original stock, as generations came and passed. The cross of the intellectual Irish, who had kept the lamp aglow when all else in Western Europe was in chaotic darkness, with the physically robust Scot made a strong race; but as the years went by the Scot became the audacious Norman, whose spirit of adventure and enterprise, toned by the conservative Saxon strain, gave to his people the elements of character that have revolutionized the factors of progress. And these are the qualities of blood that distinguished this race when representatives thereafter came to America and became the pathfinders of empire, the course of whose star is ever westward. These people were what is known in history as the Covenantor stock, and they were disciples of John Calvin, John Knox and Melville, and when they came to America the principles that were buried into their hearts came with them. 'The authority of kings and princes,' said John Knox, 'was originally derived from the people; the former are not superior to the latter; if the rulers become tyrannical, or employ their power to destroy their subjects, they may be lawfully controlled.' With this spirit the Scotch and Scotch-Irish came to America, and, inspired by the truth of the utterance, they were the first to declare for American independence. If we follow the footsteps of this people along the pathway that leads through the splendid advancement of the world's civilization, we follow them through every triumph of man's progress, and as Hume traced the source of thought to the law of association, we only need mention the result of research in any field of

endeavor and Scotch names flash to mind."

In most of the Ohio counties the first churches built were almost invariably Presbyterian; and in Columbiana County the Presbyterians shared this distinction with the Friends, in different localities according as the settlers of these societies predominated. But in Madison township, and as far as the "Scotch Settlement" extended, the early settlers were Presbyterian almost to a man.

Alexander McIntosh, who had located in the settlement about 1802, had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. The first religious services were held in Alexander McIntosh's log cabin, but application was soon made for admission to the presbytery, and for a supply. The request was granted, and ministerial supplies furnished from Western Pennsylvania. Worship was attended by the settlers at Alexander McIntosh's in the western part of the settlement, until 1804. The houses were used in the winter season and at other seasons in case of inclement weather, while in summer season tents were erected in the woods and used for public worship. Among the ministers who preached in the settlement (the first being as early as 1802) were: Revs. Scott, Patterson, Mercer, Cook, Vallandigham, Duncan, Hughes, Imbrie, White, Snodgrass and Wright. The first sacrament of the Lord's supper, says one authority, was administered in a tent in John Campbell's place, in 1805, Revs. Hughes, Scott and McMillan being present on the occasion. Another authority states that the first communion was held at Alexander McIntosh's barn, and Rev. Thomas E. Hughes alone officiated.

The first house of worship was built in Yellow Creek township, near the old graveyard. Shortly afterward the noted old log house known as the "Buckwheat Straw House," was built. The first settled supply was Rev. Mr. Cook, who preached half time in 1811 and 1812. The next was Rev. Mr. Robertson, who preached every Sabbath from 1818 to 1821. Following him were Revs. Dillworth and Campbell. The first settled pastor was Rev. Mr. Cross, and following him were Revs. Moore, Martin, J. N. Swan (who was living

a retired life at a good old age in East Liverpool in 1905), J. H. Blackford, J. D. Owen, J. C. Kreusch, J. A. Calhoun, John R. Jones (stated supply) and J. M. Oliver, the pastor in 1905.

The Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1825, with Andrew Smith, Daniel Smith, William Smith, Jacob Van Fossan and Peter Ross as trustees. The first church building was erected in 1827, and this structure was replaced in 1878 by the large and handsome brick edifice still in use almost as good as new in 1905; its graceful spire rises some 90 feet above the level of the church site, and can be seen from all directions for miles around. Alexander McIntosh was the only ruling elder for several years. After him were Angus McBane, John McPherson, Daniel Smith, Andrew McGillivray, Daniel McCoy, Daniel McIntosh, Duncan Fraser, Alexander Chisholm, Alexander McDonald, William Creighton, Andrew Smith, Peter Ross, John Fraser, Daniel McQueen, Daniel Smith, John Falconer and Duncan Smith. In 1905 the members of the session were: John A. Noble, P. N. McLean, T. W. Fraser, C. V. Wilcoxon, John Campbell and D. A. Smith.

The Associate Reform congregation of West Beaver was organized about the year 1806, the congregation being in the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Chartiers. In 1808 the presbytery appointed Rev. Mr. Pringle to preach at the West Beaver branch of the Little Beaver on the last Sabbath of November. In September, 1813, Rev. Joseph Scroggs was appointed to preach on the fourth Sabbath in November and the first Sabbath in September. In April, 1814, the presbytery granted a petition for supplies and the administering of the Lord's Supper at West Beaver. Among the supplies were Revs. Imbrie, Joseph Scroggs, Pringle, Blair, Dunan, Douglass and E. N. Scroggs. The last named, who was the first pastor, began his labors in the congregation August 1, 1820. The following November he was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of West Beaver, Calcutta and Four Mile. Rev. Mr. Scroggs remained pastor until 1838, when he resigned

and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Harsha, who was installed in 1840. Rev. S. T. Herron followed the latter in 1846 and served the congregation until 1867, when some political dissensions in which he was involved were instrumental in his retirement. Rev. J. H. Leiper succeeded him in 1868, and in 1877 Rev. H. H. Brownlee became pastor. Until 1821 public worship was held chiefly in a white oak grove, on John Guthrie's place, a half mile north of West Point. In that year, William Reed and Henry Benner having given two acres of land on section 18, a hewed-log church was built there, and there, too, the congregation laid out a burying-ground, which continued to be used in 1905. The church was replaced in 1851 by a substantial frame edifice. John Armstrong and Thomas Roseburg were the first elders. The name of the church was changed from Associate Reform to United Presbyterian early in the '50s.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsport was founded in 1820, when a class was organized at the house of William Crawford, in Madison township, under the leadership of Joseph Kernan. Services were held at Mr. Crawford's house for some years, occasional preaching being enjoyed. The first minister regularly in charge was Rev. Mr. Bronson, under whose ministrations the little band grew and prospered spiritually. The membership included people from townships other than Madison. In 1838, up to which time services had been held in Mr. Crawford's house, it was decided to build a house of worship at what was afterward Williamsport. At this time the membership numbered about 40. Rev. James M. Bray—who was still in the ministerial harness in the '80s—preached the sermon dedicating the new house. Afterwards Revs. Callender, M. Wickley, Henderson, Ansley, John Huston, Andrew Huston and Crouse were early pastors.

In 1871 it was decided to build a new church and to accommodate the members of the four townships the house was built at the intersection of Madison, Middleton, Elkrun and St. Clair townships. The first pastor after the new church was built was Rev. A. J. Lane,

who was succeeded in order by Revs. Leggett, John Huston, Bedall, James M. Bray and Culp.

About 1830 a Presbyterian church known as the "Middle Beaver Church," was organized and a frame house was built. Among those connected with the church were: H. Gaston, Sr., H. Gaston, Jr., Joseph Lyons, William McCannion, John McCannion, Matthias Schurts, James McCaskey, Joseph Fife and Robert Glenn. The organization was dissolved in 1838 or 1839, a portion of the members uniting with the church at Clarkson and others with the Madison church.

In the year 1838 William Brown and James McCaskey donated a piece of land on section 10 for the purpose of erecting a new church. The house was built the same year, and dedicated December 27th. On the latter date the Madison Presbyterian congregation, with 21 members, organized by a committee appointed by the New Lisbon Presbytery. The first elders were George Livingstone, Samuel McDevitt and Daniel Crawford. The first stated supply was Rev. J. B. Graham, who preached half time from 1838 to 1842. The first pastor installed was Rev. William McCarty, who served from 1843 to 1845. Revs. Thomas McGill and A. O. Patterson preached between 1845 and 1847, from which time Rev. Mervin Johnson supplied the pulpit until 1853. Rev. James Price followed him and later pastors were: David Robinson, William Laverty, Robert Hays (stated supply from 1886 to 1890), William Dickson, William Dalzell, David Hargest, C. L. McKee, J. L. Sheppard, J. F. Laufbaum, S. J. Wallace and W. H. Rhoades, who was pastor in 1905. The church building erected in 1838 was replaced in 1866 by the one still in use in 1905. In addition to the elders first chosen, subsequent members of the session were: John Croft, Peter Campbell, Edward Crawford, Robert Glenn, Philip March, John Queen, Peter Treflinger, John Travis, Daniel Crawford, George Robinson, Jesse Glenn and R. A. Blair. In 1905 the members of the session were: John Brown, William Blair, Joseph Crawford, G. B. Lowrie, J. B. Crofts and Joseph Lowrie.

Among the early school teachers in the

"Scotch Settlement" was John McBane, who taught in a log schoolhouse on Devore's Run. McBane was a student in Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and taught in Madison township during vacations. He afterward became a physician and practiced in Cadiz. Andrew Smith was an early pedagogue, who lived in Madison township, but taught in Yellow Creek. John Grant taught several years on the place afterward owned by Samuel Mick. John Elliott and Daniel Smith were also among the early teachers in the settlement. Educational advantages in those days were of course limited as compared with those of a later day. Three months schooling out of the year was about all that the most fortunate could expect. The log schoolhouses were of the most primitive construction, with slabs for desks and benches and greased paper for window lights.

MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP

Is known in the government survey as township 7, in range 1. It lies south of Unity, east of Elkrum and north of St. Clair, borders on the east on the Pennsylvania State line, and contains 36 full sections. The surface is considerably broken; indeed, for the most part it is quite hilly. The soil is quite variable, and is adapted to a great variety of products, including fruits. The principal stream is the north fork of Beaver Creek, which enters the township from the east, south of the center of section 12, and, after flowing southwest a mile and a half and receiving the waters of Bull Creek, assumes a generally southerly course. Bull Creek flows from the northwest, taking in its course through Middleton the waters of Little Bull Creek and Leslie's Run. The other streams of the township are Brush Run, Rough Run, and Middle Beaver. The last named makes a small bend into the township in the southeastern part of section 31. The natural drainage of the township makes it one of the healthiest in the county.

Many of the early settlers were "squatters," who came over from Pennsylvania and located, under the impression that they could, as at that time in Pennsylvania, locate and hold their

land by right of simple possession. As a rule they were not of the most thrifty class of people. Some of these settlers were Benjamin Wright, John Wilson, Jacob Welker, Andrew Wiseley, Stephen Pearce, Joseph Watson, Benjamin Craige and John Mackathorn. The settlements were first made along the streams. John Leslie, who located in the northern part soon after 1800, was probably what might be styled the first settler, although never prominently identified with the interests of the township. A few years later Aaron Brooks settled on section 14, and in 1805 Baltzer Young located on the same section with his family. He had sons named Jacob, John, Peter and Samuel, and three daughters,—Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret. About 1802 Job Russell settled on section 13, where he reared three sons,—Thomas, Caleb and Job. On the same section were Abraham Z., Joel, Levi and John Rogers and John Briggs. On section 12 the pioneers were John Richardson and his sons,—Samuel, John and Joseph. The last named removed to New Lisbon, and was among the first settlers of that place. On the same section lived John Booth, Alexander Huston and Edward Earle as early as 1804. The first named had sons named John, Isaac, Jeremiah, Hiram, William, Jacob and Ephraim (the family evidently having a fancy for Bible names, as had many others of their day). On section 23 the settlers of that period were Levi Jennings, Francis Andrews and John Eakin, and on section 1 the settlers were John and George Grate and Thomas Barton. Afterward some of the Hustons and Burts settled there. Rev. John Burt, who came in 1812, had 13 children. The same year Hugh Eaton settled on this section. On section 10 the early settlers were Bernard Feazle and Robert Billingsley. It is said that the latter crossed the Alleghenies in a wagon which had wooden tires. He reared sons named Charles, George, John W., Jefferson, Newton and Amos S. Among the pioneers on section 3 were Thomas Rogers, who came in 1806; George Brown, who came in 1804, and Samuel Gorby and Henry Garrett. Pioneers on sections 4 and 9 were Benjamin Scott, Androse and Robert

Martin and Nathan, Joshua and John Crawford. Parley Bowen was a pioneer on section 5, and north, on the farm later occupied by J. M. Rudibough, was Joseph Thompson as early as 1804. His son, Joseph, became prominent in State and county politics. James McArter early settled on section 6, and on section 7 Aaron Boran and Stephen Cooper made the first improvements. On section 18 the first settlers were the Siddalls, and later Israel Cope, who died about 1875, aged 92 years. Aden Morlan settled on section 8 in 1805, taking a tract of land which had been somewhat improved by a "squatter" named Gibbony. Jonathan Marsh settled on the same section in 1816, as did also James Marsh and James Crawford. On section 17 Jacob and Jonathan Heacock and Thomas McMillan were early settlers. Benjamin Pyle and his sons, Aaron, Henry and Ellwood; and John Edmundson, with his sons John, Jonathan, Eli, Amos, William, Nathan, Franklin and Hiram, settled early on sections 19 and 20. In 1808 Alexander Underwood settled on section 21, where he lived until his death. He had two sons,—Jesse and Alexander. Among the settlers who came after 1810 was Richard Fitz Randolph, who located on section 13, buying a tannery which had been established by Archibald Scott and William Hamilton. He reared seven sons named Bailey, Reuben, Kersey, Jonathan, Richard, Eli and Joseph. These were some of the most enterprising citizens of that portion of the county. In 1812 James Fitzsimmons entered the west half of section 25. In 1814 John Vale and his son Eli settled in the southwestern part of the township. He died in 1879, aged almost 90 years—at the time the oldest man in the township. In this part of Middleton, among the early families were the Saints, Hustons, Guys, Ashfords, Shirtzes, Lyons, Teemisses, Hannas, Stephens and others equally well known in the early history of the township. In 1828 there were more than 200 voters in the township.

The soil of the township is well adapted to the raising of orchard fruits and berries, especially in the northwestern portions, for many years fruit growing being really the principal industry of the people.

An attempt was made in 1806 to found a village on the northwestern quarter of section 18. In November of that year William Heald and Isaac Siddall laid out 14 lots and gave the name of Waterford to the hamlet that was to be; but the attempt was a signal failure, not a single house being built there at the time or for many years afterward. Near the same place was many years later started the small hamlet of East Carmel, where a post office was established in 1871. The Valley of Achior was the name given by Abraham Z. Rogers to a town which he platted about 1806. The location of the State road over the ridge about a mile south of the place left it to languish. John W. White, Samuel Jackson and Richard Randolph kept stores during the early years. At the mills, which gave the locality some notoriety, was established a post office. Jacob Young was the first postmaster.

Clarkson was for many years the only village in the township. It was located on sections 29 and 30, being platted February 19, 1816, for Robert Hanna by William Heald. The Clarkson post office was established about 1839, Richard Stock being the first postmaster. Other early postmasters were Isaac Warrick, Samuel Casebeer, Moses Louthan and A. Campbell. As early as 1840 the village contained three stores, two churches, two taverns and 25 or 30 dwelling houses. In 1905 Clarkson was a thriving country village, but having neither railroad nor trolley line was seriously handicapped.

The village of Rogers was laid out in 1883—shortly after the building of the P., L. & W. R. R.—on the west half of section 7. The original plat was made for T. G. Rogers, but several additions have been made. The village was incorporated in 1895. In 1905 O. D. McArter was mayor and W. M. Green, clerk, and the population was then about 500. In the matter of securing manufactures Rogers has not been remarkably successful. In 1895 John Gould, H. A. Wise and N. J. Baker were given a bonus of \$5,000, raised by the people, on condition of building a pottery. A 4-kiln pottery was built and started, but after being operated two or three years it was shut down and was.

idle for about three years. Then, the Bradshaw Brothers from East Liverpool having secured the pottery, an additional bonus of \$1,100 was given them on condition that they should bind themselves to run the plant at least one year. This they did, but at the end of the year, to a day, there was a mysterious fire at the pottery, which burned to the ground and was a total loss. However, the Bradshaws had placed \$17,000 insurance upon the plant; and while the State fire marshal investigated the matter, no incendiarism could be proven, the insurance was collected and the Bradshaws left for pastures new. They, a little later, secured a large bonus at Niles, formed a stock company and built a pottery there. Meanwhile the brothers tore down the kilns and gathered up the brick from them and from the walls of the ruins, and took away, as it was expressed by a Rogers citizen afterwards, "everything but the holes in the ground where the kilns had stood." The entire transaction gave the little town a "black eye" from which it had not entirely recovered in 1905. Late in the century brick works were started by John W. Hall, of East Liverpool, under the style of the Furnace Brick Company, which have been quite successful. The mines of the Beaver Coal Company, owned by New York men, were successfully operated for a number of years but were not running in 1905. The town in 1905 was supplied with two hotels (the Central and the Pioneer), a half dozen good stores but not a single saloon. Both the town and township had been "dry" from the incorporation of the village. Rogers special school district has a good school building of two rooms and three churches. The first church to be established in Rogers was the Christian Church—about the beginning of 1889, of which Rev. G. W. Woodbury was minister in charge; the second in point of time was the Methodist Episcopal Church, only a little later than the Christian organization—Rev. P. A. Bright being pastor—and about 1898, the Presbyterian Church—with Rev. Samuel Forbes in charge in 1905. These all had good and comfortable houses of worship.

The village of Wegley also owes its existence largely to the building of the P., L. & W.

R. R. It was laid out along the railroad, occupying parts of sections 11 and 12 in the eastern part of Middleton township—being platted by T. J. Richardson about 1883. Additions were also laid out by J. T. Chamberlin and Samuel Richardson. In 1905 it had a population of about 400, but no village government. Its principal industries were clay and coal mines. It boasted of four good general stores, a good school building of three rooms and one church, the Methodist Episcopal, of which Rev. S. V. Boyle was the pastor (the congregation was organized in 1892).

Mount Hope College, Rogers, was established in 1883 by Prof. A. Y. Taylor. It has had a somewhat checkered career, but is beautifully located, and the high educational and moral standing of the people of the town and township being greatly in its favor, its best days are undoubtedly in the future. In 1894 the college building was burned, and it was rebuilt in 1894. The name was changed, that of Lincoln College being adopted. In 1905 the college organization had lapsed, but a summer normal school was held that year by Professor Crooks, of Lisbon.

The Achlor Valley Baptist Church was the first religious organization in Middleton township. It was organized in August, 1804, with 14 members. In 1806 a meeting house was erected of round logs, and had a clapboard roof and ground floor. It had no doors or windows, and the seats were made of split logs. The attractive frame house in use in 1905 is the third one built by the congregation.

The Carmel Meeting of Orthodox Friends was organized about 1810. Jacob Hencock donated a site upon which a log meeting house was built. A new house was built in 1835, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1845, and a frame addition was built to it in 1846.

About the year 1812 a class of Methodists was formed in the Stevens neighborhood in Middleton township, and in the course of a few years a church organization was formed, which was afterward known as Zion Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. The first meeting house, built about 1828, was replaced in 1865 with a beautiful church edifice at a cost of \$2,500.



FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH,
WELLSVILLE



CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
LISBON



ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
EAST LIVERPOOL



ST. ALOYSIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH,
EAST LIVERPOOL

The Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church was built, on section 31, in 1869, by a society which had been organized in Madison township, and prior to the foregoing date known as the Williamsport charge.

Largely through the instrumentality of John Burt, a Methodist local preacher, a society was formed about 1822, which some years later built a meeting house on section 1, the congregation being afterward known as the Burt Methodist Episcopal Church. The organization was disbanded in 1867, members taking their certificates to East Palestine.

The Hazelville society of the United Brethren in Christ was a small organization which, in 1850, erected a meeting house in the northeastern part of section 5.

The United Brethren in the central part of the township formed a class in 1864, meetings being held in the district schoolhouse. In 1871 a neat frame church building was erected. In later years the congregation was quite a flourishing one.

The Presbyterian Church of Clarkson was organized in the spring of 1839. A frame meeting house was built that year on a site a little south of Clarkson. The lot was given by Thomas Ashton and George Feazle for a church site and graveyard. A new building was erected in 1877. Rev. William O. Stratton was the first pastor. In 1904 the church had three elders and a total of 146 members.

The United Presbyterian Church of Clarkson was organized in the summer of 1862. A house of worship was built the following year. Until 1868 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. S. W. Clark, Martin and Melvin. Rev. A. T. Huston was the first regularly installed pastor. The congregation was dissolved in the early '70's.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP

Is township 6, in range 1, having an area of about 29 square miles, being rectangular in shape, five and three-quarter miles long and five miles wide. The southern sections, as the township was originally constituted, were cut off to form Liverpool township. The land lies

high although fertile; and the township is rich in natural beauty and contains a large scope of wild and romantic scenery. Little Beaver Creek flows through the township in a serpentine course, along or near the eastern border, and, emerging at the southeast corner, passes across the northeast corner of Liverpool township, and thence across the corner of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, into the Ohio River. The middle fork of Beaver Creek flows in a zig-zag manner across the northern portion, and, being joined at Fredericktown, by the north fork, the two form thence to the Ohio what is known as the Little Beaver. The old Sandy and Beaver Canal passed through St. Clair township along the course of the Little Beaver.

"Hunter" John Quinn settled in St. Clair township in 1792 or 1793, and is supposed to have been the first white man to locate in the township. He built a log cabin about a mile and a half east of where Thomas Huston afterward lived. In 1796 Seth Thomas located upon the northeast quarter of section 26, afterward owned and occupied by John Montgomery. Enos Thomas, his son, was a justice of the peace, and in 1803 was a member of the board of commissioners that organized Columbiana County. James and John McLaughlin, brothers, and John Coburn crossed the Alleghenies in wagons to Fort Pitt, where they transferred their families and household effects to a flatboat and floated down the Ohio to Georgetown, Pennsylvania. James McLaughlin and Coburn coming almost immediately into Ohio and settling in what was later St. Clair township, the former on the northeast quarter of section 21, where B. D. Fisher afterward lived, and the latter on section 22, where later was the Seth Rauch farm. In 1797 John Totten settled in what is now Liverpool township, where also in the same year Isaac Matson located, on section 32. Closely following them, James Caruthers settled upon section 28, where James McCoy afterward had a farm, and John George, with his two sons, William and Thomas, settled on what was later known as "Buck Flats." They later located on the northwestern quarter of section 29, later owned and occupied by Lacllin Ross.

In 1797 John Gaddis settled in what was afterward Liverpool township, and in the same year Thomas Moore located on section 23, Robert Davis on section 22, and, in 1798, Samuel Huston on section 21. In 1798 James McLaughlin, Jr., settled on section 15, William White on section 12 in 1800, Moses Bair on section 11, Cornelius Sheehan on section 9, Lewis Cannon on section 8, William Sheehan also on section 9, and Perry Burke on section 12. James Huston, who lived near Calcutta until past 90 years of age, with his father Samuel, in 1800, moved from Virginia to St. Clair township, where they settled on the place in later years occupied by Thomas Huston. Other settlers in that neighborhood about that time were Samuel and John Coburn, near where Calcutta now is; John Quinn, a mile and a half east of Huston's place; James and John McLaughlin, Samuel Hull and James Caruthers. Most of these came from Pennsylvania. Soon after, James Montgomery, also from Pennsylvania, located south of where later the Calcutta schoolhouse stood; and near the same place Charles Hoy, a Pennsylvanian, took up a farm. John Kelly, James Gonzales and Thomas George settled near Montgomery on the State road. Miss Rebecca Quigley was in 1879 still living, at the age of 80, in Calcutta. She related that she, with her father, had settled in Calcutta in 1813, when the village contained but six log cabins. Her father, Samuel Quigley, opened the first store in a log cabin in Calcutta. Soon after that date, John Hambl, a carpenter, built a one-story frame shop in the village. Miss Quigley's brother, Samuel, in 1822 settled in Calcutta as a practicing physician. Moses Curry and Gustavus Allen had prior to that time been practicing physicians in the neighborhood, but neither remained long. Dr. Quigley continued to practice medicine in St. Clair township for 50 years. He died in 1872. Enos Thomas, justice of the peace of St. Clair township, performed, on May 17, 1803, the first marriage ceremony in the county, the parties being Jesse Smith and Susanna Shaw. According to the records, Squire Thomas also married Isabella Sheehan to Samuel Dougherty, August 18, 1803; Ann Hoy to Andrew Poe, Sep-

tember 8, 1803; and Sisson Stevens to Adam Hays, October 6, 1803.

"Many of the early settlers," says Ensign's "History of Columbiana County," "failed to attend promptly to the necessary feature of entering their lands, and the consequence was to more than one an unfortunate omission. There were sharp-eyed speculators in those days, and they busied themselves in keeping a watch for the careless settlers who improved their lands before entering them. While the toiling pioneers, therefore, were creating farms, and while they looked with satisfaction upon the fruits of their industry, and began to think of visiting the Steubenville land office, some sharper stepped in before them, and, under cover of the law, appropriated the unhappy pioneer's farm and enjoyed the profit of the other's exhaustive labors. It was a distressing hardship, but legal redress there was none. Fortunately, however, the game played by the ruthless speculators put new-comers on their guard after a while, and, after the first few lessons, the business of entering lands before improving them was not neglected."

St. Clair was organized in 1803 as one of the original townships of Columbiana County, and had its boundaries fixed by the county commissioners March 5, 1805. From the territory then set apart St. Clair was deprived in 1834 of sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, which, with fractional township 5, were in that year apportioned to the new township of Liverpool. The township of St. Clair up to 1905 had no incorporated villages. The hamlets in the township were Calcutta, Cannon's Mills, Sprucevale and Fredericktown. Calcutta, the earliest settled and always the most important of the four, was the seat of the township authority. It had long contained a town hall, a good schoolhouse, hotel and two or three good general stores. At Cannon's Mills was a splendid grist-mill and a general store. Fredericktown was laid out by George Frederick, in December, 1833; there has always been a good country store, and for many years a grist-mill, tannery, sawmill, and cooper shops. Sprucevale never attained any special importance beyond that of a quiet country settlement. Cal-

cutta was for a time in the early days known as Foulkstown, in honor of William Foulks, an early settler, who built the first brick house in the village. But the place was originally laid out as West Union by William Foulks and Michael Shirtz.

The Long Run Presbyterian Church was organized in 1800. When Revs. McCurdy, McMillan, Scott and Marquis, of Western Pennsylvania, were engaged in the great revival work in their own neighborhood, they visited St. Clair township, and, where Calcutta later stood, held meetings in houses, in tents, and under the trees in the open air. The first sermon is supposed to have been delivered in 1800 by Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, under a tree at the intersection of the cross-roads which were afterward the two main streets in Calcutta. The next sermon was preached on William Tucker's farm. Thence the place of public worship was changed to Long Run, a little more than a mile east of Calcutta, and here the Long Run Church was organized. The first elders were Samuel Marquis and Elen Miller. Services continued to be held in the cabins of settlers or in the open air. The first settled pastor was Rev. Clement Vallandigham, who was installed about 1806. About the same time he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Lisbon, where he made his home. Mr. Vallandigham continued to serve both congregations until 1817, at which time he was engaged for his full time by the New Lisbon church. In 1808 the united membership of the two churches at Calcutta and New Lisbon was less than 50, but in 1817 the membership rolls of the two societies showed an aggregate of 261. A log church had been built on the Tucker farm, but in 1810 William Foulks donated the land for the second log church, very near the site occupied by the church building erected later by the Long Run congregation. The second settled pastor was Rev. William Reid, who from 1821 preached alternately at Calcutta and New Lisbon, his pastorate continuing 28 years. For some years the membership of the Long Run church outnumbered that of any other church in the presbytery. Later it lost many of its

members by transfer to the churches of Madison, East Liverpool, Clarkson and Yellow Creek. During Rev. Mr. Reid's time the log church was replaced by a small brick edifice, and this, in 1830, was enlarged by the addition of 40 feet to its length. Early members of the church session were: Nicholas Dawson, George Dawson, Herbert White, George Dawson, Jr., Mr. Young, Mr. Foulks, Mr. McCammon, Dr. Samuel Quigley and John Montgomery. While Rev. Mr. Reid was pastor, some dissension arose over the display of some sacred pictures at a church entertainment, and as a result a number of members withdrew and organized an Associate Reform Church. In 1850, when Rev. Robert Hays became pastor there were but 30 members. However, at the close of Rev. Mr. Hays' pastorate of less than four years, the membership had increased to 90. Following Rev. Mr. Hays, Revs. McMahon and others served the congregation in later years. The brick church building still in use in 1905 was erected in 1868, and cost \$6,000.

The Associate Reform Church of Calcutta was the outgrowth of the dissensions in the Long Run Presbyterian Church, the seceders about 1848 building a small brick church. Previous to that and directly after the Long Run church's trouble, Rev. Dr. Priestly, of the Theological seminary at Allegheny, organized the new church in the barn of John Rauch, on the farm later owned by Adam Hickman. The first and only pastor of the church was Rev. Samuel Clark, who ministered to the congregation until they joined with the United Presbyterian Church of Calcutta. The latter congregation had been organized in 1815. Public services were held as early as 1812 in a grove near the site occupied later by the church building. In 1815 Rev. Elijah N. Scroggs was installed first pastor. Rev. Mr. Scroggs was also for some years in charge of the West Beaver and the Four Mile (Pennsylvania) churches; but later devoted his entire time to Calcutta and Four Mile, remaining in charge until his death, December 20, 1857. He was buried in the cemetery near the Calcutta church. Rev. Mr. Scroggs' successor was

Rev. Joseph Barkley, whose pastorate continued four years, during which he preached also at Glade Run. Death ended in one year the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Andrews; and in 1864 Rev. John W. Martin was called to the charge of the united congregations of Calcutta and East Liverpool. In 1867 he relinquished the charge of the Calcutta congregation, and in May, 1868, J. H. Leiper, then a theological student, took charge of the congregations of Calcutta and West Beaver. He served both congregations until January 1, 1876, when the Calcutta charge engaged him for his full time. The first house of worship was built about 1818, and the second (still in use in 1905) in 1865. The first elders of the church were John Stewart, John Ansley and John Smith. The pastors after Rev. Mr. Leiper's time were: Revs. Gilfillan, McClintock, McKelvy, Campbell and W. H. Clark—the last named being pastor in 1905.

The Disciples Church at Fredericktown was organized in 1827 by Elder Walter Scott. The organization took place in the schoolhouse of District No. 1 of St. Clair township, and there public worship was maintained until 1829. The members of the church at the organization were: John Jackman, Jacob Wollam and David Figley and their wives, and Mary Gaston and Rebecca Meek. The first house of worship was built in Fredericktown in 1829, and in 1853 a new church was erected upon a site about one and a half miles south of Fredericktown. This structure was removed in 1877 to Fredericktown, where it continued to serve the purposes of the society. Among the pastors of the church have been Elders John Jackman, Israel Benton, John Applegate, George M. Lucy and J. M. Davis. Elder Jackman, the first pastor, continued to serve the congregation for many years. For some years up to 1905 the congregation had no settled pastor, the pulpit being supplied occasionally from East Liverpool.

The Methodist Church at Calcutta was organized in 1869. Rev. Alexander Scott was the first minister. Before his death, in 1869, George Thompson bequeathed \$400 to the village of Calcutta toward the erection of a public

hall, upon condition that it should be devoted, free of charge, to the use of any denomination desiring to worship therein. Previous to the erection of the Town Hall, which was in 1872, the Methodists worshipped in the Calcutta schoolhouse; but upon the completion of the hall they began to hold services there and continued to occupy it. Rev. W. B. Watkins, presiding elder, preached the first sermon in the hall during the ministry of Rev. William P. Turner, who was stationed at East Liverpool, and preached at Calcutta twice a month. Some of those who supplied the pulpit were: Ezra Hingely, William White, Cyrus Brough, Alonzo Shaw, S. Burt and several others. After Rev. Mr. Hingely's time, the church was made a mission.

One of the earliest school teachers, if not the very earliest, was Joseph McKinnon, who taught very soon after the year 1800 in a log schoolhouse on what was later the East Liverpool road, on a place subsequently owned by the McCoys. His successor was Samuel Polk. About 1810 John Quinn taught in a log schoolhouse above where Dr. Calvin lived in later years, and William H. McGuffey—later the well-known author of McGuffey's readers and spelling-books—taught in a frame building in Calcutta. Still later Joseph Hoy taught in a log schoolhouse near the site in later years occupied by the Calcutta schoolhouse. Before the close of the century seven school districts had been established in the township, viz: Calcutta, Beaver Creek, Fredericktown, the Bell school, Mount Pleasant, Cannon's Mills and one on the Wellsville road.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Was originally numbered 14 in range 4, but, by the accession in 1832 of a portion of Wayne township, lies now partly in range 3. Its boundaries are Center and Hanover townships on the north, Washington township and Carroll county on the south, Wayne and Washington townships on the east, and Carroll County on the west. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania lines passes through the township diagonally from the

southeast to the northwest, the two stations on the road, Summitville and Millport, being within the bounds of the township. There are several small streams, but so unimportant as to never have furnished a large amount of water power. The surface of the country is moderately hilly, and the soil is very fertile. The first settlements in what is now Franklin township were made on the eastern row of sections, which were, however, not included within the bounds of Franklin township until 1833, being previous to that a portion of Wayne. In 1804 William King settled on section 7. But William Laughlin was the first settler in what was early known as Franklin township. He came from Pennsylvania in 1805 and located on section 11, where William R. Linn afterward lived. The next settler was Philip Williard, who with his wife and two children settled in November, 1805, on section 12, where his son John resided many years afterwards. On the place settled by William Laughlin, it is said, Gen. Anthony Wayne camped one night with his troops, and the spot whereon he pitched his tent, it is averred, is still pointed out, and the little stream on whose banks he rested with his men is called Camp Run. Thomas Ferguson, who located on section 9 (now in Carroll County) was one of Franklin township's early settlers. Robert Smith also settled on the same section in 1815. A daughter of Robert Smith, who as late as 1880 lived with the family of William Davis, on the farm settled by her father at that time, remembered distinctly early incidents. Their nearest neighbors were Hugh McElroy and his mother (a widow), who settled on section 9 prior to 1815. James McQuilkin was a settler on section 3. In the south, one of the earliest settlers was Jacob Marietta, who came from Maryland. John Morrison came to Columbiana County shortly after 1800, and located in Franklin township in 1814. James B. Morrison resided 25 years in Franklin township, lived subsequently an equal period of time in Wayne township, and later removed to and lived to a good old age in New Lisbon. In Franklin township's early settlement, about 1814, may be mentioned William Loughlin, John King, Sam-

uel Brown, Adam Knauff, Adam Custard and Jacob Hackathron. Shortly after 1814, among those who settled were William Phillips, James Anderson, William Knepper, James Smart, Thomas Coney, Hugh Linn and Jabez Coulson, the last named being one of the earliest justices of the peace. Samuel Brown settled in 1807 on the place on section 10 where afterward William Linn lived; James Anderson, in 1806, on the farm next north of the Wilyards, and, north of that, William Knepper. Thomas Fife entered a quarter on section one and leased it to George McVey. Moses Gillespie entered a quarter on the same section; Adam Custard, from Maryland, settled on section 2; John Morrison on section 10, John Brannon on section 14, afterward occupied by David Lockard, and James McQuilkin on section 3. Matthew McGuin entered section 2 in 1812, "because," says an early authority, "at that time there was upon it a schoolhouse, which had been erected when the section was still government land, and McGuin thought it an easy way to get a house for nothing." Thomas Cooney located on section 11 at an early day, and on the same section John King entered the quarter afterward owned by John Cooney and sold it to Adam Knauff. William Laughlin, the first settler, was also the first justice of the peace, and performed his first marriage ceremony in the event where Henry Hull, of Wayne township, figured as the groom (the bride's name not being given in the authority from which this is quoted). Hull paid the squire three bushels of corn for performing the ceremony. John Williard, it may be said in passing, served as justice of the peace, with one intermission of but one year, from 1828 to 1875, a period of 46 years. Daniel and John Lindsmith and Mowrey Kountz, with several other citizens of Franklin township whose names are not at hand, served in the War of 1812. "John Clark," relates an authority already quoted, "was an early settler who lived on a fork of Yellow Creek, in a ravine, and with his family found shelter one winter against a large log, over which they had spread a bark roof. This was their habitation until spring and an uncomfortable one it was; but

they struggled bravely through the cold season until spring set in, when a log cabin was built. Flint and steel served in those days the purpose of matches, and often settlers would go a long way to borrow a fire-brand from a neighbor to start a fire when flint and steel were wanting."

James McQuilkin, who learned his trade with David Ehrhart, of Hanover township, was the first blacksmith in Franklin township. Thomas Ferguson was the first shoemaker, and the families of Philip and Mary McQuilkin the first to use looms. John Morrison was the first house carpenter, and Philip Willyard, Andrew Sweeney, Hugh Brannon, it is related, "the first to make rye whisky."

Franklin township was organized in 1816. It then contained 36 sections, and was presumed to have an area of six square miles. In 1832, when Carroll County was organized, Franklin was deprived of three rows of sections on the west, and at the same time was partially compensated by an addition on the east of one row of sections, taken from Wayne township, leaving the limits of Franklin township within an area measuring four miles from east to west and six miles from north to south, and containing 24 sections. The first poll-book was made out in 1816 by James B. Morrison, who was, at the first township election, chosen to the office of constable.

Franklin township has but two villages, Summitville and Millport, both being stations on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Neither is incorporated. Summitville was laid out in March, 1853, by Peter Friedt, and so named because the site upon which it rests was supposed to be "the highest point of elevation between the waters of the Sandy and Lake Erie." It is situated in an excellent agricultural district, by reason of which it has enjoyed a substantial though small mercantile trade.

Millport, about two miles north of Summitville, was laid out in January, 1853, by Philip Willyard and Hugh Laughlin. The place was originally known as Franklin, but, confusion arising frequently from the similarity of name with Franklin Square, in the northern part of the county, it was changed to Millport, as significant of the existence at that point of a grist-mill and sawmill.

Bethesda Presbyterian Church, in Franklin township, was organized in 1821, previous to which time, however, there had been Presbyterian services held in the township by Revs. Clement Vallandigham, James Robertson and others, chiefly in the barn and residence of Hugh Linn. Rev. Mr. Vallandigham preached about a year. The church was organized in the time of Rev. Mr. Robertson. In 1822 the first church building was erected, which was replaced in 1855 by the structure still in use in 1905. The first session of the church was composed of Patrick McKaig, John Cameron, John Morrison and Hugh King. Successors of Rev. James Robertson (the first settled pastor) were: Revs. Josiah Beer, J. B. Graham, James Robertson (for a second term), Robert Johnson, Robert Dickson, William Dalzell, David Miller, Joseph E. Carson, John R. Dundass, J. B. Miller, B. M. Price (1877-84), R. B. Love (1885-91), J. F. Kirkbride (1893-03), and J. B. Black, who entered upon the pastorate in 1904. The elders in 1905 were Robert Binsley, John M. Hull, H. J. Pelley, M. D., and John N. Blake.

Public worship, according to the Roman Catholic faith, was held as early as 1838 in a church built on the McAllister place, near the northern line of the township. It was known as the "McAllister Church," and was attended by Catholics from the townships of Franklin, Hanover and Center. Later, when the Catholics of Franklin township worshipped near Summitville, the church at the north was abandoned and a new church built in Hanover township. In 1845 a log building originally erected for a store, near the site later occupied by the church at Summitville, was purchased by the Catholics of Franklin township and St. John's Church was established, as a mission point, where the priests stationed at other churches held occasional services. In 1848 a fine brick church building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000, and, the congregation by that time having grown stronger, a priest was stationed there, since which time the church has flourished. The first pastor of the parish was Rev. James Conlon, and after him came Revs. Thomas Kennedy, Francis Stoker, Michael Prendegast, Thomas Welsh, D. Tighe, P. J.

McGuire, D. A. Kelly, E. J. Murphy and others.

About 1818, there being in the township quite a number of families who belonged to the Society of Friends, a log meeting house was built in that neighborhood now included within the limits of East township, Carroll County. Among the leading members of the organization were Richard and John Battin, Stephen McBride, Jr., Isaiah Williams and Mordecai Saunders. The Friends worshiped there several years, but the gradual depletion of their numbers by removals led before very many years to the dissolution of the society.

James Barr is supposed to have been the first school teacher in Franklin township. He taught in 1812 in a schoolhouse built by the settlers on section 2, while it was yet government land. After Matthew McGuire had entered the section, as already related, he tried to sell the schoolhouse with the site (which he had acquired with the title to the land) to the settlers for school purposes; but they refused to be parties to such a speculation, and proceeded to build a second schoolhouse on William Laughlin's farm. This was soon after destroyed by fire, and a third house erected near the same spot. William Kneppert and Patrick Smith taught in the new house. One dollar and a half was the amount paid per quarter for each scholar in those days; and, as 25 scholars were about the average number gathered at one time, a teacher's pay then was not calculated to make a man wealthy in a very short time. Before the close of the century four district schools provided educational advantages to the youth of the township under the common school system of Ohio.

There have been few manufacturing or other industries in Franklin township aside from farming, except a few grist-mills, saw-mills and tanneries, which are referred to in another chapter of this work.

WEST TOWNSHIP.

According to the old surveys and allotments West township is township 6 north, range 5 east. It is bounded by Knox town-

ship on the north, Hanover township on the east, Carroll County on the south and Stark County on the west. The township is drained by the Mahoning River and its branches on the north and the Big Sandy and tributaries of the Tuscarawas on the west and south. The surface of the land is undulating and the soil is fertile, almost all the land being susceptible of cultivation. A portion of the township furnishes the water shed between the Mahoning and the Tuscarawas Rivers, the greatest elevation being in the vicinity of Chambersburg, on sections 9, 10, 15 and 16. The township was organized in 1816 and contains full 36 sections. Pioneers began taking up land about the time the county was organized in 1803. Among the earliest pioneers in the northern part of the township was Michael Sanor, who came to West township in the spring of 1804. He had a family of 11 children. Sanor had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John Ruff also settled in the spring of 1804, on section 3. In the Ruff family were 13 children. Henry King settled on section 4, also in 1804, and David Smith entered and settled on section 11 the same year. The Smith family consisted then of the parents and 10 children—which may partially account for the plentitude of the Smiths in Columbiana County since those days of big families and the rarity of race suicide. On May 5, 1805, John Hahn located on section 8. It is related of Hahn that he brought with him a wife but no children. Nevertheless, after locating in West township, they were obedient to the Scriptural injunction, for they were fruitful and multiplied to the extent of 14 sons and daughters. In 1806 Isaac Davis came to West township bringing his wife and four children. In 1808 William Harrison, John Freed and John Hahn, Sr., located in the township, and the same year a number of other families located in various parts of the township. In 1811 Jehu Coulson, with a family of eight children, settled in the township, and in 1812 Nathan Pine, John Messmore and Philip Wolf took up land. Philip Brenner settled in 1813; Isaac Willis in 1819, and about the same time Andrew Barnes, Jacob Lower, Henry Betts, John Zepernick, Henry

Barnes, Jacob Redmond and John Foulks came into the township and took up land. Joseph Willis and Joseph Willis, Jr., his son, settled in West in 1822; Jacob Koffel in 1823, and Joseph Summers in 1825. John Clark and family settled on section 9 in 1831; Taylor Wooley came in the spring of 1833 with his wife and children, John Snyder in 1834, Eli Taylor in 1835 and Lewis McCoy in 1837.

The oldest hamlet in West township is New Alexander. It was platted about 1812. Originally it comprised about 20 acres of land, owned by David Smith. A hotel was built in 1818, which bore the sign of the Black Bear. It was kept for many years by John Ritz. The village was on the old stage line, and in the days of stage-coaches was a place of more note than it has been of later years.

Chambersburg was laid out December 20, 1828, the proprietors being Michael Coxsen, David Myers, George Ball and William McMillan. Chambersburg is situated three miles west of New Alexander, and on the old stage road of nearly a century ago. An old hotel stood on the site of the village before it was laid out. It was kept Samuel Miller until it was destroyed by fire in 1830. J. D. Koffel then built a hotel which he conducted for some time. Chambersburg never grew to any importance as a village after the days of stage-coaches.

East Rochester was platted in December, 1834, by J. G. Williard, under the proprietorship of Thomas Emmons and Isaac Davis. But on its site before it was laid out as a hamlet there was a postoffice known as Emmons Cross-Roads. Additions were made in 1854 and 1862 by George Sloan. The first store was kept by Jacob St. Clair, while yet the hamlet was known as Emmons Cross-Roads. Later Joseph Coulson was postmaster, and after the completion of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad through the village in 1852 Mr. Coulson also served as station agent.

The first plat of Lynchburg was made December 4, 1834, the original land-owners being Eli Wickersham and Amos Preston. An addition was made December 26th of the same year by Amos Preston, William Hall and Philip

Wickersham. The hamlet which was named in honor of Lynchburg, Virginia, owed its existence to the construction of the Sandy and Beaver Canal and consequently its best days were its early days. From the time of the abandonment of the canal the hamlet began to decline. On May 6, 1845, on petition of Owen Stackhouse, the Court of Common Pleas of the county ordered that 46 lots, then within the village limits, be vacated as town lots.

Moultrie was laid out on sections 7 and 8 in West township February 7, 1853. The survey had been made in 1851. John Foulks was proprietor of the land, J. G. Williard making the survey. The village is located on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, which accounts for its existence. The population in 1905 was about 100. It had one good general store and a postoffice which did a large business for a small office, largely due to the extensive mail order trade of Hon. Daniel W. Crist, music publisher.

Bayard is located at the junction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Pennsylvania lines. It was laid out in April, 1852, under the direction James Farmer and Cyrus Prentiss, who had purchased the land for the purpose.

Records of early church societies in West township are very meagre. Church organizations were rare, and religious services as a rule, must have been of an informal nature. But one church building of any sort is known to have existed in the township prior to 1820. This was a combination of church and school-house, built of logs, in 1810, at New Alexander. This building seems to have been intended for school purposes, religious worship and for all public meetings. It was demolished in 1840. Members of the Society of Friends met for worship for some years after 1815 in the log schoolhouse on section 35. What was known as the Plains Disciples Church was built about 1830 a mile southwest from Bayard. The building had been removed in 1845. Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans met for worship at intervals during the early years of the century, but no records seem to have been preserved from which accurate data can

be secured. The Mennonites appear to have had one of the earliest permanent societies. They organized about 1840, and in 1858 built a small frame church on section 9. The society never had a large membership. The Bible Christians organized a society at New Alexander about 1840. Later they erected a church building near the site of the old log schoolhouse and church built in 1810. Among the early ministers of the society were Revs. Robert Hawkins and John Seacrist. Later the society adopted the name "Christian." The Disciples organized about 1870 and built a church at New Alexander. Both these societies were in a flourishing condition in 1905.

Himes Church was built and so named in honor of John Himes, the donor of the land upon which it was erected. The premises were deeded to three trustees as representatives of the Presbyterian, Lutheran and German Reformed societies, to be used by the three societies in common. The first building, erected in 1842, was replaced by a larger one in 1873. The church building was used by these three societies, or denominations (for there appeared to be no permanent organization by any of them). In the course of years the services lagged and the congregations dwindled away, the Reformed people holding out a little longer than the others. But finally all abandoned holding

public services, and the building passed practically into disuse. In 1893 a union chapel was erected, especially for funeral services. The Christian Church of East Rochester was organized in 1876, and had become a flourishing little society in 1905. In 1902 a union church was built in New Chambersburg, and one of the same character was erected in 1904 at Bayard. The building was erected for the use of the various evangelical denominations in common.

A Methodist Episcopal society was organized at East Rochester in 1851, but disbanded about 10 years later. It was reorganized, however, in 1876, when a church edifice was built, and the society entered upon a new lease of life.

In 1811 a school was located on section 35, West township. In 1812 Nathan Pine taught the school. In the Sanor neighborhood a log schoolhouse was built in 1816. The township school districts have been frequently changed since their original organization. At one time there were 14 within the bounds of the township. In 1905 there were nine—seven regular township schools and two special districts.

Aside from farming there have been few important industries in the township. The grist-mills and sawmills of the early and later days have been referred to in another chapter.



MAIN STREET, SALEM, IN 1846—LOOKING WEST.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS—III.

Perry Township and the Good Old Quaker Town on the North—Salem Township and Leetonia—Unity Township and the Villages of East Palestine, Unity and New Waterford—Washington Township and the Mining Town of Salineville—Wayne Township—Yellow Creek Township and Wellsville.

PERRY TOWNSHIP AND SALEM.

SALEM CHRONOLOGY.

First settled.....	1801
First marriage ceremony.....	1805
Town laid out.....	1806
First tavern.....	1806
Post office established.....	1807
First Friends' Meeting House.....	1807
First cotton mill.....	1814
First newspaper.....	1815
Incorporated as village.....	1830
First foundry.....	1834
Sharp's first steam engine.....	1842
<i>Anti-Slavery Bugle</i> established.....	1845
Town Hall built.....	1847
First railroad.....	1851
Salem Fair first held.....	1853
Water-works built.....	1860
First National Bank.....	1862
Salem's nail-mill built.....	1883
First street cars.....	1889
Salem Railroad built.....	1892-93
First white ware pottery built.....	1898
First natural gas mains.....	1903
First suburban trolley.....	1904
Carnegie Free Library opened.....	1905

The history of Salem is practically the history of Perry township. Perry is the central northern township of the county. It is composed of 16 sections, four each having been taken from Butler, Salem, Green and Goshen townships (when the last two named were

transferred to Mahoning County upon its organization); and of these 16 sections Perry township was constituted. The surface of the land in the township is gently rolling, and the soil is generally quite fertile.

The first settler in the township and in the locality where the town of Salem was built, of whom there is any record, was Elisha Schooley, who came from Virginia and located in 1801. He built a log cabin on section 32, probably on the southwest quarter, which later became a part of the town of Salem. Jacob Painter, also from Virginia, came in 1802 and settled on section 32. Samuel Smith and Samuel Davis located on section 31 in 1803. Jonas Cattell and Elisha Hunt settled on what was to be the site of Salem, also in 1803. John Webb, with his family of seven sons and four daughters, settled on section 30 in 1805. Levi Jennings came in 1808 and settled on section 26. His eldest son, Simeon, born November 7, 1791, was a somewhat remarkable character, and was closely identified during his lifetime with Salem. At his death, which occurred October 30, 1865, it is said he left an estate valued at more than a million and a half dollars. Abram Warrington, Job Cook and John Straughan* settled on section 1 in

*Other members of the family spelled the name Straughn or Strawn.

1804. Zadok Street with his family came from Salem, New Jersey, in the winter of 1805-06, and soon after took up a quarter-section, included in what was afterward Salem. Joel Sharp with his wife and two daughters came over the mountains and located in 1806, John Blackburn coming the same year and settling on section 2. Michael Stratton and Jonathan Stanley, the latter bringing a wife and three children, settled in 1806. Stratton was a carpenter, seryed on the town committee in 1811, and was a trustee in 1812, 1818 and 1819. Jonathan Evans came in 1804, Israel Gaskell in 1805, Thomas Stanley in 1806 and James Tolerton in 1811. Tolerton was one of the early school teachers in Salem.

Perry township was organized in 1832, being named in honor of the hero of Lake Erie. Joseph Wright, Thomas Webb and Joseph England, with Dr. Benjamin Stanton (treasurer) and Benjamin Hawley (clerk), were the first trustees in 1833.

The village of Salem was laid out in 1806, the original plat being recorded on May 6th of that year. The plat was made and the first town lots sold by John Stranghan and Zadok Street. The village was named after Salem, New Jersey, from which place the Street family had migrated. Other plats were made soon after, lots sold readily and houses were built in, for those early days, quick succession. In 1807 the first Friends' Meeting House was built. It was a log structure. But in 1808 Samuel Davis donated two acres on the north side of Main street, and Israel Gaskell the same amount on the south side, for sites for a meeting house and a graveyard. In 1808-09 a new Friends' Meeting House was built on the allotment on the south side of Main street. Mack's history says of Salem in 1809: "Coming from the south the first house was Israel Gaskell's, situated where Zadok Street's now stands on Lisbon street (Lincoln avenue). The log cabin of Samuel Davis could be seen to the northwest. Turning into Main street the first building was Price Blake's log cabin, used as an inn. Adjoining it was the Friends' Meeting House of brick; further west lived Zadok Street, in a log cabin in which he kept a store. Robert French lived on the north

side of Main street and James and Barzilli French lived northward about a mile. John Stranghan's home was on the south side of Main street. Jonathan Evans lived just east of Gaskell's."

The town of Salem was incorporated by act of assembly, passed January 8, 1830. In 1842 it contained a population of 1,000. The town government then consisted of a president, a recorder and five trustees. John Campbell was the first president.

SALEM'S EARLY-DAY INDUSTRIES.

The first number of the *Salem Village Register*, issued April 12, 1842, gives this description of the town as it then appeared: "Salem is situated about 60 miles west of Pittsburg, and near the same distance south of Lake Erie. It contains a population of more than 1,000, and is located in the midst of a well-improved farming district. It is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation, but the country around is for the most part comparatively level. It was laid out some 35 years since, but has improved more rapidly of late than formerly. Most of the houses are frame, though a considerable number are brick. It contains two woolen manufactories, one foundry, thirteen stores (mostly extensive), six or seven drug-shops and groceries, three taverns, one tin shop, one watchmaker-shop, two hatter-shops, seven tailor-shops, one coverlet-weaver, one stocking-weaver and other weaving establishments, four cabinetmakers' shops, nine boot and shoe shops, five coachmakers' shops, ten blacksmith shops, twenty-five or thirty carpenters, two chairmakers, and numerous other workshops and mechanics of various kinds; also three lawyers and four physicians, six houses of worship and five schools." An omission in the first number of the paper was supplied in the second, by the addition of an "extensive plow-making establishment, three saddler and harness-making shops, affording employment to six or seven hands; one 'whitesmith,' one dentist, one cooper-shop, one moving-machine establishment. One of the woolen manufactories furnishes employment to near 40 hands."

A report to the Auditor of State in 1887 gives these statistics of "Salem Manufactures

and Employees" for the year preceding—the figures representing the number of men employed in each case: "J. Woodruff & Sons, stoves, 72; Victor Stove Company, stoves, 52; W. J. Clark & Company, step-ladders, screens, etc., 12; Boyle & Carey, stoves, 26; Bakewell & Mullins, sheet metal works, 100; W. J. Clark & Company, sheet metal works, 32; Purdy, Baird & Company, sewer-pipe, 6; Salem Lumber Company, sash, doors, etc., 10; J. B. McNab, canned goods, 16; Salem Steel Wire Company, steel wire, etc., 350; Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, pumps, feed cutters, etc., 170; Buckeye Mills, 4; S. L. Shanks & Company, steam boilers, 17; Buckeye Engine Company, engines, etc., 181; Salem Plow Company, 12; M. L. Edwards Manufacturing Company, butchers' and blacksmiths' tools, 15; Stanley & Company, flour, etc., 6; Carl Barckhoff, church organs, 35." It will be seen by a comparison of these statistics with those given of Salem industries of 1905, in this and other chapters, that there had been a substantial growth of business in 18 years.

MODERN SALEM.

In 1905 Salem, with a population of 9,000 in round numbers (in 1900 it was 7,582, and in 1890, 5,780, according to the census of those years), was one of the most beautiful residence cities in Eastern Ohio; with more miles of well-paved and shaded streets than any other city in the county, handsome schoolhouses and comfortable, plain though neat church buildings, extensive and excellent stores, and a diversity of prosperous manufactories equalled by but few cities in the State. Most of the latter have been referred to in the chapters in this work on manufactories and mills, while some reference to the more important of those not there mentioned will follow:

The Grove Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, organized in 1890 and built a fine three-story factory building on Broadway. In 1905 the company was employing 125 people. S. Grove, Jr., was president; P. L. Grove, vice-president, and E. G. Grove, secretary and treasurer.

J. B. McNab embarked in the fruit canning business in 1875, and added the manufacture of artificial ice in 1891. He was employing from 12 to 15 men in 1905.

The Salem Lumber Company was established in 1900. In 1905 the company was employing 20 men. W. D. King, president; F. L. Stewart, secretary.

Wetzel, Leiner & Company had been in the lumber and planing-mill business a number of years, when, in 1904, they were burned out. They were succeeded by the People's Lumber Company, with W. W. Henry, as president; D. A. Wilhelm, secretary and treasurer, and James Wetzel, general manager. The company in 1905 employed 18 men.

In the early '80's Carl Barckhoff established a church organ factory in Salem, which at one time in its history employed 30 or 35 men. About 1896 Barckhoff went out of business. The Wirsching Church Organ Company was established in 1887, with the following officers: Charles C. Snyder, president; Philip Wirsching, vice-president and general manager; Warren W. Hole, secretary and Sheldon Park, treasurer. Mr. Wirsching had been employed for some years at organ building in Wurzburg, Bavaria, and other European countries. After the company had operated about 10 years, Mr. Wirsching succeeded to the business and continued until 1904, when his factory was destroyed by fire. A stock company was organized, which was incorporated February 6, 1905, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The company erected new buildings, and early in the summer of 1905 was again operating, giving employment at the outstart to 25 men. The company builds church and chamber pipe organs of a high grade, and was in the summer of 1905 engaged in building some large and expensive instruments, with the most modern appliances. The officers of the company were: William L. Denning, president; Philip Wirsching, vice-president and superintendent, and W. W. Mulford, secretary and treasurer.

SALEM'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Farmers' Bank of Salem was chartered in conformity with the laws of the State, and

commenced business in 1846, with a capital of \$100,000 and 103 stockholders. Simeon Jennings was the first president; he was succeeded by J. J. Brooks, and the latter, in turn, by his son, J. Twing Brooks, in 1862. In 1855 when the Farmers' Bank was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, the report shows a return valuation, for purposes of taxation, on notes and bills discounted, moneys and other taxable property, \$348,224; penalty added by auditor, \$174,112; total taxable valuation, \$522,336; and the entire taxes assessed thereon, \$6,999.30. This was the year following the one in which the treasurer and sheriff of the county visited this bank to demand the payment of taxes assessed under a law afterward set aside as unconstitutional and finally repealed. The demand being refused by the cashier, the county officers used a crowbar to unlock the safe; failing to find any money in it, they made a search and found some bags of coin in a flue from which they secured the amount of taxes. This resulted in a suit which culminated in favor of the officers of the bank. In 1865 the Farmers' Bank was reorganized as a national bank, with J. Twing Brooks as president and R. V. Hampson as cashier. Mr. Hampson had entered the Farmers' Bank in 1855 as teller, became cashier in 1858, and upon the death of Mr. Brooks, in 1901, succeeded the latter as president of the Farmers' National Bank. The officers in 1905 were: R. V. Hampson, president; W. B. Carey, cashier. The statement of the bank May 29, 1905, showed the condition of the bank to be: Capital stock, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$40,000; total resources, \$624,595. The directors were: R. V. Hampson, L. L. Gilbert, M. L. Young, J. R. Carey and W. F. Deming.

The First National Bank was organized and commenced business in 1862. The first president was Alexander Pow; the first cashier Henry J. Stauffer. At Mr. Pow's death in 1879, Furman Gee was elected president and served until his death January 2, 1901, when Richard Pow succeeded him. Richard Pow has been cashier of the bank continuously from 1870 to 1901, and when he succeeded to the presidency, his son, Frederic R. Pow, became

cashier. In 1905—at the close of business May 29th—the condition of the bank was shown to be: Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$75,000; total resources, \$645,860. The officers were: Richard Pow, president; J. A. Ambler, vice-president; Frederic R. Pow, cashier; directors—Richard Pow, J. A. Ambler, W. H. Mullins, J. R. Vernon and J. M. Woodruff.

Thomas & Greiner began a private banking business in 1853; they were succeeded in 1864 by Hiram Greiner; in 1866 the firm was Greiner & Boon, and in 1871 H. Greiner & Son. In 1903 the last named firm wound up its business. The same year the Citizens' Savings Bank & Trust Company was organized and commenced business. In 1905 the new concern was in a handsome new bank building of its own. The company's statement October 3, 1904, showed: Capital stock, \$50,000; undivided profits, net \$4,666; total resources, \$298,808. The officers in 1905 were: Joseph O. Greiner, president; L. H. Kirkbride, vice-president; H. A. Greiner, secretary and treasurer; directors, Ira F. Brainard, J. C. Boone, W. J. Clark, Joseph O. Greiner, L. H. Kirkbride, E. W. Silver and H. A. Greiner.

Hanna & Kridler, since 1890, in connection with their real estate transactions, had been doing a savings and loan business. They were a branch of the Indemnity Savings & Loan Company of Cleveland. They reported an annual local business in 1904 and 1905 of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The Salem Savings & Loan Association was organized in 1891. Its 13th annual statement, December 31, 1904, showed resources to the amount of \$67,655.89. The directors were: L. H. Kirkbride (president), J. M. Woodruff (vice-president), J. E. McNeelan, C. C. Campbell, H. M. Silver, L. H. Dobbins, S. Grove, Jr., and S. W. Ramsey (secretary).

The Ohio Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1870, with a capital of \$20,000, and commenced business in 1871. The first officers were: Marius R. Robinson, president; Eli Sturgeon, treasurer; J. R. Vernon, secretary. The company was reorganized in 1876. Its line of business is fire insurance only, and

it operates wholly in Ohio. According to its statement of January 1, 1905, its total cash assets were \$56,908.92; cash surplus, \$56,447.68; total assets, including premium notes, \$856,648.92. Its officers and directors for 1905 were: J. R. Vernon (president and manager), J. M. Woodruff (vice-president), J. Ambler (secretary), Richard Pow (treasurer), Hon. Henry Bohl, Columbus, D. Bachelder, Galion, C. C. Snyder and L. H. Brush.

EARLY MEETING HOUSES IN SALEM AND PERRY TOWNSHIP.

For 15 years or more after the first settlement of what was to be Salem and Perry township, the early settlers being chiefly members of the Society of Friends, there was no other form of public worship than theirs. The first Friends' Meeting House, a log building, as has already been stated was erected in 1807. A Quarterly Meeting was then formed and made a branch of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. In 1808 the first brick meeting house was built. In 1828 the Society of Friends became divided into two factions. The "Orthodox" party held the meeting house and property on Main street. The "Hicksites," the other faction, held the less valuable property, with a small house on Green street. In 1845 the large frame house on Ellsworth avenue, which the Hicksite Friends still used in 1905, was built, and in that year the Yearly Meeting was first held here. Since that time it has been held alternate years here and in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County. In the summer of 1905 it was held in Salem, in the old meeting house built in 1845. "In 1845," says Hunt's history of Salem, "another division occurred in the Society of Friends. Some years before, Joseph John Gurney, an English Friend, came over and went through most of the American meetings, and preached in a manner that set the people thinking. Many believed that he preached the truth, and there were many that regarded him as getting away from the Friends' standards. One John Willbur, an American Friend, opposed him. This led to a division; and for a distinction, the parties got

the names of 'Gurneyites' and 'Willburites.' But they both ignore the names as applied to their respective parties. By a compromise, during about 18 years, both parties held their meetings at different hours on Sabbath days, and mid-week meetings on different days, in the Dry street house. Then the Willbur Friends built a commodious meeting house on East Sixth street in 1872. During many years the Friends had more influence in Salem than all the other denominations combined. During late years other denominations have increased in numbers and gained influence. The Friends diminished, and much of their former influence is gone from them. Lately the Gurney party have taken to them the name of the Friends' 'Church.' The body here has done much to sustain service and gain converts. In this capacity Willis Hotchkiss, Joseph Peele, Edgar Ellyson and Fred J. Cope have labored with manifest results." In 1905 Mrs. Elizabeth Ward was pastor of this (the Dry street) church or, as they are sometimes yet styled, the Gurney branch. Neither the Ellsworth avenue (the Hicksite) nor the East Sixth street (Willbur) meetings had a local pastor. These branches have ministers connected with their annual and quarterly meetings, but not settled pastors over their local meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Salem.—In 1821 a class of nine persons was formed in Salem, consisting of Thomas Kelly and wife, John Flitcraft, Edward Rynear and wife, Thomas Webb and wife, David Hum and James W. Leach. The services were held mostly at the house of Thomas Kelly, who was leader. In 1821 Samuel Brockonier, of the Beaver circuit, preached at Salem. The circuit was afterward changed to New Lisbon, then to Hanover, Lima and Salem, respectively. In 1852, petition being made to the conference, Salem was made a separate station, with Rev. J. W. Nessley as first pastor. In 1823 they built their first log house of worship, which was succeeded by a larger one in 1837, which they used until 1850, when they disposed of this to the Disciples, and built the brick edifice on Broadway still in use in 1905. Some of the early pastors were: Revs. Samuel

Crouse, Aaron Thomas, J. A. Swaney, William Cox, Hiram Miller and J. M. Bray. Since 1870 the pastors of the church have been: Revs. William Lynch, 1870-73; Thomas N. Boyle, 1873-75; John Grant, 1875-76; W. A. Davidson, 1876-79; J. C. Sullivan, 1879-82; J. M. Carr, 1882-85; J. Brown, 1885-87; Ezra Hingeley, 1887-89; G. A. Simon, 1889-94; W. H. Haskell, 1894-95; J. B. Youmans, 1895-97; C. B. Henthorn, 1897-1900; H. W. Dewey, 1900-04; and Morris Floyd, whose term began in 1904 and who was the incumbent in 1905. The membership in 1900 was 740. In 1890 the congregation purchased a residence property on Lincoln avenue for a parsonage, paying therefor about \$4,500.

The Presbyterian Church of Salem was organized in 1832. Rev. Clement Vallandigham and other members of the Presbytery of New Lisbon had preached in Salem at long intervals for a number of years previous. On November 3, 1832, Rev. Mr. Vallandigham, by appointment of the presbytery, presided at a meeting designated for organization. Twenty persons were then received on certificate as follows: Hugh Stewart, Ruel Wright, George Ehrich, N. McCracken, John Martin, James Wilson, Terah Jones, John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Ehrich, Elizabeth McCracken, Martha T. Martin, Rebecca P. Campbell, Martha Wilson, Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright, William Martin, James Wilson, Nathaniel McCracken and Hugh Stewart were chosen elders. The society first worshiped in a wagon shop on Main street. The first house of worship was built in 1842, which, 18 years later, was sold and removed to Race street, where it was used for many years as a dwelling house. The first year after this house was built it was unplastered and plank and slab seats were used. In 1860-61 the house on East Green street, still used by the congregation, was built at a cost of about \$10,000. Rev. Clement Vallandigham was pastor until the year of his death, 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. William McCombs, who remained until 1852. Other pastors of the church in their order have been: Revs. J. S. Grimes, A. B. Maxwell, H. B. Fry,

W. D. Sexton, DeCosta Pomerene, B. F. Boyle, W. F. McCauley (stated supply) and W. L. Swan, who was installed in March, 1903, and was still the pastor in 1905. The following persons composed the session of the church in 1905: Hiram Taylor, Mason Beaumont, C. W. Harris, G. A. Bayerl, George Cooper, E. T. Cope, B. F. Stanton and W. S. Arbaugh. The membership of the church numbered in 1905 a little over 500.

The beginning from which ensued the organization of a Baptist Church in Salem was the recording of a deed from John Stranghan and his wife Mary, dated November 10, 1809, conveying lots 55 and 56 on the corner of what were afterwards Depot and Race streets, in Salem, for the sum of \$14, to David Gaskell, Sr., Joseph Willets and Joseph White, as trustees of the regular Baptist Church. As nearly as can be ascertained the early members were: David Gaskell, Sr. and wife, Jacob Gaskell, Mr. Ogle, Joseph Wright and wife, John Spencer and wife, Clarissa McComer and Mary Stranghan. A small log church was built on the property. In 1820 a small brick house was built on the same lots. On November 23rd an organization was effected with 40 members, and November 6, 1824, a church constitution was adopted. Thomas Miller was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. John Brown, David Rigdon, Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Matthias, Suman, Phillips, Stone, Morris, Green, Justus, Ask, Thomas P. Child, B. F. Bowen, T. J. Lamb, John Hawker, P. J. Ward, A. S. Moore, C. H. Pendleton, G. W. Rigler, R. K. Eccles, C. W. Fletcher, A. B. Whitney, Ross Matthews and Herman Lang—Mr. Lang being pastor in 1905.

The frame building afterward known as the "Broad Gauge Church" was erected in 1836. At a meeting held February 2, 1867, it was resolved that all books, papers and property be turned over to a new Baptist Church, which was organized February 12, 1867. Forty-two members then joined the Baptist Church of Salem, and the old church disbanded.

The Second Baptist Church of Salem was constituted November 8, 1840, as a result of

dissensions in the First Church over the questions of slavery and temperance. December 12, 1840, the trustees purchased, from the Methodists, a house on Green street. The pastors of this society were: Revs. Morris, Willard, Green and Kirk. The church disbanded in 1867, in order to unite with the members of the First Church in forming the "Baptist Church of Salem," as already related. Forty-two, members from the First and 17 from the Second joined in this reunion movement. In 1869 the large and well-appointed edifice at the corner of Main street and Lincoln avenue was built at a cost of about \$10,000.

In 1900 the Bethany Baptist Church of Salem was organized by a faction of the membership, which had withdrawn from the regular Baptist Church. Services were held in the Gurney Block for almost three years, when a frame building on Ohio avenue was bought and transformed into a house of worship. Rev. James Lister was pastor.

The first Episcopal church service held in Salem was on April 19, 1817, in a log school-house, which stood on Main street near the site of the City Hall. It was conducted by Rev. Philander Chase. Transient services were held at long intervals until 1859, when, on March 14th of that year, the Church of Our Saviour was organized. A vestry was elected, consisting of Thomas Read, S. W. Whitney, S. D. Hawley, Allan Boyle, E. Smith and Robert and E. Turner. Rev. Mr. Hollis was the first rector; his successors have been: Revs. H. H. Morrell, A. T. McMurphy, Ephraim Watt, C. L. Pinder, F. E. McManus, E. L. Wells, Guthrie Pitblado and (in 1904-05) O. A. Simpson. A school building and then rooms in a business block were occupied by the congregation until 1889, when the handsome stone edifice on McKinley avenue was completed. The vestrymen in 1905 were: C. T. Steiner, senior warden; Robert Curtis, junior warden; F. J. Mullins, William L. Deming, Lewis Overton, L. E. Callen and Claude Taylor. The membership of the church was 120.

The Christian or Disciples Church of Salem was organized March 15, 1859. Prior to that time occasional services were held here by

William Schooley, Amos Allerton, Walter Scott, John Henry, J. J. Moss, T. J. Newcomb and others. The building which occupied a site in the rear of the church edifice afterward built on Ellsworth avenue, and owned by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, was purchased from the Methodists and occupied until the new church was built and dedicated in 1881. This building cost originally about \$13,000, and in 1893 it was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$7,000. The pastors since 1859 have been: Revs. Theobald Miller, Sterling McBride, S. B. Teegarden, J. W. Lamphear, E. B. Cake, J. H. Jones, W. H. Spindler, H. Cogswell, T. J. Lyle, J. L. Darsie, J. A. Hopkins, T. E. Cramblett, M. J. Grable, R. C. Sargent and Walter B. Mansell. The last named, after a pastorate of five and a half years, resigned, September 1, 1905, to accept a call to Columbus, Ohio, whither he went early in October of that year. The membership of the church at that time was about 450. The elders were: M. E. Farr, J. T. Smith, John Pow and H. R. Kale.

About 1855 a Catholic mission was established in Salem, and occasional services held until 1868, when Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith, who then had charge of the churches of that denomination at Alliance and Leetonia, took pastoral charge here also. He held services once a month in the houses of parishioners and four times a year in the Town Hall. This arrangement continued until 1880. Rev. C. Triebler became resident pastor that year, and November 28, 1886, the church on McKinley avenue was dedicated. Father Triebler was succeeded by Rev. S. Finican, and he in turn by Revs. F. Semier, G. C. Schoeneman, Colon and John T. Moran, the last named entering the Salem work February 11, 1905. Connected with the parish at that time were 68 Catholic and 24 mixed families. In 1901 a parsonage was built adjoining the church, and in 1904 a fine parochial school building, costing \$12,000, adjoining the parsonage on the west.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church in Salem was organized January 6, 1878, with 40 members. Rev. William B. Roller was the first pastor. The organization held together

for some years, but did not prove permanent. The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1895, and in 1897 the church building on South Lindy street was erected, and dedicated January 16, 1898. The church in 1905 had a membership of about 75.

Unity Church of Salem was organized in the autumn of 1900 by Charles E. St. John, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and Rev. George N. Young, of Massachusetts, who was pastor of the church for a short time. Rev. C. S. S. Dutton became pastor of the church February 1, 1902, and in 1905 continued in that capacity. The services were held in the Pioneer Block.

The Church of Christ (Scientist) of Salem was organized February 3, 1902. The first services of the society had been held July 1, 1899, at the home of Mrs. Ellen D. Meyerhoefer, on Lincoln avenue. In October, 1899, rooms were secured in the Pioneer Block, where services were still held in 1905. A reading room was maintained, as is the rule in all Christian Scientist churches. Mrs. Ellen D. Meyerhoefer continued to serve as reader. The membership had been from 10 to 14.

A small congregation of the Church of God denomination organized and erected a house of worship in 1888 on West Main street, near the city limits. For several years up to 1905 the congregation had services with an approach to regularity. Rev. P. Neil was pastor in 1905.

The A. M. E. Zion congregation organized in the '60s and in 1870 built a comfortable house of worship at the corner of Howard and East High streets. In a few years a separation occurred, and the Bethel A. M. E. Church was built farther east on High street. Each of these societies had a membership of about 50, and each gave support to a minister part time.

SALEM'S SCHOOLS.

The first school in Salem was opened about 1804. The teachers from that date to 1810 were Hannah Fisher and Judith Townsend. A log school house was built in 1810, where Joseph Shreve and James Tolerton taught from 1810 to 1816. Shreve taught again from

1822 to 1833. The Friends erected a brick schoolhouse at the corner of Broadway and Dry street in 1828, which for those days, secured a large patronage. Provision was made for the early schools by the parents and guardians subscribing to an article of agreement by which each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of one of more pupils. Back in the '40s Reuben Millan, Jesse Markham and Lewis T. Park were successful teachers. In 1854 Alfred Holbrook was made the first superintendent. In 1861 H. H. Barnaby succeeded to the position. In 1863 William D. Henkle began a period of service which lasted for 11 years except two years of a lapse, during his term as State school commissioner. Both Professors Barnaby and Henkle served as State school commissioner. The superintendents succeeding Professor Henkle have been William S. Wood, Myron E. Hard, W. P. Burris and Jesse S. Johnson, the latter of whom took charge of the Salem schools in 1900, and was continuing a very successful period of service in 1905. The Fourth Street school building is among the finest in the State. It was dedicated in 1897. Besides this, there were three other buildings, all comparatively new, namely: McKinley Avenue, Columbia Street and Prospect Street. In 1905 the schools of Salem were in a very prosperous condition. In the four buildings there were 35 rooms, and the corps of teachers employed, including the superintendent, the supervisor of music and the supervisor of writing and drawing, numbered 37. The school enumeration of the city in the spring of 1905 was 2,006 and the school enrollment 1,523, which was about 100 less than it had been a year earlier, that amount representing in round numbers those pupils who left the public schools for the parochial school which was opened that year. In the school year of 1904-05 the parochial school in its two rooms—three grades—had 147 pupils, under the care of three teachers.

THE SALEM CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

An institution in which Salem may justly take pride is the Carnegie Library—not more for the handsome building on McKinley ave-

nue, which was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, than because of the public spirit and devotion of a few women and men of Salem, which culminated in the establishment and maintenance for many years of a library for the benefit of Salem people. The idea originated back in 1895, when 40 men and women of Salem met stately as the "Monday Night Club" for self-improvement. The need of books of reference was felt, and a movement started to secure the nucleus of a library. A stock company was organized and a charter secured. Shares were placed at \$25 each, and in a short time \$1,700 was raised. The plan was to expend all the money thus secured for books, interested persons giving their services to the cause of establishing and perpetuating the work. At the outset about 1,200 volumes were bought at a cost of \$1,200. A room was secured at a rental of \$5 a month, in the Gurney Block, the furnishings of which were donated. In a year or two this room became too small and a larger one in the same building was rented. Then, in 1899, the library was removed to the rooms in the Pioneer Block, which were occupied until the removal into its permanent home in August, 1905.

Under the original plan the subscribers to the stock were to enjoy the advantages of the library perpetually without the payment of further membership fees, while other patrons were to pay each an annual fee of \$2. The limited number of membership fees, small amounts from fines and a few cash donations (one anonymous friend contributing \$100 annually for three years) covered the actual running expenses. The ladies who were back of and actively supporting the movement alternated in giving attention to the library when it was open to patrons and the public, which was at the first but one day, and later two days a week. In 1898 it was made a free public library and advantage was taken of the State law which, upon proper application to the county auditor, imposed a levy of from three to five tenths of a mill for the support of a public library. The maximum levy was made, and from this source from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year was obtained, which up to

1905 had been the only fixed source of revenue, aside from that already mentioned. In 1889 the rooms in the Pioneer Block were secured and the number of books had increased from 1,200 in the first year of the existence of the library, to 6,500 at the time of removal into the new building in 1905. The circulation during the preceding year had aggregated 35,000. Sixty per cent of the books read were fiction, against 40 non-fiction. The personnel of the original board of directors was: Walter F. Deming (president), Mrs. C. Carey (vice-president), Elizabeth Brooks (secretary), Alice McMillan (treasurer), Prof. G. C. S. Southworth, Josephine Taylor and F. J. Mullins. The board in 1905 was constituted as follows: F. J. Mullins (president), W. W. Hole (vice-president), Mrs. Elizabeth Emery (secretary), W. B. Carey (treasurer), Dr. T. T. Church, Mrs. W. L. Deming and Dr. James Anderson.

In February, 1903, application was made to Andrew Carnegie for a library building. He readily responded with a tender of \$17,500, which was later increased to \$20,000. The site on McKinley avenue near Lincoln avenue was purchased, the deed being dated June 19, 1903. A building committee, consisting of W. B. Carey and T. T. Church, was chosen, plans adopted, and the work of building commenced in the spring of 1904. The structure was completed, occupied and ready for dedication in August, 1905. On August 31st the library was dedicated, Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., of the University of Wooster, making the address. The building is 45 by 70 feet in dimensions, full story and high basement, the architectural design being pure colonial. The walls are of pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, the portico being supported by marble columns. The inside finish is of weathered oak, and the furniture and appliances are all in harmony with the general design, while the idea of comfort and convenience has always been kept prominently in view. The grounds, 176 feet fronting on McKinley avenue, and running back 247 feet, amply shaded by large elm trees, have an easy grade, and furnish a harmonious setting for the hand-

some though modest building which occupies their center. Altogether the library is a legacy which Salem people will long appreciate and enjoy.

SALEM CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground established by the Friends about 1805, was abandoned in 1817 or 1818. About 1818 a lot of about two acres on Depot street was bought of John Straughan, which property was used as a burial place more or less for 60 or 70 years, and which, in 1905, while for many years it had had no interments, was in a very neglected state. Lots 55 and 56, on Depot street, deeded in 1809 to the trustees of the Baptist Church for a site for a house of worship and burying-ground, were also in a neglected condition, having been out of use for a number of years. A plot of ground on Howard street containing about an acre and a half was purchased by the Methodists and used as a burying ground from 1830 to 1860, and had not been entirely abandoned in 1905, although the remains in many cases have been removed to Hope Cemetery.

Hope Cemetery, as it was in 1905, was the result of a consolidation of what had been originally the Presbyterian Cemetery (started in 1833), Salem Cemetery (laid out in 1853), and a five-acre addition made in 1864 by Jacob Heaton, in all amounting to nearly nine acres. This had for 60 or 70 years supplied the principal ground in which the Salem people and those for some distance about the city had been burying their dead. This cemetery had, by the opening years of the new century, fallen somewhat into neglect. But in the early part of 1905 a movement was set on foot through which a fund was raised for the purpose of improving and beautifying the grounds, and a better state of affairs was promised for the future.

In 1900 the Salem Cemetery Association was organized under the Ohio statutes, a charter obtained and trustees and officers elected, who set about looking for a site upon which to open a modern cemetery. The old

Heeson farm (later Ruth's) was found to be the most desirable, and a tract comprising about 30 acres was purchased, which proved an ideal site. Grandview Cemetery was laid off and opened in 1901, and by 1905 wonderful progress had been made in the way of landscape engineering, in the growth of trees, shrubbery and lawns, until, what with the costly vaults and beautiful monuments already being erected, Grandview gave promise of being unsurpassed by any city of the dead in this section of the State.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Township 15, of range 3, in the original survey of Columbiana County, is known as Salem township. It is the center township of the northern tier of townships in the county. It originally contained 36 full sections, but lost four of them at the time of the erection of Perry township. The surface of the land is of a gently rolling character and the soil is fertile and well adapted to fruit growing and general agricultural purposes. In 1905 it had not been entirely denuded of its forest trees, of which originally there was an abundant supply. The township is well drained by the head waters, in two branches, of Beaver Creek.

Peter Miller seems to have been the earliest settler. In 1803 he located on section 1. John Blair, J. Gongware and Fred Belger occupied section 2 about the same time. Jesse Holloway settled on section 9 near the same period. Shearer later sold a portion of his tract to John Hilliard and John Rakestraw. Urban Betz with his five sons settled on section 11, which later furnished the town site of Leetonia. David Harshman and Christian Meese occupied section 12 in 1803, while section 13 was settled by the Anglemeyers, the Zimmermans and Joseph Longnecker. Henry Dixon early located on section 14, and Samuel Reeves on section 15, taking up also section 22. Section 16 was held for school purposes. Section 17 was settled upon by William Earl, William Shinn, and Abram Webb in 1809. Nathan Hawley purchasing the southeastern quarter in 1816. Benjamin Gaunt early occupied section 19. Hugh

Stewart, William Crane and Robert Phillips locating on section 20. C. Long, C. Bennett and M. Mothinger were also pioneers, locating on parts of sections 20 and 21. Henry Dixon settled on section 23 in 1809, and John, Henry and Elizabeth Hoke about the same time occupied section 24. Gen. Rezin Beall early occupied section 26, afterward selling to Henry Halverstadt. Jacob Karns, William Groner and Daniel Keck settled on section 27, and Garrett Hart and Samuel Shelton on section 28. Nathan McCracken purchased a part of this section in 1812. In 1804 C. K. Betz settled on section 29 and Preston Peck on section 30. James Yates subsequently acquired the west half of the latter section. William Tregarden, James Blackledge and Uriah White settled on section 31, and Levi Blackledge and Mahlon Ervin on section 32. In 1803 Bazeleel Wells of Stubenville entered section 33, three years later selling it to Abram Arter, George Butz, Andrew Brinker and Conrad Wormer. Section 34 was settled by M. Stewart, John Brinker, Daniel Burger and Henry Wormer. George and Andrew Simon and Jonathan Lodge were early settlers on sections 35 and 36. Lodge brought with him a wife and nine children.

The first postoffice in Salem township was located in section 32, at what was later known as Teggarden, on the Erie Railroad.

Salem township was organized May 10, 1803. In 1905 the Salem township trustees were W. E. Neff, G. A. Burton and W. D. Marshall.

SALEM TOWNSHIP'S BUSY TOWN.

The village of Leetonia is in the northeastern part of Salem township, and was named after William Lee, of Randolph, New York, one of the incorporators of the Leetonia Coal & Iron Company, by which company it was laid out in 1886-87. It is situated on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Division of the Pennsylvania lines, where it intersects the Niles and Lisbon branch of the Erie System. The first hotel was opened in 1866, in an old brick farm house, and later known as

the "Leetonia House." This place had been previously known as the farm of David Hardman. This farm house and one owned by Mr. Anglenmyer were the only buildings in Leetonia prior to the erection of the railroad station building in 1865. On petition of 110 voters to the commissioners of the county, May 6, 1869, praying for the incorporation of a village to be called "Leetonia," the commissioners—Samuel Burger, Uriah Thomas and Andrew Armstrong—passed the necessary order for incorporation and for an election to be held August 23, 1869, for mayor, recorder and five trustees. A. F. Hill was chosen mayor; M. E. Taggart, recorder; F. Fillnagle, treasurer; and J. G. Chamberlain, Samuel C. Mellinger, W. S. Church, H. F. Christy and J. M. Mowry, trustees. An addition was made to the corporation south of State street in 1872. The postoffice was established in 1880, before the village was laid out, with J. G. Chamberlain as postmaster.

The first school house was built in 1870, Allen Smith being the first principal. The building was a frame, 26 by 36 feet in dimensions, and cost \$800. In 1872 a large new school building was completed, which with site, cost nearly \$35,000. It was declared in 1905 that there was no better building than this in the State, considering its cost of construction and age. It has 12 rooms. A good four-room building was erected in 1901. The school enumeration in 1905 was 480. Prof. J. W. Moore, who had been superintendent for 14 years, was entering upon another three-year term.

In 1905 the population of Leetonia was estimated at 3,200. The business prospects of the town had greatly improved under the impetus of the improved conditions of the iron business noted in another chapter. T. A. Greenmyer was mayor and Jacob Kugel clerk.

Leetonia's first regular banking institution, the Leetonia Banking Company, went under in 1876, when the town received a financial and commercial slaking up, from which it had only fairly recovered in the early years of the new century. In 1905 the First National



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SALEM (DISCOMPLETED)



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, SALEM



HIGH SCHOOL, SALEM



HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, SALEM

bank was doing a fine business. Its capital stock was \$100,000. The officers were: C. N. Schmick, president; William Floding, vice-president; and W. H. Schmick, cashier.

The People's & Loan Association Company had been in operation about 10 years, and was in a very prosperous condition. The officers were: H. R. Garlock, president; C. E. Greenamyer, secretary; and David Rankin, treasurer.

CHURCHES OF SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The Presbyterian Church of Leetonia was organized July 19, 1867, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ball, Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. David Betz, Lydia Stetson, Eleanor Beard, John Reeves and Mary E. Porter. The pulpit was supplied from February 15, 1867, until November 1, 1868, by Rev. John Gilmore. Rev. I. G. Hall was installed pastor June 15, 1869. He remained until November 1, 1870, when Rev. A. B. Maxwell accepted a call and was installed December 17, 1871. On the same date the first church edifice built by this congregation was dedicated. The house was burned about 1900, and a substantial brick structure took its place the following year. In 1905 the church had a membership of 179. Rev. A. D. Collins was pastor. The elders were: J. W. Carver, C. D. Dickenson, J. A. Greenamyer, William Woodward, L. D. Royer and W. F. Corll.

About 1869 a class of adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Leetonia, of which Samuel Keene was the leader. Public services were soon after held in the public hall and a church society was organized. In the early '70's the society purchased the house which had been occupied by a society of the United Presbyterian Church. The early pastors of the congregation were: Revs. Jackson, Ross, Long, Coyle, Chamberlain and Crouse. The pastor in 1905 was Rev. J. A. Rutledge. The membership was near 150.

In 1872 the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Leetonia was organized. During 1873 a frame church building was erected and dedi-

cated. In 1905 Rev. Thomas Reisch was pastor of the church, which had a membership of over 100.

St. John's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1870, and built a frame house of worship valued at \$2,500. Rev. J. H. Graf was pastor of the church in 1905.

The Leetonia Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1866, and very soon was a flourishing society. In 1868, in the time of Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith, a neat frame house of worship was built, and soon afterward a parsonage was acquired. At the time Father Lindesmith became pastor, there were but 26 families; in 1879 the number had increased to 209 families. In 1905 the society was still a flourishing organization. Rev. D. B. Kirby being in charge. They had built a large brick church, with parochial school building.

The society of Mennonites had a brick meeting house in the eastern suburbs of Leetonia, where a small congregation gathered for public worship.

The Christian Scientists had a small society in Leetonia, organized some time prior to 1905.

Leetonia has two well-kept cemeteries, Oakdale and the Catholic cemeteries, both south of town.

Washingtonville is situated partly in Salem township and partly in Green township, Mahoning County. It was laid out in 1832. The first hotel was opened by Michael Frederick in 1833. In 1905 it had a population of about 800 and a number of good stores and small industries. The first Methodist meeting was held in the dwelling house of Philip Houtz, in 1844. Rev. John M. Murray was the first pastor. The congregation grew and by 1873 were worshipping in their second house of worship. The membership in 1905 was nearly 100 and they had a flourishing Sunday-school. For many years Hart's church and those of Washingtonville and Franklin Square were united in one pastoral charge. In 1905 Johnathan Lorrybottom was mayor and Richard Wilkinson, clerk of Washingtonville.

Franklin Square was laid out on the northeast quarter of section 22 by Frederick Best.

Best conducted a tannery in the early days. The first store was kept by Henry Dixon. The first postoffice was established in 1844. The village has always been well supplied with small stores, and from time to time small industries have flourished. The Franklin Square Methodist Church was organized in 1828. The last house of worship built by the congregation was erected in 1872.

In 1830 Robert Phillips donated land in section 22 on which a Disciples Church was built. In 1859 the original building was replaced by a new one. Rev. Mr. VanVorhis was the first minister. The Disciples Church in the town of Salem was an outgrowth of the Phillips church.

The Highland Christian organization, on section 33, which occurred in 1860, was largely due to the efforts of Rev. William Teegarden. Joel Johnson donated an acre of land, and Rev. D. B. Hyde organized the church.

In 1812 the Lutherans and Reformed Lutherans united in the erection of a log church building. Thirteen years later a larger house was built, and this was remodeled in 1867.

Prior to 1840 a Reformed Lutheran society had been organized which, in that year, erected a frame house of worship on the southeast quarter of section 34. The first pastor was Rev. Peter Monosmith, who was succeeded by Revs. John Keller, Henry Sonecker, E. V. Foeght, Henry Hess, Aaron Warner, S. N. King, G. N. Allright and others.

About 1824 Garrett Hart, who had then lived for some years on section 31, in Salem township, took the initiative in the organization of a class of people who were inclined toward Methodism. In 1826 a log church was built on the ground on which was afterwards (in 1866) erected what has since been known as Hart's church. In 1905 and for many years previous it had been in the same charge as Washingtonville and Franklin Square.

THE TOWNSHIP OF UNITY.

Unity is the northeastern township of the county, and contains 36 full sections. Its sur-

face in the north is comparatively level, but the southern portion is broken up into hills and valleys. Coal and fire-clay abound in portions of the township. The township is excellently drained by streams of water which in the early days furnished good power for the "mills of the pioneers," which are mentioned in another chapter. Adam Rupert, a soldier of the Revolution; Michael Baker, Robert Simison, David McCalla and Richard Dildine were among those who settled in the township in 1800-02. Conrad and Matthias Varian settled early on sections 7 and 8. Richard Beeson, John Sands, Aaron and Isaac Chamberlain, James Armstrong, John Bennett, Stephen Ogden, Benjamin Reeves and Joseph Taylor all settled in the township about 1806. Jacob Greenamyer and sons and William Harrah settled on sections 1 and 2 in 1803. The Blackburn brothers, four in number, and James Early settled on section 3, and Henry Forney's six sons settled on section 10, also in 1803. Frederick Sheets with six sons and two daughters took up section 23 in 1802. Isaac Early on section 15 and Charles Long on section 13 entered in 1803, while Peter Eyster located on section 11 about the same time, as also did John Taggart upon section 25. The Boatman, Crum, Martin, Kees, Cress, Mendenhall, Justison and Hatcher families came between 1805 and 1810.

The township of Unity was organized in 1805. The villages platted and established subsequently, and the only ones in the township up to 1905, were East Palestine, New Waterford and Unity.

VILLAGE OF EAST PALESTINE.

The first plat of what afterward was known as the village of East Palestine was probably made by Thomas McCalla and William Grate, in 1828.

Within the easy memory of many residents of East Palestine in 1905, this section of the township, upon which the town was located, was a large body of rich farming land, comprising 640 acres, which had been entered by John Taggart. The home of R. F. Taggart, east of the present town, is in the original part

of East Palestine, as is another portion of the homestead to the west. The original name selected for the growing hamlet was Mechanicsburg, but the wife of Dr. Robert Chamberlin desired a more euphonious appellation and desired it called "Palestine," the quiet beauty of the little town, and the earnest, virtuous, simple life of its people suggesting to her a name recalling holy memories. On account of there being already a Palestine in Ohio, the government, in granting a postoffice, gave the prefix "East" and East Palestine was the name adopted.

After settling permanently in Ohio, Dr. Robert Chamberlin served several years as surveyor of Columbiana County, and he was also the surveyor for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, which culminated in the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago line, from the Ohio River to Salem. Dr. Edmondson, living several miles away, furnished medical treatment for the early settlers, but Dr. Chamberlin was the first resident physician. In addition to an extensive medical practice, which extended over a period of 30 years, Dr. Chamberlin established one of the first stores, and the only one of importance for many years; and when the Legislature changed the name of the little hamlet to East Palestine, and the government established a post office, he was chosen postmaster. He laid out one of the early additions to the town, and, in fact, for many years was intimately associated with all its leading business interests.

The first building in the town is said to have been put up in 1828 by William Grate, which near the close of the century was still standing and occupied by L. A. Paxson. It was a log structure, and in it were sold the first goods in the place, by Edward Allender, some time before 1831. The trade established by Dr. Robert Chamberlin, as heretofore mentioned, was continued up to the beginning of the new century, in the later years the firm being Chamberlin & Company. Among those who were actively engaged in trade in earlier years were: John Crum, J. T. Brewster, B. Young and Young & Company. George Foelt opened the first public house of the town about 1830.

The second hotel was kept by J. C. Taggart, about the same time R. Barr and J. Hall opened inns.

Hon. James Martin, deceased, was the first Republican to be elected probate judge of Columbiana County. He served from 1854 to 1859. He came to East Palestine in 1861. His farm house was located where North Market and Martin streets now intersect, the latter being named in his honor. Where the barn stood is now located a modern home. In 1903 the old dwelling house was still standing at the street corner. Mrs. Martin was still living in 1905, in her 87th year. She had lived in her present home for 44 years, and here her daughter and only child, Mrs. C. P. Rothwell, was born.

The house where, in 1905, Mrs. J. W. Hum, resided, in the center of section 10, was built, at least the old portion of it, in 1804. That portion—still occupied—was built of logs, the modern portion being built of brick made on the place. The kitchen floor is of split boards. This was originally the living room. The plastering of the house is of pure clay in its native form, taken from the ground where the house stands. The old log barn, smoke-house and spring-house were still standing in 1905.

Ensign's history says: "The most important manufacturing interest at the village was organized, some time about 1854, by a party from Philadelphia, to extract oil from the canal coal mined in the vicinity. The furnace was superintended by Loyal Case, and the enterprise was deemed successful until the discovery of petroleum made its longer continuance unprofitable." The grist-mills, coal mining, pottery and other clay manufactures and other leading industries of East Palestine, of earlier and later years, are treated in appropriate chapters elsewhere in this work.

The town was incorporated in 1875. The first election for village officers was held April 3, 1876, when the following were elected: Mayor, Enos Goble; clerk, Daniel A. Correll; treasurer, John J. Bushong; Council,—Charles Beyer, James Morton, Joseph Young, T. H. Elser, John Sutherin and B. F. Sheets.

The officers in 1905 were: Mayor, W. J. Foley; clerk, J. W. Knaub; treasurer, Simon Boltz; city solicitor, C. P. Rothwell; chief of police, W. H. Bowen; Board of Public Affairs,—M. W. Beyer, H. D. Sutherin and J. S. Early; Council,—H. Lawrence, Thomas Atchison, D. H. Mackintosh, Z. H. Irwin, S. K. Lowry, Ralph Charleton; Board of Health,—S. D. Stewart, James Van Fossau, Grant Regel, James Ellis, Levi Miller, Mayor W. J. Foley (president); School Board,—Charles Ward, H. J. Fraser, W. S. George, B. F. Todd and W. J. Fisher.

In 1890 the population of East Palestine was 1,816; in 1900, 2,493, and in 1905 (estimated), 3,000.

Chamberlin Brothers & Company opened a private bank for business in 1884. The house was still doing a banking business in 1905, with W. C. Chamberlin, president and C. A. Leutz, cashier.

The first National Bank of East Palestine opened for business March 2, 1903. In 1905 the officers were: President, W. C. Wallace; vice-president, William Johnston; cashier, D. W. McCloskey; assistant cashier, M. W. Beyer. Capital stock, \$25,000.

The East Palestine Building & Loan Association organized March 30, 1891, with a capitalization of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$500,000. In 1905 its assets were over \$191,000, and its annual business about \$100,000. The officers were: President, S. J. Lowry; vice-president, L. D. Overlander; secretary, D. H. Mackintosh; treasurer, W. J. Fisher.

The Unity Township Telephone Company was incorporated in March, 1905, with a capital of \$8,000, its headquarters being East Palestine. President, William C. Wallace; vice-president, A. R. Campbell; secretary, and manager, William Johnston; treasurer, Everett E. Lyon. This company was organized with the purpose of giving farmers as well as town-people the advantages of a complete system of telephone exchange, with arrangements to connect with other systems, and long distance service. By the time the equipment was completed it was expected 200 telephones would be in operation.

A military Company, first known as the "East Palestine Grays," was organized August 23, 1875. The first commissioned officers of the company were: Hugh Laughlin, captain; J. A. Saupsell, 1st lieutenant; and John Flowers, 2nd lieutenant. They afterwards became Company E, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard; and after keeping up the organization for about 20 years the company disbanded, the men being honorably discharged from the State service. Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard, was afterward organized as a new company at East Liverpool, and served in the Spanish-American War in 1898, of which service an account is given elsewhere in this work.

Bernard Bottman, a pioneer of Columbiana County, is the only Revolutionary soldier buried in East Palestine Cemetery.

A special school district was formed for East Palestine in 1865. The first Board of Education was: J. T. Chamberlin, president; Hugh Laughlin, secretary; William M. Saint, treasurer. In 1875-76 a public school building was erected in the southern part of the village. It was a brick structure of two stories, containing six large rooms, recitation room and a lecture hall, and cost \$14,000. It was opened for school purposes in the fall of 1876 with A. Y. Taylor as principal. About 1895 a four-room addition was built, and in the summer of 1905 a handsome new school building was completed at a cost of \$22,000. C. E. Oliver was superintendent of schools in 1905.

RELIGION IN UNITY TOWNSHIP.

Religious meetings were held as early as 1802 at the house of Adam Rupert, Rev. John Stough being the preacher; and at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Stough the people of the northern part of the township united to build what was afterward known as the Salem or Union Church, to be used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Accordingly, in 1803-04 a log meeting house was built on the southwest corner of section 10. It was displaced in 1823 by a brick church. This building was, in 1861, taken down, and the house built, which at the beginning of the new century was

still used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. In 1839 St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed and a building erected on section 2, which afterward housed a flourishing congregation. Originally services were held wholly in German, but latterly the German and the English languages were used, each about half time.

About 1830 Rev. Mr. Prosser began holding Methodist meetings at the house of Joseph Taylor, and soon after regular preaching was held in the Unity School house. A small meeting house was built soon after in the village of Unity for the use of the society, which flourished for a time, but in a few years the appointment was suspended by the conference. In 1860 the work was reorganized, a new building was erected and some time later the society became the joint pastoral charge with the East Palestine Methodist Episcopal Church.

Methodism was introduced into East Palestine by the members of the old Burt Church in Middleton township, and in 1805 meetings were held in the United Presbyterian Church at East Palestine. In a few years the interests of the Burt Church were transferred to the village, and the Methodist Episcopal society formed, and a commodious building erected, which was still in 1905 the home of the society. However, in the summer of 1905, a handsome new church building was in course of erection, to be completed in the autumn of that year. The membership at that time was about 400, and Rev. George W. Orcutt was pastor.

The New Waterford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 16, 1858, in Joseph Taylor's barn, by Rev. G. D. Kinnear. In March, 1859, a frame meeting house was built, and dedicated by the presiding elder of the district, Rev. D. P. Mitchell. This house was still occupied in 1905. The membership of the church was over 200. Rev. J. H. Wilson was pastor of the joint charge embracing New Waterford, Fairfield and Kemble.

About 1902 the organization of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Waterford built a new house of worship. Rev.

George Ueber served the congregations of New Waterford and Columbiana.

About 1816 a Sunday-school was organized where New Waterford now stands by Richard Dildine and John Roos. Two Presbyterian home missionaries named Kolbr and Rudlaugh secured an appointment and held services which were continued by others and not long after Rev. Thomas Hughes, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, was secured to preach to the settlers, the services being still held in the schoolhouse. In 1823 the building of a small meeting house was commenced, which was used for a year or two in an unfinished condition. Occasional services were held, but it was not until August 20, 1826, that the church was formally organized. Andrew Martin, Robert Martin, David Scott and David Hanna were the first ruling elders. Mr. Dildine continued pastor until 1830. In 1873 a new church edifice was built, which building was still in use in 1905. The Rev. Mr. Kirkbride of Columbiana was serving this church in connection with his home charge. The membership was about 200.

The Presbyterian Church of East Palestine was organized March 5, 1842, Joseph Curry, Ralph Martin, R. J. Robinson and Thomas Hamilton being chosen members of the first session. For some years ministerial supplies were furnished by the presbytery. The original house of worship was built about the time of organization, and remodeled in 1875. About 1805 an entirely new building replaced the old one. In 1905 the church had a membership of 350. Rev. W. P. Hollister had been pastor about three years. The elders were: W. C. Wallace, D. H. Mackintosh, D. S. Smith, Enos Yoder, W. M. Koch and J. S. Billingsley.

An Associate Reform Presbyterian congregation was organized in August, 1842, the total membership at the organization being nine persons, viz: John Taggart, David Luke, Robert McIlamy, the Johnson family, Maria Vance, and Benjamin and Elizabeth Blackburn. Benjamin Blackburn and John Taggart were the first elders. The meetings were held in the old Presbyterian Church until 1853,

when the society built a church of its own. In 1858 it became the United Presbyterian Church. The first settled pastor was Rev. Samuel Patterson, who gave one-third of his time—from 1849 to 1858. Other early pastors giving from one-half to two-thirds of their time were: Revs. Hugh Sturgeon, A. Y. Huston, and W. W. Curry. About 1900 the congregation built a commodious and substantial new church. In 1905 the congregation was in a flourishing condition, Rev. E. E. Douglas being pastor.

A class of the United Brethren in Christ was formed in the southeast part of the township about 1855. In 1857 a small frame church was built west of the village on a lot given by Thomas McCalla. A new house of worship was built by the congregation, in the village, in 1879. The church has been connected with the Middleton and Fairfield circuits.

UNITY TOWNSHIP'S HAMLETS.

The village of Unity was platted in 1810 by John Augustine. Before railroads diverted the trade to East Palestine and New Waterford, it was a place of greater importance than during later years. Robert Veon had one of the pioneer stores, and the following were among the early merchants: Harrison Powers, John McClymonds, John Harrah, David Augustine, Hoffstead & Young, Joseph Taylor, Eleazer King, Jesse Thomas & Brother, John McKeranhan and Thomas Keener. Henry Forney, Daniel McCarter and Christian Keener were early tavern keepers. Dr. Hugh Martin was the first prominent physician. He practiced from 1828 to 1840. Other early physicians were: Drs. William W. Heinman, Isaac Snyder, John Thomas, Samuel Ball, J. L. D. Hindman and Nathaniel Dustin. In the '50's and early '60's William Hoffstott manufactured shoes quite extensively, employing a number of hands. Brickmaking was carried on for a number of years by Benjamin Younger. The old mills and tanneries are mentioned in another chapter.

New Waterford was laid out about 1851 by John and Robert Silliman. Several additions have since been made. The village now lies on both sides of Big Bull Creek. It was originally known as Bull Creek. John Silliman kept the first store. Samuel and James Spencer, William Chidester, John Nevin, James Creese, George Crawford and Charles B. Fisher were also early tradesmen. Early inn keepers were Fred Kaupman and Fred Mitchell. Drs. Frank Cox and D. M. Bloom were among the earliest medical practitioners. The water power has always been excellent in this part of the township, and the grist and saw mills in the early days were numerous. And so the flour mill, first run by the primitive water-wheel and later by steam, has always been a leading industry. But this business has been referred to extensively in other chapters.

In 1877 John M. Ott embarked in the carriage business, and for a number of years employed ten or a dozen men. In 1883 George J. Koch established the carriage-making business on a larger scale. In 1889 Jacob H. Koch became a partner, and the business was continued on a yet larger basis. In 1904 the output of the Koch Brothers' establishment was given at over 1,500 vehicles, and it had in 1905 come to be the leading industry of the village.

New Waterford has always been well supplied with schools. In 1899 the Union school building was struck by lightning and burned. But immediately it was rebuilt. The new building contains four rooms and an auditorium. In 1905 Ellis W. Erney was superintendent. The school enumeration was 180.

The population of New Waterford in 1905 was a little under 800. The village officials—Mayor, Al. S. Ward; clerk, W. C. Cutchall; treasurer, John Koch; marshal, B. T. Walker; Council—Jacob H. Koch, C. F. Jamison, Thomas Baker, John B. Eyster, J. W. Bretz and Simon Unger.

The New Waterford Building & Loan Association was organized in December, 1904, and in 1905 had deposits of \$3,000. President, Peter F. Vollnogle; vice-president, J. C.

Williamson; treasurer, Jacob H. Koch; secretary, W. T. Cutchall; attorney, J. F. Johnson.

The Enterprise Planing Mill, established about 1885 in New Waterford, was still in 1905 operated by the H. E. Bretz estate. It did a general lumber business and manufactured berry baskets.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Adjoins Jefferson County on the south, and is township 12 in range 3. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania lines passes through the township diagonally from northwest to southeast, tapping the many coal mines located in and about Salineville, which in 1905 was still the only station on the road within the township. Yellow Creek, receiving at Salineville the waters of two of its forks, flows southeast through the township. The township was first settled in 1803. George Clark settled on section 4 in that year, James Sharp locating on section 35 in the same year. Cornelius McLeest came over from Ireland and settled in the township in 1804, while William McLaughlin sailed from Greenock, Scotland, in 1807, and coming into Washington township settled on section 6. Daniel Swearingen entered the tract which was years later occupied by Theophilus Cox, and in 1812 Alexander McLaughlin purchased the land and lived on it for some years. McLaughlin was mayor of Wellsville after the town was incorporated and lived there to be about 90 years of age. John Farmer, a member of the Society of Friends, and an early settler in Hanover township, moved into Washington township about 1814, and engaged in the salt business. Mr. Farmer and his son James became later the leading men in the industrial enterprises of Salineville and Washington township. George Clark undertook, for a consideration of \$60, to "blaze" a road from Yellow Creek to New Lisbon,—a distance of 15 miles. This was a part of the State road from Steubenville to New Lisbon. Thomas Patterson located in the north and John Hart in the eastern part of the township. Hart

reared a family of 14 children of whom seven sons served in the Civil War. In the west end of the "Scotch Settlement" Angus McDonald, Angus Noble and Evan McPherson, with other hardy Scots, were early settlers. McDonald laid out on a part of this plat the hamlet of Highlandtown. McPherson, who had brought with him a wife and six children, located on the northwest quarter of section 6. Later he disposed of one-half of his holdings to Angus McDonald. Alexander Dallas and David Rose came over in 1812 and settled in Washington township—Dallas where William Garside lived years afterward and Rose on the Rose place, as it was known almost a century later, as Highlandtown.

In 1816 Saline township—a portion of which, on the erection of Carroll County in 1832, was set off to that county—was organized. The name Saline was retained by the Carroll County portion, and when in 1833 the portion remaining in Columbiana County was remodeled by the county commissioners, it was renamed Washington. At the same time sections 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 were taken from Wayne township and added to Washington.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY'S MINING CENTER.

Salineville is the only town of importance in Washington township. Highlandtown, the one settlement beside, is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the township, which was, as already noted, laid out in 1834 by Angus McDonald. Alexander Chisholm opened the first store in Highlandtown, and was the first postmaster. The post office has always been known as Inverness. Salineville was laid out by John and James Farmer in 1839 and incorporated in 1848. It showed but little growth until the completion of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and the subsequent development of the coal mining interests, which laid the foundation for its future prosperity. The life and career of James Farmer is so closely identified with the history of Salineville, especially in the first two or three decades of its existence, that an extract from his "Memoir," by Lydia Ethel Farmer Painter, daughter

ter of James Farmer, will not be out of place here. Mrs. Painter in her little volume says: "Our Grandfather Farmer came from Georgia, our Grandfather Butler from Pennsylvania, the one in 1805—(our father three years of age)—the other in 1811—(our mother six years of age)—and both families pitched their tents in well-nigh the same neighborhood. New Garden and Goshen are now as then small villages, no long remove from the better known town of Salem, and it was in proximity to these, in the very heart of the forest, that the new houses were made; our mother remained in hers until she grew into the full strength of womanhood; and until the early autumn day—the first of tenth month (October), 1834, on which she rode away horseback—light silk gown and all—because the roads were too bad for a carriage—and in the little, forest-environed meeting house, was married to James Farmer, our father. * * * They set out for their new home, some 25 miles away, among the wilder and more picturesque beauty of the hill country in Columbiana County. Our father had already made a goodly beginning during the years in which he had, with our grandfather, opened up and developed the resources of those hills and valleys through which the Little Yellow Creek took its way toward the Ohio River, and on whose banks our father had built the comfortable frame house (still standing in 1905) to which, in the early autumn days, he journeyed with his bride. There it was their seven children were born. * * * Neither grandfather nor father had gone into this wilderness for the sake of mere subsistence. Together they began the development of the resources of a country that in time yielded a rich reward. * * * Settlers came, and the little hamlet grew, and in no long time was given the name "Salineville." Up to this time our grandfather and father had made their business ventures and successes together, but, about this time, our grandfather retired from active business life, leaving our father to carry forward the ever-increasing business interests single-handed."

The history of the salt and coal industries,

in which John and James Farmer were so prominently identified, in connection with the early mills, tanneries, and other industries with which they and other Salineville and Washington township men had much to do, is related in other and appropriate chapters of this work. The census of 1890 showed Salineville to have a population of 2,369, and that of 1900, 2,353. In the first five years of the new century the business of the town greatly improved over that of the 10 years preceding, and the estimated population was 3,000.

The officers of the village in 1905 were: Mayor, Frank Pumphrey; clerk, W. F. Burgett; marshal, J. Higgins; council,—W. A. Skinner, M. S. Schubert, H. S. McPherson, W. P. Laton, E. A. Montooth and A. H. Rogers.

The Salineville Banking Company was the town's first banking institution. It was organized in 1873, with J. G. Loeck president and W. T. Cope, cashier. It had a capital of \$30,000, which in 1877 was reduced to \$20,000. That concern was in 1880 succeeded by Cope & Thompson (W. T. Cope, later Representative and State Treasurer, and H. A. Thompson, who was still in 1905 in the banking business). In 1887 the latter firm was succeeded by H. A. Thompson & Company, W. A. Thompson (afterwards—in 1905—county treasurer) having succeeded to Mr. Cope's interest, and this house was, in 1895, reorganized as the H. A. Thompson Banking Company. In 1902 another change occurred, when the concern became the Citizens' Banking Company, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1905 the officers of this company were: H. A. Thompson, president; W. A. Thompson, vice-president; W. A. McBane, cashier. A second bank commenced business in 1904, known as the People's Banking Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000, A. Lange being president and Mr. Lowry, cashier.

CHURCHES OF SALINEVILLE AND THE TOWNSHIP.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Salineville was organized about 1840. The congregation enjoyed occasional preaching in a

schoolhouse on "the hill." In 1850 a frame house of worship was built near the site of the brick structure, which in 1870 took its place. The latter building with the lot cost \$10,500. In 1905 the membership of the church was something under 300. The pastor of the church then was Rev. S. A. Paragoy.

The Associate Reform congregation, which afterward became the United Presbyterian Church of Salineville, was organized in 1837 or 1838, at what was later known as Clark's Mills, in Washington township. James Martin and Daniel D. McIntosh were the first elders chosen. Services were held in private residences until 1846, when a modest building was erected. In 1866—the congregation in 1858 having changed its name to that of the United Presbyterian Church—took up the matter of a new church building, but some differences arising, a division occurred, one portion of the congregation going to Grant's Hill, and the other uniting with the Free Presbyterians at Salineville. The Free Presbyterian Church was organized January 28, 1850. John Thompson was chosen ruling elder. Rev. James Robertson was the first minister. Up to 1851 the congregation worshiped in the schoolhouse. In that year a frame house was built, which was used until 1866, when a brick building took its place. In 1869 the union of the Free Presbyterians and the United Presbyterians was effected, and Rev. W. H. Jamison became the pastor, who in 1871 was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Coon. In 1905 the pastor of the church was Rev. F. E. Dean; the members of the session,—H. A. Thompson, James McKenzie, William Dorrance, P. S. Hart and Alexander Hart, the membership being 118.

The Presbyterian Church of Salineville was organized May 19, 1864, with 26 members, when Joseph F. Williams and Edward Burnside were chosen elders. Rev. Robert Hays was the first pastor, and served the church from 1864 to 1874. Other pastors were: Revs. S. B. Stevenson, J. R. Dundas, D. D. J. Nesbit Wilson and J. L. Grimm. Services were held for some years after the organization in what had been the village schoolhouse. Later a comfortable frame house

of worship was built. T. E. Duffield, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, was employed as supply in 1905. The membership was about 150. The members of the session in 1905 were: J. H. Gilson, Elmer Henderson, Peter Ferrell, John Tobin and C. A. Prevost.

The Disciples Church of Salineville was organized February 4, 1856, by 36 members who had detached themselves from the Berea Church. Benjamin Johnson, Jehu B. Milner and Nicholas Wirebaugh were the elders. The organization was always a flourishing one and in 1905 had approximately 150 members. Rev. H. E. Oldacre was then the pastor.

In 1872, under the direction of Rev. P. J. McGuire, the Catholics of Salineville organized and built a substantial brick church. In 1905 upward of 75 families were identified with the parish, under the ministrations of Rev. John McMahon.

The Primitive Methodists had an organization in Salineville from 1869 until some time in the '80's, when the society became practically disorganized by numerous removals from the town of its members.

A class of Methodists was organized in 1819 at the house of Jacob S. Desellem, in Wayne township. Mr. Desellem being chosen leader. Preaching was held in the schoolhouse and at the dwellings of members until 1841, when a church building was erected on Little Yellow Creek, in Washington township, on land owned by David Scattergood. The church was then in Hanover circuit; but in 1865 the Highlandtown and Salineville Methodist Episcopal churches became an independent circuit. In 1905 the church continued in a flourishing condition—the second church building having been erected at Highlandtown.

Washington township has always been exceptionally well supplied with schools. In 1905 Salineville had three Union school buildings—the "new" building, erected in the early '90's, with eight rooms; the "old" brick school building on "the hill," with six rooms, and the small building in the west end. Frank Linton was superintendent.

Woodland Cemetery, Salineville's public burying-ground, occupies a pretty site on an

elevation north of town. The tract, which is about 10 acres in extent, was purchased by the town in 1870 for \$600. The cemetery has been suitably improved.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Adjoins Center township on the south, and, containing but 25 sections, is only five miles square. The west fork of Beaver Creek flows through the township from the northwest corner to the middle of the eastern boundary, and in the early milling days it furnished good water power. Coal beds are abundant throughout the township, but the lack of railway shipping facilities has largely prevented their development, except in a small way for home consumption. Limestone, fire-clay, iron ore, sandstone and flag-stone also abound, but the same absence of incentive toward development as in the case of coal has been true of these natural products. The land of the township is highly productive, and a somewhat rugged landscape outline renders the scenery very picturesque.

Aaron Hull, it is claimed, was the first white inhabitant of Wayne township. He located in 1802 on section 16, and it was not until the following year that other settlers began to enter. Then Adam Poe, father of the Indian-fighting Poes; John T. Parker, who was the first justice of the peace in the township; James Hoge, Patrick McKaig, the Thompsons, Armstrongs, Hutchinsons, Sheehans and the McLaughlins, settled within the bounds of Wayne township. In 1804 Gideon Gaver settled on a farm where later the Gavers post office was located; John Armstrong and William King located on that part of Wayne township which was later included in Franklin. In 1805 James Figley and James Donaldson took up land in the township. Section 7, which is now a part of Franklin township, was in 1804 settled by William King, who came with his wife, two daughters and three sons,—John, Hugh, and Thomas. After having entered other land, Patrick McKaig entered a part of section 7. When William King settled, it is declared there was not another settler on the

west between his place and the Tuscarawas River. John Fleming, who settled in Wayne in 1815, purchased the farm on section 9, entered by John T. Parker. His nearest neighbors were Gideon Gaver, on the east, on section 10; James Donaldson on the west, James Armstrong on the north, on section 4, and James Hoge, who with Donaldson had located on section 8. William Grafton (who died in 1878, aged 94), with his brother William, settled, in 1813, on section 14, land that had been entered by one Leiper. Ensign's history, published in 1879, says: "Leiper owned a small tract of 22 acres, now owned by Rev. Robert Hays, and situated in Wayne township. This he sold to George McLeest for a pair of earrings, McLeest, who was a dealer in jewelry, finding that method of payment more to his liking than the disbursement of money. Soon after the Graftons, came the Pattersons, McCords, Morgans, Desellems and McMillins. An early settler was Capt. James Worthington, who died at the age of 103, and who claimed that 60 years of his life had been passed on the sea. Gottlieb Northdurft and John Meister, natives of France, who were among the pioneers of Wayne township, boasted of having fought with the first Napoleon, Meister declaring that he had been in the retreat from Moscow.

It is related that as late as 1832 John McLeest owned the only cart in his neighborhood, and that he also owned the first wagon ever brought into the township. William Grafton owned the first grain cradle to be brought into the township, and for the time it was an article greatly in demand.

Wayne was early known as a "dry" township, the temperance sentiment always being strong within its borders. A township temperance society was early organized and about the same time one was formed also in connection with Bethel Presbyterian Church.

Wayne township was organized in 1806. The first justice of the peace, as has been noted, was John T. Parker, who was elected upon the organization of the township. Patrick McKaig was elected in 1809 and Thomas Roseburg in 1812. The first tax levy



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
LEONTONIA



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
EAST PALESTINE



EAST PALESTINE POTTERY,
EAST PALESTINE



CONTINENTAL POTTERY,
EAST PALESTINE



UNION SCHOOL, EAST PALESTINE

in Wayne township was \$28. In 1821 the levy was \$53.75.

Wayne is strictly a rural township, there being no towns or villages within its boundaries. Prior, however, to the days of rural free delivery, Gavers and West Beaver were post offices.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP'S CHURCHES.

Bethel Presbyterian Church was organized in 1821, as a branch of the Yellow Creek congregation of Madison township. Rev. James Robertson had preached as early as 1818 within the bounds of what was afterwards Bethel congregation in Wayne township. He conducted public service twice a month, occupying a tent in summer and holding meetings in winter in the homes of the people. The tent was at the first erected in a field on the place afterward owned by Rev. Robert Hays and later near where William Grafton lived. Andrew Adams, Thomas Patterson, James Welch and Richard Gilson were chosen elders at the organization. Soon after the organization, in 1821, Thomas Patterson gave two acres of land as a site for a church and graveyard, and a hewed-log house of worship was built upon the site occupied up to 1905 by Bethel Church. On October 22, 1823, by resolution of the presbytery, the Yellow Creek congregation was divided, and it was ordered that that portion of the congregation where the new meeting house was built "be known by the name of Bethel congregation, and that Rev. James Robertson be considered the pastor of that congregation." Rev. Mr. Robertson was also instrumental in organizing the Bethesda Presbyterian congregation, in Franklin township, and until 1827 preached to both that and Bethel congregations. In 1825 the joint membership of the two churches was 202. Previous to that time there had been revivals in both these churches, and there were large accessions to the membership. From 1827 to 1835 the church depended upon stated supplies for the ministrations of the Gospel. Revs. John Cook, Thomas, Hughes, Xims, Dunlap, Harper, John B. Graham, James Cahoon and others, oc-

cupied Bethel pulpit until 1848, Rev. Mr. Graham having served for 13 years. In 1843 Robert Travis and John McDonald were chosen as additional members of the church session. Following Rev. Mr. Graham, the pastors at Bethel were: Revs. M. E. Johnson, who labored from 1848 to 1849; Robert Hays, who was pastor for 33 years, from 1850 to 1883; C. S. McClellan, from 1883 to 1889; T. J. Gray, from 1890 to 1902; and H. C. Foster, from 1902 to 1905. The elders in 1905 were: J. C. Hays, D. Robinson, T. P. McKenzie, R. C. Grafton and W. A. Robinson. In 1852 the old church building was succeeded by the large and substantial frame edifice still in use in 1905.

An Associate Reform congregation was organized in Wayne township August 12, 1831. The meeting was held in a grove near the home of Mrs. Fleming and was presided over by Rev. James Brown. From this beginning grew the Lebanon United Presbyterian Church. At the meeting for organization, William Miller, John Homer, Isaac Buchanan, John Walker and John Collins were elected elders. On August 15, 1831, John Jamison and William Armstrong were chosen additional elders. The first ministerial supplies were Revs. James Brown and James Walker, the first settled pastor being Rev. John Donaldson. The second stated pastor was Rev. William H. Jamison, and succeeding him, among others, were: Revs. James Golden, I. N. White, H. H. Brownlee, R. B. Harsha, M. B. Patterson, J. W. Best and W. J. Stewart, who was the pastor in 1905. The house of worship still in use in 1905 was erected in 1858.

The appended sketch of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is taken from Ensign's "History of Columbiana County." "In 1837 Joseph Paxton, a blacksmith of Elkrun township, began to preach occasionally at the house of Thomas Cross, in Wayne township, to a company of people who worshipped as United Brethren adherents. Paxton, Alexander Biddle and others preached at Cross' house about two years, and then changed the place of worship to the house of Peter Cross, who lived on the place afterward occupied by John

Rule. Isaac Crubaugh was the first class leader of the United Brethren organization, which, not long after the transfer to the house of Peter Coss, was reorganized as a Methodist Episcopal congregation, with Peter Coss as class leader. A log church was built on the latter's farm, and there services were held until 1848, when the present church building was put up. Latterly the congregation has not met for worship at the church, save at irregular and lengthened periods, owing to the difficulty of obtaining preachers." The first Methodist Episcopal preaching in Wayne township was in 1825, at the house of Gideon Gaver. There was preaching there every fortnight until about 1848, when the members of the congregation generally joined the Pleasant Grove congregation.

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP AND WELLSVILLE.

WELLSVILLE CHRONOLOGY.

Settled by James Clark.....	1795
First tavern built.....	1800
Yellow Creek township organized.....	1805
First grist-mill.....	1806
First "turnpike" to New Lisbon.....	1804
First sawmill.....	1815
Postoffice established.....	1816
First steamboat built.....	1817
Town laid out and named, "Wellsville".....	1820
First three churches built.....	1833
First newspaper.....	1835
First foundry.....	1836
C. & P. Railroad project launched.....	1844
Incorporated as a village.....	1848
First bank established.....	1848
First railway train into town.....	1852
Railroad shops built.....	1866
First manufactured gas.....	1872
Rolling-mill built.....	1874
First pottery built.....	1878
Water-works built.....	1895
Great Ohio River flood.....	1884
First daily newspaper.....	1885
Natural gas first piped.....	1886
First trolley cars.....	1891
New City Hall built.....	1893
Oil field developed.....	1899
Sheet steel strike.....	1901
C. & P. Railroad double-tracked.....	1924

Yellow Creek township is not vast in extent, but it is rich in native beauty and historic association. It adjoins Liverpool to the southwest on the Ohio River, is very irregular in shape and contains but 23 sections. It receives its name from the two streams which penetrate portions of its territory—Big Yellow Creek, which empties into the Ohio across the border in Jefferson County, and Little Yellow Creek, which has its outlet in the eastern portion of Wellsville. Its surface furnishes a diversity of rugged hill, fertile vale and rich alluvial bottom land along river and creeks, which render it one of the natural garden spots of the county. Moreover the mineral products of the township, consisting of coal, fire-clay, limestone and sandstone, with here and there strong indications and some realization of oil, gas and salt, are among its natural resources which have attracted attention from the earliest days. These have been referred to in detail in other chapters in this work. The township was organized in 1805, and originally possessed a row of townships on its southern border which, in the changes brought about at the time of the organization of Carroll County, were set off to Jefferson. The land now included in the township was surveyed under government authority, in connection with a number of other tracts, by Robert Johnston, prior to 1788. Johnston was to receive \$6 per day for his services, and at the government sale of Ohio lands, held in New York in 1788, he took some of the lands in payment of his account, which amounted to \$600; and an old history says "he received about 30 townships in payment thereof, at the rate of 100 acres for \$4." In 1805 James Clark, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, purchased of Johnston, at \$6 per acre, 304 acres, upon which the town of Wellsville is now located. About that time Richard Vaughn and George Clark "squatted" upon a part of James Clark's purchase and built the first log cabin in the township (on what was later known as Sugar street, Wellsville). In 1796 Clark transferred this land to his son-in-law, Williams Wells. At that time Mr. Wells lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1797 he took pos-

session of his property on the Ohio. George Clark, who had "squatted" on a portion of the land it is said about 1796 for some reason killed an Indian, and fearing vengeance upon himself and family, he moved across the river and located temporarily in Virginia. He afterward returned and located in Jefferson County, four miles west of Wellsville, and represented his county for several years in the Ohio Legislature. After William Wells had taken possession of his land, he lived for some time in a block-house which stood where the Arbuckle (afterward A. P. Howard's) home was located, on the Virginia side of the river. Thence with his oldest son James, then nine years old, he would cross the river in the mornings in a canoe, work his farm through the day, and return to his family in the block-house at night. Other early settlers in this part of the township were James Watson and George Hill, the latter of whom was the father of 18 children. Neither Hill nor Watson remained long on their land, but soon sold their holdings and went to other parts. Jacob Nessly, of Virginia, was among the early purchasers of land on Yellow Creek, and Nathaniel Meyers settled in 1798. About that time Robert Martin became a settler on a farm bought by Richard Vaughn.

A small portion of what is known as the "Scotch Settlement," which has been mentioned at some length in another chapter, was in Yellow Creek township. On this portion the early settlers were Andrew McPherson (who lived to be 99 years old), Alexander McEane and McLean "the Prophet." McEane was a Covenantant, and by the exercise of his energies as an exhorter it is related he "managed to divide the members of the 'Scotch Settlement' upon religious questions, and for a time the Covenanters and Presbyterians were stirred up by dissensions, the Presbyterians having the benefit of the religious teachings of Rev. Mr. Hughes." Andrew Smith, who was a justice of the peace, lived on the line between Yellow Creek and Madison. He was also a school teacher, and taught in a log schoolhouse on Little Yellow Creek. "Big Billy" McIntosh was an early settler, and was famous as a fighter. Daniel

Swearingen purchased considerable land in the township, and gave a tract to each of several sons. Abel Geer, an early settler, was known as the "cropped-eared Yankee." He lost one of his ears, it is said, in Connecticut, under a law of that State requiring a man's ear as the penalty for a certain misdeed.

THE FOUNDER OF WELLSVILLE.

William Wells, on July 15, 1797, received a commission as justice of the peace signed by "Arthur St. Clair, governor and commander-in-chief of the territory northwest of the Ohio." Daniel T. Lawson, a pioneer citizen of Wellsville—still living in 1905 at the age of 87—in 1873 wrote a sketch of the early days of Wellsville from which a paragraph is quoted: "William Wells lived to see the town which bears his name enjoy a large and growing trade. He died in April, 1852, leaving a large number of descendants. For a number of years he lived in a log house that stood near the old stone mansion erected by him, and but recently torn down. He was a member of the justices' court that tried the lad Carpenter for the murder of the Indian chief, White Eyes, at West Point, about eight miles north of Wellsville. White Eyes, a Delaware chief, was a scholar, educated by the government. He understood Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and intended living with the whites; but some time after receiving his education he attended a dance at Georgetown, D. C., at which he acquitted himself with extraordinary agility, which caused one of the ladies present to remark, 'Just see that yellow dog. Why, he is the best dancer in the room!' Overhearing this left-handed compliment, he felt insulted, and determined to rejoin his tribe, saying he 'would rather be a chief with his own people than a yellow dog among the whites.' The trial of the Carpenter lad took place while Mr. Wells resided in the block-house. At this time, and for many years after, he went to Georgetown, Pennsylvania, to get his blacksmithing, and to Cross Creek, about 12 miles from the river, to get his milling done. He took his grain in a canoe to the mouth of

Harmon's Creek, where the 'Panhandle' Railroad now crosses the river, there ferried his horses over, and thence packed it to and from the mill, in all a distance of about 64 miles. He made many trips over the mountains with pack-horses to Winchester, Virginia, taking with him cargoes of ginseng, and bringing back salt, which sold sometimes as high as \$16 per bushel."

NOVEL SETTLEMENT OF A LAWSUIT.

W. S. Potts, in an article in the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley," relates the following: "Shortly after Mr. Wells had been commissioned as justice, a great feud had broken out between two of the early settlers. Mutual friends on both sides had sought the counsel and advice of the peace-loving justice, who had done all in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment, but all to no purpose. Preparations were accordingly made for a grand trial before the justice. A day was appointed, Witnesses were summoned, and all the county, it seemed, at the proper time, had come together to hear the trial. Things looked unfavorable, but an unexpected turn of fortune was at hand. The season was far advanced. A light snow had fallen during the night preceding the day set for the trial, by means of which a person attending the suit, and who had come across the hills of Big Yellow Creek, reported that he had observed fresh bear tracks in the snow on his way to court that morning, and added that he believed the bear could be treed without much trouble. On this information being communicated, it was immediately proposed that the lawsuit be turned into a bear hunt. This proposition was too great a temptation for the company to resist. The proposition was no sooner made than carried, as if by assault, and all hands immediately started in pursuit of bruin. They retraced the man's tracks and followed the bear in his wandering, to a hollow tree on McQueen's Run. The tree was cut down, and three fat bears secured, as the result of their day's labor. And now all the parties returned to the primitive temple of justice. But the day was far spent, and nobody appeared

to be in the proper mood for enjoying a lawsuit. It was therefore proposed that the difficulty be made up, and the proposition for the first time met with favorable consideration by the parties interested. It was not the day of temperance pledges, nor yet of strychnine whisky; but a bottle of good old rye, manufactured by an honest man at a neighboring distillery was brought out and freely circulated from hand to hand and from mouth to mouth. The litigating parties were introduced, and cordially shook each other by the hand, and all the parties dispersed, well pleased, to their respective homes, and the suit, though it might afterwards have been thought of, remains in *statu quo* to this day. And thus pleasantly ended one of the first lawsuits before one of the first justices in Ohio."

James Wells, the son of William Wells, after he became a man, followed the river for some years, and then until late in life, he farmed a portion of his land. He lived to be about 94 years of age. Alexander, another son, was a merchant, and was still living and quite active at the age of 95, in the year 1905.

The first store in Wellsville was kept—from 1814 to 1819—by Sanford C. Hill, afterward a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, and father of Col. H. R. Hill, for many years a leading attorney at the Columbiana County bar, and Rev. W. E. Hill, a well-known Presbyterian minister, both of whom were still living in 1905, in East Liverpool. The next store was opened by Feehan & Shearman, who came from Pittsburg, and each of whom were afterward postmaster of Wellsville. The first lumber-yard in Wellsville was opened by Allen McDonald, and the first tavern by Jonathan Whitacre. That was in the year 1800, and it was located on the line of the old State road (now Third street). The first blacksmith shop in the township, and the second one in the county, was that of John Robbins, and stood on Robert Dobbins' farm. The first blacksmith in Wellsville was Jared Long, whose shop was at the east end of town.

Wellsville, as has been related in another chapter, because of the river trade and fine wharf and shipping facilities: was a great ship-

ping point. There was during almost all the time between 1832 and 1852—before the days of railroads—a daily line of packets plying to Pittsburg, and after 1834 a daily stage connection with Fairport, on Lake Erie. And the *Wellsville Patriot*, of January 2, 1849, contains a card announcing the arrival and departure of the steamers in the Pittsburg and Wheeling daily line, viz.: the "James Nelson," "Consul" and "St. Anthony," and of the Bridgeport and Smith packet "Wellsville." The same paper contains the advertising cards of H. & S. Cope, saddlery, harness, etc.; J. M. Jenkins, attorney-at-law; Fulton Foundry & Machine Works of Phillip F. Geisse; W. Wells, dry goods; A. Rogers & Company, wagon and carriage-makers; George Wells, warehouse; A. McKenzie, marble-yard; Walker & Kinker, drug-store; Geisse & Fogo, new warehouse; and the professional cards of the following physicians: Drs. Mackenzie & Buchanan; J. Stephenson, J. B. Hill, W. S. Mackintosh and G. W. Luty. Dr. N. K. Mackenzie, who is the first mentioned in the foregoing list, represented his senatorial district in the Ohio State Senate for two terms, and in 1905 was still living, though quite feeble, having retired from practice but a few years previous.

THE "FOURTH" IN THE EARLY '60S.

The paper already quoted, of date of July 3, 1860, tells something of the preparations to celebrate the following day—the Fourth of July. It says: "The following merchants agree to close on the 4th of July, 1860: A. Denham, Prosser & Wells, James Stewart, John Gaddis, Henderson & Bleakly, B. Evans, Lawson & Wells, Nicholson & Robinson, William Lawrence, H. S. Wilson, C. M. Hamilton, H. & S. Cope, H. Van Fossan, T. W. Riggs, Geisse & Fogo, Stevenson, Haley & Company, T. H. Prosser, F. R. Vantyne, H. Koontz, Rogers & Smith, W. M. Hamilton, W. M. Bright, A. Wells & Son, J. H. Coleman, O. M. Stevens, P. F. Geisse, Stewart & Hilbetts, Mrs. Burns, H. H. Laverty, John Atkinson." The *Patriot* goes on to say: "The big gun with which the patriotic citizens design to

herald the dawn of tomorrow (the Fourth), we take pleasure in stating, is the work of the operatives in the Fulton Foundry & Machine Works of our enterprising fellow-townsmen, P. F. Geisse, Esq. The gun is four feet long, 11 inches across the breech, with a 3-inch bore. It was constructed expressly for the occasion, Mr. Geisse furnishing gratuitously the requisite machinery, tools, etc., and his employees giving their time and labor, free of charge, while the material was furnished by the contributing citizens." This "big gun" was used on similar occasions for many years afterward. At the Fourth of July celebration referred to, John S. Bleakly read the Declaration of Independence and addresses were made by "Revs. Messrs. Sears and Endsley and Mr. Ogle; there were odes sung, and in the evening a musical entertainment."

The number of the paper referred to gives these "census results:"

	1860	1860	Decrease
Population of Columbiana County...	32,845	33,621	776

The publisher of the *Wellsville Patriot*, William L. Clarke, was even thus early suspected of sympathizing with those who would disrupt the Union. And so, as though he would "straddle" the entire subject of politics, at least until he might decide upon which side of the fence he had better alight, he printed at the head of his editorial column all of the four presidential tickets nominated in 1860, as follows:

A. Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin
John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Jos. Lane.
John Bell and Edward Everett.
Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

The vote for President in Columbiana County at that memorable election of 1860 was: Lincoln, 3,846; Douglas, 2,132; Breckinridge, 307; Bell, 103. So that, in a total vote of 6,388, Lincoln received a majority over all the other candidates of 1,304.

The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad car shops, since their erection in 1856, always rep-

resented an important element in Wellsville's industries. These, however, have been referred to in an appropriate chapter.

WELLSVILLE'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Wellsville has always had solid financial institutions, since the first of the kind in the town's history, in 1848, when D. & D. McDonald organized a private bank in connection with their general store. McIntosh & Company, in early '50s kept a private bank, and still later McIntosh & McCullough and McCullough & Company. In 1863 the Wellsville Savings Bank was organized, with the following directors: E. S. Taylor, Alexander Smith, Alexander Denham, J. A. Riddle, Alexander Wells, George Wells, William Bleakly, Donald Davidson and Laughlin McLean. The bank carried a deposit account of about \$80,000. It closed its business in 1865, its stockholders organizing the First National Bank, May 1st of that year. During the greater part of the bank's period of existence, Gen. James W. Reilly was president; James Henderson, cashier and H. B. Nicholson, teller or cashier. The capital stock of this bank was \$50,000. The People's National Bank was organized August 6, 1902, with a capital of \$100,000. Directors: President, P. F. Smith; vice-president, D. S. Brookman; cashier, H. B. Nicholson; H. C. Desellent, C. E. McKim, C. G. Stevenson and F. L. Wells. In August, 1905, the bank's condition was: Surplus and profits, \$16,000; deposits, \$458,000; loans and discounts, \$383,600; U. S. and other bonds, \$110,000; total resources, \$686,239.74. The bank had been made one of the State depositories. In June, 1903, the First National Bank went into liquidation, the stock, deposits and entire business being taken over by the People's National Bank. In 1905 the bank moved into its own new building, which was one of the finest in Eastern Ohio.

The Silver Banking Company was established in 1884, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1905 the bank was doing a good and safe business. Thomas H. Silver was president and T. R. Andrews, cashier. The company occupies its own building.

The Central Building & Loan Company of Wellsville was organized in 1892. In 1905 its assets were \$400,000. President, P. M. Smith; vice-president, A. D. Forbes; secretary, W. A. Snediker.

The Perpetual Savings & Loan Company of Wellsville was organized about the same time as the Central. The statement of March 5, 1905, showed total resources, \$693,987.69. J. C. Catlett, president; D. S. Brookman, vice-president; F. L. Wells, secretary; H. B. Nicholson, treasurer.

The Wellsville Building Company, the first association of the kind in the town, was organized back in the '60s, William Bleakly being president and W. G. Wells, secretary. Later came the Citizens' Building & Loan Company and the Mechanics' Building & Loan Company. These were what were known as "terminating companies," and ran their course from 11 to 12 years.

WELLSVILLE'S CHURCHES.

The pioneers of what is now Wellsville enjoyed religious services as early as 1800. Among the first Presbyterian preachers to visit the section was Rev. George Scott. He and several others preached at the house of George Wilhelm, on the Virginia side of the Ohio, opposite Wellsville, and at a later date Rev. Thomas E. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Hale and others preached occasionally at Wellsville, in the woods and tents during the summer season, and in the winter in the schoolhouses. A brick schoolhouse built on Main street about 1829 was used in common by several denominations. In 1832 the First Presbyterian Church was organized with about 26 members. The first elders were Alexander McBeth, John Mitchell and George Johnston. The first house of worship was erected on the river bank, near the site of the old sawmill. In 1852 a new house was built on Front street, which building was burned August 27, 1869. On the following day work was commenced on the fine brick building, which in 1905 was still occupied by the congregation. The building cost \$18,000 and there is a parsonage adjoining which is

valued at \$4,500. The pastors of the church were: Revs. Thomas E. Hughes, William Orr, Thomas McGill, John M. Lowry, Thomas R. Gordon, W. W. Lafferty, Thomas McCurdy, J. Wickoff, J. C. Meloy, S. M. Davis, H. W. Lowry, L. F. Lafferty and William J. Hutcheson. The last named was the incumbent in 1905, when the members of the session were: Angus Noble, John D. Roberts, G. McGregor, J. W. Quinn, R. B. Parke and J. L. McDonald.

The United Presbyterian Church of Wells-ville, or the Associate Reform Church as it was then, was organized May 29, 1848. The meeting was held in the Methodist Protestant Church building, and Alexander Rose, Wallace Fogo and Robert Ralston were chosen elders. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Campbell, who began his labors in 1848 and served the congregation until 1855. The subsequent pastors have been: Revs. Joseph Andrews, 1859-69; James Day Brownlee, 1870-75; John A. Bailey, 1877-82; Joseph G. Kennedy, 1884-93; William A. Littell, 1895-98; William M. Glasgow, 1899-April, 1905. Rev. Frank D. Lindley, of Mansfield, Ohio, had accepted a call, and was expected to enter upon the work of the pastorate September 1, 1905. The first house of worship, a modest structure, was built in 1849, this building being replaced in 1872 by the one still in use in 1905, at a cost of \$16,000. The session in 1904 was composed of these persons: H. B. Andrews, S. G. Connell, Philip Fraser, J. L. Junkin, D. H. Harper, J. R. Stoakes and F. M. Hawley. The congregation owns a handsome parsonage valued at \$8,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wells-ville had its beginning in a class organized about 1800 by Rev. John Callahan. The organization was effected at the house of William Wells, among the original members being William and Ann Wells, Robert and Jane Dobbins, Samuel and Eliza Flowers and William and Margaret Richardson. This class is supposed to have been the first ever organized in Ohio. Among the early preachers were: Revs. Essex, Stoueman, Askins, Reid, Charles, Church, Watts, Baker and Seisel. The earliest class

leaders were William Wells and Robert Dobbins. Preaching was for some years held in William Wells' residence and in a log house built by James Clark. In 1826 and 1827 services were held in the little shop of Joseph Wells. After that date the Methodist class, in common with other denominations, occupied a brick schoolhouse built by the village. In 1833 a plain building was erected on a lot donated by William Wells. The second building was erected in 1877, being dedicated October 25th of that year. In 1884 the church was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of \$3,000, and again in 1900, at a cost of \$7,000. In 1888 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$7,000. The pastors who have served the congregation since 1833 are as follows: Revs. Young, Mahon, Rnyler, David Sharp, John White, J. J. Swazee, Lewis Burton, John Spencer, Thomas McGrath, N. Callender, C. Jackson, M. P. Jamison, J. Gibson, F. McCleary, G. A. Lowman, E. T. Fletcher, A. L. Petty, A. J. Eusly, Edward Burkett, Samuel Balcock, Stephen Minor, James Henderson, J. M. Carr, J. H. Hollingshead, J. Conkle, Lewis Payne, J. W. Toland, H. Miller, W. H. Rider, G. F. Oliver, J. M. Carr, S. Burt, J. S. Rager, E. D. Holtz, C. E. Clark and J. W. Toland, who was in his second year in 1905. The membership in the latter year numbered 567.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Wells-ville was organized in 1820, in the house of Joseph Wells, by Rev. George Brown, with the following members: Joseph and Hezekiah Wells, Christopher and Sarah Murray, N. Murray, William Senter and George and Sarah Gibbons. In 1833 a building was erected, which was enlarged and remodeled in 1878. The pastors who served the church while it was a part of a circuit were: Revs. William Reeves (whose wife occupied the pulpit once each month during her husband's ministry), Rufus Richardson, Edward Paulton and Jeremiah Browning. After that the church was a mission point for a number of years, among the pastors being Revs. W. W. Arnot, W. Maynard, Thomas Cullen, Joseph Ray, W. Hastings, C. Callahan, William Case, J. B. Wilkin, D. Truman, E. S. Hoagland, M. L.

Jennings, S. S. Fisher, W. O. Scott, J. A. Barnes, L. C. Wells and C. H. Beck. The membership in 1905 was about 300. The church building was burned in 1891, and a new and handsome building was dedicated October 9, 1892.

The Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) organized in 1863, although an informal mission and Sunday-school organization had existed some years prior to that date. The first vestry of the parish was composed of E. H. Ayer, A. M. Haley, J. T. Smith, C. E. Gorham, William Haley, J. R. Bagley, and R. W. Ransom. In 1864 C. E. Gorham removed from Wellsville, and John Thomas, having located in Wellsville, as superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, was chosen to fill the vacancy thus caused, and during the years that Mr. Thomas remained in Wellsville he continued to be one of the main-stays of the little church. In 1860 and 1870 a church edifice and rectory were built. The rectors of the church since its organization have been Revs. Lee, Gilbert, Hubbell, McMurphy, Coleman, Butler, Long, Badger, Burke, Cogswell, Williams, Edwards and R. K. Caulk. The membership of the church in 1905 was a little less than 100.

The Christian Church was organized in 1843 with a membership of about 50. The first building was a log house built about 1844. In 1845 William Wells donated a lot on Main street to the congregation and a brick house of worship was built. In 1896 the handsome structure still in use in 1905 was built at a cost of \$10,000. In the latter year the membership numbered 350. The ministers who had served the church were: Revs. Reagle, Lamphear, Beaumont, Henry and John White, Hillock, Cohen, Baxter, Young, VanHorn, Hayden, Jones, Tilcock, Lytle, Bower, Miller, Barnes and W. C. Prewett (in 1905).

The Church of the Immaculate Conception was founded in 1834 by Rev. James Conlin; but less than a dozen families formed the nucleus of the parish until 1858, when the Rev. D. Tighe began monthly visits, which he continued for seven years. Rev. P. J. McGuire was pastor for nine years. During his pastor-

ate the brick edifice of later years was built. The succeeding pastors were Fathers Cullen, Cabil, Carroll, Drohan, Halligan and Crotty. During Father Halligan's pastorate a beautiful site, with parochial residence upon it, and sufficiently large for church and school buildings, was purchased, at a cost of \$14,000. A large and handsome parochial school building was completed in 1905.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Wellsville was organized May 5, 1896, a handsome frame church building being erected on Nicholson avenue. The first pastor was Rev. C. L. McKee, who served the congregation from the organization until March, 1904. Rev. B. M. Price was called soon after the vacancy occurred, accepted, and was installed June 19, 1904. The membership in 1905 was about 100 and increasing steadily, the members of the session being J. S. McLean, Benson Peeples, H. H. Sprout, G. W. White, John H. Lewis and E. S. Mills.

The Wellsville A. M. E. Church was organized in 1887, a small building on Broadway purchased and transformed into a house of worship, and Rev. J. H. Mason settled as pastor. Other pastors have been Revs. W. T. Artis, B. M. Carson, Eaton and Rev. L. A. Upshaw. The membership in 1905 was about thirty.

The First Evangelical Church, with a neat and comfortable building on Third street, erected about 1896, had in 1905 started upon what seemed to give promise of an era of prosperity. Rev. W. A. Vandersall was the pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran congregation of Wellsville was organized January 7, 1903, with a membership of 30. Rev. Philip Andreen was the pastor, coming from Pittsburg to hold services, and preaching to the congregation once a month.

The Oak Ridge Presbyterian Church, located in Yellow Creek township about four miles west of Wellsville, was organized in 1852 by members of the Yellow Creek church, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellsville. A church building had been erected in 1850, two years prior to the organization, the original idea being to have a convenient house of

worship, without immediate reference to organization. The organization was affected by a session composed of Rev. John Price as moderator, and Elders John McKenzie and John Huston. There were about 25 members, originally, of whom James Martin, William C. Smith and William Workman were chosen elders. The first settled pastor, in 1852, was Rev. John Price, who was succeeded by Revs. John Arthur, Brown, David Hargest, N. K. Crowe, W. E. Sloane, T. V. Milligan, and David Hargest again since 1904 as stated supply. The elders in 1905 were A. G. Smith and A. G. McGarvey.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Second only to the church in importance in Yellow Creek township was the public school. The first in the township was taught in 1800 by Richard Boyce, in a log schoolhouse, built by William Wells, Robert Dobbins and Edward Devore, the latter a colored man and one of the early settlers of Liverpool township. Mr. Wells agreed to contribute the compensation for five pupils, and Devore agreed to send and pay for four pupils. This was the beginning of the school which was located on Robert Dobbins' farm, which for some years was taught by Richard and Timothy Boyce, brothers. The next teacher in this school was William Marsh, a Welshman. Soon after this, two log schoolhouses were built, one on the site of Wellsville near the river and one on Henry Aten's farm. In the latter Alexander Brown was an early teacher. Richard Boyce taught in a schoolhouse on William Foulk's farm, and in 1815 he taught in a schoolhouse on the farm afterwards owned by John McDonald. Andrew Smith, the justice of the peace, who has been mentioned as teaching in the "Scotch Settlement," also taught in a schoolhouse on Smith's farm (afterward owned by T. B. Kerr) in Yellow Creek township. The Union school building, erected in Wellsville in 1850, was the first built in the State after the passage of the "Union School Law." It was a brick structure, contained seven rooms, accommodated 550 pupils and

cost \$7,000. The splendid Central school building on Ninth street was erected in 1879-80, at a cost of \$40,000, and is one of the best in Eastern Ohio. Since then a smaller building has been erected in the west end and one in the east end. Professor Parsons was the first superintendent of the Wellsville union schools, and remained a number of years. Prof. J. L. McDonald, who began his service as superintendent of the Wellsville schools in 1870, and had entered upon his 35th year in 1905, made a record in Ohio educational affairs which was an enviable one.

WELLSVILLE GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

The first graveyard in Wellsville was the Wells burying-ground on Main street, which by 1870 was about the geographical center of the city. The first burial was that of a little child, and the grave was never marked. In his will Mr. Wells provided that the ground should be used as a burial-place chiefly of his blood-relations, and that it should be a burial-place forever. Surrounding the graveyard was a stone wall, the following inscription surmounting the entrance: "Erected by William Wells in 1842, at a cost of \$750." From about 1870 no burials were permitted in the place, and some 15 years later it was vacated by the heirs of the Wells estate, and the ground occupied by private residences. In 1825 Mr. Wells donated to the town an acre of land, near where the railroad shops were afterward located, to be used "as a burying-ground forever." This served the village as a cemetery until 1865, and about 20 years later it too was condemned, the graves removed and the land sold for secular purposes.

In 1866 the town of Wellsville purchased a tract of land, comprising 11 acres, on the hill west of the corporation, and commenced the laying off of Spring Hill Cemetery. In 1890 38 acres additional were purchased and by 1905 the town could boast of one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Eastern Ohio. It is under control of the Board of Public Service of the town.

CITY OFFICIALS.

In 1890 Wellsville had a population of 5,247; in 1900, 6,146. In 1905 the city government of Wellsville was as follows. Mayor, Wallace L. Fogo; city solicitor, Charles Boyd;

president of council, A. B. Crubaugh; auditor, C. R. McGregor; board of public service,—W. G. Stewart, O. P. Bowers and H. A. Herbert; councilmen,—William O'Grady, W. J. Gloss, C. V. Shoub, John Joseph, Frank Blackburn, Robert Anderson and James Bissett.



BROADWAY, SALEM, IN 1887—LOOKING SOUTH.

APPENDIX.

Annual Meeting of the Pioneers—County Fairs—Harvest Home Picnics—Home for Aged Women.

On Thursday, June 29, 1905, at Tolerton's Grove, Salem, the 36th annual meeting of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association was held. The retiring president, William B. McCord, presided. Hon. James A. Martin, probate judge of the county, made the annual address, which was an eloquent and masterly effort, his subject being "Memories of the Old Home." Hon. J. M. Dickinson, of Lisbon, made a report touching the prospect of securing a permanent home for the society; and Mrs. J. B. Park read the necrological report, giving a list of names, ages and dates of death of members and other aged persons in the county who had crossed the "Dark River" since the last annual meeting. A very unique feature was the proceedings of the recitations of Mrs. Laura Thompson, of Leetonia, she being arrayed in the style of garb worn in the early years of the 19th century. Another very attractive feature was the singing of old-time songs by an old-time quartette of singers pretty well advanced in years, several aged persons, present as guests, volunteering to sing solos and duets. A number of the pioneers present related some of their experiences of 50 years or more gone by, and a very rare collection of relics was displayed and admired by the large number of people present. The following named persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, William G. Bentley, of Salem; vice-president, A. R. Sinn, of Salem; secretary, J. B. Park, of Salem (re-elected); treasurer, J. W. Cope, of New Waterford; necrologist, Mrs. J. B. Park, of Salem (re-elected); historian, Hon. J. M. Dickinson, of Lis-

bon. The invitation of the Salem Business Association, extended to the society to hold its next annual meeting in Salem on Thursday of Salem's centennial week in June of 1906, was accepted. Some of the ladies of the society and of Salem served a bountiful dinner in the dining hall of the grove, and altogether this "rare day in June," in the beautiful grove, proved a very enjoyable one indeed.

A brief historical sketch of the Pioneer society was read at the 32nd annual meeting, at Lisbon, June 13, 1901, by Dr. J. M. Hole, of Salem, one of the original members and promoters and always a faithful member up to the time of his death, which occurred July 26, 1901, he being then 79 years of age. As Dr. Hole was the historian of the society almost all of the 32 years during which he was a member, some extracts from his paper on the occasion referred to will avail to give a brief history of the association, with its purposes, etc. The extracts follow:

"Thirty-two years ago last March, Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod, then editor of the *Salem Republican*, called at the office of Dr. J. M. Hole, Salem, Ohio. These two men then made out a list of some 60 names, pioneers of the county, and arranged a program to call a meeting of these citizens, both men and women, to meet in the City Hall, Salem, the following June (1869). This call and program were published in the *Salem Republican*, and brought to that meeting a large and earnest number of pioneers, all anxious to have an organization inaugurated at once in the county. Thereupon a large committee was selected to recommend

officers for the organization. The following officers were elected: Gen. Jacob Roller, president; Hon. J. K. Rinkenbrow, secretary; Dr. J. M. Hole, treasurer, and several others were elected vice-presidents. The society was also provided with committees whose duty it was to prepare a dinner for the pioneers, take the names of those in attendance, and collect a small fee of 50 cents from the men who became members; to select a place to hold the meeting the following year; to make out a program; to receive and care for the relics and other things presented to the society, and all to act as auxiliary committees for the benefit of the society until their successors were chosen. After the transaction of routine business, the president called on those present to make remarks, and any one who wished to tell of his experience in the settling of the county, and of the difficulties of getting out into the forest as it was then called; the building of cabins and clearing of farms; preparing to raise food for themselves and their animals; the troubles from Indians and wild animals, such as bears, wolves, wild-cats, panthers, deer and turkeys, geese, ducks and other wild fowls. There was quite an account of bears and wolves, and as to how some families had to depend for a few years for their meat on wild game that was easily obtained by the men folk, if they had guns and ammunition, which, by the way, were at times very scarce and hard to get; how some made traps or pens of logs or rails to capture these animals; how some of the settlers had to live for weeks on hominy or boiled corn, no mills, to grind the wheat into flour or corn into meal, for miles from where they had fixed their homes; no salt, unless packed on horse-back from the Ohio River; how they had to keep their sheep and pigs in pens at night near the cabins, lest bears or wolves would kill them. Many times these animals would keep up such a howl of disappointment that persons could not sleep for the noise, so near would they come to the cabins; how they built the cabin, which constituted a kitchen, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, and bed-room, all inside of a 25 by 25 feet square of a house; how they had to walk or go on horse-back, as there were no

wagons, cars or automobiles to travel in in those days. Even the fire had to be kept in at night, for it went out, and the neighbors two or three miles away had kept theirs, they had to go that distance to borrow a faggot from them. As a general rule, however, most of the farmers kept punk and flint and a big knife, and when they wanted a fire would strike the knife quickly against the flint, the friction would make a spark which would set the punk on fire, somewhat as lightning does, and they would carefully apply more punk and thus coax it to burn. All these and hundreds of other reminiscences were related in five to ten minute talks by the pioneers, which would be of great interest and were descriptive of practices that were maintained by the old settlers. This is a sample of many of the meetings since then, and naturally a large and increasing membership resulted. Later on Prof. W. D. Henkle proposed adding the name historical, to that of pioneer, and thereafter calling the society the Pioneer and Historical Association, so as to admit all persons over 21 years of age. The change of name was adopted. The association was incorporated 15 years ago, and its financial standing is good. We have no debts, we collect sufficient money to pay incidental expenses, and our officers are not paid for their services."

Following are the places and dates of meetings of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association, from the beginning down to the last meeting, in Salem, June, 1905: New Lisbon, September 8, 1870; Salem, September 7, 1871; New Lisbon, September 5, 1872; New Lisbon, September 13, 1873; Salem, September 12, 1874; Columbiana, September 14 and 15, 1875; East Liverpool, September 5, 1876; Hanover, September 5, 1877; New Lisbon, September 3, 1878; Salem, September 17, 1879; New Lisbon, September 9, 1880; Fair Grounds, New Lisbon, September 7, 1881; Fair Grounds, New Lisbon, September 14, 1882; New Lisbon, August 29, 1883; Wellsville, June 17, 1884; Salem, June 17, 1885; Hanover, June 10, 1886; Salem, June 9, 1887; Leetonia, June 14, 1888; East Liverpool, June 13, 1889; East Palestine, June 12, 1890; Salem, June 11, 1891; East Palestine, June 9,

1892; East Rochester, June 15, 1893; New Waterford, June 14, 1894; Rogers, June 29, 1895; Columbiana, June 18, 1896; Salem, June 17, 1897; Salem, June 16, 1898; Negley, June 15, 1899; Rogers, June 14, 1900; Lisbon, June 13, 1901; Leetonia, June 19, 1902; Lisbon, June 17, 1903; New Waterford, June 16, 1904; Salem, June 29, 1905.

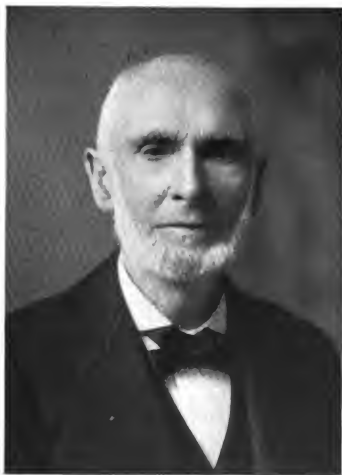
The Columbiana County Agricultural Society held its 56th annual fair September 12-14, 1905. The society was organized in 1849, and these fairs had been held annually without a lapse since the beginning, always on the grounds at Lisbon where the first exhibition was given, and always successfully. It is a county institution, and received aid from the State Board of Agriculture in 1905, the appropriation being \$800. The officers for 1905 were: President, William M. Travis; vice-president, J. M. Levan; secretary, E. F. Moore; treasurer, F. G. Bowman; managers, —Lee Deemer, J. C. Billingsley, C. F. Lease, Seymore Pottorf, William M. Travis, J. W. Hoopes, F. G. Bowman, L. H. Copeland, J. M. Levan and E. F. Moore.

An annual event of, for the time being, absorbing interest, especially to the rural communities of the county, is that of the Columbiana County Harvest Home Picnic, held annually, on the last Saturday of August, at Shelton's Grove, a beautiful resort, five miles east of Salem. At the gathering held on Saturday, August 26, 1905, about 8,000 people were present, which was about the average attendance. The addresses on that occasion were made by Hon. Philip M. Smith, of Wellsville, and Rev. Earl D. Holtz, D. D., of Allegheny. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, K. D. Bell, Rogers; vice-president, Clark Halverstadt, Salem township; secretary, H. A. Halverstadt, Salem township; treasurer, Watson E. Stewart; executive committee,—Frank Betz, Homer Everett, P. M.

Bowman, Peter Smith, Orlando Frederick and A. H. Arter.

The Township Line Farmers' Club was another organization which for many years had existed for pleasure and profit. It held annually a harvest home picnic, usually at Smith's Grove, on the farm of Wilson S. Smith, in St. Clair township, and was a great meeting place for local political aspirants, as well as a social resort for families and friends. The members also clubbed together for the advantageous purchase of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc.

The Home for Aged Women is a very worthy charitable institution of Salem. The inception of the home was largely due to the active interest, in the class to be benefitted, of Mrs. Joseph Koll, who was instrumental in setting a movement on foot in 1886, which culminated in 1887 in the purchase of the Evans Homestead, a large and substantial brick building with spacious grounds, on East Main street, now McKinley avenue. Mrs. Eliza Jennings made the first donation, of \$1,000. The home was opened in October, 1888, and had since, up to the summer of 1905, furnished a comfortable abiding place to from eight to twelve inmates. It was understood that the home would be enlarged and its facilities for usefulness increased commensurately with the demands upon it, and as the revenue would permit. In 1900 the institution was enlarged by the addition of four rooms, and other improvements were made. The first matron was Phebe Gruell, and she was succeeded by Mrs. Lucy Pettit, who served in the capacity for 11 years, or until August 1, 1905. Her successor was Mrs. Brokenshire. The officers in 1905 were: President, Mrs. Simeon Sharp; vice-presidents,—Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Elma F. Hayes and Mrs. Mary R. Silver; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Koll; secretary, Mrs. Anna B. Heaton.



ALEXANDER WELLS

Representative Citizens

ALLEXANDER WELLS. The venerable subject of this review, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is distinguished as the oldest white resident of Columbiana County. He has spent his long and useful life in Wellsville, where he was born June 3, 1808. A very remarkable fact also about Mr. Wells is that he is the younger of twins born to his parents, William and Ann (Clark) Wells, his sister Rachel being some 30 minutes older than himself. Both children from infancy were unusually robust and the sister lived to the age of 90 years while our subject is within but a short period of attaining the century mark.

Our subject's grandfather, George Wells, who was of English ancestry, was born in Maryland and settled as a pioneer in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In Bedford County, William Wells, the father, was born, February 10, 1765, and as his mother died in his infancy he was reared by his grandmother and they lived successively in Summit and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. In the latter county William was mainly reared and there he married and during his residence there five of his children were born. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and must have been a man of considerable prominence as he was elected sheriff and filled the office for some years. When he resigned that position, he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he lived for one year and then removed to Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia),

just across the river from what is now the city of Wellsville.

At that time the Indians in Columbiana County were still considered dangerous and Mr. Wells settled his family where he did on account of there being a couple of block-houses in which they could be safely housed while he was obliged to leave them without his protection. Just across the river, his father-in-law, James Clark, had cleared several acres of land which Mr. Wells purchased and every day he would swim on horseback across the river to cultivate his land. This continued until his first crop of corn was ripe and conditions had a little improved, when he brought his family to Wellsville where they have lived ever since. He served in the military and our subject has in his possession a very valuable document, this being his father's commission received from Governor Arthur St. Clair, which bears the date of July 15, 1798, the place being Cincinnati, which city it will be remembered was given its name by this same first Governor of the Northwest Territory. It is recorded that William Wells took the oath of office from his cousin, Basil Wells, of Steubenville, on the above date and served in this office until Ohio became a State.

William Wells was a farmer all his life but he was a man of excellent business perceptions and, as his early efforts showed, of resolute nature and great personal courage and perseverance. In 1823 settlers had come in such numbers to locate in the favored localities

along the river, that Mr. Wells, with great foresight, platted a part of his farm of 304 acres, and named the new place "Wellsville." It soon grew from a farm into a hamlet, a village, a town and now is a thriving city, one in which the name of its founder is not forgotten. Mr. Wells with a man named Heath discovered the possibilities of a salt-spring near Hibbitt's mill on Little Yellow Creek and they were the first white men to ever engage in the manufacture of salt in Columbiana County. Mr. Wells was foremost in all educational and religious progress and was not only the founder of the city but was the originator and promoter of many of its earliest and most important enterprises. He died in 1853. The year previous he had the pleasure and enjoyed the honor of being selected to drive the last spike when the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was completed to Wellsville. It was seemly that he should have been selected for this duty and one can but wonder if, when his eye ran along the shining rails which meant so much to this locality, a vision of himself returned, swimming the angry currents of the river, when he worked with his flint-lock musket across his wooden mold-board plow, on the very site of this great engineering achievement.

William Wells married Ann Clark, who was born in 1765, and died in 1814. She was a daughter of James Clark, one of the earliest pioneers of Columbiana County, and certainly one of the most remarkable. He lived to the age of 103 years and it is related of him that he retained his faculties to the end and his eyesight was so perfect that at the age of 95 years he could read without glasses and even on one occasion, shot a squirrel from the top of a 40-foot tree. William and Ann Wells reared nine of their 10 children, the members of the family bearing these names: Mary, who married David Watts and lived and died in Wellsville; James and George, deceased; Margaret, who married William Pritchard, both now deceased; William and Joseph, deceased; Ann, who married O. P. Sherman, both now deceased; Sarah, who married Joseph Benson, both now deceased; and Rachel

and Alexander, (twins), the former of whom married A. G. W. Stevens and is deceased, as previously mentioned in this article. The family has been a noted one for longevity.

Among the many interesting recollections of our esteemed subject, one pertaining to his school days is especially interesting. He describes the old log house as being substantially constructed. An opening 14 inches wide ran around two sides and one end of the building, which space was covered with greased paper, in lieu of glass, to let in light and keep out the elements. There was no necessity to provide for ventilation, the interstices between the logs supplying all the air necessary. The name of his first teacher he recalls as Richard Boyce. In 1827 he went to work in a general store, clerking for his board and clothes, according to the custom of the time, but in 1829 he went into business for himself in partnership with his brother George, the firm name being G. & A. Wells, which continued until 1844.

This business was conducted before the completion of the railroad and a main feature was the loading and sending out through the country of wagons full of merchandise. This was a wonderful convenience to the outlying villages and farm houses. In addition the firm did a very large storage and forwarding business. In 1844 George Wells retired from the firm and our subject continued alone, but after the completion of the railroad in 1852 the forwarding feature was dropped. Mr. Wells remained in the mercantile trade, however, until after the close of the Civil War, when he was succeeded by his sons, Alexander R. and Emmett H. Wells, but he remained a silent partner until 1901, when he retired at the age of 93 years, after a business life of 72 years.

Mr. Wells has been concerned more or less with almost all the important movements which have served to promote the commercial prosperity of Wellsville. From its organization he has been a director of the First National Bank, and he was very active in securing the excellent transportation facilities which the city enjoys. His early political sympathies were with the Whig party and then he became a Republi-

can and continued to be thus identified until 1885, when he became a Prohibitionist. As a member of this party he is a strong advocate, for scarcely could a better example of the value of temperance principles be found than in this hale, hearty, clear-brained nonagenarian, whose life has bridged such a great gulf of history, and who still looks out on life with happy interest, keeping in touch with local, national and world movements. Almost daily he can be seen mingling with his fellow-citizens by whom he is regarded with feelings of esteem and veneration.

Mr. Wells was married September 13, 1836, to Estlier Kenble, who was born January 5, 1819, and died April 29, 1873. She was a daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Blizard) Kenble, old residents of Elkrum township. They had 10 children, the eldest born on his father's birthday and the second on his mother's birthday. They were: William G., of Lisbon, Ohio; Kenble, who served as a lieutenant in the Civil War; Homer C., of Wellsville; Margaret, widow of E. S. Taylor, of Wellsville; Clark, who died in infancy; Helen Mar, widow of Clarence R. Arnold, of Wellsville; Alexander R.; Marcellus, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania; and Emmett H., of Wellsville.

Mr. Wells, like his late wife, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, his father and mother having been charter members when it was organized in 1807.

WILLIAM CLARK CHAMBERLIN, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest settler in East Palestine in point of time, and the oldest merchant and banker, is a citizen who has been closely identified with the development of the northeastern section of Columbiana County during the progressive changes wrought by the passage of more than a half century. Mr. Chamberlin was born on the present site of East Palestine, the family estate then being known as the Taggart place,

on July 11, 1837, and is a son of Dr. Robert and Rebecca (Taggart) Chamberlin.

Within the easy memory of many residents of East Palestine, this section of the country was a large body of rich farming land, comprising some 640 acres, which had been entered by John Taggart, Mr. Chamberlin's maternal grandfather. The home of R. F. Taggart, east of the present town, is in the original plat of East Palestine as is another portion of the homestead to the west. The original name selected for the growing hamlet was Mechanicsburg but the mother of Mr. Chamberlin desired a more euphonious appellation and desired it called Palestine, the quiet beauty of the little town and the earnest virtuous, simple life of its people suggesting to her a name recalling holy memories. On account of there being already a Palestine in Ohio, the government, in granting a postoffice, gave the prefix "East" and East Palestine it has been ever since.

Dr. Robert Chamberlin, pioneer physician, first merchant and first postmaster at East Palestine, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1798, and died March 22, 1876, aged 77 years, at his home in East Palestine. From Delaware County, Pennsylvania, he came in boyhood, to Ohio, and worked at farming in Fairfield County, coming to Columbiana County at the age of 20 years. Here he read medicine under Dr. Towne, and subsequently was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Prior to this he had been a student at Mount Airy Academy, near Philadelphia, and for a time he was instructor in English at this institution, spending some years as an educator. Had he not turned his attention particularly to medicine, he would in all probability have been a distinguished man of letters. He prepared a work on English grammar, which, although never published, received the approbation of competent critics as an excellent treatise on the English language.

After settling permanently in Ohio, Dr. Robert Chamberlin served several years as surveyor of Columbiana County and he was also the surveyor for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, now the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line, from the Ohio River to Salem,

Ohio. In addition to an extensive medical practice which extended over a period of 30 years, he established the first store and the only one of importance for many years, and when the Legislature changed the name of the little hamlet to East Palestine and the government established the post office, he, as the most important man of the place, was chosen postmaster. He laid out the first addition to the town and in fact, for years, was one of its dominating characters.

Our esteemed subject was equally fortunate in having a mother of more than usual intellect and business capacity. Rebecca Taggart was born February 25, 1810, and died January 9, 1895. She not only mothered and reared a family of seven children, but capably met every exigency which arose during her husband's enforced absences, conducting the affairs of the store with as much discretion as he could have done. To his mother Mr. Chamberlin attributes his business success, she having given him his early training. Her children were: John Taggart, deceased, formerly of East Palestine; Rebecca Ann, who married Enos Goble and had two daughters,—Mary Ann, deceased, and Nancy Duira, of New York City; Calvin Forbes, who met death in a railroad accident and left a family in East Palestine; William Clark, of East Palestine; James Horace, who is now a retired merchant in Philadelphia, where he has a family; Nancy Duira, deceased in 1867, who was the wife of Albert Augustine,—they are survived by one son, Albert, who is a resident of Salem, Ohio; and Robert Sydenham, deceased, who is survived by a widow and four children, who live in East Palestine.

William Clark Chamberlin assisted in his father's store from boyhood and for a number of years acted as assistant postmaster while his father was driving over the country attending to his medical practice. When his eldest brother, John Taggart Chamberlin, started a mercantile business under the firm name of Robert Chamberlin & Sons, he entered into the business. This house still exists, the name being retained although at different times its partners have been changed. The business was that of a general store, of which the stock in the

early days comprised everything that was in demand in the locality,—staple groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, millinery, harness, furniture, etc. A vast amount of business was done, the annual amount being as much as \$100,000. In 1884 a private bank was organized as Chamberlin Brothers & Company, which is still doing business, and our subject has been connected with it since its first board of directors was elected.

Mr. Chamberlin was married September 8, 1864, to Lydia J. Brittain, who is a daughter of Joseph and Belinda (Clark) Brittain. The Brittaines were very early settlers in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, from which section they came to Columbiana County. The father died February 19, 1900, aged 84 years, and the mother in August, 1887, aged 78 years. Mr. and Mrs. Brittain were the parents of five children, namely: Jeremiah, William Clark, Elizabeth Esther, Lydia J. and Joseph I. Rev. Jeremiah Brittain, the eldest, was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Greenville, Pennsylvania. For 22 years he was an active worker in the anti-saloon movement and at the time of his death, on December 24, 1903, was State superintendent for New Jersey and Delaware. He was a man of noble character whose influence will be felt for untold years. The second son, Dr. William Clark Brittain, is a well-known physician in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Esther Brittain married J. N. Andre, formerly a carriage manufacturer at New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, who is now a missionary in Kentucky. The youngest of the family, Hon. Joseph I. Brittain, is at present American consul at Kehl, Germany. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the local schools, Brighton High School and Beaver Academy. For 30 years he was a citizen of Ohio, formerly was in the mercantile business and for three years was editor of the *Echo*, at East Palestine. He was elected to the 70th General Assembly, serving from 1890 to 1892, and again, from 1893 to 1894. A man of brilliant intellect he was selected for diplomatic service and on October 15, 1897, he was sent to France where he served so acceptably for four years that on

June 6, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed him to his present consulate at Kehl, near Strasburg, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have five children, viz: Frank Brittain, a graduate of the East Palestine High School and of Geneva College, Pennsylvania, who married Annie Orr, of Ocean Grove, New Jersey; Nancy Maria, a graduate of the East Palestine High School and of Monmouth College, Illinois, who is the wife of Rev. R. M. Little, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, of Chicago; Elizabeth Florence, a graduate of the East Palestine High School and of Westminster College at New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, who is the wife of Rev. C. W. Eldredge, a clergyman in Evanston, a suburb of Cincinnati; Joseph Clark, a graduate of the East Palestine High School and of Westminster College; and Lydia Elma, also a graduate of Westminster College.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Chamberlin has been a useful citizen of East Palestine, with the other members of his family taking a deep interest in all movements which have had for their object the improvement of the town's utilities or the advancement of its culture. He has served on the Board of Public Affairs, on the Board of Education and at various times in the Town Council. He is a man who bears the reputation of being honorable and trustworthily, kind and generous, just and public spirited.

ROBERT V. HAMPSON, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Salem, Ohio, secretary and treasurer of the Salem Gas Company, is one of the leading business citizens of Columbiana County. His whole business life of 45 years has been connected with the interests of Salem and vicinity. Mr. Hampson was born in 1836, at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of George Y. and Catherine (Frush) Hampson.

George Y. Hampson, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and for many years

was a prominent citizen of Huntingdon County. In 1831 he removed to Carroll County, Ohio, where the remainder of a long and useful life was spent. His death took place in 1876, at the age of 82 years. He was an old-time Democrat and was honored on numerous occasions by his party, being elected sheriff and also treasurer of Carroll County.

Robert V. Hampson became a resident of Salem in young manhood and has been in the banking business practically all his life. He was only 22 years old when he became cashier of the State Bank of Salem, in 1858, being at the time the youngest cashier in a similar institution in the United States. He continued in this position until 1865, when the State Bank of Salem was merged into the present institution, the Farmers' National Bank, and occupied the same relations with the latter organization until the death of Hon. J. Twing Brooks, whom he succeeded as president.

The history of the Farmers' National Bank of Salem is as follows: On March 25, 1865, a certificate of incorporation was issued by the bank department of the State of Ohio to 12 incorporators, namely: J. Twing Brooks, L. W. Potter, George England, Joel Sharp, Allan Boyle, Robert Tolerton, James Binford, Alfred Wright, Lewis Schilling, R. V. Hampson, James Fawcett and J. A. Kerr. The charter of this bank was dated April 1, 1865, and its capital was \$200,000. The officers in 1879 were: J. Twing Brooks (now deceased), president, and R. V. Hampson, cashier. Since the death of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Hampson has been at the head of this old, sound and conservative institution. In March, 1885, the charter of the bank was extended and 20 years later it was again extended. The present officers are the following: President, Robert V. Hampson; cashier, W. B. Carey; directors,—Robert V. Hampson, James R. Carey, W. F. Deming, M. L. Young and L. L. Gilbert. The capital stock of the bank is still \$200,000; a surplus of \$35,000 has been accumulated, after paying stockholders substantial dividends for 40 years.

Mr. Hampson was married at Salem to Elizabeth Beatty, a member of an old New Jersey family which has been established at Salem

for a long time. Mr. and Mrs. Hampson have four children, viz: Carrie, who is the wife of James R. Carey, senior member of the law firm of Carey & Mullins, of Salem, attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Fourth District of Ohio; Helen, who is the wife of George B. Shepard, treasurer of the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company, of Cleveland; Effie, who is the wife of J. R. Thomas, assistant secretary in the service of the American Steel Wire Company; and Lucy, who resides at home. The family occupy a beautiful home at No. 349 Franklin avenue, Salem.

Mr. Hampson is recognized as one of the city's progressive and public-spirited men, one whose interests are coincident with those of his city. For many years he has been and is now president of the School Board and has given time, attention and aid to numerous civic organizations. For some years he has been treasurer and secretary of the Salem Gas Company. Fraternally he belongs to the higher branches of Masonry, and has attained the 33rd degree. He is past grand commander of Ohio of the Knights Templar and is present grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio, having served as such for the past 20 years.

FOX, S. J. FIRESTONE, president of Firestone Brothers' Bank at Lisbon, one of the soundest financial institutions in this part of the State, has attained distinction as lawyer, soldier, judge and banker. For nearly a half century he has actively participated in the affairs of the county seat and has been identified with its most important enterprises, public and private, giving to the development of the city the energetic support of a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

S. J. Firestone was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, October 2, 1833, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Lower) Firestone. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1797 and moved to Knox township prior to his marriage. He engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits until his death in 1864, aged 67 years. His wife, Nancy Lower, born in West township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1811, came of a pioneer family of this county, her father having located a section of land in West township in 1803, most of which property is still owned in the family. Our subject is one of 12 children born to his parents, seven of whom grew to maturity as follows: John L., deceased, who lived and practiced medicine at Salem; Leander, also a physician, located at Wooster, Ohio, but now deceased; Daniel J., for 20 years in partnership with our subject in the banking business, who died in Lisbon in 1896, aged 60 years; S. J.; Mrs. A. B. King, of Salem; Mrs. Jason King, of North Georgetown; and Mrs. Dan Bartges, of North Georgetown.

S. J. Firestone attended the common schools of his native district, and in later years entered Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, where he continued until 1858. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of McSweeney & Given, of Wooster, one of the most successful firms in Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and immediately thereafter located in practice at Lisbon, where he has remained continuously since with the exception of the time spent in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers and was mustered in as a private August 26, 1861, in the 19th Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant December 16th, the commission bearing date of August 26, 1861. His regiment was with the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in 22 of the principal engagements of the war, among them the siege of Corinth, battle of Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, the pursuit of General Bragg, the defense of Louisville, and the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Franklin. He served through the Atlanta campaign with credit, being present through the siege and fall of that city. He was later in the service in Texas, and was mustered out November 21, 1865. In recognition of his courageous com-

duct and valiant services he was promoted to the rank of captain on August 7, 1862, to that of major on March 29, 1865, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 31, 1865.

Returning home at the close of the war, Colonel Firestone resumed the practice of law, and was in 1866 nominated and elected to the office of probate judge of Columbiana County. He was reelected in 1869 and served a period of six years in that capacity. Possessing a high sense of justice and fairness and a comprehensive knowledge of the law, his career on the bench was one which gained for him the highest respect and confidence of the people, so that when his term expired and he resumed practice he found a greatly increased clientele. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge William A. Nichols under the firm name of Nichols & Firestone, a firm which was probably the best known and most successful in the county during its existence.

In 1878, in partnership with his brother, Daniel J., Judge Firestone established Firestone Brothers' Bank, which has done the largest banking business of any institution at Lisbon. Since the death of Daniel J. Firestone, our subject has devoted his entire attention to his banking business and his extensive real estate holdings in the county. The officers of this institution are: Hon. S. J. Firestone, president; Ed. Firestone (son of Daniel J.), cashier; and Ross W. Firestone, assistant cashier. Judge Firestone owns considerable city property and farming land throughout the county, all highly improved, and has in the neighborhood of 80 tenants. He has acted as trustee of several very large estates, including the Leetonia Iron & Coal Company, in the failure of which he represented creditors to the amount of \$1,000,000. He was administrator of the Robert Patterson estate, executor of George S. Nace, who was at the time of his death one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, and was also executor of the estate left by Mrs. Nace. He is in robust health and has the vigor and strength of a man many years his junior. He has had very little sickness in his life, and served throughout the four years of the Civil War without an injury or a day of sickness.

Judge Firestone was in 1860 united in marriage with Annie E. Williams, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, where her people were pioneers, residing in the vicinity of Damascus. Three sons and one daughter blessed this union, namely: Clark B., W. S., Ross W. and Flora. Clark B., who is on the editorial staff of the *New York Mail and Express*, was graduated from Oberlin College, where his first editorial work was on the college paper. He has spent considerable time in Europe as correspondent for his paper. W. S. is engaged in the life insurance business at Cleveland. Ross W. is assistant cashier of Firestone Brothers' Bank. Flora is the wife of Dr. A. P. Howland, a prominent physician of Cleveland. Religiously, Mrs. Firestone is a member of the Disciples Church.

The subject of this biography has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, whose principles he has defended and advocated on the stump in his home county. Although he has never sought for office since leaving the bench, he has served as a member of the Lisbon Council many years, on the School Board many years and as treasurer 15 years. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is numbered among the county's most substantial men, and can with pride look upon his record in business, his rise from obscurity to prominence and affluence having been wholly through his own efforts. He has always identified himself with the best interests of the community, whose progress has kept pace with his own.

HON. DANIEL W. CRIST, member of the State Assembly from Columbiana County, and the owner of a finely improved farm of 130 acres, which is situated in sections 8 and 9, West township, is also extensively engaged in music publishing at Moultrie. He was born in West township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Ruff) Crist.

The Crist family is of English extraction

and was founded in Maryland by John Crist, the great-grandfather of our subject. He located at a very early day on land now covered by a large part of the city of Baltimore. It was leased to the county and this lease has but recently expired and, did the family wish to go into litigation, there is no doubt but their claim could be established to an immense estate. The grandfather, Robert Crist, moved to Ohio in 1827 and settled near Canton, Stark County, where he first rented a farm and later purchased a quarter section of land near Marlboro. He had nine children.

Robert Crist, son of Robert and father of Daniel W., was born in Maryland in 1825, and was brought to Ohio when a babe of two years. He grew to manhood in Stark County and began to teach school when only 16 years of age. After his marriage he located in West township, which was his home until his death in 1898. He married Mary Ruff, who was a daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Bair) Ruff. The Ruffs came to America from Germany in 1760 and settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where the family to this day is numerous and prominent. No less so is the Bair family. Mr. Crist's great-grandparents were Rudolph and Anna Mary (Sanor) Bair, the latter of whom was a daughter of Michael Sanor, who was an aide-de-camp to General Washington during the Revolutionary War. Rudolph Bair was the first Representative to the General Assembly from Jefferson County, Ohio, of which Columbiana County was then a part, in 1803 and was the one who laid out the State road which runs from Canton to Lisbon, Ohio.

Daniel W. Crist received his primary education in the county schools and then took a course in the Northwestern Ohio Normal School. Owing to a breakdown in his health, he abandoned his chosen profession, that of school teaching, and took up the study of music, for he is a natural musician. His talents developed in childhood and had Mr. Crist given his sole attention to music alone, it is probable the world would have numbered him as one of the most eminent figures in the world of music. He took up the teaching of music

at first, and kept on studying and ere long began musical composition. He found here a congenial field of work and in the years intervening since then, he has composed the music for many Sunday-school song-books and several day-school song-books not to mention over 100 piano compositions, a number of these having at present a national reputation.

In addition to composing music, Mr. Crist publishes it, having probably the largest music publishing house in Ohio. It is located at Moultrie where he also has his business office. He has been in public life for a number of years and is one of the leading Republicans of the western section of Columbiana County. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1901 and was reelected in 1903, and his popularity is on the increase. His fine rural home is situated on section 8, West township.

In 1882 Mr. Crist was married to Mary Reed, who is a daughter of James and Nancy (Newcomer) Reed. The Newcomers were natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to this union, viz: Myrtie M., born April 18, 1885; James R., born August 4, 1887, and Arthur D., born March 17, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Crist belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Crist is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar.

JOEL SHARP. With the death of Joel Sharp, on July 28, 1898, there passed from Salem one of its venerable and most honored citizens. His birth took place in Goshen township, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 22, 1820, and he was the youngest child of Joel and Rebecca (Tyrrel) Sharp.

There are few families of Columbiana County which deserve more extended mention than that of Sharp, not only on account of its commercial achievements, but also for the high personal character of its members. The father of the late Joel Sharp was born August 13, 1779, at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, where in early life, he was adopted by Aaron Stratton and reared as the latter's son until manhood.

He married Rebecca Tyrrel, who was born in New Jersey, November 17, 1783. When Mr. Stratton moved to Ohio in 1806, Joel Sharp accompanied him, and they located in Goshen township, Columbiana County, where they established a sawmill and operated it in partnership for some years. The Strattons belonged to the Society of Friends and Joel Sharp and wife joined the meeting of that sect on May 11, 1813. Joel Sharp died in the month following the birth of our subject, on March 8, 1820, but his widow was spared to her children for many years, passing away at her home in Salem, June 12, 1875, aged 91 years. They were parents of these children: Ruth, who died unmarried; Martha, who married Daniel Bonsall; Thomas, born in 1808, who died at Salem, in 1896; Clayton, who died at Olmstead, near Cleveland, Ohio; Mary Ann, who married Caleb Hunt, of Salem; Aaron, who died in infancy; Simeon, of whom extended mention will be found in this work; and Joel, of this sketch.

When Joel Sharp was seven years old, he was considered of sufficient age to begin to earn his own living, and with Spartan firmness his mother apprenticed him to farmer Daniel Bonsall, with whom he remained until he was 14 years old. He then joined his mother at Cleveland, Ohio, she in the meantime having married Nathan Hunt. Joel spent the following five years as a clerk in Cleveland, using a part of his earnings to pay for one year's tuition at a Friends' school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. In 1841 he went to work for his brother Thomas, who was operating a sawmill at Cleveland, and four years later he began to learn the trade of a machinist with the Cuyahoga Furnace Company.

In 1848 Mr. Sharp returned to Salem and entered into a business partnership with his brothers, Thomas, Clayton and Simeon, in the establishing of the Sharp Brothers' foundry, this being really the nucleus of what later developed into one of the greatest industrial plants in this section of the State. All the brothers, except the late Thomas Sharp, subsequently entered into a partnership under the firm name of Sharps, Davis & Bonsall, which,

in 1871, was incorporated as the Buckeye Engine Company, with these officers: Joel Sharp, president; J. C. Boone, secretary and treasurer; Milton Davis, vice-president; Joel Bonsall, superintendent; and Simeon Sharp, assistant superintendent. From this date until his demise, our subject continued as the president of the company and much of its success came from his business capacity and judgment.

Other large and important business enterprises claimed his attention also. In 1885 he was one of the organizers of the Salem Wire Nail Company and later became its president, filling that office until it was absorbed by the American Steel & Wire Company in 1898. He was mainly instrumental in forming the Salem Coal Company and became one of its directing board and it was through his efforts in great degree that the Salem Railroad became an established fact. He was also largely interested in the First National Bank of Salem, one of its directors and at all times a careful conservative adviser. During his long life in Salem, he was closely identified with her many public-spirited movements, accepted civic offices in order to lend influence to wise and judicious movements for the city's welfare and took as conscientious care in guarding public interests as he did in caring for his own affairs. He was a man of progressive spirit and was one of the first members of the City Council to favor city water-works and electric lighting. As far back as 1856 he identified himself with the Republican party and actively supported its principles until his death.

Mr. Sharp was united in marriage on November 21, 1844, to Angeline Lee, who is a daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Boone) Lee, members of old and well-established families of Pennsylvania, where the names are held in great respect. Josiah and Hannah Boone were both born in Berks County and were married there in September, 1818, and moved from there to Salem, Ohio, where the family resided permanently. Josiah Lee died in 1844 while on a business trip to Memphis, Tennessee. He was survived many years by his widow, who died in 1890, when within eight years of completing a century. From the same stock came

Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp had two children: Frances and Herbert H. The former was born at Salem, Ohio, August 31, 1845, and was married to Charles H. Ellis on August 22, 1872. She resides with her venerable mother. Herbert H. Sharp was born at Salem, January 9, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, at Andover Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied mechanical engineering. After leaving school, he served an apprenticeship with the Buckeye Engine Company and in 1886 he entered the employ of the Salem Wire Nail Company as shipping clerk. In 1892 he became superintendent and continued in this position until the sale of this plant to the American Steel & Wire Company was consummated. After the death of his father, he became a director of the Buckeye Engine Company and this was followed by his election to the presidency in January, 1903. Herbert H. Sharp was married September 26, 1888, to Bessie Church Rush. They have one son, born April 8, 1896, who was named Joel Herbert.

The name of Sharp is so closely connected with the leading enterprises of Salem that, as a family, it commands more than the usual amount of notice. Investigate the community's commercial interests, its philanthropic movements, its quiet charities, its educational advancement, and the refined social enjoyments, and it will be discovered that in very few of these the members of this old and honored family have not been either leaders or promoters of all that is best in the city's life. It may be justly claimed that in business, public and social life here, the name is a household word.

J F. STODDARD, one of the active and self-made business men of East Palestine, Ohio, was born in 1868, in Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and resided in that county until 12 years old, when he came to East Palestine, Columbiana County. Mr. Stoddard left

school when 16 years of age, having enjoyed the advantages of the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Allegheny. Then he turned his attention to the acquisition of a self-supporting trade, entered a pottery and thoroughly learned the business. For five years he was employed in the office of The East Palestine Pottery Company, when it was operated by the Selhring brothers.

Since the incorporation of The Continental China Company, on March 16, 1904, he has been its treasurer, and is also actively interested in the affairs of The East Palestine Pottery Company.

Mr. Stoddard was married at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, to Myrtle M. Patterson, of Columbiana, Ohio, and they have two sons,—Robert and Donald. The family residence is a modest and well-appointed little home on West Martin street.

E F. MOORE, postmaster at Lisbon, was appointed to that office in 1898 by President McKinley, who was a cousin of Dr. William Moore, father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Moore was born in Elkton, this county, in 1852, and was reared and schooled here. He spent a short time in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, completing his preparation for the trade of a printer, and with the exception of this period has always resided at Lisbon.

Mr. Moore secured the sole control of the newspaper, *Buckeye State*, in 1876, and continued as its owner and editor until 1901. He entered the office of this paper, as an apprentice, in 1871, and became its proprietor and literary head within five years.

Mr. Moore was married in Lisbon, to Eva I. Young, a native of Lisbon, and a daughter of B. S. Young, who was born in Columbiana County, and still survives at the age of 75 years. Mr. Young was postmaster at Lisbon from 1872 to 1880. In later years he was engaged in the hardware business, from which he retired in the fall of 1904.

Mr. Moore and his wife have had 10 chil-



SIMEON SHARP

children, all born in Lisbon. Seven of these are living, namely: W. B.; Eva L., who is her father's assistant in the post office; Mary E., who is teaching in the Lisbon schools; Frank E.; Fitz-Randolph; Charles and Ralph. W. B. Moore is now practicing law at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He took a special course of study at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1903, and then entered the senior class of the University of Cincinnati in 1904, being admitted to the bar in June of that year.

Mr. Moore is a staunch Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Knight Templar, being a member of Salem Commandery, K. T. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. In religious views, he favors the Christian Church.

SIMEON SHARP, one of the most venerable as well as most highly esteemed citizens of Salem, now living retired from all business care, was long identified with one of the largest industries of the State and for many years a leading factor in its development. Mr. Sharp was born May 30, 1817, on his father's farm near Salem, and is a son of Joel and Rebecca (Tyrrel) Sharp.

The settlement of the Sharp family in Columbiana County dates back to about 1806, when the parents of our subject came here from Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey. The journey had been long and wearying and during a good part of the trip the mother, with her children in her lap, drove the one-horse wagon over the roads the father cut through the forest. Joel Sharp was a carpenter and soon after locating on a tract of wild land constructed a rude home for his family. His death took place in 1820 but his wife survived until 1875, dying at Salem on June 12th of that year, being then nearly 92 years old and having preserved all her faculties to a remarkable degree. In New Jersey they were members of what were known as the Orthodox Friends, but they

found the branch of Hicksite Friends in the majority at Salem and they entered into communion with them.

Our subject was the fourth son and sixth child of Joel Sharp and very early in life began to take care of himself, being but seven years old when he was bound out to a neighboring farmer. His inclinations led him in an entirely different direction and by the age of 14 his boyish patience was exhausted and he ran away to join his brother Thomas, at Salem, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade, one which he followed for some years. In 1847 he and his three brothers, Thomas, Clayton and Joel, established a business at Salem for the building of engines and this was the foundation of the works which later developed into the great industry of the Buckeye Engine Company. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was being built through Columbiana County, the Sharp brothers took a contract to furnish 11 miles of ties and stringers, and for this purpose bought 100 acres of timber land on which they erected a sawmill. Thomas Sharp took charge of the mill, while the other brothers continued work at the shops. Owing to an unfortunate disagreement, the partnership was dissolved in 1851 and a new company was formed consisting of Joel Sharp, Milton Davis, Joel Bonsall and Simeon Sharp, who took over the shop and its appurtenances and for the succeeding 20 years conducted the Buckeye Engine Works.

In 1871 the business was incorporated as the Buckeye Engine Company, of which Joel Sharp was made president; Milton Davis, vice-president; J. C. Boone, secretary; Joel Bonsall, superintendent; and Simeon Sharp, assistant superintendent. Thomas Sharp acquired the land and mill in lieu of his interest in the engine works. He lived on this place until his death in 1896, in his 80th year.

In his position of assistant superintendent, our subject had much to do with the development and improvement of the engines and was one of the leading factors in the subsequent success of the business. He traveled all over the country, setting up machines in numerous

localities throughout the South and West and transacted a vast amount of company business. In 1847 he visited Chicago, then a village scattered through a great marsh, offering little inducement to Mr. Sharp as a paying location for one of his energy. After 40 years of continued devotion to the interests of the company, he retired from active participation in its affairs in 1892. This great industry, which has made the name of Sharp known all over the globe where machinery is found, employed in its early days a force of 12 workmen, including the four brothers. Now a force of 300 skilled workmen is required to turn out the latest improved "Buckeye" power engine.

Originally, Mr. Sharp was an old line Whig, but became affiliated with the Republican party in 1856, voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and continued an adherent of this party until 1898. He could not feel justified in supporting a party which was in favor of war, under any conditions, having always entertained conscientious convictions relating to peace. His uprightness of character, his frankness in his intercourse with men of high and low degree, his integrity in every situation of life have attracted many to him in friendship and the evening of life finds him enjoying all that makes that period one of quiet contentment and repose.

Mr. Sharp married Lydia S. Taylor, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and they have three daughters: Lucy S., who is the wife of Hon. Samuel White, a well-known bridge builder at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Senate of that State; Ora, who is the wife of Demorest Davis; and Helen, who is the wife of William Silver, at present treasurer of the Silver Manufacturing Company, of Salem.

Through marriage relationships with the prominent Davis, Bonsall and Silver families, the Sharp family belongs to a social connection which is paramount in Columbiana county, equaled only by its identification with the county's business interests. The venerable subject of this review, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, resides at No. 88 Depot street, Salem.

SHARP WILSON HEMPHILL, M. D., although but a comparative newcomer in East Liverpool, is recognized as one of the leading physicians and has a lucrative and constantly increasing practice in this city. He was born in Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the old Finley farm, just across the river from East Liverpool, March 3, 1854, and is a son of Charles H. and Priscilla (Wilson) Hemphill. The grandfather, James Hemphill, is supposed to have been a native of Pennsylvania; the greater part of his life was spent in Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1838.

Charles H. Hemphill was born in Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1822, and took to the river when but a lad. His uncle, Sharp Hemphill, was captain of a steamboat and Charles went with him. He continued to work on the river, making the trips back and forth between New Orleans and Northern points, until the opening of the Rebellion. Previous to this he had been in sympathy with the South, but when hostilities actually began he hastened to Virginia and enlisted in Company E, 11th Reg., Virginia Vol. Inf., to fight for the "Stars and Stripes." He was in the service over two years and was wounded, though not seriously, but the privations and hardships endured at that time undermined his constitution and wrecked his health so that he was not able to work and died from the effects of the exposure in 1870. He was married to Priscilla Wilson, daughter of Daniel and Jennie (Ralston) Wilson, residents of Fairview, West Virginia. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom died before reaching mature years. Those living are Richard R., of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Sharp W.; Ann Eliza, wife of James Murray, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Loretta, wife of George Melwood, of East Liverpool; Rosaline, widow of Thomas Cartwright; and William, of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. The mother passed away in 1884 at the age of 66 years. They were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Sharp Wilson Hemphill lived with his parents as long as they lived. He read medicine

with Dr. T. G. McPherson of Beaver Falls, entering his office in 1879. In 1884 he took a complete course in the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland and at once began practicing at Beaver Falls. A few years later he went to New York City where he took a post-graduate course in the New York Clinical School, receiving the degree of M. D. The following seven or eight years he was physician for the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Company, in Stark County, Ohio, and after that he practiced at Ironsdaie, Jefferson County, from 1896 until he located in East Liverpool in 1903. He opened an office in the East End and has already built up a good practice and has been well received by the profession. Dr. Hemphill married Lizzie Merick, daughter of John and Gertrude (Denny) Merick, deceased, by whom he has three children, J. William, A. Edward and Cora Elizabeth. They are devoted members of the Christian Church and take an active interest in the work of that organization. The Doctor is a Republican in politics. He was made a Mason in Jenkins Lodge, No. 471, F. & A. M., of Hammondsville, Ohio.

HON. JOHN H. LOGAN, one of the prominent members of the East Palestine bar, and one of the city's esteemed citizens, was born January 3, 1868, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Mathew and Eliza J. (Banks) Logan.

John Logan, the grandfather of our subject, reared a family of five sons and three daughters, three of whom still survive, the youngest of these being the father of John H. The Logan homestead is situated five miles west of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in a rich farming district, and there the parents of our subject live in retirement and comfort. They had 12 children, three sons and nine daughters, the survivors being seven daughters and two sons.

John H. Logan, who bears the name of one of Illinois' most distinguished soldiers and statesmen, came possibly from the same sturdy

stock. He grew up on the Clarion County farm until eight years old and then accompanied the family in its removal to Beaver County. There he attended school and subsequently taught, alternating teaching and farming, according to the season, for some two years, and then entered upon the study of the law at East Palestine, Ohio, with C. P. Rothwell. He was admitted to the bar, October 5, 1892, began practice on January 3, 1893, and soon entered into politics. In the spring of 1893 he was elected mayor of East Palestine and held the office through 1894, 1895 and 1896,—important years of the city's development. In 1897 he was made city solicitor, but since that time has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession which is one of the best established in the county. Although Mr. Logan never had collegiate advantages, he enjoyed academic training and this, with natural ability, wide reading and constant association with the best minds of the State, has given him thorough equipment for every demand of his profession or call made upon him in business and social life.

Mr. Logan was united in marriage with Ella Foster, who is a daughter of the late William and Sarah Foster, formerly of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. She is a highly accomplished, cultured lady, a graduate of Grove City College, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have had three children, of whom the one survivor is Harold S., who is probably the brightest student for his age in the East Palestine schools. Although he has only passed his ninth birthday, he has already completed the fifth grade, his marks in his studies last year being either 90 or over; when he returns to school in the fall, he will enter the seventh grade, having "jumped" a class every year. In addition to his brilliancy of intellect, he is a manly youth, fond of sport and possessing attractive, courteous manners. His memory has always been remarkable. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Logan is one of the valued teachers in the Sunday-school. They enjoy the comforts of one of the city's most attractive homes, which is situated on North Market street.

WILLIAM D. SIGLER, D. O., the leading physician of the osteopathic school in Columbiana County, has been located in Salem since April 1, 1901. Dr. Sigler was born at Memphis, Missouri, October 11, 1869, and is a son of William D. Sigler, formerly a prosperous farmer and latterly a merchant at Memphis.

Dr. Sigler secured his literary education first at Memphis, Missouri, and later in the university at Quincy, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1888. He became interested in medical science early in young manhood, but discovered that, with all the learning and experiences of the leading schools, many of the ills that afflict humanity could not be subdued. This led to his investigation of the claims of osteopathy and subsequently to his entering upon its study at the American University of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, where he was graduated in June, 1900. Dr. Sigler began the practice of his profession in Central Kansas, where he remained eight months and then came to Columbiana County, Ohio. He practiced one year at East Palestine and then came to Salem, a year later. His skill is generally acknowledged and his services are in demand all over the county.

Dr. Sigler married Sarah W. Glenn, who is a daughter of Dr. D. D. Glenn. She is a member of the Christian Church, but the Doctor was reared a Methodist. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. His fraternal associations are with the Elks and the Sons of Veterans. His well-appointed offices are on East Main street, Salem.

CTHE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION COMPANY, of Lisbon, has been an important factor in the building up of the county seat. With its capital of over \$200,000, it operates all over Columbiana County.

This company was organized in March, 1889, the incorporators being these well-known capitalists: George H. Huston, Nicholas Way, Augustus J. Volker, P. B. Young, Richardson Arter, George L. Miller, W. W. Jones and

Allen A. Ramsey. The first officers of the newly organized company were: George H. Huston, president; Nicholas Way, vice-president; Allen A. Ramsey, secretary, and George Miller, treasurer. These gentlemen, with the exception of the secretary and treasurer, composed the board of directors.

The present official board is as follows: George H. Huston, president; Nicholas Way, vice-president; and Allen A. Ramsey, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: George H. Huston, Nicholas Way, P. M. Armstrong, E. M. Crosser, G. F. Adams, U. V. Gaskill and A. J. Volker.

This carefully managed company has been the means by which much of this locality has been developed and improved, homes and business blocks have been erected and important industries have been promoted, with increased prosperity to all concerned.

FRANK HOMER SCATTERGOOD, one of the leading stock farmers of Columbiana County, resides on a farm of 110 acres in section 32, Butler township. He is a native of the county and was born near Winona, July 22, 1856, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Walton) Scattergood.

The father of our subject was born in Jefferson County and the mother in Columbiana County. The former was a son of David Scattergood, whose father was one of the first settlers at Salem, where he died aged 103 years. The family is undoubtedly of English descent. The father of our subject was a farmer and stock dealer in Butler and Hanover townships. He died at the age of 68 years. His widow survives, aged almost 80 years. They had five children, viz: Mrs. Sallie E. Ingram, of Mahoning County; E. A., of Selbring, Ohio; Frank Homer, of Butler township; William, of Butler township; and Mrs. Mattie Oliver, of Michigan.

When the subject of this sketch was five years old, his parents removed from Butler to Hanover township and he lived there until 1882

when he returned to Butler township, which has been his home ever since. He deals extensively in live stock, buying, selling and shipping sheep, hogs, calves and cattle. He disposes of his stock principally at Pittsburgh and is well known in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scattergood was married November 2, 1882, to Mary Llewella Mercer, who was born in Butler township and is a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Mercer. They have two children: Leora and Maud. Maud is the wife of Edward Webster, of Hanover township.

Politically, Mr. Scattergood is identified with the Democratic party and he has been more or less prominent in this section for many years, frequently officiating as a delegate to important conventions. He was postmaster at Winona from 1885 until 1889, under Grover Cleveland's administration. In addition to his large stock interests, Mr. Scattergood is a stockholder in the Central Telephone Company of Winona.

EDWIN J. SMITH, president of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, is one of the substantial business men of the city. He was born in East Liverpool on August 30, 1857, and is a son of Charles and Emma (Perkes) Smith.

Joseph Smith, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Ruslishall, Staffordshire, England, and spent most of his life at Tipton, where he died April 11, 1833, aged 37 years. He was engaged at the butcher business during the greater part of his life, having learned the trade from his father. His wife, Ann Smith, was born in Bromwich parish, Staffordshire, England, in 1800; while she had the same name she was not a blood relative of her husband. She died about 1862, having given birth to nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: William; Elizabeth; Benjamin; Charles; Thomas, who went to Australia; Ann; and Sarah Jane, who also went to Australia. Religiously, Mr. Smith was an Episcopalian and his wife was a Methodist.

Charles Smith was born at Tipton, Staffordshire, England, August 28, 1826, and learned the trade of a butcher in early life. With his wife he came to America, landing in New York on November 18, 1850, and immediately went to Buffalo with the intention of proceeding by lake to Chicago. The "Lady Elgin," on which they expected to sail, was sunk, and our subject went to Pittsburg instead, taking his wife with him. He had relatives there and also chanced to run upon an old friend, Benjamin Harker, who lived in East Liverpool. He was persuaded to visit Mr. Harker and was so impressed with the country that he decided to make it his future home. He took up his residence at what was known as Koontz Landing May 5, 1851, and started in the butcher business. He remained until the following year, then for three years was in business at Wells-ville. In October, 1855, he again took up his residence in East Liverpool and entered the butcher business and continued with much success until 1890, when he moved upon a farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He engaged in selling stock until 1896, since which time he has been retired from business activity. He was joined in marriage with Emma Perkes, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams) Perkes, of Tipton, England, and they had nine children, seven of whom grew up, namely: George, of East Liverpool; Edwin J.; William, of Salem; Charles, of East Liverpool; James, of East Liverpool; Sarah Jane, wife of James McClure, of East Liverpool; and Emma, wife of William Foster, of Sebring, Ohio; Mrs. Smith, who was born in May, 1826, died August 31, 1885.

Edwin J. Smith attended the public schools of East Liverpool and upon leaving school entered the employ of Croxall & Cartwright, potters, with whom he continued until 1889, acquiring a thorough understanding of the business in all its details. He was in that year chosen president of the Standard Pottery Company, one of the most flourishing in the city. He is also a director of the Citizens' National Bank.

Mr. Smith married Anna Hill, a daughter of Robert Hill, of East Liverpool, and they

have two children: Ella A. and Harold G. Religiously, she is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith is a member of the Mystic Circle. He is a Republican in politics, but has steadfastly refused to become a candidate for office. He is of retiring disposition, but has many friends throughout the county.

HIRAM GREINER. For more than half a century the name of Greiner has been connected with the banking and financial interests of Columbiana County, where it has always stood also for business integrity and personal worth. The late Hiram Greiner, the founder of the banking house at Salem which so long bore his name, was born in 1820 in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Esther (Klein) Greiner.

Hiram Greiner came of German ancestry and possessed in marked degree many of the sterling characteristics of that race. His education was obtained in Berks County, but as a youth of 19 years he came to Ohio, first locating at Washingtonville and shortly after removing to Salem, where he accepted a position as clerk in a general store. Subsequently he engaged in a general mercantile business with Zachariah Beriolett and two years later with Joseph G. Thomas, both of whom were his brothers-in-law. He and Mr. Thomas continued in the mercantile business together until 1853, when conditions appeared favorable for the establishing of a banking business. The firm had the capital and also the public confidence, which ensured the success of the enterprise.

The banking business, which in later years was carried on as the private bank of H. Greiner & Son, was started on January 1, 1853, when the private bank of Thomas & Greiner was organized. Upon the death of Mr. Thomas in August, 1864, the business was continued by Mr. Greiner for one year and a half. In 1866 Col. T. C. Boone became associated with Mr. Greiner. On January 1, 1871, Colonel Boone retired and the business passed into the hands of H. Greiner & Son, Joseph O. Greiner

entering the firm at this time. Hiram Greiner continued at the head of the firm until his death on November 6, 1874. H. Greiner & Son occupied a building erected for this banking business in 1858.

Hiram Greiner married a daughter of John W. and Sarah (Garrison) Thomas, old residents of Salem, and three children were born to them, viz: Mary, deceased; Joseph O. and Mrs. Sarah Metzger. Mr. Greiner is recalled as one of the most reliable, honorable and valued citizens of Salem.

JOSEPH O. GREINER, president of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, of Salem, is one of the prominent citizens and leading financiers of Columbiana County. He was educated in the schools of Salem and grew to manhood, under his father's supervision, in preparation for the banking business. The officers of the bank are as follows: Joseph O. Greiner, president; L. H. Kingsberry, vice-president; and Hiram A. Greiner, cashier. In 1904 the bank built a handsome building, in which to conduct its business. It cost \$28,000 and is the finest of its size in the State of Ohio.

Joseph O. Greiner was married on May 12, 1874, to Adella J. Campbell, who is a daughter of Angus and Susan (Cook) Campbell. They have two children, Hiram A. and Helen A., the former of whom is cashier of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, of Salem. Mr. Greiner is a prominent Republican and he takes an active interest in all that pertains to his community and State. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. The family home is a handsome, substantial residence located at No. 246 Lincoln avenue, Salem.

ALEX. A. RAMSEY, a prominent member of the bar, at Lisbon, and secretary and treasurer of the People's Savings & Loan Association Company, was born in 1852 in Hanover township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (King) Ramsey.

Robert Ramsey, the paternal grandfather,

who was a native of Westernmoreland County, Pennsylvania, came to Columbiana County at an early day. He married a lady by the name of Campbell, from whose ancestors was also descended the late President McKinley. Robert Ramsey lived in Madison township, where he served as a justice of the peace.

William Ramsey, father of Allen A., was born in Columbiana County in March, 1816, and died here in 1893, aged 77 years. In the early part of the Civil War, he raised Company K, 115th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which he was captain for one year, resigning his commission finally on account of sickness. He settled on a farm in Hanover township and became a man of affairs in that section, serving as county commissioner from 1866 to 1869, an office his father had held from 1829 to 1832. He married Elizabeth King, who was born in 1820 in Franklin township, Columbiana County, and died in 1872, at the age of 52 years. Her father, Hugh King, was one of the old settlers and well-known farmers. Our subject is one of six survivors of a family of 11 children, the other five being as follows: S. W., an attorney at Salem; Mrs. Belle Brown, a widow residing at Lisbon; Mrs. Ella Crawford, who lives in Perry township, near Salem; and P. C. and Walter, both of Alliance, Ohio.

Allen A. Ramsey was reared in Columbiana County and secured his literary education in the local schools. He read law with J. W. & H. Morrison, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and located at Lisbon in 1880, where he has practiced his profession ever since and has become more or less identified with the city's various interests. During his administration as mayor of the city, long strides were made in its growth and development and he has always been a promoter of those enterprises which offer substantial civic improvement. He has served as justice of the peace and has held other local offices.

Mr. Ramsey has a most delightful home circle. He married Mary A. Pritchard, a daughter of R. B. Pritchard, of Lisbon, and they have three children,—Helen, Hugh and Marie,—all attending school. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Ramsey is a Republican. For the past 10 years he has been clerk and manager of the city waterworks. He is one of the busy men of the town, one who personally impresses a stranger as competent, reliable and conservative. Fraternally he is a Mason and formerly was active in the Knights of Pythias.

J N. HANLEY, who has been the efficient clerk of the courts of Columbiana County since August, 1903, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1863, and is a son of Charles and Susan (Curby) Hanley.

The father of Mr. Hanley was born at Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in 1856 and subsequently made his home in Columbiana County, married and reared a large family. The mother of Mr. Hanley was born in Columbiana County.

J. N. Hanley was reared and educated at East Liverpool. In early manhood he became connected with public affairs and served 10 years as city clerk at East Liverpool prior to accepting his present position. His administration of the duties of the office has been most satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Hanley married Cora E. Gorby, a lady of East Liverpool, and they have a son and daughter. The family is identified with the United Presbyterian Church.

Fraternally Mr. Hanley belongs to the Elks of East Liverpool; the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Mystic Circle.

J AMES CLARK, a prominent citizen and retired capitalist of East Palestine, a self-made man in every respect, was born in England, April 19, 1831, and is a son of John and Ann Clark.

The parents of Mr. Clark were natives of England and both came to America and passed their last days with our subject. Four of their children reached maturity, viz: Benjamin, residing at New Waterford, Ohio, who is 87

years of age; Sally and Nathan, both deceased; and James.

James Clark obtained his education in his native land and was a young man of 23 years when he started for America in order to better his fortunes. By trade he was a coal miner. He secured passage on the old sailing vessel "Wyoming," and was landed at Philadelphia after a voyage of six weeks and three days. From that city he went first to Pittsburg, landing there just when the cholera scourge was at its height, when people were dying of the disease by scores, but he escaped and in August, 1854, went to the great Pennsylvania coal region of Homestead. Although, during his three years of residence in Pennsylvania, he worked as a miner and was always and is still interested in coal interests, he did not confine his energies to this one branch of industry. He acquired farming property in Darlington township, Beaver County, has dealt largely in stock and three times has built his fortune up from the bottom. The most of his money, however, has been made in mining, in the great coal fields. The Sterling mine in Darlington township, opened in 1857, was a mine in which he was very much interested. He hauled the greater portion of the coal mined in this mine to a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Clark came to East Palestine in 1857 when Joseph Young's store was the only one here. At that time game was still plentiful and he remembers occasions when the sun was darkened by immense flocks of wild pigeons. He has seen the town grow from its beginning. Early investments proved profitable and he is still a large property owner.

On May 3, 1851, Mr. Clark married Mary Ann Bumby, an English lady, and a very happy occasion was the celebration of their "Golden Wedding" in 1901. They have seven children, namely: William, Helen, Emma, Elizabeth, Jane, Edward and Mary. William married Dora McCowan and to them have been born three sons and three daughters; of these, Irwin married Jane Flinn and has two children, and Sally became the wife of Jesse Warren and has one child. Helen married Thomas Voker, of Waterford, Ohio, and has three sons and

three daughters; of these, James married a Miss King, of Columbiana County, and has two sons. Emma married William Wallace and has two daughters and two sons; of these, Mary married John Bradshaw, of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth married John Gray, of East Palestine, and has a son and daughter. Jane became the wife of Henry Lawrence, a merchant of East Palestine, and has three children; of these, Gertie is now the wife of William Owen, of West Virginia. Edward, who resides at Rogers, is married and has four children. Mary married Abel Franklin and has two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Clark has reared a most estimable family to whom he has been particularly kind and generous. He was a dutiful son, sending to the old home for his aged parents and also for his father-in-law to come and live in comfort under his roof and protection. Like many business men he has had ups and downs but he has never been discouraged, knowing that the same qualities which built up one fortune could acquire another. His life has been one of industry.

WILLIAM S. GEORGE, Sr. For many years the late William S. George, Sr., was connected with the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests of Columbiana County, and through a long life of 82 years sustained the reputation of a man of business integrity and personal honor. He was born October 15, 1821, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and died at East Palestine, Ohio, in 1903. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) George.

John George, father of William S. George, Sr., combined the trades of chair-making, wagon-making and cabinet-making, working at all three as occasion demanded with the primitive tools in use in the early days. Later in life he settled down to agricultural pursuits and died on his farm at the age of 77 years. He was a staunch old Presbyterian, connected with the body formerly known as the Associate Re-



ALBERT CARLILE

form Church but subsequently as the United Presbyterian. For many years he was an elder in the church. Of the 12 children, William S. was the eldest and all have passed away.

William S. George, Sr., continued to farm from 1847 until 1855 and then became a partner in a steamboat, of which he became commander and he continued connected with this enterprise until 1859, when the mutterings of the coming war caused a change in his plans and resulted, in 1862, in his coming to Columbiana County, Ohio. He engaged in farming until about 1869 and then embarked in a manufacturing business, turning out casks for the potteries, having a large steam factory at East Liverpool. He continued in this business for about 12 years and was secretary of the West-Hartwig Company. After concluding this business, he conducted a mercantile business until 1874 and then retired to a farm operated by one of his sons. Here he became deeply interested in the breeding of fine draft horses.

Mr. George was married December 1, 1848, to Mary G. Cavett, and they became the parents of these children: Frank, assistant manager of plant No. 3 of the Continental China Company, of East Palestine, who married Anna Swallow and has two daughters, Stella and Edna; Mary E., who died aged 21 years; John, assistant manager of plant No. 2, of the East Palestine Pottery Company, residing at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, who married Lovina Calvin and has four children,—Mary, Carrie, Willard and Nellie; Agnes, who died in infancy; Jennie, the widow of Joseph A. Quay, who has two children,—James K. and Greer A.; and William S., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, who married Anna Campbell, of Philadelphia, and has three children: W. Campbell, Marguerite, John, Frank, Dorothy, Lois and Robert.

ALBERT CARLILE, mayor of Salem and one of the leading men of Columbiana county, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in this city in January, 1846, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (McDevitt) Carlile.

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The boyhood and youth of Mr. Carlile were passed in Salem, where he attended the public schools. At an early age he began to depend upon his own efforts, his first business attempt being as an attendant in a livery room in his native place. He then drifted to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and soon after accepted a position as superintendent of a billiard hall in that city, honestly earning his living and gaining the esteem of the proprietors and the patrons.

The opening of the Civil War and the call of the President of the United States for troops found in Mr. Carlile a ready and loyal soldier, one who was willing to give up the promise of a business career in order to give support to the government. He enlisted in Company D, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Col. Samuel Beatty and remained in active service for three years and five months. During much of this period he was detailed and served at the headquarters of Generals Stanley, Thomas and Rosecrans.

Upon the close of the Civil War, Mr. Carlile returned to Salem, Ohio, where he became connected with the Buckeye Engine Company and subsequently became the superintendent of the Buckeye flouring mills and was assistant postmaster under Daniel Lupton in 1865. In 1867 he returned to Pittsburg and until 1892 was there engaged in a grocery business from which he retired in order to accept a government position under a personal appointment of President Cleveland. This was United States government inspector of furniture and furnishings for United States government buildings, under control of the Treasury Department. Although appointed under a Democratic administration his services were retained for 15 months by President McKinley, when the position was taken out of the classified service and the incumbent separated from his position. Mr. Carlile again returned to Salem and entered actively into politics. He later became the Democratic nominee for mayor, in 1903, and was elected mayor over J. B. Baker by a majority of 177 votes. Mr. Carlile enjoys being called an old-fashioned Democrat, his principles being those of the founders of the party. His administration of the

municipal affairs of Salem has met with the hearty approval of all parties. It is a long step from the humble position of lunch-room boy to the highest position in the gift of the city and this change has been brought about through Mayor Carlile's own efforts. In early life he was handicapped in many ways, his education was comparatively slight, but one cannot be in his presence long, at the present day, without realizing that in their chief executive the good people of Salem have a man of high intellectual attainments and general information, superior judgment and settled convictions as to civic management.

Mayor Carlile resides with his aged mother in a pleasant home at No. 347 Lincoln avenue. He is president of the Salem Board of Health, is an honorary member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and belongs to the Salem post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has friends all over the United States whose good will he secured while making inspecting tours and their esteem only equals that in which he is held by his fellow-citizens who have known him from boyhood.

Mr. Carlile was for a number of years one of the most prominent patrons of the trotting turf, following the same for pleasure and recreation. In "Life with Trotters," written by John Splan, the noted driver, Mr. Carlile is referred to in the following complimentary manner:

"Al. Carlile is always considered Ira McBride's running mate, a position which he is amply able to fill, not only for his size, as he and Ira are considered the heavy weights of the turf but for other traits of character. They have both often lost their money on a horse race, but when it comes to ordering and eating a good dinner, their speed and staying qualities are acknowledged by everyone who knows them. As a merchant Carlile has proved himself a man of rare ability—very temperate in habits, never having smoked a cigar or taken a drink of liquor under any circumstances. Always ready to back his opinion with his money on anything from the presidential election to a hundred-yard foot race. As a friend he is true blue, as many a man on

the turf to-day has reason to know from the fact that at some time in his career Carlile has bridged him over a financial difficulty."



THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES COMPANY, of East Liverpool, Ohio, is one of the most important of the many great manufacturing concerns of this section of the State and it operates a plant second to none, in the ceramic line, in the United States. The works were established in 1854, started in a small way by Isaac W. Knowles, who made yellow ware in a single kiln which was used alternately for bisque and glaze ware.

In 1870 the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles was formed, Isaac W. Knowles being joined by John N. Taylor and Homer S. Knowles. The manufacture of white granite ware was commenced and the capacity of the plant was increased from time to time. Vitreous hotel china and semi-porcelain were added to the line in separate factories built for the purpose.

In 1888 Joseph G. Lee and Willis A. Knowles were admitted to the firm and in January, 1891, a stock company was formed and incorporated under the title of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. A disastrous fire on November 18, 1889, had destroyed their china works and some of the grades of china previously produced were discontinued, but the progress made since the erection of the new plant is something marvelous. The works were immediately rebuilt and the stock company formed as mentioned above, with John N. Taylor, president and Joseph G. Lee, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company covers 10 acres of ground and 900 workmen are employed. The equipment of the plant is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, no effort having been spared to place every department in such a condition as to secure the best of results. The company's own electric plant furnishes the current for

1,000 incandescent lamps in various parts of the immense establishment, and also provides the power by which the elevators and electric fans are operated. Private railroad switches and sidings are so constructed as to make the several factories of the plant inter-communicating and to connect all of them with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Among the numerous conveniences that aid in the expediting of business is a private telephone system which connects the various departments and it, in turn, is connected with a public system. That the plant will a second time fall a victim to fire is a very remote possibility, for an automatic sprinkler system has been installed throughout the vast establishment. While every department is complete in its utility and convenience, a most interesting section is the decorating room. This has been arranged with every device and facility for doing work of any kind to suit the fads and fancy of even the most critical art lover, and what exquisite things are turned out!

In recent years great attention has been given to the production of art ware, but the hotel trade is still supplied with the semi-vitreous ware which has proven to be so satisfactory. The products of the four separate and distinct potteries and two decorating establishments include white granite ware, semi-vitreous porcelain dinner and toilet wares and semi-vitreous hotel ware. These wares are justly celebrated on account of their genuine worth. The present kiln capacity, by which the production of a pottery is measured, is 32 ware kilns and 20 decorating kilns. One of the factories, consisting of nine kilns, is used exclusively for the manufacture of the white granite product, and the other three for the finer wares. In addition to the factories is the sample room, to which thousands of visitors have come to view the beautiful creations of this industry. They have gone away filled with amazement at the evidences of progress made by this company in the ceramic art. Visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, can scarcely forget the exquisite products of this company there on exhibition, especially the pieces of "Lotus" ware. The company was given a medal for the specific worth of their exhibit.

The trade-mark, which is a familiar one to almost every one in these days, is "K. T. & K." which will be found on every piece of goods produced by the company.



COL. JOHN NESSLY TAYLOR, one of the leading citizens of East Liverpool, Ohio, who is prominently identified with some of its most important business enterprises, was born June 23, 1842, near Port Homer, Jefferson County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas B. and Roxie Ann (Brainard) Taylor.

Colonel Taylor's ancestry in America is traced in one of the oldest families of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, two of the oldest families of the Western Reserve, Ohio, two of the oldest families of New England, and also, to one of the oldest knights of England.

On the paternal side his great-grandparents with their children and grandchildren came from Ireland and settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about 100 years ago. Thomas Berry Taylor, the Colonel's father, was born in the latter place in the year 1807, and died in East Liverpool, Ohio, in August, 1865. In religion they were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

Colonel Taylor's mother was born of the union of Solomon Brainard and Clarity Jaques, which marriage was the first one recorded in Johnston township, Trumbull County, Ohio.

Both the Brainard and the Jaques families came from Connecticut to Ohio in the year 1804. These families are conspicuous in the records of New England since the years 1662 and 1640, these being the respective dates of their coming to the New World from England.

The religion on the maternal side, also, was Presbyterian, but, owing to convenience, Colonel Taylor's parents united with the Methodist Church and were active in its service.

The Taylors, the Brainards and the Jaques have all been loyal to America and have fought in her wars. The latter two branches of the family have been represented in every war of this country, from the Revolution to the late

strife with Spain. Family lore is thrilling all down the line, from olden tales of English prison ships to modern warfare in the Philippines.

Thomas Berry Taylor married Roxie Ann Brainard, whose mother was named Jaques and was of Huguenot ancestry. She survived her husband and a number of her children and her beautiful life extended to 93 years, her death taking place in 1900. Mrs. Taylor was a gifted poetess and, had not her exceeding modesty prevented, her name would have been numbered with the sweet American singers. She never consented to write for a remuneration but frequently contributed to the magazines during her active life and these productions show a delicacy of sentiment and a conception of the beautiful, which could emanate only from one with the gift of true poetry.

Of the family of nine children, five members grew to maturity, viz.; James M., John N., Mary Jane, Arthur B. and Elizabeth C.

James M. Taylor, the eldest survivor, went to the South in the '50's and became identified with that section. When the Civil War broke out, his interests and sympathies were with the Southern cause and he entered the Confederate Army. It is a coincidence worthy of note that the first battle in which he was engaged was that at Dranesville, Virginia, in December, 1861, in which he was in the Confederate ranks, while our subject, Col. John N. Taylor, his own brother, was in the Union ranks, neither knowing of the presence of the other until long afterward. James M. served first in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was then commissioned 1st lieutenant and transferred to the Medical Corps in which he served until the surrender at Appomattox.

John N. Taylor was educated in the public schools at East Liverpool where he remained until his father thought the time had arrived for him to learn a self-supporting trade, as was the general custom of the day. He started to learn to be a carpenter when 15 years old and served out his apprenticeship. When the Civil War broke out, he was one of the first, in 1861, to enlist in Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, with which portion of the service he re-

mained two years, only leaving when discharged for disability. After a season of recuperation, he assisted materially in the organization of Capt. William Brunt's company in the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., in 1864, and was commissioned 2nd lieutenant.

Early in 1864, Colonel Taylor was appointed postmaster; the office, however, was conducted principally by his sister until 1868 when it passed into other hands. In 1867 Colonel Taylor became identified with Isaac W. Knowles, who, at that time, owned a 2-kiln rock and yellow ware factory.

In 1870 a partnership was entered into, consisting of Isaac W. Knowles, John N. Taylor and Homer S. Knowles, under the name of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, and the manufacture of white ware was started and the name to-day is world-wide known. In 1891 the company was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, at which time Colonel Taylor became its president, which responsible office he still holds.

Colonel Taylor was one of the organizers of the Potters' National Bank, and served as its first vice-president. He was one of the organizers and became vice-president of The Knowles Taylor & Anderson Company, manufacturers of sewer-pipe, whose plant was sold to The American Sewer Pipe Company in 1900. Another important enterprise in which he was one of the organizers and of which he is the president is The Taylor, Smith & Taylor Company, manufacturers of pottery at Chester, West Virginia, and he is the vice-president of The H. C. Fry Glass Company, of Rochester, Pennsylvania. He was also one of the organizers of the Riverview Cemetery Company, and has been connected with its management ever since. In all civic matters he has been so generally connected that his value as a citizen has been many times proven. For 20 years he served on the School Board, and was a member of the construction committee which built the handsome Central School Building, which is reputed the finest in the State. During his numerous terms as a member of the City Council he was notable in his support of measures for careful financial management, and for the effi-

cient carrying out of laws in connection with all measures pertaining to the city's welfare. He is at present the president of the Board of Public Service of the city.

Colonel Taylor was united in marriage with Bellvina Catherine Knowles. To Colonel Taylor and wife were born four sons, viz.: Edwin Knowles, who died at the age of two months; William Llewellyn, who is the manager of The Taylor, Smith & Taylor Company; Homer John, who is the secretary and treasurer of The Taylor, Smith & Taylor Company; and Harold Smith, who died in childhood, aged four years and seven months.

While Colonel Taylor has never united with a particular religious body, he has, from youth up, been interested in all the means of Christian work, and in his younger days was very active in the Sunday-school, serving as its secretary and for a period as superintendent. His gifts to religious bodies and to benevolent objects have been looked upon by him as manly duties, and he has taken no credit to himself for at all times lending a helping hand to those less fortunate in the world than himself. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is ever concerned in some charitable duty or religious task. They occupy one of the notable mansions of the city, which has also the reputation of being one of the most hospitable.

Politically a Republican from his youth up, Colonel Taylor early came into close personal friendship with the late beloved President William McKinley. The latter, prior to his election as Governor of Ohio, made his first campaign speech of that year, speaking from the veranda of our subject's residence. Both were interested in tariff reform, and, as intelligent men, they frequently discoursed together upon it, and the result of Congressman McKinley's convictions had much to do with his elevation to the presidency. When he was made Governor, he appointed his friend John N. Taylor as a member of his staff, on which our subject served four years. During the remainder of Mr. McKinley's life, notwithstanding the enormous demands made upon his leisure time, he made it his pleasure to spend several

weeks in the year at East Liverpool, as the guest of Colonel Taylor. On several of these occasions after he became President, the citizens were invited by our subject to meet the distinguished guest at his home, where they had an opportunity to grasp that firm, friendly hand and to win a kind and interested smile. The memory of these occasions are treasured not only by Colonel Taylor, who indeed has lost a friend, but by all who were permitted the honor of being present.

Colonel Taylor's fraternal relations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows. In the former he belongs to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter No. 100, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery No. 55, K. T., of East Liverpool. Today he is the only surviving charter member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F. Colonel Taylor is also a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is also a member of the Duquesne Club and of the Americus Club, of Pittsburg.

BRANT HILL. The mining industry is no inconsiderable one in Columbiana County, giving, as it does, employment to a vast army of men and bringing large sums of money into the county to be disbursed in various ways. The man in charge of a mine needs to be a man of discernment, with a complete knowledge of the business. No better choice could have been made than that which placed the subject of this sketch in his present position as superintendent of the Prospect Coal Company's mine in Unity township. Mr. Hill was born August 19, 1869, in Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

The great-grandfather of our subject, John Hill, was captured by the Indians and left by them on the Allegheny River to die by starvation. His son, also, named John Hill, the grandfather of our subject, was a man of considerable property, owning 1,000 acres of rich land in Pennsylvania. This he divided among

his seven children, all of whom are now passed to their reward. Grant Hill's father, Shiloh Hill, owned and operated a flour mill at Leechburg, at which place he died about 1888. The wife and mother survived until 1904 when she died very suddenly, leaving eight children to mourn her. They are as follows: Mrs. Laura Stull, of Leechburg, Pennsylvania; John A., a merchant of Leechburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jesse Swank, a resident of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania; J. R., a roller, employed by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company; Grant; Fred E., manager of the Stull-Hill-Coulter Company; C. S., secretary of the same company; and Hattie C.

Grant Hill completed the school course of Leechburg and at once entered the employ of Capt. Alfred Hicks, with whom he has remained ever since. He began as weighmaster for the Bagdad Coal & Coke Company, of which Captain Hicks was president. He continued in that position until 1892 when he was sent as assistant manager to East Palestine to look after the Prospect coal mine. It might be incidentally remarked here that when Mr. Hill first entered the service of Captain Hicks that gentleman owned one coal mine, while today and he owns and operates 40, besides large iron mills and gold mines. In 1902 Mr. Hill was placed in entire charge of the business as superintendent and general manager and his subsequent efforts have shown him to be the right man in the right place. The company own four mines in Columbiana County, only one of which is in active operation at this time, while a second is being developed just west of the city. There are 150 men employed here with a monthly pay-roll of \$8,000, most of which is spent, of course, with the merchants of East Palestine. The output is 350 tons per day. The mine is equipped with mining machines, air pumps, a compressed air system, rope haulage, etc., but what appeals most strongly to the visitor are the precautions taken for the safety of the men by the installation of electric signals which, in case of accident in the mine, at once notify the engineer. Mr. Hill is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work from the digging of the coal and

loading it for hoisting to the clerical work in the office, and has an able corps of men under him to carry out his instructions. Notable among them is Thomas Stackhouse, mine foreman.

Mr. Hill owns the most complete hardware store in Leechburg, Pennsylvania. This is conducted by his brother, Fred E. Hill, who runs a general merchandise store in connection with it. Mr. Hill is also interested in Missouri property where he has stock in lead and zinc mines.

Mr. Hill married Grace Todd, daughter of Thomas Todd and granddaughter of the late Samuel Todd, of Fairfield township. Two daughters, Martha and Catherine, have been born to them. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Hill is president of the board of trustees. He is a fine musician, having taken voice culture from one of the best teachers in Pittsburgh and his rich bass voice is an acceptable addition to the church choir, of which he has been leader for years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge of East Palestine; Chapter of Lisbon; Council of Salem and Commandery of Salem.

WILLIAM H. SEBRING, deceased, formerly secretary and treasurer of The Ohio Pottery Company, of East Palestine, Ohio, and subsequently treasurer of the four great pottery companies of Sebring, was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, December 29, 1869, and was a son of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring.

The parents now reside at Sebring, surviving their son whose accidental death on December 9, 1904, at Sebring, shocked the whole community and brought grief to family and friends innumerable.

William H. Sebring was educated in the public schools of East Liverpool and became an expert bookkeeper. As maturity approached, he became associated with his brothers in pottery interests and later took up work in this line at East Palestine. When the city of Sebring

was established, he accompanied his brothers thither, in every way possible forwarding their interests and later, on account of his ability, became their accountant. He was made treasurer of The Sebring Pottery Company, of The Limoges China Company, and the other pottery plants and also of The Sebring Land Company, taking upon himself much of the onerous clerical work of the varied enterprises. His brothers always recognized their indebtedness to his faithful, careful business habits. In a family noted for its close personal affection, he was especially considered.

Mr. Sebring was married in 1897 to Evelyn Huston, who was born at East Liverpool, Ohio. She still survives with their two children, Earl and Virginia. Mr. Sebring was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and took a deep interest in the upbuilding of the religious and educational organizations of the city of his home and family name. While he never was so prominently identified with the business affairs of Sebring as his brothers, Oliver H., George E., Elsworth H. and Frank A., he nevertheless was a very important and necessary factor in the successful development of their great enterprises. The personal esteem in which he was held at Sebring was abundantly testified to at the time of the sad accident which terminated his life.

ROBERT B. SHARP, one of the representative agriculturists of Washington township, who owns 240 acres of fine land in section 17, was born September 1, 1839, at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, a place made historic on account of its nearness to the spot where Morgan, the raider, surrendered. His parents were John and Agnes (Roseberg) Sharp.

John Sharp, father of Robert B., was born at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), but his father, Robert Sharp, was a native of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of Robert B. Sharp was born in England, came in colonial days to America and served as an officer under General Washington, in the Revolu-

tionary War. The mother of our subject was born near Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Thomas Roseberg, a pensioner of the War of 1812. For his gallant services in that war he was awarded government land and owned property in Missouri and Wisconsin, as well as in Ohio. He died on his Ohio homestead, aged 72 years. His daughter, the mother of Robert B. Sharp, almost rounded out a century of life, her death taking place when three days past her 98th birthday. She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree and enjoyed life to its close. She survived her husband, who died in his 81st year. They left but one child, Robert B., of this sketch.

Our subject was reared and educated in Washington township. The farm he owns was a gift from his father who bought it in the son's name prior to his death. It is a very valuable body of land. Upon the death of his mother, he fell heir to a tract of 65 acres, which formerly belonged to her. He carries on general farming.

Mr. Sharp has lived in this county all his life with the exception of the period of his army service. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, September 15, 1864. His service was at Washington and Petersburg, mainly in the line of guard duty. His regiment was ordered from the latter city just prior to the battle there. He is a member of Thompson Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1869 Mr. Sharp was united in marriage with his cousin, Belle Sharp, who is a daughter of William Sharp, of Carroll County, Ohio. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Grant's Hill. In politics, Mr. Sharp has always been a Republican.

NICHOLAS WAY, a leading citizen of Lisbon, general manager of the New Lisbon Gas Company and connected with a number of other important and successful business enterprises of the State, was born at Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1844.

When a schoolboy of 17 years, Mr. Way enlisted in the Union Army, as a private and served four years in Company G, 28th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. He was rapidly promoted for gallantry, in 1863 was commissioned 1st lieutenant and later was made captain, serving as such until the close of his service. Although he participated in all the serious battles of the 20th Army Corps, he returned home uninjured. He then accepted a position with a business house at Pittsburg, as bookkeeper, and remained there until 1870, when he came to Lisbon.

After locating in Ohio, Mr. Way became connected with the New Lisbon Woolen Company and this connection lasted until 1896, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He then embarked in a feed and grinding-mill business at Lisbon and personally conducted it until 1901, when he was called to the position of general manager of the New Lisbon Gas Company by the death of the former manager, Mr. Smith, having previously been associated with this enterprise as one of its incorporators.

The New Lisbon Gas Company was incorporated in 1886 by R. W. Tayler, president; A. G. Smith, deceased, vice-president; M. J. Childs, treasurer; and Nicholas Way, secretary. Mr. Smith was the active manager until the time of his death in 1901. The company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, first as a gas company to engage in the drilling of wells and disposing of the results. In 1890 a plant was built for the manufacture of gas and it was utilized until 1901, when the National Gas Company began furnishing natural gas. In 1892 the New Lisbon Gas Company installed an electric light plant and has since been furnishing the city with electric light and power for a few motors. It has prospered from the beginning. The present officers of the company are well-known capitalists of the State, viz: Charles Baker, of Alliance, president; E. B. Rawson, manager of the Ohio Cement Company, vice-president; and Nicholas Way, treasurer, secretary and manager. The company's plant is located on East Washington street.

Mr. Way was married in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to Hattie R. Johnson, of

Sewickley, and they have three daughters, namely: Mrs. Ira C. Bean, of Lisbon, Mr. Bean being the manager of the feed and grinding-mill of Mr. Way; Jennie, a competent young lady clerk in a local insurance office; and Mrs. H. L. Cook, Mr. Cook being manager of the Aetna Standard steel mill at Bridgeport, Ohio.

Mr. Way has been a life-long Republican, but he has not been particularly active in politics and, beyond serving a term as councilman and as a member of the School Board, he has accepted no office. Like many other prominent business men of the city, he is conspicuous in the various Masonic bodies, being a member of the Lisbon Lodge and Chapter; Salem Commandery; Cleveland Shrine and Pittsburg Consistory, and is a 32nd degree Mason. He belongs also to Star Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

For the past 40 years Mr. Way has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of large means and generous impulses, one whose many charities are quietly bestowed. Personally he is held in the highest esteem in every circle.

JOSEPH A. KERR. Among the prominent residents and highly esteemed citizens of Salem, whose honorable business career of more than 40 years entitled him to the confidence and respect of all those with whom he associated, was the late Joseph A. Kerr, who passed out of life on August 31, 1900. Mr. Kerr was born near Mechanicsburg, Carroll County, Ohio, September 15, 1828.

Mr. Kerr's boyhood, youth and early manhood were spent in his native county, after which the greater part of his life was passed in Columbiana County. He spent one year at Pittsburg and a year or more at Canton and then located at Salem, where he first became a clerk for L. Schilling & Company and later, for Joshua Boone. In 1858 he became teller of the Farmers' National Bank, at Salem, a position he faithfully filled for 41 years, still being



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT R. SILVER

an incumbent at the time of the distressing accident from which he never recovered.

Mr. Kerr was married in April, 1860, to Carrie E. Grisell, of Salem, and they had two sons: Willis W., who has been with the Standard Oil Company for over 20 years and is now the company's representative at Hong Kong, China; and J. Frank, of Salem. The latter is one of the rising young men of Salem and is now serving in the office of justice of the peace in this city, with quarters at No. 63½ East Main street, his home being with his mother at the family residence at No. 233 Lincoln avenue, which was built by Mr. Kerr and has continued to be the family home for 45 years. Willis W. Kerr married Flora Dale, of Du Bois, Pennsylvania, and has two children: Rachel Margareta and Marion. J. Frank Kerr was married to Juliet Durham, of Attica, Kansas, and has two children: Fannie and Robert Trimble.

The late Joseph Kerr was a man known for his upright character. He was one of the old members of the Presbyterian Church and whose life was entirely in accord with his professions. With business ability he combined a pleasing courtesy. In his domestic circle he was dearly beloved, in his immediate neighborhood he was esteemed and by his fellow-citizens he was looked upon as one who represented the best in civic representation. According to his own request, Salem Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, took charge of his remains after his spirit had passed to its Maker, and, with the beautiful and impressive services of the organization, all that was mortal of one who had been a Sir Knight with not a blot on his escutcheon was laid away in its last resting place.

ALBERT R. SILVER. The Silver family was one of the first to become permanently established in Columbiana County. The rich farming lands of Ohio attracted many homeseekers in the early part of the 19th century from every settled community, and the Silvers—father, mother and several children—came

from Maryland. The father purchased a tract of land from the government, which was located two miles south of the present city of Salem. This virgin land, of which the Silvers took possession in 1804, remained the family home for generations.

William Silver, the father of the esteemed subject of this sketch, was 12 years of age when the family removal to Ohio was made and was his father's right-hand man in the clearing and cultivating of the new farm. He married a daughter of the Spencer family which had settled just west of Salem, and shortly afterward left the farm and removed to the village, but subsequently purchased a farm of his own on the deerfield and New Lisbon road, three miles west of Salem, built a blacksmith shop on his land and carried on a prosperous business.

Albert R. Silver was born in 1823 at Salem, but grew up on the farm and assisted his father in the farm work. He remained with his father and assisted as a dutiful son should, but when he was about 19 years of age he left home and went to Salem to learn the trade of blacksmithing with Henry Rankius and later went into the establishment of David Woodruff, who was a pioneer in carriage blacksmithing in the village. He soon became foreman of the establishment, and then served in the same capacity in the Sheets' carriage manufactory. He then bought a shop of his own, and took in, as a partner, Robert Campbell, who remained with him a short time. He was a man of practical ideas and thoroughly understood the business in which he was interested and at the same time had the enterprise and progressive spirit which looked forward to the improvement of the old methods of construction then employed.

Thus Mr. Silver was prepared to listen to the exploitation of an invention made by a fellow-townsmen, Levi A. Dole. This invention was one of many made previously by Mr. Dole. Mr. Silver was quickly convinced of its practical character and was ready to furnish the capital for the manufacture of the machine which was designed to take the place of the old hand chisel, in boring out wagon

and carriage hubs. The partnership was formed, a shop was rented, a lathe bought and the firm was soon turning out the new machines. An invention of such obviously great utility could not fail to soon attract attention and the firm was enterprising enough to place its merits before the public through the leading newspapers, and ere very long the capacity of the little plant was strained to turn the machines out fast enough to meet the demand. It is interesting to remember, in view of the great transportation facilities now commanded by the Silver Manufacturing Company, that in the early days of the business it was a familiar sight to see Mr. Silver trundling a wheelbarrow load of his finished product to the railroad station for shipment. As the business continued to grow beyond expectations, it became necessary for Mr. Silver to confine his attention to office work, including a vast amount of correspondence, but Mr. Dole remained in personal charge of the mechanical department. He was a natural genius and his inventions continued to be made use of in the development of other machines and the perfecting of those in use. Many of the labor-saving machinist tools of the present day are inventions of Mr. Silver and Mr. Dole and were first used by the Silver Manufacturing Company. They patented a hollow auger, for cutting the tenon on chine, and other hub-boring devices; the water tuyere iron and press saw-gummer, both of which are still in use, although the invention of the circular saw replaced the saw-gummer to some extent. They invented other articles in other lines which proved of practical use. The death of Mr. Dole in 1868 was regarded as an irreparable loss.

Shortly before death of Mr. Dole, John Deming had been admitted to partnership and in 1873 the business was incorporated under the name of the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company. removal was made to more commodious quarters and the manufacture of feed-cutters commenced, and in 1882 the manufacture of pumps was added, and an addition was made to the firm, John Humphrey entering into partnership and becoming general sup-

erintendent. The company had enjoyed a long season of prosperity up to July 3, 1883, when a disastrous fire destroyed the plant. The company immediately rebuilt on a larger scale, and in 1890 W. L. and W. F. Deming purchased the Silver interest in the establishment and have carried on the manufacture of pumps under the name of The Deming Company.

The above business changes brought about the organization of the Silver Manufacturing Company, which erected the present commodious and well-equipped factory. The Silvers retained all the original patents and the entire line of goods previously manufactured, with the exception of pumps. The business has continued to be conducted along the same lines upon which it was directed in the early days of its founding, and its development into one of the greatest industries of the State is largely the result of the persevering industry and sterling integrity of the father of the present officers. At the time of the organization of the present company, the officers were: Albert R. Silver, president; H. M. Silver vice-president; William Silver, treasurer; A. O. Silver, secretary; and E. W. Silver, superintendent. In 1905, H. M. Silver was made superintendent, succeeding E. W. Silver. In 1901 the sales of the company amounted to half a million dollars and trade relations have been established with every civilized country in the world.

Albert R. Silver married young, being united with Mary A. Dunn, who is a daughter of Robert and Helen (Chaters) Dunn, of Salem. A happy married life of a half century was celebrated by a "Golden Wedding" in 1898. Mrs. Silver's parents, who were natives of Yorkshire, England, immigrated to America when she was four years old, coming in a sailing vessel which took eight weeks and four days to complete the voyage. A family of seven children was born to this union, five of whom still survive and are prominent in business and social life. Emmor W., who until 1905 was superintendent of the Silver Manufacturing Company, married Anna Bishop, of Salem. Charles R. married Jessie F. Steele, of Salem, and left two children at his death, which occurred at Portland, Oregon, in 1900.

Esther married Frank Brainard, of New York City, and they have two sons—Frank and William, students at Yale University. Helen, twin sister of Esther, died at the age of four years. William, who is treasurer of the Silver Manufacturing Company, married Helen Sharp, a daughter of the well-known capitalist, Simeon Sharp, and they have one child, Helen Louise. Homer M., who is vice-president of the Silver Manufacturing Company, married Josephine King, of Salem, and they have one son, Albert R. Albert Otis, who is secretary of the Silver Manufacturing Company, married Lizzie Walton, of Salem, and they have three children, Rebecca, Esther and Mary.

Mr. Silver's death took place in 1900, after a long and useful life of 77 years. While his early life had been that of a young man struggling with limited means and held down by inadequate resources, his later days were filled and running over with all of the comforts and blessings of life. It was a source of pleasure to him to see his sons grow into men capable of carrying on the great business to which he had devoted so long a period of his active life and to see his name recognized as a synonym for business integrity the world over. He is survived by his venerable widow, the cheerful partner of his early privations. She resides in the old family home in Salem which is the Mecca to which children and grandchildren turn with love and reverence. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Silver accompany this sketch.

A GRAHAM R. LEHMAN, the owner and proprietor of one of the best improved farms in Fairfield township, is a lineal descendant of John Lehman, one of the early and most prominent ministers of the Mennonite faith in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lehman was born in an old frame house which formerly stood on the present farm and is a son of David and Margaret (Rohrer) Lehman.

Mr. Lehman is a descendant of men of strong character, his ancestors having been members of that Swiss colony which settled in

and about Lancaster, Pennsylvania, years prior to the Revolutionary War. Like many others of the early colonists, they were refugees from religious persecution. These sturdy ancestors handed down to their descendants many of their most sterling qualities.

Rev. John Lehman was born in 1702 at Eberstonhoff, near Sweibrücken, Switzerland. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Anna Hege in 1725 and they, with his wife's brother, Hans Hege, sailed from Rotterdam, in the ship "James Goodwill," with David Crockett as captain, and landed at Philadelphia, September 27, 1727. He was required to sign the British declaration, promising to bear allegiance to King George II. From Philadelphia they went to Lancaster County and settled in Rapho township, near Manheim, its former name having been Sticklestown. The party contained a number of the founders of the Mennonite faith, the Lehmans, the Heiges and the Leschers all having strict ideas of religious observance according to their own faith. In 1730 John Lehman was installed pastor of the congregation and he preached until his death in 1778, being a man of mighty power in the community.

The children of Rev. John Lehman and wife were: Mary, Jacob, Anna, Peter, Daniel and John. The only records kept refer to Daniel, the fifth child. He was born in 1742 in Lancaster County and from this ancestor came the Lehmans who have scattered all over Eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other parts of the United States and also Canada. Their characteristics are all the same, integrity and thrift making them desirable members of any community. Daniel Lehman was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Susannah Shelley and they reared a family.

John Lehman, son of Daniel Lehman and the grandfather of our subject, married Gertrude Huber, and they removed from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1828 and settled on section 15, Fairfield township. The family came here in a covered wagon and at that time there were 12 children—six sons and six daughters—as fol-

lows: Barbara, Elizabeth, Daniel, Nancy, John, Samuel, Jacob, Susannah, David, Christian, Magdalena and Mary. John Lehman bought a tract of land on which stood a log cabin; a few acres had been cleared. His children all reached maturity and all had families except Magdalena, who died single.

David Lehman, father of our subject, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1814, and died March 11, 1889. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and attained a prominent position as one of the most successful men of his time and accumulated a large estate. His example had force, as his children are all prosperous citizens of their respective communities. He married Margaret Rohrer, who was born in Washington County, Maryland, November 22, 1817. She still survives and resides with our subject in her home on the old homestead, to which her husband brought her after marriage. She is one of a family of 11 children; the youngest of the family was over 60 years of age before a death occurred among the brothers and sisters. The children of David Lehman and wife were: Mary, Abraham R., Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret. Mary still resides on the old homestead. Sarah married Allen Rickert, of Mahoning County, Ohio, and has six children, viz: Edwin L., a graduate of Wooster College, who is a popular teacher; Lizzie, who married Ira Johns, lives near Goshen, Indiana, and has two children; Edith, wife of Harvey A. Metzler, who manages the home farm,—they have two children; Harvey L., a popular school teacher at Massillon, Ohio; and Margaret Isaiah, the latter of Mahoning County. Elizabeth married John J. Ward and at her death left two children: D. Lawrence and John L., the latter of whom was reared on the old homestead. Margaret married Calvin W. Hoffhaugh and has three children: Lloyd, Ralph and Edward, all at home.

Abraham R. Lehman, our immediate subject, was reared in Fairfield township and was educated in the district schools. He continued to operate the home farm until the spring of 1897, and then turned his attention to managing a brokerage business but still retains his home on the farm, which is but one mile out

of the town. The present home residence was erected in 1858 and modern improvements were made by Mr. Lehman in 1887. In 1862 he built his commodious barn and he has yearly added some improvement until now he has one of the most valuable as well as attractive places in the township. The residence stands on a slight elevation which gives a fine view of the surrounding landscape. Mr. Lehman naturally takes pride in this beautiful home and can recall the planting of many of the trees. Since 1897 he has devoted his attention to a deposit and loan brokerage business with a large clientele.

JOSEPH THORP, who is postmaster at Washingtonville, and in charge of the grammar department of the village schools, is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born June 16, 1860, being a son of Rev. David and Jane (Ridge) Thorp, the former being a coal miner and a local preacher in the Methodist Church. The maternal grandfather of our subject was in the battle of Waterloo.

Joseph Thorp was four years of age when his parents came to this country. They made their home for a short time at Bartley, Pennsylvania, Hammondsville, Jefferson County, Ohio, Salineville and then took up their residence at Washingtonville. Joseph attended the public schools but soon began work in the Cherry Valley mine and as he worked his mind was active in planning out schemes to better his condition and rise to something more than could be obtained at the mines. In 1880 he entered the Washingtonville schools as a student and followed that with two years at Volant, Pennsylvania, and never did pupil strive harder for knowledge than did he. Seeing the value of improving every moment, he did it and his advancement was rapid and permanent. He then returned to Washingtonville and secured a place as teacher in the village schools where his successful methods were noted and he was made principal. At the present time he has charge of the grammar department.

Mr. Thorp was married in 1882 to Celia

Tetlow, whose father, Zachariah Tetlow, was superintendent of the Cherry Valley Coal Company for over 30 years and the best-posted mining engineer for coal in the State of Ohio. He was of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Thorp have been born six children: Chester, who is employed by the Erie Railroad; Leora, who assists her father in the postoffice; John, a student; Helen; Martha and Donald. They are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Thorp is a Republican and has taken rather an active part in local politics, having served four years as clerk of the village, one year as a member of the Council and four years as mayor, while he is now in his ninth year as postmaster. He was appointed to this office by the late lamented President McKinley, was reappointed by him and is one of the most satisfactory, courteous and accommodating officials ever in charge of the office. Mr. Thorp is a prominent Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and is a member of a labor organization.

CHARLES J. ALBRIGHT, the efficient secretary of the Sebring Pottery Company, of Sebring, Ohio, was born July 31, 1871, at Franklin Square, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of John W. and Anna (Mercer) Albright.

The father of Mr. Albright was born at Elkton, Ohio, and the mother in Indiana. The latter still survives, but the former died on April 15, 1905. Our subject's brothers and sisters are: Morris F., treasurer of The Carrollton Pottery Company, of Carrollton Ohio, who married Belle McCoy and has three children, Elma, Harold and Dorothy; Allen E., of Carrollton, a gospel evangelist, who is at present entertaining a proposition to spend two years of evangelical work in California,—married Tillie McNutt, and they have three children, Ethel, Lela and Catherine; Louie, who is the wife of E. L. Henderson, of Carrollton; Percy D., connected with The Carrollton Pottery Company, who married Ida Barth and has

three children, Darletta, Hazel and John; and Harry L., who is employed in the wareroom of The Carrollton Pottery Company. In his earlier days John W. Albright drove mules on the old Sandy and Beaver Canal which formerly ran from Elkton to the Ohio River. Later he was general agent in this section for the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Charles J. Albright was 10 years old when he removed from Franklin Square to East Liverpool, where he attended school until 1883, when he entered the employ of the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, as office boy. His faithful attention to duty was rewarded by the company and he was soon promoted, being first given charge of the shipping room and later advanced to more responsible positions. In January, 1897, he accepted the offer of The Ohio China Company of East Palestine and became their manager, and still later became secretary of The Sebring Pottery Company, a position he still continues to fill.

On November 26, 1901, at East Liverpool, Ohio, Mr. Albright was married to Emma Sebring, who is a daughter of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring. They have four children, viz: Lucile, Mildred, Donald and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Albright have a very pleasant home. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Albright is a Republican. In business life he is respected and admired by his associates. He has always maintained a reputation for fairness and integrity and his opinion carries weight.

COM B. MARQUIS, M. D., one of the most successful practitioners of medicine and surgery in Columbiana County, was the moving spirit and is the present head of Riverside Hospital at Lisbon, the only institution of the kind in the vicinity. It is an institution of importance and benefit to the community and one of which the people are justly proud.

Dr. Marquis was born at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 6, 1854, and is a son of Dr. David and Margaret (Mc-

Cartney) Marquis. His father was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and in early life followed the trade of a carpenter, thereby earning the necessary funds to take him through school. He was wholly a self-made man and gained a place of prominence in his professional work. He was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, March 6, 1845, and soon after entered into practice, locating at West Point in 1846. Two or three years later he was married and in 1849 went West overland to Pike's Peak and Sacramento City to seek his fortune. After spending two years in the West, he returned to Ohio subsequent to the destruction of Sacramento by fire and resumed practice at West Point. Amid the tragedies of Morgan's raid through Ohio, an amusing incident befell Dr. David Marquis. He was captured by General Shackelford and his men, while riding horseback near West Beaver Church on his way to see a patient. Not knowing him personally, the General thought possibly he was a spy and would accept no explanation of his presence there. At the point of a pistol he was made to retrace his steps, but soon was able to establish his identity and his loyalty to the Union cause. He continued in practice at West Point until April, 1867, and then moved with his family to Lisbon, where he lived until his death, which occurred January 21, 1881, when he was about 67 years old. Dr. David Marquis was joined in marriage with Margaret McCartney, who was born on a farm near West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, and died in Lisbon in 1892, aged 68 years. Five sons and three daughters blessed this union, all but one of whom are living.

Tom B. Marquis was reared at Lisbon, where he attended public and high schools. He took a course of study in the medical department of the University of Michigan and subsequently in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, graduating from the latter in March, 1877. He has been in practice in Lisbon continuously since that time and has built up a large practice. He has been a constant student of medical science during these years, both in and out of schools. He has

completed post-graduate work in five or six institutions, including the New York Polyclinic, the New York Post-Graduate and the Chicago Polyclinic. In connection with his two sisters who are professional nurses, he established Riverside Hospital at Lisbon late in the '90's, an institution which they still conduct with remarkable success. The Doctor has held the office of president of the Union Medical Society, now defunct, composed of members of the profession from Columbiana and adjoining counties; and is a member of the Columbiana County and the Ohio State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. In May, 1882, he was appointed a member of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners at Lisbon, and is now president of that board. In the fall of 1904, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Lisbon.

Dr. Marquis was joined in marriage with May Frost, who was born in Lisbon and is a daughter of Ezra and Catherine (Cooney) Frost. Her father, now deceased, was a pioneer grocer of Lisbon, where his widow still resides. Two children have been born to this union: Mabel and Catherine. Mrs. Marquis for the past several years has been an able assistant to the Doctor in difficult surgical operations that require help. She has also been an earnest worker in the church and a leader in the charity work of the city. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of Lisbon Lodge, F. & A. M., also of the Royal Arch Chapter and Salem Commandery, Knights Templar. Religiously, he and his family are Methodists, although he was reared a Presbyterian.



WILLIAM C. SMITH was born on the farm on which his widow now resides in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, Ohio. His parents, Philip and Janet Smith, from the Highlands of Scotland, had located on this farm about 1805. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1861, at the age of 87 years.

William C. Smith was married in 1847

to Janet Bailey, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Bailey, of Yellow Creek township. Both were natives of the Highlands of Scotland. William C. Smith died in 1899, in his 83rd year, leaving his widow, who is still living on the home farm. She is in her 79th year. Five children were born on this farm to William C. and Janet (Bailey) Smith, all of whom are still alive: Katharine, residing on the homestead with her mother; Philip M., attorney-at-law and ex-judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this district; Margaret M., wife of William Jenkins, of Madison township, to whom two children were born,—Alexander and Janet; Alexander G., attorney-at-law, Wellsville, who married Anna M. McIntosh, of Madison township; and William E., engaged in the coal business, who married Jennie Paul, of Iowa, and has one son,—Cecil.

The farm has been in the family ever since its first settlement. William C. Smith was one of the founders of the Oak Ridge Presbyterian Church, and served as an elder in this church for 50 years, and is now succeeded by his son, Alexander G. Smith.

HON. PHILIP M. SMITH, son of William C. Smith, was born in 1852 on the home farm in Yellow Creek township. He read law under Judge W. A. Nichols, of Lisbon, and began the practice of the law in Wellsville, in February, 1879, succeeding Hon. W. G. Wells upon the election of the latter as probate judge of the county. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county from 1885 to 1891, making an exceptionally good record in that office. He was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1895 by Governor McKinley, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge N. B. Billingsley. He was elected to the same position in 1896, and resigned in 1900 to resume the practice of law in Wellsville, where he is now located as a member of the firm of Smith & Loates. As a jurist his decisions have been universally regarded as just and his rulings fair, while as an attorney at the bar he has been eminently successful. Judge Smith was married in 1880 to Ida McKeelhan, daughter of Dr. B. F. McKeelhan, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, who with their two children is

still living. The children are: Zana S., wife of Edward F. McCrea, of Cleveland; and Sidney McKeelhan, now a student at Harvard University.

In politics, the family, in all its branches, have been Whig and Republican, and are possessed of the usual Scotch characteristics of thrift, honesty and regard for the law of God and man.

EAREY E. GREENAMYER, secretary of the People's Savings & Loan Association, at Leetonia, where he is also engaged in a real estate and insurance business, is one of the town's enterprising and successful men. Mr. Greenamyer was born February 5, 1872, in Mahoning County Ohio, and is a son of Joshua S. Greenamyer.

After completing the common school course at Leetonia, Mr. Greenamyer was with the Cherry Valley Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad for about three years. In 1893 he and his father became associated in a general real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Greenamyer & Son, their operations being mainly restricted to this locality. Mr. Greenamyer proved his business capacity to such effect, that in 1897 he was elected secretary of the People's Savings & Loan Association, a position which he still fills. This is one of the important business enterprises of Leetonia, its president being a well-known capitalist, S. M. Garlach.

Mr. Greenamyer was married in 1895, to Mary E. Burgham, who is a daughter of Thomas Burgham, of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Greenamyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Leetonia. He is connected with the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

JOSHUA BRANTINGHAM. In taking a review of the representative men of Columbiana County, many residents of Butler township merit notice and among these Joshua Brantingham takes a prominent position, for he belongs to

an old and honorable family and possesses all the attributes of a man of sterling character. Mr. Brantingham resides on a fine farm located in the southwest quarter of section 26, in township 16, range 4, where he was born July 4, 1852, and is a son of Alfred and Ann (Dean) Brantingham.

The family to which Mr. Brantingham belongs originated in England, where George and Joseph Brantingham, sons of Joseph and Sarah Brantingham, were born. The birth of George Brantingham occurred at Iverson, Durham County, on November 7, 1770. Both he and his brother Joseph emigrated to America and settled in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. Joseph removed at a later date to the neighborhood of New York City. George Brantingham was married March 9, 1801, to Phoebe Boulton, of Burlington, Mansfield County, New Jersey. They had issue as follows: William, Joseph, Hannah, George and Sarah.

Joseph Brantingham was born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 27, 1807, and married Lydia Whinnery, and they had these children: Rachel, William, Alfred, Elizabeth, Cyrus and George L. His second marriage was to Anna M. Stratton and they had two children: Lydia and Sina.

The family was established in Ohio by our subject's great-grandfather, George Brantingham, who seems to have been a man of great energy and enterprise. Joshua Brantingham has in his possession a journal which was kept by his ancestor in which are related the occurrences of the long voyage across the Atlantic. It is a remarkable account and is in every way interesting. When George Brantingham came to Columbiana County, he was prepared to invest in property and it is recorded that on June 5, 1824, he bought 120 acres of land of Christian Shade, paying therefor the sum of \$1,550. On October 22, 1838, his son Joseph bought the above farm of his father for the sum of \$3,000. On August 23, 1852, Joseph Brantingham sold 114 acres of the foregoing farm to James Whinnery, for the sum of \$3,500. The next change was when James Whinnery sold 110 acres of the farm aforesaid, on April 11, 1871,

to George Gilbert, for the sum of \$11,000. At the public sale of the estate of his father-in-law, George Gilbert, held on April 2, 1883, Joshua Brantingham purchased for \$10,052 the above mentioned farm, which then contained 109 58-100 acres.

After disposing of the farm in 1852, Joseph Brantingham, our subject's grandfather, headed a company, composed of three of his married children and their families, namely: William Brantingham, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dean and Alfred Brantingham, together with Edwin Holloway, Michael Stratton and Ezra Hall, which set out for Minnesota, with the intention of taking up government land near the site of the present city of St. Paul. The journey was a hard one, all of it being accomplished by stage and boat through many localities where roads were scarcely more than cut. In the vicinity of Freeport, Illinois, Mr. Brantingham was attacked with cholera, to which he soon succumbed. Left without a leader, the company became discouraged and most all of the pioneers returned to their former homes in Columbiana County.

Alfred Brantingham, father of Joshua, was born on this farm in August, 1830, and died here in August, 1904. He was a farmer, carpenter and merchant and was a man who was successful in his business enterprises. After returning to Columbiana County, following the death of his father, he resumed his old occupations and remained in the county the remainder of his life. He always gave hearty support to the Republican party. From 1876 until 1885 he was postmaster at Winona. He belonged to that branch of the Society of Friends known as the "Willburites," and by example and precept sustained a reputation for integrity and Christian spirit.

The mother of our subject, Ann (Dean) Brantingham, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Barton and Hannah (Jackson) Dean, natives of New York and Virginia, respectively. The children of Alfred and Ann (Dean) Brantingham were: Joshua, of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph C. Stratton, of Butler township; Hannah D., wife of Abraham Stratton, of Philadelphia;



HON. J. A. MARTIN

William, superintendent and treasurer of the Winona Creamery Company, of Winona; and Mary, wife of Daniel Test, who is superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia.

Joshua Brantingham was educated in the local schools of Butler township and worked on the farm until the age of 18 years and then learned the carpenter's trade at which he was employed for seven years. Then, in association with his father, he bought a store at Winona and this was conducted for seven years under the firm name of Brantingham & Son. His brother, William Brantingham, and his brother-in-law, Abram Stratton, were associated with him, as partners in the firm, for several years. In 1883 he purchased the ancestral home and here took up his residence in 1884. The farm now contains 144 acres. Mr. Brantingham found the property much run down and at first he devoted the land to the raising of sheep. For the last 16 years, however, he has made it a dairy farm and keeps as many as 40 head of Jersey cows, milking 30 head at a time. Almost all of these are high grade, either registered or eligible. The beautiful, modern home was built in 1893. Large barns and other buildings, including a good tenant house, are found here, with all the necessary equipment in the way of machinery and appliances necessary for the successful carrying on of an extensive business. It is one of the most attractive as well as one of the most valuable places in the vicinity of Winona.

Mr. Brantingham was married, first, to Sarah Gilbert, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died at Winona, in 1884, aged 44 years. Mr. Brantingham was married, second, to Rachel Kirk, who was born at Mount Pleasant; they have two sons, viz: Joseph C. and Wilson J. The family belong to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Brantingham has been identified with the Republican party all his life and has always taken more or less interest in public matters. He is one of the substantial business men of his section, one of the principal stockholders and one of the directors of the Winona Creamery Company of Winona, and is also a

director in the Winona Central Telephone Company.

In a number of his business enterprises, our subject has been associated with his brother William, who is now superintendent and treasurer of the Winona Creamery Company. This is one of the county's very successful industries. It was organized in 1890, when a stock company was formed. At the time of incorporation there were 18 stockholders, but the number has since been reduced to 13. Like many other prosperous concerns, it was started in a small way, handling but 900 pounds of milk per day; the business has grown steadily and at the present time 25,000 pounds of milk are used each day. Four experienced hands are constantly employed and the company's fine creamery butter and excellent quality of cheese find a ready market in Salem and in Pittsburgh.

William Brantingham, our subject's brother, was born in Winona, January 4, 1860, and has always resided in Butler township. In addition to his creamery interests, he owns a fruit farm of 18 acres near Winona and is a stockholder in the Winona Central Telephone Company. In 1881 he married Anna Cope, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Edward Y. and Alice G. (Gilbert) Cope. They have two children, viz: Alice A., a normal school teacher, and Elma. Like his older brother, Mr. Brantingham is a Willburite Friend. He is also identified with the Republican party. Both are men of substantial worth and good citizenship.

BON. J. A. MARTIN, the present probate judge of Columbiana County, formerly mayor of Lisbon, and one of the city's representative citizens, was born in the northern part of Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1852.

Judge Martin, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Jefferson County and at the Hopedale Normal School, and subsequently entered Mount Union College, where he was graduated with the class of 1876. Judge Martin's ambi-

tion was fixed on the law, but prior to giving it much study he taught school for some years. During this time he was superintendent of the schools at Salineville, for three years, and spent two years at West Salem, Wayne County. He then came to Lisbon and entered the law office of Wallace & Billingsley, where he read law. In the summer of 1882, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Columbus. Since then he has been located in practice at Lisbon.

Judge Martin is one of the leading Republicans of this locality, is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and of the Republican County Executive Committee. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Lisbon and gave the city a clean and economical administration. For some ten years Judge Martin served as justice of the peace, and in the fall of 1902 was elected to his present responsible position. He entered upon his duties on the bench in February, 1903, for a term of three years.

In 1887 Judge Martin was married to Millie Shearer, of Lisbon, and they have one daughter, Edith L. The family attend the United Presbyterian Church.

Judge Martin is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Elks.



WILSON S. SMITH is one of the progressive farmers and stockraisers of St. Clair township, and was born on the farm upon which he now resides. He is a son of John and Mary (Fisher) Smith, who were early settlers of Columbiana County. The paternal grandfather was John Smith, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and a very prosperous man, owning a woolen-mill and a flour and oil-mill there. During a raid of the Indians, the family were hurried to Harrisburg for protection, and none too soon for the savages completely destroyed the property, setting fire to it and leaving John Smith in poverty. He secured a wagon and team of horses by means of which he moved his family and

what goods they could scrape together to East Liberty, Pennsylvania. There he rented 400 acres of land from a man named Winebiddle and in two years time had managed to save sufficient money to make a new start in a new country. In 1802 he sent his son John to Ohio to enter a quarter-section of land in the new country which was just then being opened up to civilization and was the Mecca of many poor families. The land chosen was in what is now section 18, St. Clair township, Columbiana County, and was covered with a dense growth of underbrush and timber. In 1803 two of the sons, John and Adam, came to the new home and built a log house into which the family moved. This cabin occupied a position near the spring-house of Wilson S. Smith. When it was built, there was but one house between that point and Cleveland.

John Smith, Jr., our subject's father, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1780 and was married to Mary Fisher whose father, Henry Fisher, came from Pennsylvania and entered land near where Calcutta now stands. When Mr. Smith lived at East Liberty, Pennsylvania, he grubbed stumps from land that is now in the city of Pittsburg. After living two years on the farm in section 18, St. Clair township, one of his neighbors, Thomas Moore, a man of means and the owner of a flour mill near East Liverpool, proposed to John Smith, to whom he had taken a great fancy, that Smith should go to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, purchase a flatboat, come down the river, load up with flour which Mr. Moore would furnish at \$3.50 per barrel and take it to New Orleans where it could be disposed of at a good price. To this proposal young Smith replied: "No, I have no money for such an enterprise." To which Mr. Moore answered, "I will furnish the money and will go with you to Pittsburg to buy the boat." When this scheme was broached to the elder Smith, he opposed it as a hazardous undertaking which would plunge his son into a debt from which he would be unable to extricate himself should the boat sink or some such calamity happen. Mr. Moore finally overcame these objections, the boat was bought, loaded and started on

its journey. Arriving at his destination, Mr. Smith disposed of his cargo at \$9.50 per barrel, receiving his pay in silver. He took a boat to Philadelphia where he obtained a check for the amount on the old Pittsburg bank, reserving enough to buy a horse, saddle and bridle with which to get home. He rode to Pittsburg, cashed his check and returned with enough money to pay for his flour and boat and have sufficient besides to place the entire family in easy circumstances. The elder Smith died soon after this at 80 years of age. John Smith, Jr., reached his 74th year, dying in 1853 and his wife four years later at the age of 75.

Hon. George Smith, the eldest of the children of John and Mary (Fisher) Smith, was born January 2, 1809, and died July 14, 1881. He served in the Ohio State Legislature two terms and then moved to Caldwell County, Missouri, and served in the Missouri State Legislature for five terms. While a member of that body he drew up the Hamill & St. Joseph Railway bill and had it passed. In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. Under President Grant's administration he was United States marshal for six years, his territory covering 72 counties in Northwestern Missouri.

Wilson S. Smith is the 13th, and the only survivor, of a family of 14 children. He was educated in a country school but for two terms went to a select school in Calcutta and took up the occupation of farming, being engaged extensively in raising sheep and horses, his wool alone bringing him no inconsiderable sum each year. He erected his residence in 1881 and has surrounded it with a pleasant lawn and with outbuildings that are in keeping with the general air of coziness and comfort.

At the age of 28, our subject was married to Caroline Fisher, daughter of Peter Fisher, of St. Clair township, and seven children have been born to them, viz: Harry, who died at the age of five; John Edwin, who married Florence Dickey and has six boys; Orlando, who lives on the home farm; James N., who married Miss Reed and has one child; Laura W., who married Dr. H. H. Chamberlain, of Canton, Ohio, and has one son; Alice, who died in her sixth year; and Wilson S., Jr.

Mr. Smith was a director of the Columbiana County Agricultural Society for four years and president of the said society for five years. For a period of 21 years he was president of the Township Line Mutual Insurance Company. He has held a number of local offices, among which have been those of township trustee and justice of the peace. For a period of 31 years he served as school director. He was reared a Democrat and always voted that ticket until Clement L. Vallandigham was candidate for Governor in the '60's; since then he has given his allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Long Run Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. In 1898 he was elected as one of the delegates from the Steubenville Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met that year at Winona, Indiana,—this, has been the crowning office of his life.

LOUIS T. FARR, one of the leading members of the bar of Columbiana County, and a well known, public-spirited citizen of Rogers, was born July 24, 1865, at East Carmel, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Jonas H. and Christena A. (Gardner) Farr.

William Farr, the paternal grandfather, was born and reared in Loudon County, Virginia, and moved to Elkrum township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1824. Our subject has in his possession one of his grandfather's papers which was signed by him and a brother, in Virginia, as far back as 1819. He married Rachel Humphrey, of Quaker origin. The great-grandfather was Jonas Farr, who was a school teacher in Virginia. The name is not confined to that State, however, as one branch went to New England, whence came Maj. Everett W. Farr, Member of Congress from New Hampshire, while another removed to Ohio and still others settled at various places in the South.

Jonas H. Farr, father of our subject, was born in Elkrum township, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 26, 1825, and followed farming in this county all his life, dying June 30,

1896. He was township trustee for many years and held other local offices. He had two brothers, Levan and Elijah; and four sisters,—Mrs. Theresa Cannon, Mrs. Maria Morlan, Mrs. Sarah Weeden and Mrs. Rebecca Dickey. Mr. Farr married Christena A. Gardner, who was born October 24, 1827, and died November 1, 1884. Her birthplace was the old Morris farm in Elkrum township. She had two brothers, viz: William, who served in the artillery with the Western Army in the Civil War and is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Prescott, Kansas; and Harrison, who died at his home at Winterset, Iowa, in 1902. For many years the parents of our subject were members of the United Brethren Church.

The children of Jonas H. Farr and wife were: William A., who resides on a farm adjoining the old homestead at East Carmel; Mrs. Letitia J. Montgomery, of East Carmel; Emmett E., a farmer at East Carmel; Michael E., a contractor and builder at Salem; and Louis T., of this sketch.

Louis T. Farr spent his boyhood days on a farm in Middleton township and attended the district schools first and later took a classical course at Mount Hope Seminary, where he was graduated June 12, 1889. He received his degree of A. M. from Volant College, in Pennsylvania. His reading of the law was pursued under J. W. & H. Morrison of Lisbon and he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, December 3, 1891, and to the Superior Court of California in 1892. He has been in the practice of the law at Rogers ever since and has ably handled the greater part of the litigation of importance in his section ever since, being considered one of the county's ablest attorneys. He has served at city attorney, as school director, as member of the County Board of Elections and has been deputy State supervisor of elections.

Mr. Farr has long enjoyed an excellent practice and from its emoluments has become possessed of a fine office adjoining a handsome home, a fine library and an income which permits the enjoyment of many of the good things of life.

Mr. Farr was united in marriage on December 24, 1891, 21 days after he was admitted to

the bar, to Pearl A. Byers, of Colfax, Indiana, a step-daughter of the late Dr. H. W. Vale, who came to Rogers in 1888, and a daughter of Marion and Almarine (Blackner) Byers, one of the oldest and best families of Clinton County, Indiana. Mrs. Farr had four uncles in the Civil War, all of whom survived.

Politically Mr. Farr is a Republican, as was his father from the organization of the party. Fraternally he is a member of Negley Blue Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M.; New Lisbon Chapter, No. 92; and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., of East Liverpool. Mr. Farr is a member of the Christian Church.

NIAH S. NOLD, a solid and substantial merchant of Leetonia, is a representative of a family whose name is indissolubly linked with the history of the county's early days. He was born in this village February 4, 1858, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Sitler) Nold. Among the early settlers of the county, none was better known or more highly respected than Jacob Nold, the grandfather of our subject. Coming here at a time when the land was wild and unsettled, roamed over by savage beast and still more savage red man, he built his cabin and established his home, fearless alike of dangers and hardships. His father built the first grist-mill in this part of the country, which later came into the possession of Jacob Nold; in connection with it, a saw-mill and a distillery were also operated. In addition to operating his mills, Jacob Nold did teaming between this point and Pittsburg and at one time, in company with the father of Judge Wells, loaded a boat at East Liverpool with flour and apple-butter and took it to New Orleans and sold the boat and cargo. He was as vigorous and energetic as he was keen in business and a story told of him which illustrates these characteristics is known to be authentic: He went to Pittsburg, a distance of 65 miles, on horseback and while there he had an opportunity to sell his horse at a good price which he did, delivering the animal at once. Starting back at night, he walked to Leetonia in time for

supper on the following day. He was a man of deeply religious convictions and one of the first members of the Mennonite Church.

Abraham Nold was born in Fairfield township, this county, September 28, 1826, and is still one of the most prominent and highly venerated citizens of Leetonia. He carried on farming operations for many years and as the village was near his land he laid out part of his property in town lots which now constitute the eastern section of Leetonia. He has always been at the head of every public-spirited movement and is an active member of the Mennonite Church. He has been a life-long Republican. His wife Sarah, is a daughter of Solomon Sittler; their family consists of five children, viz: Solomon S., general manager and assistant secretary of the Avery-Caldwell Manufacturing Company, of Bellaire, Ohio; Emma, wife of Joseph Shontz, a machinist at Leetonia; Uriah S., our subject; Lizzie, wife of H. R. Phillips, of Muncie, Indiana; and Ida, wife of Emmett E. Morgan, agent for the Erie Railroad at Leetonia.

Uriah S. Nold received a good common school education, supplementing this with a course in the Leetonia High School. He then devoted his time to agricultural pursuits until 1897 when he engaged in the mercantile business in Leetonia and has since continued in that line. Mr. Nold is a Republican and takes a lively interest in all political questions. He was married in 1879 to Minnie Heplner, daughter of Henry Heplner and a family of five children have blessed this union, namely: Edith; Howard, who is with the Harbison-Walker Company, of Pittsburg; Myrtle; Helen and Laura. The family are members and earnest workers of the English Lutheran Church.

JOEL B. TAYLOR, Jr., superintendent of the decorating department of The Vodrey Pottery Company, at East Liverpool, was born at Hanover, Columbiana County, Ohio, October 31, 1863, and is a son of Joel B. and Martha Isabel R. (Lamb) Taylor and grandson of Anthony and Abigail (Bishop) Taylor.

The grandfather of our subject was born in New Jersey in December, 1788, and came to Salem, Ohio, when the town was a mere niche in the surrounding forest, there being but a few houses at the time in the village. He was a wheelwright by occupation and followed his trade in Salem for a number of years. He afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits in Green township, where he resided seven years and then kept a hotel at New Albany, Mahoning County, for a number of years, carrying on his trade while tending to the duties of his public house. In 1840 he started a foundry at New-garden and there manufactured the "Taylor" plow. He was also the inventor and maker of the "shear cutter," which has been extensively used in this and other States. He died in New-garden in 1852 at the age of 64 years. His wife, Abigail Bishop, was also a native of New Jersey, born in February, 1788. She lived to the advanced age of 92 years, dying in 1880. They raised a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom Joel B. Taylor, Sr., the father of our subject, is still living.

Joel B. Taylor, Sr., was born at Salem, Ohio, March 24, 1825, and attended the common schools at intervals during the years of his minority and the age of 20 began working at the wheelwright's trade, which he had previously learned in his father's shop. His compensation for the first 18 months was 50c. per day; notwithstanding such small wages he continued at his chosen calling and with increased wages was able to lay by a good deal of money, finally accumulating a handsome competency. In 1862 he enlisted in the Third Ohio Independent Battery as artificer and was with his command nine months, when, owing to a stroke of paralysis, which unfitted him for further duty, he was obliged to leave the service. On returning from the army, he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided one year and then returned to Columbiana County, which has since been his home. He is a well known business man in the village of Hanover, being one of the leading citizens of the place. Some years ago he began the publication of a local weekly newspaper called the *Ohio Crowsder*, which was afterward changed to the *Visitor*; he continued

to issue it regularly for some time but it finally ceased to make its visits because of other business matters that claimed Mr. Taylor's attention. He still carries on a general job printing office, which has a good patronage and in connection with the printing he conducts a queen's-ware and book store, in both of which lines he has a paying trade.

On September 11, 1845, Joel B. Taylor, Sr., was united in marriage with Martha Isabel R. Lamb, who was born in London, England, September 13, 1825, being a daughter of Christopher Joseph Lamb, of Scotch ancestry. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, extending for a period of 49 years until her death, was blessed with the birth of 13 children—six sons and seven daughters—five of whom are still living, namely: Annie, Henrietta, Mary Alice, Thomas L. and Joel B., Jr., the subject of this sketch. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Taylor married again and after eight years was again made a widower. He has been married to his third wife for over two years. He has served the town of Hanover as mayor three terms and has also been justice of the peace and township trustee, one term in each position. He is now borough treasurer and notary public. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and with his wife is identified with the Church of the Disciples, in which he holds the position of elder.

Our subject was reared at Hanover, attended the schools of his native place and then learned the trade of carriage painter. After completing his apprenticeship, he went to Pullman, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, where he remained about six years. In 1884 he came to East Liverpool and opened a shop in which to carry on carriage painting, which business he kept in operation until the fall of 1888. Then he entered the employ of The Vudrey Pottery Company, his duties being both in the office and on the road. In the summer of 1894 he became superintendent of the decorating department, a responsible position that he continues to fill, with 50 employees under his supervision.

Mr. Taylor was married to Ellen Vudrey,

a daughter of James N. Vudrey, of East Liverpool, and they have one daughter and one son, Alma Vudrey and William Hard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the stewards, has been a member of the board of trustees and has taken a deep interest in the Sunday-school work. He has also been one of the city's able temperance workers and is considered one of the city's sincere reformers.

Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Republican but he has never consented to have his name used in connection with political honors. Fraternally he belongs to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T.



MELKER H. ENDLY, whose well-improved farm of 168 acres is situated in section 23, Center township, is a native of this county, and was born in Hanover township on May 22, 1837. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Harbaugh) Endly.

The great-grandfather of our subject was born in Germany and when he came to the United States settled in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he reared his family. His son, John Endly, our subject's grandfather, was born on the old homestead, but he died in Carroll County, Ohio, to which he had come as one of the first settlers. Jacob Endly, father of Melker H., was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and he was about seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. His father located in Carroll County near the Columbiana County line and took up land there. Jacob Endly was a tanner up to 1847, when he went to farming and followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. His death occurred when he was about 75 years old.

The mother of our subject was born at Lisbon, Ohio, and her whole life was spent in Columbiana County, where she died aged 68 years. She was a daughter of Capt. Daniel

Harbaugh, who came here from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and settled at Lisbon in 1801. He went back to his native State and married and then returned to Ohio, in 1802, locating at Lisbon when that city was represented by one log house. He entered a large body of land and at one time owned seven farms and paid more tax than any man in the county. He was a tanner by trade. During the War of 1812, in which he was a captain, he had his men construct corduroy roads over which cannon were transported to Cleveland. On numerous occasions he served in the State Legislature and was one of the leading men of his time in this section. He lived to the age of 95 years. The children born to Jacob Endly and wife were 10 in number, two of whom, Charles and Cornelia, died in 1862, from diphtheria. The survivors are: Mrs. Elizabeth Hickock, of Nebraska; Mrs. Harriet Patterson, of Lisbon; Melker H., of this sketch; David, of Lisbon; Katherine, widow of ex-Sheriff Harbaugh, of Lisbon; Mrs. Anna Springer, of Nebraska; Lewis, of Lisbon; and George, of Center township.

Our subject was not over two years of age when his parents located in Center township and he has claimed this as his home ever since. When about 20 years of age he went to East Liverpool and remained there several years as a clerk in a stove store, after which he engaged in business in partnership with John Thompson for several more years and then operated an oil business at Island Run for two years. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted for the 100-day service, entering Company I, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was out six months, the most of the time being located in the vicinity of Petersburg. He was discharged at Camp Chase.

After returning from the army, Mr. Endly went to Fremont County, Nebraska, where he took up a claim of 160 acres, on which he remained to years. After selling the property to advantage, he came back to Ohio and settled on his present farm, which then contained 243 acres, but which he has reduced to 168 acres. At the time of settlement it was mostly covered with

a forest growth. This he has cleared and has here erected substantial buildings and made many improvements. In addition to his land being valuable for producing crops, he has on it the famous Klondike clay field. This he leases and draws a per centage. The clay mine yields about 300 tons of clay a day, and has been in operation for six years. Mr. Endly devotes his land mainly to stock-raising and dairying, but at present the latter interest is not prominent on account of the death of Mrs. Endly, who capably managed the dairy in her lifetime.

In 1871 Mr. Endly was married to Ellen Asdell, of East Liverpool, a daughter of James Asdell. She died in 1900, aged 55 years, the mother of three children, viz: Elizabeth, who married H. R. Mitchell, of Lisbon; Addie, who married Walter Ogden, who is a large manufacturer at Lisbon, operating an excelsior factory; and Charles, who lives at home with his father.

Mr. Endly has been a Republican all his life. He belongs to Star Post, G. A. R., at Lisbon and formerly was connected with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JYRON JONES, one of the substantial farmer and representative men of Butler township, who carries on large farming and dairying operations on his fine estate of 87½ acres, situated in section 6, was born in Butler township on this farm, on August 3, 1855. His parents were Joshua and Rebecca (Miller) Jones.

The father of Mr. Jones was born on an adjoining farm in Butler township in 1810, and remained at home until his marriage. He was a son of Catlett Jones, who was probably born in Virginia and who later went to Kentucky where he joined interests with Col. Daniel Boone. It is said that he entered Columbiana County in a cart and took up a large body of land in Butler township. Later in life he became convinced of the truth of the principles

advocated by the Society of Friends, joined them in Christian membership and later became a missionary preacher, traveling all over the country on horseback, making one trip through New England. He was a man of convincing power of speech and directed many in the path of truth. He died at the age of 80 years, leaving four sons, viz: Benjamin, Catlett, Joshua and Caleb, a physician.

After his marriage, Joshua Jones settled on the wild tract of land which adjoined his father's homestead and here spent a long, quiet, virtuous, industrious life, reaching the age of 80 years. He married Rebecca Miller, who was born near Kensington, Columbiana County, and who died in the fall of 1895, aged 81 years. She was a daughter of Levi and Ann (Morris) Miller, who were of old Quaker stock. They had these children: Sarah Ann, Mrs. Sarah Ann Hoge, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Thomas Ellwood, who died in 1888; Mrs. Deborah Bandy, of Belmont County, Ohio; Mrs. Emily Negus, of Iowa; William, of Nebraska; Levi, an attorney at Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Purviance, who died in 1902; and J. Byron, of this sketch. The father erected a small house on his land in 1834, in which a number of his children were born. It still stands and is utilized by our subject as an addition to his handsome, modern residence.

J. Byron Jones, the subject of this sketch, has always had his home in Butler township, where he was reared and educated, and has spent but one and a half years outside its borders. This was when he took a long pleasure trip to California in 1887. He owns a very valuable and desirable farm, which he has placed in a fine state of cultivation. He makes dairying a prominent feature and owns a fine herd of cattle.

In 1870 Mr. Jones married Delphin Stanley, who was born in this county and is a daughter of Israel and Uree C. (Cobbs) Stanley, also natives of Columbiana County. They have four children, viz: Russell S., a resident of Southern California; J. M., who follows the trade of carpenter; and Edward Everett and Irving B., both of whom live at home.

Formerly Mr. Jones was identified with

the Republican party but latterly has been more closely affiliated with the Prohibition party. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends.



FREDERICK E. SEBRING, a member of the noted family of Sebring, founders of the city of Sebring in Mahoning County, Ohio, and president of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, October 4, 1868, and is a son of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring.

The father of Mr. Sebring was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Pittsburg. They came to East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1864, where they reared a large family and resided until 1900 when they removed to Sebring, where they now reside, retired from active life. They had 10 children, namely: Oliver H., president of The French China Company, of Sebring; George E., president of The Oliver China Company, of Sebring; Elsworth H., of the French China Company, of Sebring; Joseph H., who died aged 27 years; Frank A., president of the Sebring Pottery Company and vice-president of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring; Frederick E., president of The Limoges China Company and interested in other concerns of importance at Sebring; Eva, wife of Rev. J. H. Norris, of Pittsburg; William H., formerly treasurer of the potteries of his brothers at Sebring, who was accidentally killed on the evening of December 9, 1904, at the Sebring railroad depot at Sebring; Emma, wife of C. J. Albright, secretary of the Sebring Pottery Company; and Charles, who died aged five years.

Frederick E. Sebring attended the public schools of East Liverpool until 16 years of age and then entered the Sebring Pottery Company, of which his brothers were sole stockholders, as a decorator. He continued to work as a decorator for 14 years and then took charge of the Ohio China Company at East Palestine, Ohio, with which he was connected for about four years, succeeding then to the



ALEXANDER CROZIER BELL

management of the Oliver China Company for about four years and finally becoming president of The Limoges China Company, of which he and his brother, Frank A., are sole owners. The output of this company is a fine grade of semi-porcelain and sales are made all over the United States. Employment is given to about 300 workmen at this plant alone and it is one of the most important industries of Sebring.

Mr. Sebring was one of the founders of the remarkable little city which is his home and bears the family name, and has devoted his energies for years to the furthering of The Sebring Land Company's interests and since 1900 has done his full share in advancing the prosperity of Sebring. He possesses the same strong individuality which marks all the members of the family and the same eminent business qualifications which have made the name of Sebring synonymous with industrial success as well as good citizenship, not only in Mahoning and Columbiana counties but over a widely extended territory.

ALEXANDER CROZIER BELL, the genial and accommodating station agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at Columbiana, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1844. His parents, Alexander C. and Mary (Frazier) Bell, deceased, were former residents of Columbiana and will be remembered by many of our readers. His grandfather was John Young Crozier Bell, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a landowner of Stony Point, Ireland. He came to America in 1850 and died in Pittsburg some five years later, being then within six weeks of passing the century mark. His wife was Martha Crozier.

Alexander C. Bell was born May 29, 1800, in the town of Denmare, County Down, Ireland. He came to America when a lad of 16 and located in Pittsburg where for several years he was superintendent of the flour and cotton mills of his uncle, James Adams. He remained in Pittsburg 41 years, during the lat-

ter part of which period being identified with a wholesale grocery store on Liberty street. On January 10, 1857, he came to Columbiana, Ohio, and 20 days later took charge of the station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. He kept that position until his death 24 years later. He was married in 1842 to Martha Frazier, who was a native of the same part of Ireland and who came with her parents, John and Martha (McClucken) Frazier, to this country in 1816 when she was six months old. She died October 18, 1891. They were the parents of the following children: Alexander C.; Anna B., wife of Thomas Jefferson Davidson, of West Bridgewater; Martha C., widow of John Flickinger and whose son, John Ross, is employed by subject as operator; David R., who was accidentally killed in 1866; and Mary F. and Lizzie, both living at home. The parents were devout members of the Presbyterian Church.

When Alexander Crozier Bell was 13 years of age, he was sent to Mansfield, Ohio, where he was instructed in telegraphy. One month after his father took charge of the station in Columbiana, he was made a clerk in the office and when the first telegraph office was established there the following July, he was given the position of operator. After his father's death he was made station agent and has given such evident satisfaction that he has been retained ever since. Mr. Bell is a prominent Democrat and was the nominee of that party in 1878 for the position of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving a majority of 71 votes in his township, and running far ahead of his ticket, but being defeated as the county is strongly Republican. Two years previous he had been elected mayor of Columbiana and was reelected in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888, and this in spite of the fact that the town is largely Republican. He was one of the best mayors that was ever elected to the office and made many improvements in the village, notable among them being the establishment of the water-works. Mr. Bell is an active Mason; is past master of the blue lodge at Columbiana; past high priest of Salem Chapter, No. 94, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of

Salem Commandery, No. 42 K. T.; was initiated into the Scottish Rite at Pittsburg; and was made a life member of the Mystric Shrine at Cleveland. He is charter member and past noble grand of Panora Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., of Columbiana; past chief patriarch of Goodwill Encampment, No. 111, I. O. O. F., of Salem; and was district deputy grand master of this county for two terms.

On the night of the capture of the Confederate raider, John Morgan, Mr. Bell was kept busy at the telegraph without sleep from 11 o'clock Saturday night until the following Monday.

He is unmarried.

JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Salem, and a leading member of the medical fraternity in Columbiana County, was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 13, 1851, and is a son of William and Isabel (Little) Anderson.

The parents of Dr. Anderson were natives of Scotland. They were married in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1847. They prospered and when our subject reached his 16th year they were able to give him collegiate advantages. In 1869 he entered Mount Union College where he was graduated in 1874 and in the same year began the study of medicine with Dr. G. L. Anderson, a well known physician of Homeworth, Columbiana County. In the fall of the same year he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1876, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1877.

Dr. Anderson settled at Salem a few months later and this has continued his home and the scene of his labors ever since. Devoting all his energies to his profession, he has been a very successful practitioner, has built up a large and lucrative practice and has gained the confidence and esteem of the community. Constant study and extended reading keep him posted on all matters concerning medical ad-

vance. He is a member of the Medical Society of Columbiana County and also of the Ohio State Medical Society, and takes part in the discussion of the important questions relating to the profession, at the meetings. He is also a member of the American Medical Association.

In 1877 Dr. Anderson was united in marriage with Henrietta Brooke, who is a daughter of Jesse and Agnes (Diehl) Brooke, of Homeworth, Columbiana County. They have three children, viz.: Mary, Thomas B. and Robert B. Mary, a graduate of Salem High School and the Woman's College, Baltimore, Maryland, is at present a teacher of Latin and ancient history in the Salem High School. Thomas B., a graduate of Salem High School, is now a student in the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio. Robert B. is a student in the Salem High School. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Politically Dr. Anderson is identified with the Democratic party. His well-appointed office is located in his pleasant home at No. 4 West Main street, Salem.

HARRY H. SURLS, deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of East Liverpool, where he had lived throughout the greater part of his business career. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, October 23, 1842, and came of German ancestry. He was a son of John V. and Emily L. (Hukill) Surls, and grandson of John V. Surls, the latter a native of Wellsburg, West Virginia. The family name is spelled Surls by some of its members while others spell it Surles.

John V. Surls, father of our subject, was born in Mifflin, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and there learned the trade of a shoemaker. When a young man he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he engaged in the retail shoe business until 1864, thereafter living in retirement until his death in 1868. During the Civil War he resided in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where he

lived at the time of death. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife, Emily L. Hukill, was born near Millin, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of William Hukill. They became parents of 11 children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Martha, deceased, wife of Stephen Hill, of Steubenville, Ohio; Catherine, deceased wife of Capt. Robert Gracey, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Mary, deceased wife of James E. Richardson, of Mansfield, Ohio; George C., deceased, who lived at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Alexander D., killed in the battle of Chickamauga, who was a member of Company G, Second Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; Lida L., wife of Capt. Charles Fairman, of Pittsburg; Harry H., whose name heads this sketch; and William H., a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Surls died in 1878, aged 72 years.

Harry H. Surls was but 17 years of age when he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served with that regiment through its campaigns. During the entire time of his service he was never seriously wounded, but received three slight flesh wounds. He was taken prisoner at Winchester and after three days made his escape at Carfax Ferry in the following manner: He was color-bearer, and when the Confederate guard put him and other prisoners in a haymow to sleep for the night, he stood the flag-pole up against the barn. Mr. Surls and his companions succeeded in pulling up the pole and flag through a hole in the boards and whittled up the pole with their knives, secreting the shavings in the hay. Mr. Surls wrapped the flag around his body under his shirt and while the guard was asleep during the night made his escape. Swimming the river, he made his way back to the Union lines, bearing his flag with him. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Blue Gap, Romney, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the last named engagement, his regiment, being in the 12th Army Corps under General Hooker, was removed to the West to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland which was then under siege at Chattanooga. His brother, William H. Surls, the present postmaster of East

Liverpool, was in that starved and besieged army, and our subject, having received permission to hunt him up, went forth on the mission with a comrade, after having first filled his knapsack with a goodly supply of food. Will, knowing the general whereabouts of his brother, after receiving the necessary permission, went in search of him. Five miles up the river he passed two soldiers, one of whom he recognized as his brother Harry, but so overcome was he with emotion he rode on past them. His brother's comrade remarked: "Harry, that looks like your brother, Will," and the reply came: "No, that is not he, Will is a hearty, rugged lad." But a second glance at the emaciated man before him revealed to him the truth, and with the exclamation "My God! It is Will!" there followed a scene which beggars description. Will was taken from his horse and so famished was he that he ate ravenously of the raw pork from his brother's knapsack until he was stopped by Harry who realized the danger. He then took Will to his own camp where he received immediate medical treatment. There was fighting in and around Chattanooga, and by chance the brigade, to which Will belonged, was ordered up the side of the mountain to reinforce the command of General Hooker. After the battle, he sought for Harry, about whom he was anxious, and about midnight found him. Together they went through the battle, and on the next day, November 24, 1863, participated in the fighting at Mission Ridge. After the battle, the two brothers went back over the battlefield of Chickamauga where they found the body of their brother, Alexander D., which they identified by a shirt sent him from home and the absence of two teeth which had been knocked out. These two brothers continued in the same regiment throughout the remainder of the war, accompanying Sherman on his "March to the Sea."

Upon his return from the war, Harry H. Surls located at East Liverpool and learned the trade of brick-layer with McClain & Surls, with whom he continued until they dissolved partnership. He later purchased an interest in the brick-yard of Surls & Thompson and

formed a partnership with his brother, George C. He continued in this business until 1880, when by an unfortunate accident he lost an arm. Selling out his interest in the business, he became associated with A. H. Clarke under the firm name of Clarke & Surls, in the fire insurance business at which he continued until his death. The agency is now conducted by his widow and her sister, Miss Belle Stewart, and is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Mr. Surls was a Republican in politics and was a member of the City Council, when he resigned to accept the postmastership under President Hayes, in which office he served eight years. At the time of his death he was clerk of the city water board, having filled that position most creditably for a few years.

On December 15, 1868, Mr. Surls was joined in marriage with Mary M. Stewart, who was born in Liverpool township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert B. and Nancy (Mayes) Stewart. Her grandfather, John Stewart, was born in Ireland and came to America when a young man, locating in the West. A short time afterward he returned to Ireland, where he married Martha Boyd, lived several years and then came again to this country. Robert B. Stewart was born on what is known as the Thomas Croft farm in Liverpool township, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 5, 1812, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He was a Free-Soiler in politics, and later introduced the first Republican speaker to address an audience in East Liverpool. He took an active part in politics, was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of *The National Era*, at Washington, and held numerous township offices. He married Nancy Mayes, a daughter of John Mayes of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and of six children the following grew to maturity: James S., who died in East Palestine, December 3, 1903, aged 54 years; Hannah Ellen, wife of A. C. Gould, of East Liverpool; Isabelle, who is in business with Mrs. Surls; and William Chalmers, of East Liverpool. Religiously, they were of the Calvinistic denomination known as Seceders.

Mr. and Mrs. Surls became parents of the

following children: Robert S., of Chicago; Kate G., wife of Frederick E. Sebring, of Sebring, Ohio; Harry C., of Sebring, Ohio; and Georgia A. Religiously, Mrs. Surls is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and has always been interested in church work.



ILLIAM S. GEORGE, one of the well-known business men of East Palestine, closely identified with the town's pottery interests, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 21, 1865, and is a son of the late William S. and Mark G. (Cavett) George, and a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) George.

William S. George bears his father's honored name. The latter was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1821 and came to Columbiana County in 1862. He was largely interested in the pottery industry and for some 12 years manufactured casks for the use of potteries. Later he became a well-known breeder of fine draft horses, his farm of 192 acres being near East Liverpool. His death occurred in 1903 at the age of 82 years, his wife having died previously, and they were survived by six children, our subject being the youngest. Almost all the family are more or less interested in the large potteries of this section.

William S. George, our immediate subject, was educated in the public schools and the normal school at Hopedale, Ohio. From the age of 16 years he has been associated with pottery work, mainly in the decorating department, and in 1889 he was made manager of the East Palestine Pottery Company. In 1900 he built the Canonsburg (Pennsylvania) pottery plant for the Canonsburg China Company, where \$100,000 is invested, and he has control of it still, in addition to being the general manager of three plants, two of which are located at East Palestine and are operated by the East Palestine Pottery Company, in which he is one of the principal stockholders. Mr. George has associated with him skilled work-

men in every line of pottery work. Mr. George was married to Anna Campbell, a lady born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have seven children, namely: William Campbell, Marguerite, John, Frank, Dorothy, Lois and Robert.



MILES G. RUBLE, who owns a well improved farm of 20 acres, including one of the best orchards in the locality, which property is situated in section 5, Butler township, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1843, and is a son of Miles and Hannah (Linton) Ruble.

The parents of our subject were natives of Pennsylvania. The father met with an accident which caused his death in 1844, at the age of 43 years. Our subject was a babe at the time, the youngest of a family of five children, the others being: William L., deceased, who served in the 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., in the Civil War; Adaline, deceased; Hiram, of Washington County, Pennsylvania; and David, deceased, who was a member of the 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.

Mr. Ruble was an orphan when seven years old and was reared by his uncle, Nathaniel Baker, at New Garden, Ohio, with whom he remained until 16 years of age. He then spent 18 months in his native State, but in the spring of 1860 he returned to Ohio and worked at farming until December 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Captain Walker and Col. Kirby Smith, the latter of whom was a nephew of the noted Confederate general. Mr. Ruble served until the close of the war, after two years entering on a second enlistment. He saw much hard service but escaped capture or injury. He took part in these battles: Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, siege of Corinth, Iuka, and the second battle at Corinth and numerous engagements through Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi not important to the country enough to be designated battles but each one of which

claimed some victims. He was in the Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman to the sea, and subsequently had the pleasure of taking part in the Grand Review at Washington City. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in June, 1865. During all this time Mr. Ruble performed his whole duty as a soldier, was always at his post and obedient and brave in the face of danger.

After his return from the army, he settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, but in 1887 he embarked in a lumber business in Adair County, Kentucky, where he remained until 1893, when he returned to Ohio and purchased his present farm on which he has since been located. He carries on general farming and gives much attention to the production of fine fruit. His farm is well improved with substantial buildings of all kinds and is a good home.

Mr. Ruble was married, first, to Oliveretta A. Vernon, who was born in Columbiana County, and they had three children, viz: Adaline, wife of Wilmer Gilbert, of Butler township; Catherine, wife of W. D. Galbraith, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and Oliveretta, of Minerva, Ohio. He was married, second, to Emma Linton, who is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Politically Mr. Ruble is a Republican and has been one all his life. He has twice been assessor of personal property and twice assessor of real estate. He is a member of Trescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., at Salem.



ERON, JACOB A. AMBLER was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1829. His parents, Henry and Hannah Ambler, were natives of England, having immigrated to America in 1822, settling in Pittsburgh. He was the fourth son in a family of 11 children. He secured his education in the public schools of Allegheny City. In 1849 he came to Salem, and read law with his brother Henry Ambler, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, March 27, 1851. He practiced law with his

brother, Henry Ambler, until the spring of 1854 when Henry moved to Iowa. For three years succeeding he was associated with Peter A. Laubie, of Salem. He was elected to the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature in October, 1857, and served one term, 1858-59, during which he was a member of the judiciary committee. He resigned from the Legislature in October, 1859, to accept an appointment by Governor Chase, on the common pleas bench of the First Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District of the State, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lyman W. Potter. In October, 1860, he was elected for the remainder of the unexpired term of Judge Potter and in October, 1861, he was elected to the bench for the full term, which expired February 9, 1867. He resumed the practice of the law in Salem until 1868, when he was elected to represent the 17th District of Ohio in the 41st Congress, and was re-elected in 1870. He served on the committees of foreign affairs and on the revision of the laws. After the expiration of his congressional service, he devoted his time to the practice of the law exclusively, excepting during the summer and autumn of 1882, when he served as a member of the United States Tariff Commission, by appointment of President Arthur. During the latter part of his practice at the bar, which closed with his retirement in 1898, his son, Byron S. Ambler, was a partner. Judge Ambler was married June 1, 1852, to Mary Steel (daughter of Andrew and Sarah Steel), who died August 6, 1898. They were the parents of four children,—Byron S., Laura (McNabb), Ralph S., and Maude (McManus). Since the death of Mrs. Ambler, Judge Ambler has made his home with his children.

Byron S. Ambler was born March 31, 1853, in Salem. After admission to the bar, he practiced with his father until 1898, when the latter retired. In the spring of 1902 he was appointed, by President Roosevelt, judge of the Court of First Instance, at Manila, Philippine Islands, which position he resigned in the spring of 1904. During his incumbency he tried several important cases of national importance in Manila, which, upon appeal, have

been affirmed by the United States Court. One of these was that of the right of trial by jury in the Philippines. Judge B. S. Ambler was married in 1881 to Clara Thomas, daughter of Joseph G. Thomas, by whom he has one daughter,—Laura.

Ralph S. Ambler was born July 24, 1859. After a course in the Salem grammar and high schools, he taught school at Coleman, Columbiana County, in 1876. He was graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1883. He read law with his father, Judge J. A. Ambler, and was admitted to the bar December, 1885. He removed to Canton in the spring of 1886 and began the practice of the law. In November, 1900, he was elected common pleas judge. On the day after the election he was appointed to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Isaac H. Taylor. On June 20, 1901, Mary E. Phillips, daughter of Thomas H. Phillips, was married to Judge Ralph S. Ambler. One child, Phillips, has been the fruit of this union.

IR A E. IKIRT, one of the prosperous farmers and representative citizens of Elkrun township, has resided on his present farm of 120 acres, 50 of which are situated in Fairfield township and the remainder in section 5, Elkrun township, all his life, having been born in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 14, 1845. He is a son of Samuel and Sidney (Freed) Ikirt.

The paternal grandfather was George Ikirt, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and died here, aged 80 years. He was of German parentage and spoke the German language. He left a family of three daughters and five sons.

Samuel Ikirt, the father of our subject, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was one year old when his parents came to Ohio. He lived to the age of 75 years his whole life being devoted to agricultural pursuits. He married Sidney Freed, who was born in Fairfield township, and was a daughter of Jacob and Eva Freed, who also came

from Pennsylvania to Ohio and entered land in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, on which farm they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Ikirt died, aged 70 years. The children of Samuel Ikirt and wife were: Ira E., of this sketch; Jacob and Simeon, both of Center township; Daniel, deceased; Eva, deceased; Mrs. Sidney McDavitt, deceased; and Mary.

Our subject was reared in Elkrum township and obtained his education in the district schools. He has been established since 1879 on his present farm, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has made many improvements on the property, especially in the line of putting up substantial buildings, and has a very comfortable home and paying property.

Mr. Ikirt was married in 1870 to Rebecca Baker, who was born in Elkrum township and is a daughter of Thomas and Isabella Baker, and they have five children, namely: Bert, of Signal, Elkrum township; Hattie; Retta, wife of Maurice Baker, of Elkrum township; Lee and Raymond.

Mr. Ikirt has been a Republican in his political sympathies all his life. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Bible Christian Church. Mr. Ikirt is much respected as an honorable and upright man, one who performs every duty to his family, neighborhood and State.

PARKS REX, M. D., physician and surgeon at Wellsville, where he is one of the valued and esteemed citizens, was born September 6, 1850, near Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Thompson) Rex.

The ancestry of Dr. Rex goes back to England and on the mother's side to one of the old Quaker families. His father was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died when our subject was a child of seven years. He was an extensive farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in cattle in Jefferson County, Ohio, to which he

had come in young manhood and entered 1,200 acres of land when it was all in timber. He cleared and sold a large part of it for farming purposes, and when he died still owned 300 acres. Politically he was a supporter of the Republican party.

Benjamin Rex was twice married, the mother of Dr. Rex being his second wife. She was a daughter of James Thompson, who was a prosperous farmer of Jefferson County, living near Springfield. He had also come from Pennsylvania at an early day. The mother died in 1886, aged 78 years. She was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church. The four children of this marriage were: Ross E., of Salt Lake City, Utah; Elizabeth, deceased; Rebecca M., wife of James Barrett, of Richmond, Ohio; and Parks, our subject.

After completing the common school course at Richmond, Parks Rex became a student at Richmond College and later attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh. His advent in Wellsville was in 1874 when he entered upon the reading of medicine with Dr. John McCarrell, which he continued through 1875 and 1876 and then entered Cleveland Medical College, now known as the Western Reserve Medical College, where he was graduated in 1878. Entering into practice at Knoxville, Jefferson County, he remained there until 1884, when he returned to Wellsville, finding a generous welcome and a large practice awaiting him.

Dr. Rex married Emma Eldora Gray, who was born in Salem township, Jefferson County, Ohio, and they have four children: Margaret G., William Parks, Benjamin Harold and Martha. The eldest daughter is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, Massachusetts, and has been supervisor of music in the Wellsville public schools for about three years. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.

Politically, Dr. Rex is a Republican and he has served a number of years on the School Board. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a member of Wellsville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M.; Wellsville Chapter, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery, K. T., No. 55, at East Liverpool.

JAMES DANIEL PEPIN, a retired potter and well-known citizen of East Liverpool, was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1847, and is a son of Gustavus and Eva (Russie) Pepin. His grandfather, Theodore Pepin, was a native of Havre, France, and was a large ship-owner who fought under Napoleon.

Gustavus Pepin was born in Havre, France, and there learned the business of watch-making. When he was about 18 years of age he came to this country and located in Pittsburg, where he opened a jewelry shop and remained a number of years. Later he moved to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he prospered as watchmaker and jeweler for several years until he succumbed to the climate and was obliged to leave to get rid of the ague. He returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in business in New Brighton and several years later moved to East Liverpool and opened a jewelry store which he conducted up to the time of his death. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows of East Liverpool and was a Republican. He was prominent both in social and business circles and was elected mayor of the city twice, refusing the nomination for the third term. He married Eva Russie, daughter of Daniel Russie and a native of Germany. Eleven children were born to them and of the number eight are living and all reside in East Liverpool. The record is as follows: Emily Maria; Adaline, wife of William Burgess; Francis; Charles Lucien; James Daniel; Anelia Sophia; Caroline Virginia, wife of John D. Burgess; George, deceased; Ellen, wife of John Conn; William Leslie and Gustavus, who died in the Civil War. The parents were devout members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

James Pepin had little opportunity to obtain a schooling as he was one of a large family and was placed at work in the potteries at the tender age of nine years. He first worked in the Salamandra Pottery and continued for various companies until he had thoroughly mastered the business. When he was 20 years old, he and his brothers Francis and Charles Lucien established the firm of Pepin Brothers, house painters, and followed that occupation

five or six years. He then returned to the potteries and was employed there until 1903, when continued ill health caused him to retire from active work. He is thoroughly at home in any department of work in the clay-shops and is an expert potter.

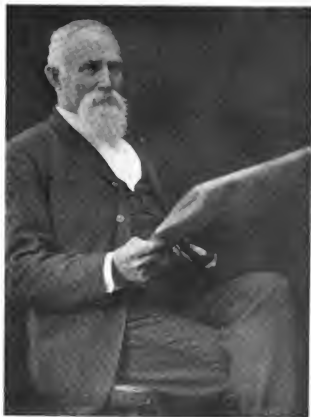
Mr. Pepin was married to Mary Hays, daughter of Luke and Hannah (Burnside) Hays and half sister to Joseph R. Hays, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Three children have been born to them: Mary Ellen, who died at the age of seven years; Daisy, wife of George Kennedy and John Edward, both of East Liverpool. They are active members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Pepin is a Republican.

WILSON S. POTTS, one of the able journalists of Eastern Ohio and editor of the *Patriot*, at Lisbon, was born February 9, 1846, near Wattsville, Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of James Potts.

Mr. Potts comes of Revolutionary stock and of an Ohio pioneer family. His grandfather served during the Revolutionary War on the staff of General Washington. James Potts, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796 and came to Ohio with the Pioneers about 1818.

Wilson S. Potts received his elementary education in the district schools of his native county and was graduated from Mount Union College in 1871, receiving the first honors of his class. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he pursued his law studies until 1872, when he came to Lisbon and entered the law office of Judge Jonathan H. Wallace. In the course of this year he was tendered the superintendency of the schools at Salineville, which he accepted and efficiently discharged the duties until 1875, having been admitted to the bar in April, 1873.

In 1874 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his county for the position of prosecuting attorney and his election, by a majority of 1,000 votes, wiping out a previously



DANIEL JONES SMITH

Republican majority of 1,500, was a proof of personal popularity and public confidence. In 1875 he turned his attention to journalism, purchased the *Ohio Patriot*, and has since made it one of the leading papers of Eastern Ohio.

Mr. Potts has always been an ardent Democrat and he has held many positions of trust and responsibility at Lisbon. He has been chairman of the Democratic County Committee and has done yeoman service for his party. He is a man of versatile ability and has met with satisfactory success as editor and publisher and as a practicing attorney.

DANIEL JONES SMITH. The aim of this sketch is to record the principal events in the long and varied career of one who is the oldest living representative of the oldest East Liverpool family, and is himself probably the oldest native of the city now living. But he is not old in thought or action, as no man of 40 can move more quickly and no man's intellect is keener than is his to-day.

Mr. Smith, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, October 30, 1832, and is a son of William G. and Susan (Smith) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Smith, was born in Chartiers, Pennsylvania, and was a pioneer of East Liverpool, owning a greater part of the land east of Union street where the city now stands. He was a pioneer farmer of the community. He married Abigail Fawcett, a daughter of Thomas Fawcett, the founder of East Liverpool, the town being first called St. Clair, but later known as Fawcettstown.

William G. Smith, father of our subject, was born June 17, 1803, in the village that has since grown into the city of East Liverpool. He received his education in the old log school house of his district. He became clerk in a store when little more than a boy in years and at an unusually early age embarked in business for himself, conducting a general store. After a time he took his brother-in-law, George Smith, into partnership under the firm name

of William G. Smith & Company, and they continued together until 1840, when George Smith withdrew and went west to Missouri, driving 2,000 sheep across the plains. William G. Smith continued in business alone until 1845, in which year he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in Pittsburgh. In 1851 he returned to East Liverpool and conducted a general store until 1857. In 1851 or 1852 he leased the Salt & Mear pottery, in partnership with Benjamin Harker, the firm of Smith & Harker continuing until 1853, when our subject succeeded to the interest of Mr. Harker and the firm name was changed to Smith & Company. In 1856 Daniel J. Smith sold his interest to James Foster, and the following year his father sold his interest to George Garner. William G. Smith then resided in Cincinnati until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he went west to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he held a city position for a number of years. From there he went to Atchison, Kansas, and engaged in farming five or six years, after which he returned to Cincinnati and lived a retired life until his wife died in 1888. He then went to Tacoma, Washington, where he lived until his death in 1896. He was called "the white-haired boy" in his later years because of his wonderful strength and agility at so advanced an age. When 82 years of age he walked three miles to cast a vote for Benjamin Harrison for President. He was a great reader and probably no man had a better general knowledge of men and affairs. He possessed a pleasing manner and his society was enjoyed by all, the young as well as the old. He had constructive and organizing ability and organized the Ashtabula & New Lisbon Railroad, for which the money was subscribed, but the project was defeated by the financial crisis of 1836. He exerted great influence in having the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad put through East Liverpool. He built the first brick house in the city and did more than any other man of his time to develop the real estate interests. A number of the buildings erected by him on Second street are still occupied. Owing to his familiarity with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Secretary E. M. Stanton com-

missioned him in the navy to prevent contraband goods and communications from being transmitted through the lines on the river. Until 1856 he was a Democrat and from that date he was a Republican. He was a leader among men but did not himself aspire to office. He married Susan Smith, who though bearing the same name was no relative of his. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Fisher) Smith, and was of Dutch descent. Her father was born in Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the War of 1812; his wife was born at Yellow Breeches Creek, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Captain Fisher, who commanded a company in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Smith became the parents of 11 children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Daniel J.; George T., of Atchison, Kansas, now deceased; William H., who served in the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and afterward in the 11th Regiment, Kentucky Veterans and died in Louisville, Kentucky; Wilson F., of Tacoma, Washington; Jason, who died in Minneapolis; Hanson L., Zeletta, wife of William Graverson, of Cincinnati; and Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Joseph Mitchell, of Tacoma, Washington.

Daniel J. Smith remained at home and attended school until he was 12 years of age and then went to Pittsburg and attended school until 1848. Then at the age of 15 years he began running a canal-boat on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, shipping produce to his father's store. This continued about two years, after which he attended Mount Union College three terms. In 1853 he became a partner with his father in the pottery business and so continued until 1856, when he started for Kansas, but only got as far as Caldwell County, Missouri. This was in the days of the "Border War" and being an anti-slavery man of the John Brown and "Jim" Lane type, he was sharply warned to quit the country. He sent his wife away but remained long enough to close up his business affairs. He sold his property and took what cash he could get, the balance of \$1,350 being in nine months' notes. These notes were left with a man named Jerry Marree for collection, and what the latter,

who turned rebel, did not get the rebels did by robbing the United States mails on their way north. When the rebels stole the arms from the arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, Mr. Smith trailed them into Kansas, locating them at Kickapoo. He then informed "Jim" Lane and the Free-State men followed and recaptured them. Mr. Smith then returned east and in 1861 enlisted in Company I, 143rd Regiment Ohio National Guard, and in 1864 the regiment enlisted as a whole in the United States service. Mr. Smith was a member of this regiment for four months and 11 days. On June 17th his regiment held the center in the attack on Petersburg. He contracted malaria fever and was assigned to detached duty as provost marshal at Wilson's Landing, guarding prisoners and contrabands. He was very active in organizing Union leagues, founding the first one in Harker's pottery at East Liverpool and, later, one in every township in Columbiana County. With the assistance of Rev. Samuel Clark, he established leagues throughout the State. After the war, he settled on a farm in Liverpool township, engaged in farming 31 years and then moved to a farm in St. Clair township. Here he farmed until 1903, when he built a comfortable home in the East End, East Liverpool, where he now lives. For the past 41 years he has engaged extensively in the purchase of wool, and during the present year has purchased 40,000 lbs. in this section for a Boston firm. During the greater part of this time he has also bought stock on a large scale. In the early part of the year 1905, he formed a partnership with his grandson, D. John Ferguson, under the firm name of Smith & Ferguson, to engage in the real estate business, but the partnership was brought to an untimely end by the death of Mr. Ferguson, who was a very promising young man. Our subject still continues the business.

Mr. Smith has always been active in politics and is known all over the State. He is a forceful speaker, with an inexhaustible fund of entertaining stories and anecdotes, and has contributed some very valuable literature to the parties with which he has been affiliated. In early life he was an Abolitionist and in

1854 was a member of the committee appointed by the county convention to draft resolutions and select a ticket to be placed in nomination by said convention. He composed and wrote the first Republican platform in this county and probably the first in the United States. It could not be more terse, comprehensive or pointed, and is as follows: "First, We believe in a free school and an open Bible; Second, None but men of known temperance principles for office; Third, We will oppose by all lawful and legitimate means the further extension of slavery in territory now free. And we ask all men who believe in the economical expenditure of the people's money by our public officials to unite with us and crystalize these principles into law." In association with Samuel and David Watson of New Lisbon, he organized the Know-Nothings in East Liverpool. For a period of 12 years he was justice of the peace in St. Clair township. He continued a Republican until the second election of President McKinley, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. He is well known as an able writer on questions of public policy and his opinion always carries great weight. Fraternally, he is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Wellsville many years ago and at the present time belongs to the Royal Arcanum at East Liverpool.

In June, 1855, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Deborah Thompson, a daughter of Josiah Thompson, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, and they became parents of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Josiah T., and William S., of East Liverpool; Lulu, wife of Hugh Ferguson, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Cassius, deceased; Wilson F.; and Zelletha S., wife of Byron Robinson, of Akron, Ohio. Religiously, Mrs. Smith was a member of the Disciples Church. Our subject formed a second marital union with Antanda Carnegie, a daughter of Thomas Carnegie, who was a cousin to the far-famed Andrew Carnegie. Both children of this second union died in infancy. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members

of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredericktown, of which he has served as trustee and steward.

HARRY BOOKWALTER, M. D., the leading physician of Columbiana, was born at Dalton, Ohio, February 9, 1872, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Rudy) Bookwalter.

The father of Dr. Bookwalter was a farmer and for many years operated a large stock farm near Warren, which is still carried on by his sons. His death occurred there but his widow survives and is now in her 73rd year. The family consisted of five sons and two daughters. Dr. Bookwalter has one brother who is an attorney at Warren, Ohio, another is in business in Chicago, and the others are farmers.

Harry Bookwalter was reared at Warren and was educated in the common schools and later at Mount Union College and Hiram College and was graduated in pharmacy at Ada, Ohio, in 1899. He was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cleveland, in 1900, and several months later, on July 1st of that year, entered into the practice of his profession at Columbiana. At first he was affiliated with Dr. E. J. Whitehead, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who was an established physician here. The two physicians had separate offices but together they controlled the most of the practice. Upon the death of Dr. Whitehead, Dr. Bookwalter became the leading physician and surgeon of the town and vicinity. He is a member of the various leading medical associations and keeps closely in touch with modern thought and methods of practice.

Dr. Bookwalter has a pleasant home at Columbiana. He married Bessie Brownlee of Mahoning County, Ohio, and they have one son, Enos Byron. Dr. Bookwalter is one of the town's most respected citizens and is recognized as not only a skilled physician but also as a competent man of affairs and a thorough Christian gentleman.

ROBERT O. CAMPBELL, deceased, was for many years identified with the business interests of Salem, and was also one of the city's upright, substantial and representative men. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, January 1, 1828, and was a son of Robert and Mary Campbell, who were of Scotch descent and devout Presbyterians. His death took place October 18, 1902, at his home at No. 143 Ellsworth avenue, Salem, where he had resided for 30 years.

Mr. Campbell was quite small when the family settled at Salem and he grew up under the Spartan teachings of that day, that the common school would afford him all necessary educational opportunities and the workshop would fit him for usefulness. He learned to be a blacksmith but never followed the trade. After completing his apprenticeship, he went West and in Kansas and Nebraska became interested in dealing in cattle. It was his custom to drive to far Eastern markets the herds of cattle he purchased on the Western plains, as that was before the days of the railroad. Through these long trips across the plains and over the mountains, he made large additions to his substantial fortune.

After his marriage in 1871, he settled permanently at Salem, still continuing in the cattle business, but to less extent than formerly, and investing largely in land near the city. In 1864 he associated himself with the late Joshua Boone and they founded the City Bank, which was conducted for 30 years in Pow's Block, at the corner of Broadway and Main street, the business being continued until 1894.

Mr. Campbell's marriage in 1871 was to Eliza Jane Lloyd, a daughter of Benjamin Lloyd. Three children were born to them, viz: Lloyd, who died in 1898; Mrs. John Post, of Salem; and Ralph W., one of Salem's prominent business men who is the senior member of the firm of Campbell & Rogers, extensive dealers in real estate and mortgage loans. In 1892 the mother of these children died.

On February 15, 1894, Mr. Campbell was married to Hannah K. James, who survives him. Up to the time of her marriage, she

had been a resident of Cleveland for 25 years. Her father, Abel James, a Virginian by birth, came with his family from Virginia to Ohio in 1802 and settled in Columbiana County.

The late Mr. Campbell was an able business man and much more. He was thoroughly honest and despised shams of every kind, was charitable in his own way and was one of the staunchest friends a man could have. He formed neither religious or fraternal ties but respected those whose views differed from his, providing they lived up to what they professed. He was proud of being a Republican, but could never be induced to accept office although few men through possession of sterling qualities were better qualified.

GEORGE WILLIARD, deceased, was born in Franklin township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1834, and after a long, busy and useful life, died on November 30, 1902, leaving to his family a finely improved farm of 216 acres, situated in section 36, Hanover township. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Lindesmith) Williard.

Philip Williard, the paternal grandfather, came to Franklin township, Columbiana County, from Maryland, and entered 600 acres of government land, and part of this land still remains in the possession of the Williard family. John Williard was born in Maryland and was one of the family of four children born to Philip Williard and wife. Fourteen children were born to John and Elizabeth (Lindesmith) Williard and of these but three now survive, namely: Philip, John and Peter. Of these, John is a farmer near New Garden, and Peter follows the same avocation in Center township. Philip resides near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated for the ministry of the Reformed Church, but failing health prevented his taking up work in that calling and he became a clerk in a coal mine for a time, gradually acquired property, became independent and now owns a considerable estate in the vicinity of Trappe, Pennsylvania.

The late George Williard grew up on his father's extensive farm and there learned to be a practical agriculturist, classed with the best and most successful farmers of the locality. He attended the schools of Franklin township and was a well-informed young man. In 1856 he was married to Margaret Fife, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Roseburg) Fife. Robert Fife was born in Pennsylvania and came with his family and parents to Ohio in 1830, his daughter Margaret being then four years of age. Mr. Fife purchase a farm of 120 acres in Franklin township, where he died in 1867, aged 55 years. His wife survived until 1892, dying in her 87th year. The children of Robert Fife and wife were: Margaret; Mary Jane and Sarah, both deceased; and Thomas R., of Liverpool. The children of George Williard and wife were: John L., who married Hannah Greer and has three children,—Laura M., Mary V. and Nena J.; Jane, who married Isaac France and has two children,—Chester J. and Harry W.; Elizabeth, who married Lewis Held, deceased in April, 1897, and resides with her mother on the homestead farm; and Anna, who married John C. Pollack and has a fine family of six children,—Raymond W., Lawrence J., George H., Myrtle M., Norman J. and Harry L.

A part of the homestead farm became Mr. Williard's by inheritance, while a considerable portion became his by purchase. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church. He was an excellent business man and won the respect and esteem of his neighbors by his justice and kindness. He was a devoted husband and a careful father, a good citizen and an upright man.

JOSEPH R. HAYS, general foreman of the shops of the Ohio China Company, at East Palestine, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1870, and is a son of Luke and Anna (Grafton) Hays.

Luke Hays, father of our subject, was born in County Durham, England, and was a son

of Peter and Isabella Hays, the former of whom was a coal miner, deceased in 1855 at the age of 75 years. Luke Hays learned the trade of kiln fireman and worked at that in potteries in his own land. Coming to America, he reached Trenton, New Jersey, January 31, 1863, remained there two years and then came to East Liverpool. In this city he was first employed in the pottery of Agnew & Fontts and later worked in other potteries, being foreman of kilns for many years. About 1890 he became a partner of the Sherwood brothers in a pottery at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and continued to be interested there until he retired from business activity, returning then to East Liverpool.

Luke Hays was twice married, first in County Durham, England, to Hannah Burnside, who became the mother of five children, viz.: Isabella, deceased, who was the wife of Patriek McCluskey, of East Liverpool; Mary, wife of James D. Pepin, of East Liverpool; Sophia, deceased; John, who died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and James, who resides in England. Mr. Hays married, second, Anna Grafton and our subject was the only child born to this union.

Politically Mr. Hays was a Democrat, and socially he was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was a practical potter and when he was in charge of one of the plants at East Liverpool, he employed the Sherwood brothers, with whom he later went into business. At that time but two kilns were in operation in the plant at New Brighton but when he retired from the business 18 years later, he left 14 kilns.

Joseph R. Hays was educated in the public schools and was 14 years old when he started in to learn the pottery business. He has seen many improvements introduced and has traced the development of the industry almost from its beginning here. He is a practical potter and can handle any part of the mechanical department as well as superintend others doing it. He now has charge of the manufacturing department of the Ohio China Company, of East Palestine.

Mr. Hays has been twice married. His

present wife, formerly Sadie Shafer, is a twin sister of Mrs. Clarence Harmon, of East Palestine. They have two children, viz.: Lamont and Eugene. The family enjoys the comforts of a very pleasant home on West Martin street, East Palestine.

CHARLES EDWARD SURLES, junior member of the firm of Gamble & Surles, brick manufacturers and building contractors, at East Liverpool, was born at Cross Creek, near New Alexander, Jefferson County, Ohio, August 7, 1858, and is a son of Alexander Devinney and Elizabeth (Leeper) Surles.

Alexander D. Surles, father of our subject, was born in 1839, and in his youth he learned the trade of brick-laying, but this he followed but a short time. Later he became steward on a river steamboat and was thus employed at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the army, enlisting in Company G, Second Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was one of those who fell in battle on the awful field at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. In politics he was a Republican. His memory is cherished as one who bravely faced danger in the defense of his country and fell a noble martyr. He married Elizabeth Leeper, who was a daughter of John Leeper, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they had three children, namely: Charles E., of this sketch; William H., of the firm of Murphy & Surles, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Emily L., wife of James A. Shane, of Beaver, Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1897, at the age of 55 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In the little family in which we are interested, troubles accumulated. Soon after the death of the father, the home was destroyed by fire and the bereaved widow took her three children and went to Steubenville. There our subject remained until nine years of age, when he went to the village of Shippingport, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he had an opportunity to attend school and work on the adjacent farms. He was there until he was

17 years old and then he came to East Liverpool, to learn the trade of brick-layer with his uncle, Harry H. Surles, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. He remained with his uncle about seven years and then entered the employ of the firm of Gamble & Surles, the members of which were Mr. Gamble, his present partner, and his uncle, William H. Surles, the present postmaster of East Liverpool, a sketch of whom also appears in this work. He continued with this firm for six years and then entered the employ of J. H. Harris, an East Liverpool contractor, with whom he remained for several years. In 1891 he entered into the present partnership and now is numbered with the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Surles married Rosa Curran, who is a daughter of John Curran, of East Liverpool. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as a deacon. He is a man of Christian principles and exemplary life. For many years he has been a staunch adherent of the Prohibition party and a hearty worker in the cause of temperance. He has had the satisfaction of knowing that in a number of cases his urgings to industry and sobriety have converted very unpromising material into good citizens. He is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 386, Mystic Circle.

In recalling his father, Mr. Surles relates an occasion indicative of the soldier's courage. It was necessary to capture a locomotive which was within the enemy's lines at Marietta, Georgia, and he was selected as one of a party of brave men to accomplish the feat. They disguised themselves as citizens, and under the direction of either General Mitchel or General Buell, and led by a civilian named Anderson, they reached the point, expecting to find an engineer there but discovered that he had been removed. Their idea had been to run the locomotive back to the Union lines, burning the bridges behind them and thus preventing the enemy from bringing stores from Chattanooga. The enterprise was too daring a one to attempt without an engineer, and thus the scheme failed, although not on account of a want of courage

on the part of those engaged. The scheme was afterward carried out, but the most of those engaged in it were subsequently hung by the Confederates.



ELVIN BERTRAM ADAM, one of the leading business men of Leetonia, where he has been interested in the awning business for the past nine years, was born in the town of Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 20, 1845, and is a son of G. F. and Katherine (Springer) Adam.

G. F. Adam was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1802, and came in 1820 to Lisbon, Ohio, where he shortly afterward embarked in a carriage-making business, being a pioneer in this line. He died there in 1875, being one of the city's most respected men. He never took a very active part in politics, but was twice elected a member of the City Council, really against his wish. His first marriage was to Miss Frederick, daughter of John and Lydia Frederick, of Lisbon, and had one daughter, Susau (Crook), who lives in Leetonia. His second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Katherine Springer. She was a daughter of Dr. Springer, one of the old pioneers of this section. They had the following children: Caroline, deceased, who was the wife of William Harper; Frederick T., deceased, who was a soldier of the Civil War and the first man to enlist from Lisbon; Karl, deceased in 1857; George M., a soldier of the Civil War, who resides in East Liverpool; Loretta, deceased, who was the wife of William Lodge; Mary Aurelia, deceased, whose husband, H. W. Brown, now a resident of National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, was General Grant's private secretary and had charge of the spy bureau; Louisa S., widow of Dr. Miller, of Findlay, Ohio; Melvin Bertram; David, who died in infancy; Augusta, who died young; and Julia E., widow of David M. Watson, who was also a soldier of the Civil War,—she resides in Aspen, Colorado.

Melvin Mertram Adam, the immediate sub-

ject of this sketch, was educated in the schools at Lisbon and was but a youth when he began to learn the carriage-manufacturing business in his father's shop. When the Civil War was at its height, he wished to enter the army; being opposed by his family, he ran away to Kentucky, about the time of the Kirby Smith invasion. He was present at the capture of Morgan, the raider, and suffered a severe accident to his foot at that time. He later joined the 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., when Lee invaded Pennsylvania and served about nine weeks, when the regiment was disbanded. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and with that regiment participated in the siege of Petersburg and the campaign in Virginia, until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Ohio. He enjoys the distinction of having been given three honorable discharges in the Civil War.

Mr. Adam continued to work at his trade until 1896, he and his brother having succeeded to their father's business, in 1874. It was carried on under the style of M. B. & G. M. Adam. In 1879 they moved their carriage factory to East Liverpool and there under the same firm name they continued the manufacture of carriages and buggies. They turned out only first-class, honest work and specimens of it, still staunch and serviceable, are in use in the county, after the passage of a century. The firm also carried on a harness business in connection with their other enterprise. They continued in business at East Liverpool until 1896 when, finding they could not compete profitably with the cheap work thrown on the market, they gradually disposed of their stock and went out of business. In 1896 Mr. Adam bought a fine property in Leetonia, removed to this place and has been interested in his present line of business ever since. He was chief of the East Liverpool Fire Department for eight years and has always been a public-spirited and useful citizen of every community in which he has lived.

In 1874 Mr. Adam was married to Emma Erwin, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have seven children, viz.:

Bertha E.; Nellie A.; Clara L.; Etta A.; Carl E., shipping clerk at the Cherry Valley furnace; Corinne C. and Florence J., deceased. Mr. Adam is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., at East Liverpool.

WALLACE L. FOGO, mayor of Wellsville, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Columbiana County. He was born at Wellsville, Ohio, March 17, 1869, and is a son of Andrew S. and Henrietta (Grafton) Fogo, grandson of Wallace and Anna (Smith) Fogo and great-grandson of John and Mary Fogo.

The Fogo family was established in the United States in 1819 by John Fogo, Mr. Fogo's paternal great-grandfather, who was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland. With his wife Mary and their children, he came to America, chose a home in Ohio and settled in what was then a wilderness in Washington township, Columbiana County. There, with the assistance of a family of brawny sons, he cleared a fine farm upon which he lived until his death on September 7, 1855. His children were: John, Mary, Jennie, George, David and Wallace. The last named, the grandfather of our subject, was also born in Scotland and accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1819. For a number of years in his early manhood he followed a blacksmithing business but later established himself in the mercantile line at Wellsville and he is easily recalled, by the older residents, as one of the early merchants. For 20 years he was city treasurer and a man of local prominence. He married Anna Smith, who was a daughter of Andrew Smith, who was also born in Scotland and was a pioneer in Washington township. The children of this marriage were: John, Alexander, Andrew S. and Mary. By a second marriage, the grandfather reared other children, among these being: Wallace L., Mary L. and David A., who was a victim of the "Scioto" disaster on the Ohio River, an account of which is given in Chapter VII of this work.

Andrew S. Fogo was born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, June 9, 1842. His education was secured in the Wellsville schools until the age of 18 years when he began to learn the trade of machinist, which he completed and followed for a number of years. He became superintendent of the city water-works in 1886 and filled the position with the greatest efficiency for a long period of his active life. Andrew S. Fogo had also a war record, having served as a member of Company K, Third Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., from April 25, 1864, until his honorable discharge.

In 1864 Mr. Fogo was united in marriage with Henrietta Grafton, who was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (McCloud) Grafton. They had a family of five children, namely: Frank, Harry, Wallace L., Alonzo and Harriet R.

Wallace L. Fogo, who is a dominant personality in public affairs in his community, is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His educational opportunities were but those of the public schools of his native city and until 1888 he was employed in various more or less lucrative positions such as his years and experience could command. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as baggage agent at Wellsville. After holding this position for two years, he served as switchman five years and three years as brakeman on a passenger train. In 1898 he left the railroad and took personal charge of a restaurant and confectionery business in which he had been interested for some time. This business he conducted with financial success but disposed of it in 1901 in order to give attention to other enterprises. For 16 months he was associated with Hon. Elijah W. Hill, of East Liverpool, in a real estate business.

In April, 1902, after a number of years of political activity, Mr. Fogo was elected mayor of Wellsville on the Republican ticket. The new code passed by the Legislature legislated him out of office after one year's service, but he was reelected in April, 1903, for a term of two years. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention in 1903.

Mr. Fogo was united in marriage with



REV. ANTHONY W. BUTTS

Catherine A. Martin, who is a daughter of James Martin and whose family has been established in Wellsville for generations. They have three children: Edward Taylor, Margaret Hannah and Paul Martin. Mrs. Fogo is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Fogos as far back as known have been members of the United Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch belongs to the Royal Arcanum; to Iris Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand; and is one of the trustees of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He stands well with the public and his constituency. We are permitted to reproduce a few lines which appeared in one of the leading journals of recent date:

"He is an aggressive chief executive, and strongly favors all measures for the substantial betterment of the city. Some of the city's greatest improvements, such as paving the streets and the extension of water, light and sewerage, have been inaugurated and completed under his administration. He takes a deep and active interest in all municipal affairs and his administration is one of the most progressive in the city's history. He is practical in all things and conducts the affairs of the city as he would a private enterprise—along strict business lines. He believes the taxpayers should get the worth of their money and that there is nothing too good for Wellsville."

REV. ANTHONY W. BUTTS, one of the venerated residents of East Palestine, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has been prominently before the eyes of his fellow-citizens for many years as soldier, educator and clergyman. He was born in Smith township, Columbiana County, Ohio, bordering on the reserve line south of Deerfield, on January 21, 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Transue) Butts.

Although for many years a man of peace, an acceptable and beloved minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, our subject is descended from ancestors who were distinguished in military affairs, from whom, perhaps, he

inherited the spirit which made him their worthy imitator in the stirring days of 1861. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, while both his grandfather, George Butts, and his father, Samuel Butts, served under General Harrison in the War of 1812.

The maternal ancestry is French, the forefathers belonging to that unhappy band of banished people known to history as the Huguenots, so many of whom were driven from their native land through religious persecution and found peace and prosperity in America. The father of Dr. Butts owned farming land in Columbiana County and he was also a carpenter and builder by trade. Subsequently he sold his farm and removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he and his wife died in advanced years. They had eight children—six daughters and two sons—the survivors being the following: Mrs. B. F. Wheeler, of New York; Mrs. Ann B. Miller, of Michigan; Samuel F., of Iowa; Mrs. Julia Colton, of Cleveland; and Anthony W.

On the family homestead in Smith township our subject spent his boyhood and was educated in the common schools of the locality. His father was a man in comfortable circumstances and was able and willing to give his earnest and studious son good educational advantages and the young man became a student and graduate of Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio. After leaving college, he was soon admitted, in 1853, to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the supervision of the Pittsburgh Conference. This was at a time when all of the Methodist ministers were expected to "ride a circuit" and his first work was on the East Liverpool circuit, where he so rapidly increased the church membership that in 1876 he was made pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church there. This connection he maintained until 1879. During his pastorate he had a speaking acquaintance with about every man, woman and child in the place. After his pastorate expired, he was appointed presiding elder of the Steubenville District for four years, and then pastor of the church at Bellaire. From this charge he was relieved on

account of failing health, subsequently asking for and receiving the appointment to East Palestine, coming here first in 1883. He served the people acceptably during a first pastorate and was returned here in 1893, remaining until 1898 when he took a superannuated position on account of feeble health.

The subject of this sketch was a very successful revivalist when engaged actively in the ministry, and in this line of church work his enthusiasm and personal influence never ceased to be of the greatest importance. Wherever he has been called during his many years of ministerial labor, the efficiency of his work has been shown by the numerous additions to the congregations and the deeper and more noticeable devotion to Christian work. Dr. Butts was married to Lucinda Guy, a daughter of Hon. Levi Guy, of Clarkson, Ohio. They have one surviving child, Osmon L., who married Elizabeth Collins, of Wellsville, and has one daughter, Marion Atchison Butts, a resident of East Palestine.

In recalling the events of the life of Rev. Mr. Butts, his honorable term of army service must not be overlooked. He not only went to the front in the early days of the Civil War, but he recruited Company F, 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was made its captain and was in active service for nine months. His first colonel was Col. George W. Webster and the second was Colonel Poorman, both excellent officers. It will be remembered that the battle of Perryville was one of the hottest fights of the campaign, in which the companies composing the 98th Regiment took a prominent part. In this engagement a command was given that the regiment should separate into companies; Captain Butts did not hear it but nevertheless on his own initiative gave orders of the same effect to his men, as he saw the expediency of the move. In giving his commands, he told his soldiers to walk across a certain field and to behave as soldiers; while one-half of the regiment was killed, his men, although they passed through a hailstorm of bullets, all came in unharmed, proving the soundness of his military tactics.

Captain Butts was beloved and admired by his command and it was a source of regret to

them as to himself that their relations had to be severed. An attack of typhoid fever, however, caused prostration and subsequent retirement from the service. Its effects are still felt, organic heart trouble having developed.

Few religious teachers in this section of the State are better known than the venerable subject of this sketch. He is a man whose learning and piety have made him a power in every community where the duties of his calling have made him a resident. His exceptional gifts as an orator, his clear and convincing manner of presenting Christian truths and impressing them upon the minds of his hearers, made him always a valued spiritual teacher, while the material prosperity in which he left his charges demonstrated a large amount of executive ability. In the early days of his ministry the work of a Methodist clergyman was a task of magnitude indeed, including cares and hardships which in no section attend his career at the present time. During his years as presiding elder he was also held in the very highest esteem and the arduous work of those years resulted in the establishing of churches in many localities and in the arousing of religious aspirations, the remembrance of which bring happy memories to one who has faithfully sown the seeds and has been permitted to see the whitening harvest. The evening of life is filled with light, the horizon is clear, and this inadequate record is brought to a close with the words of one who has known him long and well: "There is a good man."



THOMAS CAMERON, one of the representative agriculturists of Knox township, who owns 270 acres of fine land, was born in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Alexander Cameron, Jr., and grandson of Alexander Cameron.

The Camerons originated in Scotland. Our subject's grandfather, who was born in Scotland in 1770, was forced to leave his own country on account of religious persecution. He lived in the North of Ireland a short time, then emigrated to America and settled first in

Belmont County, Ohio, but shortly afterward moved to Columbiana County, locating on the Cameron farm that is situated four miles south of Salem and living there until his death, which occurred in 1847. He was a weaver by trade but after coming to this country followed farming. He married Jane Kirk, who was born in Scotland, September 11, 1766, and died in Columbiana County in 1833. Their children were named as follows: Absalom, Eliel, Nancy, Lydia, Jane, Alexander (father of our subject), Josiah, Elizabeth and Hiram. Alexander Cameron, Jr., was born on the farm in Butler township, Columbiana County, in 1802 and always followed farming, dying at the age of 62 years.

Our subject grew up in Smith township, Mahoning County, attended school and worked on his father's farm until his 21st year and then learned the carpenter's trade, which in combination with farming he has followed ever since. He married in 1856 and resided on his father-in-law's farm until 1891, when he bought a farm of 140 acres adjoining this farm. He now owns 270 acres and on the farm on section 8 he has erected a fine brick residence which was completed in 1892, one which has scarcely an equal in the township in point of appearance and comfort.

Mr. Cameron was married in 1856 to Barbara Zimmerman, the estimable daughter of Henry Zimmerman. She was a lady of many Christian virtues. Her death occurred in 1900, when in her 65th year. She was the mother of these children: Emma Jane, deceased, who was the wife of John Wolf and left a daughter and son,—Flora and Charles; Mary, residing at home; Rosa, who married Michael Denny and has three children,—Celestia, Iva and Olive, the latter of whom married Otley Boyle and has one child, Myrtle; Celestia, who married John Hoffman and has five children,—Bertha, Lela, Maida, Elsie and Lorin; Jestina, who married Fred Reichenbaugh and has seven children,—Thomas, William, Anna, Olive, Earl, Leroy and May; John W., who married Nellie Davidson and has one child,—Pearl; Eliza, who married William H. Hunter and has two children,—Esther and Elizabeth; Simon

H., who married Cora M. Stanley and has two children,—Eldessa and Lorin; Alma, who married A. J. Perry and has one child,—Lillian; Arthur H. and Esther B.

In politics Mr. Cameron is a staunch Republican but he is one from principle and not for the sake of any office. He is one of the substantial men and respected citizens of the township.

BON, ROBERT W. TAYLER, formerly a member of the well-known firm of Wallace, Billingsley & Tayler, of Lisbon, and a Member of Congress from this district, is now judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio and a resident of Cleveland. He is prominent as a man who accomplishes his aims, and his career has been one of exceeding interest to those with whom he has long been associated as a citizen.

Mr. Tayler was born at Youngstown, Ohio, November 26, 1852, and was graduated at Western Reserve College in June, 1872. In September of that year he commenced teaching in the Lisbon High School, and in 1873 was elected superintendent of schools. He served with marked efficiency and was reelected in 1874 for a second term. From January, 1875, to November, 1876, he was editor of the *Buckeye State*, a newspaper published at Lisbon, which wielded a great influence in the affairs of this section. In April, 1877, he was admitted to the bar of Columbiana County and from the very first was successful as a lawyer.

Mr. Tayler was elected prosecuting attorney in 1880, and reelected in 1882, serving until 1886. He has always been an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and was honored by that party and the people by his election to the 54th Congress. He immediately took high rank among the members of that august body, and served his constituency with faithfulness and ability for four successive terms. He held the important position of chairman of election committee No. 1, was chairman of the special committee on the case of Brigham H. Roberts in the 56th Congress.

and was in line for far more important posts, but the demands of his practice were such that he declined a nomination for a fifth term. He was a member of the law firm of Wallace, Billingsley & Tayler and its successor, Billingsley, Tayler & Clark, until his removal to his natal city, Youngstown, in 1903. He is widely known among the people of Columbiana County, who regretted his departure from their midst. He was the leading counsel in the prosecution of Senator Reed Smoot before the U. S. Senate committee on privileges and elections. In this prosecution the question was whether, by reason of his connection with the Mormon Church, Senator Smoot was eligible to a seat in the Senate. On account of its importance the case attracted the attention of the entire nation. In January, 1905, he was appointed United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio and assumed the duties of his office February 2, 1905. Since then he has resided in Cleveland.

ILLIAM Y. CALVIN, a prominent agriculturist and lumberman of Middleton township, has been a resident of this township since he was a boy of 10 years. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1846, and is a son of William and Rachel (Young) Calvin and a grandson of Robert Calvin.

William Calvin, father of our subject, resided in Beaver County through his whole life, dying there in 1853. He married Rachel Young, who died in 1855. She was a daughter of Baltzer and Elizabeth (Boose) Young, who were of German birth and were early settlers in York County, Pennsylvania. When the fertile lands of Columbiana County, Ohio, were opened for settlement, they came hither and in 1803 located in Middleton township, their first home being where Mrs. Hazen now lives in the village of Achor. Mr. Young acquired a section of land and, with his sons, became prominent in the locality. Two of these, Samuel and Peter, were especially so,

as they were the leading agitators in the movement which resulted in the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, through Columbiana County.

Five of the children of William and Rachel (Young) Calvin grew to maturity, namely: Baltzer, Julia Margaret, Samuel Y., Peter Y. and William Y. Baltzer was a well-known resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he died. Julia Margaret married David Hartford and resides in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Y. has been a bookkeeper at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, for the past 32 years. He served four years in the Civil War, as a member of the 43rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., establishing a fine record as a brave and loyal soldier of his country. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to 1st sergeant in May, 1862; 2nd lieutenant, October 4, 1862; and 1st lieutenant, in April, 1864. Peter Y. was also a soldier in the Civil War, serving three years in the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and was one of the 35 members of his company to return, the survivors of the 112 who went to the front. He is now a railroad engineer at Sioux City, Iowa.

William Y. Calvin was left fatherless when a child of seven years and was but nine years old when he was bereft of his mother. The youngest of the family, he was also the most helpless, being at that tender age dependent upon his boyish endeavors for his support. He came to Middleton township, Columbiana County, and found a home with his uncle, William Brown, who was a very extensive stock-raiser and the owner of some 700 to 800 acres of land. William continued to assist here until he was 17 years of age, herding and caring for many hundred head of sheep and learning all the practical details of farming. His education was not neglected and in 1863 he attended the public schools of Lisbon for a time, being a friend and classmate of the late Judge P. C. Young.

During two months of the following winter he taught school near the village of Achor, but in February, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Third Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, in which he served until the close of

the Civil War. He participated in the siege of Atlanta and witnessed there the tragic death of that noble soldier and officer, General McPherson. He was also in a number of the serious engagements in that section but escaped all injury and was mustered out in July, 1865, although he had enlisted for three years. Mr. Calvin returned to Middleton township and prepared himself for the profession of dentistry which he practiced off and on for many years.

In 1882 Mr. Calvin located on his present farm in section 14, where he still follows general farming. In addition he has been engaged in lumbering for the past 28 years and in the operation of this business he utilizes a portable sawmill on his own place and a stove-mill at Mill Rock.

Mr. Calvin was married July 22, 1869, to Matilda Hartford, who is a daughter of David and Matilda (Armour) Hartford, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, viz.: Maude A., who has been a popular teacher in the public schools for the past 12 years and is now professionally engaged at Lowetown, Ohio; Nannie R., who married Irwin D. Marker, of Hancock County, West Virginia; Georgie D., who died at the age of 18 months; Jennie, who for the past three years has been cashier and bookkeeper for the East Palestine Store Company; Harry T., formerly a teacher in the public schools, who completed a course in the school of pharmacy at Ada, Ohio, and is now in a drug-store at Youngstown, Ohio; Chester W., formerly in business at Beaver Valley, who is now engaged with his father in the milling business; Martha, who is a successful teacher; and Anna L. and Everett T., both students. The family attend the Baptist Church at Achor.

Mr. Calvin has served continuously as justice of the peace and notary public for a period of 18 years, and during that time has been frequently called upon to serve in fiduciary capacities. He has been administrator of a number of estates and has drawn many wills.

Mr. Calvin has been a life-long Republican and for the past 20 years he has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee continuously, with the exception of

one year. Formerly he was a member of Chamberlin Post, G. A. R., of East Palestine. Fraternally he is connected with Negley Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M.

From the above brief record it will be seen that Mr. Calvin is a self-made man. He is well known to the people of Columbiana County, many of whom have watched with interest his advance to his present place of influence and honor in the community.

DAVID S. BROOKMAN, manager of the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, the largest industry of the city, is in every essential the right man in the right place. Mr. Brookman was born at Oneida, Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Sarah Ann (Cross) Brookman.

The father of Mr. Brookman was born in Western Pennsylvania and removed to Geauga County, Ohio; just prior to the birth of our subject; he located in Carroll County. His business was that of a cabinet-maker. During his early life he was a strong Whig. He married a daughter of John Cross, an old resident of Carroll County, and they had two children, our subject being the only one to reach maturity. The mother still survives and resides at Wellsville. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

David S. Brookman was reared in Malvern, Carroll County and spent the first years of his business life as a clerk in a hardware store at Wellsville, where he located in 1872. He left the hardware business in order to enter the employ of the Wellsville Plate & Sheet Iron Company, which was an enterprise of local importance prior to its being merged into the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, which was accomplished in 1900. At that time Mr. Brookman, who had been secretary of the former company for some years, became manager for the latter company of its Wellsville plant. He is interested in other successful business organizations. He is vice-president of the People's National Bank and

was one of the organizers of the Perpetual Building & Loan Company, of which he is vice-president. He is one of the leading business men of the city and is also one of the most public spirited. His manner is courteous and dignified and his speech diplomatic, most desirable personal qualifications for one filling so important a position as his.

Mr. Brookman was united in marriage with Jennie L. Barr, who is a daughter of the late James Barr, of Wellsville, and they have two children: Horace D. and Louise P. They, as a family, belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brookman being one of the trustees.

Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party. He was borough clerk for some years prior to Wellsville becoming a city, but is in no sense a politician. He is a member of Wellsville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M.

J POLLOCK THOMPSON resides on a fine farm of 176 acres in section 20, St. Clair township, and is one of the bustling, wide-awake agriculturists who win their success by striking out in new lines instead of following in the beaten track of their predecessors. Mr. Thompson was born in 1844 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert and Eleanor (Huey) Thompson, both of Washington County, where the father died in his 78th year. His wife reached her 83rd year and was residing in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, at the time of her death in November, 1904.

Robert Thompson, the grandfather of J. Pollock, with two of his brothers was in the War of the Revolution and together they entered a tract of three thousand acres of land by the "notched survey." This "notched survey" was done by the settler simply notching or blazing the trees around the land claimed by them, hence the name. It was on this land that our subject was born and where his father was born, lived and died. There is still a good portion of this land owned by descendants of the three brothers although the homestead,

itself, has passed into other hands. The log house in which they lived is still standing and arrangements have been made whereby it shall never be destroyed so long as the logs stand. The brothers sold considerable of their land, receiving 50c. per acre for some and \$1 for some until they had in their cabin \$300. This was considerable money to have in one lump in those early days and excited the avarice and cupidity of two of their neighbors, named Meek and Bently, who determined on robbing the Thompsons and securing the booty. The robbers were repulsed and driven off, after having three of their number killed.

J. Pollock Thompson remained at home until his marriage in 1870, when he began farming on his own account. In 1891 he came to Ohio. He resided in East Liverpool for five years and in 1901 purchased the farm of Jeremiah Ainsley, which consisted of 126 acres. To this he added an adjoining 50-acre tract. He carries on general farming and dairying and keeps a large amount of stock. He is building a large barn with a silo in order that he may furnish his cows in the winter months a more satisfactory ration for milk production. By feeding the product of his farm to his cows he obtains a better price for his hay and grain and at the same time keeps up the fertility of his land as he could in no other way. He has one of the best and most productive tracts in his section and is looked upon by his neighbors as a model farmer.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1870 to Anna M. Patterson, daughter of James and Jane (Leeper) Patterson, both of whom were residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Robert Wilburt, who died when a young man of 20 years; Howard, who lives at home; Noretta, wife of Jeremiah Ainsley, resident of California; Herbert, who lives at home; Denver G., who lives on the homestead farm; Willis Austin, who died at the age of nine months; and Lulu Grace, who lives at home. They have one grandchild, Mary Ainsley, who lives with her parents in California. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Long Run United Presbyterian Church, of Calcutta. He is a Democrat.

HENRY ALLISON THOMPSON, president of the Citizens' Banking Company, of Salineville, and one of the town's representative men and capitalists, was born June 17, 1824, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Margaret (George) Thompson.

The father of Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland and the mother in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1882. The father was a weaver by trade. Our subject lived in the home of his uncle, Judge Thomas George, from the age of nine years, until 1848, when he settled on a farm of 160 acres, in Carroll County, Ohio, to which he subsequently added 80 acres. When he settled on that property, the home was a log cabin roofed with clapboards and weight-poles, floored with puncheons, and with a chimney built of wood and mortar. It was not very comfortable but afforded a temporary home until a more modern building was erected. When he sold this property in 1863, he had 100 acres of it improved, 60 acres cleared and the rest in timber. He then purchased an improved farm of 300 acres near Wattsville, Carroll County, which he turned into a stock farm, devoting himself to the extensive growing of sheep, which for a considerable period was a profitable enterprise.

After a residence there of 17 years, Mr. Thompson sold and, in 1880, came to Salineville, where he bought W. T. Cope's house, situated on the hill south of the town and entered into a general banking business, in partnership with Mr. Cope, under the firm name of Cope & Thompson. After an association of seven years, Mr. Cope left, selling his interest to our subject and his nephew, W. A. Thompson, and the partnership of H. A. Thompson & Company was formed. This business combination continued for seven years. The H. A. Thompson Banking Company was then incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, with H. A. Thompson, president and W. A. Thompson, cashier. When W. A. Thompson, the present county treasurer, assumed the duties of his office, in 1902, he resigned his position in the banking house and then came about the organization of the Citizens' Banking Company.

The officers of this company are: H. A. Thompson, president; William A. Thompson, vice-president; and W. A. McBane, cashier. This is an incorporated institution and has a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The directors are: B. F. Smyth, Alliance; B. Y. Welch, farmer, Salineville; William A. Skinner, merchant, Salineville; T. E. George, farmer, Pravo, Ohio; J. E. Herbert, a mail clerk on the Pennsylvania Railroad; and S. G. Dorrance, farmer, Pine Hill.

The headquarters of the Citizens' Banking Company are situated on Main street, opposite the Postoffice, in a fine new building. The front of the building is given over to the banking offices and the president's room, the rear to the director's rooms, while immediately below are situated the hot water plant and the lavatories. The building presents a very attractive appearance, constructed of Roman gray brick with trimmings of Indiana limestone, while the inside finishings are all of solid oak. The architect was A. W. Scott, of East Liverpool. All the bank equipments, including the safes and vault, are of modern construction with every device known in the way of facilitating business and safeguarding deposits. The company stands very high in financial circles, the known integrity of its officers ensuring public confidence.

Mr. Thompson was married March 7, 1848, to Hannah Graham, a daughter of James and Mary (Nelson) Graham, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Hookstown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had three children, viz.: Mary Margaret, wife of Prof. F. B. Sawven, of Thiel College, Canfield, Ohio; Christina Jane, who died in 1857, aged six years; and an infant, deceased. They have two grandchildren, Leonard and Lottie, the former of whom will graduate shortly from Yale. One grandchild, Floy, is deceased.

Politically Mr. Thompson has always been affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He has been a life-long promoter of temperance and every other moral reform.

WILLIAM A. McBANE, cashier of the Citizens' Banking Company, of Salineville, was born November 25, 1862, in Fox township, Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Loughlin and Jennet (Shaw) McBane. Both parents still survive and reside on their farm in Carroll County. Of their six children five survive.

William A. McBane spent one year of study at Canfield and five years at Wooster University where he was graduated in June, 1890. He then entered the educational field as a teacher, spending about 12 years in the profession, which included service of two years in Michigan before becoming principal of the Orrville (Ohio) High School, where he remained four years; one year at the Shelby High School and two years as superintendent at Mineral City, during which period he obtained a high school life certificate. In 1902 he became associated with the Citizens' Banking Company in the capacity of cashier.

Mr. McBane was married August 12, 1891, to Mary A. Hoelzel, who is a daughter of John and Jeannette (Nold) Hoelzel, the former of whom died in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. McBane have three children, viz.: Jeannette, aged 13 years, Frederick, aged 11 years and Marjorie, aged 10 years. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

He is one of the leaders in temperance movements in Salineville and with Dr. Blazer and Rev. Mr. Peregoy made up the committee which conducted the campaign for the Real State law making this a prohibition town. He may always be found on the side of temperance and reform. Since last fall he has been president of the Board of Education. Fraternally he belongs to Orion Lodge, K. of P.

JOHAN H. MICK, a prosperous farmer of Columbiana County, whose farm is located in section 20, Madison township, was born and reared in this county and is a son of Jonathan A. and Amy (VanFossen) Mick. Jonathan Mick came with his parents, Andrew and Nancy (Huff) Mick, from West Virginia, where they had been engaged in farming, to Ohio, pur-

chasing land in sections 20 and 21, Madison township, this county. He was a man who turned to success everything in which he engaged and he added to his first purchase of 160 acres until he owned 205 acres in one body in sections 20 and 21, a farm of 160 acres in section 32, one of 163 acres in section 25, and a quarter section in Elkrun township. He sold 40 acres from the last named tract and owned all the rest at the time of his death, which occurred November 13, 1896, at Glasgow, when in his 68th year. His widow and six children are still living, the latter being as follows: Martha, widow of Robert McMillen and mother of Pearl and Raymond McMillen; Laura, wife of William Hayes, a farmer of Washington township, and the mother of three children,—Lizzie, Walter and Willard; James F., who married Lizzie Told by whom he has seven children,—Homer, Amy, Pearl, Ruth, Stewart, Ralph and Ernest; George T., who married Alice Apple and has three children,—Nola, Walter and Helen; Howard E., who married Dora Newhouse; and John H.

John H. Mick received his education in the Alderick school in Madison township and then worked on his father's farm. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and there are few better farmers to be found in the county. He was married in 1889 to Georgia M. Crawford, whose parents, Frank and Emma (Durbin) Crawford, were both natives of Columbiana County and are now engaged in farming in Madison township. Mr. Mick is the father of three children: Frank, born April 28, 1900; John J., born April 27, 1902; and Roland E., born December 27, 1904. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat and both he and his wife are members of the Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE THOMPSON is one of the thriving and progressive farmers of Columbiana County and resides in section 25, St. Clair township, on a farm of 72 acres, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation. He was born in 1837 and is a son of William and Elizabeth



EUBIUS E. HANNA

(Grim) Thompson. His grandfather was also named William Thompson and kept a hotel in Calcutta in the long ago when that village was in its palmiest days as a trading post. His father was born October 28, 1813, and met his death by drowning at Smith's Ferry in 1839, when his son was two years old. His mother was a daughter of Michael Grim and was born in 1818 in Columbiana County. She was married three times and lived to the age of 75 years.

George Thompson has always been a farmer and one who is a credit to his neighborhood, as he believes in doing well what he undertakes. He purchased his present homestead in 1871 and has improved it until it is among the most desirable in the township. Mr. Thompson was married in 1868 to Ruth Ann Dixon and has two children: William Clark, born January 5, 1874; and George Howard, born January 2, 1882. The parents of Mrs. Thompson were Joseph and Lydia (Richardson) Dixon. Joseph Dixon came with his parents from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, when he was a small lad and the land his father entered from the government is in the vicinity of Leetonia and is still in the possession of the Dixon family. Mr. Thompson and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic order.

EUBIUS E. HANNA, member of the firm of Hanna & Kridler, extensive dealers in real estate, at Salem, Ohio, where he has been in the business since 1888, is one of the leading citizens and capitalists of Columbiana County. Mr. Hanna, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Hanover township, Columbiana County, in 1855, and is a son of John and Mary (Farmer) Hanna.

There are few families in Ohio whose names are better or more honorably known than that of Hanna. The grandfather, John Hanna, was an old resident of Hanover township where he was prominent in public affairs; the

first court of the county, of which he was the clerk, was convened in his house. His wife, Hannah Randall, belonged to an old pioneer family from Pennsylvania. John Hanna, father of Eubius E., was a prominent farmer and extensive stock raiser and he also took active part in public affairs. He was a second cousin of the late distinguished United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna. He died in 1877, aged 63 years. In political sentiment he was an ardent Republican.

From such ancestry came our subject, Eubius E. Hanna. He was given good educational opportunities and in 1874 graduated at the New Lisbon High School. He then began teaching and followed this profession for some years in his native county and in Iowa and Wisconsin, but subsequently entered into a wholesale business with his brother, E. F. Hanna, which continued until 1888. It was in this year that Mr. Hanna settled at Salem, and a decade later entered into partnership with R. C. Kridler in the real estate, mortgage loan and insurance business. The progressiveness and enterprise of this firm have made it the largest of its kind in Columbiana County, while its operations extend also through Mahoning County. It does a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Mr. Hanna has not confined his abilities to this business alone, having previously been president of the Salem Oil & Gas Company, and is a valued member of the Salem Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association and a director in the Eastern Ohio Oil & Gas Company.

Mr. Hanna married Naomi E. Coffee, who is a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Friend) Coffee, of an old family of Belmont County, Ohio. They have one son, Delos J., who is cashier in the office of Hanna & Kridler, who conduct a savings bank in connection with their other business. The firm is located at No. 34 East Main street and Mr. Hanna's beautiful home is located on McKinley avenue.

For many years Mr. Hanna has been active in the ranks of the Republican party and in close accord with its leaders. He has never accepted any public office with the exception of justice of the peace, in which he served sat-

isfactorily for three years. His fraternal connections include the Masonic bodies, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias. He is recognized in social circles, is prominent in all movements of civic importance and enjoys in the highest degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Hanna was a resident of Mount Vernon, Illinois, at the time it was visited by a terrible cyclone on February 19, 1888. We are herewith giving in full his letter descriptive of the event, which was published in the Lima, Ohio, *Daily Republican*, dated Jeffersonville, Illinois, February 23rd:

"As many kind friends have telegraphed and written to me, inquiring as to the safety of myself and family since the terrible cyclone that visited that once beautiful little city, and our recent home, at Mount Vernon, Illinois, I will attempt to answer as many as possible through the columns of your paper, and at the same time give them a brief description of our sad experience.

"Owing to the telegraph wires being blown down, it was impossible to receive or send messages until some time on Monday, and then nothing but such messages as pertained to the affairs of the city and the relief committee would receive immediate attention. Therefore it was impossible for the surviving citizens to telegraph to their friends or relatives at a distance that they were yet alive, or the extent of their distress. While the papers have attempted to describe this awful disaster, yet the thousands who have since visited the place all remark that it is tenfold worse than the papers have pictured it. It seems to be characteristic of most Western towns to suppress, so far as possible, all such reports that would have a tendency to retard their future growth or prosperity. Hence we may truthfully say 'the hail has never been told' in this case.

"Our escape is said to be one of the most miraculous of any yet reported, considering the location and the depth of the debris under which we were buried. We were in the basement of a large, three-story, brick building which we used as a kitchen and dining room, occupying sleeping and sitting rooms on the second floor.

Just before the cyclone came we had finished a late dinner, and were sitting there watching the hail fall and bounce on the sidewalk above us. All at once we heard a terrible roaring noise, followed by darkness; we all rushed for the door leading up to the street, when the building fell and we found ourselves imprisoned in a space scarcely large enough for us to stand, in utter darkness; and almost suffocated with dust and with smoke from our stove, which stood not more than two feet from us, filled with fire. In this situation and with clasped hands we bade each other good-by, resigned to meet the fate that seemed so surely ours. During this space of time of only a few seconds, the upper timbers of the fallen debris seemed to settle, and all at once there came a ray of light from above, caused by the settling debris separating enough to let in the light. Then we realized that we were near a window adjoining closely to the door. In an instant we broke through the window pane, getting enough fresh air to revive us. We cried for help, but no help came, and feeling the fire from our stove creeping upon us, I assisted my wife and boy through the window to a vacant space outside, between the outer and inner walls made for the stairway down. This space was protected by a cross-walk leading into a door above. We were yet 15 feet from the top, and where we could see the light at an angle above us. With supernatural power I dug my way through the brick, mortar and timbers and succeeded in rescuing my wife and boy only a few minutes before the flames issued forth from our prison below. It is useless for me to attempt to describe our feelings during that time, or even afterwards, as we shudder at the thought of it. Next, to see and assist in rescuing the wounded and dead bodies from the debris of buildings was disheartening in the extreme, and would require too much space to describe it here. Up to last night, when we left Mount Vernon, there had been 52 deaths reported, and over 300 persons wounded, many of whose injuries will prove fatal. They found three dead bodies yesterday and further search will reveal several who are yet missing. Over 400 buildings and residences are reduced to atoms.

The loss is now estimated at over one million dollars.

"We lose everything, barely escaping, without hats, overcoats or wraps of any kind. Our little boy's companion, familiarly known as 'Dick Dog,' perished in the flames. We heard his cries for help but could not rescue him.

"Our goods were insured against the fire but not against cyclones, consequently we can not recover any of our loss, which was over \$3,500.

"Out of the ruins we gathered a few relics, such as my wife's gold watch and other pieces of jewelry, all of which are melted out of shape and valueless, except as relics only. Thankful to God for our miraculous escape with our lives, we humbly submit to all other loss and distress we have undergone."

THOMAS ELWOOD VICKERS, one of the old and honored residents of Salem, was born April 1, 1815, in Bordentown, New Jersey, and died in Salem, February 14, 1905, his death closing a long and useful life.

The Vickers are of English descent and the first to come to America was Thomas Elwood Vickers, who settled near Philadelphia about 1700. The name Thomas Elwood has been a family name as far back as any record is given.

The parents of our subject, Thomas Elwood Vickers and Ann (Forsyth) Vickers, were born near Philadelphia and the former was a tailor by trade. They came to Ohio in the early '20s, settling in Washington County. Soon after the Civil War, Thomas E. Vickers moved with his family to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and there he died aged 94 years. He had been married three times and was the father of 19 children.

When the subject of this sketch grew to young manhood, he learned the tailoring trade and followed it until 1850 and then for three years ran a peddler's wagon through the rural districts for the firm of Brooks & Leak. He was interested for some five years in a wholesale dry goods business and in 1868 associated

his son Edgar L. with him, and they continued together in mercantile pursuits until 1881, when our subject retired.

Mr. Vickers married Elizabeth Paxson Galbraith, who was born in 1821 in Guilford township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and died August 30, 1903. Both her family and that of Mr. Vickers belonged to the Society of Friends. They were opposed to human slavery and the older members were identified in ante-bellum times with what was known as the "Underground Railroad." Mr. and Mrs. Vickers had three sons: Edgar L., one of Salem's progressive citizens, who married Elizabeth Waters and resides on the homestead on Garfield avenue; James M., who is a resident of the Isle of Pines, West Indies; and William H., of Mahoning County, Ohio.

Mr. Vickers was a life-long Republican, but he was never a politician. In 1854 he became identified with the Masons. He was a man of exemplary character and unblemished business and personal standing.

THOMAS R. ANDREWS, cashier of the Silver Banking Company, at Wellsville, was born at Savannah, Ohio, November 16, 1844, and is a son of Rev. Joseph and Dinah (Elliott) Andrews.

Rev. Joseph Andrews, formerly one of the well-known clergymen and intellectual men of the United Presbyterian Church, was born at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and died at Wellsville, Ohio, in June, 1860, aged 59 years. He was reared and educated at Antrim, Ohio, and studied theology at Oxford, Ohio. His first charge was at Savannah, Ohio, where he labored a number of years. From there he removed to Chartier's Cross Roads, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, coming from there to Wellsville, in 1859. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here until the time of his decease, a man of high character, respected in his professional and personality. All his life he was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and firm in his stand

against the institution of slavery. He married a daughter of Hugh Elliott of Morrow County, Ohio, and they reared three of their eight children, namely: Thomas R., of Wellsville; Martha, who has been an educator in the Wellsville schools for 30 years; and Hugh, also of Wellsville. The mother died at the age of 77 years.

Thomas R. Andrews was educated in the public schools of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. While in his senior year at college, in 1864, he joined other students and enlisted in answer to the last call for troops, in Company K, 150th Reg., Ohio National Guard, and was out four months, thus gratifying a desire for army service which, hitherto, his parents had prevented. During his term of service he was at Harper's Ferry and at Camp Bradford, Baltimore, standing guard.

After his return home in the fall of 1864, Mr. Andrews went to Nashville, Tennessee, as a teacher in the Freedmen's mission school conducted under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church and there remained until 1869. In 1868 and 1869 the last two years the school was under the jurisdiction of the city of Nashville and during this period Mr. Andrews was principal of the Ninth Ward School. His father's death called him back to Wellsville and since that time he has been connected with financial institutions, as bookkeeper and accountant. In 1884 he became cashier for the Silver Banking Company of Wellsville. He has been more or less connected with business enterprises and public affairs ever since permanently locating here. He was secretary and treasurer of the Union Building & Loan Company from its organization until its shares all matured. In politics a Republican, he has been called upon by his party to fill a number of the local offices. When Wellsville was still included in Yellow Creek township, he was township clerk for 11 years and for the past 18 years he has been city treasurer. For some 14 years he was a member of the Board of Education and its secretary during nearly all that period. During his membership the Central School Building was erected and Mr. An-

draws gave much attention to this needed public improvement. For three county treasurers he has collected delinquent taxes.

Mr. Andrews was married to Sarah Jane Black, of Knoxville, Iowa, and they have five children, viz.: Eva, who is the wife of Frank H. McClymonds, of Portersville, Pennsylvania; Anna D., who is the wife of W. B. Denslow, M. D., of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Lida E., at home; Helen B., who is a teacher in the Wellsville schools; and Joseph E., who is a graduate of the Wellsville High School, Class of 1905.

Mr. Andrews, with his family, belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. For 12 years, prior to 1904, he served as church trustee and has always been active in its affairs. For years he has led the church choir and his musical talent has been inherited by his children, all of whom are skilled performers on the piano. The Andrews family stands very high in the social and intellectual circles of Wellsville society.

ISAAC WATTS KNOWLES. The death of that veteran manufacturer and venerable citizen of East Liverpool, Isaac Watts Knowles, on July 23, 1902, removed from the city a man who, as the founder of the great house of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, had been very closely identified with its vast pottery interests for almost 40 years. Isaac W. Knowles was born at Hookstown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1819, and was a son of John and Rachel (Warwick) Knowles.

John Knowles was born in Pennsylvania and took part in the War of 1812. He married Rachel Warwick, a daughter of Isaac Warwick, who was born in Warwick Castle, England, and in all probability, came to America for political reasons. Isaac Warwick followed farming in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and reared a loyal family of sons, one of these becoming a colonel in the Continental Army. Isaac Warwick died in 1858 when very old, the family of Warwicks being noted for longevity and great stature.

Isaac Watts Knowles accompanied his parents to East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1832. He had learned the trade of cabinet-making and we are not informed what turned his attention to pottery, but in 1854, with Isaac Harvey, he commenced the manufacture of yellow ware, setting up a pottery with one kiln. The development of the business from so small a beginning is told in another part of this work. In 1870 John N. Taylor and his son, the late Homer S. Knowles, became partners, the firm then becoming Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, a name it has retained until the present, incorporation taking place under the name of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, in 1891, when the founder withdrew from active participation. This firm with Thomas F. Anderson subsequently formed The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson Company, and established the Granite Sewer Pipe Works, in the East End, an enterprise which was successful from the start. It is now owned by the American Sewer Pipe Company. Mr. Knowles was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank and was one of its directors as long as he lived.

Mr. Knowles was twice married, first to Hester Ann Smith, a daughter of Joseph Smith who was a nephew of James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their children were: Homer S., deceased; Bellvina Catherine, wife of Col. John N. Taylor, of East Liverpool; Mary Zeletta, wife of Rev. D. N. Stafford, D. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed in New Jersey; and George S., who died in infancy. Mrs. Knowles was born at East Liverpool, September 24, 1823, and died January 17, 1855. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Knowles married, as his second wife, Rebecca J. Merchant, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they had issue as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph G. Lee; Willis A., of Santa Barbara, California; Alice K., wife of D. D. Downing, of London, Ohio; and Edwin M. Mrs. Knowles was born February 22, 1839. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Knowles was essentially a business man and he found few pleasures separated from business. His only fraternal connection was with the East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F. His friendships were strong and lasting and his associates of early days were never forgotten.

JESSE S. JOHNSON, Ph. B., superintendent of the schools of Salem, Ohio, is a prominent educator in this section of the State, being identified with all the leading educational associations of Ohio. Mr. Johnson was born June 29, 1867, near Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Sinks) Johnson.

The parents of Mr. Johnson are well known and highly esteemed residents of Indianapolis. They had a family of seven children, our subject being the fifth member. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and until about 17 years of age, when he was not attending the local school, he was assisting in the development of the homestead acres. He started out very early in his profession, beginning to teach in the district schools before he had attained his majority. After two years so employed, he entered De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1892, receiving the degree of Ph. B. Shortly afterward he was elected instructor in Latin in the preparatory department and subsequently became the head of the department, teaching also Freshman Latin classes in the college, which position he held until 1896, when he went abroad. He spent one year in study in the American schools at Rome, Italy, pursuing his classical studies on historic ground. In 1897 he came to Salem in the capacity of teacher of Latin and in the following year was elected principal of the Salem High School. In the summer of 1899 he took a trip through Europe, spending most of his time in Germany. Mr. Johnson had charge of the high school for two years and then, in 1900, was elected superintendent of all the city schools, for which position of great responsibility he was eminently qualified. A

steady but constant growth has marked the progress of the schools under the present administration. The attendance at the High School has increased from 125 pupils to 146 and many additions have been made to the school equipment in laboratories and books. A great gain is shown in the quality of all the work and the standard of scholarship is recognized as so excellent that graduates are admitted without examinations to all leading colleges. There are five teachers in the High school, 28 grade teachers, one instructor in music and one in writing and drawing and a substitute teacher, who also serves as assistant in the superintendent's office.

Mr. Johnson's efforts are appreciated and are met with the hearty cooperation of the progressive and intelligent citizens of Salem, who take a just pride in their fine schools.

OBADIAH C. STIVER, a leading and influential resident of Lectonia, was reared and educated in Columbiana County, although he was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 23, 1846. His parents were Frederick B. and Catherine (Summers) Stiver and his grandfather, John Stiver. The last named was born in Germany but emigrated to America in 1818 and engaged in farming in Columbiana County, Ohio, for the rest of his life. It was here, in 1821, that Frederick B. Stiver was born. He was also an agriculturist and a man highly esteemed by his neighbors as a peaceful, thrifty citizen. He was a strong Democrat but did not take an active part in politics, devoting his time to carrying on his farming operations by which he accumulated considerable means and left a neat property to his heirs. His death occurred in 1888. He married Catherine Summers, a daughter of John B. Summers, who was a pioneer of Columbiana County, coming from Philadelphia and purchasing the land which was later the birthplace of Mrs. Stiver and is now the site of Lectonia.

O. C. Stiver attended school in the Cherry Fork district and when he had reached his majority started West to see the country that lay beyond the great Mississippi. The trip across the plains was taken in 1868 and consumed almost three months of travel—an experience varied and exciting and never to be forgotten. He reached Colorado and from there extended his journey into Wyoming where he remained for almost nine years, becoming a typical cowboy of the plains and enjoying to the full the wild, rugged life of the ranch, the herding of cattle and horses and the exhilarating and often dangerous rides across the stretches of prairie which his work required. In 1876 Mr. Stiver returned to this county and engaged in farming for about four years and then joined a small company and sunk a coal shaft with the expectation of opening up a rich bed of mineral. This hope proved futile, and after operating the mine at a loss for several years he abandoned the undertaking and went to New Mexico, where he became interested in gold and silver mining at Fairview and Kingston. This investment was more satisfactory than the coal venture and Mr. Stiver still retains an interest in it and also owns considerable real estate there. He was called home at the expiration of three years by the death of his father and has since made Lectonia his home, taking charge of the large estate that was left. In 1901 he went to Oklahoma and bought largely of property at Anadarko, spending three months there. In addition to his large private business, Mr. Stiver has taken a deep interest in the municipal affairs of the city and has willingly given his services when they have been needed for the good of the community. He has served as mayor of Lectonia, was assessor of Salem township for eight years and is always among the promoters of all movements looking for the benefit of the general public. His name has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of mayor on the Democratic ticket that is to be presented to the voters in the fall of 1905. Mr. Stiver is past chancellor of Firestone Lodge, No. 47, K. of P., and represented that body in the Grand Lodge at various times.

FRANK A. SEBRING. The name which opens this biography is one well known in Northeastern Ohio. It belongs to one of four brothers who are the founders of the wonderful little city of Sebring, which, for rapid growth, diversified industries and brilliant future prospects, has no equal in the United States. These brothers, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth, have effectively demonstrated the strength of organization, have wrought wonders from simple elements, and through indomitable energy and resolution have established one of the greatest industrial centers in this part of the United States. They have given employment to thousands of intelligent and energetic individuals and take pleasure in the great army of contented people who live through their enterprises.

Frank A. Sebring was born at Vanport, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on July 20, 1865, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Larkins) Sebring. The father was born in Beaver County and the mother in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They now live surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, in the city established by their sons' enterprise. They reared a family of 10 children, of whom Frank A. is the fifth in order of birth, the others being: Oliver H., president of The French China Company, of Sebring and interested in numerous other enterprises; George E., president of The Oliver China Company, of Sebring; Elsworth H., of the French China Company, of Sebring; Joseph H., who died at the age of 27 years; Frederick E., president of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring; Eva, twin sister of Frank A., who is the wife of Rev. J. H. Norris, of Pittsburg; William H., deceased, accidentally killed by a railroad train in December, 1904, who was formerly treasurer of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring; Emma, wife of C. J. Albright, who is secretary of The Sebring Pottery Company; and Charles, a twin brother of Emma, who died aged five years.

When Frank A. Sebring was one year old, his parents moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, and his education was secured in the public schools there and in a normal school. When

he was about 17 years old, he accepted a position at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his mother's native city, as manager of a shoe store and remained in that capacity for two years and then returned to East Liverpool, where he went into partnership with his brother, Elsworth H., in a grocery business under the firm name of Sebring Brothers. They made money, clearing about \$6,000 in less than two years.

Encouraged with this financial success, the brothers planned largery enterprises, deciding to enter the pottery field and, after borrowing additional capital, in 1887, the four brothers Oliver H., Frank A., George E. and Elsworth H., together bought the Agner and Fouts Pottery, on which Mrs. Sarah Jane Campbell owned a mortgage. Thus they became owners and operators of their first pottery plant. The value of the first year's output was \$8,000, the second \$16,000, and the third \$32,000, while now it amounts to \$1,000,000.

In 1891 Frank A. Sebring, with his brother George E., leased the East Palestine Pottery Company's plant for a term of five years, and in 1893 they organized the Ohio China Company, and erected a plant at East Palestine. In 1895, with his three mentioned brothers, he organized The French China Company, building the plant in the East End, East Liverpool. When a determination was formed by the brothers to secure a property and build a great pottery town of their own, they consolidated their interests under the name of The Sebring Pottery Company. On July 26, 1899, they consummated the purchase of 2,000 acres of land in the Southern part of Mahoning County, just over the Columbiana County line, and platted the city of Sebring. Here in 1900 they erected their first plant, that of The Oliver China Company, selling the Ohio, French and Sebring pottery plants and duplicating them in the new town under the name of The Sebring Pottery Company. Some two years since they again separated their interests and Mr. Sebring of this sketch became president of The Sebring Pottery Company and vice-president of The Limoges China Company, these two concerns having an annual output valued at more than \$600,000.

The beginning of the great enterprise which has developed a town of 2,000 inhabitants with banks, church and educational edifices, railroad facilities, a newspaper, a great mercantile houses and social organizations to fill the needs of a cultured community, all within the space of six years, dates its organization only as far back as 1887, in which year Frank A. Sebring was especially prominent in the initial organization of The Sebring Pottery Company, which, with a capacity of two kilns and one decorating kiln and \$30,000 worth of finished work per annum, was considered a prospering industry. From this small foundation the enterprise of the brothers built up what is now, from a business point of view, probably the superior of any pottery town in America. Each of the brothers were practical potters, each had experience behind him, and all possessed the foresight which enabled them to recognize the feasibility of securing an unoccupied territory in the Mahoning Valley and of founding a town to be devoted to the expansion of their individual enterprises in combination. In June, 1905, the little city celebrated its sixth anniversary. The plants of the Sebring companies embrace 25 ware kilns and 24 decorating kilns, employment being given in them to 1,200 workmen and the value of the annual output exceeds \$1,000,000. The floor space is over 276,000 square feet. The factories run throughout the whole year. They manufacture a high grade of decorated porcelain ware, while in addition the company operates a large stove and cask mill and is interested in other industries.

Frank A. Sebring was married in September, 1884, to Miss M. L. Harbison, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Adam and Jane Harbison. They have a bright, intelligent family of six children, viz: Charles L., Helen L., Frank H., Ruth G., Nina E. and Marjorie, all of whom are at school. Their educational and social advantages will be of the best.

Mr. Sebring like his brothers, has erected at Sebring a magnificent home. The town has everything to make residences here desirable. Wealth attained through the steady growth of business enterprise is very different from

that which is developed from speculation or is exacted through the crushing of competitors, and the residents of Sebring are people of settled industry and quiet lives. They enjoy every modern utility, have water-works, paved streets and electric lighting and every advantage for culture in their libraries, lecture courses and opportunities for recreation and travel. In looking over the accomplishments of the past decade, our subject has every reason to feel a justifiable amount of pride.

Mr. Sebring devotes his whole time to his pottery interests and to the development of the city of Sebring. There is little here which has not felt his directing hand. He has encouraged the building and loan association, has promoted the building of churches and schools, the founding of clubs and charities and has also been concerned in the establishment of every modern comfort and convenience which mark this little city as a notable one in its day and generation. Mr. Sebring is prominent in Masonry, having taken the 32nd degree. A flourishing lodge is established at Sebring.

HOMAS A. McNICOL, secretary and treasurer of The Potters' Co-Operative Company, of East Liverpool, is a native of this city and is the youngest child of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol. George McNicol, the grandfather of our subject, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, as was his wife, Margaret, and there they carried on weaving in their home, on the primitive looms common to that section. In 1834 George McNicol died and his widow struggled along there for three years and then moved with her children to Scotland. They settled in Glasgow where the sons found employment and they remained there until 1850 when the family came to the United States, locating in East Liverpool, where Mrs. McNicol died in 1874.

John McNicol was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 30, 1823, and was a lad of 14 when the family moved to Glasgow. He at once secured work in the potteries of Glasgow



RESIDENCE OF ISADORE HSHOT

and learned every branch of the business so that when he came to America 13 years later, he had no trouble in obtaining work in the pottery of John Blakely, of East Liverpool. He remained there but a short time when he was offered a better place with Knowles & Harvey for whom he worked 17 years, leaving the firm to organize a joint-stock company. This company purchased the pottery of A. J. Marks, built by John Goodwin, and made a specialty of "Rockingham" and yellow ware. Mr. McNicol conducted this business until 1879 when he transferred it to his son, Daniel E., and retired from active life. He was married to Mary McCarron of Glasgow, a daughter of George McCarron. They lost two children before coming to this country. Those who grew to mature years are as follows: Margaret, who resides in East Liverpool and has been twice married, —her first husband was John Grafton and her second James Greene; Hugh A., president of The Potters' Co-Operative Company; Daniel E., president of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company; Mary E., a Sister in the Ursuline Convent, of Toledo, Ohio; John C., general manager of the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company; George P., manager of The Potters' Co-Operative Company; and Thomas A. The mother died April 12, 1880, and the father November 30, 1881.

Thomas A. McNicol received a good, practical education, attending the public schools of East Liverpool, spending two years at St. Vincent's Academy, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and finishing with a course in Niagara University, Niagara Falls, New York. Returning home, he went to work for The Potters' Co-Operative Company where he worked his way up, mastering every detail of the trade, and in 1902 he was made assistant secretary of the company. In 1903 he was elected treasurer and the year following he was elected secretary and treasurer. The members of the McNicol family have certainly made a remarkable record in the pottery industry and they are citizens who are a credit to any community.

Thomas A. McNicol married Margaret C. Gillespie, daughter of William Gillespie, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and one child, Mar-

garet Mary, has been born to them. They are devout members of St. Aloysius Catholic Church. Mr. McNicol belongs to East Liverpool Council, No. 509, K. of C.; East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E.; and is a prominent member of the East Liverpool Driving Association.

ISADORE BISHOP, a retired citizen of Columbiana, was born April 4, 1840, and is a native of Germany, the country that has sent so many of her sturdy sons to our shores. His name was originally spelled Isidor in German, but when he entered the army in the War of the Rebellion he was enrolled as Isadore, which form of name he has since continued to use. His parents were Sebastian and Rosena (Ank) Bishop, who in the spring of 1853 took passage from Germany in a sailing vessel with their two children, Isadore and Joseph, and were 36 days in making the passage to America. They settled in Huron County, Ohio, where they engaged in farming and where the parents died, the mother in her 51st year and the father at the advanced age of 56.

Isadore and Joseph Bishop were educated in the public schools and assisted their father with his farming until the Civil War, when both enlisted in Company K, 111th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. This regiment was made up at Toledo under Adjt. I. R. Sherwood, who was afterward colonel and later breveted brigadier general. Joseph went through the entire campaign without receiving a scratch. He married Martha Clark, and is now doing a prosperous, business in the mercantile line at Neosho Falls, Kansas. Isadore was not so lucky in his experience in the field as he was wounded in the battle at Resaca, Georgia, in 1864, and suffered the loss of his left leg near the hip joint. After the war he returned to Huron County and decided, as he was unable to continue farming, to take up some work of which it would be possible to make a success and chose telegraphy. In order to get a thorough training in this he attended Oberlin College and familiarized himself

with the new system which had but lately been introduced of telegraphing by sound. The first position given him as operator was at Orville, Ohio, where he remained two years, being then transferred to Columbiana. Here he remained at the key-board for 29 years, when he retired from active service. When he came to Columbiana, it was thought to be doing well to send one message over the wire, whereas it is a common practice to-day to send four messages over the wire simultaneously. At that time Mr. Bell, father of the present station agent, was in charge of the station and the Youngstown freight was placed on cars and hauled to its destination. As there was no station at Leetonia, Crozier Bell had to go there to take the number of the cars and the dispatches for that village and Waterford were carried through as they had no operator. The streets were lighted by oil lamps, the portion lying south of the railroad being covered by heavy timber and Main street and vicinity being used as a pasture for cows and horses.

Mr. Bishop was married in 1871 to Harriet Hoffman, whose parents, Samuel and Susanna (Hardman) Hoffman, were natives of Columbiana County, while the grandparents, Daniel and Hannah (Bosserman) Hardman, were natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and among the first settlers of Columbiana County, Ohio. Daniel Hardman, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bishop, was judge of election in Fairfield township in 1830 and a chronicle of events in which the families participated would make a volume well worth the perusal of our readers. The forests which covered almost the entire county were filled with the finest game, while the wolves provided the spice of danger necessary to give zest to the chase. The tillie was mainly supplied by rod and gun and the home, itself, was rudely constructed of hewed logs. Mrs. Bishop was one of 12 children, eight girls and four boys, all of whom grew up and the following are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Heacock, of Dunkirk, Ohio; Mrs. Bishop; and Joseph, of Leetonia, and Albert of Canton, both of whom are married. Samuel Hoffman was a

farmer and lived to the age of 82 years. His wife reached the age of 88, dying in 1901.

Mr. Bishop spends his leisure time in caring for his yard and garden where he grows many fine flowers and fruit. He has a very pleasant home and his lots are well fenced with iron fencing. A view of his residence and its surroundings accompanies this sketch. He is a member of the G. A. R. and was formerly a member of the Council for 10 years. He was an organizer and director of the old Columbiana Pump Company and a stockholder of the Columbiana Handle Company.



WILLIAM B. McCORD was born November 20, 1844, in Utica, New York. His parents, Robert and Margaret McCord, were of that sturdy stock which has done so much in the development of this section of the country, which came originally from Scotland, by way of the North of Ireland, and whose members are known as the Scotch-Irish. They were "to the manner born" in County Antrim, in the North of Ireland, and came to this country in 1836. Until 1849 they resided in the Empire State, and in the latter year, with a party of pioneers and with a rapidly increasing family, they settled in Central Illinois, to remain there, however, but one year, owing to the unhealthfulness at that early day of the low, flat prairie section of the State. During most of the years following, until 1867, the family lived at Steubenville, Ohio. Meanwhile William had entered a printing office at 14, was foreman of a local newspaper office at 16, and at 18 had gone to Pittsburg, where he, "held cases" on the old Pittsburg Gazette until 1864. In August of that year, having returned to his home in Steubenville, broken in health by over-work, he enlisted (then in his 20th year) as a private in what was afterward Company G, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., barely passing the medical examination and muster into the United States service. In the later years of the Civil War the physical examina-

tion of recruits was not as strict as it had been in the earlier years, when young and middle-aged men were eager to enter the service. During his 10 months of service—lasting until the latter part of the June succeeding the surrender at Appomattox—he had been given the stripes of a non-commissioned officer, being the greater part of his term detached from his regiment and associated with the First U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, guarding lines of communication and building block-houses and other railroad defenses in Central and Southern Tennessee.

The war over Mr. McCord spent one year in the lumber business in Steubenville, then a year at the McCreeley Normal School, Hopedale, Ohio, this supplementing the brief and intermittent course in the common English branches which he had received prior to his 14th year. Then he resumed in Pittsburg his trade as compositor, soon gaining a place as a reporter on the staff of a daily newspaper. When in the spring of 1872 (May 20th) he left the city to embark for himself in the newspaper business, he had been promoted to the chair of city editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*. On the date mentioned he, associated with his brother Robert, entered upon the publication of the *Wellsville (Ohio) Union*, and also the conduct of a large job printing business. This partnership lasted about a year, after which William continued the business until the fall of 1878, when he disposed of it. November 25, 1879, he began the publication of the *Saturday Review*, East Liverpool. He founded the *Evening Review* in June, 1885—which was the first daily newspaper published in Columbiana County. December 1, 1891, Mr. McCord disposed of the *Review*, daily and weekly, and in April following established the *East Liverpool Daily News*. In September of the same year (1892) the News-Review Publishing Company was formed, which took over and consolidated the two concerns, with William B. McCord as vice-president and editor. However, before the close of the year, he sold his holdings, and retired for the time being from active participation in the business. For several months he did special newspaper work and in

the fall of 1894 resumed regular work in the business in East Liverpool, after which for more than six years, or until the beginning of 1901, he was editor of the *Crisis*, daily and weekly. On April 1st of the latter year he entered upon the editorial management of the *Salem Daily News*, which position he resigned in May, 1904, thus completing 32 years of editorial work in Columbiana County. He was, therefore, in point of service, the oldest newspaper man and editorial writer in Columbiana County. In 1905 Mr. McCord continued to do special newspaper and literary work—the last of which, up to that date, was the editing and compiling of the work in which this sketch appears.

Up to 1905 Mr. McCord, while always an active Republican, had never held a public office. In that year, however, he was, without opposition, nominated on the Republican ticket to represent Columbiana County in the Ohio Legislature. He had been joined in wedlock November 6, 1872, with Helen Lydia Geisse, daughter of Philip F. Geisse, late of Wellsville. Three children, with the wife and mother, were all living in 1905. The children were: William Rollins, of the editorial staff of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*; Edith Frances (Morse), of Cleveland, and Philip Geisse, of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, Cleveland. Mr. McCord since boyhood has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served for a number of years as ruling elder. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is a past commander. He has served three terms as president of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association.

REV. JAMES CLARK TAGGART, A. B., D. D., pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool, Ohio, was born at East Palestine, Ohio, July 31, 1840, and is a son of John and Margaret Ann (Elder) Taggart. In 1861 Maj. John Taggart, the grandfather of Dr. Taggart, came to Columbiana County from Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and

entered a very large body of land. He was a major in the War of 1812 and afterward became a member of the Ohio State Senate. His daughter became the wife of Hon. Robert Forbes.

John Taggart, father of Dr. Taggart, was born in 1812 in the same farm house that later witnessed the birth of his son. His life was entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits and his home continued to be the old homestead farm. He married a daughter of Matthew Elder, a well-known citizen of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, who operated woolen-mills and conducted stores. Mr. Elder's wife was a member of the Frederick family, which was one of the first to establish a home in the vicinity of Lisbon, where some of its members later operated a woolen-mill. These early settlers were all Presbyterians. The children of John Taggart and wife were the following: James Clark, the subject of this review; Matthew Elder, now deceased, who was an attorney-at-law at Lectonia; Robert Forbes, who resides on the old homestead; Rebecca, who resides at Aberdeen, Washington; Mary, who died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, aged 22 years; John Calvin, who resides at East Palestine; Margaret, who is the wife of Judge O. V. Linn, of Olympia, Washington; Nancy E., who died in 1891, aged 26 years; and two children who died in infancy.

Dr. Taggart attended school at East Palestine in his boyhood and made sufficient preparation to be accepted as a student at Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1866, going then to Allegheny Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1869. His first charge was his present one at East Liverpool where for more than 36 years he has ministered to the spiritual needs of the First United Presbyterian Church. The mutual relations between pastor and people have assumed so close and tender a character that their dissolution would bring much grief. To have been the spiritual director of a community for so long a period means much, both to pastor and people. The passing years have seen many changes in material prosperity and in

spiritual development and Dr. Taggart can look back over very fruitful years. He found here a very unpretentious church edifice, which was situated just across the street from the present imposing church, which rears its stately spire on the northwest corner of Fifth and Market streets. This beautiful building was completed in 1875.

Dr. Taggart, although a man of peace, has back of him an honorable war record. When his beloved country was in danger, he enlisted on August 2, 1862, in Company C, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served first as an orderly sergeant; 18 months later he was promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant and subsequently won the position of 1st lieutenant. At the battle of Franklin, where his company gave a good account of itself, he was wounded in the right arm, an accident he did not notice until his attention was called to it by a hole in his sleeve. The wound gave him no very serious trouble.

Dr. Taggart married Mary Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of John Moore, who at the time of his daughter's marriage was a resident of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. They have a very beautiful home which was built on East Market street in 1872. It is modern in all its appointments, one of its delightful features being a comprehensive library.

At various times Dr. Taggart has been honored by educational bodies and in 1895 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Palestine takes a prominent place with the prosperous financial institutions of the State. It commenced business on March 2, 1903, and its increase has been steady and healthful. This is mainly due to the careful and conservative attitude of its officers and board of directors, all of whom are men of large capital and of solid, substantial character, principally residents of Unity township.

The officers of this institution are: W. C. Wallace, president; William Johnston, vice-president; D. W. McCloskey, cashier; and M.

W. Beyer, assistant cashier. On the board of directors are found such men as: W. C. Wallace, E. W. Powers, Ulrich Winter, S. M. Hoon, F. B. Unger, John Kipp, B. A. McCloskey, M. W. Beyer, William Johnston, Eli Harman, Austin D. Dildine and William K. Rose, of Cleveland. D. W. McCloskey, the cashier was the moving spirit in the organization of the bank and to his ability and courtesy a large measure of its success is due.

The report of the condition of the First National Bank at the close of business on May 29, 1905, was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$149,387.82
Overdrafts secured and unsecured.....	3,114.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	1,587.75
Bonds, securities, etc.....	18,300.00
Banking house furniture and fixtures.....	3,000.00
Due from national banks, not reserves.....	7,760.28
Due from approved reserve agents.....	25,639.44
Cheques and other cash items.....	2,800.58
Notes of other National banks.....	3,535.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	120.57
Lawful money reserved in bank.	
Specie.....	\$ 4,482.00
Legal tender notes.....	9,000.00
	\$13,482.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5	
per cent. circulation.....	1,250.00
Total	\$255,189.26
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	500.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes	
paid.....	4,219.14
National bank notes outstanding.....	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	106,447.04
Demand certificate of deposit.....	94,024.08
Total	\$255,189.26

At the close of business on March 14, 1905, the bank issued this comparative statement of deposits:

April 9, 1903.....	\$ 30,493.75
June 9, 1903.....	57,416.00
September 9, 1903.....	84,366.42
November 9, 1903.....	100,794.10

January 22, 1904.....	120,772.04
March 28, 1904.....	142,914.26
June 9, 1904.....	162,932.88
March 14, 1905.....	107,533.08

The large amount of capital represented by the unusually large body of directors as well as their high, personal characters, have always given this institution the confidence of the public. They are all men of solid worth, engaged in no speculative enterprises and the continued prosperity of this bank is well assured.

HON. NATHAN B. BILLINGSLEY, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas and now senior member of the law firm of Billingsley, Clark & DeFord, is one of the best known and most successful lawyers of Lisbon.

Nathan B. Billingsley was born on his father's farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 9, 1850, and received a preliminary educational training in the district schools. After completing a course of study in Mount Union College, he engaged in teaching for a time and in the meantime read law under the direction of Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, who subsequently went to Congress and still later became a judge of the court of Common Pleas. Our subject was admitted to the bar September 24, 1873, and on June 1st of the following year formed a partnership with Judge Wallace, which continued until the latter's elevation to the bench. Upon the retirement of Judge Wallace from the bench, the firm of Wallace, Billingsley & Tayler was formed and was recognized as the strongest combination of legal talent in this section of Ohio. Brief sketches of the lives of Judge Wallace and Hon. R. W. Tayler may be found elsewhere in this volume. After the death of the senior member of this firm, on October 29, 1892, the firm of Billingsley & Tayler continued until April 25, 1893, when Mr. Billingsley, without solicitation on his part and at the request of the bars of Columbiana, Stark and Carroll counties (comprising the Fourth Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio), was appointed judge

of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Hon. William A. Nichols, who died in April, 1893. He was elected in November, 1893, to serve the residue of Judge Nichols' unexpired term, and was re-elected in November, 1894, for a full term. On December 5, 1895, Judge Billingsley resigned from the bench, and the firm of Billingsley, Tayler & Clark was formed and continued until the removal of Mr. Tayler to Youngstown, Ohio. The firm of Billingsley, Clark & DeFord was then formed and has since maintained a high position at the bar of Columbiana County. Well grounded in the law and a profound thinker, Judge Billingsley has been one of the most forcible advocates of the Columbiana-County bar and eminently successful.

On May 18, 1876, our subject was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Mary Wallace, a daughter of his former preceptor, Judge Wallace, and they have three children: Lorane; Robert Wallace, deceased; and Horace McCook, a law student of Columbia University. The family have a pleasant residence in Lisbon.

ELSWORTH H. SEBRING, one of the founders of the marvelous little city of Sebring, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and a part owner of the French China Company's plant, one of its largest industries, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, July 3, 1861, and is a son of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring.

The father of Mr. Sebring was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Pittsburg. They reside at Sebring. They reared a family of nine children to maturity, the youngest son alone of the family of 10 members dying in childhood.

Elsworth H. Sebring, the third member of the family was two months old when his parents settled in the old home in East Liverpool, where they resided for so many years and where our subject was reared. He was a student in the public schools of that city until 15 years of age and then began to think of his future business ca-

reer. The main industry of the city being the manufacture of pottery, and his older brothers being already working at that trade, he also entered a local pottery and spent three years learning the presser's trade. He was 19 years old when, with his brother Frank A., he embarked in a grocery business, forming the firm of Sebring Brothers, of East Liverpool. This firm ran the first exclusively cash grocery in the city, an early indication of the business acumen which has brought about such wonderful success as marks all the Sebrings at the present time. Selling for cash, the firm was able to offer much better terms to customers than the older grocers could afford to do, and their prosperity was so phenomenal that they met with much hostility from their competitors. The brothers were considering the opening of a wholesale business, with every prospect of equal success, when their other brothers, Oliver H. and George E., presented to them a proposition by which all four should enter into a partnership and buy the old Agner and Foutts pottery in East Liverpool then held by Mrs. Sarah Jane Campbell on a mortgage, and enter into the pottery manufacturing field. The prospect seemed a good one as all the men were practical potters and that their hopes were not too optimistic, the results have shown. The four brothers entered into combination, being obliged to borrow additional capital, however, and in 1887 began the pottery business, which has developed into such stupendous proportions, becoming an incorporated body under the name of The Sebring Pottery Company.

On July 26, 1890, the company, after years of prosperity, purchased 2,000 acres of land in the southern part of Mahoning County, just over the Columbiana County line, and here planted the city of Sebring, one which has now a population of over 2,000 and is rapidly expanding in every direction. Here the company erected the plant of The Oliver China Company as a beginning, and soon after added other plants until at present their various buildings cover acres and acres of ground. Now their plants embrace 25 ware kilns and 24 decorating kilns, employment is given to 1,200 workmen and the value

of their annual output exceeds \$1,000,000. They manufacture a high grade of decorated porcelain ware and they rank among the first in the value and output of the potteries of the United States. They have developed a city in every sense, one with paved streets, flagstone walks, electric lights and water-works, one which is an ideal for both the artisan and the man of wealth. About two years ago, the brothers, in consultation, decided to separate their interests as an easier way of handling their varied enterprises and still further developing the city, this division affecting property worth \$1,250,000. In the division our subject and his brother, Oliver H., became sole owners of The French China Company. They have many other interests in Sebring, both in combination and individually.

Mr. Sebring was married, first, in 1881, to Lida Hancock, who was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph and Emma (Webster) Hancock. Mrs. Sebring died in 1887, leaving one daughter,—Elsie Winnifred. Mr. Sebring was married, second, to Edna F. Coyle, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of David Coyle, a resident of Steubenville, Ohio. They have four children, viz: Kenneth Coyle, Thelma, Elizabeth and Kathryn. They occupy one of the stately mansions, which add so much to the attractiveness of this city.

Mr. Sebring belongs to a notable family. Like his brothers, he is a quiet, thoughtful, busy man, as carefully looking after his affairs now as when working for a daily wage in the pottery. He is, as formerly, as keenly awake to every chance for advancement along progressive lines, but at the same time sustains his reputation for benevolence, for thoughtful care for his army of employees, and for his family regard, a feeling shared by every one of the Sebring "boys."



HARLES BURLEIGH GALBREATH was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 25, 1858. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of 17 he began teaching in the rural

schools. In June of 1879 he completed a course in the Lisbon High School and in September of the same year entered Mount Union College, from which he was graduated in 1883. Four years later this institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He was superintendent of the Wilmot (Ohio) schools from 1883 to 1885, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the East Palestine (Ohio) schools, where he remained eight years. Although unanimously re-elected for two years more, he resigned to accept a position in Mount Hope College, and was later promoted to the presidency of that institution. While in East Palestine, he was for two years editor of *The Revere*, now *The Revere Echo*. While teaching, he frequently did institute work. He was school examiner of Columbiana County from 1885 to 1893. In 1886 he was granted a life certificate by the State Board of Examiners.

In 1896 he was elected State Librarian by the Library Commission created by the 72nd General Assembly. Since entering upon the duties of his present position, a number of changes have been inaugurated in the management of the State Library. It is now open on equal terms to all citizens of the State. A system of traveling libraries has been organized and these collections of books have been sent to patronizing communities in every county of Ohio. Among all the States of the Union, Ohio leads in the number of traveling libraries issued. Within the period of his administration, the number of volumes in the State Library has more than doubled. He is a member of the Ohio Library Association, the American Library Association and the National Association of State Librarians. Of the last named organization he was president in 1900.

Under the direction of Col. Ethan Allen, of New York, Mr. Galbreath, in 1897, organized the Columbus Branch of the Cuban League of America, of which he was secretary. This league, which was organized for the purpose of aiding the Cubans, had two thousand members in Columbus, and was active in the advocacy of armed intervention just before the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Galbreath is an honorary member of

the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio and a life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. He is author of the following books and monographs: "Sketches of Ohio Libraries," "First Newspaper in Ohio," "Daniel Decatur Emmett Author of *Dixie*," "Samuel Lewis, Ohio's Militant Educator and Reformer," "Alexander Coffman Ross, Author of *Tipppecanoe and Tyler, Too*," "Benjamin Russell Hanby," "Author of *Darling Nelly Gray*," "Will Lamar, Author of *Gathering Shells from the Sea-Shore*," and "Song Writers of Ohio." He has written other sketches and has contributed to library and educational journals.

ANTHONY W. TAYLOR, formerly mayor of the city of Salem, serving in this capacity for three terms, is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Taylor & Harrison, of this city. He was born December 2, 1861, at New Garden, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is one of two children born to his parents, Anthony W. and Clementine M. (Smith) Taylor.

Mr. Taylor was reared in Columbiana County, attending school and in boyhood assisted his stepfather on the farm. After completing his education he taught school for some years. During this period he read law in leisure moments and thus prepared himself for a profession in which he has become eminent. He was admitted to the bar on May 28, 1885, and was also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He began practice at Salem, as a member of the firm of Jones & Taylor, later, of Taylor & Metzger, and three years later, Taylor & Baker. The last named firm existed until 1904, when the present law firm was organized. It commands a large part of the legal business of the city and vicinity. The offices of the firm are located in the Masonic Block on East Main street.

Mr. Taylor has always been an active member of the Democratic party and on numerous

occasions has been signally honored by it. In April, 1886, he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the municipality. The excellence of his administration was shown by his subsequent re-election to the office. He also served four terms as city solicitor of Salem.

Mr. Taylor has a pleasant home at No. 1 Superior street. He married Miss A. L. Baker, who is a daughter of Hiram Baker, and they have four children,—Paul R., Clarie, Anna M. and Anthony W., Jr. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Taylor is a Knight Templar and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

PATRICK McNICOL, vice-president of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, was born in this city November 16, 1865, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen (Johnson) McNicol and a grandson of George and Margaret McNicol.

Patrick McNicol, father of our subject, was one of the early potters, one who learned his trade in one of the pottery establishments of the old country. He was born May 10, 1824, in County Donegal, Ireland, a son of a weaver, who with his wife carried on weaving, as did their neighbors, in their little home in that county. The grandfather of our subject died in 1834, being survived by his widow until 1874. George and Margaret McNicol were respected residents of their community. Their son Patrick remained at home until he was 17 years of age, when he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he worked in the potteries until about 1850, and then came to the United States, settling at East Liverpool, Ohio. Here he entered the employ of Vodrey, Woodward & Blakely and remained with this firm until it went out of business in 1857. Then he went to work for Foster & Riley, with whom he continued for 13 years.

In 1871 Mr. McNicol, in association with his brother, John McNicol, organized a stock company, purchasing the old Novelty Pottery, and remained with the company until the fall of 1888, when he retired from active participa-



WILLIAM H. SURLES

tion in business. He enjoyed some seven years of leisure, after a long, active and successful life, his death occurring on the 13th of November, 1894.

In 1852 Mr. McNicol married Ellen Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson, who was at that time a resident of Columbiana County. She was born October 20, 1828, and still survives, a lady highly respected and esteemed. She is a devoted member of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, as was the late Mr. McNicol. They had the following children: George F. and Ellen, deceased; Thomas J., president of The Salem China Company, of Salem, Ohio; John F., deceased; Margaret; Patrick, the subject of this sketch; Mary A., who married David S. Harris; and Daniel B. and Charles A., of East Liverpool.

After completing the common school course in his native city, our subject entered his father's pottery and there gained a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1890 he purchased an interest in The Standard Pottery Company, which was then a cooperative concern. In 1892 it was changed into a joint stock company with its present board of officers, Mr. McNicol being vice-president. It is one of the important industries of this section, one which is well managed and one which returns an ample income to those concerned.

Politically Mr. McNicol is a Republican. He is interested in fine horses and owns a very valuable trotter. For some time he has been a member of the directing board of the East Liverpool Driving Association.



WILLIAM H. SURLS, postmaster of East Liverpool, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, belongs to one of the old Columbiana County families which has been prominent here in business and military life. Mr. Surles is a veteran of the Civil War, in which great struggle his distinguished services have become matters of history. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1845, and from

early boyhood was connected with life on the river.

Mr. Surles was a boy of 15 years when the war was precipitated and at that time was serving as cabin boy on the steamer "Poland," a vessel which ran from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Nashville, Tennessee. The last trip of the vessel was made in 1861, just after Tennessee had seceded from the Union, and the passengers and sailors were greeted at the Nashville wharf with a great show of enthusiasm from the Confederate leaders, and their flag floated from the dome of the State House. The vessel found some difficulty in leaving Nashville but when it proceeded down the Cumberland, it carried some very determined loyal hearts. With his older brother, Mr. Surles went to Steubenville, and there enlisted, on September 5, 1861, in Company G, Second Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. James F. Sarritt, and shortly afterward the regiment was mustered in at Camp Dennison for a three years service.

The history of this regiment tells of long and continuous marches, of dangers on land and water until the battle of Perryville, which took place on October 8, 1862. In this battle occurred the notable incident for which, in after years, Private Surles was rewarded by Congress with a medal of honor, and he has the distinction of being the only resident of Columbiana County ever so honored. This medal was made from a cannon captured from the enemy, and bears this inscription: "The Congress to Private William H. Surles, Company G, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for distinguished bravery at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862."

We are permitted, in this connection, to copy a fine descriptive account of this notable event, from a publication called "Deeds of Valor," which is devoted to the interests of the soldier heroes of the Civil War:

"The scene was at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, and the heroes were W. H. Surles and Col. Anson G. McCook, both of the Second Ohio Vol. Inf. The regiment under McCook was a part of Buell's army which struck the rebel army under Gen-

eral Bragg on that eventful day. The Confederates outnumbered the Union forces engaged almost three to one, but with noteworthy skill and bravery the latter inflicted severe losses on the enemy, and, when daylight came next morning, Bragg and the rebel army were in full retreat.

"Although General Buell, with a large force, was within sound of our guns, Private Surles says, 'he did not come to our assistance and for a time we were forced to fall back by the overpowering number of the enemy, but soon rallied on the crest of a wooded ridge, which position we held until the battle was over and the rebels had flown. During the retreat, Colonel McCook's horse was shot under him. Grasping a musket from the hand of a dead soldier, he fought on foot and by his gallant example cheered the drooping spirits of his men. The ground we traversed was thickly strewn with the dead and wounded of our own army and presented a ghastly picture. We observed with horror that the enemy, with the cruelty of barbarians, were plunging their bayonets into the prostrate forms of our comrades. Colonel McCook himself noticed one of the fiends about to extinguish the life of one of our fallen comrades with his bayonet. The Colonel halted, fired his musket and dropped the fellow before he could accomplish his dastardly deed. The death of the rebel made his companions more furious, and a Confederate soldier, a veritable giant in appearance, sprang from behind a tree close by and took deliberate aim at the officer. I had seen this man's movement and quickly realized the great danger of my beloved commander. How I wished I could, with a well-directed shot, end this rebel's life, but like the Colonel himself, I had just fired my gun and did not have time to reload. My blood almost froze in my veins as I saw the rebel raise his musket and take aim at our brave leader.

"On the impulse of the moment and moved by the love and admiration I felt toward our commander, I sprang directly in front of Colonel McCook to shield him if possible from certain death that was coming. Happily the

rebel giant was too slow in firing or delayed in order to make sure of his shot, and before he pulled the trigger, he himself was shot through the head by one of our regiment near at hand. All this happened while shot and shell were flying around us like hail, and within far less time than it takes to tell it. I should not forget to mention the conclusion of the episode for it made me the happiest soldier in the regiment and has ever been one of the happiest moments of my life. When Colonel McCook saw the rebel giant fall, he grasped me in his arms and, with tears in his eyes and voice husky with emotion, kissed me as a father would a son. I suppose the fact that I, at that time, was a mere boy, weighing less than 100 pounds and of almost girlish appearance, while the rebel was such a big, burly man, made the incident a trifle more prominent than it otherwise would have been.' Thus modestly has Mr. Surles related a most worthy act of his life. In the account above mentioned, the inscription on the medal alluded to is given."

From this battle of Perryville, the Second Regiment moved successfully to Nashville, Tennessee, they being the first Union troops seen by the citizens in that hot-bed of secession. Private Surles served faithfully with his regiment to the end of the war, and participated in many bloody engagements, including Chickamauga, the "Gettysburg of the West," where his brother was killed by his side, and Missionary Ridge, where he captured a Confederate officer and relieved him of his sword and belt. A pleasing close to the latter military act came about 40 years later, when Mr. Surles, after much investigation, found the officer still living and with Northern courtesy returned the Southern officer the insignia of his rank. Mr. Surles was mustered out on October 10, 1864.

In common with the rest of Col. Anson G. McCook's command, Mr. Surles loved and esteemed his leader and that the feeling was mutual is shown by the following letter, which was addressed by Colonel McCook to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who was then Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., JAN. 20, 1864.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*,
WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Sir—I have the honor to make application for the appointment to the U. S. Military Academy of Private William H. Surles, Co. G, of my regiment and to call your attention to the favorable endorsement of Brig.-Gen. Carlin, commanding brigade. Private Surles has served faithfully with his regiment since its organization and has at all times and under all circumstances acquitted himself creditably. He has been in action at Ivy Mountain, Perryville, Murfreesboro or Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga (where an older brother was killed at his side), Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, particularly distinguishing himself at the latter place, and also at Perryville, where he placed his breast between the writer and a rebel rifleman about to fire, when killed himself. Private Surles is now only nineteen, intelligent, vigorous and manly, just the kind of boy with a proper military education to make an accomplished professional soldier. I make the application because I know his real worth and because I feel that he is much better qualified in every particular than a boy taken from civil life.

Should the appointment be made, I feel confident that he will never disgrace the position. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

ANSON G. MCCOOK,

Colonel Twenty-second O. V. I.

From personal knowledge of this young soldier I very cordially recommend his appointment.

WILLIAM P. CARLIN,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding

I respectfully concur in the recommendation of Gen. Carlin. This young man has proven on the field that he possesses bravery and fidelity to duty, the highest qualities of a soldier.

JOHN M. PALMER,

Major-Gen. Commanding.

Respectfully forwarded and recommended.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Department.

This paper containing expressions of appreciation from so high a source and couched in terms most gratifying to a soldier, was lost for a number of years, having been with mail matter captured by the Confederates under General Wheeler. The paper was finally forwarded to Mr. Surles from the department at Washington some years after the war, and it

is needless to say it is most carefully treasured by Mr. Surles and family.

After returning from the army, Mr. Surles attended school for a season and then removed to East Liverpool where he engaged with his brothers, Harry H. and George C., in the brick-laying business. The former was appointed postmaster of East Liverpool by President Hayes and served eight years in the position. He died in 1890 and was survived by George C. until 1901. William H. Surles was engaged in contracting with his brothers for many years under the firm name of Surles Brothers and then engaged in a coal business. When he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, he sold out his business interests and since then he has confined his attention exclusively to his official duties. These have been vastly increased during the years of his incumbency. In this responsible position he has shown the same qualities which made him the brave and faithful soldier, careful in the discharge of his duty and unswerving in his fidelity to his government.

Mr. Surles has a comfortable home and a pleasant domestic circle. He married Sarah J. Allen, daughter of Capt. Joseph Allen, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Charles F., who is bookkeeper for the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, is married and has two children; and Ada S., assistant postmaster, who married James S. Rinehart and has two daughters.

Politically a life-long Republican, the present office is the first and only one he has ever accepted. He is a charter member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R. and is past commander. In his religious views he is a Methodist.

BON. PETER A. LAUBIE has ranked for half a century among the ablest representatives of the legal profession—at the bar and on the bench—which Eastern Ohio has produced. He was born April 21, 1829, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of Keith & Underhill at Massillon, Ohio, and

while yet a young man was admitted to the bar at Ravenna in July, 1854, and began to practice in the Columbiana County and in the State courts at once.

In August, 1861, he entered the volunteer service of the United States as 1st lieutenant of Company D, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and on January 1, 1862, was promoted to captain of Company H, in the same regiment. During the latter half of the Atlanta campaign and the fall and winter of 1864-65, until his resignation, February 13, 1865, as ranking captain, in the absence of the major, he served as major of his regiment. Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio In the War" mistakenly gives his name as Capt. Peter A. Saubie.

He was chosen, and served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third (afterward the Fourth) Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio, from November 1, 1875, to February, 1885, and as judge of the Circuit Court—in the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Ohio—from February 9, 1885, being drawn to fill the short term, and then elected for four consecutive terms of six years each, the last term expiring in February, 1911. This would round out an honorable career of 36 consecutive years upon the bench of the common pleas and circuit courts, all of which have been marked with ability of the highest order and a conscientiousness in the discharge of his high functions which the repeated calls to assume the grave responsibilities abundantly attest.

Salem has been his legal residence since 1854, although his duties as circuit judge have for many years precluded his continued and uninterrupted enjoyment of home life. In the earlier years of his residence in Salem, he served as mayor of the town (elected in 1856) and as a member of the Board of Education.

Judge Laubie was married to Jane Williams, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1848. Mrs. Laubie, with four daughters and one son, still survive, as follows: Laura Jane, wife of Lemuel Clizbe, of New York City; Lillie M., wife of Charles Thomson, of Washington, D. C.; Sarah, wife of Dr. James Campbell, of New York City; Marian, widow of Dr. Ira Sampsell, of Cleve-

land, Ohio; and Ralph, a physician of Cleveland, Ohio. A fifth daughter died in early life.

JOHAN B. MCKINNON, a retired merchant of East Liverpool, was born April 6, 1834, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of George D. and Ada (Babb) McKinnon. His paternal great-grandfather was an Episcopalian minister who came to America before the Revolution. Arriving here his sympathies were with the colonists but having sworn allegiance to the king in "taking orders" he would not be false to that oath and returned to England at the beginning of the war.

Joseph McKinnon, his son, remained behind to fight with the American troops and was paymaster during the Indian wars. He was the owner of 300 acres of land in Pennsylvania which he sold, receiving his pay in Continental money. This depreciated in value so much that what he received for his land would not have bought one bushel of wheat. Having lost all his property in this way, he removed to Wellsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), and later in 1795 to East Liverpool, Ohio, making his home with his children. He taught school for many years near Calcutta and erected the first frame house on Third street. This is near Market street and marks the place of his death June 22, 1809, at the age of 75 years. He married Margaret Dillon, who died March 27, 1830, at the age of 73 years and six months. Their son, George D., is said to have been the first white child born in Columbiana County. Another child, Nancy, who became Mrs. Riley, lived to the extreme age of 104 years and is buried in the Riley graveyard on the Riley farm, down on the lower Lisbon road.

George D. McKimmon was born October 10, 1795, on what is now the farm of Hunter Connell in Liverpool township, in what is known as "California Hollow." Soon after this his parents moved to East Liverpool, where he became a carpenter and boat-builder. In those days the railroads had not thrown

their network of tracks across the country and the Ohio River furnished the chief means of transportation for the States bordering on it. Many boats were needed to handle the business. Mr. McKinnon purchased two tracts of land along the Ohio, one containing 20 acres and the other 125. After working at his trade for many years he began clearing this land and then engaged in its cultivation. The business portion of the East End, East Liverpool, is located on this farm, which he had in cultivation up to the time of his death, October 11, 1880. He was buried on his 85th birthday. He was a Mason, but as there was no lodge in East Liverpool in the very early days, it is supposed he must have taken the degrees in Wellsville. His wife, Ada (Babb) McKinnon, was born May 30, 1812, and who died September 7, 1864. She was a daughter of John Babb, who was born March 5, 1768, and died August 18, 1829. He was the first owner of Babb's Island, which he bought from the government. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon had 11 children and raised 10 of that number, namely: Margaret, who is the wife of Samuel Stewart, of East Liverpool; John B.; Rebecca, widow of Samuel Dobbs; Theophilus A., of Los Angeles, California; Ada, widow of William Price, of East Liverpool; George D., deceased; Michael D., of Holliday's Cove, West Virginia; Joseph B., of East Liverpool; Zillah, widow of Robbins Davidson; and Nancy, wife of John Glazer, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The parents were members of the Disciples Church.

John B. McKinnon was born and reared in East Liverpool. He is a carpenter and worked at his trade until 1895, part of the time—from 1861 to 1873—being employed by J. & J. McDonald, of Pittsburg. About 1895 he became associated with the Forster brothers in the coal business and so continued until his recent retirement from active business. He married Jane Larkins, a daughter of Henry Larkins, a pioneer potter of East Liverpool, and became the father of 10 children, of whom he reared six, namely: Mary Della, wife of Joseph Wise, of Pittsburg; Laura, wife of James S. Mordick, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Lida, wife of John Anderson; U. S.

Grant, of Wheeling; Anne, wife of Charles Jones, of Pittsburg; and Lillie, wife of F. W. Fertig. Mrs. McKinnon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McKinnon is a member of Davage Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M., of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and was a member of Lodge, No. 362, I. O. O. F., of Temperanceville, Pennsylvania, and a charter member of Manchester Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Allegheny. He is a Republican.

FON. GEORGE P. IKIRT, M. D., a well-known citizen of East Liverpool, has attained prominence not only in the practice of his profession and as a business man, but as a statesman as well, having served one term in Congress.

Dr. Ikirt, on his father's side, is of German and Irish descent. His great-grandfather came from Germany late in the 18th century. George Ikirt, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterward moved to Ohio, where he followed his trade as a millwright until his death in 1858. His son, Jacob J. Ikirt, father of George P., was born at Lisbon, Ohio, in 1826, and in after life rose to prominence as a physician. In youth he learned the carriage-maker's trade at Lexington, Kentucky, but returned to Ohio, upon reaching his majority, and began the study of medicine. After the usual preliminary reading, he practiced in the West for several years, then returned and completed a course of study in Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, receiving the degree of M. D. He was then located at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, until 1875, when he moved to East Liverpool, where he practiced until his death in 1898. He married Elizabeth Fife, a daughter of Joseph Fife, who was one of General Jackson's scouts at New Orleans in the War of 1812. After the war's close, Joseph Fife and his bride came to Columbiana County, Ohio, on horseback. His father, James Fife, born in Ireland of Irish ancestry, came to the United States in early manhood and ended his days in Pennsylvania. Dr. Jacob J. Ikirt and his wife

became parents of four children, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are: George P.; Kate L., wife of A. H. Clark; and Mary C., widow of Charles E. Crow.

George P. Ikirt was born near West Beaver Church, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1852, and received a preliminary education in the district and Lisbon schools. At the age of 17 years he began teaching school and at the same time pursued the study of the law under Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, but ill health compelled him to give up both work and study. He went upon the farm until he regained his health, and then began the study of medicine in his father's office. He next attended a course of lectures at Columbus, after which he matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1877. Shortly after, he embarked in practice at East Palestine, and a few years later located at East Liverpool, where he continued four years. At the end of that period he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he obtained a diploma in 1882. Since that year he has practiced with unvarying success at East Liverpool, having the unqualified confidence of his patients and the public in general.

Since early manhood, Dr. Ikirt has taken a deep interest in political affairs and has been a hard worker for Democratic success. In 1884 he founded the *Crisis*, a Democratic paper, which strongly advocated Jeffersonian principles. Becoming very popular with his party, the Doctor was in 1888 honored with the nomination of his party for Congress, the opposing candidate being "Ohio's favorite son," William McKinley. It was a noble effort in a Republican stronghold, and although he was defeated the good active campaign served to increase the confidence of the Doctor's constituents in him. He had previously been instrumental in causing the nomination of his early preceptor, Judge Wallace, for Congress and successfully managed the campaign that followed. Doctor Ikirt was again the party nominee for Congress in 1892, and after one of the hottest contests in the old 18th Congressional District, which was noted for its hard fight, he was elected by a good majority as a

member of the 53rd Congress. He was a faithful and zealous Representative and gained these commendatory words from "Czar" Reed, after a running debate before the ways and means committee: "He is as ready in response as was Sunset Cox, and he is Jacksonian to the core." In accord with his convictions he broke on the silver question, with President Cleveland, whom he had twice helped to elect, and also voted against the burden of additional bonds being laid upon the shoulders of the people, when it could have been avoided by, he believed, carrying out Democratic principles. The Doctor refused a second nomination tendered him without opposition and, while he takes an active interest in politics, has since devoted his time to his professional and business interests. He is the owner of the Ikirt Block, in which his offices are located, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets.

In 1873, Doctor Ikirt was joined in marriage with Mary L. Hasson, a daughter of Jonathan Hasson. She died in 1876, leaving one son, Frank H. In 1880 our subject married Mary E. Holmes, of Alliance, Ohio, and they have had seven children, namely: Horace Holmes, Georgella; Mary R.; Olive E.; Jacob J.; Virgil C. and Geraldine B. Dr. Ikirt has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church since boyhood.

PHILIPP WIRSCHING, who is vice-president and superintendent of the Wirsching Organ Company, of Salem, manufacturers of church organs of the highest grade, also concert organs and chamber organs for private residences, was born at Bensheim, Germany, February 7, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Krick) Wirsching.

The parents of Mr. Wirsching were born in the same part of Germany as himself. The father devoted his whole life to the tanning business. Our subject and one sister are the only survivors of the family and she resides in Germany.

Mr. Wirsching's father gave him good edu-

ational advantages, including seven years in the gymnasium at Wuerzburg. Then he became an apprentice to the organ building business at which he remained four years. During this time he continued his studies in mathematics and drawing and thus cultivated a natural mechanical talent which later resulted in the completion of the magnificent musical instruments, by the means of which his name has become so widely known. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked in organ factories in all branches of the business, and as a skilled organ builder came to Salem, Ohio, in 1886. Here he worked for two years and then organized the Wirsching Church Organ Company, of which he was superintendent and general manager for about seven years. On account of prevailing hard times, this company was not successful and the business was closed out, after which Mr. Wirsching became associated with the great organ house of Farrand & Votey, of Detroit, for two years and for a like period with the W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago.

During these four years his family had resided at Salem and Mr. Wirsching now returned to this city and reengaged in business under his own name for six years. The unprecedented expansion of the business led Mr. Wirsching to consider the formation of a stock company and his plans were perfected on February 1, 1905, when the Wirsching Organ Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The officers of the company are all men of prominence and substance, William L. Deming being president; W. W. Mulford, secretary and treasurer, and Philipp Wirsching, superintendent and vice-president, the board of directors including the officers and D. Davis, C. C. Snyder, Charles T. Brooks and Walter F. Deming.

The large plant erected by this company consists of four buildings, divided thus: First, metal pipe department; second, voicing; third, erecting room, and fourth, the machine shop. All departments are fully equipped with all the latest modern machinery for the business and in addition the company has the advantage of possessing Mr. Wirsching's own methods of

construction, different from any elsewhere in use, and which are amply protected by patents. Shipments are made all over the country, the first order filled being a magnificent instrument set up in the art room of Steinway Hall, New York City. The capital stock has been increased to \$35,000 and the prediction is made that it will be doubled within the ensuing year. The business demands Mr. Wirsching's whole time, leaving him none to devote to politics and little to fraternal life, although he is a staunch Republican and a member of the Elks and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1887 Mr. Wirsching married Anna A. White, a native of Salem, and they have these children: Arthur, Clarence Eddy, Elizabeth H., Mary and Charles Philipp, several of whom show indications of inheriting their father's genius.

HOMAS J. McNICOL, president of The Salem China Company, of Salem, and a practical and experienced potter, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, August 4, 1858, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen (Johnson) McNicol.

The parents of Mr. McNicol were born in Ireland and were there reared, but were married in America. Patrick McNicol came to America with the intention of locating at East Liverpool, Ohio, where he expected to secure work at his trade of potter. He reached Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and floated in a skiff down the river to East Liverpool. Mr. McNicol was a good workman and he was employed in the potteries in East Liverpool until some seven years before his death, which event occurred November 13, 1894. His widow still resides in that city. Of their seven children six survive, all residents of Columbiana County, viz.: Thomas L., of this sketch; Patrick, vice-president of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; and Margaret, Mary A., Daniel B. and Charles A.

Our subject attended school at East Liverpool until he was 15 years old and has always resided in Columbiana County. As soon as his school days were over, he went into the

pottery with his father, although from childhood he had been in and around potteries and knew all the details of the business long before he began to be a paid worker. He began making jugs and worked for one firm at East Liverpool for five or six years, using the old hand jigger, which was later supplanted by the steam jigger. Mr. McNicol was then made foreman of the clay-shops in which position he served for a year, and then took charge of the engines and returned to jiggering. In 1899 he removed to Salem and, in association with Cronin & Smith, organized a company to build the works of The Salem China Company. It is an incorporated company, of which Mr. McNicol has been president since its organization. He has personal charge of the clay department in the factory, in which 150 hands are employed. It requires a great deal of practical knowledge as well as tact and judgment to operate a large business of this kind, and the success which has attended Mr. McNicol testifies to his possessing both. This factory is one of the largest industrial plants of the county and is owned entirely by its operators.

In 1877 Mr McNicol was married to Mary A. Dechant, who was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is a daughter of George and Annie Dechant. They have two children: John and Carroll, the former of whom is employed in his father's office. Mr. McNicol is a member of the Catholic Church.

FON. JONATHAN HASSON WALLACE, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen of Lisbon, was one of the most eminent lawyers of this section of Ohio. He was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, October 31, 1824, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Hasson) Wallace.

Robert Wallace, father of our subject, was born in Ireland of Scotch parentage. Upon coming to this country, he resided for a time in Washington County, Pennsylvania, then moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he

lived the remainder of his days. He was joined in marriage with Mary Hasson, a daughter of Jonathan Hasson, who removed from Pennsylvania to Columbiana County, Ohio, early in the 19th century.

Left fatherless at an early age, Jonathan H. Wallace was indebted for careful early training and for the liberal education he afterward received to the thrift and energy of his mother. He worked on the farm and attended school as he had the opportunity, and when sufficiently advanced was sent to Beaver Academy under the tutelage of Messrs. Olmstead, McClellan and Coulter, and later to select school at Calcutta, Ohio, under R. C. Elliott and D. C. Reed. He entered Washington College in the spring of 1843, and maintained a fair standing in his class. After graduation with the class of 1844, he taught school two seasons in the northern part of Columbiana County. Having selected the profession of the law as his life work, he read in the office of Unstaetter & Stanton, the junior member of the firm being E. M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Lincoln. Upon completing his course, he was admitted to the bar in 1847, and was then taken into partnership with his preceptors. This partnership continued until the senior partner moved to Pittsburgh, and Judge Wallace was subsequently associated with different men, including W. K. Gaston and Hon. Nathan B. Billingsley. He was an unwavering Democrat and took an active interest in political affairs. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his native county, in which office he served two years. In 1864 he represented his district as delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which nominated General McClellan for the presidency. In 1875, without his solicitation or knowledge, he was placed in nomination by his party for the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the district comprising Carroll and Columbiana counties, but he was defeated. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, defeating the Republican nominee, William McKinley, and served one term. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Hoadly as judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fourth



ISAAC P. FARMER

Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District to fill the unexpired term of Judge Peter A. Laubie, resigned. He was thereafter senior member of the firm of Wallace, Billingsley & Tayler, of Lisbon, until his death, which occurred October 29, 1892.

As a lawyer Judge Wallace occupied a leading rank at the bar of Eastern Ohio. He had a very large law practice and during his professional career was connected with many cases of decided prominence, notably the Mead murder trial in 1875, in which he assisted the State prosecution. His address to the jury on that occasion is represented as being one of the finest and most convincing forensic addresses ever delivered in Columbiana County. In an obituary published at the time of his death, he is described as "a man of great energy and perseverance, fine social qualities and irreproachable integrity." It is also said that "personally he was very popular and there was no man in the county who possessed the confidence and esteem of the public in a more marked degree." At a meeting of the Bar Association of Columbiana County, action was taken with reference to his decease, in which the following high tribute is paid: "His personal character was of the very highest order; exemplary rectitude and wise sobriety adorned his whole life. He was the very soul of honor in all the relations of life. His courtly, yet modest manners, his kindness and gentleness of nature, his warm social impulses, his unvarying courtesy, his almost unexampled regard for the feelings of others, his charity for human frailties, his unflinching patience toward all men, his love for his family, his attachment to his friends and his devotion to every duty, not alone endeared him to every one who knew him but exemplified in him the highest and truest characteristics of human greatness." In agreement with such an estimate of his character was the respect manifested on the occasion of his interment. All the members of the bar were in attendance and he was carried to his last resting place by the most honored residents of the community, while the large company attendant attested the sorrow which filled all hearts over the loss of so worthy a citizen and so esteemed a friend.

Judge Wallace was married August 5, 1848, to Elizabeth E. McCook, fifth daughter of the eminent physician, Dr. George McCook, deceased. Her death occurred April 29, 1881. To this union were born four children, of whom three now live, namely: Mary W., wife of Hon. Nathan B. Billingsley, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Lizzie H., wife of Dr. H. F. Cunningham; and George M. All are residents and esteemed citizens of Lisbon.

ISAAC P. FARMER, who has followed his profession of civil engineering since 1865 and has been surveyor of Columbiana County, Ohio, for more than a quarter of a century, has been a resident of Lisbon since 1858. Mr. Farmer was born at Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Dr. William Farmer and his wife, Mary Parker.

Since its early days, the Farmer family has been settled in Ohio. John Farmer, grandfather of our subject, was the original proprietor of the site of Salineville and laid out that town. For many years he manufactured salt there, making use of the evaporation process. Dr. William Farmer, his son, accompanied him to Columbiana County in 1804. By profession a physician and surgeon, he practiced for many years in Jefferson and Columbiana counties, dying in the latter county in 1858, survived but a short time by his widow. They resided for 21 years at Salineville. Of the family, our subject, a brother and two sisters survive.

Isaac P. Farmer was mainly reared in Jefferson County, but learned his profession of civil engineering in this county. This he has followed continuously, with the exception of a period during the Civil War, when he served as a member of Company K, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He has been elected some eight or ten times to the office of county surveyor and his years of service aggregate over a quarter of a century. He has filled other political offices at various times. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Farmer was married at Lisbon to Susan

Cornwell, a daughter of Peter Cornwell, who was formerly sheriff, for two terms, of Columbiana County. Mrs. Farmer died in 1888, leaving one daughter, who is the wife of H. H. Wright, of Lisbon. Some eight years since, Mr. Farmer erected one of the fine residences which serve to make Lisbon a very beautiful city.

For many years Mr. Farmer has been a Mason, belonging to the Lisbon lodge and chapter and to the Salem commandery. He is also a valued member of Star Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His portrait appears on a foregoing page.



A. WEAVER, one of East Liverpool's successful merchants, is engaged in the wholesale confectionery and grocers' sundries business and is also mayor of the city. He is a man of ability and strong moral fibre and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens to a man.

Mr. Weaver was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1856, and is the oldest of five children born to Louis and Mary A. (Johnson) Weaver. He has two sisters residing at Cleveland,—Mrs. Sarah C. Gallon and Mrs. Minnie Clegg. Louis Weaver was a teacher by occupation, having received a college education, and also worked as a skilled mechanic and wagon-maker. During the Civil War he served as a member of Company A, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He moved with his family from Greene County, Ohio, to near Salineville, Columbiana County, where he died in 1868. His widow has resided in Cleveland for the past 35 years. John S. Weaver, a son, is identified with our subject in business at East Liverpool.

W. A. Weaver accompanied his parents from his native county to Columbiana County where he was reared in Washington township. From the time he was 11 years old until he was 15 years of age he worked in the coal mines about Salineville, then went to his mother's home at Cleveland, where he was a newsboy for about a year. He then returned to Saline-

ville and for a year worked in the mines, attending night school in the meantime. He next went to Jefferson County for some three years, residing with the president of Richmond College, working his way through the school. After the death of the president, L. W. Ong, he moved to Wellsville, Ohio, where he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a brakeman. He was promoted to conductor but at the end of the third year, on account of ill health, changed to the passenger baggage and brakeman service of that road. He left the employ of that company in 1884 and became agent at Wheeling, West Virginia, for the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. A year later he went to a larger field with special agency headquarters at Cleveland, supervising the work of Eastern Ohio and from Buffalo to Chicago. He remained with that company until 1887, when he came to East Liverpool, and purchased an interest in a wholesale fruit and confectionery store, in partnership with W. E. Moore. The business was conducted under the firm name of W. E. Moore & Company until 1893, when Mr. Weaver became sole proprietor. He has since conducted the business in a most successful manner. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and in April, 1903, was elected mayor of the city, being the second of his party ever thus honored. He has brought to the discharge of his duties as mayor the same business ability and good judgment that have always characterized his own transactions, and has given the city an excellent administration.

Mr. Weaver was married in Columbiana County to Emma E. Berry, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Barbara Berry, both now deceased. She has a brother, George A. Berry, a successful fruit merchant on Sixth street, who has been a resident of East Liverpool for some 18 years. Three children have blessed this union: Louis E., who manages his father's business; Minnie Goldie, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, who spent one year in Leipsic, Germany, perfecting her musical education; and Mary Mildred, who also spent one year in the Royal Conservatory of Music at

Leipsic. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias, at East Liverpool. In religious attachment he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the board of trustees. He has a comfortable home at No. 216 Pennsylvania avenue, where he and his family are surrounded by many friends.



MATTHEW RILEY MCKINNON, a retired farmer of East Liverpool, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 18, 1825, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Cameron) McKinnon. His great-grandfather came to America before the Revolutionary War. He was an Episcopalian clergyman and, having sworn allegiance to the king when he was ordained, he returned to England when the war commenced, rather than violate his oath or give aid where his sympathies were not.

Joseph McKinnon, his son, grandfather of our subject, remained in America to fight. He was a school teacher and farmer by occupation. He lost his property in Pennsylvania and finally came, in 1795, to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he died June 22, 1809, at the age of 75 years. He taught school for some years after coming to this county in a school-house near Calcutta. His wife, Margaret (Dillon) McKinnon, died March 27, 1830, at the age of 73 years and six months.

Among the children of Joseph and Margaret (Dillon) McKinnon, was Michael McKinnon, the father of our subject, who was born August 1, 1781, at Racoon, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was but a lad when the family settled in Columbiana County. He devoted his life to agriculture. He first purchased 30 acres of land and added to it from time to time until he had acquired 123 acres. The original farm of 30 acres is now the home of our subject and he has the parchment deed to the same, dated July 2, 1811. Michael McKinnon was a stock-raiser and general farmer who made his money by putting

in a large acreage of wheat which was always certain to find a ready market. He was a Democrat and trustee of the township for many years. He was married three times and raised a large family of children. His first union, made January 24, 1804, was with Jane Coyan, daughter of John Coyan. She was born September 1, 1780, and died March 12, 1822, leaving the following children: Mary B., deceased, born January 27, 1805, who was the wife of George Smith; Sarah, deceased, born April 13, 1807, who married Jonathan Dungan; Alfred, deceased, born December 5, 1809; Margaret, deceased, born April 3, 1812; John, born June 7, 1818; and Michael, Jr., born March 4, 1822. On May 22, 1823, the father of our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cameron, a woman of Scotch descent, who bore him five children, viz.: Jane, born February 29, 1824, and married to William Miller, October 2, 1845; Matthew Riley and Nancy (twins), born February 18, 1825, the latter dying in infancy; Zillah, born March 9, 1827, married to George S. Harker September 24, 1846, and deceased October 5, 1851; and Ruth Ann, born March 22, 1829, and married to Matthew Thompson. Mrs. McKinnon died March 18, 1832. Michael McKinnon was married the third time on March 5, 1833, Nancy Murphy becoming his wife. He died April 27, 1874, and his wife on December 6, 1884.

Matthew Riley McKinnon received his schooling in the old log schoolhouse of pioneer times and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1885 his farm property was brought within the city limits of East Liverpool and, as it was a very desirable residence location, Mr. McKinnon had it laid out in city lots and gave his time to selling and looking after it. His own handsome residence on Calcutta street is one of the finest in the city and is complete and modern in every particular. It contains 14 rooms and was erected at a cost of \$6,500. Mr. McKinnon has been twice married; first to Martha Arbnuckle, who left the following children: Amie, who is at home; Harry, of Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania; Frank, who lives in California; Clarence, who went West to seek his fortune; and Mande, who is the wife of

Harry Smith. Mr. McKinnon chose for his second wife the widow of his brother-in-law, Samuel Arbuckle, and a daughter of Capt. Avery Graham. Mr. McKinnon is a Republican. While he is not a church member his family have been attendants of the Presbyterian Church and his parents were strong in that faith. His father gave \$500 toward starting the first church in East Liverpool.

 THE D. E. McNICOL POTTERY COMPANY, of East Liverpool, is one of the old established and important industries of this city. Its extensive plant is located on the corner of Broadway and Sixth street, where employment is given 200 people; 14 general ware kilns and 6 decorating kilns are operated and a fine line of china and yellow ware is produced.

The history of this plant began in 1862 when John Goodwin established the business and built the plant and for some years operated it individually. Business increased and in 1867 a company was formed, composed of A. J. Marks, Enoch Riley, John Nevill and others, and the business was carried on as A. J. Marks & Company. Shortly afterward more capital was needed and the business was sold by the company to John McNicol, who later sold it to Patrick McNicol, William Burton, Sr., William Burton, Jr., Michael McClure, Adolph Fritz and others. As time went on, these capitalists became interested in other enterprises and one by one disposed of their stock here and the present company was formed, with Daniel E. McNicol as president and William L. Smith, secretary and treasurer. In 1892 the business was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Under new and favorable auspices the company prospered and the increasing demand for the products of this plant give every evidence of the intrinsic worth of the goods manufactured here and the stamp of approval upon the business methods of its owners.

DANIEL E. McNICOL, president of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, of East Liver-

pool, was born in this city in 1856, and is a son of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol.

The late John McNicol was formerly the owner of the present pottery plant and long was identified with pottery interests here. He was a well known and highly respected citizen. His five sons are all connected with pottery interests, these being: Daniel E., of this sketch; Hugh A., president of The Potters' Co-Operative Company, operating the Dresden Pottery Works at East Liverpool; and John C., George P. and Thomas A., all connected with East Liverpool potteries. His two daughters reside at East Liverpool.

Daniel E. McNicol was educated at East Liverpool and since 1876 has been connected with the pottery company of which he became president in 1892. He understands all the practical workings of a pottery and thus is well equipped for the management of its many interests. Mr. McNicol has a pleasant home in East Liverpool and has six children. He belongs to the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, secretary and treasurer of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, has been identified with it since its incorporation in 1892. He was born in 1857 at Wellsville, Ohio, and is a son of A. Smith, who was formerly in the lumber business in Columbiana County.

William Smith, the paternal grandfather, came here in pioneer days and settled on a farm four miles from Wellsville, on which the father of William L. Smith was born. The mother of William L. Smith was a daughter of John McGregor, who came to Columbiana County from Scotland at an early day and followed farming.

Mr. Smith with his brother, now a resident of Pittsburg, and several sisters, were educated in the public schools. At maturity, he became engaged with his father in the lumber business at East Liverpool and later continued alone until he took up his present line of business.

Mr. Smith married a lady who was born in Trenton, New Jersey, and they have five children, all of them born in Columbiana County. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Public Service of East

Liverpool and is chairman of the Republican township committee, and is variously interested in the organizations which further public improvements. He is a member of the Pittsburgh lodge of Elks.

DAVID W. McCLOSKEY, cashier of the First National Bank of East Palestine, a well-known capitalist and financier, was born in 1869 near New Waterford, Columbiana County, Ohio, and belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this section. He is a son of Benjamin Allen McCloskey and Lucretia Taylor, his wife.

The McCloskey family, which is so well and favorably known through this part of Ohio, was founded in this State by William McCloskey, our subject's great-grandfather, as early as 1802. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to Ohio and settled in the southwest quarter of section 22, Unity township, Columbiana County. He married a Miss McCalla and they had two sons,—Thomas and David. The latter was born in the home which was then a house of hewed logs, in the midst of almost a wilderness, and grew to manhood surrounded by pioneer conditions. He grew up a practical farmer and purchased 144½ acres of land in section 18, Unity township, of another pioneer named Samuel Keyes. He married Martha Johnson, who was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Our subject's grandmother has long since passed away but a sister still survives in the person of Mrs. Esther Harris, who has passed the century mark. Benjamin Allen was the only son born to David and Martha (Johnson) McCloskey. David McCloskey added to his farm until he owned 170½ acres; in addition to this property, which came as a heritage to his son, the latter has added 23 acres adjoining and also owns 42 acres in the vicinity of New Waterford. At that time the growing of sheep was the large industry and David McCloskey frequently had flocks ranging from 300 to 400. He used to take his great loads of wool himself and dis-

pose of them to Matthew Elder, a well-known dealer at that time. Mr. McCloskey was considered a wealthy man in his day. He died September 17, 1881, aged 71 years, four months and one day. His wife did not survive him long, dying December 24, 1887, aged 73 years, three months and 19 days.

Benjamin Allen McCloskey, father of our subject, was named for a prominent old pioneer of Columbiana County. He was born in September, 1842, and was six months old when he moved with his parents to the farm he occupies. Although he does not make sheep growing as large a feature of his agricultural operations as did his father, on account of the tariff laws making it less profitable, he still continues in the business, for some years past merely superintending the work on his place. He erected a fine modern home north and west of the old one and takes great pleasure in its comforts, being a man devoted to home and family. He was one of the main organizers of the First National Bank of East Palestine, of which his eldest son is cashier, and is one of its board of directors.

Benjamin A. McCloskey married Lucretia Taylor, who is a daughter of Judge Samuel and Charity (Mercer) Taylor, the former of whom was of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and for 10 years was judge of the court at New Castle. He married Charity Mercer, of Lisbon, and they had 15 children,—eight sons and seven daughters. Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey have four children, namely: David W., who is cashier of the First National Bank of East Palestine; and Florence, Charles and Bessie, all at home.

David W. McCloskey was born in the old family home, attended the local schools and then entered Mount Union College, where he was graduated in 1889. After his return home, he engaged in farming for himself for 10 years and then went to Cleveland, there entering the Market National Bank with the object of learning the business from the ground up, which cost him considerable. Natural aptitude and close and careful application brought about the desired result in the course of time and when his education was completed he looked

about for a desirable place in which to embark in business and invest his capital.

In selecting East Palestine as a desirable point at which to establish a bank, Mr. McCloskey took many things into consideration and the success of the venture has proven his wisdom and foresight, for he and his father were the main organizers of the First National Bank. Although aged but a little over two years, it has already become classed with the soundest financial institutions of the State. Having capital of his own to invest, he was able to easily interest a number of Cleveland capitalists in the plan, and the result was that on March 2, 1903, the First National Bank of East Palestine commenced business. The officers of this bank are: William C. Wallace, president; William Johnston, vice-president; David W. McCloskey, cashier; and Max W. Beyer, assistant cashier. The board of directors is unusually large and each name stands for business capacity and financial stability, viz.: William C. Wallace, Ulrich Winter, S. M. Hoon, John Kipp, B. A. McCloskey, M. W. Beyer, William Johnston, Eli Harman and Austin D. Dildine, of East Palestine; E. W. Powers, of Negley; F. B. Unger, of Petersburg; and William K. Rose, cashier of the Market National Bank, of Cleveland.

The business of the bank is conducted with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. It is purely a banking one and the accounts of firms, corporations and individuals are solicited and are handled with care. A savings department is connected with the bank, where every safeguard is given depositors and reasonable interest is given on small savings. This is a great advantage to the people of East Palestine and they have shown much appreciation. Every facility is given those doing business with this bank to transact it quietly and expeditiously, the courteous attention shown by all the officials being a pleasant feature. From the beginning there has been a healthy increase in business. The deposits have grown from \$30,493.75 on April 9, 1903, to \$107,533.98 on March 14, 1905. A report of the condition of the bank at the close of business on May 29, 1905, shows a still more satisfactory condition.

Mr. McCloskey still retains his valuable farm in the vicinity of Rogers in this county, which is under rental, and in addition he owns one of the beautiful residences of East Palestine, which is constructed of concrete blocks, closely resembling and equally as well adapted for building purposes as stone. Mr. McCloskey is financially interested in the Concrete Artificial Stone Company of East Palestine.

In 1890 Mr. McCloskey was married to Susan B. Morris, who is a daughter of the late Samuel Morris, of Rogers, Columbiana County, and they have two children,—Martha and Kersey.

Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is one of the city's progressive business men and broad-minded, public-spirited citizens.

THE SEVRES CHINA COMPANY.
To say of a firm that it is prominent and progressive, is to impute to or recognize in such a firm a striking combination of ability, energy and merit that set it apart from most firms of its class, and picture it as intently pursuing a course somewhat outside the common pathway trodden by the multitude. The Sevres China Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Derry Station, Pennsylvania, might be regarded as such a firm, being organized in 1900, succeeding The Selbinger Pottery Company, and installing the only printing device for color and gold ever invented for the pottery trade, invented and patented by W. H. Deidrick, vice-president of the company.

So accurately, so ingeniously and so quickly does this machine do its work that the products of this firm, especially in gold-printed borders of the most beautiful designs, have found such a market among the leading jobbers and large dealers of decorated pottery in the United States that this firm was compelled to double its capacity. After securing a quarter of a million output at their East Liverpool plant, the company has recently taken over the 7-kiln plant of The Derry China Company, Derry

Station, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to be known as The Sevres China Company, Plant No. 2. This will enable the progressive firm to turn out half a million of their beautiful decorated wares upon a body of semi-porcelain that is unexcelled.

William H. Cooke, the superintendent of both plants, is a potter of 25 years standing, having been educated and schooled in England among the best pottery manufacturers there. He has to his credit 15 years of experience in American manufacture of semi-porcelain that has never been questioned and his production, in the beginning bearing The Sevres China Company trade-mark as now, has become one of the standard makes among the jobbers and implies reliability wherever found, under absolute guarantee; not a piece has ever been found wanting, thereby giving universal satisfaction.

H. A. Keffer, the president of the prosperous company, is a man rather of deeds than words, who has made the making of pottery wares and marketing of the same his life study and has been successful. He differs from most men in many respects, and is both philosophical and especially individualistic. He is a man of prominence and influence in his community, but his sway is not accounted for by any parade or self-assertion. On the contrary his manner is quiet and his words are few; he is a stranger to a contentious spirit and contents himself with calmly contemplating life's ebbing current, as he steers his bark clear of the rocks and shoals. He readily compasses situations, correctly estimates men and things, and logically forms his conclusions regarding them; in truth, he kicks the world before him, least respecting those trifles which annoy the minds of most men. His 25 years experience as secretary of the Dresden pottery enables him to define with credit his duties as head of his growing pottery institution, whose name "Sevres" dates back to the oldest and best French productions, whose wares command to-day more money value than any in existence.

The specialties manufactured by The Sevres China Company are especially worthy of mention, as being unique and original, and sufficiently attractive to meet with ready sale;

being so far away from others in the market, they are being eagerly sought and make a lasting reputation for the company.

J. L. Higley, secretary and treasurer of the company, who is a business man of long standing in Cleveland and Canton, his home town, has become especially attracted to the pottery industry. His clear conception of business principles and ideas, coupled with the discipline with which he handles the office affairs of this company, adds greatly to its flourishing and financial conditions.

The company plant is situated at the corner of Second and Market streets, occupying the entire block. It may be viewed any day of the year as one of the busiest and most enterprising potteries in the Ohio Valley district.



RAZIER K. HUTCHESON, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons not only of Wellsville, his place of residence, but of this section of the State, was born at Landisburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1860, and is a son of Col. William C. and Sarah J. (Kacy) Hutcheson.

John Hutcheson, grandfather of Dr. Hutcheson, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, and located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in young manhood. He distinguished himself in three wars, first in the War of 1812, second in the Mexican War under General Scott, and third in the Civil War when almost too old to serve the country he held so dear. He died in 1874, aged 87 years. The greater part of his life was spent at Carlisle, where he carried on the business of a carriage maker. He belonged to the "War" Democrat party. He married Jane Greenleaf, also of Massachusetts.

Col. William C. Hutcheson, father of Dr. Hutcheson, was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, in July, 1903, aged 71 years. He graduated from Germantown Military Academy, near Philadelphia, subsequently taught school for a number of years and at one time gave much attention to the study of theology, with the idea of entering

the Presbyterian ministry. Later he adopted an entirely different calling, going into the car shops at Harrisburg, where he learned the trade of painter, which he followed until his death. During the Civil War he served his country bravely, enlisting in Company H, 47th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and at the time of his honorable discharge he was breveted colonel for "meritorious services" at the Dry Tortugas. In April, 1865, he came to Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he followed his trade with Louis Dunlap, a contractor. After the death of Mr. Dunlap, Colonel Hutcheson continued the business alone. He was a member of the Trescott Post, G. A. R., at Salem. He was very prominent in Republican politics and represented the county in the State Legislature from 1892 until 1894.

The mother of Dr. Hutcheson was born at Ellittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of James Kacy, a native of Philadelphia. Of the nine children born to our subject's parents, eight reached maturity, namely: Frazier K., of this sketch; James McClelland; Mary Florence, wife of O. C. Jurgens, of Salem, Ohio; William Oscar, of Akron, Ohio; Charles Maxwell, of Elyria, Ohio; Herbert, of Salem; Grace, wife of Charles Schook, of Pittsburg; and Annie, at home. The mother was reared in the German Lutheran faith but after coming to Salem she united with the Presbyterian Church with her husband. He was an elder in the church, and probably, at one time or another, preached in every town within a circuit of 75 miles.

Frazier K. Hutcheson was educated in the Salem public schools and read medicine under Dr. J. M. Koon, of Salem, completing under Dr. McFarland, of Wellsville. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1894, having served as an interne in the hospitals during three years while at study. He then took a special course at Johns Hopkins University, and in April, 1894, came to Wellsville, where he has practiced ever since. His specialty is surgery and he has cases in Wheeling, Pittsburg and in all this section of Ohio, his skill having been widely heralded by his re-

markable success. He is a member of the county and State medical societies and is a valued contributor to their literature.

Dr. Hutcheson was married to Ida I. Koch, a daughter of Martin Koch, of East Palestine, Ohio, and they have a pleasant, attractive home at Wellsville. Politically the Doctor is a Republican. He has served as director of the poor, for six years as physician of the Board of Health and for nine years was a member of the School Board.



WILLIAM MOORE, M. D., one of Lisbon's most prominent citizens, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city continuously since 1866, and is senior member of the firm of Drs. William & F. P. Moore. He has resided in Columbiana County, with the exception of two years spent in Tuscarawas County, throughout his entire life, and has been closely identified with this county's development into one of the foremost counties in the State.

William Moore was born in Lisbon, Ohio, January 13, 1826, and is a son of John and Minerva (Allison) Moore, both natives of Pennsylvania. John Moore was born in 1802, and was a small child when he was brought to Columbiana County, where his father took up a farm in Center township. John Moore resided on the farm until 1838, in the spring of which year he removed to East Fairfield, where he died in 1842. In early years he followed the trade of a carpenter, but finally gave up work at his trade on account of rheumatism. He took to barbering and also conducted a grocery for some years. He was at one time interested in the McKinley furnace in Center township, Columbiana County, and later conducted a foundry at Fairfield. While a resident of Center township, he served for a time as trustee and also as constable. His wife was born in the Redstone neighborhood in Western Pennsylvania, near the village of Carmichaelton, in 1805, and was brought by her parents to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1808, where her father farmed some years. He later



ELI FAWCETT

conducted a hotel in Lisbon. Mrs. Moore was a sister of Nancy (Allison) McKinley, mother of William McKinley, President of the United States. She died at Fairfield in 1852, having had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: William, subject of this biography; Ezekial, who practiced medicine at Southampton, Trumbull County, for more than 40 years and died there in 1895, aged 68 years; Anna Belle, who died in 1846, aged 17 years; Sarah Elizabeth, who died in 1887, aged 56 years; Mary Jane (widow of William McGlathery), who resides at Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio; and Abbie, who died about the year 1883.

William Moore was reared and educated in Lisbon, Ohio, until his 13th year, when he moved to the village of Hanover and clerked in a store for two years. Returning to Lisbon, he clerked a few months and then at the age of 17 years began teaching school at Fairfield, continuing for two years. Shortly before reaching his majority he entered upon the study of medicine, and first practiced in Tuscarawas County in July, 1846. Two years later, in November, 1848, he returned to Columbiana County and practiced at Franklin Square until 1849 and then at Fairfield three years. During the following 15 years, he practiced his profession at Elketon, Ohio, and in the meantime completed the course of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving his degree in 1857. In 1866 he removed to Lisbon, where he has since been in active practice. He has enjoyed a large practice, which since 1874 has been shared by his son, Dr. F. P. Moore, as his associate. He is a member of the county, State and American medical associations, and is at the present time serving as president of the county organization. He served as president of the former local medical society.

In 1847 Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Eliza Ferrall, who was born at East Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1827, and was a daughter of Jonathan B. Ferrall, a pioneer of this county, whose father, William Ferrall, took up a section of land in Fairfield township, which is now owned by his descendants. This union resulted in the birth of three

children, namely: Frank P., a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work; Mary, deceased January 29, 1900, who was the widow of Cyrus B. Pritchard, whose death occurred in 1872,—they left one son, Cyrus W., of Lisbon; and Edward E., the youngest child, who is now postmaster of Lisbon. Dr. Moore has always been an enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles, but has never sought political preferment. On March 10, 1900, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his life companion and help-met. She was a devout Christian and active church worker, and there were many whom she had befriended who joined with the family in mourning her death as an irreparable loss. The Doctor is a ruling elder in the Christian Church, of which he has been a member since his 16th year. He has been an elder in the church for more than a quarter of a century, and has always taken an earnest and active part in church and charitable work. In addition to his professional labors, the Doctor has identified himself with numerous enterprises, which have been the foundation of the present prosperity of the city.

EL FAWCETT, deceased, for many years a highly respected citizen and one of the most substantial farmers of Perry township, the owner of a finely improved farm of 104 acres situated in section 5, was born at Salem, Ohio, June 22, 1818. His parents were David and Hannah (Ball) Fawcett.

David Fawcett was one of the pioneers of Perry township and became one of the substantial and influential men. He was a member of the Society of Friends and reared his family in the same belief, all the members becoming respected citizens. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters.

Eli Fawcett, who was the eldest in the family, was reared at home and was educated in the district schools. He gave his whole attention to agricultural pursuits both before and after marrying. Following this change in his state, he purchased a farm in Goslen township

of 160 acres which he improved and conducted as a stock farm, mainly devoted to the raising of sheep. After the death of his first wife, he returned home and, in partnership with his brother Joseph, operated the home farm for several years and then married again and bought the farm in section 5, Perry township, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. At the time of purchase, it was heavily timbered but this he cleared and improved, in 1876 erecting the handsome brick residence which is a pleasing feature of the landscape. In all that makes success, the accumulation of property, the capacity for enjoyment of family and social life, the esteem of friends and neighbors and the confidence of fellow citizens, Mr. Fawcett met every requirement. He was a good, honest, upright, honorable man and his death on January 21, 1904, brought sincere regret to all who knew him and his venerable figure and hoary head are much missed in the family gatherings.

Mr. Fawcett was first married to Sarah Sattethwait, who was born in Pennsylvania and who left three children at death, viz: Mrs. Hannah Call, of Salem; Mrs. Lydia A. Test, of Mitchell, South Dakota; and David S., of Columbus, Ohio. In 1862 he married Susan A. Myers, who was born June 3, 1835, in Lisbon, Columbiana County, and is a daughter of Samuel and Pauline (Iden) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born and married in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in 1832 making the long journey in a wagon. Of their seven children, Mrs. Fawcett is the youngest. She has two children; Pauline M., who is a teacher at New Castle, Colorado; and Louis H., who has full charge of the extensive farming operations on the home place. Like his father, he is identified with the Republican party. A portrait of Eli Fawcett accompanies this sketch.

OLIVER H. SEBRING, president of The French China Company, of Sebring, Mahoning County, Ohio, and one of the founders of this wondrously prospering town, owes a name, which, mentioned in almost any part of the

United States, is associated with the beautiful products of the great industrial plants of Sebring, so wide is their distribution. In Ohio, the name means more, typifying, as it does, energy, courage, enterprise, unlimited business capacity, organizing skill and executive force.

Oliver H. Sebring, the eldest of the six brothers concerned in the founding of Sebring, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, July 14, 1857, and is a son of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring. The father was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in the city of Pittsburg. They still survive to take pleasure and pride in the notable achievements of their sons. They reared a family of 10 children, of whom our subject is the eldest member, the others being: George E., president of The Oliver China Company of Sebring; Elsworth H., of The French China Company, of Sebring; Joseph H., who died at the age of 27 years; Frederick E., president of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring; Frank A., president of The Sebring Pottery Company and vice-president of The Limoges China Company, both of Sebring; Eva, twin sister of Frank A., who is the wife of Rev. J. H. Norris, of Pittsburg; William H., formerly treasurer of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train in December, 1904; Emma, who is the wife of J. C. Albright, secretary of The Sebring Pottery Company; and Charles, a twin brother of Emma, who died aged five years.

Oliver H. Sebring attended the public schools until about 14 years of age and then went to work in the old Baggott pottery in East Liverpool, his duties during two years consisting in driving a horse and his wages being \$1 a week, his wages being increased to \$2.50 a week, when he was promoted to the business of running molds. In two years he was graduated into the pressing department in which he worked for about 15 years, and then went into partnership with his brothers, George E., Elsworth H., and Frank A., in the pottery business.

The brothers were all possessed of but little capital but together they were able to purchase the old Agner and Foutts pottery plant in

East Liverpool, which was then held under a mortgage by Mrs. Sarah Jane Campbell. A successful business was carried on here until 1898 when other interests caused an entire change in the business concerns of the brothers. They had long realized the necessity of room for expansion and one and all possessed the foresight which was later shown in the founding of the town which bears their name to-day.

Two years prior to removing all their interests to Sebring, our subject and his brother, Elsworth H., started The French China Company at East Liverpool. When their proposed plans were completed, the brothers amalgamated all their interests and incorporated The Sebring Pottery Company in 1889, the different names under which their industries had been carried on being: The French China Company, of East Liverpool; The Sebring Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; The Ohio China Company, of East Palestine; and The Oliver China Company, of Sebring. The city of Sebring was platted and built by the consolidated company, but in July, 1903, their interests were divided again, and at present the four interested brothers each have a company under his personal supervision, these being: The Oliver China Company; The Sebring Pottery Company; The Limoges Pottery Company and The French China Company. Each one of these great industries employs 300 hands, the four potteries have 25 large ware kilns and 24 decorating kilns. Their output, as mentioned, is distributed all over the Union, is beautiful in finish and design and valuable for its serviceable qualities as well.

The city of Sebring has only had an existence of six years, but during this short space of time has made progress that shames other industrial centers. It is a busy city of more than 2,000 inhabitants, and is in the enjoyment of all the facilities and utilities of a community of 10 times its age, being supplied with educational and religious institutions, with social clubs and fraternal organizations, in fact with everything to stimulate progress and to furnish personal ease and business advancement. To all this Oliver H. Sebring has contributed in great part.

In 1880 Mr. Sebring was married to Mattilda Holmes, who was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Emma (Dance) Holmes. They have five children, viz.: Anna, wife of W. L. Murphy, who is employed in the Citizens' Banking Company's bank; Pearl, wife of Homer J. Taylor, of East Liverpool; Burton, Hazel and Wilda. Mr. Sebring is just completing a magnificent home here, which will probably cost \$100,000.

Oliver H. and Elsworth H. Sebring are interested in the Citizens' Banking Company which was organized in 1900; The French China Company, the stove and cask factory at Sebring and the Buckeye Forge & Specialty Company.

APT. ROBERT CLARK TAGGART, now United States superintendent of the Government Paper Mill at Dalton, Massachusetts, was born at East Palestine, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 17, 1833. He is a son of James C. and Alice (Brown) Taggart, and a grandson of the pioneers, Maj. John and Rebecca (Clark) Taggart, who emigrated to Ohio in 1802 from near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

John Taggart entered and settled upon a section of land which is now a part of the incorporated village of East Palestine. He served with the rank of major in the War of 1812; was a member of the State Senate when that body met at Chillicothe; and was for many years a justice of the peace. His three sons, James C., Robert and John Taggart, remained during their lives on the land he entered. They were successful farmers, men of sterling character, active members in the United Presbyterian Church, and in full sympathy with all educational, moral and religious enterprises.

James C. Taggart, the eldest son of Maj. John Taggart, was born in 1804. He married Alice Brown, born near East Palestine in 1805, daughter of Judge George Brown, one of the early associate judges of Columbiana County. Of their eight children only two survive—Nancy Forbes Taggart, of Newberg, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch.

When Robert C. Taggart was 16 years old, he began alternately to teach school and to secure higher educational training at the academies of Beavertown, Pennsylvania, and Poland, Ohio. This plan he followed for several years. When prepared to enter the Junior Class in Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, for which he had purchased a scholarship, he was compelled, by the death of his parents, to relinquish his own plans for the future, and to assume charge of the family home and his father's business affairs. He remained in the management of his farming and coal interests until the second year of the Civil War.

In June, 1862, Governor Tod commissioned Rev. Hugh Sturgeon as captain, and Robert C. Taggart as first lieutenant, to recruit a company. Succeeding in this, their recruits were mustered in as Company C, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. For the succeeding three years Captain Taggart followed the fortunes of his regiment. Early in his army career his health was so seriously affected by the exposure of the service that his friends and the surgeon of the regiment strongly advised him to resign. He persisted, however, in remaining at the front, and participated in every march, skirmish and battle in which his regiment was engaged. He commanded his company much of the time while 1st lieutenant, and was the only commissioned officer with it in the rapid march of Burnside's army from Central Kentucky over the Cumberland Mountains for the taking of Knoxville and the capture of General Frazier and his command at Cumberland Gap. For this march, the Union Army received the thanks of President Lincoln.

Captain Taggart acted as adjutant of his regiment during the siege of Knoxville, the pursuit of Longstreet's army and the severe winter encampment of the poorly fed and thinly clad Union forces in Eastern Tennessee. He was promoted to Captain February 12, 1864, and commanded his company on the march with Schofield's army from Knoxville to Dalton, Georgia, and from there with Sherman's grand army in its famous flanking, fighting campaign for the capture of Atlanta and the

pursuit of Hood's forces to Northern Alabama. He was with his company during the severe but brilliant campaign of Generals Thomas and Schofield against Hood in Tennessee, and at the battle of Franklin occupied a critical position in the line. Here, at the left of the famous cotton gin, First lieutenant Kimble, Sergeants Zeigler and Wallace and Private Martin were killed, while Lieutenant Taggart (now Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D.) and 12 others of his company were wounded. After participating in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and in the pursuit of Hood's demoralized forces to the Tennessee River, Schofield's army, of which Captain Taggart's regiment was a part, was transferred to Fort Fisher, North Carolina. In a charge of the brigade at Old Town Creek in front of Wilmington, 12 of Company C were wounded. James Meek, wounded mortally, had three brothers in the brigade. Enoch Meek, a favorite pupil of Captain Taggart, was killed in a charge of the brigade at Utoy Creek, in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia.

After the march from Wilmington to Goldsboro, North Carolina, Captain Taggart was appointed acting assistant inspector general of the division on the staff of Gen. James W. Reilly, the beloved first colonel of his regiment, to whom he was warmly attached, and of whom Gen. Thomas J. Henderson says: "General Reilly was the best volunteer colonel I ever knew." Captain Taggart served as division inspector on the staff of Gen. S. P. Carter, on the march with Sherman's army to Raleigh and until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, at the close of the war. General Carter was a naval officer before and after the war, attaining the rank of rear admiral. An extract from his special order of June 17, 1865, is as follows: "The general commanding desires to express to Captain Taggart his high appreciation of his services, and of himself, and tenders his thanks for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed every duty since his appointment on the staff."

The estimation in which Captain Taggart was held by the men of his command is well

stated by his brave orderly sergeant, Hon. A. H. McCoy, as follows: "Captain Taggart was a model American volunteer soldier. Realizing the vital importance of drill and discipline, he convinced the men of his company so clearly of its necessity as made observance a pleasure. Always present with his company on all its weary marches, vigilant watches, skirmishes, and battles, by his presence and undoubted bravery he inspired the men to a faithful performance of every duty and an unhesitating share in the nation's sacrifice."

Shortly before Captain Taggart's retirement from the service, an examining commission at Greensboro, North Carolina, reported that he should have been a field officer and Major General Cox offered to have him appointed to such a position in a regiment about to be sent west of the Mississippi. This offer was declined, and, with his regiment, Captain Taggart was mustered out, gladly returning home to care for his farm and coal business.

In civil life, Captain Taggart took a place among the people of his county that in 1860 led to his election as county treasurer and to his re-election in 1871. He served for four years with great acceptance. In 1881 it was proposed to organize a bank at East Palestine if he would accept a position in its management. This he was forced to decline on account of his health, having arranged to spend the winter in Washington, D. C., under the treatment of Dr. Bliss.

While in Washington, Captain Taggart was appointed by William McKinley, then Representative in Congress from Ohio, clerk of the committee of which Mr. McKinley was chairman. This position, which was made especially congenial through the warm personal friendship existing between Major McKinley and himself, he retained until a change in the political complexion of the House brought about a change in the chairmanship. Declining other political appointments tendered him by Mr. McKinley, he accepted, July 14, 1883, a position in the Treasury Department, in the classified civil service. Promotion followed through the various grades to division chief, but instead

of taking that position offered him, he preferred the appointment of United States superintendent of the Government Paper Mill at Dalton, Massachusetts, in the picturesque Berkshire Hills. Here, representing the Treasury Department, he has supervision of the government employees who register, count, guard, seal, pack and ship by express to Washington all the localized silk-filer paper used for United States securities, national bank notes, registered and coupon bonds and Philippine certificates; he attends to the bookkeeping which relates to the appropriations made by Congress each year for this distinctive paper; he makes daily reports to the department, accounting for every perfect and imperfect sheet of paper manufactured for the government, and witnesses the destruction of each imperfect sheet. Captain Taggart was a director in the Ohio National Bank of Washington, which position he resigned on removing to Dalton.

There being no Presbyterian Church in Dalton, Captain Taggart united with the Congregational Church on certificate from the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C. Politically he has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization in 1885. He spends his annual summer vacation in his native town, and from 1882 to 1900 never failed to return each year to vote at the State election. Since then he has voted in Dalton. He has laid out several additions to the town of East Palestine, and has assisted a number of persons to secure homes on easy terms. For several years he was interested in the State Line Sewer Pipe Company, later the National Fire Proofing Company, but sold his interest in 1903. The organization of the Sons of Veterans at East Palestine, now the fourth largest in the State, with 80 members, bears his name. His life record as citizen, teacher, soldier and public official has been one to inspire a high degree of public confidence and respect.

On June 22, 1875, Captain Taggart married Mrs. Anna (French) Coppock, daughter of William R. and Judith (Crew) French, and widow of Capt. Ezra Coppock. His step-

daughter, Lavina Coppock, is the wife of Hon. John B. Gilfillan, a well-known citizen of Minneapolis, Minn., and former Member of Congress from that city.

J. PELLEY, M. D., who is a leading citizen as well as a prominent practicing physician in the village of Dunganon, near Millport, was born in Brooke County, West Virginia, in 1865, and is a son of Rev. James and Margaret (Wells) Pelley.

Rev. James Pelley was a native of Virginia (now West Virginia). He was engaged in farming and was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His death was occasioned by an accident in 1885, when he was 70 years of age. He was a son of James Pelley, of West Virginia. His widow still survives and nine of the family of 11 children, our subject being the ninth in order of birth.

In 1875 the parents of our subject removed to Pennsylvania and there he was educated in the common schools and in an academy, and prepared for college by a course of medical reading. In 1889 he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College at Pittsburg and was there graduated in 1892. He then sought more extended experience and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, making specialties in the departments of gynecology, obstetrics, diseases of children, surgery, diseases of the chest, dermatology, ophthalmology, laryngology, rhinology, otology, diseases of the nervous system, and physical diagnosis. The wonderful and varied experiences offered by that great metropolitan school of medicine and practice, are invaluable in character to the young physician, and Dr. Pelley settled at Dunganon, thoroughly prepared for any cases in medicine or surgery that might be presented to him. He has continued to reside in the midst of the kind and neighborly people of this town, which his practice practically covers, and enjoys the esteem of its residents.

In 1896 Dr. Pelley was married to Sadie E. Gamble, who is a daughter of William and Rhoda Gamble, of Franklin township, and they have four children, viz: Margaret, born in 1898; Bruce Gamble, born in November, 1900; Annie Mildred, born in November, 1903, and an infant which entered the family in March, 1905.

Dr. Pelley is a Republican in his political views. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church while his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

HOMER M. CALVIN, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Salineville, was born November 20, 1867, at Calcutta, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Joshua and Caroline (Hamilton) Calvin.

The Hamilton and Quigley families, with whom Dr. Calvin is bound by ties of kindred, were the first people to locate on the present site of the quiet village of Calcutta. The family has been largely professional, two maternal uncles of Dr. Calvin studying medicine with the noted Dr. Samuel Quigley, his great-uncle, and his father being also for many years a prominent physician in Columbiana County.

Dr. Joshua Calvin was born in Pennsylvania and was a graduate of Willoughby Medical College, Ohio. He engaged in general practice at Calcutta, where he died March 9, 1890. Of his 10 children, nine survive and all reside in Columbiana County except a daughter. All the sons, save our subject, are farmers. Sheridan and William reside with their mother on the 60-acre homestead farm. They raise a large amount of stock and also deal in farm machinery. Harvey, in addition to being a farmer, carries on a mercantile business at Calcutta; he married Isadore Rauch and they have two children,—Joshua and Thomas.

Homer M. Calvin completed his primary education in the local schools and then spent two years in the Western Reserve Medical College, after concluding a course at Mount Union College. He was graduated at the Colum-

bus Medical College, March 4, 1891, and has been established in practice at Salineville ever since. He is well equipped as a physician and surgeon and his offices are fitted with all modern appliances for the treatment of disease, including X-ray and static machinery. He is a valued member of the county and State medical societies and also of the American Medical Association and a frequent contributor to medical literature.

Dr. Calvin was married November 20, 1892, to Beaut Maple, who is a daughter of James and Ann (Hoey) Maple, residents of Salineville. They have two children, Everson and Louise. Dr. Calvin and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically the Doctor is identified with the Republican party. He fills the office of health officer and under his careful supervision the sanitation of the town is above the average. Professionally and personally he is held in universal esteem.

SAM C. SCOTT, the genial proprietor of the Tip Top Mills and a merchant miller of New Waterford, whose extended patronage and steadily increasing business have been potent factors in the continued prosperity of the village, is the natural successor to a business which has been handed down from father to son for several generations. He is a son of James C. and Margaret Jane (Cobb) Scott and was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 24, 1860. His grandparents were William and Abigail Scott. His great-grandfather, also supposed to have borne the name William, came from Baltimore and settled in Virginia, whence he moved to Ohio about 1805. Here he built a stone mill which is still standing on Bull Creek and which at that time was considered one of the best mills in the State of Ohio. This mill did a thriving business and to it resorted the old pioneers from great distances, each with his load of grain to be made into flour and meal.

William Scott, the grandfather of Sam C. Scott, was born in Virginia about 1795. He came with his parents to Ohio, became a miller,

married and reared a family. His wife, Abigail, was also a Virginian by birth and was about the same age as her husband. Her parents were Friends, who came to Columbiana County in 1805 and settled in Elkrum township. She survived her husband 20 years, dying in 1867. Among the children born to them was Jehu Scott, who resides in Sacramento Valley, California, and

James C. Scott, who was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1829. He was but a child when he began to help in the mill, it being necessary for him to stand on a block in order to reach the flour chest. In addition to milling, the Scotts also carried on farming and as the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, James assisted in clearing it and getting it ready for crops. His father died when James was 18 years old and the responsibility of operating the mill fell upon the latter. He remained there two years and then leased the property and went to Iowa but returned and sold the business and moved to Indiana. He built a saw and grist-mill which he operated for a time before selling it and returning to Ohio. He then repurchased the old mill and moved it to Westville, Mahoning County, where it may still be seen. In 1858 he traded his mill for a farm in Knox township and embarked in agricultural pursuits but after two years he once more turned his attention to milling and moved to Lisbon where he purchased the old steam mill which stood on the canal bank where the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railroad depot now stands. He ran this mill until 1865 when he sold it and rented the stone mill at Lisbon which he ran two years. His next purchase was a mill located about three-quarters of a mile up the creek from New Waterford and which he moved in the spring of 1873 to its present site. He operated this mill for upwards of 20 years until his death, June 3, 1893. On April 7, 1859, he married Margaret Jane Cobb, daughter of Lewis and Jeannette (Stanley) Cobb and five children were born to this union, viz: Sam C.; Seth P., who resides in Elkrum township; William Grant, who conducts a large printing plant at Columbus; Mrs. Sarah R. Edgerton, a widow

residing in Columbiana; and Annie D., wife of Marion Huston, of Middleton township.

Sam C. Scott attended the Lisbon school and the district schools of New Waterford until he acquired a fair education, which has since been supplemented by comprehensive reading. He was brought up in the milling business, having spent the greater part of his life as child and man in his father's mill and when the death of the father occurred, in June, 1893, he at once bought the interests of the other heirs and in July assumed full ownership and control. Mr. Scott is a shrewd, careful manager and has remodeled the entire mill, putting in the latest improved machinery, making it up to date in every respect. It is now operated on the oscillator system with an output of 50 barrels per day and the result will bear comparison with that of any mill. Mr. Scott was town clerk two years, treasurer for many years and is now assessor of Unity township. He is on the Board of Health and is clerk of the School Board. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and was made a Mason in East Palestine Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee.

Sam C. Scott married Maggie Niehaus, a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and daughter of John D. and Callie (Ehlers) Niehaus. Her parents, who were of German birth, were married in the United States. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott are Callie E., born January 11, 1885; James Ralph, born November 15, 1886; David Carle, born March 12, 1891; and Holbert McKinley, born November 4, 1896. Mr. Scott is a strong Republican and a great admirer of the late William McKinley.

THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY, one of the largest manufacturers of utilitarian and art ware in the United States, has its home in East Liverpool, Ohio. When the name of this city is mentioned in any section of the United States, it immediately brings

to mind its chief industry—its potteries—and this reputation has been given it largely by the above named company.

This business enterprise was established in 1873 by Homer and Shakespeare Laughlin under the title of Laughlin Brothers. They built two kilns in what was then the extreme eastern section of the city, and three years later such headway had been made as to warrant the building of two additional kilns. After the death of Shakespeare Laughlin in 1879, the business was continued in the name of Homer Laughlin until 1897, in which year it was incorporated as The Homer Laughlin China Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The plant was immediately thereafter enlarged to six kilns and in 1899 the present mammoth works were begun in the East End. In 1901 the capital stock was increased to \$500,000 and a surplus of \$500,000 was retained. In 1903 the old plant of this company was exchanged for the plant of the National China Company, adjoining the new plant, thus making an exceptionally large establishment. The company has at the present time 33 kilns in operation, with a daily shipment of three carloads of ware, comprising about 150,000 pieces of finished pottery. The company employs about 1,000 people. The trade extends throughout this country; the trade department is under the general management of George W. Clarke.

The founders of this important industry were both born near the mouth of Little Beaver Creek near Smith's Ferry, Ohio. They were reared in East Liverpool but were engaged in the business of importing crockery in New York City from 1865, when Homer Laughlin was discharged from the army at the close of the war, until 1873, when they established their business in East Liverpool. They were close students of the business and practical potters and success attended their efforts from the first. The first great recognition came to their work at the United States Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, when Homer Laughlin competing with American and with English and other foreign exhibitors was awarded a medal and diploma for



ROBERT J. MARSHALL, M. D.

the best earthenware. This success was repeated at Cincinnati in 1879, when he was awarded a gold medal, and again at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, in competition with English and American exhibits. In 1898 Homer Laughlin moved with his family to Los Angeles, California, where his enterprise and public spirit have placed him among the foremost men of that Western State. He built the first fire-proof building in California. He is now one of the largest real estate owners of Los Angeles.

When Homer Laughlin retired from the company bearing his name, he sold the controlling interest to Louis I. Aaron, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who has since served as president. The remaining interest was sold to those who had been associated with him in the business in various capacities. W. E. Wells, secretary and treasurer of the company from its incorporation and a man of great natural business ability, has continued to serve as such and is the general executive officer. He is a man of wide acquaintance with the people, and to him is due much of the success of the company in recent years. The present board of directors includes the following representative business men: Louis I. Aaron, Charles I. Aaron, F. D. Kitchel, Julius Goetz and W. E. Wells.

ROBERT J. MARSHALL, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of the East End of East Liverpool, whose portrait is herewith shown, is also a very successful man in other lines of business and is at the present one of the heaviest real estate holders in his section of the city. He is a man of energy and enterprise and success has come wholly through his own efforts.

Dr. Marshall was born in Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1862, and is a son of Hugh James and Amanda (Hudson) Marshall. His grandfather, John Marshall, who was a native of the North of Ireland, died in this country in 1862, aged 79 years. He was six years of age when brought to this country by his parents, who set-

tled in Western Pennsylvania, and where he followed farming all his life.

Hugh J. Marshall was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1831, and in early life engaged with his father in farming and also taught school. About four years after his marriage, he moved from Lawrence County to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 settled on a farm in Big Beaver township where he purchased what was known as the Henry Newkirk farm. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1871 was elected county commissioner, in which position he served two terms. He is past noble grand of the Odd Fellow lodge at Beaver Falls. He was united in marriage with Amanda Hudson, a daughter of Stockman Hudson, who lived most of his life in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they have had five children: John, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Fulton Patterson, of New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Amos, who resides near Homewood, Beaver County; Matilda, wife of Robert Crawford, of Homewood; and Robert J., our subject. Mrs. Marshall died in 1870, aged thirty-nine years. Religiously, she and her family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After completing the prescribed course of study in the public schools, of his native county, Robert J. Marshall attended Greensburg Academy at Darlington, Pennsylvania. He then read medicine under Dr. W. A. Sawyer, for a time, after which he attended Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated March 3, 1886. During the following summer he practiced with his former preceptor, and then was located at Fairview and at Ohioville, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He made rapid progress in his profession and in 1889, seeking a larger field for practice, located in the East of East Liverpool, where he has since lived and practiced. He has a very thorough mastery of his profession, having been a constant student during the years of his practice, and has probably performed as many successful capital operations as any other surgeon in this section. His skill has many times been demonstrated and

to-day he enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Marshall is a member of the County, State and American medical associations, and also belongs to Glasgow Lodge, F. & A. M., of Smith's Ferry; East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F.; East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107, I. O. O. F.; and Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle, for which he is examining physician. He was one of the incorporators and is president of the Federal Building & Loan Company; and is a director of The Electric Porcelain Company. He is an active business man and owns what is known as the "Meadow Brook Place" in the East End. On "Meadow Brook Place" and many other valuable properties he has drilled a number of oil-wells, all producers, and he also has oil interests in neighboring counties. He is a Republican in politics and for nine consecutive years was a member of the City Council.

In 1888 Dr. Marshall was united in marriage with Sue E. Piersol, a daughter of Prof. S. H. Piersol of West Bridgewater, Pennsylvania and they have had five children: Robert Earl, who died at the age of three years and two months; Wilma W., Ila M., Roberta and James Allabaugh. Religiously they are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN VOGLESON, a pioneer of Fairfield township, was born at New Oxford, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1806, and died June 27 1894, after a busy, upright and useful life of almost 88 years. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Fuller) Vogleson.

The parents of Mr. Vogleson were of German extraction. Their lives were passed in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where their son attended school, prepared for the duties of life and on October 21, 1828, was united in marriage to Leah Albert. In 1830 they removed to Geauga County, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1831, when they removed from Painesville to Columbiana, which was

then a promising little hamlet, surrounded with pastures and belts of woodland where now stand substantial business buildings and residences.

To Mr. Vogleson's enterprise and business foresight the town is much indebted. He was one of the very first to inaugurate substantial improvements. His first building was a small residence on the lot where Dr. King formerly lived, which at that time was at the extreme southern end of the village. Here he embarked in a shoe business at which he continued for 25 years. In 1852, in partnership with Joseph Wallace, he built a warehouse near the railroad, afterward known as the Rea & Powell warehouse, and engaged in a general produce business for 10 years.

In 1865 Mr. Vogleson and his son George embarked in the stove business in what was then known as the Farrand Block; they carried on the business here for about four years when they sold out to the Farrands and Mr. Vogleson again turned his attention to shoemaking. After a few years, he became interested in the lumber business which was the last of his business enterprises. This was carried on under the name of Vogleson & Irwin and when Mr. Vogleson withdrew it was to retire entirely from business care. On the night of June 26, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock, he was stricken with apoplexy, at his beautiful home on Main street, and he lingered unconscious until 5:45 the following morning.

Certainly no other man did so much in the way of improvement for the town of Columbiana as did Mr. Vogleson. All of the buildings he erected were of strong construction and great utility. He erected all of the buildings now known as the Farrand Block; he built the residence of John Beard; he was interested in the building of a large warehouse on Elm street, one block east of Main; a dwelling house on Vine street, and in 1852 he erected the fine home one door north of where his daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Vogleson, now resides. She recalls when the land on which the business houses stand was woodland and she remembers playing in childhood in the fields south of the railroad. She was watched with interest al-

most the whole of the development of Columbiana. Her residence is situated opposite Grace Reformed Church.

The mother of Miss Vogleson and the beloved and faithful wife of our subject was born at New Oxford, Adams County, Pennsylvania, on August 7, 1808, and died at Columbiana, Ohio, May 23, 1888. She was a daughter of Daniel and Charity (Demaree) Albert.

Her family lineage on the maternal side is traceable to the 16th century, her ancestors being French Huguenots who moved from France first to Germany, thence to Holland and sailed from Amsterdam in the ship "Brindle Cow," for America, on April 16, 1663. They settled on Staten Island, New York, and subsequently removed to Harlem, thence to Bergen County, New Jersey, and later to Adams County, Pennsylvania. At the time of death, Mrs. Vogleson was survived by her aged husband and five children—three sons and two daughters—five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, all of whom attended the funeral. She was a loving and devoted mother and was universally esteemed. Her nature was so kindly disposed that she always had a pleasant word for every one. Like her husband she had been converted in early life, both becoming worthy members of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bible was her daily companion and the beautiful fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans was her favorite portion of the "Holy Word." On the Sabbath prior to her death, she attended and enjoyed preaching twice, at the church of her denomination, something she had not done in years, the infirmities of age having prevented her taking advantage of church privileges. Surrounded by loving filial care, she passed to her certain reward.

The children of John and Leah (Albert) Vogleson were: Albert, deceased; William, married, who is now deceased; Columbus; Ira Eddy, deceased; Elizabeth, of Columbiana; George, deceased; Udera and Enora (twins), the former of whom is deceased and the latter is the wife of Henry Faust, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and three children who died in infancy. Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. Faust are the only survivors.

For many years Mr. Vogleson was at the

head of public affairs at Columbiana in one capacity or another. From 1830 until 1839 he served as justice of the peace in Fairfield township. In 1840 he was mayor of Columbiana under the town's first charter. Later he received a commission to act as notary public and this office he filled for six years. In 1862 he was elected recorder of the village of Columbiana and served as such for one year.

Mr. Vogleson was always an ardent advocate of reform. He was an anti-slavery man from the days of Hon. James G. Birney and until the final emancipation of the slaves he worked, taught and voted in the cause of abolition of slavery. No less deeply was he interested in temperance and later in life when the prohibition forces were organized, he consistently supported that party. He was the first president of the Washingtonian movement in Columbiana County, about 1840, and no doubt, if a few more years had been given him, he would have attended the centennial in 1908 of the first anti-saloon society. Temperance as a cause owes much to calm, quiet, resourceful men like Mr. Vogleson, and in his active days he was a man of wide-spread influence.

He was interested in almost everything that contributed to the growth of Columbiana as a desirable place for home-loving people. He was an early and continual supporter of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the few earnest religious workers who started a village society which later was developed into a large and flourishing church. For years he was a member of its official board, filling his position there with the same satisfaction to all concerned as he did the duties and obligations imposed upon him in business, public and social affairs, during 63 years of residence. His devoted daughter perpetuates his memory in this memorial of him.



THEODORE L. APPLE, special claim agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and claim agent, in connection with the legal department, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, is one of

the prominent citizens of Wellsville. He was born at Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1841, and is a son of David and Matilda (Lescher) Apple.

The Apple family is of German-Swiss extraction, the ancestors emigrating at an early day from Switzerland to Prussia, Germany, and coming thence to the United States. For generations, however, the family has been American.

Andrew Apple, the grandfather, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, and for a number of years he there followed a milling business. Later he removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a small mill in the vicinity of Cambridge and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Elizabeth Gilmore, who was born on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania. Her father, Thomas Gilmore, came from Ireland in 1775, and cast in his lot with the American Patriots, enlisting in Sullivan's division which wintered at Valley Forge. Shortly after enlistment, Thomas Gilmore met a fair young American by the name of Rachel Young, who looked kindly on the Irish lad, who in turn was very assiduous in assisting her in the domestic duties which she performed in her home. Just as the order came for the company to move from that locality, the young soldier, accidentally or otherwise, cut his foot so badly that he was detained for some time and before he finally left for the front had become engaged to be married to the estimable young lady mentioned and after his return their marriage was consummated. His tomb is in the old Easton Cemetery.

It is related of Grandmother Apple, that she was a very devout woman and, as a fine family of sons was born to her, that her constant prayer was that at least one of these might be led into the Christian ministry, although she was not financially able to give any or each of them a suitable education. Her prayers and pious hopes were abundantly answered, for three of her sons—Theodore, Thomas and Joseph—became prominent men and powerful expounders of the Gospel. For a long period Thomas Apple was professor of theology in Lancaster College; he was also president of the

college for a considerable period and was an able writer for the German Reformed *Messenger*. Joseph Apple preached for many years in Crawford County, while Theodore Apple was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Lancaster College. They succeeded in their endeavor to acquire a liberal education through their own efforts put forth during their leisure hours in the old mill.

David Apple was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, in 1897, aged 84 years. He was reared to the trade of miller and worked with his father in Northampton and Crawford counties and then went to New Cumberland, Virginia (now West Virginia). He then came to Columbiana County, Ohio, and operated the Crawford mill on Big Beaver Creek. In 1864 he purchased the George Gibbons mill on Little Yellow Creek, which he operated for some years and then took charge of John Smith's mill, also located in Columbiana County and then upon taking up his residence in Wellsville, he assumed charge of the Wellsville mill for Oscar and Byron Gibbons. He was a skilled man in his line of work and always commanded a good position.

Mr. Apple was one of the most loyal supporters of the government during the Civil War, for many years having worked for the abolition of slavery. With three of his beloved sons in the army at one time—all mere lads, Theodore being only 19, George 17, and Andrew but 15—his interests were so centered in military operations in which they were concerned that it was with difficulty he could force himself to attend to his business. "Although he could not go to the front and leave his wife unprotected, he joined the Home Guards of West Virginia and took an active part in the guarding of the frontier when Col. John Morgan made his daring and destructive raids. He was for the greater part of his life a man of great strength but, having made heavy calls upon his vitality, the last two years of his life were rendered uncomfortable from paralysis.

Mention has been made of his anti-slavery attitude. His son, our subject, can recall many occasions when his father would apparently retire for the night with his family and in the

morning he found by them quietly resting in his bed, but they knew well that during the hours of darkness he had been alert and one more poor, trembling, escaped slave had been conducted by him safely as far as Reeder's, which was his nearest station on the "Underground Railroad." He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and no fear of personal injury ever paralyzed his efforts. He was not a politician but a patriot. He was one of the first members of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Easton, which was in the period when there had arisen great prejudice against secret societies.

David Apple married a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kemeriah) Lescher. Mrs. Apple's father was a veteran of the War of 1812. To our subject's parents were born five sons and two daughters, viz: Theodore L., of this sketch; George Lescher; Andrew Oliver; Elizabeth, wife of T. J. Lockhart, of New Cumberland, West Virginia; William, and Maria, who died in infancy. The mother died in 1858, aged 36 years. She was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. David Apple married, second, Martha Perry, a descendant of Commodore Perry. She had been a teacher in Crawford County. Mr. Apple was a worthy member of the German Reformed Church and was a trustee of the church in Easton. He was a man whose memory should be perpetuated as an example of a sturdy type of man not often found in these modern times.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Crawford County and after completing the course he went to reside in the home of a Presbyterian minister, who proposed to prepare him for college. He was progressing under this tutoring when the Civil War broke out and, although but a youth, as noted above, he felt a man's loyalty and soon was enlisted as a member of Company I, First Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., and served in that regiment for three months, when he re-enlisted in Company F, in the same regiment, and continued in that command until the end of the war. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, while in command of the company during the

absence of the superior officers, his rank being that of sergeant. His wound sent him to the hospital from which he stole away and rejoined his company, nursing his wound alone, with boyish grit. During the battle of South Mountain and a short time later at Antietam, he displayed such bravery that he was promoted and lieutenant and a week later was made 1st lieutenant, for "meritorious conduct" on the recommendation of Colonel Thorburn. After this he served on staff duty and was attached to the staff of Colonel Thorburn at the time the latter was killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

After the war he returned home in 1865 and entered into the employe of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company as bridge carpenter, and continued as such until 1884, when he was made foreman of bridges. In 1888 he became master carpenter and in 1897 he was appointed special agent and claim agent, positions he still capably fills. His territory covers Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont, Carroll, Stark, Mahoning, Harrison, Portage and Tuscarawas counties, Ohio, while his work frequently carries him to number of different States. He has made a special study of railroad law with the result that he is exceedingly well versed in this branch.

Mr. Apple married Hannah Crawford, who is a daughter of A. G. Crawford, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and they have three children, viz.: Anna, who graduated from the Wells-ville High School, and was preparing for the study of medicine when she died; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; and George Lescher, who is chief clerk in the trainmaster's office at Cleveland. He was educated in the Ohio State University at Columbus. Mrs. Apple is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fraternally Mr. Apple is past noble grand of Iris Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Wells-ville, of which he has been a member for more than 30 years. He cast his maiden presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln on his second candidacy, when at Rappahannock Ford, the regiment marching back from the firing line to cast its vote.

Mr. Apple's brother, Andrew, now de-

ceased, was awarded a gold medal for personal bravery displayed at Fort Gregg, in front of Richmond. He married Mary Pabst, of Elgin, Illinois, who still preserves this medal as one of her most precious possessions.

GEORGE A. WALTER, one of the well-known citizens of Elkrum township, residing on a magnificent farm of 281 acres located in section 6, was born on this farm October 13, 1859, and belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this locality. He is a son of David and Sarah P. (Springer) Walter.

The Walter family is still considered one of the most thrifty and respected among the many Pennsylvania Dutch families which own great farms through Berks and Buck Counties in that State. From there came Henry Walter, our subject's great-grandfather, who settled in this section of Ohio, where he entered large bodies of land and spent the remainder of his life in improving them, dying aged 73 years and being succeeded by his son George. The latter, our subject's grandfather, spent his whole life on this farm in Elkrum township; he also owned other lands, having some 700 acres in his possession at the time of death. He left three sons and three daughters.

David Walter, father of our subject, was born on the present farm of George A. Walter, on August 13, 1835, and he also spent his long and useful life here, following agricultural pursuits. He was a man of business capacity and of local prominence. For a number of years he served as township trustee and was a member of the School Board. In politics he was a Republican. His death took place in his old home April 15, 1904. He married Sarah P. Springer, who was born May 10, 1837, at Lisbon, where she now resides, being a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Springer. Henry Springer was formerly a leading merchant at Lisbon and also owned farm lands and was considered one of the county's capitalists. The three children born to David Walter and wife were: George A., of this sketch; Emma, wife

of L. B. Pike, of Lisbon; and Anna, wife of L. D. Vossin, of Elkrum township.

George A. Walter was reared on the homestead farm and was educated in the township schools. He has always resided on the homestead and has been engaged in general farming and stockraising. This farm is one of great value, on account of its favorable location, its acknowledged fertility which has been brought about by intelligent cultivation and for its excellent improvements. It belongs to the undivided estate of his late father.

In 1885 Mr. Walter was married to Ella Morris, who was born in Elkrum township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert and Mary (Ferguson) Morris, and they have five children, viz: Sarah, David, Frank, Ruth and Alice.

Politically Mr. Walter is identified with the Republican party. He is serving as a member of the School Board of the township. His fraternal connection is with the Masons and he belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter at Lisbon. This family is one of the oldest in the township and has been prominent in agricultural business and social life. Our subject is a representative member of it and he is a citizen who fills creditably every position which life imposes upon him.

JEREMIAH C. MOUNTZ, proprietor of the "Pine Tree Farm," which is situated in Butler township, consisting of 149 acres in section 31, was born in West township, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 9, 1830, and is a son of George H. and Catherine (Hoehner) Mountz.

George H. Mountz was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and was a son of George Mountz. In 1805 the latter decided to cross the mountains and settle in some of the rich, newly opened lands in Ohio. He packed up his household goods and with his family safely made the long and tiresome trip and finally located in Knox township, Columbiana County, about one mile from the present family farm. Here the elder George Mountz entered 160 acres and the family settled down

in their little log cabin as true pioneers. Indians still roamed through the forests and our subject's father frequently met them as he went on horseback many miles to mill, but they never molested him. Both the grandfather and the father of our subject continued to operate the original farm through life, the latter removing to North Georgetown only a short time prior to his death in 1872. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. He was a quiet, industrious man, and lived a useful, worthy life.

The mother of our subject, Catherine (Hoehner) Mountz, was born in Switzerland and came to the United States with her parents when about 20 years of age. In 1836 they settled in Columbiana County among the pioneers. She was the second wife of George H. Mountz and lived to the age of 67 years. Mr. Mountz by his two marriages became the father of 21 children. Seven of his sons by his second marriage were as near the same age as was possible; all grew to manhood and became men of character and substantial standing. Three daughters died young and one son died aged 18 years. In 1872 a scourge of typhoid fever caused the death of George H. Mountz and two of his sons, very close together. One of the daughters of the first marriage, Mrs. Sarah Moore, now a widow, is our subject's very capable housekeeper.

Jeremiah C. Mountz was six months old when his parents located in Knox township and he lived on the home farm until he was 13 years old. He then engaged with a local firm and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in Columbiana and Stark Counties until 1863, when he engaged in farming on the property where he has made his home ever since. Mr. Mountz has been one of the township's large land owners, but has disposed of several farms recently. His home farm is known far and wide as the "Pine Tree Farm," which he operated as a dairy farm until recently; at present it is mainly given over to general farming. Mr. Mountz still works occasionally at his trade, having been a skilled carpenter for 47 years, but has about retired from every active employment of any kind. He has been

successful in his business affairs and has earned the rest which he is preparing to take.

On April 30, 1863, Mr. Mountz was married to Mary Martha Pettit, who was born here October 12, 1842, and died here April 1, 1896. She was a daughter of George Pettit. The eight children born to this union were: Alfaretta, who married George Dellar, of Pittsburgh; Emma, who married Joseph Walton, of Butler township; Anna, who married Thomas Whinnery; Homer, of Butler township; Harvey, of Butler township; Charles, who assists his father; Jesse, of Butler township; and Florence, who married Herman Gray, of Guilford. Mr. Mountz has reason to take pride in his children, all of them having grown to maturity to be industrious, temperate, Christian people. He has set them a most exemplary example. For 40 years he has voted the Prohibition ticket, voting thus when there were but two temperance advocates in the township. He has always lent his influence in the direction of temperance and morality. He assisted in the erection of the Lutheran Church at North Georgetown, of which he is a member and for many years was one of the elders. Mr. Mountz is widely known and enjoys the warm friendship and hearty esteem of the many who have had business or social relations with him. He has always taken an interest in township affairs but not to the extent of holding office.

GEORGE H. OWEN & COMPANY, with offices in the First National Bank Building in East Liverpool, has the largest real estate and insurance business in this section of Ohio. The company is composed of George H. Owen, F. H. Croxall and James S. Hilbert, three men of prominence in business circles and experienced in the insurance and real estate business. It was established in 1868 by a consolidation of the business conducted by George H. Owen and that of Messrs. Croxall and Hilbert, and now has under course of construction a fine building at No. 151 Sixth street, which is to be an office building as well as the home of this company.

GEORGE H. OWEN, from whom the firm of George H. Owen & Company takes its name, is one of the most successful business men of East Liverpool. He was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 7, 1855, and is a son of William and Susanna (Rhodes) Owen,—the former a native of Burslem, Staffordshire, England, and the latter, of Cheshire, England,—who came to America shortly after marriage.

William Owen upon coming to this country first located in New York City, where he followed the trade of a potter, later removing to Poughkeepsie where he continued in that business. He next engaged in the manufacture of pottery at Bennington, Vermont, and at the same time conducted a crockery store. In 1855 he moved with his family to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he continued at his trade until his death, aged 35 years. He and his wife were parents of five children: Arthur C., born in New York City, who is with The Colonial Pottery Company; W. J., born at Poughkeepsie, New York, is manager of The Radford Pottery Company, of Clarksburg, West Virginia; George H., our subject; John Lincoln, born in East Liverpool, who is identified with the local potteries; and Mary Elizabeth (Foutts), born in Hancock, West Virginia, who resides in East Liverpool.

George H. Owen was reared at East Liverpool, where he attended the public schools and also night school. He learned the trade of presser and worked in the potteries at East Liverpool for a period of 19 years. In 1893 he bought the insurance agency of F. H. Croxall, who moved temporarily to Denver, Colorado; the business was consolidated at once with that of Edwin M. Knowles and the two conducted the business under the firm name of Knowles & Owen until Mr. Owen bought out his partner. He then continued alone until the consolidation of his interests with those of F. H. Croxall and James S. Hilbert in 1898, under the firm name of George H. Owen & Company. Our subject is identified with various land companies, has made many large real estate transfers, and is president of the Dollar Savings Bank, an important financial institution of East Liverpool. In his fraternal

relations he is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of East Liverpool; and to the following Odd Fellow societies: East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379; East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107; Canton Rhodes, No. 73, Patriarchs Militant and Ceramic Lodge, No. 286, Daughters of Rebekah. He has been an Odd Fellow for 26 years and has taken all the degrees.

Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Sarah Agnes Allison, who was born and reared in East Liverpool, and they have a son, Frank E., who is exchange clerk in the First National Bank. Religiously they are members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool.

F. H. CROXALL, of the real estate and insurance firm of George H. Owen & Company, has been engaged in the insurance business in East Liverpool continuously since 1880, probably longer than any other man in the city. He was born in East Liverpool in 1851, and is a son of Jesse Croxall who came to this city in 1844.

Jesse Croxall was one of the four Croxall brothers who succeeded Edwin Bennett in the pottery business, which they conducted until the plant was destroyed by a flood in 1850. Jesse Croxall then engaged in the cattle business for many years and at the time of his death in 1882, at the age of 62 years, was living a retired life. He served several terms as councilman and was very active in municipal affairs. He was joined in marriage with Mary A. Carey, who was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish parentage, but lived the major portion of her life in East Liverpool, where she died in October, 1903, aged 77 years. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom Mrs. George C. Murphy, whose husband is secretary and treasurer of The Barberton Pottery Company, of Barberton, Ohio, and F. H. Croxall, subject of this sketch, are the only survivors.

Mr. Croxall was reared at East Liverpool, where he attended the public schools and the academy of H. T. Martin. He held a position as traveling salesman in the pottery trade for some years, and in 1880 embarked in the real estate and insurance business. Politically,



WILLIAM C. WALLACE

he is a Republican, is a member of the county central committee of his party, and has taken an active interest in political affairs.

Mr. Croxall was united in marriage with Anna Kerr, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have a comfortable home in East Liverpool. He is a member of numerous fraternal orders. In religious faith and fellowship he is a Presbyterian, and is an elder in the church.

JAMES S. HILBERT, of the firm of George H. Owen & Company, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, near East Liverpool, September 16, 1866, and is a son of Martin and Rosanna (Standley) Hilbert. His parents came to East Liverpool in January, 1868, and Mrs. Hilbert still is a resident of the city, at the age of 69 years. Martin Hilbert in 1867 built and occupied the City Hotel, now known as Hotel Lakel, which was then the largest building in the city. He conducted this hotel until 1876 when he sold out, and shortly after was elected city commissioner. He later did general contracting in excavations and the moving of houses, continuing until March, 1883. In that year he resumed the hotel business and continued until his death in February, 1885, aged 63 years. Politically, he was a Democrat. He and his estimable wife were parents of the following children: James S.; Mrs. C. H. Cornell, of Steubenville, whose husband is engaged in contracting on the Walash extension and has also contracted at East Liverpool; Caroline who is Sister St. Michael located at Villa Maria, Pennsylvania; and Anna, now located at Pittsburg.

James S. Hilbert was reared at East Liverpool and after the death of his father conducted Hotel Lakel until June, 1890. He then leased and conducted Hotel Grand for two years, after which he clerked in that house one year. He then became a solicitor for George H. Owen, and in 1895, in partnership with Mr. Croxall purchased the E. P. Hazlett insurance and real estate agency, which was in 1898 consolidated with that of Mr. Owen, under the firm name of George H. Owen & Company.

Mr. Hilbert was married to Miss Early, a daughter of J. V. Early, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of East Liverpool. They have two children: Helen Montrose and Stanley T.

In politics, he is a Republican and has served as a member of the Board of Review of the city. He is a charter member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E., of which he was secretary a number of years and is now exalted ruler. Religiously, he is a member of St. Aloysius Catholic Church.



WILLIAM C. WALLACE, president of the First National Bank of East Palestine, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, was born in Elkrum township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in the homestead situated on the old Georgetown road, December 28, 1842, and is a son of John and Tamer (Williams) Wallace.

Mr. Wallace comes of Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfather, Ezekiel Wallace, moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and later to Columbiana County, where he died in 1812. He opened up a farm in Elkrum township and was succeeded by his son, John Wallace, who had accompanied his father to Ohio in 1810.

William C. Wallace was only six years old when he was made an orphan and was taken to the home of his aunt in St. Clair township. He was one of a family of four children, two daughters and two sons, the only other survivor being his sister, who is the widow of Hamilton Gaston, of California. After many years of separation, Mr. Wallace has recently returned from an enjoyable visit with her.

The only school advantages enjoyed by Mr. Wallace were those secured in the schools at Calcutta, at that time of an indifferent nature. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in the 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and was detailed to the commissary department and served for two years as commissary sergeant. After the war he went to Iowa where he remained until March 12, 1866, when he returned to Columbiana County, settling on section 13, Unity township. Mr. Wallace owns one of the best improved homes in the township and has expended thousands of dollars in mak-

ing improvements here. His home farm contains 219 acres and he also owns 66 acres in section 24 and 112 acres in section 23, where his son resides. A remarkable fact about the transferring of the land where Mr. Wallace resides is that the only deed that has ever been done was by Thomas Jefferson, president, and James Madison, Secretary of State, it being successively willed to each owner.

Mr. Wallace is identified with many of the leading interests and successful industries for which East Palestine is noted. He is one of the members of the board of directors of the East Palestine Pottery Company and has been since its organization and was succeeded as president of the company by W. C. Chamberlin; has been interested in the East Palestine Lumber Company; president of the Stock-raisers' Mutual Live Stock Association; president of the East Palestine Creamery Company; president of the Springfield Mutual Insurance Company with a capital of \$4,000,000; and president of the First National Bank, of East Palestine. While continually interested in public matters, he holds no office although he formerly was township trustee for some years.

Mr. Wallace was married September 15, 1870, to Lucinda Long, who is a daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Long, pioneers. Mrs. Long died during her daughter's childhood. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, the three survivors being: Charles L., who resides on section 23, Unity township; Paul; and William O., who has recently been admitted to the bar.

Mr. Wallace is one of the ruling elders of the old-school Presbyterian Church at East Palestine. He belongs to Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., at East Palestine and is commander of G. A. R. Post No. 86. He is one of the most popular men of the township and one of its most liberal and broad-minded men.



SAMUEL D. HERREN, a well-known citizen of Columbiana County, but for some years identified with a large mercantile enterprise of New York City, known as The Titus Company, was born at Homeworth, Columbiana County,

Ohio, September 4, 1867, and is a son of Samuel and Malinda (Haney) Herren.

On the paternal side the family is of Swiss extraction. The father, Samuel Herren, was born at Mill Mountain, Canton Bern, Switzerland, in 1832, and came to America in 1853. He located at Massillon, Ohio, where he engaged in shoemaking for some years and then moved to Homeworth, where at the present time he is conducting a restaurant business. He owns a nice little farm of 15 acres on section 29, Knox township, near the village. On March 5, 1860, he married Malinda Haney, who was born in Uniontown, Summit County, Ohio, July 23, 1841, and is a daughter of David and Barbara (Ponties) Haney. They had 12 children, 10 of whom still survive.

Samuel D. Herren received his education in the schools at Homeworth and then entered the employ of Mrs. Margaret J. Potts, who was conducting a store in that village. He remained eight years with this lady and when she left Homeworth in 1893 he took over the entire management of the business and continued to operate it for five years, becoming its owner in 1898. During the succeeding years he did a large business here and also officiated as postmaster, having been appointed such by President McKinley in his first administration. In April, 1902, he resigned this office in favor of A. J. Cameron, who is now postmaster and sold his business to Frank Baylor, removing then from Homeworth to Columbus, Ohio. Shortly afterward he entered into the employ of The Titus Company, a corporation which controls a chain of "5 and 10 cent" stores all over the country. Of this organization Mr. Herren was elected vice-president and a member of the directing board in 1903.

Although Mr. Herren's business duties require his absence from Homeworth a large part of the time, he has established his permanent home here, in July, 1905, purchasing the Joshua Lee estate, one of the most desirable locations for a home in the county.

In 1888 Mr. Herren married Winona L. Potts, who is a daughter of George and Margaret J. (McLennan) Potts. They have three children, viz.: Donald E., Marguerite and Herbert D. The family belong to the Presbyterian

Church. Mr. Herren is fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows, Elks and Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican.

LORIN B. HARRIS, junior member of the legal firm of Taylor & Harris at Salem, is one of the city's rising professional men and a representative attorney of Columbiana County. He was born in May, 1870, in Butler township, Columbiana County, the son of Clarkson and Caroline (De Wolf) Harris.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Butler township common schools, following this course with an academic education which prepared him for a course at Mount Union College. Throughout his career he has been essentially a self-made man, and his close and continuous application, coupled with inherent ability, are alone responsible for his success. Early in life, when thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, these attributes manifested themselves, as evidenced by his rapid transition from the farm to the carpenter's craft, then to the schoolmaster, and, a little later, after diligent application and study, to the practice of the law and ultimate membership in one of the strong law firms of the county.

His course at Mount Union was followed by a period of five years as a school teacher, his labors in this field comprising three years in his native county, and two years in the State of Iowa. Later mastering a trade, and applying the fruits of his labors to a further education, he was enabled to enter the Ohio State University at Columbus. His course in law at this well-known institution terminated with his graduation in 1903, and his admission to the bar of Ohio on June 11th of that year.

Returning to his old home he immediately began the practice of the law at Salem, and six months later became associated with Attorney A. W. Taylor, establishing the firm of Taylor & Harris. This firm's well-appointed offices are located in the Masonic Block. Mr. Harris, having had charge of numerous im-

portant cases in connection with the firm's extensive legal operations, was admitted to practice in the United States courts in March, 1904. His labors with the firm have been successful, and characterized by that fidelity and application paramount in his earlier efforts along more humble lines.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Mr. Harris is a great-grandson of Isaiah Harris, who settled in Columbiana County in 1803, and took up a large tract of land, comprising 640 acres, in Butler township. In business affable, conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients, he is politically affiliated with the Republican party, and fraternally, is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

His marriage to Kathryn Sinclair, daughter of L. W. Sinclair, a prominent resident of Hanover, occurred in August, 1905.

WILLIAM F. LONES, of Wellsville, was born in Madison township, this county, August 29, 1863, and is a son of William H. and Minerva H. (Williams) Lones.

John Lones, the great-great-grandfather of William F., was a loyal patriot who lost his life at the siege of Yorktown. Theodore Lones, the grandfather, was born in Virginia in 1807, and came to Ohio with his father in 1815. The latter settled in Madison township as one of the early pioneers; he married Sarah Crawford, whose people had settled about the same time on Beaver Creek.

William H. Lones was born in Madison township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1841 and still resides on the home farm. During the progress of the Civil War he went out with the 100-day men. He has always been identified with the Republican party. He married a daughter of Jesse Williams, of St. Clair township, Columbiana County, and they had these children: Jesse W., of St. Clair township; Harry E., of Middleton township; Gertrude, wife of Frank Glenn, of Madison township; George E., living at home; Lillie and Lena (twins), living at home; Harvey E., of East

Liverpool; Samuel, of Wellsville; Dora, who is living at home and William F.

William F. Lones was educated in the common schools of Madison township and attended the Lisbon High School and the Northwestern Normal School at Ada. He then began the study of the law in the office of A. H. Clark at East Liverpool, and was admitted to the bar on February 6, 1886. He practiced at Dayton, Tennessee, for five years and then located at Wellsville. In politics he is a Republican and from 1894 to 1898 was city solicitor. He also served two terms on the Board of Education.

In 1896 Mr. Lones was united in marriage with Lillie Southwick, who is a daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Southwick, of Springfield, Missouri. She is a member of the Baptist Church of East Liverpool. Mr. Lones is one of the solid, substantial citizens of Wellsville, where he occupies a position as a representative citizen. He is a member of Iris Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F., of Wellsville, of which he is past noble grand.

PETER F. VOLHNOGLE, a practical druggist doing an extensive business at New Waterford, was born in Ohio in 1857, and is a son of Solomon and Mary Ann (Firestone) Volhnogle and grandson of John Volhnogle.

John Volhnogle, who was born in Germany, came to America when he was but 14 years of age, in search of the fortune which young men are very apt to imagine exists in some other locality than the ones in which Providence has placed them. In his case the good fortune proved to be a farm in a fertile section of Ohio, earned by his own industry. It was while he was working at farm labor in the vicinity of Brush Run, in Pennsylvania, that he married an excellent young woman of the neighborhood named Susanna Conkle. They lived for a time north of Lewistown, Millin County, Pennsylvania, and then joined the great exodus from that locality to Ohio, settling in what is now included in Mahoning, but

was then Columbiana, County. At a later date he moved to Indiana, being a man of pioneering spirit, and there he engaged in farming until the close of his life. His widow survived him but a short time. They reared a large family and the six who survived infancy were: Michael, of Wisconsin; Hannah, of Indiana; Solomon, father of our subject; Daniel, of Indiana; Betsey, of Kansas; and Mathias, of Columbiana County. Only several of these reared families.

Solomon Volhnogle grew to manhood on his father's farm in Beaver township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) County, where his birth took place on February 11, 1831. He was the third son of the family and he came into the domestic circle shortly after his parents had settled in the new home. He grew up hardened to the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and as he developed from childhood to boyhood and youth he was assigned his part in the work of developing the wild farm into a comfortable and productive homestead. He went to school during a few months in the winter seasons, when the snow drifts were not too deep, warmly dressed according to the times in the clothing woven and fashioned by his mother's busy fingers. It was impossible to keep the little log schoolhouse even comparatively warm, but the hardy pupils were accustomed to only a modicum of heat in their own homes. The school instruction was confined to the rudiments—reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

In 1856 Mr. Volhnogle was united in marriage with the estimable daughter of neighboring farmers, Peter and Sarah Ann (Allen) Firestone. Mary Ann Firestone had been reared, as himself, to habits of thrift and industry, and she had also obtained her education, fully sufficient for all the demands made upon her, in the same little log schoolhouse. She had been taught all good housewifely accomplishments and she took a pardonable pride in her ability to spin and weave and later to fashion comfortable and presentable clothing for her husband and children from the cloth which came from her loom. She became the honored and beloved mother of two sons and

two daughters, viz.: Peter F., the subject of this sketch; Irene, who married Enoch Rupert, a resident of Fairfield township, and has three children,—Jessie, Roy and Ada; Jeremiah, who married Annie Esswine and has two children,—Beatrice and Raymond; and Idella, who is the wife of William Rupert, of New Waterford.

After marriage, Solomon Vollnogle and wife settled on a farm in Fairfield township, where many years of hard work followed. In that day wire fencing was unknown, farms being divided and separated from the public highways and the neighboring land by split-rail fencing and the preparation of these and the setting out of cherry trees, which was often done in order to provide shade and make a sort of hedge, kept Mr. Vollnogle busy when not actively cultivating his land. He fashioned all his own tools in a little blacksmith shop on the farm, many of these being very creditable and well adapted to the purpose for which they were used. He harvested his crops with scythes and reaping hooks, made various articles of furniture for household use and attended to the hundreds of little but necessary things which modern machinery now take out of the farmer's hands and do better.

Solomon Vollnogle has always been a hard-working man and in his prime he was the equal of any in his neighborhood and it was no idle boast that he could make a record on the harvest field or at corn husking with the best. In 1865 he purchased and moved upon a cultivated farm, where he made many improvements, including the complete remodeling of the house, and there he resided until 1902, when he removed to the village of New Waterford, renting his 100-acre farm, and is now in the enjoyment of peaceful retirement. He is one of the old and valued members of the Presbyterian Church.

Peter F. Vollnogle, our immediate subject, obtained his education in the district schools. For a period covering 21 years he was connected with the Adams Express Company at New Waterford as agent, the business during this time increasing 100 per cent. Mr. Vollnogle has been directly connected with the drug business on his own account, since 1881, al-

though he began the study of medicine and pharmacy many years previously. He was associated with Dr. F. M. Cox for one year and was in partnership in a drug business with Dr. D. M. Bloom until 1877. In that year the firm of Bloom & Vollnogle sold out to Milo Cain, who continued the business until September, 1881, when Mr. Vollnogle repurchased the stock and good will from Mr. Cain and has been in this line of business ever since. He remained at the old stand until 1894, when he moved into the Magnet Block and has now one of the finest business rooms in the village. He carries a complete line of everything found in a modern drug-store, including first-class drugs and standard patent medicines and a most attractive line of toilet articles. His establishment is in much favor with the ladies of the village, who find in his choice selection many articles to please their taste. In addition to his other commodities, for the past few years he has made a specialty of wall-papers and displays samples of all the new fancies and fashions in this line. During the season he finds it necessary to employ from three to five clerks. He is also a leader in paints and painters' supplies. Mr. Vollnogle is now the oldest merchant in continuous business in the village of New Waterford. He has been the preceptor of four young men who subsequently graduated in pharmacy.

Mr. Vollnogle was married at New Waterford to Prudy Doyle, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Carter) Doyle. They have one daughter, Grace, who is a graduate of the Normal School at Canfield, and took a course in pharmacy in the State of New York.

For many years Mr. Vollnogle, who is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been active in that party, and has been sent frequently as delegate to important conventions. For several years in earlier life he was a member of the village Council. He is president and one of the charter members of the New Waterford Building & Loan Association, which was organized in November, 1904. He was one of the first to add and plat an addition to New Waterford.

Fraternally, Mr. Vollenhove is a member of Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M., having joined on February 1, 1883. He is a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees and belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

FRANK PIERCE MOORE, M. D., junior member of the firm of Drs. William & F. P. Moore, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Lisbon, Ohio, continuously for more than 30 years. He was born at East Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of Dr. William and Eliza (Ferrall) Moore, both natives of this county. More concerning his parents may be found in the sketch of Dr. William Moore, found elsewhere in this work.

Frank Pierce Moore attended the schools of Elkton until 1863, then removed to Lisbon whither his parents followed in 1866. After completing his school course, he pursued the study of medicine in his father's office for three years. In 1872 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1874. On April 1st of that year he entered into a partnership with his father, with whom he has continued since. He has attained distinction in surgical work, which was his specialty for more than 25 years, and he still performs a great many operations, especially in accidents and emergency cases. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and is held in highest esteem. He is a member of the County, State and American medical associations, and for 25 years has belonged to the Erie Railway Surgeons Association.

Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Ada Lodge, a native of Columbiana County, and a daughter of Abel and Mathilda (Ferrall) Lodge. Her father was for years engaged in the banking business in Lisbon, where he died in October, 1904, aged 91 years. He was born in Fairfield township, where his father had settled at an early day. The Lodge, Ferrall and

Hanna families came to Columbiana County, Ohio, from Virginia in the early years of the last century, settling in Fairfield township, where they were pioneers. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a Mason and Knight Templar, being a member of Salem Commandery. In religious attachment he is a member of the Christian Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. Politically, he is a Republican but is no politician, although he has served 14 consecutive terms as councilman.

JAMES SHARP, a prosperous retired farmer of Columbiana County, who resides on section 18, Washington township, where he owns 146 acres of excellent land, has a tract of 800 acres in Wayne township and is justly considered one of the substantial men of his locality. He was born on that portion of his present farm which lies in section 35, in 1816, and is one of the township's venerable citizens. His parents were James and Nancy (Boyd) Sharp. James Sharp, Sr., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Columbiana County in 1812, locating on section 35, Washington township. Assisted by our subject as soon as his age permitted, the most of this land was cleared and the latter can remember helping to burn the brush and chase off the wolves that prowled around the homestead.

The education of the subject of this sketch was such as could be secured in the district schools of the neighborhood, but he applied himself privately to his books and prepared himself for teaching. For four years after he was 20 years of age, he taught through Washington and Wayne townships and was considered a very good instructor. After the death of his father, he succeeded to the ownership of the farm, which he has improved in many ways.

In 1842 Mr. Sharp was married to Mary Ann Campbell, who was reared in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James Campbell. She died January 24, 1885, in her

65th year. The five children of this happy union were; Robert C., who resides at home; James P., who married Osie McCormack and has five children,—Clyde, Ermine, James, Marvin and Osie; Martha, who married Devinney Deselle and has four children,—Clemmer, John, Elwood and Mary; and Lisle, who married Sadie Barnhart and has one child,—Raymond.

Mr. Sharp is an old and valued member of the United Presbyterian Church of Salineville. In his political sentiments he is a staunch Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for General Harrison, the great Whig candidate.

Mr. Sharp has long since delegated the active work on his farm to younger hands, but he still takes a deep interest in overseeing the operations. His large property in Wayne township is under good rental. He is a man well and favorably known all through his section of the county, where he has spent an exemplary and useful life.

JOHN WILLIAM HAMMOND, M. D., one of Wellsville's most highly esteemed citizens, who is distinguished as the oldest practicing physician and surgeon in this city, was born in Salineville township, Jefferson County, Ohio, February 28, 1830, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (McDonald) Hammond.

The father of Dr. Hammond was born at a point on the Potomac River, in Maryland, and died in 1867 aged 72 years. He was reared on his father's plantation until he reached his majority, when he started out for himself and came to Ohio. He settled in Salineville township, Jefferson County, on Big Yellow Creek, and subsequently founded the town of Hammondsville. He followed farming, grain growing and stock raising all his active years. When he first came to the township, he found several salt wells on his property and he engaged in the manufacture of salt in connection with his other enterprises. In those days salt was worth \$10 per barrel. He continued its manufacture for

about 20 years. He was a man of standing in his community, a strong Whig in politics and was elected to numerous township offices.

The mother of Dr. Hammond, Margaret (McDonald) Hammond, was a daughter of Charles McDonald, also of Maryland. She survived her husband a number of years, dying in 1880 aged 80 years. Of the six children born to them, the five who reached maturity were; Sophia, widow of Caleb Cope, who resides at Newgarden, Columbiana County; Caroline, deceased; Nancy, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. David S. Silver, of Wellsville, formerly a very prominent physician; John William, of this record; Thomas G., deceased; and Virginia, who is the widow of Edward Crawford, of Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch recalls his first school days in the old log schoolhouse near his father's farm. Later he took an academic course under Rev. John Scott, at Steubenville. He assisted on the home farm for several years and then began the study of medicine under Dr. David S. Silver, by whom he was prepared for Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1856. He then returned to Wellsville and this city has been his home and the scene of his life work. For the past 19 years he has been surgeon for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and is examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He also still attends to a large private practice.

In the fall of 1862 Dr. Hammond enlisted for service in the Civil War and was assigned as 1st assistant surgeon to the 120th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., with the rank of captain and continued in the service for 15 months. He spent the winters of 1865-66 and 1866-67 in walking the New York hospitals. He is a member of the city, county, State and the American medical associations. He has always been more or less prominent in public life in Wellsville and has served frequently as a member of the Council. He was foremost in the introduction of locust posts for the street lamps which, when they were being installed, were looked upon as a curious innovation.

Dr. Hammond married Sarah Aten, a daughter of Richard Aten, of Wellsville, who died in 1877 aged 30 years. Their children were: Mary, who died in infancy; Henry C., of Wellsville; and Frances, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Rahter, of Wellsville. Mrs. Hammond was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which Dr. Hammond attends.

W D. McKEEFREY, vice-president and general manager of the Salem Iron Company, is also an officer and director in numerous other business concerns of Leetonia, and has done his full share and more in the development of the place. He was born in the old Seventh Ward of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Mary A. (McFarland) McKeefrey. His father is at the present time one of Leetonia's most successful and respected citizens.

W. D. McKeefrey was educated at St. Bridget's Parochial School and the Seventh Ward Public School in Pittsburg. After leaving school, he was for some time with the Pittsburg Bolt & Iron Company, then with the National Tube Company, after which he held for a short time a position as bookkeeper for the Union Rolling Mill Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was next traveling salesman for different companies, selling pig iron. With Col. James Collard and J. J. Spearman, he leased and operated the furnaces at Sharon, Pennsylvania, which they conducted one and a half years, when the partnership was dissolved. He then, in partnership with W. D. Hofins, leased the Grafton furnaces at Leetonia, Ohio, in 1888, and two years later his father, John McKeefrey, and his brother, N. J. McKeefrey, became members of the partnership, the name of which was changed to McKeefrey & Company. In 1892, W. D. McKeefrey, John McKeefrey and N. J. McKeefrey organized and incorporated the Salem Iron Company, of Leetonia, purchasing the Grafton furnaces in 1892. These they rebuilt and enlarged in 1894, and the enlarged furnaces have a capacity of from

250 to 300 tons per day. The officers of this company, which is capitalized at \$255,000, are: John McKeefrey, president; W. D. McKeefrey, vice-president and general manager; and N. J. McKeefrey, secretary and treasurer. In 1893 the Atlas Coke Company was organized with the following officers, who serve at the present time: John McKeefrey, president; W. D. McKeefrey, vice-president and general manager; W. A. Shaw, secretary; and N. J. McKeefrey, treasurer. The company operates 220 ovens at Helen, Pennsylvania, and is in a most flourishing condition. Our subject is a director of the Fort Pitt National Bank of Pittsburg; a stockholder of the Iron City Trust Company; vice-president and general manager of the Shenango Line Stone Company, of New Castle, Pennsylvania; and is identified with many other interests. He has a fine farm of 275 acres near Leetonia, which he devotes to stock raising under his own supervision, making a specialty of fine horses, Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. He is a man of recognized business ability, and stands high in the esteem and good will of the general public.

J OHN CARROLL WHINNERY, D. S., deceased, belonged to one of the old pioneer Quaker families of Ohio, to whose thrift and industry as well as to their peaceful, exemplary lives the State owes much in the way of solid prosperity and high type of citizenship, and during his long life of 80 years he proved a worthy member of the Society of Friends. Dr. Whinnery was born April 1, 1816, in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and died in the same county, in 1896, and was a son of James and Nancy (Carroll) Whinnery.

Robert Whinnery, the paternal grandfather, came to America from the North of Ireland, with his brother Patrick, in the latter part of the 18th century and they became very early residents of Ohio. James Whinnery, the father of Dr. Whinnery, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, but the mother was a native of County Down, Ireland, and was brought to America at the age of 16 years.



ROYAL VICTOR EMMONS
WILLIAM S. EMMONS
HOMER FRANKLIN EMMONS

After completing what was considered in his day an adequate education in the district schools, Dr. Whinnery took up the study of dentistry with the late Dr. John Harris, of Salem, and later was graduated from the Cincinnati Dental College. Beginning the practice of his profession in 1848, at Salem, he continued in the same for some 50 years, during which time he became one of the leading, responsible and representative men of the city. Very few important movements pertaining to the advancement of Salem were completed without his taking an important part in their development and among the founders of educational and philanthropic organizations his name was always found. Reared in a religious faith which taught an abhorrence of slavery, he became an abolitionist in early manhood and acted as an agent for the "Underground Railroad" that helped many an escaped chattel across the northern border into Canada.

Dr. Whinnery married Harriet Burson, who was a daughter of David Burson, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, and they had a large family born to them, all but three still surviving. The third daughter, Abbie, who now resides in Philadelphia, is a gifted musician and vocalist and has had a brilliant career as a public singer, having appeared in Paris and also at the Palace in London. The others were: Mary, widow of E. A. Lease, of Salem; Ophelia, who died in girlhood; Gertrude, who is the wife of Stephen B. Richards, of Salem; Joseph, who died in infancy; Dora, who resides at Salem; James C., who practices dentistry at Omaha, Nebraska; C. E., of this city; and Olivia, resides at Washington, D. C. and is the wife of L. B. Nixon.

C. E. WHINNERY, D. D. S., a member of the above mentioned family, follows his father's profession, having finely appointed offices in Salem on the corner of Broadway and Main streets, and a handsome home at No. 632 McKinley avenue. Dr. Whinnery is a graduate of the Boston Dental College. With the exception of six years spent at Omaha, Nebraska, he has been engaged in the successful practice of dental surgery at Salem, since 1880.

Dr. Whinnery married Elizabeth Allen, who is a daughter of William W. Allen, a prominent merchant of Salem for many years. They have three children: Robert, John and Virginia. Like his eminent father, Dr. Whinnery, by his honorable business qualities and professional abilities, his thoughtful interest in his fellow-citizens and the general welfare and by his genial social manner, has won the respect, esteem and confidence of the good people of Salem.



WILLIAM S. EMMONS, attorney-at-law and notary public, at Salem, was born in West township, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 11, 1865, and is a son of Harrison and Mary (Lower) Emmons.

Harrison Emmons was also born in Ohio. Like many another loyal Buckeye, he served through the Civil War, as a private. For a number of years he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He and his wife, Mary Lower, reared a family of nine children.

William S. Emmons attended the common schools of West township and taught school for five years in Columbiana, Stark and Mahoning counties. He was highly considered in educational circles and enjoys the distinction of having organized and conducted the first select normal school in his section of Columbiana County. He then read law in 1888 with Hon. A. W. Taylor of Salem and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated June 26, 1890, and admitted to the Michigan bar. In the same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar, to the Indiana bar, in June, 1896, and to practice in the United States courts, December 8, 1899.

Mr. Emmons engaged in the practice of the law at East Palestine for two years and in 1892 located at Salem, later entering into a partnership with Mr. Walton, under the firm style of Emmons & Walton, which continued one year. In 1900 he became the senior member of the law firm of Emmons & Howell, an association

which continued a year. He has since practiced alone. As an able member of the bar, a close student, wise counselor and faithful attorney, Mr. Emmons has gained an enviable reputation.

Mr. Emmons was married July 25, 1888, to Martha V. Crawford, who is a daughter of William H. Crawford, of Clarkson, Ohio, one of the pioneer merchants of Columbiana County and long a justice of the peace. They have three children, namely: Lucile, Royal Victor and Homer Franklin.

Politically, Mr. Emmons is identified with the Republican party. For a term of three years he has been a justice of the peace at Salem and is a man of sterling character. He belongs to the Columbiana County Bar Association and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and to the Sons of Veterans. Portraits of Mr. Emmons and his two sons accompany this sketch.

LORENZO D. CROWL, one of the well-known business citizens of East Palestine, dealing in builders' supplies, was born December 14, 1858, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Libert) Crowl.

The parents of Mr. Crowl were well-known and much respected residents of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The father followed carpentering and building and many of the barns, dwellings, schoolhouses and churches in the western section of the State were erected by him during his active years.

Lorenzo D. Crowl obtained his education in that bulwark of democracy, the common school, and from early youth worked with his father in the latter's shop, subsequently learning the trade and becoming a skilled carpenter. In 1878 he located at East Palestine, Ohio, and has been a resident of this busy town ever since, in 1880 entering into contracting and building. In 1900 he embarked in the builders' supply business and enjoys a satisfactory patronage. Mr. Crowl is a man of property,

owning valuable residence property on North Market street and also his business location. He is a man of practical ideas and common sense views and is as well posted on matters pertaining to his line of business as any one in the city.

Mr. Crowl was married February 7, 1882, at East Palestine, Ohio, to Emma E. Sensenbaur, and they have three children, viz.: Cleaver J., H. Edward and Claire L.

Mr. Crowl was a Democrat until the close of President Cleveland's first administration, since which time he has been identified with the Republican party. For the past 10 years he has been one of the directors of the East Palestine Building & Loan Association. Not caring for political honors, Mr. Crowl has lived a quiet, exemplary life, devoting himself to the welfare of his family, the development of his business and the support of educational and religious movements. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of East Palestine. The two secret societies in which he has membership are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

THE POTTERS' NATIONAL BANK, of East Liverpool, has during the 24 years of its existence been an active factor in the development of the city and its many industries and enterprises. It has been fostered, controlled and managed by prominent citizens of recognized business ability, to whose efforts is due the remarkable success of the institution.

In June, 1881, authority was granted by the Comptroller of the Currency to William Brunt, John N. Taylor, N. A. Frederick, F. D. Kitchel and William Cartwright to organize The Potters' National Bank with a paid up capital of \$50,000, and on July 11th of that year they received a 20-year charter, which was in 1901 renewed for 20 years more. The bank was opened for business in a room on Second street, which is now occupied by the Adams Express Company. Its officers were William Brunt, president; John N. Taylor, vice-president; and

F. D. Kitchel, cashier. In addition to the officers, the board of directors included N. A. Frederick, William Cartwright, J. H. Goodwin and Joseph Cartwright. On July 23, 1881, a lot on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets was purchased of William Brunt, and a suitable building was erected, this being at that time the principal business corner of the city. In July, 1892, owing to the increase in business and to better meet the requirements of the rapidly growing city, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The surplus has grown until at the present it amounts to \$90,000. Early in the spring of 1900 the bank purchased the Croxall corner at Fifth and Washington streets, and erected at a cost of \$40,000 what is probably the handsomest and best bank building and safe deposit vaults in Eastern Ohio.

The 24 years record of The Potters' National Bank is one of unbroken success. It has been a safety and convenience to the public, as well as a factor in the growth and prosperity of East Liverpool. Dividends to shareholders have been paid, amounting to \$153,000, and no year has passed without the payment of a dividend. William Brunt has continued as president throughout this period; N. A. Frederick is now vice-president and R. W. Patterson, cashier. The directors of the bank are: William Brunt, N. A. Frederick, W. W. Harker, William Cartwright, George W. Thomas, W. E. Wells, John N. Taylor, Edwin M. Knowles and R. W. Patterson.

R. W. PATTERSON, cashier of this institution, has been a citizen of East Liverpool during the past 14 years. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, but was reared in Steubenville, Ohio. After completing a public school education, he entered the National Exchange Bank of that city as bookkeeper. In 1891 he came to East Liverpool and became bookkeeper for The Potters' National Bank; on January 1, 1899, he was elected cashier and has continued as such to this time. His life work having been along this line, he is well fitted for the position.

Mr. Patterson was joined in marriage with Louise Hill, a daughter of H. R. Hill, of

East Liverpool, and they have a very comfortable home in this city. Politically, Mr. Patterson has never been active nor has he sought for office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

JOSEPH LEECH HOOPES, one of the well-known citizens of Butler township, residing on his fine farm of 156¾ acres in section 25, is a worthy representative of one of the prominent old Quaker families of this section. Joseph L. Hoopes was born on his present farm, December 15, 1833, and is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann Hoopes.

On both sides our subject is a Hoopes and doubtless there was a distant relationship existing between the two grandfathers. On the paternal side was James Hoopes, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and on the maternal was Elisha Hoopes, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, both having descended from a common founder, who came from England, in great likelihood, with William Penn. James Hoopes came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1815 and lived in Butler township until his death in 1850. His children were: Joseph Leech, Daniel, Thomas, John, James B., Susanna, James, William, Robert, Rebecca and Abigail, all of whom reached maturity except two.

Daniel Hoopes, father of our subject, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1803, and was 12 years old when his parents drove over the mountains into the wilderness which then represented Butler township. On the death of his father, he inherited a farm of 80 acres just west of what is now our subject's farm and followed agricultural pursuits through life, dying in 1883, at the age of 80 years. He was a sincere member of the Society of Friends, following the precepts of this religious body in his walk and conversation. He married Mary Ann Hoopes, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and deceased

April 1, 1887, aged 80 years, who was a daughter of Elisha and Mary (Hayworth) Hoopes, of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Hanover township, Columbiana County, Ohio, from Chester County, Pennsylvania, when she was a child. The children of Daniel Hoopes and wife were: Thomas, who died in infancy; Elisha, of Hanover; Joseph Leech, of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Coulson; Thomas G.; Emaline; and James, who died in infancy.

Joseph Leech Hoopes, the subject of this sketch, belongs to Butler township more than to any other section, as here he was born, reared and educated and here he has spent his long and honorable life. His vocation has been entirely of an agricultural nature, and in addition to general farming he has paid much attention to dairying, selling his milk product to a local creamery. In 1887 he built his handsome, substantial home. Since 1888 he has not been actively engaged in farming, a tenant occupying the old house and operating the farm.

Mr. Hoopes was married on November 15, 1860, to Martha Randels, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 13, 1837, and died September 25, 1902. She was a daughter of John and Lucinda (Yates) Randels, her parents coming here from some Southern State. The children of our subject were: Ida Anna, who married Willis Whinnery, of Spencer, Indiana; Ora E., who married Sheridan Crouse, and died June 10, 1897, leaving one child,—Orla; and James Marvin, who died aged six months.

In politics Mr. Hoopes has been a Republican all his life. He was reared a Friend, but he married a lady who became a member of the Christian Church, with which he at the same time united.

JOHIN W. CROXALL, president of The Croxall Pottery Company, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest potter in the noted pottery center—East Liverpool, Ohio. He was born in Derbyshire, England, May 5, 1824, and is a son of Richard and Phoebe (Wilson) Croxall.

The Croxall family is one of the oldest in

Great Britain, in fact its records show that its founder came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was so doughty a knight that he received from that powerful monarch large grants of land. The later generations abandoned agriculture and turned to the mechanical industries.

Richard Croxall, father of our subject, learned the trade of tailor and followed the same in England until 1844, and then came to join his sons in America. For some years he was engaged in the mercantile business at East Liverpool and later removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he died aged about 50 years. During his later years he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married a daughter of John Wilson, also a resident of Derbyshire, England.

The pioneer of the family in America was Thomas Croxall, our subject's older brother, who established himself at East Liverpool. In 1844 two other brothers, Samuel and Jesse, decided to join Thomas and our subject could not bear to see them go and leave him behind. He had not, however, accumulated any capital, but his brother Samuel had enough faith in his ability and honesty to advance him the sum of \$60, which brought him to East Liverpool, March 10, 1844. His subsequent career showed that his brother's confidence was not misplaced and later the brothers were associated in close business relations.

Our subject had received a fair education in his native land and entertained very practical notions as to advancing in the world. He immediately secured employment in the pottery of the Bennett brothers at East Liverpool, where he worked until November, 1844, when the four brothers combined their capital and interests and leased the pottery, which they operated until the spring of 1852. That was the year of the great freshet and during its continuance a part of the plant was entirely destroyed, entailing considerable loss on the struggling firm. The brothers were obliged to give up their work at their own pottery and secure employment in neighboring plants. In this state of affairs, John W. went into the George S. Harker pottery, where he continued

to work for about two years, going then to the William Brunt knob works, where he continued until 1856.

In the meantime the brothers had not given up the idea of a plant of their own and in 1856 the Croxall brothers, in association with others, bought the Union Pottery on Second street, a plant originally built by Ball & Morris. The members of the new company were: John W. Croxall, Thomas Croxall, Jonathan Kinsey and Joseph Cartwright. The business was conducted under the firm name of The Croxall-Cartwright Company. At that time the facilities were limited, but two small kilns being in use, but in a few years an adjoining body of land was secured by the company and the kiln capacity was greatly increased.

In 1863 John W. Croxall and Joseph Cartwright bought the Mansion Pottery on Second street, from the old firm of Salt & Mear. This plant had two kilns and covered three 60-foot lots. It was called the Union-Mansion Pottery until the death of Mr. Cartwright, when our subject purchased the interest of his late partner. About the same time, in January, 1888, Mr. Croxall took his two sons into partnership and the firm became J. W. Croxall & Sons. It was thus known to the trade and the public until January 1, 1898, when the business was incorporated as The Croxall Pottery Company, our subject becoming its president. It is interesting to thus trace the successive stages by which a man of energy and persistent industry has climbed from a humble position in youth entirely dependent upon his own activity, facing discouragements and loss with courage, until he has become the head of one of the large and important industries of a busy manufacturing city. This he accomplished in the face of great competition.

Mr. Croxall has been twice married; first, to Sarah Johnson, who was a daughter of John Johnson, of East Liverpool. They had four children born to them, the two who reached maturity being George W. and Joseph H. J. The mother of these children died in 1854. Mr. Croxall was married, second, to Margaret Dillinger, of East Liverpool, and they have two daughters, viz.: Margaret A., who is

the wife of Charles S. Kidder, of Richmond, Indiana; and Alice Maude, who is the wife of William H. Gass, of East Liverpool. Mrs. Croxall is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Croxall attends and to which he gives liberal support. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 232 Fourth street.

Mr. Croxall has been a member of the East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F., for the past 31 years and is past noble grand of that body; and is past patriarch of the East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107. He was one of the first members of the Masonic fraternity to become active here and is the only surviving charter member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of this city. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party ever since reaching his majority. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Winfield Scott and for each successive Republican candidate since the organization of the party. Although he has never consented to accept anything but a local office, he has frequently served with acceptability as township trustee and was chairman of the Republican club during the campaign which resulted in the election of President Grant.

NORACE B. NICHOLSON, cashier and a member of the directing board of the People's National Bank of Wells-ville, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1855, and is a son of David S. and Ellen (Bigger) Nicholson.

Hon. Thomas Nicholson, the paternal grandfather, was born in 1804 in Washington Comty, Pennsylvania, to poor but worthy parents. He grew to young manhood entirely dependent upon his own resources and from working in a distillery he became next a teacher in the village school at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was one of the founders of the justly celebrated Frankfort Academy, at Frankfort Springs. He carved out his own way to political eminence and his name is registered among the prominent statesmen of

the "Keystone" State. He was active in the Whig party and served in the State Legislature from 1844 to 1846 and again from 1868 to 1869. He is the accepted father of the present common-school statute of his native State. In his day he was one of Pennsylvania's most prominent men, and held many public positions beside legislative ones. He was the first county superintendent of the schools of Beaver County and never lost his interest. For years he was cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury, holding the position all through the period of the Civil War. Later he was chairman of the military claims committee of the State against the Federal government. He married Rebecca Stewart. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

David S. Nicholson, father of our subject, was born February 4, 1832 and died October 28, 1869. He was well educated but practically reared, his father believing that work and scholarship should go hand in hand. His natural leaning was in the direction of a mercantile life and he began his training in this line when but 13 years of age. For a number of years he also traveled over a large territory as a wool buyer. He was married on March 3, 1854, to Ellen Bigger, who was a daughter of James Bigger. She was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1832, and resides with her son, our subject, in his bachelor home. She comes of a distinguished Irish family, which has been frequently represented in Parliament.

Our subject came to Wellsville, Ohio, with his widowed mother, being the eldest of six children. They located here January 1, 1876, and he assumed the duties of teller in the First National Bank, later assuming those of cashier. Subsequently he resigned this position and organized the Peoples' National Bank, becoming its cashier. He was one of the organizers, also, of the Perpetual Building & Loan Company and is at present its treasurer. Politically he is a Republican but not an active politician. With his mother he attends the Presbyterian Church. Resembling his father and grandfather, he is a man of scholarly tastes and literary acquirements.



E. WELLS, secretary and treasurer and general executive officer of The Homer Laughlin China Company, a brief sketch of which appears elsewhere in this volume, is also identified with various other business enterprises and is one of East Liverpool's most successful and public-spirited men. He was born in Brooke County, West Virginia, just across the line from Steubenville, Ohio, in 1863, and was reared there. He engaged in business at Steubenville for some years after reaching his majority and in 1889 began his connection with The Homer Laughlin China Company. He rose rapidly in the service of that company, his promotion being based upon merit, until we find him at the present time the official in charge. He has served on the executive committee and as vice-president of the United States Potters' Association and is now president of that organization. During the years 1903 and 1904 he was president of the National Selling Price Association, an organization governing the general output of ware in this country and its selling price. During the past four years he has been at the head of the various committees handling the labor problems, the representatives of labor being from the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, and that all problems have been settled without a strike or cessation of business since 1894 speaks well for the work of this committee. The North American Manufacturing Company, three-fourths of whose stock is controlled by The Homer Laughlin China Company, is an organization of magnitude, being the holding company of the combination consisting of the land company, The Newell Bridge Company, and the Newell Street Railway Company. The officers of this company are: Joseph G. Lee, president; W. E. Wells, vice-president; Marens Aaron, treasurer; and Edwin M. Knowles, secretary. This company owns a tract of 500 acres of land in Hancock County, West Virginia, which is to be developed into a residence suburb, there being 40 miles of streets laid out at the present time. This beautiful suburb lying along the Ohio River is within seven minutes ride of the

"Diamond" in East Liverpool, and the bridge just completed is the best and most expensive passenger bridge over the Upper Ohio River.

Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Elizabeth Mahan, a daughter of William B. Mahan, of Brooke County, West Virginia, one of the prominent farmers of that county. Three sons have blessed this union, all natives of East Liverpool, as follows: Joseph B., William E. and Arthur A. Socially, Mr. Wells is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has filled all the chairs. He occupied the highest office in the local lodge in 1895, and has since that time delivered annual memorial addresses in various cities. He has a handsome home in East Liverpool and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city. For some six or seven years he has served on the Board of Education.

JOSEPH G. LEE, vice-president of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, of East Liverpool, has been closely identified with this and other large business interests, in the "Ceramic City" and elsewhere in the State, for a long period, covering indeed almost all of his mature life. Mr. Lee was born at Salem, Ohio, in 1855 and was reared and educated there.

Circumstances pushed Joseph G. Lee into the business world at the early age of 12 years, and as years increased his business responsibilities became larger and larger, until his name became very familiar in financial and manufacturing circles. He was 24 years of age when he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and for the past quarter of a century he has been actively interested in the pottery business. For three years he was associated with The Harker Pottery Company, and for the past 18 years he has been connected with The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company. He has but recently retired from the presidency of the United States Potters' Association, a position he filled for two years, but his other active connections continue. He is president of The Citizens' National

Bank, of East Liverpool; a director of The Dollar Savings Bank; secretary and manager of The Potters' Mining & Milling Company; president and director of the North American Manufacturing Company; and vice-president and a director of the Newell Bridge Company.

Mr. Lee is one of the indefatigable business men who have contributed largely to the upbuilding of this city. He is a prominent Mason, a member of East Liverpool Commandery and of the Consistory of the Scottish Rite at Cleveland.

GEORGE B. ALABACK, postmaster of East Palestine, and one of the citizens who has been identified with the city's growth from a mere hamlet to its present proportions and importance, was born near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of James T. and Jemima C. Alaback.

The father of Mr. Alaback was of German descent. He died October 26, 1865, leaving a widow and a family of five children, the main responsibility of whom fell upon the shoulders of our subject, then a lad of 15 years, the eldest of the children. The others are: Morris, of Salem; Mrs. Hannah L. Mitchell, of Salem; and John and James Thornton, both of Salem. The mother died March 12, 1884. As long as she lived she was the object of tender solicitude to our subject, who also took care that the sister and brothers should have every chance and advantage that he could provide.

All of Mr. Alaback's education was obtained in the common schools prior to his father's death. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1872 he located in East Palestine, where he soon entered into contracting and building. He proved himself a man of reliable character and soon gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, resulting in his election to town offices. For four years he was the efficient city clerk of East Palestine and during two years was town marshal, and at all times, whether in or out of office, has been a citizen

ready and willing to advance the city's interests in every possible way. On September 1, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of East Palestine and his administration of the duties of the office has met with universal approval.

Mr. Alalack was married to Elizabeth J. Sheets, who is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Jane D. Sheets, members of an old pioneer family of this county, and they have a family of five children, viz.: Oliver F., who is deputy postmaster; Nettie V., wife of Walter D. Sample, of East Palestine; Maud A., wife of Joseph E. Evans, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Jane L. and Edith M., of East Palestine. Mr. Alalack's fraternal associations are with the Masons and the Knights of the Macenzes.

LEA S. BENNETT, one of the leading agriculturists and dairymen of Butler township, who resides on his valuable farm of 140 acres located in section 27, was born on this farm June 28, 1853, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of this region. Mr. Bennett's parents were Samuel H. and Phebe (Yates) Bennett.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were James and Hannah Bennett, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, at a very early day and settled on the present farm of our subject. Samuel H. Bennett was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was a young man newly married when he settled on the farm mentioned above, which he subsequently bought from his father and which is now in the possession of his son. His wife was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died here, aged 80 years. Their children were all born on this farm and were as follows: Elizabeth, widow of David Burson, of California; Araminta, deceased; William, of Hartford, Michigan; Caroline, widow of Joshua Whimery, of Marshalltown, Iowa; James, of Butler township; Ann, wife of J. B. Whimery, of Damascus; Ruth, wife of Hiram Cameron, of Damascus; and Lea S., of this sketch.

The father of Mr. Bennett was mainly oc-

cupied in farming, although he conducted a hotel in Chester County for a short time before coming to Ohio and was also engaged in the mercantile business for a limited period in Butler township. He was a staunch Republican and took much interest in public affairs. He served for 27 years as a justice of the peace and was one of the township's respected and representative citizens. He was reared in the Society of Friends. His death took place in June, 1884, at the age of 79 years.

Our subject was reared in Butler township and obtained his education in the local schools. His business has been entirely of an agricultural nature and his life has been mainly passed in Columbiana County. He tried farming in Cass County, Michigan, for three and a half years and for six months in North Dakota; he finally sold his farm of 80 acres near Dowagiac, Michigan, and returned to the homestead. Here he has been engaged in general farming and dairying. He has a herd of 16 fine Jerseys and disposes of his milk to the Winona Creamery.

Mr. Bennett was married on March 18, 1885, to Isaletta King, who was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 22, 1858, and is a daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Pettit) King, natives of Columbiana County. They have three children, viz.: Laurretta, wife of Dr. A. R. Colbos, of Damascus; Samuel H., of Butler township; and Paul, who lives at home.

Mr. Bennett has been identified with the Republican party all his life and has frequently been called upon to accept local offices. He is serving at present as township assessor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winona and one of its liberal supporters.

GEORGE B. HARVEY, a prominent citizen of Lisbon, is the founder and proprietor of the Lisbon Banking Company, an enterprise which he established in June, 1900, and in the conduct of which he is ably assisted by W. L. Armstrong.

Although a comparatively new financial in-



HOMER S. KNOWLES

stitution, the bank has been very prosperous from its inception. It is situated on the north-west corner of Park avenue and Market street.

The subject of this sketch was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1862, his parents, William and Emma (Day) Harvey, having located in Columbiana County in the later '40s. The former died in 1867, and the latter passed away in 1892. Both were natives of Devonshire, England. The father was engaged in the pottery business.

George B. Harvey was reared at East Liverpool and pursued his studies in Scio College. He subsequently engaged in the real estate and insurance business in East Liverpool.

Mr. Harvey was elected county auditor in 1893, and served in this capacity for two terms,—until 1899; the next year he established the bank. At East Liverpool he was a member of the School Board, and at Lisbon he has been a councilman. He is at present a member of the Board of Public Affairs.

Mr. Harvey was married at East Liverpool to Mary E. Thomas, of that city, and they have three children, two of whom were born at East Liverpool, and the youngest, at Lisbon. Mr. Harvey has a sister, Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle, who resides in the former place.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. Socially, he is a Mason, being a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., both of East Liverpool. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to various insurance orders. In religious views, he favors the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOMER S. KNOWLES. Every American school-boy is familiar with the story of the struggles, the experiments and the successes of Bernard Palissy, of centuries ago, whose happy combination of materials finally resulted in the discovery of the method of making pottery which still bears his name, but, on account of its scarcity is of such value that only in the homes of collectors or in great museums are specimens

to be found. No less remarkable was the success, in the same line and under scarcely more favorable conditions, of the late Homer S. Knowles, of East Liverpool, whose name must also be recalled, as one of the greatest American potters. Through midnight studies in chemistry and tireless experiments, he produced wares as essentially beautiful as those of older potters, while, at the same time, the present price of production through his same wonderful discoveries, is such as to enable the every-day toiler to add them to his home. Surely such a man should be remembered as a public benefactor.

The life of the late Homer S. Knowles, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was covered by but 41 years, but they were filled with activity and a review is interesting from every point of view. His birth took place at his father's home in East Liverpool, Ohio, in April, 1851, his parents being Isaac Watts Knowles and Hester Ann Smith, his wife. He went to school until his services were required by his father, who was the senior member of the pottery firm of Knowles & Harvey. This business had been established by Isaac W. Knowles and Isaac Harvey in 1854 for the manufacture first, of yellow ware and, later, a line of "Rockingham" ware.

At a later date Isaac W. Knowles bought the Harvey interest and with the intelligent assistance of Homer S. continued the business. The latter applied every energy to the work and every branch of it became familiar to him and, as long as he was actively concerned he could on occasion fill any position in his great works for which he paid a salary. As he became more and more interested in the possibilities of the business, he took a deeper and deeper interest in experimenting for the production of other and better wares which could be produced at a minimum cost and still retain the desirable features of beauty and utility. He purchased a chemical library and spent hours in study and experimenting long after his humblest employee was wrapped in slumber. During the day following he would attempt to make the combinations he had studied out and the time came when his ex-

periments were entirely successful and on September 5, 1872, the first kiln of white granite was drawn. It proved beautiful ware, fully up to all expectations and Mr. Knowles and his associates had every reason to rejoice.

In 1870 the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles had been formed and by 1885 the company was conducting a pottery of 16 large kilns. To the enterprise, energy, talent and persevering study of Homer S. Knowles this great progression was attributable. Following the success of their white granite and after another succession of experiments, another process was discovered and the manufacture of vitrified hotel china was prepared for by the building of new china works, Mr. Knowles devoting every energy to the completion of this great enterprise. The disastrous fire on November 18, 1889, which destroyed the new works with a loss of \$250,000 was a heavy blow to him, for he had so thoroughly given his life to the up-building of this business, exercising self-denial in many ways and laying justifiable plans for a great future. However this was just the experience to prove the caliber of such as he. Ere the flames had been quenched, he had thought out plans for rebuilding and his courageous attitude brought energy to others who had been almost prostrated by the disaster. Within eight months the new and enlarged china works were rebuilt and in successful operation.

The strain of work and anxiety had taxed Mr. Knowles too heavily and although he accepted enforced relaxation, his former health was never restored and he was never again able to resume his former activity. He retained his interest in the business as vice-president, but established his residence in New York City where his death occurred on November 7, 1892.

In 1888 Joseph G. Lee and Willis A. Knowles had been admitted to the firm. On January 10, 1891, The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company was incorporated, at which time the venerable Isaac W. Knowles retired from the business, of which he had so long been the head. John N. Taylor became president, Homer S. Knowles, vice-president and Joseph G. Lee, secretary and treasurer. In addition to his interests already mentioned, the

late Mr. Knowles was also a member of The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson Company (sewer-pipe manufacturers), The Potters' Supply Company and the Potters' Mining & Milling Company.

On January 24, 1877, Mr. Knowles was married to Ida Stockdale, the eldest daughter of Capt. J. T. Stockdale, superintendent of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet line. Her death occurred in October, 1904. They are survived by one son, Harold Homer.

According to his desire, the remains of Mr. Knowles were brought to East Liverpool to be laid to rest in old and, always to him, dear surroundings. The memorable occasion will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. When the train arrived from New York, it was met by as distinguished a body of citizens as ever acted as pall-bearers for one who had never taken an active part in public life. These had been selected from a large body of attached personal friends and a number of them have since also crossed the dark river, some under tragic conditions. They were: Governor William McKinley, Homer Laughlin, Col. H. R. Hill, J. M. Kelly, William Cartwright, F. D. Kitchel, John C. Thompson and J. H. Simms. The loving respect and esteem felt by the great body of pottery workers not only in his own plants but all through the city where his liberality, charity and justice were so well known, was notably shown by an almost universal desire to show the last tokens of respect. He was a man of winning personality, kindly without condescension, kind and generous to all worthy objects, grateful for deserved approbation and honest in word and deed. Any utterance made by the late beloved President McKinley is cherished, in the light of subsequent events, and it is recalled that he thus expressed himself on this sad occasion: "I have never met a man in all my extensive acquaintance whose hospitality was so unbounded, nor visited a home where I was more warmly welcomed, than that of my friend, H. S. Knowles."

It may be mentioned in this connection, that the late President McKinley made one of his earliest political speeches from the steps of

Mr. Knowles' old home, now the residence of Col. John N. Taylor.

Among the family reminiscences are many which explain the deep affection and pride which all his kindred felt in him. He was gifted particularly with a readiness of speech which developed into oratory and when he was but a child of four years, he was taken to a convention of the Odd Fellows, where, dressed in the regalia of the order, he took the platform and, in no way frightened, made a creditable little speech. For many years he was prominent in the various Masonic bodies, belonging to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of East Liverpool; East Liverpool Chapter, R. A. M., and Steubenville Commandery, K. T., which organization attended his burial in a body.

HAROLD HOMER KNOWLES, the only son of the late Homer S. Knowles, was born July 6, 1884. He was educated in the common schools and at Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York; Trinity School and St. Paul's at Garden City, Long Island. In November, 1899, he went to Southern California where he spent a winter, and thence to New York City, where he was engaged for eight months in a real estate business in partnership with his uncle, Jackman T. Stockdale, under the firm name of T. J. Stockdale & Company. He then took a trip to Europe, visiting every country except Sweden and Norway. He was at Paris when the direful news flashed through the cable of the shooting of President McKinley, who, from his childhood, he had known as a family friend. This took all pleasure out of his foreign travel and he returned home.

In November, 1901, Mr. Knowles returned to East Liverpool and in the following January entered the decorating shop of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company as the first step in the line of completely mastering the pottery business, being one of the directors of this company.

Mr. Knowles was married September 27, 1902, to Alma Marshall, daughter of Erastus D. Marshall, of Chester, West Virginia, and they have two children, Gail Marshall and Alma Stockdale. The family belong to the First

Presbyterian Church. Mr. Knowles is a Republican. He belongs to the Monongahela Club of Pittsburg and to the Calumet Club of New York City.



V. MACKALL, head of P. V. Mackall & Company, real estate dealers and insurance brokers in the Block, East Liverpool, is a lawyer by profession and has been identified with many important enterprises.

Mr. Mackall was born near Negley, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1878, and is a son of E. D. Mackall, who was a prominent agriculturist and fruit grower of this county. Our subject is descended from Benjamin Mackall, who with his brother James came to America from Central Scotland in 1760 and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. Benjamin entered the army in the Revolutionary War, serving as captain, and after its close located at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, where he died. James went South and one of his sons, a Confederate general, was killed at Island No. 10 in the Civil War. Benjamin Mackall and his wife, Mary (Dawson) Mackall, were the parents of four sons and two daughters, the sons being named Thomas, James, Samuel and Jack.

Thomas Mackall, the eldest of the sons mentioned, resided at Calcutta, Ohio, and was father of three sons and two daughters, the sons being named George, Thomas and Press.

James Mackall, the second son of Benjamin and Mary (Dawson) Mackall, was the father of 12 children, namely: James, grandfather of our subject, J. S., who is a prominent politician and business man of Georgetown, Pennsylvania; Benjamin, who resides on a farm near Hookstown, Pennsylvania; Samuel, deceased, who lived near Hookstown, Pennsylvania; George, deceased, Beaver, Pennsylvania, who became prominent in politics; Jack, deceased, a captain in the river service, who lived at Georgetown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, who died on the home farm in Pennsylvania; Phoebe, who married Milton Calhoun and resides near Hookstown, Pennsylvania; Annie,

who married a Mr. Dawson and moved to the West; and three who died in infancy.

Samuel Mackall, third son of Benjamin and Mary (Dawson) Mackall, was the father of one child, Dora, who is a resident of Rogers, Ohio.

Jack Mackall, the fourth son of Benjamin and Mary (Dawson) Mackall, died without issue.

James Mackall, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and accompanied his mother to South Beaver township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. He worked on the canal at 12½ cents per day, and before he had attained his majority he had bought and paid for 160 acres of land in South Beaver township, which he deeded to his mother when he reached the age of 21. He then set out to work for himself, and shortly purchased a tract of 130 acres near the old Mackall homestead (now known as the G. H. Mackall farm); after farming for two years, he branched out into wider business fields by buying some 3,000 sheep, which he drove to the Philadelphia market and disposed of at a good profit, thus getting a good start. He continued as a drover for some years and later engaged in contracting, building many of the bridges in Columbiana County. He also engaged in fruit growing, raising the first budded peaches in the county, also the first small fruit. He was one of the best known men in Columbiana County, being familiarly known as "Uncle Jim." He was a typical Scotchman. He died in 1903 at the advanced age of 91 years. He was united in marriage with Nancy Davidson, who died at Salem, Ohio, in 1905, at the advanced age of 89 years. Of their 12 children, two sons and five daughters still live, namely: J. E., a farmer of Middleton township; E. D., father of our subject; Rena, wife of L. D. Overlander, of East Palestine; Phemia, wife of D. L. Augustine, master mechanic of the Buckeye Engine Works, of Salem; Isadore, wife of Stephen Calvin, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Ellison, wife of G. E. Dawson, of Belleville, Kansas; and Belle, wife of Rev. A. Culp, a Universalist minister, now located at Boston, Massa-

chusetts. Those deceased are: George H., proprietor of the "Beaver Valley Nurseries" until his death in 1900, at the age of 64 years, who had six children,—Roscoe C., M. M., W. C., Romaine, Edith and Ella; A. R., a corporation lawyer and promoter residing at East Liverpool, deceased in 1889, who was at one time a partner of Hon. R. W. Tayler, who is now United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio,—he left a son and daughter, Bertha and Murray, of St. Louis, Missouri; Sarah, wife of Attorney McCoy, of Columbiana County, who died without issue; and two children who died in infancy.

E. D. Mackall was born in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1854, and became a prominent farmer and business man and now resides on the old Mackall homestead. He was married to Dana Godsleben, who is now living in Middleton township, and they had eight children, as follows: P. V., our subject; Vida N.; Otto V.; Mona B.; Carlisle D.; Burdette N.; Elta V.; and Sylvanius, who died at the age of one year.

P. V. Mackall spent his boyhood until the age of 16 years upon his father's farm and then for two years was in the employ of his uncle, George H. Mackall, in the capacity of traveling salesman for the latter's nurseries. He attended Mount Hope College during the winter months and worked during the summer. He next entered the Ohio Valley Business College, from which he was graduated in 1898, and then accepted a position with the G. W. Michaels Business College at Logansport, Indiana, as principal. He had prior to that time served as principal at Cooper Institute, Wells-ville. He continued at Logansport until the business college building was destroyed by fire and then returned to Ohio, entering the Buckeye Engine Works at Salem. Deciding upon a professional career, in 1899 he entered the law office of Attorney A. H. Clark; that winter he also taught school. He entered Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, in August, 1900, and in June of the following year was graduated in law, having completed a two-years course in one. On leaving college he traveled for the Hartford Chemical Company for some

time. He practiced law at Wabash, Indiana, for a period, then at the solicitation of Mr. Clark, his former preceptor, he returned to East Liverpool and became the latter's partner in the fall of 1901. This partnership continued with success until February, 1904, when it was dissolved. He then became secretary and treasurer of the United Warehouse Company, of which he was organizer and promoter. He organized the Tioga Oil & Gas Company, also the McCoy Drilling Company, which has a capital stock of \$40,000, and is drilling for oil and gas. In August, 1903, he organized the firm of P. V. Mackall & Company, real estate dealers and insurance brokers, the other members of the firm being Otto V. Mackall and W. A. Callhoun.

Otto V. Mackall was born in October, 1881, and spent his boyhood on the farm until he was 17 years old, when he entered the employ of the American Wire Nail Company, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. He resigned to accept a position with the Beaver Valley Traction Company, with which he remained until he entered Beaver Valley College, from which he was graduated in June, 1903. In August of that year he became a member of the firm of P. V. Mackall & Company; he has charge of the real estate department of the company's business. He is vice-president and a director of the United Warehouse Company.

P. V. Mackall has a fine residence at No. 125 Basil avenue, East Liverpool, where he resides with his sisters Misses Vida and Mona Mackall. In politics, he is a Republican. While at college he was president of the McKinley Club, and stumped Hardin County for McKinley. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AN. CHANDLER is the senior member of Chandler & Neigh, and has conducted a livery and feed stable for so many years that he is known for and wide and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable business men of Leetonia. He was born in Center township,

Columbiana, Ohio, December 8, 1849, and is a son of Albert Chandler. His grandfather came to this State from Pennsylvania at an early day and was one of the early farmers of the "Buckeye" State. Albert Chandler was also a farmer during his lifetime.

A. N. Chandler was educated in the public schools and then sought and obtained employment in the tool works of Leetonia. Following this he engaged in teaming for about eight years and then accepted a position as clerk in the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he retained nine years. In 1895 he opened a livery and feed barn, which he has conducted on a profitable basis since. In 1902 he took into the business Clinton Bixler, who sold his interest the following year to Seth J. Neigh and the firm has remained unchanged since. Mr. Chandler is a good judge of horse-flesh and many a fine animal is picked up by him and put in condition for a fancy market. He is frequently commissioned to buy a stylish roadster and his judgment has always proved satisfactory to the purchaser.

Mr. Chandler was married in 1873 to Emma Neigh. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias and is past chancellor of Firestone Lodge, No. 47, of Leetonia. In religion Mr. Chandler is a Lutheran.

SAMUEL C. MELLINGER, one of the representative citizens of Leetonia, is secretary and treasurer of the Mellinger Lumber Company, one of the most flourishing business concerns of the town. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, November 14, 1837, and is a son of Melchor Mellinger, a grandson of Jacob Mellinger and great-grandson of Melchor Mellinger. A great-uncle of our subject was a soldier in the United States Army during the War of 1812. Melchor Mellinger, the great-grandfather, came from Germany and settled in Columbiana County in the latter part of the 17th century.

Melchor Mellinger, father of our subject, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in

1805, and early in life learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed throughout life. At an early date, he moved with his family to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he died in 1887, aged 82 years.

Samuel C. Mellinger received his education in the district schools of Mahoning County, in Mahoning Academy, and in select schools of Elkhart, Indiana. Upon leaving school, he first worked in a shingle mill in Mahoning County, Ohio, and then taught school in Mahoning County and in Elkhart County, Indiana, after which he engaged in lumbering until 1868, when he came to Leetonia, Ohio, and with two brothers and Abraham Nold built a large saw and planing-mill, with which they have since been identified. They manufactured and dressed lumber and met with great success. In 1891 the Mellinger Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, its officers being J. C. Wekert of Washingtonville, Ohio, president; and Samuel C. Mellinger, secretary and treasurer. They have done an extensive milling business, and Mr. Mellinger takes rank with the foremost business men of Leetonia and Salent township. He is also interested with his son in a drug store in Leetonia, and is connected with the Mennonite Publishing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana.

In 1863 Mr. Mellinger was united in marriage with Mary J. Calvin, a daughter of Joshua Calvin, of Mahoning County, Ohio. They have two children living, namely: Calvin D., who is in the drug business in Leetonia; and Frank C., also of Leetonia. Religiously, our subject is a member of the Baptist Church. He has always taken an active interest in local politics and has served many years in the City Council.



J. McGARRY, senior member of the prominent law firm of McGarry & McGarry, of East Liverpool, has attained a high degree of success in the practice and is now serving as prosecuting attorney of Columbiana County. He is a man of superior educational training and all that he has accomplished is

due to his own efforts, aided only by the good will of the many friends he has made in his upward struggle.

Mr. McGarry was born November 12, 1868, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was but four years old when his father died, leaving a widow and five children with no means to support them. Mrs. McGarry, hearing of the excellent opportunities afforded in East Liverpool of making a living, moved to this city in 1874, and through her efforts alone provided the family with the necessities of life until her children became self-supporting.

At the age of 11 years, M. J. McGarry left the public schools to work in the potteries at \$1.75 per week, and he continued to be thus employed until he was 18 years of age, his salary being raised from time to time as his experience justified. About that time he received a circular letter from a normal school at Fostoria, Ohio, setting out the advantage to be had at small cost and he concluded to take a term of study. This was in 1885. After completing a term of eight weeks, he returned to his work in the pottery to earn money enough to provide for another term of schooling. Thus he procured his education, attending school a few months, then working to replenish his means. This was kept up until he had almost completed the studies required for the degree of B. S., when his money again became exhausted and he returned home. This was in the spring of 1892, at which time his attention was attracted to the legal profession, for which he began preparation. He studied law while he worked at his trade, spending a half of the day at each, continuing thus until the first of January, 1895, when he entered Cincinnati Law School. He graduated from that institution in May, 1895, and, returning to East Liverpool, opened an office and has since continued in practice in this city. In the spring of 1898 he entered politics and at the Republican primaries was nominated for the office of city solicitor. He was elected in the fall of the same year. He served two years and then stood for a renomination at the Republican primaries but was defeated. During his first term, East Liverpool had the peculiar condi-

tion of being governed by a Prohibition party man as mayor, and the clash between the different departments of city government caused ill-feeling; as Mr. McGarry did his duty to his constituents as he saw it, much blame fell upon his shoulders. Notable among the controversies was the suspension of two policemen by the mayor, the prosecution of which cases came by virtue of his office to Mr. McGarry, who carried the cases to the Supreme Court and there gained a signal victory, but not until after his defeat for renomination. His defeat was only an apt illustration of the maxim that "a smooth sea never makes a skillful mariner," for at the end of his opponent's term, they again tested strength before the Republican voters with the result that our subject led his former victor by 50 per cent. In March, 1903, he was nominated at the Republican primaries for the office of prosecuting attorney of Columbiana County, and was elected in November following. Since December, 1902, he has been senior member of the firm composed of M. J. and James F. McGarry.

On December 28, 1898, Mr. McGarry was united in marriage with Mrs. Clara B. Humrickhouse, of East Liverpool. Mr. McGarry's success in life has made no change in his habits or inclinations. He and his shopmates have still that close friendship which existed between them when they stood side by side in the pottery, and he attributes his success to their interest in his welfare, for which he feels deeply grateful.

DANIEL HAIZE MACKINTOSH, a leading business man of East Palestine, where he has conducted a clothing business for some 15 years or more and is also identified with other interests, belongs to an honorable old Columbiana County family and comes of Revolutionary stock. He was born October 14, 1859, at Salineville, Washington township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew Smith and Mercy (Thompson) Mackintosh.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Mackin-

tosh were John and Mercy (Wilkison) Thompson, the latter of whom was a daughter of Amos Wilkison, who died October 2, 1833. He served as a 2nd lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion from January 5, 1776; was promoted to be 1st lieutenant, May 4, 1776; and became captain of the Fourth Continental Artillery March 14, 1777. He resigned June 7, 1779, and then enlisted as lieutenant on the ship "Hyderally," and served until the capture of General Monk, the vessel having been changed to a packet ship and renamed "General Washington." The principal battles in which he was engaged were: Three Rivers, Brandywine and the noted battle of Germantown. Through this record of his great-grandfather, Mr. Mackintosh is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution.

The grandparents of our subject on the paternal side were Daniel and Catherine (Smith) Mackintosh. They were born in the Highlands of Scotland and there were married and buried two of their children. They came to America and crossed the Allegheny Mountains into Ohio before any railroads were built, settling in 1804 in Columbiana County, where the grandmother of our subject died in 1827. Daniel Mackintosh lived until 1854. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of two daughters and six sons, the eldest of whom was named Daniel.

Andrew Smith Mackintosh was born in 1815 in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, and died in Mahoning County, aged 88 years. His education was obtained in the old subscription schools of his day, and in young manhood he learned the trade of millwright. Still later he engaged in farming. He became one of the prominent men of the county, served many years as justice of the peace in Washington township, and was again elected after his removal to Mahoning county, making his term of service in that office cover a period of about 21 years. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1880-81, representing Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, and for a number of years was a member of the School Board. For many years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He

is survived by his widow, who resides at Danascus, Ohio, being now in her 70th year.

The children of Andrew Smith Mackintosh and wife were: John L.; William A., who died in 1893, aged nine years; Annie C., wife of Theodore Stanley, of Butler township; Daniel Haize, of this sketch; Samuel E., who married Estella Elder; and Louisa O., who lives with her mother at Danascus.

Daniel H. Mackintosh was primarily educated in the district schools of Goshen township, Mahoning County, and later was a student at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He then entered into business as a clerk, first at Beloit, and later at Alliance, and continued in that capacity for about 13 years, in this way securing excellent training in the mercantile line. On September 5, 1890, he came to East Palestine and bought an interest in a clothing store which was then being conducted by the banker, W. C. Chamberlin, and the business became known in trading circles as D. H. Mackintosh & Company. This continued until 1895 when M. W. Beyer bought an interest in the business and the business was continued under the old name until August 1, 1900, when Mr. Mackintosh bought Mr. Beyer's interest. He conducted the business alone until 1902, when Mr. Fisher was admitted to partnership and the firm style became Mackintosh & Fisher.

The firm carries a very complete line of gents' clothing and furnishings, Mr. Mackintosh having always confined himself to clothing exclusively, the only merchant in the city who has done so. Commodious quarters are occupied on Market street, the building being 21 by 80 feet in dimensions. In addition to this large and constantly increasing business, Mr. Mackintosh has other interests in East Palestine. He is secretary of the East Palestine Building & Loan Association and also of The Ohio China Company. He is also a member of the Town Council.

The East Palestine Building & Loan Association received its charter on March 29, 1891, being capitalized at \$100,000. The capital stock was increased May 7, 1896. It has always been a profitable enterprise. In the financial statement for the fiscal year ending De-

cember 31, 1904, a very satisfactory condition was shown.

In April, 1895, Mr. Mackintosh was married to Mary Belle Laughlin, the accomplished daughter of Col. Hugh Laughlin, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have a pleasant home on North Market street. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh are active workers in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mackintosh is the soprano singer in the church choir, which her husband and Grant Hill jointly lead. Mr. Mackintosh singing tenor. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows. In the former fraternity he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 417, of East Palestine; Chapter and Commandery at Salem and Council at Lisbon. In the Odd Fellows' society he is a member of the Encampment.

SETH J. NEIGH, an influential citizen of Leetonia, part owner of the livery, feed and sale barn, owned and operated by the firm of Chandler & Neigh, was born in 1852 on the farm on which he was reared to manhood in Columbiana County. He is a son of Samuel Neigh and grandson of Laurence Neigh, who was one of the first white men to settle in this county. Samuel Neigh was born in Columbiana County in 1819 and now, at the advanced age of 80 years, is a remarkably well-preserved gentleman. He has been a farmer all his life until about 10 years ago, when he gave up the more active work of the farm but still looks closely after the planting, reaping, etc.

Seth J. Neigh assisted with the duties of the farm, attending district school during the winter months, and became a first-class farmer. He continued at this occupation until 1891 when he went to work in his brother-in-law's granite works at Alliance, Ohio. After one year, he returned home and engaged in the lumber business, operating a portable sawmill for some five years. In 1897 he returned to his farm and operated it for six years, when he purchased an interest in the livery barn of A. N. Chandler, with whom he has since been as-



CHAL. PETERSON

sociated. This has been a good investment as they have worked up a large patronage and are everywhere recognized as reliable men.

Mr. Neigh was married in 1875 to Charlotte Gilbert, who passed away in 1900, leaving five children, viz: Cora, wife of J. D. Caldwell, who is in the grocery business in Lisbon; Harry, an iron molder of Salem; Bessie, wife of Lloyd Zimmerman, car inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leetonia; Frank and Leeta. Mr. Neigh was again married, on Christmas Day, 1904, to Mrs. Amanda Crowell, widow of the late H. B. Crowell, a lady of pleasing personality and kindly heart. Mr. Neigh is a prominent member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Leetonia.

EHAL PETERSON, the leading florist of the Ohio Valley—from Pittsburg to Cincinnati—is located at East Liverpool, having extensive greenhouses on Gaston avenue. His success in this venture has been marvelous, and his products are shipped throughout Columbiana and adjoining counties, and to other States. He was born in East Liverpool May 21, 1862, and is a son of Henry Chalmers and Sarah Ann (Stanway) Peterson.

His grandfather, Samuel Peterson, a son of Conrad Peterson who served in the War of 1812, was born in 1811 in what is now Hancock County, West Virginia, and died in 1862. He followed farming until 1854, when he crossed the river to East Liverpool, and thereafter sold the wares of the potteries from a wagon through the country as was the custom in those days. He later sold by samples and continued actively in business until his death. He was an earnest temperance advocate and took a deep interest in the moral welfare of the community in which he lived. Religiously, he and his wife were Presbyterians. He was joined in marriage with Nancy Silverthorn, who was born in 1809 and died in October, 1898. She was a daughter of John Silverthorn, of Hancock County, Virginia (now West Vir-

ginia). As a result of her union with Samuel Peterson she had three children, of whom Henry Chalmers was the oldest.

Henry Chalmers Peterson was born about the year 1839 in Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and when a boy went to work in the pottery of George S. Harker in East Liverpool, learning the trade of a dipper, which he followed until he went into the army. He died in 1864 during the Pittsburg Landing campaign. He married Sarah Ann Stanway. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

After the death of his father, Chal. Peterson, who was the only child of his parents, was taken by his mother to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to maturity. He attended the public schools until he was 17 years old when he returned to East Liverpool and, like most other lads of his age at that time, found employment in the potteries. He continued in that employment until 1886, when without previous training he embarked in his present business, which is probably the largest of its kind in the Ohio Valley, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. He has always been a lover of flowers and this natural instinct, together with close observation and constant study, has earned for him an enviable reputation. His first location was at the gate of Riverview Cemetery, where he built a small greenhouse, at the same time opening a store on the "Diamond." At that time there was not sufficient business in East Liverpool to support an exclusive flower store, so he carried a complete stock of fine candles and confectionery goods until 1895, when his flower business had grown to such proportions as to require his entire time. The building in which the store was located was destroyed in the memorable "Diamond" fire of 1905, and Mr. Peterson found temporary quarters on the opposite side of Market street. He will occupy his old stand in the new building when it is completed. In 1891, his business having outgrown the capacity of his first small greenhouse, he purchased a greenhouse property in the Wucherer addition and added to it until he had three 60-foot and two 80-foot houses. He remained there about

four years but as this location did not permit an opportunity for expansion as it became necessary, in 1895 he moved to his present location on Gaston avenue. Here he has about 16,500 feet under glass, wholly devoted to raising plants and flowers. His show room facing the avenue is unique and is probably the only one of its kind in the country.

Everything except the glass roof is built of concrete, the walls, floor and stairs looking as though they had been carved and hollowed out of one huge block of stone. Mr. Peterson is engaged in propagating a "sport" chrysanthemum which promises to develop into a rare and valuable variety. Its distinctive characteristic lies in its color—a beautiful cream. No cream-colored chrysanthemum has ever been produced that could be grown so as to make a commercial success.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Lucy R. Jack, of Chillicothe, Ohio, by whom he has three children: S. Margaret, Ruth and Gwendolyn. Our subject was called upon to mourn the sad death of his wife on May 17, 1903, her age being 33 years at the time. Religiously she was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fraternally, Mr. Peterson is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; Protective Home Circle and B. P. O. E. In politics he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles. His portrait, executed from a recent photograph, accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.



APT. GUSTAVE MARTINDILL, proprietor of the wharf-boat at East Liverpool, and one of the city's best known citizens, was born in Clay township, Gallia County, Ohio, October 16, 1866, and is a son of George W. and Lena Elizabeth (Roach) Martindill.

In tracing the ancestry of this old and honorable Ohio family, the family record leads to both England and Scotland. Captain Martindill's great-great-grandfather was born in England, married a member of a Scotch family

named Alexander, in 1750, came to America and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. There James Martindill was born in 1754. With four of his brothers he served in the Revolutionary War and from the records of the Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., it is learned that he served honorably through three and one-half years of that struggle for freedom. He enlisted as a private, from Union County, South Carolina, and served for one year under Capt. William Young and Col. Thomas Brannon, and under the same officers with the rank of lieutenant, during a second term of two and one-half years. During this period he participated in the battles named as the Siege of Ninety-Six and Kings Mountain. He survived all the dangers of war and after its close removed to Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he lived until 1800, when he removed to Gallia County, Ohio. He made application from that county for a Revolutionary pension, on August 13, 1832, which claim was allowed.

James Alexander Martindill, our subject's grandfather, was the youngest son of the second marriage of Lieutenant Martindill. He was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 26 1809, and died in Clay township, Gallia County, Ohio, in 1900. At that time he was the only surviving son of a Revolutionary soldier known in this section of the United States. He was a farmer and boat-builder, a man of good business ability and one of local prominence. For 12 years he held the office of justice of the peace in and for Clay township, Gallia County. In early life a Whig, he later became actively affiliated with the Republican party. His religion was Methodism.

James A. Martindill was married twice; first, to Julia Ann Cottrell, in Gallia County, on June 14, 1832, and second, to Jane Shaw, on December 22, 1841. To the first marriage three children were born, viz: Eustatia Wooten, Margaret Larrimer and George Washington, the father of our subject. To the second marriage these children were born: Wesley, who served three years in the Civil War, rank-

ing as 1st sergeant of Company I, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; America Frances; Columbus and James A. The surviving members of the family are: George Washington, of Eureka, Gallia County, Ohio; Mrs. America F. Marshall, of Columbus, Ohio; and James Alexander, now a merchant and postmaster at Swan Creek, Gallia County, Ohio.

George W. Martindill was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 14, 1839, was educated there and is still a resident of his native county. He followed farming for many years and for 27 years was a merchant, for 12 years of this period holding the office of postmaster. For two years he was mayor of Chambersburg, Gallia County, and during his active years was prominent in the county's public affairs. He is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Gallipolis, Ohio. He is a member of the Methodist Church. George W. Martindill has been twice married. In 1858 he married Lena Elizabeth Roach and in 1867, Mary E. Waugh. The former died in Gallia County, Ohio, May 20, 1896. All the children of George W. Martindill are living and they are the following: James Alexander, mayor of Chambersburg, Gallia County, Ohio, born August 19, 1859; Mary A., of Cincinnati; Millard Lincoln, of East Liverpool; Gustave, of East Liverpool; Georgianna, wife of Leonard P. Gilmore, of Eureka, Ohio; and Cora Elizabeth, wife of Hump Jeffers, of Bladen, Ohio. Millard Lincoln Martindill, of East Liverpool, brother of the subject of this sketch, served as 1st corporal and sergeant of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, during our late war with Spain. When his company and regiment were mustered out of service, in November, 1898, Corporal Martindill was promoted to sergeant and served on detached duty at the Protestant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, until March, 1899. He was the only member of his company to receive promotion.

The mother of our subject was born in 1838 in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Mathew Henderson Roach. The family was a branch of the noted Pugh family of Ohio and also of the Russell fam-

ily of near Hammondsville, Jefferson County, members of the latter family now being residents of Wellsville, Columbiana County. The two unmarried members of the family of George W. Martindill are: Miss Mary A. Martindill, who is a teacher of stenography and typewriting in Miss Campbell's shorthand school in Cincinnati, and James A. Martindill, the eldest member. The latter was educated in the common schools of Gallia County and later graduated at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. For eight years he was assistant postmaster at Chambersburg and was a railway postal clerk on the route between Grafton, West Virginia, and Cincinnati, from 1882 to 1886. For the past 17 years he has been a notary public in and for Gallia County, and for 15 years has been practicing pension attorney. Since April, 1903, Mr. Martindill has been mayor of the village of Chambersburg. While on a visit to Washington, D. C., in 1885, James A. Martindill had the pleasure of an introduction to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, under whose command his uncle, Wesley Martindill, served in the 36th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. General Sheridan remembered Sergeant Wesley Martindill as the only sergeant within his knowledge who could call from memory the roll of his company in alphabetical order.

Gustave Martindill, the immediate subject of this review, was educated primarily in the schools of Gallia County and found employment in his father's store until he was 18 years of age. He then became a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and upon his return home became his father's bookkeeper, the latter operating at that time an extensive wholesale and retail grocery business. For some years he continued with his father before enlarging in his present line of work. He entered upon river business as third clerk on a river steamer, found the life congenial and continued steamboating until he came to East Liverpool. The greater part of his service was between Pittsburg and Cincinnati and between the latter city and Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. During this period of his life, he had risen through efficiency to

the position of first clerk and had become well and widely known to the river men and patrons of the steamboat lines in which he was concerned.

On December 9, 1901, Captain Martindill came to East Liverpool and he has been established here ever since. He purchased the wharf-boat, the carrier for all passengers and for all freight coming into Liverpool by way of the river. This boat does a very large business, which is speedily and efficiently handled by Captain Martindill. In 1904 he opened up a wholesale produce business on the corner of Second street and Broadway and this has become one of the most important concerns of its kind in East Liverpool. His trade connections are large and his business methods have gained him the confidence of shippers and dealers alike.

Mr. Martindill has a very pleasant home at East Liverpool. He married Josephine Wagner, who is a daughter of John C. Wagner, of Cincinnati, an old and respected citizen of that city.

Politically, like other members of his family, Captain Martindill is a staunch Republican, but he has never been willing to accept office, although, in loyalty to his country and in personal character, he, like his father and brother, is especially equipped for the same. He is a man of genial manner and of social instincts and is a popular member of East Liverpool Lodge, 258, B. P. O. E.

JOHAN MCKEEFREY, who has been prominent in the social, industrial and political life of Leetonia, is president of the Salem Iron Company, one of the most important industrial concerns of the place, and is identified with many other large business enterprises as officer and director.

Mr. McKeefrey was born in Ireland, March 19, 1837, and with his sister came to this country when a small boy, making his home with his relatives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Here he was reared and attended the

public schools, later pursuing a collegiate course at Pittsburg. When a boy he worked a short time in his uncle's bakery and confectionery store, and then clerked in a drug store. He later was employed in a wholesale shoe store until 1857, when he moved to Pittsburg, and was variously employed until he went to Oil City and Pithole City where he operated in the oil field about two years. Returning to Pittsburg, he entered the employ of the Pittsburg Bolt & Iron Company as shipping clerk and filled that position for 12 years. He was with the Carnegie Steel Company one year, in charge of a couple of mills and also filling the position of shipping clerk. After this he became shipping clerk and assistant manager of Lindsay & McCutcheon's "Star Mill" at Allegheny. In 1890 he formed a partnership with his two sons, W. D. and N. J. McKeefrey, under the firm name of McKeefrey & Company, to operate the Grafton furnaces, which W. D. McKeefrey and W. D. Hofins had been conducting. In 1892 Mr. McKeefrey and the two sons mentioned organized and incorporated the Salem Iron Company, with a capital stock of \$255,000 and the following officers: John McKeefrey, president; W. D. McKeefrey, vice-president and general manager; and N. J. McKeefrey, secretary and treasurer. They purchased the furnaces in 1892 and rebuilt and enlarged them in 1894; at the present time the furnaces have a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons per day. John McKeefrey is president of the Atlas Coke Company, which was organized in 1893 and operates 220 ovens at Helen, Pennsylvania; president of the Leetonia Railroad Company; president of the Shenango Lime Stone Company; president of the Leetonia Coal Company; a director in the First National Bank of Leetonia; and a stockholder in various other banks. Mr. McKeefrey has taken a very active part in politics, and has been closely identified with the development of Leetonia. He was the principal promoter of the Board of Trade of Leetonia, has served in the City Council several years and is now president of the Leetonia School Board and the Board of Health.

In 1857, John McKeefrey was united in

marriage with Mary A. McFarland, of Philadelphia. He is deputy grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Catholic Church of Leetonia.

THE VODREY POTTERY COMPANY, established in 1857 by Col. William H., James N. and John W. Vodrey, is one of the earliest of the many companies now located at East Liverpool. It was established by these enterprising spirits just after the terribly "hard times" of the '50s, which are described in chapter XII of this work. The business has been successfully continued through the many trying as well as prosperous years which have since transpired. The plant was started at the corner of College and East Fourth streets, its present site, with but one kiln; as time went on and as increased trade warranted the capacity of the works was enlarged until the company now has in operation six kilns, the plant having been practically rebuilt during the past 12 years. Special attention has been given to the manufacture of semi-porcelain dinner and toilet ware, and for these products a market is found throughout the United States, the trade being waited upon by representatives who travel from Bangor, Maine, to San Francisco, and from Duluth to New Orleans. There about 225 men employed by the company at the present time. Many of the men employed by the company in the early days of its existence have attained prominence, and there still remain with the company some who have been with it for more than 35 years, a silent testimony to the excellent treatment the employees receive. The business was conducted as a partnership until 1896, when it was incorporated with the following officers who are also its directors: John W. Vodrey, president; William H. Vodrey, vice-president; Oliver C. Vodrey, secretary and treasurer; and W. E. Vodrey, manager.

JAMES N. VODREY, one of the founders of the business now conducted by The Vodrey Pottery Company, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1834 and died at Cambridge

Springs, Pennsylvania, in 1902. He was a son of Jabez and Sarah (Nixon) Vodrey, who were natives of Staffordshire, England. Jabez Vodrey, when he came to America, located at Pittsburg, and there the firm of Vodrey & Frost established in 1827 the first pottery west of the Alleghenies. In 1830, being induced by Louisville parties to move to that city, they built there the first pottery in Kentucky and operated it in association with a Mr. Lewis. Mr. Frost withdrew from the firm three or four years later and the business was continued under the firm name of Vodrey & Lewis until Mr. Lewis withdrew. In 1839 Mr. Vodrey was induced to move to Troy, Indiana, and take charge of a large pottery, which was promoted and organized by James Clews, of Staffordshire, England. He conducted the pottery there until 1847, in the spring of which year he removed to East Liverpool, Ohio. Here he associated himself with William Woodward and James Blakely in building what was known as the Woodward, Blakely & Company plant, which was one of the very earliest established in the city. This was continued with success until forced to close down in 1857 on account of the straitened conditions of general business, practically amounting to a panic. On the site of that plant, three concerns are now operating, The William Brunt Pottery Company, The Hall China Company and The Vodrey Pottery Company. After that date Mr. Vodrey did not again actively engage in business, but continued to reside in East Liverpool until his death in 1864, shortly after casting his second vote for Abraham Lincoln, being then 63 years old. His wife died at East Liverpool in 1873. They were parents of the following children: William H., a brief sketch of whose life follows; James N.; and John W., who lost his life during the Civil War, while accompanying General Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea."

James N. Vodrey became identified with the potteries in his boyhood days and throughout his active career was engaged in the pottery business. He was a very successful business man, and was held in highest esteem by his many employees and the general public.

He was essentially a home man and spent his leisure hours in the companionship of his family. He was united in marriage with Isabel Jobling, who was born in England and came to this country when young. She died in 1833, aged about 45 years. They reared four children, as follows: John W., W. E., Mrs. J. B. Taylor and J. N. John W. Vodrey, who is president of The Vodrey Pottery Company, director and vice-president of The Citizens' National Bank and also of The Potters' Building & Savings Company, married Miss K. W. Laughlin and has three children,—J. R., J. L. and Catherine. Fraternally, he is a Mason and belongs to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., of East Liverpool, and also to the Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland. W. E. Vodrey, who is manager of The Vodrey Pottery Company, married Laura Vaughn, of East Liverpool and has two children,—Sarah and William. He is a Mason and a member of the Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., of East Liverpool. Mrs. J. B. Taylor is the mother of two children,—Alma and Howard. J. N. Vodrey, who is a prominent dentist, graduated from the University of Michigan and is associated with Dr. J. M. Cartwright, with offices in the Exchange Building. He married Wallace Hall and has a son, Wendell. Originally the family were Methodists, but its members are now variously affiliated, some with the United Presbyterian, some with the Presbyterian and some with the Methodist Episcopal.

COL. WILLIAM H. VODREY, also one of the founders of the business now conducted by The Vodrey Pottery Company, attained prominence as a soldier, politician and business man, and is well remembered by the people, who in his death lost one of its leading public spirits. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 1, 1832, and was a son of Jabez and Sarah (Nixon) Vodrey, and a brother of James N. Vodrey.

William H. Vodrey moved with his parents to East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1847, and was for a time employed in the Harker pottery. He afterward entered the employ of Woodward, Blakely & Company, with whom he continued until they closed their plant in 1857. It was

then that in partnership with his brothers, James N. and John W., he established the foundation for The Vodrey Pottery Company, and with this he was identified until his death on October 23, 1896. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army, becoming colonel of the 143d Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., having organized the Columbiana County portion of that regiment. He had been a lieutenant colonel in the Ohio State militia before his enlistment in the United States service. He served three terms as mayor of East Liverpool, being chief executive of the city in 1862, 1863 and 1868. He also served a number of terms in the City Council. For a period of 24 years he was a member of the Board of Education, a portion of that time being president. He was a Republican in politics and always took an active and leading part in the same. He was the first man of influence in East Liverpool to endorse and work for William McKinley in his first congressional campaign. He was a director of The First National Bank from its organization.

Colonel Vodrey was married to Elizabeth Jackman, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, where she now lives at the age of 65 years. Three children were born to them, namely: Oliver C., Mary A. and William H.

OLIVER C. VODREY, secretary and treasurer of The Vodrey Pottery Company, resides at home with his mother in East Liverpool. He is active in local political affairs; is a director of The First National Bank, also of The Dollar Savings Bank; is a trustee of Bethany College and is president of the Board of Education. Walter B. Hill being clerk of the board. These gentlemen have held these offices for a period of eight years, and it is a singular coincidence that their parents held the respective offices simultaneously and for a like period. Oliver C. Vodrey is a Mason and belongs to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T.

WILLIAM H. VODREY, younger son of Col. William H. and Elizabeth (Jackman) Vodrey, is a successful lawyer of East Liverpool, being a member of the firm of Vodrey & Wallace. He was born and reared at East Liverpool; was graduated from Bethany College in 1894; read law there and in the University of Michi-

gan, from which he was graduated in 1896; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1897. He was admitted to the bar of Columbiana County in 1897, and practiced alone until 1902, when he formed a partnership with J. C. Wallace. He is engaged in general practice and has met with uniform success. He was joined in marriage with Dorothy Kelly, a daughter of J. M. Kelly, and they with their two children, William and Joseph, reside in a comfortable home on College street. In politics he is a Republican and an active partisan. He is a member of the Christian Church.



J. FOLEY, mayor of East Palestine, and one of the city's representative men in business and public life, was born at Burlington, Vermont, and is a son of Thomas James and Bridget L. (Walsh) Foley.

Mr. Foley's boyhood was spent at Burlington and there he pursued and completed his education, in the common schools and in a collegiate institute. He taught one term after leaving school but his inclinations led him to take up journalistic work. When he first began to prepare for a future career, he entered a newspaper office, beginning his training there as the "devil" and continuing until he was an expert typesetter and thoroughly understood every branch of the printer's trade. He was identified with the newspaper business for 22 years.

In 1879 he left Burlington and before coming to Columbiana County, Ohio, had traveled widely, having visited every State in the Union with the exception of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, and having toured many parts of Canada. When he came to East Palestine, he became managing editor of the *Reverie Echo*, the leading newspaper of the place, which he successfully conducted for a year and then entered into a general insurance and real estate business, establishing an office in the Chamberlin Block. His journalistic connections had brought him more or less into public life and his public spirit and broad-

minded progressiveness had gained him the confidence and admiration of the citizens of East Palestine and in 1902 he was elected mayor. His administration has proven beneficial in every way to the city's best interests.

Mr. Foley was married at Cleveland, Ohio, January 20, 1897, to Annie L. Connor, who was born at Buffalo Run, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and they have had three children—two sons, James and Lavelle and a little daughter who died at the age of 10 months.

Mr. Foley is a man of genial presence and is a very popular member of the Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.



LODGE RIDDLE. The subject of this sketch is a well-known attorney-at-law of Lisbon, occupying the offices on Park avenue, formerly used by the late Judge Jonathan H. Wallace.

Mr. Riddle was born at Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1809, and is a son of George T. and Gertrude E. (Lodge) Riddle. George T. Riddle lives in Idaho. His wife passed away in 1881. The Lodge family and Frederick family, maternal relatives, located in Columbiana County at an early period. Mr. Riddle's mother was born at Lisbon, and was a daughter of Osborne Lodge, who was formerly county auditor. She left three sons besides the subject of this sketch, namely: E. R., superintendent of the County Infirmary; Frank M., a grocer of Lisbon and L. L., of Lisbon, who is in the confectionery and cigar business.

The years of his boyhood succeeding 1881, our subject passed in Mahoning County, and received his early mental training in the public schools there. He also taught school in that county for several years. He had always kept in view the profession of the law, the study of which he began while attending the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. In 1804 he completed the scientific course in that institution, finishing the law course in 1895. In June of the latter year he was admitted to the bar. For two years he then taught school in Colum-

biana County, after which he began the general practice of the law at Lisbon. At first he was in partnership with V. H. Mowls, as Mowls & Riddle, which firm was dissolved after nine months continuance.

Mr. Riddle was married in 1897 to Mary Roose, of Homeworth, Columbiana County, a daughter of B. F. Roose. They have one son, Lynn, born in 1900.

Politically, Mr. Riddle is a Republican. He is serving as justice of the peace, having been elected to this office in 1898, and is also village clerk. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Lisbon, of which society he is county deputy. He also belongs to the lodge of the B. P. O. E. at Salem. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON DIXSON, capitalist, a leading citizen of East Liverpool, who lives somewhat retired from business activity outside of looking after his many important investments, was born near Leetonia, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 6, 1846. He is a son of Joseph Jackson and Lydia (Richardson) Dixon.

Henry Dixon, the grandfather, was born near Morgantown, Virginia (now West Virginia), and married Ruth Jackson, a daughter of Samuel Jackson, of that locality. At an early day they came to Columbiana County, Ohio. They reared a number of children, who intermarried with the Copes and other prominent families of this section. The father of our subject was born near Morgantown, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 26, 1809, and he was quite small when his parents took up land near Leetonia, Ohio, on a stream known as Cherry Fork. Here Joseph J. Dixon was reared and continued to farm until about 1853, when he removed to a farm in Middleton township, which he sold in 1858. He then bought property in Liverpool township and upon it took up his residence, where he lived continuously until his death in 1890. He was

one of the reliable, sturdy men of his time, strict in observance of his religious duties and of his political privileges. A strong Whig, he became an equally zealous Republican.

Joseph J. Dixon married a daughter of Samuel Richardson, a pioneer settler then residing on his farm where the village of Negley later came into being. Four children were born to this marriage, namely: Henry H., Marietta, Ruth Anna and Samuel Richardson, of this sketch. The mother died in 1892, aged 81 years. She was a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool, located in the East End.

Henry H. Dixon, who is a resident of East Liverpool, now retired, was born July 28, 1837, and was reared on the home farm. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, 113th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served with distinction for three years, and is now a valued member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of East Liverpool. After his return from the army, he continued to farm the home land for some six years and then sold his interest to his brother, our subject, buying a farm in Stark County. He resided there for six years and in 1876 returned to East Liverpool and accepted a position as stationary engineer, which calling he followed for a space of 27 years. Since 1903 he has not been active. He has always been identified with the Republican party. He married Susan S. Whetstone, a daughter of John Whetstone, who lived near New Baltimore, Stark County. She died January 17, 1904. She was a worthy member of the First Disciples Church, of East Liverpool.

Marietta, the eldest sister of our subject, is deceased. She was the wife of John Chamberlain, of East Liverpool. Ruth Anna married George Thompson, of St. Clair township, Columbiana County.

Samuel Richardson Dixon was reared on the home farm and attended school as did the other boys of his day and locality, a considerable portion of himself being developed along with mental advancement. When he had reached manhood, he left the farm long enough to perfect himself as a carpenter and worked as a journeyman for some seven years. He



PHILIP FRANCIS GEISSE

then went back to farming, buying the old homestead in Liverpool township from the other heirs. For about 18 years he carried on general farming and stock raising. In 1900 he erected his present commodious and attractive residence in East Liverpool, on the corner of Needham and St. George streets, in the East End, and has occupied it since it was finished. The old farm he has platted as "Dixonville" and has laid it out in building lots. For the past five years he has devoted his attention to his real estate holdings, erecting many fine residences for renting purposes and making many excellent improvements. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Federal Building & Loan Company, of East Liverpool.

In 1871 Mr. Dixon was married to Lucetta Bryan, who is a daughter of John Bryan, of New Baltimore, Stark County, Ohio. Both Mr. Dixon and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool, of which he served as trustee from its organization until the spring of 1905.

Politically, Mr. Dixon has always been a Republican. For two years he served in the City Council and for six years on the Board of Equalization, and has always been a citizen of responsibility and prominence.

PHILIP FRANCIS GEISSE, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1813. He received a common school education, in Reading and Philadelphia, and, being possessed of a mechanical and inventive mind, studied mechanical engineering and became a practical machinist as well. He came to Wellsville, Ohio, in 1836, and, having a little means, although but 23 years of age, at once set about establishing a foundry and machine shop of modest dimensions. He was possessed of an indomitable will and a splendid degree of energy, and soon the "Fulton Foundry and Machine Shops" of Wellsville enjoyed almost a national reputation. Before the Cleveland & Pittsburg Rail-

road was built Philip F. Geisse was building engines and machinery for Ohio River boats and assisting in the building of the boats themselves; as well as building steamboats and ferry-boats and other transports for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In the early '50s, after the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad had been built from Cleveland to the Ohio River at Wellsville, in which great project he was one of the moving spirits (he being a director of the company for many years), he engaged in the manufacture of car wheels and trucks, as well as other articles of railway equipment. In these enlarged operations his business became profitable; and while he met with losses through failure of certain contractors, and by reason of the delinquency of purchasers in the West and South immediately prior to and during the early years of the Civil War, he was yet able to secure a competency for himself and his family. During his active business life of 36 years in Wellsville, he gave employment to a large number of men, educated very many practical mechanics, numbers of whom are to-day employers of men while others not employers are yet successful in their chosen careers, and all are proud of the memory of their former employer, instructor and friend. No man did more for the upbuilding of Wellsville, and for the welfare of her people than he.

Philip F. Geisse was married on January 3, 1838, to Amy Cope, of Wellsville, who died July 15, 1839, after having borne him one child, who died in early infancy. On July 14, 1840, Mr. Geisse was married to Lydia R. Myers, daughter of Hon. John Myers, one of the pioneer citizens of Canton, and a member of the Ohio State Senate from 1816 to 1818. Mrs. Lydia R. Geisse, who was a most estimable Christian woman, much given to works of charity and everybody's friend, died December 21, 1869. Philip F. and Lydia R. Geisse were the parents of the following children: George W. Geisse, Mrs. Annie E. Thomas, Dr. Emma C. Geisse, William H. Geisse, Helen Lydie, wife of William B. McCord; Frank C. Geisse and Mary A., wife of George H. Finn, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of these, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. McCord and Mrs. Finn are still living.

Philip F. Geisse died at his home in Wellsville, May 18, 1872, after an illness of about a year, while yet scarcely past his prime, but having accomplished very much more in his life of less than three score years than most men who have gained greater maturity. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and also a Mason of high degree.

WB. STOUT, general merchant at Kensington, was born in 1850 and is a son of Jacob and Sarah Ann (Toalson) Stout. Daniel Stout, the paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and in pioneer days came to Ohio and settled in Carroll County. There Jacob Stout was born. He died in 1852.

Our subject was educated in Columbiana County, for his mother moved to Salineville after the death of his father. Formerly Mr. Stout owned a farm of 72 acres in West township, but this he sold in the spring of 1904. In 1900 he entered into the mercantile business at Kensington, having previously been engaged as a clerk in other establishments. He thus had made many friends prior to starting for himself and now does a large and satisfactory business.

In 1889 Mr. Stout was married to Ella May Rhule, who is a daughter of John Rhule, formerly a farmer in Wayne township, now deceased. Mrs. Rhule still resides on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have two children, viz.: Byrell and Etura. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Old Fellows and to the Maccabees.

THEOPHILUS GATES ROGERS, founder of the town of Rogers, a village that came into being in 1883, one beautiful in situation and settled by an intelligent, cultured class, was one of the pioneer settlers of Columbiana County, Ohio. He was born in Harford County, Maryland, December 23, 1818 and passed a

long useful and exemplary life amid the surroundings to which he was introduced as a child of three years, dying on his patrimonial farm in 1898. He was a son of Joseph and Mary Cooper (Morgan) Rogers.

Mr. Rogers was of English-Scotch extraction and the family record, an interesting one can be clearly traced as far back as 1755 to John Rogers, the great English divine and martyr, who in that year at Smithfield was burned at the stake.

Joseph Rogers, the father, came to East Fairfield in the fall of 1821 and in the following spring came to the site of what in later years was the home of our subject for so many years, where he made a small clearing and built a little pebble-dashed cabin. This was afterward moved to just west of where the present residence was built in 1836. This house was built from the resources of the farm, the brick being burned on the place and the stone quarried from ledges of rock. He took up a section of land here, which, with the assistance of our subject, he cleared and here he lived until his decease in 1863.

The late Theophilus Gates Rogers was given the best educational advantages the locality afforded at that time, and being of a studious turn of mind he secured more substantial benefit than many of his classmates. Although he was obliged to leave school at the age of 14 years, in order to assist in the very serious business of clearing the pioneer farm, his love of reading led him to seek constant food for his mind and he became familiar with all the books he could buy or borrow. All his life Mr. Rogers was particularly fond of history and he not only read of the past but took a deep interest in current affairs, keeping thoroughly posted on all modern happenings the world over. He was much interested in all kinds of inventions which marked the progress of years. He grew up at home, subject to the quiet, refining influences of a household tempered by the spirit of Quaker belief, but he was also taught the practical virtues of industry, frugality and temperance. As years passed by, he became more and more interested in the leading industries of his section—farming and wool-growing—and he accumulated an

ample fortune, the natural result of careful, conservative business methods. He was a man who was very liberal in his support of worthy public enterprises and gave largely to Mount Hope College of his town. His lamented death took place on February 15, 1898.

In 1880 Mr. Rogers was married to Ida Morgan Hammond, a member of one of the oldest families of York County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Glasgow) Hammond; her grandmother Hammond was a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Hammonds were Scotch Presbyterians. Mrs. Rogers' father was educated in Harvard University and had been reared a Scotch-Presbyterian. Her mother was a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Rogers is one of a family of three children having a sister, Mrs. James Gibson, and a brother, Milton Hammond. She was educated in the English and Classical Institute at Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, and the State Normal School at Millersville. For some years her father was instructor in mathematics and civil engineering at York College. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had four children: Walter Gates, Myra Eunice, Roscoe Milton and Iris Mary.

Mr. Rogers was never very active in politics, his main interest being the establishment and continuance of a protective tariff. He neither desired nor sought office, although, as a man of consequence, his influence could not but be more or less felt, in both county and township elections. He always supported the Republican party. His religious convictions prevented him from affiliating with any secret orders. He was a man of notable sterling qualities. In him his fellow-citizens felt they could repose perfect confidence, and he was held in esteem by people of all creeds and political proclivities.

JAMES J. HOOPES, one of the representative farmers and dairymen of Butler township, who owns and operates a fine farm of 99 acres in section 24, was born in this township one and a half miles south of his present farm,

September 25, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Spencer) Hoopes.

The Hoopes family is an old and honored one in Butler township, and was founded here by James Hoopes who came from Pennsylvania and entered a large body of land. Robert Hoopes was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 22, 1819, and his long life of 77 years was spent on a farm in this township. His home farm contained 92 acres and he owned at the time of death four other farms of 38½ acres each; in addition he had given each of his children a generous start in life. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church. He married Sarah Spencer, who was born September 16, 1824, and is a daughter of Joshua and Priscilla (Stanley) Spencer. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Cope, of Butler township. The children of Robert and Sarah (Spencer) Hoopes were as follows: David S., deceased; Mrs. Priscilla Harris, deceased; James J., of this sketch; Joshua, of Butler township; and Rebecca, wife of Emmer Cope.

James J. Hoopes was reared and educated in Butler township and has always lived in it. He has resided on his present valuable farm since 1882. Since coming here, he has continued to make improvements of various kinds and has a very comfortable home and commodious barns. He disposes of the milk of 15 cows to the Winona Creamery.

Mr. Hoopes was married, first, to Caroline Knoedler, who was a daughter of John and Catherine Knoedler, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. John Knoedler was born December 10, 1827, and his wife, May 1, 1828. They had been neighbors in Germany but were married in Mahoning County, Ohio. He was a carpenter and worked at that trade all his life; at the same time, however, he also conducted a small farm on which he lived. They had six children, as follows: John F.; Lewis; Caroline, the first wife of our subject; Catherine, wife of Joshua Hoopes; Mary, the second wife of our subject; and Lucy, wife of Curtis Johnson. The family are all deceased, except John F., Catherine and Mary. To our subject's first marriage were born two chil-

dren; Charles, who married Sadie Hahn and resides in Butler township; and Rosella, who lives at home. Mr. Hoopes married, second, Mary Kuoedler, sister to his former wife, and they have five children, viz.: Ola L., Carl R., Sarah Anna, Herman J. and William D.

In political sentiment, Mr. Hoopes has always been identified with the Republican party. He is one of the leading members of the Highland Christian Church.

NORMAN B. GARRIGUES. Among the prominent and useful men whose removal from life's activities brought sincere regret to those who had been benefited in business association and whose interests he had served in public life, was the late Norman B. Garrigues, formerly president and treasurer of the Barekhoff Organ Company of Salem. Mr. Garrigues was born September 12, 1840, at Salem, Ohio, and died December 30, 1897. His parents were Richard H. and Maria (Bentley) Garrigues.

Inheriting great mechanical skill from his father, who was an experienced machinist, Norman B. Garrigues became a master workman in this line, one which he successfully followed until called to the duties of public life. In 1861 he proved his loyalty to the Union by enlisting as a soldier in an Ohio regiment and was subsequently made one of General Fremont's body guards. His political sympathies were always with the Republican party and in 1886 he was elected auditor of Columbiana County and efficiently served two terms in that position. This necessitated a residence of six years at Lisbon. At the close of his official life, he returned to Salem and gave his attention during the rest of his life to the interests of the Barekhoff Organ Company of this city, being president and treasurer of the same.

In September, 1864, Mr. Garrigues was married to Nina Hise, who was a daughter of Jacob Hise, also of Ohio. They had three children, the one survivor being Mabel, now the wife of J. W. Burrows, a resident of Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania. Mrs. Burrows has one child, Virginia. Mrs. Garrigues still survives and is a much esteemed resident of Salem; her beautiful home is situated at No. 67 Lincoln avenue but she resides at No. 1 East High street.

The late Mr. Garrigues was a member of the Society of Friends and he and his family were and they continue to be adherents of that religious body. He was a valued member of Trescott Post, G. A. R. at Salem. His acquaintance was wide and his friends were many.

JOHAN P. FORBES, whose fine farm of 80 acres is situated in section 28, Yellow Creek township, is one of the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of his locality. He was born in 1864 and is a son of John and Eliza (Smith) Forbes.

The father of Mr. Forbes was born in Scotland in 1825 and came to America with his father, Alexander Forbes, in 1829. The latter bought the present farm of our subject in Yellow Creek township in 1830 for the sum of \$112. The grandfather died in 1871 in his 87th year, his wife having passed away in 1869 at the age of 81 years. John Forbes was born February 12, 1825, and was educated in the schools of Yellow Creek township where he grew to manhood. On December 5, 1861, he married Eliza Smith, who was born in July, 1839, and died July 19, 1901, in her 62nd year. Mr. Forbes died March 11, 1896, leaving these children: Elizabeth, who married William Peddlar, has two children, Lawrence and Rosa and resides at McKees Rock, Pennsylvania; John P., of this sketch; Jeannette, who married William Shook and at her death left two children,—Charles and Goldie; Alexander; Daniel, residing at Cleveland, who married Annie Russell and has two children, Ion and Arthur; and Eliza Edna, who married George W. White, and has one child,—Ethel.

Our subject and his brother Alexander reside together, the father having bought a second tract of 80 acres, which the younger

brother owns and which adjoins the home farm. These two young men were reared in the Presbyterian Church, of which their parents were most worthy members. They also are Republicans, following in the footsteps of their father. Our subject is one of the good, representative men of Yellow Creek township. Here he was reared and educated and here he has shown those sterling qualities which command the respect of the community, being a good son, a kind neighbor and an honest, upright man.



MICHAEL O. FISHER, for many years one of the most successful farmers of Liverpool township, is now living a retired life in his handsome home located near the city of East Liverpool. He is a native of this county and was born January 26, 1833. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) Fisher.

John Fisher, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, March 15, 1798, and died at the age of 72 years. He came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1810, and being of Dutch stock spoke the English language with difficulty. On October 28, 1822, he married Elizabeth Hill, who was born in Hancock county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 30, 1804. Eleven children were born to them, as follows: Susan, who died in 1903, at the age of 78 years; Levi H., a practicing physician in Louisiana for 52 years, who died February 10, 1894, at the age of 77 years; John Milton, born April 13, 1829, a good, substantial man, whose word was as good as his bond—he was loved by all who knew him and his death, which occurred November 20, 1890, was a sad blow to his many friends; William, born February 4, 1831, who lives within a few rods of our subject's home; Michael O.; Albert, born in 1835 and in 1858 graduated from Washington College, who was a Confederate soldier and sympathizer during the Civil War and who was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville at the age of 27 years; Mrs. Clara E. D. Corry, who died January 30, 1883; Mrs. Mary

C. Hambel, born in 1839, who is now living in the suburbs of Leavenworth, Kansas; Laura M., born in February, 1842, who married William Corry and is living near her sister in Kansas; Sanford G., aged 61 years, who is preaching in Presbyterian churches in various parts of the West, having gone thither in early life; and Henry Orville, the youngest, aged 58 years, who is farming near Leavenworth, Kansas.

Michael O. Fisher received such education as the public schools of that period afforded, and upon leaving school resided for a period of 10 years in Lisbon. In 1864 he joined Company B., 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and saw service at Wilson's Landing, Petersburg and other important engagements in that vicinity. During the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, he served as trustee of Elkrun township, and has always worked enthusiastically for the advancement of the community in which he resided. He was present at the time of the capture of Morgan, and secured one of the boxes of cartridges taken from the Confederate raider at the time. Mr. Fisher engaged in farming with great success and has laid by a handsome competency, which enables him to spend the sunset of life in the ease and comfort to which his early years of toil entitle him. In 1875 he erected a substantial brick house which he now occupies, and which is situated about 100 feet north of the city limits on the Lisbon road. He has disposed of all his farm but 11 acres. He is a man of exemplary habits and rugged constitution, and although retired from active affairs he still takes an earnest interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his community and the success of his home people.

In 1876, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Isabella Hickman, a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church of Liverpool township, with which our subject has been identified for more than 52 years. Politically, he was a Republican until the early '80's, since which time he has been an advocate and supporter of the tenets of prohibition. He has served that party as delegate to its State convention upon several occasions.

LOUIS BARTH, one of the highly esteemed retired residents of East Liverpool, and one of the city's leading capitalists, who was identified with pottery interests here for many years, was born at Gersweiler, Kreutz Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, May 20, 1854, and is a son of Karl Wilhelm and Anna Maria (Berger) (Walther) Barth.

The father of Mr. Barth was also born in Saarbrücken and was a son of Wilhelm Barth, who was mayor of St. Armand, a life position given him by the government. He died young and his children were thrown on their own resources. The father of Mr. Barth followed the pottery trade all his life, being a fine workman. He died December 1, 1869, aged 46 years. He married Mrs. Anna Maria Walther, who was a daughter of Andreas Berger. She was born in Lorraine when it was still a French possession, and died in 1894. The children of her second marriage were: John, who died at Wheeling, West Virginia; Louis, of this record; Jennie Karoline, deceased, who was the wife of John Monber, of Gersweiler, Prussia, Germany; and Karl, who is a resident of East Liverpool.

Louis Barth was reared and educated in his own land and, as a faithful and loyal subject of his emperor, entered the German Army while still under age, serving with credit for three years, receiving his honorable discharge in 1876. He was a member of the Fourth Battery of Field Artillery, 15th Regiment, and during the last year of his service he held the rank of lance corporal. In 1876 he received the first prize as gunner, one which was eagerly sought.

Mr. Barth came to America and located in Pittsburg about 1880. He remained there for three months and then came to East Liverpool and went to work in the pottery of Flentke & Godwin. He continued to work at his trade in various potteries in East Liverpool until the time of the labor troubles in 1882. He then went to Evansville, Indiana, and worked in potteries there until 1883, when he removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. There the work did not prove satisfactory on account of the pottery business being not yet well established,

and late in 1884 he returned to East Liverpool and entered the employ of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, where he remained for seven years, going from there to Morley's pottery as foreman, for one year. For the next six years he was connected with the Sebring pottery and then entered the Homer Laughlin pottery, No. 1, where his active work in this industry was concluded in 1901. During his long period of work in the potteries, Mr. Barth has acquired a large amount of valuable real estate and the care of this property now fully occupies his time.

Mr. Barth was married September 6, 1883, to Laura M. Bradshaw, who is a daughter of the late Enoch and Scynthia (Riley) (Logan) Bradshaw, very prominent residents of East Liverpool for many years, extended mention of whom will be found in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have one son, Harold Bradshaw. The latter is a very brilliant young man. He graduated at the age of 20 years from Mercersburg College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, taking first honors in oratory. His talent in this direction is being cultivated in King's School of Oratory at Pittsburg. He has a bright future before him.

Mr. Barth has never taken a very active interest in political affairs, never desiring public recognition of any kind. He votes the Republican ticket.

NJ. McKEEFREY, a well-known member of the family of that name, which has been so prominently identified with the business interests of Columbiana County for many years past, is secretary and treasurer of the Salem Iron Company, of Leetonia. He also is treasurer of the Atlas Coke Company, secretary and treasurer of the Shenango Lime Stone Company; treasurer of the Grafton Supply Company; and is financially interested in various other business ventures. He is a man of business standing in the community and is exceedingly popular with his fellow-citizens.

N. J. McKeefrey was born in the old

Seventh Ward of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1869, and is a son of John and Mary A. (McFarland) McKeefrey, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Philadelphia. His father came to this country in boyhood, and is at the present time a citizen of Leetonia, where he is a large property owner and has important business connections. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, after which he went into business. His first business venture was with his brother, W. D. McKeefrey, and W. D. Hofius in 1889, at their furnaces. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of McKeefrey & Company, of which his brother and father were also members. He became secretary and treasurer of the Salem Iron Company upon its incorporation in 1892, and has since served in that capacity. The plant is a large one, capitalized at \$225,000, and has a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons per day. His father is president and his brother vice-president and general manager of this concern.

In 1903 N. J. McKeefrey was married to Jane Tracy Erwin, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Robert Erwin. Our subject is a Republican and has always been active politically. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

EDWIN M. KNOWLES was born in East Liverpool and is a son of Isaac Watts and Rebecca J. (Merchant) Knowles. He prepared for college at a military school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, going from there to Harvard University.

Mr. Knowles is one of the most active business men of the younger generation of East Liverpool. He is president of The Edwin M. Knowles China Company, The Potters' Supply Company and The Newell Street Railway Company; and secretary of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company and The North American

Manufacturing Company; he is also a director of The Potters' National Bank and The Dollar Savings Bank and the different companies organized for the development of Newell, a town in West Virginia opposite East Liverpool, where over one million dollars has already been spent in improvements which include a bridge across the Ohio and a street railway line. The North American Manufacturing Company has under construction a 30-kiln pottery, the buildings of which will cover 14 acres and where 1,200 men will be employed, and it is only a question of a short time until Newell will have grown into an important manufacturing city; with this Mr. Knowles has had much to do.

Mr. Knowles married Mary Katharine Durlinger, who is a daughter of Judge S. W. Durlinger, of London, Ohio.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, a well-known and very able member of the bar, located at Leetonia, Ohio, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 7, 1865, and is a son of John B. and Lucy (Underwood) Warren.

The father of Mr. Warren was born in Lancashire England, and came to America in 1856, locating in Ohio. When the Civil War broke out, he offered his services in defense of the government under which he was promised life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and served through the whole period as a member of Company D, 10th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. After the close of the war he returned to Columbiana County, where he died February 28, 1894. The mother of our subject was born and reared in Columbiana County. Her ancestors, the Underwoods, came to Pennsylvania at the same time as did William Penn.

William E. Warren was educated at Mount Hope Academy and later attended Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. Upon completing his literary course, he entered upon the study of the law with C. S. Speaker, a well-known attorney of Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar June 5, 1890. Mr. Warren began his practice at Lee-

tonia, which city has been his home with the exception of two years spent in East Liverpool, and one year in Boston, Massachusetts. He was elected city solicitor of Leetonia on the Democratic ticket and made an excellent officer, performing the duties in a manner very satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Warren was married on January 12, 1890, to Elizabeth Fife, of Columbiana County, and they have one daughter,—Pauline born August 18, 1891. They have a very pleasant home and take part in the town's social life to some extent. Mr. Warren is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Leetonia and East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM S. ARBAUGH, junior member of the firm of Patton & Arbaugh, furniture dealers and undertakers, with place of business at No. 1 East Main street, Salem, was born near Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, March 9, 1857, and is a son of William and Diana (Gottshall) Arbaugh.

The parents of Mr. Arbaugh were of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, honest and industrious people, who removed from Pennsylvania to Scio, Ohio, in 1874. They had a family of 10 children, five sons and five daughters, our subject being the fifth child in order of birth.

Until he was 17 years old, William S. Arbaugh remained on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He accompanied his parents to Harrison County, Ohio, and spent one year in the Scio schools and then took a commercial college course. Later he entered into the milling business with his father-in-law, Samuel G. Patton, with whom he was thus connected for 12 years. He then resided at Unionville for three years, working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after which he removed to Alliance, and entered the employ of D. B. Cassidy, in the furniture and undertaking business, with whom he remained for six years. In June, 1899, Mr. Arbaugh came

to Salem and entered the employ of D. E. Mather, an established undertaker and furniture man and remained with him for the three years preceding his engaging in the same line of business with Samuel G. Patton, under the firm style of Patton & Arbaugh. The firm occupies commodious quarters, utilizing the three floors of a building 120 by 18 feet in dimensions, in addition to which they have a large warehouse full of stock and a well-equipped work room. Mr. Arbaugh is the practical embalmer of the firm, being a graduate of an embalming school. As business men, the members of the firm stand very high.

In January, 1884, Mr. Arbaugh was united in marriage with Eva M. Patton, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and is the only child of Samuel G. and Mary (Smith) Patton. Mr. Arbaugh is a quiet, home-loving man, his only social connection being with the Odd Fellows, to which society he has belonged for many years.

JOHAN W. WYMAN, chief of police of East Liverpool, has filled that office since it was first established in 1903. Prior to that time he served as sheriff of Columbiana County four years and as city marshal 12 years. His long experience in this line of work makes him the right man in the right place, and he has the almost undivided support of the public who appreciate him at his true worth.

Mr. Wyman was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1844, and is a son of George and Catherine (Biglow) Wyman. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and followed the trade of a stone-mason throughout life. In politics, he was a Whig, then a Know Nothing, and finally joined the Republican ranks. He married Catherine Biglow, who was born in Ireland and was brought to this country when but a few months old. Mrs. Wyman died in 1877 at the age of 67 years, and Mr. Wyman in 1887 at the age of 77 years. They became parents of the following



CONRAD BERG

children: John W., subject of this sketch; Decatur S., who was killed at Malvern Hill in the Civil War, while serving in the Union Army; William Biglow, a miner by occupation, who served three years in the Union Army and was three times wounded,—he died in Pennsylvania in February, 1897; Samuel E., an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, who served three years and three months in the Union Army; George, who died in infancy; and Mrs. Nancy Jane Nail, who resides in New Castle, Pennsylvania.

John W. Wyman was reared in his native county and there attended the common schools. He lived at home until he reached his majority, when he was married, then moved to Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he lived six months. He next moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, and has made this place his home almost continuously ever since. For three years he was employed in the flouring mill of James Wilson, and for four years in that of Christian Metsch. He was then elected town marshal, and served in that capacity 12 years, being elected six successive times. He was once defeated as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Columbiana County, but was elected in 1887. He served two terms in that office in a most capable manner, during which time he resided at Lisbon. While in the discharge of his duties as sheriff, he was shot while apprehending the noted outlaw, Ira Mylett, who is now serving a life term in the Ohio State Prison. When the office of chief of police was created in East Liverpool, Mr. Wyman was called into service because of his natural ability and his many years of experience with law breakers. It is an important office with heavy duties, but with an insufficient force of seven men Chief Wyman has discharged his duties in such manner as to gain the hearty commendation of the general public.

John W. Wyman was joined in marriage with Harriet B. Armstrong, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1843. During the last years of her life she was an invalid and was faithfully cared for by her husband and children, to whom her death on December 21,

1903, was a sad blow. She was 60 years of age almost to a day. Two children were born to them: Mary Alma, whose union with J. R. Shawke of East Liverpool, resulted in the birth of five children,—Harriet S., Joseph (deceased), John R., George and Grace; and George Edwin, who married a daughter of Joseph Waters, of East Liverpool, and has two children,—Gladys and John Wesley. George E. Wyman was a printer in the pottery trade until the Spanish-American War, when he served in Cuba in Company E, Eighth Reg., Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. He there injured one of his thumbs, which injury developed into a felon, partially destroying the use of that member and making it impossible for him to now follow his trade. Fraternally our subject is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; and East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, and East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and of the Rechabites. In church connection, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in his 18th year. He has a comfortable home at No. 298 Sixth street, East Liverpool.

CONRAD BERG, proprietor of the Leetonia Pretzel Bakery, whose portrait is herewith shown, was born at Alliance, Ohio, May 1, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Berg. Both parents were born in Germany, coming to America in 1869 and settling in Alliance. It was there our subject grew to manhood and was educated.

Having learned the trade of a baker, Conrad Berg engaged in that business in his native town for two years and then purchased an interest in the pretzel bakery and moved to Leetonia in 1899. This plant was established in 1887 in Columbiana by F. H. Reighart, who conducted the business there until 1899 when it was moved to Leetonia. Nine years later he sold out to Mr. Berg and Mr. Freel. After operating the plant for 18 months with his father, Mr. Berg bought the latter's interest

and has since been sole proprietor and has worked up a large trade. The output from this bakery is handled by merchants all over the country from Canton, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the name of the manufacturer being a guarantee of the superior merit of the product. Mr. Berg had the misfortune to lose his buildings by fire on July 25, 1903, the entire plant being destroyed, but he immediately rebuilt on a larger scale and continued the business in the same energetic manner. The present bakery is a neat two-story brick structure, 34 feet by 60 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Berg was married in 1892 to Cora Spearman, by whom he has three children,—Edward Walter, Earl Conrad and Laurence Floyd. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, Mr. Berg being one of the trustees. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an earnest interest in the general events of the day as well as those of local importance only. He has been a member of the City Council for two terms and is at present president of that body, displaying the same aggressive spirit in looking after the public interest that he has shown in his private business.

Fraternally he is a member of Leetonia Lodge, No. 401, F. & A. M., and of Salem Lodge, No. 305, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, the National Association of Master Bakers and Tent No. 220, K. O. T. M., all of Alliance.

ISAAC JONES, senior member of the firm of Isaac Jones & Sons, proprietors of the Enterprise Laundry, of East Liverpool, was born in Monmouthshire, England, October 9, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Williams) Jones, and grandson of William Jones, also of Monmouthshire.

Samuel Jones was born in Monmouthshire, England, and died in September, 1878, aged 64 years. When a boy, he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed all his life. He was a member of the fraternal order called

the United Friends. He married Ann Williams, a daughter of Enoch Williams, both natives of the same place as he, and they had eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Isaac; Enoch, who died at East Liverpool, Ohio; Sarah Ann, wife of Louis Watkins, who lives in England; Rachel, who married Jeremiah Griffiths and died at Youngstown, Ohio; James, of McDonald, Pennsylvania; Hannah (Mrs. John Jenkins), who lives with her daughter at the home of our subject; and Ellen, the wife of Rev. Meshach Cooke, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman now living in Forrester of Dean, Gloucestershire, England. Religiously, Samuel Jones and his wife were Congregationalists, being members of what was known as the Ebenezer Church, which was built in the forest in the days of the supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church, when they could worship according to the dictates of their conscience only in secret meeting places. Mr. Jones now has a picture of this old church.

Isaac Jones received a common school education and lived at home until after his marriage. He engaged in coal mining in England, and upon coming to this county, in 1860, located at Salineville, Ohio, on June 21st, where he worked in the coal mines. He then worked six years in the mines in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, after which he returned to Salineville and followed his old employment until 1891. In that year he took up his residence in East Liverpool, Ohio, but was not engaged in business until the summer of 1898, when he was persuaded by his sons, John and Enoch N., to embark in the steam laundry business with them. Enoch N. had previously become familiar with the details of the business. The firm of Isaac Jones & Sons, consisting of our subject and his sons, Enoch and John, was accordingly established. The business was at first very small, all the work being done by the members of the firm and two daughters of our subject, Ann and Jennina. It is far from the oldest laundry in the city and it was only by a demonstration of the superiority of their work that they gained the extensive patronage they now enjoy. Besides the members of the firm.

14 employees are now required to handle the immense amount of work brought to them. As the building now occupied by the Enterprise Laundry is too small to handle the increased business that has developed in the last few years, plans have been drawn and estimates taken for a two-story brick building, 32 by 90 feet in dimensions, which is to be erected in the near future at the corner of Starkey street and Accommodation alley. The plant when established in the new building will be fully equal to caring for the increased business, as it will be one of the most modern in East Liverpool, equipped with the latest laundry machinery.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Ann Nock, who was born in Dudley, Staffordshire, England, and is a daughter of Robert Nock, of Shropshire, England. They have eight children now living: John, who is a member of the firm of Isaac Jones & Sons; Enoch N., also a member of the firm; Ann; Jennima; Rachel; Samuel, who has become a member of the above firm since its organization; William H. and Thomas. Religiously, Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Jones is independent in politics and votes for those candidates, whose qualifications seem best for the position to be filled.

ALLEXANDER GOANS CHAFINS, who is the largest and most successful contractor and builder in the East End of East Liverpool, was born in precinct 13 of Lawrence County, Kentucky, November 10, 1858, and is a son of Kenas M. and Margaret (Goans) Chafins.

The Chafins have been long established in this country, one Jordan Chafins having come to this country from Ireland prior to the Revolution. His son, Richard Chafins, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky. His son, James M. Chafins, was born in Virginia and at an early date migrated to Kentucky, where he followed farming until his death in 1844, at the age of 50 years. He married a Miss Atkins, a native of Virginia, and among their children was Kenas M.

Kenas M. Chafins was born in Lawrence County, Kentucky, June 7, 1835, and engaged in farming until his retirement in 1902, with the exception of the time he spent in the Civil War. He enlisted in the Confederate service under General Marshall in 1862 and served until he was taken prisoner in 1864 and incarcerated at Lexington, Kentucky, until the close of the war. He married Margaret Goans, who was born in Lawrence County, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Skidmore) Goans, who were the first couple married in Lawrence County, Kentucky, after its organization. Her father was born in the western part of Tennessee and was an extensive breeder of trotting horses, giving a great deal of attention to the racing game. His life ended in tragedy in 1844, when he was killed and robbed at Callahan's Creek, Virginia. His grave is located at the spot where the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky join. He married Mary Skidmore, a daughter of William Skidmore, a slave trader who was of a roving disposition, traveling all over the country. His father was a Tory in the days of the Revolution and was in the party sent back to England with General Burgoyne, his wife having been left in this country. Kenas M. Chafins and his wife became the parents of the following children: Alexander Goans; James M., of Ironton, Ohio; Calpurnia, widow of S. R. Burton, of Lawrence County, Kentucky; Caroline Lee, wife of Jefferson Gilham, of Lawrence County, Kentucky; Robert B., of Lawrence County, Kentucky; William, of Ironton, Ohio; and Mrs. Lucy May Hughes, a widow residing in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Chafins died February 17, 1905, aged 73 years. She was a member of the Christian Church as is her husband.

Alexander G. Chafins was reared in Lawrence County, Kentucky, where he partly learned his trade of carpentering, finishing his apprenticeship in Boyd County, Kentucky, where he worked as journeyman until 1891. He then entered the employ of the Portsmouth Wheel Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, with which concern he continued five years as a buyer of timber. He served one term as marshal of Hamden, Vinton County, Ohio, and in

1897 moved to Ironton. He remained there but 30 days and then came to East Liverpool, where he commenced business as a contractor and builder in the East End. He was successful from the start and during the first year erected eight houses; all told he has built 80 houses in the East End, which is more than any other contractor has done. In 1902 he started a grocery store, but after 18 months resumed his present business.

Mr. Chafins was united in marriage with Susan E. Burchett, a daughter of Benjamin Burchett, who is descended from one of two brothers who came to this country from Ireland, one locating in Virginia and the other going farther South, probably to Georgia. John B. Burchett, her grandfather, a farmer and stock-raiser of Lawrence County, Kentucky, married Millie Chafins, a native of Lawrence County, Kentucky, and a sister to the grandfather of our subject. Benjamin Burchett, who has lived in East Liverpool since 1904, was formerly a farmer in Lawrence County, Kentucky, where he was born January 6, 1836. He first married Deresa Curnutte, who died in 1873, aged 33 years. He subsequently married Irene Kasee, of Lawrence County, Kentucky. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chafins became parents of seven children, as follows: Andrew L.; Robert F.; Hattie, who died in infancy; Benjamin Burchett; Cecil, Frank Jennings and Javell. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. BECK, one of the well-known residents of Fairfield township, who carries on general farming operations on a well-improved tract of 25 acres in section 8, is also one of the soldiers of the Civil War who loyally bore arms for his country until the close of hostilities. Mr. Beck was born in 1842 in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Israel S. and Cornelia (Lyder) Beck.

The grandfather of Mr. Beck came to Ohio

as a pioneer, locating near Lisbon where he engaged in farming. His grave with that of his wife may still be found in the East Fairfield Cemetery. Mr. Beck's parents were natives of Columbiana County. They had a family of eight sons and four daughters, the survivors being: Mrs. Saline Bradfield, who resides in Eureka, Illinois; Henry, of Fairfield township; George W., of this sketch; Sarah, widow of Frank Taylor, of Seattle, Washington; Landon L., of Youngstown, Ohio; and Sylvanus, of Oklahoma Territory. Those deceased are: William C., Louis, James M., Cornelia, Josephine and James.

George W. Beck was reared in Fairfield township and has always given his attention more or less to agricultural pursuits. In the Civil War he was a member of Company D, 176th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which company he was made 1st lieutenant. He served in that capacity for seven months when he was prostrated with lung fever and on this account was discharged to return home and get well or, as was probably thought, to pass out of life. However, he had been home but six days when he began to make preparations to re-enter the service, accepting recruiting service at first, serving 40 days from July 29, 1864, under the instructions of the Adjutant General of Ohio and then entered the Second Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., in which he served until the close of the war. He took part in the battle of Nashville and many skirmishes.

After the war, Mr. Beck returned to Ohio and lived for seven years at Columbiana, engaged in teaming and then retired to his present farm, where he has a very comfortable and attractive home.

Mr. Beck married Kate V. Mitchell, of Virginia, and they have seven children, viz: John, a furniture merchant of Columbiana, who married Dora Crowl; William Harvey and Mary Awilda, who are at home; Louis P., who is a conductor on the "Fort Wayne" Railroad; W. W., who is one of the staff of the *Salem Herald*; Josephine, a student at the Salem Business College; and Russell, who lives at home. Mr. Beck has a family of intelligent sons and daughters who have been

given the best of educational advantages and who are leading members of society.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of James A. Garfield Post, G. A. R. He belongs to the Disciples Church in which he is an elder.

ANGUS ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, B. S., Ph. G., M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of the homeopathic school of medicine at Wellsville, is a son of Farquhar and Eliza (Campbell) Mackintosh, and a grandson of Daniel Mackintosh.

The father of Dr. Mackintosh was born in Inverness, Scotland, in May, 1821. He came to America with his parents, when he was eight years old. They settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, selecting the vicinity of the town of Glasgow, in Madison township, that district being included in the region known as the "Scotch Settlement." There the father of Dr. Mackintosh has always resided and there he still operates his farm. He is a man of sterling character, quiet in his life and pursuits and not active in political life. He married a daughter of Angus Campbell; Mrs. Mackintosh's father was a native of Scotland, but she was born in Madison township, Columbiana County, Ohio. The six children of the family to reach maturity were: Daniel C., of Clarinda, Iowa; Isabella C., at home; Anna E., wife of A. G. Smith, of Yellow Creek township; Angus Alexander, our subject; Catherine J.; and John J., who is professor of sciences in the Mount Clemens (Michigan) High School. The family were reared in the teachings of the Presbyterian Church.

After completing the common school course, Dr. Mackintosh taught school for some 20 months, and then went to the Ohio Northern University to pursue higher studies and in 1897 was given the degree of B. S. He remained at school the following year, taking a course in pharmacy, and in 1898 was graduated with the degree of Ph. G. From the

university the young student then entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated April 10, 1901, with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Mackintosh, thus well prepared for his life work, settled down to the practice of his profession at Tappan, Ohio, where he remained two and a half years, coming to Wellsville October 1, 1904.

Politically, Dr. Mackintosh is a Republican; he served four years as township clerk prior to entering college. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellsville. Professionally and personally he enjoys the esteem and commands the respect of the community.

JHARVEY MARTIN, a retired farmer of the East End, East Liverpool, was born May 26, 1843, at Frankfort Springs, Pennsylvania, on the farm which was also the birthplace of his father and purchased by his great-grandfather in 1792. He is a son of James W. and Elizabeth (Blair) Martin and grandson of Robert and Sarah (McLaughlin) Martin.

The Martin family is of Scotch-Irish descent and the great-grandfather of our subject. Robert Martin, is thought to have been a soldier of the Revolution who came over the mountains from West Chester, Pennsylvania. It is known that the farm upon which the subsequent generations were born was entered by him from the government in 1792 and he received a deed therefor. This farm was located in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was handed down to the son, Robert, grandfather of our subject, who married Sarah McLaughlin and engaged in farming all his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and in the service contracted a disease which took him to his grave at an early age.

James W. Martin was born in 1804 and remained on the paternal acres until about 1846, when he removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and operated a grist-mill for two years. He then

came to Columbiana County and purchased a farm in St. Clair township, which he operated until 1874 when he disposed of it and, with our subject, bought a farm in what is known as the "Klondike," in the East End, East Liverpool. Here he died November 12, 1892. He married Elizabeth Blair, daughter of Robert Blair and his wife, who was an Allison. They had four children, namely: Sarah Jane, Robert, Martha Maria and J. Harvey. Sarah Jane is the wife of J. W. Moore, of East Liverpool, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Robert went to Oklahoma after the Civil War and was the first Secretary of that Territory, of which he was later Governor. His death was the indirect result of exposure undergone in the army. Martha Maria is the wife of Henry Abrams, of East Liverpool. Both parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which the father was elder for more than 40 years.

J. Harvey Martin received a common school education and, following the footsteps of his ancestors, became a tiller of the soil. This he continued until 1893 when he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, in order to educate his children. Two years later he returned to East Liverpool where he has lived retired from active business, although he is interested in and looks after various enterprises. Mr. Martin is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company B, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and he is a prominent member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He is a strong Republican and has been since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has filled a number of local offices, among which was that of assessor of Liverpool township.

Mr. Martin was married to Maria S. Gilmore, a daughter of Thomas Gilmore, of Steubenville, Ohio. Four children have been born to them, only two of whom, Annie G. and Elizabeth, are living. The latter is the wife of Charles H. Bence, manager of The Sleepless Shoe Company, of East Liverpool, of which our subject is part owner. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH E. WALTON, the owner of a finely improved farm of 100 acres situated in section 23, Butler township, widely and favorably known for his success in raising fine cattle and horses, being one of the largest shippers in this part of the country, is one of the most enterprising business men of Columbiana County. He was born March 2, 1861, in Butler township, and is a son of Abel John and Mary (Broomall) Walton.

Abram Walton, the grandfather of Joseph E., was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneers of Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He carried on agricultural pursuits all his life and died at the age of 70 years. Abel John Walton, his son, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 11, 1831, and has been a farmer all his life. He now resides on a well-kept farm of some 50 acres in the vicinity of Winona. For the past 35 years he has been an influential member of the Society of Friends, belonging to that body which adheres particularly to the teachings of Gurney, the English philanthropist and Quaker preacher. The mother of our subject was born in 1835 in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and has always resided here; (she is a daughter of Nathan and Phoebe Broomall, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and came here in pioneer days.) The "Golden Wedding" of Abel John Walton and wife was celebrated April 26, 1905, when the venerable parents had the pleasure of seeing their children and grandchildren gathered to do them honor. The children are: Phoebe, the wife of Isaac Coppock, of Mahoning County; Joseph E., of this sketch; John Oscar, of Hanover township; and Walter B., who remains on the homestead.

Joseph E. Walton has always been associated with the farming and stock raising interests of Columbiana County. Since 1892 he has been located on his present fine place, his many substantial improvements making it one of the best farms of the township. He has laid three miles of drain tile and has erected new buildings and remodeled the old buildings until the appearance of the whole place is most attrac-

tive. He operates his land as a stock and hay farm, making a specialty of fine cattle and horses, both road and draft. He also raises and sells trotting horses but does not develop their speed. He buys and ships fat cattle, hogs and sheep and does a large business in baled hay. Each year he ships from 75 to 100 cars of fat stock. He is president and a director of the Winona Central Telephone Company. He is not only a man of means but is also of substantial character and is ranked with the leading men of the county.

Mr. Walton was married November 16, 1887, to Emma C. Mountz, who was born in this county and is a daughter of Jeremiah C. and Mary Martha (Pettit) Mountz. They have four children: Ernest J., Abram Malvern, Edith M. and Alice L.

Formerly Mr. Walton was an active Republican, but for the past 10 years he has been identified with the Prohibition party, always having taken a lively interest in temperance work. He was his party's candidate in 1905 for county commissioner. He belongs to the Grange and is interested in agricultural movements along progressive lines. With his family he attends and contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winona.

GEORGE PEACH, a well-known citizen and retired merchant at East Liverpool, was born January 28, 1839, at Hawsville, Kentucky, and is a son of John and Fannie (Taylor) Peach.

John Peach was born in 1812 in England. He was reared to hard work, put to the blacksmith's trade in boyhood and had few educational opportunities. When he came to America, he lived at first in Brooklyn, New York, and later in other localities, settling permanently at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1850. His father, who had lived many years in New Jersey, came to East Liverpool with his son as a member of the latter's family. John Peach was a passenger on the unfortunate steamboat "Pittsburg" which blew up in 1852 with

great loss of life, Mr. Peach being one of the victims; at the time he was on his way home to attend his father's funeral.

John Peach married Fannie Taylor, also a native of England, and they had three children, namely: Mary Ellen, wife of Henry Woodward, of East Liverpool; Catherine, wife of Benjamin Hayne, of East Liverpool; and George, of this sketch. By a former marriage Mrs. Peach had a son, William, who died in East Liverpool.

Our subject secured employment in the local potteries soon after coming to East Liverpool. He learned the trade of jiggerman and followed it in numerous potteries prior to entering the employ of William Brunt with whom he remained for 23 years. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company A, 115th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served three years, during the greater part of the period being detailed in the commissary department. At the close of the war he resumed work in the potteries and remained thus employed until the famous lockout in 1882, in the industrial struggle between capital and labor. On October 14, 1882, he opened a retail grocery store in partnership with his son, Harry W. Peach, and in 1885 they began to do a jobbing business, under the firm style of George Peach & Son, proprietors of the East Liverpool Tea Company, which continued until 1904, when the senior member retired. The firm also handled tobacco, cigars and confectionery.

In 1860 Mr. Peach was married to Sarah Whitton, and their one child, Harry W., was born March 3, 1861. The latter was reared at East Liverpool and received his education here. He was one of the organizers of The Electric Porcelain Company, of East Liverpool, of which he is secretary and treasurer and his time has been given entirely to this enterprise since closing out his former interests. He married Margaret Barnett and they have two children, Helen and Adelaide. The wife of our subject died April 23, 1904, aged 63 years.

Mr. Peach has always been active in politics and is a staunch Republican. He has held many official positions, serving on the Board of Health, as township trustee and in 1886 he was

elected to the City Council and subsequently became its president. He is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Peach has seen many changes in East Liverpool since he built his cottage on Fifth street, it being the second house built on the street. He enjoyed a long and successful business career and is one of the city's most esteemed retired citizens.



WILLIAM SMITH, one of the well-known pottery men of Columbiana County, who is secretary and treasurer of The Salem China Company, of Salem, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, February 29, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Emma (Parks) Smith.

The parents of Mr. Smith were born in Staffordshire, England, and came to America in 1847, locating for one year at Pittsburg and then coming to Columbiana County. The mother died in Liverpool township in 1884, at the age of 59 years. The father resides at East Liverpool. He is a man of fine educational acquirements, a civil engineer by profession. During his residence in Pittsburg, he engaged in a meat business; after coming to this county, he was engaged in farming and in conducting a meat business until he retired some eight years ago. His children, all born in Liverpool township, are as follows: George, who has a meat business in East Liverpool; Edward J., president of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; William of this sketch; Charles and James, who are potters at East Liverpool; and Mrs. Sarah McClure and Mrs. Emma Foster, both of East Liverpool.

William Smith's education was obtained in the public schools of Columbiana County, his parents settling on a farm when he was about five years old. He assisted on the home place until he was 16 years old and then started to work in a pottery, his first permanent job being that of packer's helper with The Croxall Pottery Company. He worked three years in that capacity and then was employed as a packer for three years by the firm of Knowles,

Taylor & Knowles. In 1882 when The Potters' Co-Operative Company was started, Mr. Smith became a stockholder and he continued with that company for 12 years as foreman packer and manager. He then became associated with the Union Pottery Company (organized on a co-operative plan), took stock in it and was manager for four years, removing then to Salem. Here in 1899, in association with Messrs. Cronin and McNicol, he built the plant of The Salem China Company and has been secretary and treasurer of the company and office manager ever since. The factory, a large brick four-story structure, is so divided as to make the best use of space and so equipped with the most modern machinery that the finest grades of china can be manufactured at the lowest cost. The works give employment to some 150 hands, the yearly sales reach \$160,000 and the product is sold all over the United States and Mexico. Business capacity combined with practical experience has contributed to the great success of this company from the beginning.

In 1882 Mr. Smith was married to Emma Menche, who was born in East Liverpool and is a daughter of Frederick Menche, a native of the Hartz Mountains in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have an interesting family of seven children, viz: William, Charles, Frank, Annie, Helen, Ella and Dorothy. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is an Odd Fellow. Like his partners, he is a self-made man, his success coming as a reward of persistent industry.

DANIEL P. CRONIN, a leading business citizen of Salem, vice-president of The Salem China Company, with plant on South Lundy street, was born January 15, 1856, in Cork, Ireland, and is a son of John and Johanna (Hickey) Cronin.

The parents of Mr. Cronin were born in Ireland and came to America in 1863. The father died in East Liverpool, Ohio, July 11, 1876; his widow, aged 60 years, is still a resident of that city. John Cronin entered the



WILLIAM POLK

Union Army after coming to the United States and made a good soldier in the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., of which the colonel was Stanley Matthews, later a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Four of the eight children born to John Cronin and wife now survive, namely: Daniel P., of this sketch; Honora, wife of Daniel E. McNicol, president of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; Cornelius, secretary and treasurer of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; and Ellen, of East Liverpool.

Our subject accompanied the rest of the family to America, landing at New York on August 26, 1863. After a residence of four months in Harlem, the family removed to Port Homer, Jefferson County, Ohio, and lived there from December, 1863, until May 1, 1864, and then settled at East Liverpool. For the past six years our subject has been a resident of Salem, where he is an esteemed and respected citizen. He is a self-made man, beginning almost in childhood to drive a horse in a pottery at East Liverpool, and thus adding to the family income. He worked through every department of the pottery and learned all the smallest details until he became an expert potter in all branches of the craft. He has been interested in the Dresden pottery at East Liverpool and belongs to the directing boards of a number of the pottery companies in what is termed the East Liverpool district, which turn out some of the finest specimens of the potter's art. He was one of the organizers of The Salem China Company, in 1869, with which he has been officially connected ever since, and is the present vice-president, Thomas McNicol being president and William Smith, secretary and treasurer. The Salem China Company is well equipped, having six ware kilns and two decorating kilns.

In 1891 Mr. Cronin was married to Katherine Collins, who was born at Wolverhampton, England, and came to America with her parents in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Cronin have five children: Mary, John, Philip, Katherine and Cornelius. They are consistent members of the Catholic Church. Although Mr. Cronin was reared a Democrat, he subsequently became

identified with the Republican party. He takes a leading place with the business men and substantial citizens of his section of Columbiana County.



WILLIAM POLK, a prominent resident of East Liverpool, whose inventive genius has brought his name prominently before the public and whose latest invention has revolutionized the pottery industry, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1863, and is a son of Frederick and Louise (Rhorkaste) Polk.

The parents of Mr. Polk were born in Germany. The father was a farmer there until his death in 1862. Shortly after this family calamity, the mother crossed the ocean and joined her parents in Pittsburg, where they had been settled for several years, and there our subject was born, soon after she reached the parental roof. Thus he never knew a father's care. His education was that obtainable in the public schools, in which he received instruction until his services could be of value in a rolling-mill, where he learned the trade of roller and continued at work until 1890.

While his hands were employed all day long and the rumble of the great mill was around him hour after hour, his brain was busy with ideas entirely foreign to his surroundings. Genius whispered how a change might be made in a certain bit of machinery, how a clumsy arrangement might be overcome, and soon only the lack of capital prevented the young man from devoting himself to maturing these ideas and bringing about practical results. While these thoughts of inventions continued to be revolved in his active mind, he came to the conclusion that a business education was needed before he could hope to improve his condition. He entered one of the excellent schools of his native city, Duff's Commercial College, and after taking the complete business course removed to East Liverpool, in June, 1892.

His first business venture here was the purchase of the Thompson Hotel, the leading public house of the city, which he conducted very

successfully for some 11 years. He still owns the property but has not been its active manager since 1903. During all this period he has continued his experiments in the line of various inventions, meeting with frequent disappointment and suffering financial loss at times, but the success which has crowned his persistent efforts well repays him for all he has endured. One of his earlier successes was the perfecting of the first strictly automatic machine for the manufacture of copper rivets, by which 10 rivets could be produced in the time formerly used to make one. His improvements on the old type of rolls formerly in use in working steel and iron have been accepted by the leading mills, while innumerable small inventions, all of a practical nature, are in general use. After 22 months of ceaseless effort, during which period he was subjected to much ridicule from those who could not understand his genius in being able to accomplish what so many had failed to do, he completed the first and only sagger-maker, a machine for use in potteries, which, with four men will perform the same amount of work in less time and in a more satisfactory manner than was formerly done by 16 skilled artisans. This machine has been under severe test in the plant of The Homer Laughlin China Company, at East Liverpool, for the past three months. It is acknowledged to be a great advance on any previous attempt to accomplish like results, in fact it almost revolutionizes the pottery industry. It so reduces cost of production that it enables manufacturers by its use to compete with the wares made in other lands by underpaid operators.

Mr. Polk has just completed and patented a concrete building-block machine, with 120 tons pressure and with a capacity of producing two blocks per minute, the dimensions of a block being 8 by 9 by 32 inches.

Mr. Polk was married to Louise Prill, who is a daughter of August Prill, of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and they have five children, viz.: Mary M., Florence, Gertrude, William and Louise. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

Politically, Mr. Polk is identified with the Republican party but only as a voter, his in-

clinations never leading him to either seek or accept public office. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, in which body he finds relaxation and congenial companionship.

Mr. Polk's residence, a stately brick mansion, is located at the end of Thompson place, on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River. A portrait of the subject of this sketch is presented on a foregoing page.

SAMUEL IRWIN CHISHOLM, proprietor of a 15-acre fruit farm in section 1, Perry township, on the New Garden road just out of Salem, is a well-known and much respected citizen and an honored survivor of the great Civil War. He was born in Salem, a few rods from where he now lives, September 25, 1840, and is a son of John P. and Elsie (Bowker) Chisholm.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Chisholm was John Chisholm, who was born in Scotland on the Bunchcrew farm, three miles from the city of Inverness, on May 4, 1763. He came alone to America in 1785 and opened up a carpenter and millwright business in Philadelphia, which he followed until 1808, when he moved to Duncannon, Perry County, Pennsylvania. There he built a great stone grist-mill in 1812-13 and engaged in milling; in 1823 he bought a farm and thereafter operated both mill and farm. He died in 1842. When the British frigates approached Baltimore, in the second war with Great Britain, he served 40 days as an ensign in the militia in defense of the city. Grandfather Chisholm was married twice and he had six children by his first wife and seven by the second, who had two children by a former marriage, so that when the family gathered around the generous fire-place, the parents could count 15 children. As far as we know they all reached maturity and did well their parts in life.

John P. Chisholm, father of our subject, was born after the father moved to Duncannon, the date of his birth being April 17, 1812. He

was reared on the farm and learned the trade of blacksmith at Bloomfield, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he removed to Crawford County, Ohio, and in the same year found work at Lisbon, Columbiana County, then known as New Lisbon. In January, 1838, he reached Salem. He conducted a shop at Salem from 1840 until his death in 1882, during which time he also operated his farm of 49 acres. He was a man of sterling character, one in whom his fellow-citizens placed reliance and one whom they selected as a general counselor. He was a member of the Council from 1846 until 1847. In early political life a Whig, he became closely identified with the Republican party a later date. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church and held positions on its official board for years.

The mother of our subject was born at Salem, Ohio, June 10, 1817, and her whole life was spent in this vicinity, her death taking place at the age of 75 years. She came of Revolutionary stock and of a distinguished military family. The family was established in this country in 1667, in which year her ancestor, an Englishman, came to America, settling in Connecticut. Her grandfather was Lieut. William Bowker, who was born in 1767 in Burlington County, New Jersey. He was one of the first to join the patriot army and was one of the last to lay down arms. He was a member of the 35th Battalion of New Jersey militia and served under the immediate command of General Washington and during a part of his service belonged to the General's body guard. He endured the privations of the terrible winter at Valley Forge and he participated in the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, Germantown and Bradywine. Before the war he had kept a tavern on the highway between Mount Holly and Mallica Hill. He entered the service of his country as a private and for gallant action was commissioned a lieutenant.

Isaiah Bowker, son of Lieut. William Bowker, and father of Mrs. Chisholm, also served his country, taking part in the War of 1812. He enlisted from Salem, the company being made up of men from Salem and (New) Lisbon and commanded by Captain Blackburn. This com-

pany spent four weeks at Mansfield and spent the winter of 1812-13 at Fort Meigs. Mr. Bowker was included in the detachment which was sent to the relief of Winchester. During this part of his service an occasion arose on which his promptness in killing an Indian saved the life of Captain Blackburn, an act which was never forgotten by his grateful superior. He returned to Salem in August, 1813.

The children of John and Elsie (Bowker) Chisholm were: Samuel Irwin, of Salem; Mary J., wife of Ennmor E. Entrikin, of Salem; and Josephus R., of Salem.

When our subject was about 10 years old, his father bought a farm in Goshen township, Mahoning County, about four miles from Salem and the youth was pretty closely occupied on this tract until October, 1854, when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with his father and worked at Salem until the Civil War broke out. He had attended school in the meantime and had completed the high school course. On May 12, 1862, he enlisted for service in Company G, 86th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. S. S. Kemble and Colonel Burns, and was mustered in at Camp Chase and was sent to Clarksburg, West Virginia. In the latter part of July this particular command was sent to Huttonsville, West Virginia, where it was engaged in a great deal of irregular skirmishing, during which time Mr. Chisholm's three-months term of service expired and he was discharged at Camp Delaware on September 23th.

Had Mr. Chisholm not been taken sick with typhoid fever at this time he would likely have immediately reenlisted, but for one year he was totally incapacitated, after which he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and entered the quartermaster's department, in which he remained until April, 1864. Again he enlisted in the 100-day service, in Company D, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. George W. Gibbs and Colonel Vodrey and during this service he took part in the nine days fighting in front of Petersburg. On September 12, 1864, he was again honorably discharged.

After the close of his army service, Mr. Chisholm resumed work at his trade in which

he had become an expert. He took as his specialty work on high-grade steel tools and did some delicate tempering which had previously been done only by foreign experts. From Salem he went to Mount Vernon but in April, 1870, he returned to Salem after four years of absence and here he continued to work at his trade until February, 1874, when he returned to Mount Vernon, where he remained until October, 1879. On his return to Salem this time he was employed at the Buckeye Engine Works until the spring of 1882 and then worked for Silver & Deming until August, 1884, when he gave up work at his trade and took up his residence on a small farm in order to gratify a love for horticulture which he had cherished since he was 10 years old. His little fruit farm yields him a fine income and enough pleasure to compensate for all the hard work incurred. He has set out with his own hands some 1,800 trees and vines and has fine specimens from a number of European countries; among them he has apples from five European countries, including 13 varieties from Austria-Hungary; plums and pears from four European countries; and cherries, mulberries and grapes also from Austria-Hungary, all of which under his intelligent care and cultivation produce abundantly of the best of their kind. He has devoted much study to the subject and for the past eight years has served as judge of agricultural products and fruits at the annual county fairs. Probably no one in this section is better equipped for the position.

Mr. Chisholm was married February 23, 1868, to Nettie L. Ball, who was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, February 20, 1849, and is a daughter of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Deems) Ball, natives of Cumberland, Maryland. They have two children, viz: John H., who assists his father and carries on an insurance business at Salem; and Elsie A., who resides at home.

Mr. Chisholm has been a member of the Republican party since 1856, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. The only office he has ever held has been that of member of the School Board. He belongs to Prescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem, and to Amity

Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., of Salem. In closing this record of the life of one of Perry township's most estimable citizens, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that the lines he has followed have been along the path of duty.

IRRA E. ELLS general manager of The King & Eells Hardware Company, of East Liverpool, which is the oldest established business in this line in the city and also the most important, was born at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 1, 1869, and is a son of G. Frank and Margaret (Williams) Eells.

Nathaniel Eells, the great-grandfather of I. E. Eells, was made a freeman of the State of Connecticut in 1812; his certificate of admission, issued at New Canaan and bearing the date of September 16, 1812, is now in the possession of our subject. Among other important family papers which are personally interesting to the descendants, there are a number which are also of interest to the public as casting light on a historic past. Among these is a sort of diary in which has been recorded a thrilling and no doubt trustworthy account of the capture and imprisonment of a number of patriots, on March 14, 1777, among whom was one J. Beard Eells, a Revolutionary ancestor of our subject. The British captors placed the prisoners on board the "Speedwell," confining them in the hold of the vessel, in which they were taken to Flushing Long Island. There they were landed and were given victuals and wine at the house of Governor Brown, and were kindly cared for until taken to New York, where on March 21st they were sent under guard to the sugar house, which is described as a very objectionable place. There are many items in the book of historical value. Mr. Eells also owns his ancestor's old wallet and his account book which shows that Nathaniel Eells was a shoemaker and was doing a good business as early as 1770.

George Eells, son of Nathaniel, and grandfather of our subject, was born in the vicinity of New Canaan, Connecticut, and was one of

the first settlers in Columbiana County. By trade he was a blacksmith and he combined worked at his trade with farming, after settling in Ohio.

G. Frank Eells, son of George Eells, and father of our subject, was born in Elkrun township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. This he followed until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. He married a daughter of Solomon Williams, who was born on the farm in Madison township where the family still reside, Mr. Eells being a prominent farmer and valued citizen. He has served his township in many offices, being elected to these by the Republican party with which he has long been identified. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian Church in which he has been both trustee and treasurer. Their four children were: Ira E., of this sketch; George M., of Youngstown, Ohio; William L., of Elkrun township; and Frederick, who died in 1883.

Until he had reached his legal majority, our subject remained on the home farm assisting his father and obtaining his education in the local schools. In 1890 he removed to East Liverpool and entered the employ of the Milligan Hardware & Supply Company, with which house he remained for the succeeding 10 years and then started into business for himself. Two years later he returned to his former position and continued with that firm until 1894, when it was reorganized and succeeded by the firm of Shive & Eells. They purchased the hardware business of George Gaston & Sons, which had been established in 1865 on Second street. About 1880 it was removed to its present location, on the east side of the "Diamond." In 1897 Mr. Eells sold his interest to his partner, who continued the business alone until 1902, when the firm of Otterburn & Fowler purchased it and carried it on until October, 1903. In this year our subject and Andrew W. King succeeded to the business, and in the following year it was incorporated under the title of The King & Eells Hardware Company. This is not only the oldest established hardware

house in the city, but, under its new management, is doing by far the largest business. This house handles everything in hardware, including hardware, mantels, tile, chandeliers, etc., their great stock of goods requiring the four floors and basement of the building to accommodate it. Mr. Eells is general manager and has five men in his employ.

Mr. Eells married Maude M. Fife, who was born at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Isaac Fife. They have two children: Helen Marie and Donald Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Eells are members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool. Mr. Eells has many business connections, is interested in numerous civic movements of a public-spirited nature, and is fraternally associated with the Old Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

ENOCH BRADSHAW. This name is one held in the highest esteem in East Liverpool. The venerable founder of the family here has passed away, his beloved wife sleeps by his side, but they are recalled by worthy descendants and by those ever-widening influences which germinate in useful, nobly-lived, unselfish lives.

Enoch Bradshaw was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, in 1818, and as he was bereft of his parents in early youth, he was reared in the home of relatives. When but eight years old the burden of his own support fell upon his shoulders and he became a worker in a local pottery. When older he moved to Tunstall, in the same district, and continued to work as a potter in his native land until 24 years of age, becoming an expert artisan. While living at Tunstall, he studied for the ministry and preached at intervals. He continued the good work after coming to this country, officiating at funerals and marriages but never having any permanent charge. In 1843 he came to America and made his way to the potteries of East Liverpool, Ohio, working during the first year for John Goodwin with whom, with short interruptions, he continued until 1853. He then practically abandoned

pottery work, buying a tract of land with a view to engaging in farming. Very soon after beginning its cultivation, he discovered that it was underlaid with a deposit of fine potters' clay and he then opened up a clay bank, which supplied all the local potteries with material for some time. Although this was a very profitable venture, he was led to see that on account of the rapid growth of the city the land would be more valuable for building purposes, hence the farm was later placed in condition for sale.

Mr. Bradshaw was a man of exceptional business talent, and was also enterprising and progressive. In 1859 he established a newspaper, the *Democrat*, a weekly journal, which he ably edited for some seven years. It was mainly devoted to local interests and did much to bring attention to East Liverpool and the contiguous section. In 1866 he sold the paper to his son Theodore and J. H. Simms. His political sentiments made him a Democrat but he was opposed to slavery and even was closely allied with the promoters of the "Underground Railroad," a scheme he assisted by money and influence. A man of his sterling character naturally comes to the front in any community and he was called upon to serve in local office, on many occasions. Old settlers recall his sessions of court, while he was justice of the peace which were held in Bradshaw Hall, which is one of the historic landmarks of the city. During the Civil War it was the meeting place for the Unionists, Mr. Bradshaw being a very loyal man. He served three months in the Ohio National Guard and did guard duty at Fort Delaware. After the war Bradshaw Hall, as the old building is still called, was turned into a printing establishment and from it were issued the *Mercury*, the *Local* and the *Democrat*. About 1878 the old hall was transformed into an opera house, the first in the town, and then it became a dancing hall, being let for miscellaneous meetings. From this poor estate it was rescued by a religious body, the Free Methodists, who leased it to hold their mission Sunday-schools, and subsequently it was bought by the Christian Church, by which organization it is now owned.

In early life Mr. Bradshaw was a member

of the Church of England and a close follower of its observances, but in his later years his views on many subjects changed. As his outlook broadened he came to depend less upon form and ceremony and more upon the literal following of the *Golden Rule*. Few men, in this regard, lived more closely to what he professed, although a somewhat gruff and forbidding manner deceived many as to the warm, kind heart beneath, the honest intention and the sincere regard. He was not charitable as the world views charity, with great flourish of sounding drum and oratory, but truly so, in providing silently and unostentatiously for the widow and orphan, the sick, weary and discouraged. From the close of the war until his death, many years later, on January 21, 1891, he was not actively engaged in business, although his many investments continued to require and claim his attention during the remainder of his life. In his passing, East Liverpool lost a man of many virtues, one of great business abilities and executive capacity and one, who, through life, stood for commercial integrity and honest manhood.

Mr. Bradshaw was married in 1846 to Mrs. Synthia (Riley) Logan, and they became the parents of these children: Priscilla J., Ambrose C., Theodore R., Laura M., wife of Louis Barth, a capitalist of East Liverpool; Eugene B., Ida O. and Lillie M.

Mrs. Bradshaw was born September 23, 1818, on what is known as the McPherson farm, which is situated about three miles northwest of East Liverpool. She was a daughter of the late well-known Matthew and Nancy Riley, the latter of whom lived to the age of 102 and all of whose 10 children, of whom Mrs. Bradshaw was the youngest, lived to be more than 75 years of age. The ancestors of Mrs. Bradshaw emigrated from Ireland to America about the middle of the 17th century. Her parents came as pioneers to this section of Ohio early in the 10th century. Her father served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and her maternal grandfather, Joseph McKinnon, served as a scout under the Revolutionary patriot, "Mad" Anthony Wayne. He was present at the killing of Big Foot, the Indian warrior.

In 1834 Mrs. Bradshaw, then a blooming

young girl of but 16 years, was united in marriage with James Logan, and they went West, locating at Jefferson City, Missouri. They resided there until 1838 and then returned to Ohio, where Mr. Logan died soon after. In 1845 she married Enoch Bradshaw. For over 50 years they resided in the old homestead on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, where the Carnegie Library now stands. This was a portion of the original farm owned by Mrs. Bradshaw's father.

After a life of more than usual usefulness, domestic happiness and social prominence, Mrs. Bradshaw passed away on February 22, 1897, a woman beloved and admired by all who had ever been admitted to close acquaintance. She was a woman of strong character, one who impressed all with her individuality. For many years she had been a believer in the Universalist doctrine and all her life had been a Christian in all that the term implies. On the sad occasion when all had gathered to pay a last tribute of respect to one who deserved respect and esteem, a most touching funeral sermon was preached, or, as it was termed, an address was given, by Hon. George P. Ikert, M. D., who, for more than 20 years had been her physician. It was by her request that he presided and no one was better fitted for the task. In the course of these remarks, Dr. Ikert said, in part:

"None knew Mrs. Bradshaw but to respect and honor her. Her intellect was above the average. Her mind was broad and liberal and her friendship true, warm and elevating. * * * While a firm believer in Divinity, she never joined any church, giving as a reason that there was something in each creed or discipline to which she felt she could not conscientiously subscribe. * * * Her liberal mind and loving nature could see nothing in religion but the universal salvation of the whole human race.

"Mother Bradshaw is gone, but not so the good influence of her life's work. That is left behind as a fragrant memory to her friends and a valued legacy to her children and as a monument more abiding than granite shaft—yes, more enduring than tempered bronze or

the pyramid of Cheops, for the reason that chords set in motion by a good and ambitious mother will not only transmit good influences through the lives of several generations of her descendants, but will, as I believe, set in motion chords that will vibrate for good throughout ceaseless ages of eternity."

DANIEL THOMAS LAWSON. It would be impossible to tell the story of Wellsville without interweaving with it the histories of a few earnest, public-spirited men, who, from its early years of advancement to the present have been intimately associated with its growth. One of these we find in Daniel Thomas Lawson, who also has claims to distinction in connection with his successful discoveries in the field of science.

Mr. Lawson was born in Pennsylvania and comes of Revolutionary stock and honorable lineage. His parents were Thomas and Esther (Moore) Lawson. On the father's side the grandfather, James Lawson, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States soon after the Revolutionary War, settling in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he lived to the age of 91 years. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Moore, was born in New Jersey and served in the Revolutionary War. In 1876 he settled in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he lived, a man of affairs, until the age of 86 years. Thomas Lawson was born in Westmoreland County, and his wife in New Jersey.

Daniel Thomas Lawson was afforded but few educational opportunities in his boyhood, not because of his parents' lack of interest in his welfare, but more on account of the few schools and the indifferent teachers of his day. When he had reached the age of 16 years, he went to work for Daniel Weyand, proprietor of the Somerset *H'ig*, who also did a general job printing business. For the first two years he worked for his board and clothes, but his employer was a kind, just man and afforded him a good home. By the end of two years

he had become expert in all branches of the business and then was given journeyman wages, according to the rule prevailing at that time.

When he had reached the age of 19 years, he secured his mother's consent to go to Pittsburg, in search of fame and fortune, and he reached that city in August, 1836. He soon secured a position in the office of the *Democrat and Workmen's Advocate*, and showed such superior skill in setting type, making up the forms and in press work, that in the space of three weeks he was made foreman of the office by the editor and proprietor, Wilson F. Stewart. He had been reared to habits of strict frugality and during his position here, with a foreman's wages, he soon accumulated enough capital to enable him to indulge the long cherished desire of improving his education. He spent the following summer at Allegheny College and became interested in geology, chemistry and physics, which he continued to study under Prof. N. R. Smith in the Pennsylvania Lyceum.

This was a turning point in his life, for it was during one of the demonstrations of Professor Smith before his class, as to the boiling point of water, it being 72 degrees in a vacuum and 212 degrees under atmospheric pressure, that Mr. Lawson developed the ideas which ultimately led him to the discovery that hot water is explosive, although at that time he knew nothing concerning boiler explosions. In 1838 several merchants in Allegheny, with public-spirited intent, communicated with him. They had learned of his newspaper proficiency, both in a mechanical and literary way, for by this time interesting articles from his pen had found their way into print, and they judged that in him they had found just the right man to start a newspaper in Allegheny. Sufficient pressure was brought to bear, support and assistance were proffered him and he consented to put aside his scientific studies for a time and accede to their wishes. Thus the *Western Emporium* came into being, a weekly publication and the first newspaper published in the city of Allegheny. This venture was a success from the start and to make it prosper, Mr. Lawson

worked early and late, to such an extent that his eyes gave out and he was obliged to close out his interests there. Hence five months from its initial number, he sold the property, clearing \$550.

Acting upon the advice of his physician, he joined his brother who was a contractor on the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Cumberland, Maryland, where the out-door life and relief from eye strain greatly benefited his health. After about a year of this life, he went to Somerset County to visit his mother and later arrived in Pittsburg. Among the old friends he met there was A. G. Catlett, who prevailed upon him to undertake to dispose of a six-horse wagon load of Ohio butter and as this was out-door work he consented and made a good deal. In the following spring he left Pittsburg and started down the river with the intention of visiting several points, but upon arriving at Wellsville, he entered the employ of Hampton, Aten & Company, with whom he continued as bookkeeper, collector and general assistant until 1840, when he embarked in the cash retail grocery business. Three months later he entered into partnership with Rev. Mahlon Martin under the firm name of Martin & Lawson, and in the summer of 1841, when they took account of stock, they found they had cleared 154½ per cent on their investment. Shortly afterward, Jacob Covode, a brother-in-law of Mr. Lawson, purchased Martin's interest, the firm became Lawson & Covode and during the next nine years the firm did an immense wholesale grocery, storage and forwarding business. Then Mr. Lawson bought his partner's interest and after a short time sold out to Applegate & Company, for whom he became manager, with a fine salary.

When this firm failed, Mr. Lawson took over the business, paid the creditors and then formed a partnership with William R. Wells, under the firm name of Lawson & Wells, which continued until 1869. Mr. Lawson continued the business alone until 1879, when he was succeeded by his sons.

In the meantime he had continued his scientific studies and had been particularly interested in explosive properties of water and



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH L. HAHN AND FAMILY

had written many articles giving his views on the subject and explaining the principles of the non-explosive steam boilers which he later patented. This subject had long been one of general interest and in 1874 a board of experts appointed by the President and the Secretary of the United States Treasury, began experiments to determine the cause of boiler explosions. For this work Congress had appropriated the sum of \$100,000 and after laboring several months in earnest efforts to explode a boiler upon old theories, the effort was abandoned. While these tests were in progress Mr. Lawson was a close observer and later made his own experiments at his own expense and proved that in accordance with the formula which he had discovered, he could explode any boiler at will. In February, 1882, Secretary Folger appointed a committee of experts to witness a test made by Mr. Lawson and in the report under date of May 6, 1882, they said: "As to the merits of the claims made for Mr. Lawson's theory of steam boiler explosions, in our opinion its validity was fully established."

In every public measure of importance to Wellsville, Mr. Lawson has always been a leading organizer. He was the first man to suggest the advisability of a railroad line between Cleveland and Wellsville and he, A. G. Catlett and Henry Cope were appointed by a meeting of citizens a committee to visit Cleveland and urge the building of the road. They drove over the projected line of the road from Wellsville to Cleveland in three days and spent three days in the latter city. On the second day a meeting was called in the Court House, which was addressed by Thomas Bolton, a leading attorney, A. G. Catlett and Mr. Lawson. The next morning the parlor of the hotel was filled with leading citizens, among them being the editor of the *Plain Dealer*, who suggested that if they would draw up a charter, he would print it and have it ready for them to take back with them and distribute in the towns along the way. The result of their efforts was that the charter was granted in the spring of 1844. More details of this important work, in which Mr. Lawson was so prominent, will be found in another part of this volume.

Politically, Mr. Lawson has adjusted his views as, according to public affairs, the times demanded, being a Whig, Greenbacker and Democrat. In 1808 and again in 1878 he was nominated for Congress, but the district was too largely Republican to give him success. He has served the city of Wellsville in various capacities and is always ready to promote the town's welfare. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1848.

On April 29, 1841, Mr. Lawson was married to Frances Ann Wells, a daughter of James and Sarah (Morgan) Wells, a sketch of this leading family being found in another part of this work. Their children were: James W., Thomas Clifford, Charles C., William R., Sarah Esther, Frances Ann and Mary Caroline. Mrs. Lawson was born June 10, 1820, and died March 2, 1895. Both Mr. Lawson and wife were reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lawson is a most interesting gentleman, a good story-teller and has a fund of interesting reminiscences of early experiences which are well worth hearing. He remains vigorous in mind and body and is still a factor in the city's life.

JOSEPH L. HAHN was born in 1839 on the farm south of his present well-tilled farm of 228 acres, which is situated in section 25, Knox township, and is a son of William and Mary (Sentz) Hahn, and a grandson of Adam Hahn, the founder of the family in Ohio.

Adam Hahn came to Columbiana County from Maryland in 1801. He was accompanied by his family and John Whiteleather and family, and in 1810 together they entered the whole of section 25, Knox township. The old pioneer died when our subject was very young.

William Hahn, the father of Joseph L., was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1796 and was about five years old when his father came to Ohio. He grew up on his father's land and worked mainly in the latter's sawmill until the age of 26 years, when he and his brother, Frederick Hahn, went on the section

that Adam Hahn had entered, each taking a quarter-section, in dimensions a quarter of a mile wide and one mile long, William Hahn's land lying south of that of his brother. At one time our subject owned the quarter-section taken by his father but subsequently sold it. The mother died March 25, 1848, and the father in 1863. They had nine children, namely: Catherine, who died in infancy; Rachel, deceased, formerly wife of Peter Bennett, also deceased; Mary, deceased, formerly wife of John Bennett, deceased; Elias, who died in his 77th year in November, 1904, leaving a widow and two children,—Mary and Edna; William, who is a minister of the United Brethren Church, residing in Florida; John, who is a bachelor and resides in Ionia County, Michigan; Joseph L., of this sketch; Sarah, who married Michael Wagner and reared six sons and two daughters; Adam, a minister of the United Brethren Church, who has a family of seven children; and Henry, a farmer in Knox township, who married Lydia M Shiveley and has five children.

Joseph L. Hahn was educated in Knox township and at Mount Union College and worked on his father's farm until he was prepared to start out for himself. After disposing of his part of the homestead farm, he went to Tennessee for a time and upon his return purchased his present farm in section 25. This he operated himself for a number of years and still oversees it, although he is not so actively engaged as in former years. It is a valuable property, well improved and finely cultivated.

Mr. Hahn was married in 1861 to Rebecca Haas, who died December 13, 1901, in her 66th year. She was a daughter of Mathias Haas, a farmer of Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, who died at the age of 67 years, leaving 15 children. Born in Germany, he came to America a poor man, worked for a time at shoemaking in Philadelphia and then removed to Mahoning County, where by industry and economy he accumulated 304 acres of land. Mr. Hahn and wife had five sons and one daughter born to them, namely: Mathias, an ordained minister in the German Baptist Church, in Stark County, Ohio, who

married Alice Fugate and has four children,—Waldo, Charles, Lucy Rebecca and an infant son; Joan, who married Edwin G. Saffle and has three sons,—Byron, Frank and Harold; Curtis, who married Clara Summers, resides at Canton and has two children (twins), Lester and Leroy; Thurman, who married Mattie Lewis, resides in Stark County and has one child,—Joseph L.; Owen C., who married Vinnie Stroup; and Frank, who remains on the farm, his father's right-hand man.

Mr. Hahn is a leading member of the German Baptist Church at Reading, two miles west of North Georgetown. He has in his possession a German Bible which was published in 1700, which his father bought at Canton in 1856, paying a \$20 gold piece for it. Politically he is a Democrat. A picture of the Hahn family accompanies this sketch.

SAMUEL G. PATTON, senior member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Patton & Arlough, located at No. 1, East Main street, Salem, is one of the city's old and respected business men. Mr. Patton was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Galloway) Patton.

Fayette County, Pennsylvania, is largely settled by members and kindred of the Patton family who own large bodies of rich farming land there. There John Patton, the grandfather of our subject, was born, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The Galloways came originally from Ireland and the father of our subject's mother was a miller in Fayette County, where she was born. She lived to the age of 93 years. Joseph Patton was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and removed in 1842 to Harrison County, Ohio, where he spent his active years as a farmer, dying at the age of 85 years. He left to his descendants a well-improved farm of 162 acres. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His children were: John, deceased; Robert T., a farmer of Bergholz, Jefferson County, Ohio; Mary,

of Salem; Samuel G., of Salem; Nancy, of Salem; and Joseph Ross, of Minerva, Ohio.

Samuel G. Patton was reared on his father's farm, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was 28 years old. In the fall of 1864 he left home and soon after established himself in the milling business at Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, beginning with the operating of a sawmill and finally going into the steam flouring mill business. He continued this until 1875 and then sold his mill and worked for three years at the carpenter's trade, having skill as a millwright. In 1878 he built a steam flouring mill at Scio, Harrison County, where he lived for 12 years and then bought a farm. He did not operate the farm himself, merely overseeing the work, as during this time he was head miller and manager of the City Mill at Uhrichsville, Ohio, which was destroyed by fire in August, 1891. In 1901 Mr. Patton entered into the furniture and undertaking business at Salem with his son-in-law, William S. Arlaugh, under the firm name of Patton & Arlaugh.

In 1862 Mr. Patton was married to Mary Smith, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jacob Smith. They have one daughter, Eva M., who is the wife of William S. Arlaugh, junior member of the firm of Patton & Arlaugh.

Mr. Patton has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since boyhood. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason in 1866.

JOSEPH BARLOW, a director of The Colonial Company, a leading pottery manufacturing concern of East Liverpool, and manager of its dipping department, kiln shed and warehouse department, was born at Smalldhorn, Staffordshire, England, December 8, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Lucy (Bath) Barlow. His grandfather was Samuel Barlow, a native of Cheadle, England, where he engaged in farming.

Samuel Barlow, father of Joseph, was born

at Cheadle in 1819 and worked in the potteries there, rising to the position of kiln foreman. About 1869 he came to America and for three years worked at his trade in Trenton, New Jersey, then returned to England where he worked until his death, which occurred in 1884. He married Lucy Bath, whose father was Thomas Bath, of Burslem, England. Of the 14 children born to them, nine reached maturity, viz.: Ellen, widow of Edward Mountford, of Smalldhorn, England; Sarah, widow of Elijah Bennett, of Hanley, England; Joseph; Matthew, of East Liverpool; Mark, of Longton, England; Samuel, who died in East Liverpool; Luke, of East Liverpool; and John, of Fenton, England. Mrs. Barlow was born in 1819 and died in 1891. Both parents were members of the Church of England, and the father was for many years teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday-school.

Joseph Barlow has been a resident of East Liverpool since October 15, 1873. His opportunity of securing an education was very limited as he entered a pottery at the age of 10 years. He mastered the various details of the work and became manager before he was well out of his "teens." Coming to East Liverpool, Ohio, he at once entered the employ of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, remaining with them until the great lockout of 1882 and working in the dipping department. He next became identified with the Potters' Co-Operative Company, of which he was a stockholder and director for eight years. In July, 1890, he began work for Chetwyn & Wallace and has continued in that pottery through all the changes of ownership since. When the present owners of the pottery, The Colonial Company, organized, he was one of the chief promoters of the scheme and is a director of the company at the present time. He is manager of the dipping department, kiln shed and warehouse department.

Mr. Barlow married Elizabeth Massey, who is a daughter of William Massey and was born in Burslem, England, in 1854. Their family consists of William J., Jethro M., Maude E. and two children who died in childhood. They are members of the Protestant Episcopal

Church. Mr. Barlow is past sachem of Iroquois Tribe, No. 40, I. O. R. M.; past noble chief of Hope Castle, No. 33, Knights of the Golden Eagle; was Powhatan of Pochahontas Oseola Council, No. 8, Independent Order of Red Men; a member of Josiah Wedgewood Lodge, No. 235, Sons of St. George; and a member of the Mystic Circle. He has a hobby which he cultivates and which affords him a pleasant relaxation from business cares. This hobby is his great love of flowers; his garden is a source of beauty and pleasure, not only to him and his immediate family but to scores of his friends and neighbors. He has a greenhouse 12 by 20 feet in dimensions which is filled with blooms when cold weather prevents outdoor culture. He has 73 distinct varieties of roses. His chrysanthemums are equal in size and beauty of coloring to the product of the most finished florist, while his Easter lilies, which are his specialty, always reach perfection of blossom. These flowers are given away freely to his friends, to the poor, especially in their times of trouble and affliction, and to the children who will always bear a kindly remembrance of "Uncle Joe Barlow" and his many beautiful flowers.

Mr. Barlow has been a member of the City Council of East Liverpool for the past five years and is at present a member, being one of the councilmen at large.

ALBERT GEON, one of Liverpool's leading business men, senior member of the firm of Geon Brothers, grocers, of this city, was born September 10, 1856, at East Liverpool, Ohio. His parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth (Beckler) Geon.

Nicholas Geon was born in Alsace, when it was a French province, and died at East Liverpool, Ohio, in July, 1901, aged 72 years. In boyhood he learned the trade of glass blowing and after he came to the United States, at the age of 18 years, he worked in glass houses in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as long as the nature of the business permitted. He was about 22 years old when he went into Bennett Brothers' pottery in that city and worked there until

1854 when he came to East Liverpool as an employee of the Bennett pottery here. He continued work in this and other potteries until 1872 when he engaged in the grocery business, opening a store in his home on Third street, the site of the grocery business of the present firm of Geon Brothers. He conducted this business under the name of N. Geon until 1882, when he retired and was succeeded by our subject. From this time he gave his entire attention to pushing the sale of "Geon's Cough Syrup," a remedy which he compounded from a recipe which he had brought from Germany. It is now one of the best selling cough medicines in all this section, possessing undoubted curative powers. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Elizabeth Beckler, of Pittsburgh, and they had 14 children, 11 of whom grew to maturity, namely: Albert; Joseph, of East Liverpool; Caroline, deceased, who was a Sister in a Pittsburgh convent; Mary, who married C. A. Smith, of Chester, West Virginia; Laura, of Chicago; Edmund A., junior member of Geon Brothers; Annie, of San Francisco; Elizabeth, of Allegheny; Margaret, who married Charles Pittinger, of Chester, West Virginia; and Frank, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The mother still survives, having reached her 70th year. The entire family belong to St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church. Our subject's grandfather spelled his name "Gion," but when the father took out his naturalization papers he changed the spelling to conform phonetically with the pronunciation.

The eldest of a large family, our subject had few educational opportunities and when many other lads were at school, Albert Geon, even as a child of six years, had tasks appointed. A place was found for him in the potteries where he could earn a small wage and he could only go to school during the few weeks when the potteries were closed. These early deprivations made him, perhaps, attend all the more closely to his books in the short time allotted to their study, and a long and active business life with its varied experiences has put Mr. Geon in touch with all that is necessary in the general course of life.

During the 21 years he worked in the potteries, he mastered all branches of the trade

in the clay department. When the famous strike occurred in 1882, a matter of important local history, Mr. Geon left the pottery trade never to reenter it. He then entered the employ of the "Industrial Cooperative Store" in East Liverpool, and remained connected with it for two years and then assumed charge of his father's grocery store, which he managed about six months under the name of Albert Geon. Then his brother Edmund A. became a partner and the firm name was changed to its present style of Geon Brothers.

Politically Mr. Geon is a Republican but he has not been able to entertain the suggestions of his many friends that he should run for office, the demands made upon him by his business absorbing his time and energies. He is a citizen who has the welfare of the community at heart and is a liberal contributor in support of laudable civic enterprises.

Mr. Geon married Mary Ann O'Malley, who is a daughter of Timothy O'Malley. She was born in England but came to America with her parents, who were old residents of Wolverhampton, when 17 years of age. Of Mr. and Mrs. Geon's 10 children, seven reached maturity, namely: Walter F., a rising young business man, who has charge of the Geon Brothers' store on Third street; Edmund, employed at the Sixth street store; and Margaret, Camilla, Caroline, Gertrude and Marcella, all at home.

His fraternal relations are of years duration. He belongs to the Emeralds in which he has held all the official positions; was the first president of the C. M. B. A. and for a long term of years was treasurer; and he is the father of the Knights of Columbus organization in East Liverpool, being chancellor of Council, No. 509, at the present time.

JAMES J. WAGGONER, manager of the Ceramic Bottling Company, of East Liverpool, the oldest business in its line in the city, is one of the city's well-known and respected citizens. He was born at Manchester, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Bradley) Waggoner.

Robert Waggoner, father of James J., was born in 1809 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1878 at the home of our subject, where he had lived retired for some years. His business was that of a stationary engineer. For 15 years prior to 1870, when he came to East Liverpool, he had been actively engaged in his profession at Allegheny. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party. In religious views he was a Presbyterian, while his wife adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their three children, the two survivors are our subject and his brother, Martin, a resident of Rochester, Pennsylvania.

James J. Waggoner was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and there served an apprenticeship in a printing office and became a skilled job pressman. He has not followed his trade to any extent, however, his tastes seeming to incline, in manhood, more to a mercantile life. His first store he opened at Freedom, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for a year and a half, going then to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he was engaged about the same length of time in a second mercantile enterprise. After selling his business there, he moved to Pratt County, Kansas, where he took up a quarter-section of land, on which he continued to reside and farm for the next 14½ years.

In 1893 Mr. Waggoner sold his Kansas farm and returned to Ohio, and shortly afterward entered into partnership with his brother Martin, at Rochester, where the firm of Waggoner Brothers opened up a retail store for the sale of china and notions; a few months later, however, our subject sold his interest and came to East Liverpool. Here he first engaged in a restaurant business which he continued for five and a half years, and then, in 1897, sold on account of ill health. Later he entered the employ of E. W. Thompson, who was then the proprietor of the business which Mr. Waggoner now conducts. In 1904 he bought an interest in the business, at that time changing the name of the concern to the Ceramic Bottling Company, the business being the manufacture of carbonated drinks. This is the original pioneer business of its kind here, and was started by David Boyd, who was succeeded in

1896 by Thompson & Company and in 1904 by the Ceramic Bottling Company, with Mr. Waggoner as manager. It is a prospering industry and under its present head has become a very important one here. Mr. Waggoner gives his time to it and keeps three men constantly employed.

Mr. Waggoner married Wilhelmina Wolfe, who was born at Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner have three children, viz.: Charles Walter, Harry and Clara M.

All of the family have church connections, although circumstances have led them in different directions. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner are members of the First Presbyterian Church, Clara M., of the Christian Church, and Charles Walter, of the Salvation Army.

ROBERT IRWIN, a retired merchant of East Liverpool, now residing in his well-appointed home at No. 556 Calcutta street, was born in 1831 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of James and Ann (Bailey) Irwin.

The parents of Mr. Irwin were both born in County Derry, Ireland, and were married at Cincinnati, Ohio. James Irwin arrived in Pittsburg, in 1825, a well-educated young man, and entered into the practice of the law in that city where his uncle, James Gray, had previously located. In 1833 he removed to Jackson township, Monroe County, Ohio, and there opened a general store near the present town of Lodi, which he conducted until 1845, when he moved to Sistersville, Virginia (now West Virginia). There he operated a wharfbat and remained there until 1852, when he rented a large farm in Ohio one mile above Sistersville, which he conducted until 1860. Then he removed to the town of Sardis, Ohio, laying a good property there, but subsequently went to Putnam County, Virginia, where he died in 1870, his wife having passed away previously at Sardis. They had five children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. The survivors of the family exclusive of himself

are: James C., of Matamoras, Ohio, and Sarah Ann, the wife of Isaac Foutty.

Robert Irwin attended the local schools wherever the family lived during his boyhood, and had also the advantage of an educated father, who took a deep interest in the welfare of his children. In 1864 Mr. Irwin started in the grocery business at East Liverpool and this he carried on until 1877. For 13 years he also was engaged here in the livery business being succeeded in the same by Isaac Walter. Since 1877 he has been practically retired, although he still handles real estate occasionally, having control of a large body of land. He has always been looked upon as one of the representative business men of the city and during his active years was held in high esteem by his business associates and competitors.

Mr. Irwin married Elizabeth H. Buchheit, who was a daughter of George Buchheit, a well-known merchant tailor of East Liverpool, who settled here in 1836. While Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have no children of their own, they have brought six children into their home and educated them and now all have homes of their own except Orma Buchheit, who still resides with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are devoted members of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church.

ANDREW A. WATSON, one of the leading business men of East Liverpool, proprietor of the "Watson Cash Hardware Store," of this city, was born here, October 30, 1866, and is a son of Robert B. and Mary Watson.

The father of Mr. Watson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837. In boyhood he learned the tinner's trade and followed it in his native land until he came to America in 1871, when he resumed it after locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and here opened a store which was the nucleus of the present large establishment owned by his son. In 1883 the present commodious building at No. 104 Sixth street, was erected and here Mr. Watson con-

tinued in business until 1890, when he was succeeded by his son, Andrew A.

Mr. Watson has been twice married, our subject being the only child of the first union. His second marriage was to Deborah Allen.

The parents of Andrew A. Watson lived for several years at Salem before locating in East Liverpool and he had excellent school advantages there and completed his education in East Liverpool, in the meantime assisting his father more and more in the store, gradually becoming acquainted with all its methods and succeeding to full ownership in 1890. A general line of hardware and stoves is carried, the stock being modern and complete enough to satisfy the most exacting customers. Both father and son bear the reputation of being honorable and upright men of business, have similar tastes and the same political convictions, both being staunch Republicans, but neither being office-seekers.

Andrew A. Watson was married in Ohio to Tamar Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, who resided near Williamsport, Ohio. They have three children: Allen Robinson, Edith and Robert James. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EVERETT LEWIS LYON, one of the leading attorneys of East Palestine, and one of the town's self-made men, was born in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 5, 1870, and is a son of Marcena and Hannah Jane (Lewis) Lyon.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Lyon were Henry and Elizabeth (Thomas) Lyon. When the grandfather came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, he settled in Middleton township, Columbiana County, where his life was spent as an agriculturist. He was survived by three children, viz.: Mrs. Josephine Hastings, of Middleton township; Marcena, father of our subject; and Osborn, who married Mary Rhodes and resides near Lisbon.

Marcena Lyon was born in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 24, 1846

and died June 11, 1894. In his younger years he followed the tanning business but in later life was a carpenter and builder. On October 14, 1869, he was married at Lisbon to Hannah Jane Lewis, who was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Philip and Nancy (Miller) Lewis. Mr. Lewis died a number of years ago, but Mrs. Lewis still survives and resides in Indiana. Mrs. Lyon was one of four children, all of whom survive. Marcena Lyon and wife had five children, as follows: Everett Lewis, of this sketch; Harry O., assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Insurance Company; Arthur Marcena, a druggist, at Struthers, Ohio; John Henry Chalmers, a law student; and Walter L., also a student, now in Mount Union College. Harry O. Lyon married Mary Florence Rowe of East Palestine, and they have one son,--Lavell Lewis. Arthur Marcena Lyon married Grace Moore of East Fairfield, and they have one son--Arthur Marcena, Jr. Marcena Lyon came to Waterford in 1873 and he was one of the skilled workmen who did much of the building in New Waterford. He was school director there for a long time. He belonged to the Maccabees.

Everett Lewis Lyon was mainly educated in the vicinity of New Waterford and he was teaching school by the time he was 17 years old. He taught in many districts of Columbiana County, during which period of teaching he made many friends. His period of teaching was extended until he had accumulated sufficient means with which to pursue his law studies, which he finally did, with C. P. Rothwell, with whom he remained for three years. He was admitted to the bar on October 4, 1894, and in May, 1895, settled at New Waterford, moving in the following October to East Palestine.

In 1896 the young attorney was elected city solicitor of East Palestine, and was in office during the period that saw the installing of the electric light plant and extension of the water works system. In 1897 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he continues to fill. From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Lyon was mayor of East Palestine and during his administration

the municipality made long strides forward in the matter of cleaning out the gambling dens and the places where liquor was illegally sold. In addition to his legal duties in this city, he is the senior member of the law firm of Lyon & Moore, of Alliance, Ohio; Mr. Moore, the junior member of the firm, read law with him and was admitted to the bar from his office.

Mr. Lyon has been identified with some very important litigation before the higher courts, and two cases as notable as any, were: the Abraham Hartley will case and the Solomon C. Gross case. In the former he was one of the main attorneys for the heirs, his efforts resulted in a pronounced success when the case was carried to the higher courts. In the other famous case he won it for his clients after they had previously had long and expensive litigation. As another duty of a busy life, he controls one of the largest fire insurance agencies in East Palestine. He is also attorney for the First National Bank of East Palestine, of which he was one of the original incorporators. He was also one of the incorporators of the Unity Township Telephone Company.

In 1895 Mr. Lyon was married to Loula Ditzel, who was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have two children, viz.: Jay Marcena and Virginia.

Politically, Mr. Lyon has always been affiliated with the Republican party and is one of the active workers in his section. His fraternal connections include the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHIN M. MANOR, a most successful business man, is manager of The Golding Sons' Company, of East Liverpool. He was born in this city July 4, 1869, and is a son of Samuel and Samantha (Lathem) Manor. He traces his ancestry in this country back to Samuel Manor, who was born in America just after his parents arrived from Ireland. He located at Tomlinson's Run in what is now Hancock County, West Virginia, and cleared a farm.

William Manor, son of Samuel and grandfather of our subject, was born in Western Pennsylvania in 1804, and while yet a young man was taken by his parents to Tomlinson's Run, Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he followed farming throughout life, dying in 1858. He was a Democrat in politics. He was united in marriage with Rachel Henderson, a daughter of Samuel Henderson, of Hancock County, and they had five children, of whom Samuel is the only one now living. Religiously, the family belonged to the denomination known as the Seceders, one of the two sects which by uniting formed the United Presbyterian Church.

Samuel Manor was born at Tomlinson's Run, Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 26, 1833. When a small boy, he removed with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio, where he attended school until he was 19 years of age. He then returned to Hancock County to learn the trade of a cooper, which he followed for many years. In 1866 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and entered the employ of Knowles & Harvey, taking charge of their cask factory. He continued with them four years, and with W. S. George, who purchased the cooper shop, five years. About 1875 he opened a general store at the northwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets and conducted that for three years, when his health failed. He then took up drilling for oil as a vocation, sometimes prospecting on his own account and sometimes drilling for others. These ventures met with only indifferent success. In 1885 he took charge of the bisque warehouse of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles and has held the position ever since. He is a Republican in politics, but has always steadfastly refused to run for office. He married Samantha Lathem, a daughter of William Lathem, of Hookstown, Pennsylvania, and they had nine children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Alda Bell; Jennie R.; Emma L., wife of Charles Ward, of Inghrams, Pennsylvania; Joseph E., of Huntington, West Virginia; John M., subject of this sketch; James W., of East Liverpool; Elizabeth (Taggart); and Clarence S., a Presbyterian minister now stationed at



HARRY J. BUXTON

Harrisville, Pennsylvania. The family are United Presbyterians.

John M. Manor received his educational training in the common schools and at Moore's Business College. In 1889 he entered the employ of The Golden Sons' Company as book-keeper, and soon demonstrated an aptitude for the business. Greater responsibilities were placed upon him from time to time and in 1898 he was made manager of the Trenton, New Jersey, department of this firm's business. A few years later he was sent to the company's office at Wilmington, Delaware, to perform a similar service. After several years in charge of that plant, in 1901 he was put in charge of the East Liverpool department. This is the oldest and largest concern of the kind in the United States, and its plant in East Liverpool was the first of the kind here. In addition to those already mentioned, the company has works at Hockessin, Delaware, and Caln, Pennsylvania. They grind and prepare for use in the manufacture of pottery—flint, spar and china clay and Cornwall stone, making all kinds of combinations as they may be called for by the various manufacturing potters. The crude materials used come from all parts of the United States and Canada and the manufactured product finds sale over just as wide an area. In 1894 Mr. Manor became president of the Specialty Glass Company, manufacturers of table ware and glass specialties. The company employed 125 men in the plant, which was located at the west end of Fourth street. In 1898 the Ohio River overflowed into the plant, causing an explosion and fire which wrecked it. At that time the general outlook for the glass business in the near future was not promising in this country and Mr. Manor was appointed one of the committee of three to close up the affairs of the concern. He is a great believer in modern business methods, such as are comprehended under the term "system." Systematic methods of keeping track of things give a maximum of information with a minimum of work and expense.

John M. Manor was united in marriage with Adella Stewart, a daughter of Robert F. Stewart, of East Liverpool, and they have a daughter, Ruth. Religiously they are members

of the First United Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Kiddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M. He also belongs to the East Liverpool Driving Association and the Phoenix Club.



HARRY J. BUNTON, general foreman of the decorating department of the Ohio China Company at East Palestine, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born December 30, 1864, at Longton, Staffordshire, England, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Beech) Buxton.

Henry Buxton brought his family to America, August 7, 1874. By trade a brick-mason, he built the first enamel kiln ever constructed in Ohio, in the works of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery at East Liverpool. There were seven children in his family, of whom five survive, as follows: Mrs. Georgiana Pickal, of East Liverpool; Mrs. Mattie McClure, of East Liverpool; Alfred G. A., a Methodist minister with charge at Mayville, New York; Mrs. Julia Thompson, of East Liverpool; and Harry J., our subject. Henry Buxton is deceased but his widow survives and lives in East Liverpool. The grandmother of our subject also still survives and makes her home with Mrs. Julia Thompson, of East Liverpool.

Our subject was never able to take advantage of many educational opportunities as he went to work in a pottery when a child of eight years. He has continued to be associated with this line of work until the present time, gradually being promoted from one department to another as he became proficient. His first work was in the clay shop, running moulds thence to the dipping house, taking off for the dipper and thence to the warehouse. When he was but 17 years old he was made foreman of the warehouse, a pretty fair indication of capacity and reliability, and two years later was promoted to be foreman of the decorating department. He held this position two years and then accepted the position of decorator

and foreman for Charles Reizensteen, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He then became foreman in the West End pottery and kept this position also two years and then took up work at the bench as a gilder. Mr. Buxton continued in this line for about three years and then accepted his present responsible position with the Ohio China Company, as foreman of the decorating department. The line of work here is the general decorating of tea, dinner and toilet ware, with specialties of different styles. It will thus be seen that Mr. Buxton is a practical potter and thoroughly understands every department of the work from the bit of moist clay to its exhibition in the sample room as a completed work of art and a thing of beauty and utility.

Mr. Buxton was married at Beaver, Pennsylvania, on January 2, 1884, to Sadie Harnett, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Harry S., George L., Ada Jeanette and Lela Mae. Mr. Buxton and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In his views on public questions, and political parties, Mr. Buxton is a Prohibitionist. His fraternal relations are pleasantly sustained with East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F.; Penbody Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., of East Liverpool, in which he is past chancellor; East Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he is senior warden; and Lisbon Chapter, R. A. M., at Lisbon. He is one of the self-made men of East Palestine and one who commands the respect and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

ELMORE E. SITLER, of Floding & Sitler, leading butchers and meat dealers of Leetonia, is a product of Columbiana County, having been born within two miles of Leetonia. His birth occurred July 27, 1864, and he is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Halverstadt) Sitler. He can trace his genealogy back to 1755 to two brothers, Deidrich and Matthew Sitler, who settled in Pennsylvania and were the founders of the Sitler family in America.

It was in Berks County, Pennsylvania, that Martin Sitler, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born and it was there he engaged in farming until 1803 when he came to Columbiana County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, with rank of captain. Among the children born to him was Solomon Sitler, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and was a child of three years when the family moved to Ohio. He was a farmer and continued in that occupation until his death at the age of 71 years. He was married to Elizabeth Hoke, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. Of the four sons and seven daughters born to this marriage, two sons and four daughters survive, one of them being Samuel Sitler, who was born in Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 18, 1826, and is still an honored and respected resident of the township. In early youth he learned the turner's trade and followed that calling for seven years, when he turned his attention to farming and stockraising. This he continued until 1890 when he disposed of his farm and moved to the village of Leetonia where he is living in easy retirement. He was married in 1852 to Sarah Halverstadt, daughter of Jacob Halverstadt, one of the pioneers of Columbiana County. Five children have blessed this union, namely: Elmhira, wife of C. W. Jennings, who is a boot and shoe dealer of Leetonia; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Schweitzer, of Macon County, Illinois; Clara, wife of William Mellinger, who is employed in the internal revenue office at Cleveland, Ohio; Arvilla, wife of William Nold, of Akron, Ohio; and Elmore E.

Elmore E. Sitler was an industrious and enterprising lad and as soon as his school days were over he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. This gave him just the practical experience needed to develop him into a shrewd business man. He remained in that situation until August 20, 1895, when he became associated with John A. Floding in the retail meat business. The market is one of the finest in the State and modern in all its appointments as is also the slaughter house.

Mr. Sitler was married June 20, 1895, to Mary A. Floding, daughter of William

Floding and sister of John A. Floding, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. One child was born of this union, Samuel Russell. They are members of the English Lutheran Church.



WILLIAM T. BURTON, president of the New Grand Opera House Company, of East Liverpool, has been a resident of this city almost continuously since boyhood and has been closely identified with its development, industriously, socially and morally. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Union Army with honor and credit, and bears the distinction of having been one of the guards of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, when the latter was taken prisoner.

William T. Burton was born in Staffordshire, England, December 11, 1842, and is a son of William and Mary (Lloyd) Burton, and grandson of Samuel Burton, whose wife was a Jones. Samuel Burton was born at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, and there followed the trade of a potter all his life, dying in the year 1827. Being a sagacious business man of frugal nature, he became owner of considerable property.

William Burton, father of our subject, was born in Staffordshire, England, April 1, 1810, the youngest of two sons. He was but eight years old when his father died, and he was obliged to go to work at an early age. He learned the trade of a dipper, which he followed in the potteries of his native place until 1848, when he moved with his family to the United States. For four years he was employed in the potteries of Jersey City, New Jersey, then went to Baltimore and worked in Bennett Brothers' potteries one year. In 1853 he moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, and was employed in various potteries until 1870, when he engaged in business for himself in partnership with his son, William T. Burton, Patrick McNicol, Mitchell McClure, Adolph Fritz and John Doyer. Forming a stock company, they purchased the original John Goodwin pottery on

Broadway and conducted it successfully under the firm name of McNicol, Burton & Company until 1873, when William Burton retired from the firm. Thereafter he lived in retirement from business activities until his death in February, 1890. He was a man of ability and was considered one of the substantial men of the city. Politically, he was an unswerving Republican after the organization of the party. He was joined in marriage in 1838 with Mary Lloyd, who was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, in 1808, and was a daughter of William Lloyd. She was seven years of age when the battle of Waterloo was fought and remembered the occasion well, her father having served in the British Army in that memorable conflict. Her death occurred November 8, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Burton were charter members of the Methodist Church at East Liverpool, and he served as trustee, class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Their union was blessed by the birth of eight children, only two of whom grew to maturity, namely: William T.; and Mary Ann, wife of Volney E. Ball, of East Liverpool.

William T. Burton was about five years of age when brought to this country by his parents. He received his educational training in the public schools of Jersey City, Baltimore and East Liverpool, after which he went to work in the potteries. When the Civil War broke out, he responded to President Lincoln's first call to arms by enlisting on April 14, 1861, as a member of Company K., Third Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for three months, being sworn in two days later at Columbus, Ohio. He served five and a half months before receiving his discharge, and then reenlisted in Company A., 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., as fifth duty sergeant. He received his second honorable discharge in the latter part of 1863, and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he reenlisted as a member of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with which he thereafter served until the close of the war. He was discharged at Fortress Monroe, November 14, 1865, and reached home just two days later, eight days after his mother's death.

Mr. Burton participated in many of the

hardest fought battles of the war, and after the capture of Jefferson Davis served as one of his inside guards, while he was confined at Fortress Monroe. In view of the public discussion given this episode in recent issues of the press, it will not be amiss to here state the facts as stated by an active participant in it. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was at the time in command of Fortress Monroe, and F. V. Thompson, a man named Green and William T. Burton were inside guards under Captain Tidlow. The last named ordered our subject to have shackles made for use on Jefferson Davis, and shortly after sent him to the blacksmith shop, some 200 yards away, to see if they were made. The blacksmith, who had just placed them in water to cool took them out and accompanied Mr. Burton to where Captain Tidlow was standing with Mr. Davis, the former at the time being in the midst of an explanation that the order had come from the government to put him in chains. When Davis saw the men approaching with the shackles, he stepped inside the room and turned very pale, asserting that he would not submit to having them put on. He talked with great vehemence, saying he had dined with the crowned heads of Europe, had been Secretary of War and an officer in the Mexican War, and that he would not submit to this indignity. Captain Tidlow told the guard to lay hold of Davis and shackle him, and as they advanced to comply with the order Davis struck one of the guards, Mr. Thompson. Mr. Burton and Mr. Green overcame him and laid him upon a cot, and the former, assisted by the blacksmith, put upon him the shackles, which were light in weight. Mr. Burton is the sole survivor of those who were active participants in this affair, and is therefore best qualified to speak of what actually happened and to put to rest the accusations that Jefferson Davis was treated with undue harshness.

Upon returning home after the war, William T. Burton again followed his trade in the potteries until 1870, when with his father and Patrick McNicol, Mitchell McClure, Adolph Fritz and John Dover, he formed a stock company, as above related. Later, in 1873, John McNicol, Patrick McNicol and our subject

became sole owners and conducted the business most successfully until 1892, in which year Mr. Burton disposed of his interest to W. L. Smith. In 1890, in partnership with John Garner and Edwin Devon, he embarked in the manufacture of stills, and later in the manufacture of door knobs. After a time Harry Williams purchased the interests of Messrs. Garner and Devon, and the firm of Burton & Williams continued until 1894, when Mr. Burton sold out to Albert Corns. Our subject was one of the organizers of the New Grand Opera House Company, which was incorporated in 1893, with William T. Burton as president; Dr. W. N. Bailey, secretary; S. J. Cripps, treasurer; and J. M. Norris, manager. They erected on Sixth street what was at that time the finest theatre in Eastern Ohio, the building being 92 by 79 feet in dimensions, three stories high and with a capacity for accommodating 1,000 people. Mr. Burton has taken a leading part in the development of real estate in East Liverpool and at the present time is owner of a large number of residences. When he came out of the Civil War he did not own five cents, and what he now possesses is the result of his own energy and business acumen.

In 1866 Mr. Burton married Eliza Jane Kinney, a daughter of Capt. Dorsey P. Kinney, and they have five children living: Mary Elizabeth, wife of Edmund A. Geon; Florence Belle, wife of Charles Scott; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Laughlin; Nellie; and Kate. Mrs. Burton died March 27, 1901, aged 55 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, our subject is a Republican, and twice served in the City Council.

CORNELIUS CRONIN, secretary and treasurer of The Standard Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, was born in the parish of Millstreet, County Cork, Ireland, December 13, 1861, and is a son of John and Johanna (Hickey) Cronin. His grandfather, also named John Cronin, was a farmer in Millstreet parish and it was there the father was

born and engaged in farming on the Cronin homestead.

In 1863 John Cronin, our subject's father, embarked with his family for America, the voyage being made on the steamship "Great Eastern," which was the only trip made by that vessel, carrying passengers. They arrived here in August, 1863. In June, 1864, Mr. Cronin enlisted in Company C, 23rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served during the remainder of the war. He then secured work on a railroad and continued in that employment until his death in 1876. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife was a native of the same parish as he and daughter of John T. Hickey. She was born in 1836 and is now residing in East Liverpool. Six of their children grew to adult years, namely: Daniel P., vice-president of The Salem China Company, of Salem; Honora, wife of Daniel E. McNicol, president of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, of East Liverpool; Cornelius; Johanna, deceased; Ellen, who married Joseph Luthringer and lives with her mother; and Mary, deceased.

Cornelius Cronin was a little more than a babe when his parents brought him to East Liverpool. Until his 12th year he was a student in the public schools. He then went to work, in a pottery and has worked his way up through every branch of the business, gaining a practical knowledge without which it would have been impossible to achieve the position he has reached. In 1882 he became a stockholder in the Potters' Co-Operative Company and was with that concern until 1890, when he was largely instrumental in organizing The Standard Pottery Company. He was made secretary and treasurer of this company and has held that position since. He was an organizer and is a director of the Union Building Loan & Trust Company, of East Liverpool, and is a business man of more than ordinary acumen.

Mr. Cronin married Mary A. Stephen and a family of six children have blessed their union, namely: John, who died at the age of six months; Daniel M.; John S.; William Kress, Cornelius, Jr., and Harold. Mr. Cronin is a Republican but does not take an active part in politics as the time not devoted to busi-

ness is spent in the bosom of his family. He is a man whose industry and integrity have placed him in a prominent position and he has this esteem and confidence of both business and social acquaintances.

Mrs. Cronin was born March 10, 1863, in a house which stood on land now serving as the Cronin lawn. She is a daughter of Jacob Mathias and Mary (Myers) Stephen. Her great-grandfather, Christian Stephan, married Eva Elizabeth Schmetz and resided in Gross Breitenbach, Hessen, Germany, where Mathias Stephen, her grandfather, was born in April, 1786. He was twice married and had a family of 15 children.

Jacob Mathias Stephen (as the family name came to be spelled) was the eldest child of the second marriage and was born December 8, 1831, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was brought up on the farm and then engaged in mining. On June 10, 1862, he married Mary Myers and two children were born to them: Mary A. and Jacob, who died in infancy. Mr. Stephen enlisted in Company D, 123rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died in June, 1864, at Fortress Monroe from sickness contracted in the service.

JOHAN A. DELLENBAUGH, who resides in section 25, Knox township, is a well-known resident of Columbiana County, as for 35 years he was proprietor and mine host of Dellenbaugh's American Hotel at Salem. He was born at North Georgetown, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 11, 1834, and is a son of John and Sarah (Sheets) Dellenbaugh.

Christian Dellenbaugh, grandfather of our subject, was born in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, as was his wife, Ann Farnsey. In 1818 he came to America with only his one son, Samuel, then a youth of 16 years, and located in section 13, Knox township, where he bought 160 acres. He built the first saw-mill in the township on his land, where he had water power. Our subject still preserves the old crank of his grandfather's mill. In 1821 Christian Dellenbaugh returned

to Switzerland, where his wife and other children had remained. During his absence in the United States, his son, John, had become crippled through accident and had had his leg amputated. The blow was a heavy one to the good father, but he was a man of resource and he immediately placed his son with his uncle, Dr. Alexander Farney, to study medicine. In 1822 he came back to Ohio with all the family except John, who followed as far as New York in the following year.

John Dellenbaugh, our subject's father, remained in New York State for a while and in three months practice of his profession saved the sum of \$900. The village of North Georgetown was then in great need of a physician, and its residents were very urgent in asking him to locate in the village, so he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, and settled at North Georgetown, where he became one of the leading practitioners in this part of the State. Dr. Dellenbaugh continued in active practice for 28 years and it has been computed that in that time he prescribed 268,000 times. He had four or five students with him continuously and a number of eminent physicians graduated from his office. He died in 1853, universally mourned. His widow died in 1881 in her 73rd year. Their children were: Christian W., born in 1829, a practicing physician, a graduate of Baltimore University and of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York; Eliza, who married Dr. Eli Sturgeon, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York; John A., our subject; Harriet Eliza, who died in infancy; Lewis Franklin, deceased at the age of 12 years, who was a musical genius; Henry Harrison, deceased at the age of 10 years; Frances Henrietta, the wife of John Sturgeon, who is connected with the Santa Fe Railroad offices at Fort Madison, Iowa; Margaret Justina, the wife of Charles Martin, who was formerly editor of a newspaper at Fort Madison but who is now engaged in farming; and Zachariah Taylor, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, who is in practice at Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1842 Dr. Dellenbaugh was appointed

associate judge, although he was not a lawyer. His popularity was so great and he was held in such esteem that the appointment was considered just and proper.

John A. Dellenbaugh when a young man studied medicine under his father. As noted above, he was for 35 years engaged in the hotel business at Salem. When Mr. Dellenbaugh took charge of Dellenbaugh's American Hotel, at Salem, he paid \$10,000 in gold for it. Perhaps he did not make a fortune out of it, but he did make a host of warm friends. For some years past he has been engaged in operating his farm in Knox township. He married Sarah A. Harman, who is a daughter of Adam and Mary (McCartina) Harman, and they have three children; viz: Jesse, Eliza Ann and Sarah Frances.

JOHAN A. FLODING, member of the firm of Floding & Siler, of Leetonia, is one of the most enterprising and successful citizens of Salem township and rightly classed among its representative men. He was born in Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 16, 1868, and was educated and received his business training here.

William Floding, the father of our subject, was born in Saxony, Germany, December 8, 1830, and came to this country at the age of 12 years. Arriving in Pittsburg, he secured employment in a glass factory, where he remained two years. Another year was spent at work in a spring factory and then he went to the neighboring city of Allegheny, and entered a butcher shop, remaining there four years in order to master the business thoroughly. He then accepted a position with William Taylor, of Salem, Ohio, for whom he worked eight months, until the fall of 1850, when he decided to begin business for himself and began looking about for a desirable location. He established his slaughter house about one mile south of Leetonia and killed his first beef on March 3, 1860. His success was assured from the first and the business has continued to flourish

with each succeeding year. In 1863 he purchased property near Leetonia and located his butcher shop in the village. Ten years later he erected a fine slaughter house, which is operated by steam and is a model of convenience. In 1893 the new meat market in Leetonia was built. This building is brick and frame and is 30 by 64 feet on the ground and two and one-half stories high, modern in all its appointments. Soon after this, Mr. Floding retired from the business, turning it over to his son, while his own attention was given to his farming interests.

William Floding was married in 1863 to Barbara Kipp, by whom he has four children now living, viz: Mary, wife of Elmore E. Sitler, of the firm of Floding & Sitler; John A., our subject; Ida, wife of Lester Redfoot, a farmer of Salem township; and Fred, who lives at home. Mr. Floding is a devout member of the German Lutheran Church. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Salem township during his 45 years residence in it. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Leetonia, in 1886, and is now vice-president of the institution.

John A. Floding entered the First National Bank as clerk immediately after leaving school but after some six months he left it for the butcher shop, forming a partnership with his father in 1889. Floding & Son continued for several years; a portion of the time a Mr. Long-anecker was also a member of the firm. When the senior Floding retired, about 1894, our subject continued the business alone until August, 1895. The business was now so extended that one man could scarcely do it justice and Elmore E. Sitler, a brother-in-law, was taken into the firm, which has since been conducted under the name of Floding & Sitler.

Mr. Floding was married in April, 1895, to Anna Wolfgang, of this county, a daughter of Noah J. Wolfgang. They have two daughters,—Carrie M. and Helen B. Mr. Floding is a stockholder in the First National Bank and has been a member of the Leetonia School Board for the past eight years. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church and a prominent Mason.

JOHAN H. HARRIS, trustee of Liverpool township and one of the most influential and substantial citizens of East Liverpool, is a native of the "Empire" State, having been born in Saugerties township, Ulster County, New York, December 1, 1834. His parents were John and Catherine (Lewis) Harris, both natives of Wales. His grandfather was David Harris, a master mechanic of Wales, who was a strong, vigorous man when past his 80th birthday and superintendent of two rolling-mills. These mills were the property of John and Josiah Guest and were situated at Dowlais, Wales. One cold morning in the fall of the year, David Harris was going over the mountains from one mill to the other and, becoming chilled, stopped at a lime kiln to get warm and was smothered, his body being found lying over the kiln.

John Harris, the father of our subject, was born May 8, 1806, in Glamorganshire, Wales, and entered the rolling-mills, where he became a puddler when the puddling process was first introduced in the manufacture of iron. He came to America and worked as a puddler at Saugerties, New York, until 1848, when he removed to Pittsburg and worked in the mills there. Later he was manager of the rolling-mills of Everson Preston & Company, and remained with them until his death in 1881. Originally he was a Whig in politics. Later he became an Abolitionist and strong anti-slavery man, whose age only prevented him from taking up arms to uphold his principles but who sent four noble sons into the army to fight in his stead. His wife was Catherine Lewis, a native of Monmouthshire, formerly a part of Wales. She was a daughter of Lewis and Jane Lewis. Her father brought his family to New York where he was employed in the iron mills of Saugerties until his death in 1832. To John Harris and wife were born 13 children, of whom 10 grew to maturity, viz.: John H.; David, deceased, who was a resident of Pittsburg and the organizer and first president of the Amalgamated Association; Thomas, a member of Company F, 46th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., who died April 7, 1862, from exhaustion brought on by a forced march after

the battle of Winchester; William, a resident of Pittsburg; Margaret, wife of Robert Esler, of Pittsburg; Abraham and Sarah (twins); Sarah, the wife of Andrew Orth, of Pittsburg; Isaac, of Pittsburg; Jacob and Jane (twins), the former now deceased, the latter the wife of H. P. Gazzam, of the firm of Baer & Gazzam, wealthy machinists of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Harris also had an adopted son, John Lewis, whom they reared with their children and gave the name of John Lewis Harris. He resides in Pittsburg. Our subject's parents were members of the Baptist Church.

John H. Harris was reared to manhood in Pittsburg and became a brick-mason, finishing his apprenticeship in 1853. He was but 20 years of age when he began contracting and building on his own account and has been remarkably successful. In 1859 he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, and lived there until 1878 when he brought his family to East Liverpool, where he was already busy at work, having himself come here the previous year. He built more brick buildings here than any man of his time and was a thorough, conscientious workman. In 1900 he was compelled to retire from the business on account of trouble with his eyes. Cataracts had grown over both eyes and he was unable to see until one of the cataracts was removed when his sight was partially restored.

In 1862 Mr. Harris enlisted in the 39th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and was made 2nd lieutenant of his company. On May 12, 1864, he reenlisted, joining Company A, 157th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was mustered out September 16, 1864. Returning home, he recruited soldiers for Gen. Anson G. McCook's regiment.

Mr. Harris has been twice married, his first wife being Ann Jane Hamilton, daughter of James and Jane Hamilton, of Pittsburg. Two children were reared from this union: Ellsworth Alexander and John W., a contractor of East Liverpool. Ellsworth Alexander Harris is a successful contractor of Pittsburg and was superintendent of construction of many of the largest brick buildings in that city, including the Carnegie Library, Farmers' Bank

Building and the addition to the Court House now being constructed. Mrs. Harris died December 26, 1882, in her 47th year. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harris married as his second wife, Cornelia Ann Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, of Steubenville, Ohio. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Harris has been steward for more than 36 years. He has been closely identified with the Sunday-school for almost that length of time and has been class leader for almost 40 years. He is a member of General Lyons Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of East Liverpool, and was formerly affiliated with the Masons, Red Men and the Odd Fellows and was at one time district deputy grand master in the last named order. He is a stalwart Republican and has always taken a lively interest in the success of the party. He was a member of the Steubenville Council for six years and served two years in the Council of East Liverpool, being the first president of that body when the village became a city. He was a trustee of the water-works nine years, eight years of that time being president of the board. For two and a half years, from 1897 to 1899, he was city inspector of public improvements. In all these various duties he has ever striven to give to the public his best and most conscientious efforts. He is a gentleman whose honor and integrity are beyond reproach and all who know him are proud to call him friend.

JOHAN K. RICH, a wide-awake and prosperous stock raiser and farmer of Unity township, was born in Pennsylvania, October 8, 1831, and is a son of George and Nancy (Knight) Rich, and a grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Mason) Rich. His maternal great-grandfather, John Mason, entered section 27, Unity township, in the early days of the county, and it was on 120 acres of this land that his grandfather, Peter Rich, settled in 1802 when he came here from Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Here he lived the remainder of his life, dying



ALBERT BRIAN

in his 70th year, in 1853. His wife, Elizabeth survived him two years, dying in 1855. Of the eight children born to this couple, all grew to adult years but only one, Catherine Rich, is now alive. Peter Rich and his family, except George and John, are sleeping in the Rich burying ground.

George Rich was born in 1814 in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio. He was married in 1845 to Nancy Knight of Pennsylvania and they resided in that State until 1856 when he returned to his native township. In 1850 he moved back to Pennsylvania, lived there 10 years and then once more took up his residence in Ohio. When he bought his farm in section 33, upon which our subject now lives, he received a quit claim deed from Abram Scott. It consisted of 80 acres, eight acres of it being fine woodland with excellent growth of white oak and other valuable timber. Mr. Rich died March 7, 1894, and his wife followed him to rest just 20 days later. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Of those living, our subject is the eldest. Allen married Kate Snyder and lives at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; and Byron married Manta Rager and lives at Blairsville, Indiana.

John K. Rich was born and reared on a farm, has always followed that occupation and has resided on the present homestead for a period of 33 years. His education was obtained in Pennsylvania, where he attended school four months each year, walking one and a half miles to the schoolhouse. He assisted his father in clearing the farm and remembers the first mowers put on the market as they were mowers and reapers combined. Mr. Rich has been giving considerable attention to dairying and has a fine herd of 15 Jerseys, from which he makes from 40 to 60 pounds of butter per week. In 1900 he erected a fine, large barn for the accommodation of his herd. He has well improved his farm with good buildings and his house is arranged on the ground floor for the better convenience of his family.

Mr. Rich was married March 8, 1882, to Hattie Richardson, who is a daughter of the late Andrew Richardson, now deceased. They

have two children, namely: Bertie, who was married March 27, 1905, to Ervin Moody, a farmer of Trumbull County, Ohio, and Altie, who is at home.

ALBERT BRIAN, of the firm of Brian Brothers, has the distinction of being one of the oldest merchants in Salem, and proprietor of one of the largest dry goods houses. He was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, November 18, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Hester H. (Borden) Brian.

The aged parents of Mr. Brian spent the greater part of their lives in the village of Jacobstown, New Jersey, and died at the home of a daughter, the father aged 83 years and the mother aged 81 years, having celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. The father's occupation was merchant tailoring. They had six children, namely: James T., deceased; Oscar G., of Putnam County, New York; Albert, of this sketch; Lydia P., deceased; C. Walter, deceased; and Mary E., of Blackwood, New Jersey, with whom the parents spent the closing years of their lives. They were good and worthy people who were respected by all who knew them.

Our subject was reared in the village of Jacobstown, where he attended school until 16 years old, when he began clerking in a general store in the village and later in a crockery house in Philadelphia, having three years experience in this line before he came to Salem, in December, 1866. For two months he made his home with Alfred Wright, a well-known resident, pioneer and merchant; and by February, 1867, he was established in the dry goods house of J. & L. Schilling. He continued to clerk for this firm until it was dissolved and then he entered into a partnership with L. Schilling, one of his former employers, the firm being Schilling & Brian from 1871 until April 1, 1876. Then C. Walter Brian was admitted to partnership and the firm name became Schilling & Brian Brothers, this style continuing until February 5, 1880, when the pres-

ent name was adopted, although C. Walter Brian died September 14, 1890. This old house has an enviable reputation for reliability. Mr. Brian continues as its manager and is assisted by his son.

The building on the corner of Main and Ellsworth streets was the early location of this business house, removal being made to Broadway when C. Walter Brian came into the house; then the business was carried on for three years immediately across the street, after which the firm was located on East Main street for 13 years and then took possession of the present building at No. 33 Broadway. Very commodious quarters are utilized here, the store room being 39 by 105 feet in dimensions.

In 1876 Mr. Brian was married to Rysa E. Cooke, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph and Lydia Cooke, both natives of Ohio. The one son of this union, T. Keith, was born at Salem, November 10, 1884, and a very capable young man. Mr. Brian is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Salem and was its treasurer for many years. He takes only a good citizen's interest in politics, voting as his judgment directs. His fraternal connection is with the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Brian stands as one of the representative men of Salem, a leader in business, a good citizen and one whose life and character reflect credit upon his community. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

PETER CALVIN HARTFORD, M. D., the leading physician of East Palestine, is a well-known citizen of the community and is held in the highest esteem by every one. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1862, and comes of a pioneer family of that section. He is a son of David and Margaret (Calvin) Hartford, grandson of Thomas and Estler (Patten) Hartford, and great-grandson of James and Nancy (Armour) Hartford.

James Hartford came from the North of Ireland or England to this country about the year 1755. His wife, Nancy Armour, was of

Scotch parentage. They settled in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, when it was a wilderness and helped in developing it into a rich and settled community. Among their children was Thomas Hartford, who was born in Beaver County, and who served in the War of 1812. He married Esther Patten and they reared five children, of whom David was the third in order of birth.

David Hartford was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and early in life was bound out to learn the trade of a carpenter and cabinet-maker. This trade he followed for many years and then settled on the old homestead where he spent his last years, dying in 1882. He was married in 1859 to Margaret Calvin, who was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William and Rachel (Young) Calvin, her maternal grandfather being Baltzer Young, one of the pioneers of Columbiana County. She was born in 1836 and is now in her 70th year residing on the old homestead in Beaver County. Ten children blessed this union and all are now living but one son, who died of typhoid fever after reaching maturity. Our subject was the second in order of birth, and has a brother, D. Burton Hartford, who has attained prominence as a lawyer at Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Peter Calvin Hartford was reared on the home farm and in his youth learned the trade of a carpenter. He received his educational training in the district schools, and later taught four years, one year of this period in the graded schools of his native county. He then began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. U. S. Strouss, of Beaver County, and in 1885 entered the medical department of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 9, 1887. He was later graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1894, and is one of the best educated men of his profession in Columbiana County. He began practice at Negly, Ohio, in 1887, and continued successfully until he removed to East Palestine in 1896, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He has been a constant student of his profession and has met with great suc-

cess in his field of work. He is a member of the State and County medical societies.

In 1897 Dr. Hartford was married to Carrie E. Dawson, a daughter of James B. and Mary Ann (Smith) Dawson, both natives of Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania. Her father is at the present time mayor of the city of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Hartford had a daughter, Sue, born to them, but she lived only four months. Our subject was also called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife on March 4, 1904. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, president of The Stevenson Company, founders and machinists of Wellsville, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1828, and is a son of James and Hannah J. (Girvin) Stevenson.

The parents of Mr. Stevenson were both born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1825, settling in Philadelphia, where they lived until 1838. James Stevenson engaged in business as a paving and grading contractor. In 1838 the family removed to Pittsburg, but soon after went to Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), across the river from Wellsville. Some time in 1839 another removal was made, to a farm in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, Ohio, but in 1842, they left the farm and moved into Wellsville. There James Stevenson died in 1870, aged 71 years, and his wife in 1872, aged 73 years. Of their 10 children, eight grew to maturity, viz: Hannah, wife of Stephen Fawcett, of Wellsville, both deceased; Samuel, of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased, formerly wife of John Stokes, of Wellsville; Martha, whose first husband was James Parker and her second, S. F. Briggs, of Wellsville; Emily S., deceased, wife of Andrew Haley, now of Connecticut; Thomas B., of Wellsville; Susan, wife of Albert Maple, of Oil City, Pennsylvania; Isabel, wife of David Nicholson, of Iowa; and Mary B. and Sarah

Jane, both deceased. Both parents were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Samuel Stevenson was 10 years old when his parents moved into Wellsville and here he attended school until he was between 14 and 15 years of age. He then entered the machine shop of Philip F. Geisse to learn the trade of machinist and served an apprenticeship of five years, thereafter working as a journeyman until he was of age. About this time he secured a position as assistant engineer on a river steamer and within six months was promoted to the position of second engineer. It was not long before he successfully passed the examination for first engineer and he served in that capacity until 1862, a period of 20 years.

It was in the above mentioned year that his former employer testified to the high appreciation in which he held his former apprentice, by offering him the foremanship and superintendency of his shop and Mr. Stevenson held the position until 1866 when he bought the business from Mr. Geisse, and went into partnership with his brother, Thomas B., under the firm name of S. & T. B. Stevenson. A short time later Alexander Denham was received into the firm and the name then became The Stevenson Company. In the course of time Mr. Stevenson, our subject, became sole owner for a time and then Mr. Denham reentered the business and this partnership continued for six years. In 1888 our subject bought Mr. Denham's interest and gave it to his two sons, William and Charles. In 1900 the business was incorporated and Mr. Stevenson became president of the company. The plant is an excellent one, well and conveniently located for business and is equipped with modern machinery. It continues in a very prosperous condition.

In 1849 Mr. Stevenson was married to Mary Lucretia Starr, who is a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Ramsey) Starr, of Wellsville. They had four children, of whom Charles is the only survivor. He was born August 21, 1857, learned the trade of machinist with his father and has always been identified with the business. He married Annie Askew, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and they have two children: Erla and Mary. Our sub-

ject was married, second, to Mary A. Ramsey, who is a daughter of John and Keziah (Hamilton) Ramsey. Ten children were born to this union, viz: John C., killed in the "Scioto" disaster, July 4, 1885; Mary S., wife of Ross S. McKinn; William G., of East Liverpool; Lulu, wife of Thomas Rogers, of Indiana; Susan, who attended Oberlin College, married Ralph Sweetzer and resides at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Nancy Myers, who lives at home; Jennie, also at home; Irene, wife of Leonard Anghinbaugh, of Wellsville; Helen H., a graduate in 1905 of the Woman's College at Baltimore; and Lena, a bright student at Oberlin, in the class of 1909. Mr. Stevenson and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Stevenson was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank, of Wellsville, of which his son Charles is now a director. Politically he is a Republican and he has frequently served in public office, has been a councilman and for 15 years was a member of the School Board. He was one of the original trustees of the water-works. Much of the efficiency of the city's various utilities is the result of the public-spirited efforts of such reliable men as himself and his companions.

JOHAN W. RUSSELL, formerly one of Wellsville's leading business men, but now living retired in his beautiful home at No. 1103 Riverview avenue, was born at Monroeville, Jefferson County, Ohio, January 7, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Householder) Russell.

John Russell, the grandfather, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died in Ohio, in 1851. After his marriage he came to Ohio as one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, and entered a large body of land in the neighborhood of New Somerset. He became a leader in Democratic politics and county affairs, and was frequently elected to office. He married Jane Russell and reared a large family of children, a number of whom have become well known in this section of the State.

Joseph Russell, father of John W., was a resident for many years of Hammondsville, Ohio, where he erected the first house. He kept a hotel there for a long period. His death took place in 1862. To him and his wife, who is a daughter of Mathias Householder, were born eight children, the six to reach maturity being: John W., of this sketch; Rebecca, wife of Albert Coomlis, of Youngstown, Ohio; Nancy, wife of James Baker, of Cleveland; Mary, of Irondale, Ohio; and William and James Wesley, also of Irondale, Ohio. In early life the mother united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in later years attended the Presbyterian Church.

John W. Russell remained at home until he attained his majority, assisting his mother in the management of the hotel which she continued to operate after her husband's death. From 1868 until 1873 he engaged in a mercantile business, but as his patronage depended largely on the prosperity of the mills at Irondale, the panic which closed them in the latter year caused him heavy loss. He then came to Wellsville and entered into partnership with his cousin, John C. Russell, under the firm name of J. C. & J. W. Russell, but two years later he sold his interest to his partner and embarked individually in storekeeping. Two years later he bought the Thompson & McClain brick-yard on 10th street, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick for two years, making during this period about all the brick used in Wellsville. In the third year he bought ground of Richard Aten and started a new yard, platting the old yard and converting it into residence lots which he sold. For five years he ran the new yard.

Then Mr. Russell engaged in another brick business, entering into partnership with the late Judge P. C. Young. They manufactured fire-brick for one year at Vanport, Pennsylvania, then Mr. Russell purchased Judge Young's interest and continued alone for four years, finally selling the business to a Pittsburg firm. Mr. Russell next accepted the management of the wholesale meat business of Armour & Company at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, for a year and then came back to Wellsville. Here

he saw a good opening in the real estate business and he also handled his own property, erecting a number of residences which he disposed of. About this time he became deeply interested in the refined coal-oil business, investing largely and equipping his business with oil tank wagons and erecting oil tank stations in a number of towns in the valley. He was making money and the prospects of developing an extensive wholesale oil business were indeed flattering, when the Standard Oil Company, whose product he handled, ordered him to sell out to it and forced him to take this unwelcome step under the threat that the company would not sell him oil if he remained in business. As he could not obtain oil elsewhere, he sold the business in 1899. Mr. Russell then turned his attention to milling, purchasing the grist-mill of Christian Metsch in Wellsville and he operated this for some time under the name of the Wellsville Milling Company. This was his last business connection before he retired.

On March 23, 1876, Mr. Russell was married to Lucy Swearingen, a daughter of Elimelech Swearingen, of Wellsville, and they have two children, viz: Helen M. and John Howard, the latter being a member of the 10th Battery, U. S. A., now located at San Francisco, California. Mr. Russell and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, taking only a good citizen's interest, however.

JOHN W. MOORE, manager of The Moore Furniture Company, of East Liverpool, is one of the city's successful men. He was born 37 years ago in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of John W. and Sarah J. (Martin) Moore, and grandson of John W. and Nancy (Crawford) Moore.

The Moore family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and came to Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The family is an old one of St. Clair township, our subject's grandfather, John W. Moore, being one of the pioneers. Later he conducted the Ohio House, a

hotel on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, East Liverpool, where he died in 1866, aged 70 years. In St. Clair township he was justice of the peace and also was well known as an auctioneer.

John W. Moore, father of our subject, was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in March, 1824, and died at East Liverpool, November 6, 1904. He engaged in farming in St. Clair township until 1890, when he retired from active work and took up his residence in the city. He was a man of judgment and integrity and at one time active in the Democratic party. He married a daughter of James W. Martin, both of whom were born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Of the seven children of this marriage, these grew to maturity: James L., deceased, who was a resident of Madison township; Amanda J., who married S. P. Saint, of St. Clair township; John W., our subject; and Elmer E., deceased. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was reared on the farm and before moving to East Liverpool attended the local district schools. Later he attended the Northeastern Ohio Normal College at Canfield, although he had previously taught several sessions of school. For three years after completing his education, he was connected with the *Daily Crisis*, of East Liverpool, and then spent six years with a local furniture establishment. Thus he was thoroughly prepared to enter into business for himself and in April, 1893, in association with G. W. Moore, he embarked in his present furniture and carpet business. The original location was at No. 200 Sixth street, but in October, 1904, the growth of the business made a change necessary and they took possession of their present building on Washington street on its completion in March following. This building is a fine brick three-story structure, 27 by 90 feet in dimensions, with finished basement. The whole building is of modern equipment, an elevator service being installed and a private electric light plant.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a Democrat. He is one of the trustees of the United Presbyterian Church.

J WILLIS CARTER, a prosperous farmer of Columbiana County, who owns 128 acres of land in section 34, Washington township, the greater part of which is under cultivation, was born in 1846 in England, and is a son of James and Mary (Priestley) Carter.

The father of Mr. Carter came to America in 1834, bringing with him his two sons, Thomas and J. Willis. His one daughter, Nannie, remained in England with her grandparents until her impaired health was restored, when she joined the family in 1866. Later she married Lytle Green, of Salineville, and they have five children: Willis, William, Frederick, Walter and He'en. Thomas, the eldest of the family, is engaged in a successful grocery business at Salineville. He married Sarah Ware, of Carroll County, Ohio, and they have four children: William, Frederick, Ada and Lou.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Carter, lived out his life in England, dying at the age of 68 years, surviving his wife many years. The maternal grandparents were John and Naomi Priestley, the former of whom died in England aged 77 years and the latter, aged 66 years.

J. Willis Carter obtained his education in the schools of Washington township and assisted his father on the homestead until the age of 21 years, when he learned mine blacksmithing. This work he followed for some time, but for a number of years he has given his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Carter still has a valuable growth of timber on his farm; the remainder of the land he has put under good and careful cultivation.

Mr. Carter was married, first, to Harriet Clark, of Salineville; at her death she left one son, John Sherman, who married Jennie Randolph. In 1870 Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Jane Brown, a daughter of James and Jennette (Brown) Brown, and they have had these children: James, who married Nellie Anderson, of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and has one child,—Jay; Minnie, who resides at home; Albert, who is a resident of Amsterdam, Ohio; Thomas W., who married

Pearl Toban; and Harry G., Sherrod, Walter and Nellie, who live at home.

Mr. Carter is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Christian Church at Salineville.

J WESLEY RUSSELL, real estate dealer and auctioneer, of Wellsville, was born in Knox township, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 16, 1852, and is a son of James R. and Eliza (Wilson) Russell.

John Russell, the grandfather, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died in Ohio in 1851, aged 73 years. He came to Ohio after his marriage and located in Jefferson County where he was one of the pioneer settlers and became possessed of a large body of land near New Somerset. He was very prominent in the Democratic party in his locality. He married Jane Russell and they reared a large family. In his later days he united with the United Presbyterian Church.

James R. Russell, the father, was born near New Somerset, Jefferson County, Ohio, July 16, 1826, and died October 6, 1885. He resided all his life on the homestead farm and also acquired one adjoining it. Like his father he was a prominent Democrat and like him was a man of sterling character. He filled numerous local offices. He married a daughter of James Wilson. She was born in County-Tyrone, Ireland, June 1, 1827, and became the mother of two children, viz.: John C., who was born in 1849, and died in 1884, and J. Wesley, of this sketch. The mother still survives and is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband belonged to the United Presbyterian Church.

Our subject grew up on the home farm where he remained until maturity and then he opened a general store near New Somerset, in partnership with J. B. Culp, under the firm name of Russell & Culp, which continued until 1885, when Mr. Russell sold his interest. For several years following he engaged in farming but in 1890 he engaged with the Pioneer Pot-

tery and during the five succeeding years was on the road looking after its interests.

Mr. Russell then became interested in the development of real estate, including contracting, building and disposing of property. Later he added an agency to the business and then, advised by Judge P. M. Smith, he went into the real estate business. His first year was one of great encouragement as during this time he sold property to the amount of \$97,000. For the past 15 years he has also been an auctioneer and is very popular in this connection at Wellsville and neighboring points.

Mr. Russell married Vella Culp, who is a daughter of Jacob Culp, one of the early stock men of New Somerset. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the First Methodist Protestant Church, of Wellsville. Politically, he is a Democrat but takes an intelligent citizen's interest only.

CHRISTIAN METSCH, senior partner of the well-known firm of C. Metsch & Son, large retail feed merchants of East Liverpool, who have extensive warehouse facilities on Peach alley, is one of the city's representative men and is probably one of the most expert millers in this section of the State. Christian Metsch was born in Hessigheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 11, 1830, and is a son of Jacob G. and Katherine (Sanders) Metsch.

The family was an old agricultural one of Wurtemberg, and the grandfather, Jacob Metsch, died there in 1834. Our subject's parents spent their lives there also, the father dying in 1857, aged 53 years, and the mother, in 1884, aged 72 years. Their children were: Frederick, deceased, who lived in New Orleans; Louisiana; Christian; Jacob, a member of the 65th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., who died at Fortress Monroe in the Civil War; and Katherine (widow of Charles Gailing); Louise, (widow of Abraham Salsman); Mrs. Pauline Schmidt and Mrs. Mary Schwamm, who live in Germany. The family was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran Church.

As a boy, Christian Metsch learned the

millling business as soon as he had finished his schooling. This business he followed in his native land until he came to America in 1853. After a few months at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Metsch rented a mill in Westmoreland County and operated it for some years, subsequently buying a mill which he ran until 1862. About this date he came to Ohio and started a flouring mill near Calcutta, Columbiana County, which he operated until 1871 and then moved to East Liverpool, buying the mill of Wilson & Company. This mill he successfully ran until 1900 when it was destroyed by fire. At the same time he was managing two other mills. In 1883 he built a flouring mill, at Alma, Ohio, which he continued to operate for 19 years, and in 1890 he bought a flouring mill at Wellsville, Ohio, from Bunting & Company, which mill he subsequently sold. With three mills in operation, he produced a large amount of flour, which he sold only in car-load lots, the product being in demand at Pittsburg and finding a market all over the country.

After the destruction of his plant at East Liverpool, in 1900, Mr. Metsch purchased his warehouse on Peach alley, where, in company with his son, John G., who has been a business partner since 1883, he carries on a very large business. He is a well-known and valued business citizen and his judgment is consulted and his favor invited concerning many of the city's important enterprises. He is president of The People's Building & Savings Company, of which he was one of the organizers and is also president of the Park Place Land Company.

Mr. Metsch married Elizabeth Kaufman, a daughter of Casper Kaufman, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born these children: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Elwood Pusey; Rachel Ellen, widow of Elwood Pusey; George H., deceased; Cassius M., deceased; John G., of the firm of C. Metsch & Son; Callie, wife of Fred. Cartwright; Elizabeth, wife of David McInosh; and Tobias, deceased. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Metsch has been a member of the official board for the past 30 years and still is active in church

affairs. In years past he was very active in politics. He served five terms in the City Council, was the prime mover in establishing the water-works system, and served four years as trustee and was once the Republican party's candidate for State Senator. He was the first to become initiated as a member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F., and at one time belonged to East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107. He belongs to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.; and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T.

WILLIAM M. CRUMRINE, manager of The Salem Hardware Company, of Salem, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city, was born at Salem, April 28, 1836, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (McLeran) Crumrine.

The Crumrine family is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction and the grandfather, Michael Crumrine, was born in Berks County, and removed to Mahoning County, Ohio, at an early day. He died at the age of 73 years. The father of our subject was born in Ohio and the mother in Pennsylvania. They had three children, namely: Oella, wife of W. H. Halliday, of Salem; William M., of this sketch; and Nora B., wife of W. E. Howell, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine still survive. For over 30 years Daniel Crumrine was in the furniture and undertaking business in Salem.

William M. Crumrine of this sketch was permitted to attend school until he was 20 years old, completing both the common and high school courses. He then started into business as a clerk in a hardware store and remained with Kirk, Allen & Thomas for five years and then spent one year in a wholesale house at Mansfield. Next he went to Alliance, where he was in partnership with William McLeran for two years, after which the stock was moved to Salem and in 1897 the firm name became Crumrine & Kale. The business in 1900 was incorporated and the name of The Salem Hardware Company adopted. Mr. Crumrine became

manager and H. R. Kale, secretary. This is one of the large business enterprises of the city and is conducted along approved commercial lines.

Mr. Crumrine was married in 1884 to Maggie Quinn, who was born at Alliance, Ohio, and they have two children, viz: Dora M. and R. Albert. The daughter is a graduate of the Notre Dame Academy at Cleveland, and the son is a student in Salem.

Mr. Crumrine is a Republican but he takes no very active interest in campaigning. For the past 29 years he has been a Mason, being a member of Perry Lodge, No. 185, F. & A. M.; Salem Chapter, No. 94, R. A. M.; Omega Council, No. 44, R. & S. M.; and Salem Commandery, No. 42, K. T. He belongs also to the Elks. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Salem and enjoys the esteem, as he commands the respect, of all who know him.

THE ENTERPRISE COAL COMPANY, which commands the largest retail coal trade in East Liverpool and vicinity, was established in 1894 by William Pilgrim, in partnership with two sons, Frank P. and Charles W. Its beginning was small, these three men with the aid of a single team doing the entire work of the company. In 1903, the business was incorporated under the same name and with the following officers: William Pilgrim, president; Charles W. Pilgrim, vice-president; and Frank P. Pilgrim, secretary and treasurer. In addition to the officers, the board of directors includes Martha and Effie Pilgrim. In addition to a very extensive retail coal trade, the company handles mason's supplies, and at the present time gives employment to 18 men and 10 teams.

WILLIAM PILGRIM, president of The Enterprise Coal Company, was born January 26, 1833, and is a son of George Pilgrim, who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and died in 1858. George Pilgrim was reared on a farm and in later years teamed across the mountains until he was 40 years of age when he began



LOUIS F. SIEGLE

working on the river. He thereafter engaged in steamboating until his death by drowning. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Sarah Berry, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1850, leaving three children: William; Catherine, wife of William Conaby, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; and Thomas, who while on a scouting trip about Mount Jackson during the Civil War was killed by a cannon ball. William Pilgrim attended the old log school house of his district. When work did not make it necessary to stay on the home farm, he attended school in a district farther from home which was provided with a better school. He followed farming at home until he left school in 1858, after which he located at West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, where he worked as superintendent of the coal mines of O'Neil & Company. He continued in that position until 1884, when he moved to East Liverpool and purchased the teaming business of Anderson Rattery. He hauled clay and shipped goods for potteries until the construction of the Horn Switch, which ruined his business, as the railroad hauled the clay in cars direct to the potteries. He then started in the coal business with his two sons, with whom he has since been associated. He is a member of Youdan Lodge, No. 647, I. O. O. F., of West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and is a Republican in politics. On May 13, 1858, he was united in marriage with Martha Pickersgill, who was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, March 18, 1835, and is a daughter of William and Martha (Walton) Pickersgill. Her father was a woolen manufacturer in England until he came to this country, the voyage across the Atlantic consuming six weeks. They first located in Pittsburg, then went down the river to Steubenville. He purchased a farm east of Wheeling, but in a short time went to Steubenville, where he put in four looms and became one of the first manufacturers of woolen goods in that section, selling them through the country as far as Cincinnati. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pilgrim, as follows: John Ernest, born September 18, 1859; George E., born September 9, 1860; William T., born February 5, 1863; Frank P.; and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs.

Pilgrim are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

FRANK P. PILGRIM, secretary and treasurer of The Enterprise Coal Company, was born at West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1868. He attended the common schools at West Elizabeth, after which he took charge of the teaming business for his father. After the discontinuance of that business, he learned the trade of a plumber, at which he spent about four years. He next, in partnership with his father, operated the wharf-boat for three years, when they started the coal business. He was married to Effie Jane Sterling, a daughter of John P. Sterling, of East Liverpool, and they have two children: George Sterling and Martha Naomi. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pilgrim is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees; the Protected Home Circle, of which he is president; and McKinley Home, No. 75, Home Guards of America, of which he is a past councillor. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES W. PILGRIM, vice-president of The Enterprise Coal Company, was born at West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1874, and received his educational training there and in the public schools of East Liverpool. He then became identified with his father's teaming business, then with the wharf-boat business and finally with the coal company, of which he is an officer. Politically, he is a Republican. He was united in marriage with Maude Buchheit, a daughter of John Buchheit, of East Liverpool, and they have a daughter, — Elsie O. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOUIS F. SIEGLE, proprietor of the Leetonia Brewery at Leetonia, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1860, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Palmer) Siegle.

Jacob Siegle was born in Germany, February 22, 1835. When he came to America he first located in Columbiana County, Ohio but soon after went into business at New Castle,

Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1885. For a time he conducted a butcher business, but later operated a brewery. At New Castle he was married to Christena Palmer, who was born in Germany, October 13, 1835, and still lives in New Castle. Five children constituted their family, namely Louis F., Katherine, Herman, Clara and Karl.

Louis F. Siegle was educated at New Castle and as soon as his school days were over he went to clerking and continued until he was 21 years of age, when he left home and removed to Leetonia, securing work in a brewery. He proved industrious, honest and intelligent and continued to work steadily for one employer. Thus he accumulated enough capital to buy the brewery which he did in 1890 and he has operated it with increasing success ever since. The Leetonia Brewery has a capacity of 4,000 barrels and his output is sold in Leetonia and the surrounding towns.

In 1888 Mr. Siegle was married to Caroline Wiedmayer, who is a daughter of Christian Wiedmayer, who was one of the pioneers of Leetonia. They have two children,—Katherine and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Siegel are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is known as an enterprising man of business and one whose honesty and industry are never questioned. He has many friends in and around Leetonia.

JOSHUA TWING BROOKS was born October 27, 1840, in Salem, Ohio. His parents, Joseph J. Brooks and Judith Twing, removed to Ohio from Vermont and settled in Salem in 1838. His father was a lawyer, a man of strong intellect, great energy and executive ability, qualities which the son inherited in a marked degree. He attended school at Canfield and the Salem High School and completed his preparation for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, where he graduated with honors. In 1860 he entered Yale, but early in his junior year it became necessary for him to leave college, on account of the death of his father, and assume the responsibilities of

head of a large household of younger brothers and sisters. He became president of the Farmers' National Bank of Salem in January, 1862, which position he held until his death. Taking up the study of the law, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1865, and formed a partnership with Hon. Peter A. Laubie, of Salem, which continued until 1875. It was a strong firm, and quickly became one of the leading law firms of Eastern Ohio. In 1865 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and was reelected in 1867, serving with honor and credit alike to himself and his constituents. In May, 1870, he was elected president of the State Bank of Ohio, a corporation consisting of about 36 banks in the different parts of the State, whose charter terminated in 1866, but whose corporate existence was continued for a while longer in order to enable it to wind up its affairs. In December, 1866, he was appointed solicitor of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for Eastern Ohio; and also in July, 1869, solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company for the State of Ohio, having charge of its legal business on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which had been leased to the Pennsylvania. This position he held until November, 1877, when he was appointed general counsel of all the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. He continued in that position until in May, 1891, when he was elected 2nd vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines, in charge of the law, real estate and treasury departments, and held that position at the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale in 1882.

Mr. Brooks was married September 7, 1865, to Annie Miller, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, who survives him. They had five children: Charles Twing, Elizabeth, William P., deceased August 5, 1872, Judith T., and Mary Augusta. His son, Charles T., a graduate of Yale, class of 1899, of the Harvard Law School, 1894, is practicing law in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Brooks' health began to fail about a year and a half before his death, but he continued to discharge the duties of his office until December, 1909, when he was forced to retire to his Salem home. He was a sufferer from

Bright's disease. During the period of his decline he took several trips to the South and returned apparently somewhat benefited; and it was thought that he might live in comparative comfort perhaps for years. He had been driven out almost daily until the day before his death, which at the last came suddenly on the morning of October 11, 1901. The funeral services were held at the beautiful home on Highland avenue, Salem, on October 14th. The presence of a large number of distinguished men from Ohio and other States testified to the wide respect and honor in which his character, ability and services were held. The business of the city was suspended during the obsequies. He was looked upon by his fellow-townsmen as a benefactor of the city, almost every business interest in it depending upon him for counsel or for financial help. Its streets and buildings are an enduring monument to his liberality and progressive spirit.

The following in regard to his political affiliations and services is quoted from an account of his life contained in the *Pittsburg Times* of October 12, 1901: "Entering political life as a stalwart Republican, he held that the great problems of the war would be better settled by the election of some one else rather than by the reelection of Gen. U. S. Grant. His independent method of thought brought him over to the support of Grover Cleveland on the great question of a high protective tariff, and he was one of Mr. Cleveland's staunchest supporters through the 12 years of the latter's leadership of the Democratic party. When Mr. Bryan was nominated on a pledge for free silver, Mr. Brooks refused to support him and took the platform for William McKinley, and in 1896 made a tour of the Middle States, which was scarcely less strenuous and exacting than the famous tour of Mr. Bryan himself in that year. After his election, President McKinley personally expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Brooks' aid in the campaign. Mr. Brooks had the highest personal regard for Mr. McKinley and would have taken an active part in his second campaign had not failing health prevented him from doing so."

As stated above, Mr. Brooks was a vigor-

ous supporter and close friend of President McKinley, and the story is told, with good evidence of truth, that upon the retirement of Hon. John Hay from the post of Ambassador to Great Britain to accept the Secretaryship of State, President McKinley offered the former position to Mr. Brooks, who, however, declined to entertain the proposition. On being requested by the President to state whom he would like to have appointed, he named Joseph H. Choate. Accordingly, the place was offered to Mr. Choate, who is reported to have said: "Before I accept, I must first see my creator." The following extracts are made from the minutes adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Company, held October 24, 1901, and at a meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, held November 1, 1901:

"As a lawyer his work was principally the development of corporate interests, and his conservative efforts resulted in sure foundations upon which extensive corporate powers were exercised. From his labors in this direction have sprung up large corporations whose business extends over many States.

"His broad-mindedness on public questions and his patriotism led him to take an active part on the platform in national political campaigns, wherein he knew the issues involved were of vital importance to the welfare of his country.

"He was especially esteemed by his official associates on account of his kind and genial manner, his unflinching good humor and his high-minded sense of right.

"He was always a student of world problems and a great reader of books bearing thereon.

"His person and mental characteristics made him a delightful companion in official and social circles.

"He possessed a broad, public spirit, was hospitable to his friends, benevolent to his neighbors and ever tolerant of the opinions of others.

"He will be sadly missed in our counsels, and each associate feels keenly the loss sus-

tained by the company and themselves, and they desire to express to his family a heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement."

The following is quoted from the proceedings of the Columbiana County bar, at a meeting held at Lisbon, Ohio, October 19, 1901:

"An estimate that will do justice to the character of J. Twing Brooks is difficult to give. He was many-sided, of great intellect, unbounded energy and vast executive ability. A student of men and of books, the knowledge thus acquired was ever at his command. His standard of morality, political, civil and social, was of the highest, and his code of ethics was impressed upon all with whom he came in contact. * * * His love of nature was a marked characteristic. It was his custom when at home to rise very early in the morning and go to his farms, spending as much time in the woods and fields as possible. In his home, surrounded by his family and friends, he found his greatest happiness. 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a Man.'"

The closing sentences of an elaborate memorial address by William A. Lynch, Esq., of Canton, Ohio, before the Ohio State Bar Association at Put-in-Bay, July 10, 1902, were as follows:

"Mr. Brooks was a most interesting and attractive character. He lived a fine life and did a great work; and it must be our constant regret that he died in the very prime of his powers, when he should, in the ordinary course of nature, have had many years of usefulness before him. But the lessons of his life remain, and it is hard to conceive of a career more full of useful teachings to young men."

FON. DAVID BOYCE, deceased, was president of The First National Bank of East Liverpool and one of the foremost citizens in the community, in which he lived for 80 years. He was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a descendant of one of the leading pioneer families of the Ohio Valley.

Mr. Boyce was born in St. Clair township, April 14, 1824, and died December 1, 1904. He was a son of Richard and Ann (Spence) Boyce, both natives of Ireland. His grandfather, Robert Boyce, came with his family to this country from Ireland in 1801, locating in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He later removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he resided until his death. Richard Boyce was a man of considerable importance in this county and for more than 41 years served as justice of the peace in various townships. He ran a grist-mill in St. Clair township many years and kept the first store in East Liverpool. He was the owner of a farm of 160 acres in the East End, which his sons carried on. He died in 1860.

David Boyce received a somewhat limited common school education and as a young man engaged in farming. In 1840 he moved with his parents to Liverpool township and settled on the farm above referred to, which is now a part of the East End. He lived there until 1880 and then took up his residence in Liverpool. In 1864 he took financial management of the George S. Harker & Company pottery works and after the death of Mr. Harker was administrator of the estate, continuing as book-keeper until 1873. In that year he associated himself with Josiah Thompson, Isaac W. Knowles, William Cartwright and others in the organization of the East Liverpool Banking Company, of which he was made president. He served in that capacity until the concern was merged into the First National Bank, of which he became a director. Mr. Boyce, who was originally a Democrat, became a Republican during the Civil War and so continued. He was county commissioner two terms in the early '60s. In 1876 he was elected representative to the State Legislature, which position he held for two terms, serving the people in a most creditable manner. In 1890, he was elected president of the First National Bank, and in a most able manner discharged the duties of that position until his death. He was also interested in many of the leading enterprises and industries of the city, as well as many charitable undertakings. He was one of

the organizers and for years one of the trustees of the orphan asylum of Columbiana and Stark Counties. He took a deep interest in educational matters and also in the public library, donating many volumes to the Carnegie Public Library, of East Liverpool. He was one of the promoters of the Riverview Cemetery and gave \$2,000 towards its beautiful gate. He joined the First Methodist Episcopal Church about 1854, and in it served as steward, trustee, etc.

In 1855 Mr. Boyce was united in marriage with Jane Harker, a daughter of Benjamin Harker, who came here from England about 1840. She is now deceased. Mr. Boyce was a man of many fine qualities and the people who had known him for so many years appreciated him at his true worth and mourned his death as a loss to the community.

EOL. H. R. HILL, who may properly be called the Nestor of the bar of East Liverpool, is now retired from active practice after a long and successful career. He possessed the ability, energy and enterprise throughout his business life of fulfilling every duty devolving upon him, and attained prominence as educator, soldier and lawyer.

H. R. Hill was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, November 12, 1834, and is a son of Sanford C. and Sarah (Leech) Hill. The family traces its ancestry back to Rev. Rowland Hill, a distinguished minister and author in England. The family upon coming to this country became established in New England, where Roger Hill, the grandfather of our subject, was born. The latter became a pioneer of Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Sanford C. Hill was born in Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 20, 1796, and was there reared on his father's farm. In 1814 he opened a small dry goods store on the farm, which he conducted successfully some years, in the meantime prosecuting his studies as best he could without the aid of an instructor. Through

self-training and the aid of such books as he could procure, he became an expert mathematician and astronomical calculator. For some years prior to his death he was engaged in preparing the mathematical data for use in the "Nautical Almanac," used by the United States government. He also furnished the data for a series of almanacs used for advertising purposes. The first of the latter, known as the "Loomis Almanac," was published by Luke Loomis, of Pittsburg, and had a national circulation. He devoted most of his life to that line of study and work in which he brought to bear all the accuracy and methods of modern science. He brought distinction to his home city, having moved to East Liverpool early in his career, and his death, which occurred in 1871, was mourned as a great loss to the community. He was twice married, his first union being with Vashti B. Moore by whom he had four children, as follows: Thomas M.; Eliza F.; Harriet F.; and Narissa, the sole survivor of these children, who is the widow of Stogdale Jackman, of East Liverpool. His second marriage was with Sarah Leech, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1810, and was reared in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where her father farmed until his death. The town of Leechburg, Pennsylvania, was named in honor of her family. The following children were the issue of this marriage: H. R., subject of this sketch; Mrs. William Brunt, of East Liverpool; Winfield E., a Presbyterian minister now residing in East Liverpool; and Meriden S., collector of internal revenue at Blaine, Washington. Sanford C. Hill was reared in the Presbyterian faith, was one of the founders of the church of that denomination at East Liverpool and served the church many years as elder.

H. R. Hill was reared at East Liverpool, and after completing a preliminary course of studies in the common school pursued a classical course at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1858. He then entered upon the study of the law at Lisbon under the preceptorship of Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, in the

meantime teaching school in Columbiana County. In the spring of 1860 he went South to Louisiana and acted as tutor in the family of a wealthy planter. The Civil War then being inevitable, he returned to East Liverpool in the fall of 1860, and the following year was admitted to the bar at Lisbon. He then moved to Andrews, Jackson County, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and began the practice of the law. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, although he had a good practice started, he decided it was every young man's duty to work for the preservation of the Union. Consequently he returned to East Liverpool with the intention of raising a squad of 20 men so that he would receive a commission as lieutenant. Recruiting was easy at that time and he soon had 100 men enlisted, being himself commissioned captain of Company A, 115th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He served in Kentucky and Tennessee with the Army of the Cumberland. His service was marked with efficiency and he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of major, August 19, 1864, and to that of lieutenant-colonel on February 8, 1865. Colonel Hill served until the war was over, being mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, June 22, 1865, returning then to East Liverpool, which has continued his home ever since. He reentered the practice of his profession and was in early years contemporary with Judge John M. Cook and subsequently with Hon. R. W. Taylor, who is now United States district judge at Cleveland. Of the men in practice at that date, he alone is living in East Liverpool at the present time. He practiced without interruption and with great success until recent years, when he retired from business to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor. He is a man of scholarly attainments, well grounded in the principles of the common and civil law, and in the practice had the happy faculty of applying his theoretic knowledge to the cold, hard facts and complicated circumstances, which present themselves in everyday practice. Before the bar, he was eloquent upon occasion, strong and convincing in argument, cool and collected under the fire of opposing counsel. He gave his clients his best efforts always and

has to his credit many notable triumphs. He has steadfastly refused to dabble in politics, although frequently importuned to accept nominations at the hands of his party.

Colonel Hill was married, July 26, 1865, to Louise D. Briggs, who was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Mahlon Briggs, who was a Quaker and a pioneer in the hardware business at Lisbon. He died in 1891. The following offspring have blessed this union: Walter B., William M., Louise and Marion. Walter B. Hill, born September 10, 1866, was graduated from Princeton College in 1890, Cincinnati Law School in 1892, and is now engaged in the practice of the law in East Liverpool. He was married in 1893 to Mabel E. Ball, a daughter of Daniel H. Ball, of Marquette, Michigan. William M. Hill, born October 24, 1868, attended the Columbus Law School, and was admitted to the Ohio bar with the class of 1895. He was captain of Company E, Eighth Reg., Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, known as "McKinley's Own," during the Spanish-American War, and saw service in Cuba before Santiago. Louise, born July 1, 1870, is the wife of Rollin W. Patterson, cashier of The Potters' National Bank, of East Liverpool. Marion, born November 19, 1872, is the wife of George E. Davidson, now city solicitor of East Liverpool. Colonel Hill belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. He attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member.

JOSHUA J. BOONE. For nearly a half century the late Joshua J. Boone was identified with the interests and development of Salem, which city remained his home, with the exception of a few intermediate years, from 1852 until his death on December 25, 1895. Mr. Boone was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1820, being a member of one of the old Pennsylvania families of English extraction, whose energy and thrift have for generations made that section of the "Keystone" State a noted one for material prosperity.

In 1832 the mother of Mr. Boone moved to Ohio, the father having died; she was accompanied by her three sons,—Thomas, Joshua J. and Jesse T. They settled in the town of Salem and from that time until the present the name has been conspicuously prominent in business and social life here. At this time Joshua was a sturdy lad of 12 years, fairly well-educated for his age and times, and possessed the adaptability and willingness to exert every energy to lay a firm business foundation. He found his first employer in John Street, who was one of the first settlers in Salem. Gaining experience and showing capacity, his older brother, Thomas, entered into partnership with him and they established a general retail business, utilizing a building which was then centrally located, being opposite the old Simeon Jennings residence on West Main street. The firm grew and prospered and some years later built the block east of the Town Hall. Here the enlarged facilities contributed to added prosperity and the firm of J. T. & J. J. Boone, as the business style had then become, was rated with the leading ones of the city. Following this, the firm, whose style had been changed to Boone, Harbaugh & Boone, established a provision and shipping business at Pittsburg, with a branch at Philadelphia, and Mr. Boone left Salem to take personal charge of the firm's extensive business at Pittsburg.

The failure of his wife's health caused the return of Mr. Boone to Salem and the year 1855 saw him reestablished in this city at his old location, a hearty welcome being accorded him by old business associates. While especially successful in mercantile projects, Mr. Boone had not confined his attention entirely to these. When the great railroad lines began to push farther and farther into hitherto unsettled Western regions, he was one of the first to realize the advisability of investing in Western lands and these investments led to other undertakings of importance. In the course of time he became associated with Jackson Cotton in a real estate and brokerage business at Salem. The new firm opened an office in what is now known as the A. J. King Block, which at that time was owned by Dr. Carey, from which they

subsequently removed to the Pow Block, taking the late Robert Campbell into partnership and shortly afterward establishing the City Bank. At a later date Mr. Cotton retired but Mr. Boone continued in the active management of the bank until April 1, 1894, when the partnership of Boone & Campbell, proprietors of the bank, was dissolved and the affairs of the institution brought to a close. That was the end of Mr. Boone's active participation in business, the remaining years of his life being given to caring for his investments.

In every essential the late Joshua J. Boone was a good citizen. His conception of public education was broad, progressive and liberal, as was his attitude to almost all the important things of life. His career was marked by the influences of his strong traits of character. He was honorable and just, was firm in his convictions of right and was determined in living up to them. In business his standards were high and his methods were those of the upright man. In private life he was a man of tender sympathies and of genial disposition.

Mr. Boone was married July 4, 1846, to Leah Heaton, at the residence of Rev. Jacob Kuhn, near Salem, Ohio. Mrs. Boone survived her husband some six years. She was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1825, and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Heaton. Her death took place on October 16, 1901, at the beautiful family home at No. 391 McKinley avenue, where her two unmarried daughters still reside. When she was quite young, her parents, Thomas and Mary Heaton, moved to Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, accompanied by their 13 children, of whom a son, Capt. Jacob Heaton, became very well known in Salem. Mrs. Boone became a member of her brother Jacob's family in Salem and here attended school, being an apt pupil under Amos Gilbert. Subsequently she attended the Lisbon High School and still later the Ladies' Seminary at Steubenville, and was graduated at the latter institution. All her life she was a lover of good literature and an encourager of intellectual movements as they came within the circle of a quiet, refined social career. Outside her family circle her influence

was felt and those who were admitted to close friendship found her a rare and high-minded woman. The hospitality of the home was noted and was delightful mainly through her gentle manner and sincere friendliness. Her parents were of the Baptist faith and she was reared in that religious body, but later in life she united with the Presbyterian Church and remained until her demise a faithful, consistent member. Her remains were laid beside those of her husband, in the family lot at Hope Cemetery.

The children of Joshua Boone and wife were: James B., deceased; Mary B., wife of Dr. William Waterworth, of Brooklyn, New York; Jesse T., deceased; J. C., of Salem; Blanche, Mrs. M. H. Shane; and Elizabeth R. and Esther L., of Salem. Judge J. C. Boone, of the above family, has long been one of the leading members of the bar of Columbiana County. He has served for two terms as judge of the Probate Court and is prominent in other connections. His beautiful home is located at No. 522 McKinley avenue, Salem.

CHARLES F. JAMIESON, proprietor of a flourishing mercantile house in New Waterford and postmaster of that village, is a product of Columbiana County, having been born and educated within its limits. He was born about 41 years ago to Thomas E. and Mary J. (Lipsy) Jamieson, of whom the former will be remembered by many of our readers as being among the leading farmers of this county some 20 years ago.

Thomas E. Jamieson was of Scotch descent but was born and reared in East Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. He came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1855, purchased a farm which was under cultivation and engaged in farming and working at his trade until his death, which occurred in February, 1887. He was married the following year after locating in Unity township to Mary J. Lipsy, who is a native of this county but of English parentage. Six children

blessed their union, namely: Minnie, wife of George Snyder, of Erie, Pennsylvania; J. L. and W. H. (twins), who reside in Cleveland; Anna, wife of Frank Hampton, of Alliance, Ohio; and Charles F. and Ida May (twins), Ida being the widow of Ira Smith. Mrs. Jamieson now resides at Columbiana. She and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles F. Jamieson attended district school in his boyhood and then devoted his time to farming in Unity and Fairfield townships. He continued this work until 1890 when he moved to New Waterford and opened a general store, which he has since successfully conducted. He carries a complete line of dress goods, clothing, groceries, etc., and his patrons are accorded a courteous and considerate attention that has been appreciated and insures the continuance of their trade. In 1902 he was appointed postmaster of the village, being sworn into office April 26th.

Mr. Jamieson was married to Ida Pauline, daughter of Solomon and Susan Pauline, of Mahoning County, Ohio, and two children have been born to them: Joy and Leonne. Mr. Jamieson has served as a member of the county central committee of the Republican party for a number of years and been the chosen delegate from his district to county and congressional conventions. He is a member of Columbiana Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M.; K. O. T. M.; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

CHARLES HANLEY, SR., has been an honored and respected resident of East Liverpool since about 1858 and is one of the many sons of Ireland whose uprightness, sterling worth and industrious habits have placed them among the most esteemed citizens of their adopted home in America. Born in Belfast, Ireland, August 23, 1839, he is a son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Hanley, and a grandson of William and Fannie (Cromwell) Hanley. His grandmother was first cousin to Sir Charles



HON. ELIJAH W. HILL

Cromwell, and his grandfather took part in the rebellion in Ireland. William Hanley was a farmer in County Antrim and lived to reach his 90th year.

James Hanley was born in the County Antrim about 1815 and was a farmer during the 60 years of his life. He married Elizabeth Moore, who died at the age of 36 years in 1848, leaving a family of nine children, seven of whom grew up, the five now living being as follows: Ann, William, Charles, Isabelle, Mary and Ellen. Both parents were Presbyterians.

Charles Hanley, Sr., learned the trade of a carpenter in his native country and at the age of 17 years came to America, his brother William, now of Media, Pennsylvania, having preceded him by several years. Landing at Philadelphia he worked at his trade there until 1858 when he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and worked as a journeyman until the war. He enlisted in the Third Ohio Independent Battery and was in the field about six months during the winter of 1863 when he contracted pneumonia and was sent to the hospital at St. Louis to recuperate. Having recovered his health the following spring, he entered the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. William Brunt, and was with the command until the company was mustered out of service. Returning home, he was employed in the railroad shops about one year and then engaged in the business of contractor and builder, in partnership with Robert Hall, the firm name being Hanley, Hall & Company. A few years later Mr. Hanley sold his interest in the business, but continued to work for the company. In the fall of 1868 he built the C. C. Thompson pottery and was employed by C. C. Thompson & Company at intervals until 1881, when he became a regular employee and has worked steadily for them since.

Mr. Hanley was married to Susan Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of Pierce Kirby, of East Liverpool, and these children were born to them: Hannah Ellen, wife of George F. Grosshans, of East Liverpool; James, who is clerk of the court at Lisbon; Mary, deceased; William Frank, of East Liverpool; Inez, wife of Harvey McHenry, of East Liverpool; John C., a

minister of the United Presbyterian Church, now stationed at Canton, Ohio; Charles, Jr., of East Liverpool; Bessie, wife of William Patterson; Lou, at home; and Irene, wife of J. J. Pugh, of East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of the East End, in which he is elder, he has also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R. He is a Republican and was the first councilman elected from the East End, then the Fifth Ward, and was president of that body in 1891.

HON. ELIJAH W. HILL, member of the State Legislature from Columbiana County, and a prominent business man of East Liverpool, was born at Salineville, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 19, 1870, and is a son of Elijah and Rachel A. (Cowan) Hill.

Elijah Hill, father of our subject, was born in 1824 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1859 when he removed to Ohio. For many years he had charge of coke ovens in connection with the coal mines at Salineville. He died in 1889, being survived by his five children: James G., Arthur D., Elijah W., George W. and Chester C.

Elijah W. Hill remained at home until he attained his majority, his education being secured in the common and high schools, with the expectation of enjoying collegiate advantages. The death of his father made this contemplated project impossible as the necessity arose for his immediate entrance into business. Mr. Hill embarked first in a confectionery business at Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1891, but the labor difficulties which soon after made Homestead a center of trouble, caused the young merchant to remove to a better business field, and in 1892 he located at East Liverpool. Here he worked in a grocery store for four years, and in 1897 he was elected a justice of the peace and served a term of three years.

It was during this period that Mr. Hill first began operating in real estate, but since that

time this has remained his chief interest. He has judiciously enlarged its scope and has become one of the leaders in this line in this section of the State.

In 1903, Mr. Hill was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected as Representative to the State Legislature. He has made himself felt in the deliberations of that body and has taken a decided stand upon many questions of the greatest moment to Columbiana County. He was again nominated in the spring of 1905.

In 1891 Mr. Hill was married to Cora Ellen Rogers, who is a daughter of Francis Rogers, of Salineville, and they have two children: Janet F. and Roger C. Mr. and Mrs. Hill belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He entertains fraternal relations with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. His portrait is shown on a foregoing page in proximity to this.

SAMUEL FROST, manager of the clay department of The National China Company, of East Liverpool, is a native of Longport, a suburb of Burslem, Staffordshire, England. He was born January 14, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Challinor) Frost. His father was born at Leek, Staffordshire, and died in 1881 at the age of 65 years. He married Mary Challinor, a daughter of Philip Challinor, of Shelton, and 14 children were born to them. The following children were all of the number that lived through childhood, namely: Eli, who died in England; Amy, wife of George Allen, of Shelton, England; John, deceased; George, of Longton, England; Mary Ann, deceased, wife of William Coxon; Philip; Samuel; Thomas; Joseph; Emily; Fred; and Albert, who died at the age of 16 years. Mrs. Frost still resides in England and is now in her 80th year. They were members of the Church of England.

Samuel Frost was reared in Hanley, England, and educated at Wolstanton and Etruria. He was then apprenticed to learn decorating in a pottery, during which time he attended the Hanley art school. He spent about six years in this art school during and after his appren-

ticeship, taking the complete course, including designing, modeling, drawing, painting, etc., and then worked at decorating until he was about 27 years old, when he began manufacturing pottery. He was engaged in this business for himself until August, 1890, when he came to the United States and worked for a short time at Trenton, New Jersey. From there he went to Barberton, Ohio, and modeled art tiles for the Kirkham art tile pottery, there until it was burned down some 17 months later. In 1893 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and opened a studio which he conducted until 1905, when he became connected with The National China Company.

Mr. Frost was married to Annie Hughes, daughter of William Hughes and a native of Hanley, England. They have the following children: Albert Elliot; Harry Talfourd; Alfred Colin; Annie Ellen; Leon Challinor; and Douglas Hughes. They are members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of East Liverpool, where Mr. Frost was leader of the choir for three years and also served as senior warden. He was made a Mason in England and still holds his membership in the blue lodge there. He is a member of East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., and takes an active part in their meetings. He is a staunch Republican.

JOHAN M. DAVIS, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Columbiana County, resides on a farm of 155 acres in section 6, St. Clair township. He was born about a mile from his present residence on Little Beaver Creek, March 4, 1844, his parents being John and Susan (Welsh) Davis. His father was a native of Pennsylvania but came to Columbiana County with his parents.

John M. Davis was educated in St. Clair township and has always been engaged in farming. He is modern and methodical in his work and progressive, hence prosperous. In his 30th year he enlisted in the 186th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and served one year. Returning

home, he again took up farming and in 1893 bought his present property.

Mr. Davis was married in September, 1868, to Elizabeth Conkle, a daughter of Benjamin Conkle and granddaughter of Peter Conkle. Her grandfather entered land from the government and until its purchase by our subject it had always been in the possession of some of the Conkles. His family consists of 10 children, namely: Frank and Charles, who together own 80 acres of land near Clarkson, upon which the former resides; Dora, who married Elmer Barnes and has three children, —Raymond, Leigh and Harley, deceased; Harry; Lizzie, who married John Chaney and has one child, —Harmon; Mary, who married L. G. Feezel; Edna; Willis; Earl; and Raymond. They are members of the Clarkson Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davis is a Republican and a member of Rogers Post, G. A. R.

FREDERICK STANTON McKINNEY, M. D., one of the best known medical practitioners of Leetonia, is a native of this State, born at Wooster, Wayne County, February 1, 1872. He is a son of John R. McKinney, a native of Pennsylvania, who is a prominent lawyer and politician at Wooster.

Dr. McKinney completed the common school course and then entered the University of Wooster and, subsequently, Rush Medical College at Chicago. After one year of study there, in 1895 he entered the Marion Sims Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1898. He then became hospital steward and assistant surgeon for the Eighth Ohio Regiment in the Spanish-American War, participated in the Santiago campaign and was mustered out of the service on November 21, 1898, at his native city of Wooster. Dr. McKinney then located for practice at Fredericksburg, Ohio, where he continued until October, 1904, when he settled permanently among the good people of Leetonia. He is associated in medical practice with Dr. Bertolette.

Dr. McKinney was married on June 1, 1903, to Grace Claire Herndon, who is a daughter of Edward T. Herndon, a large iron manufacturer of St. Louis.

Dr. McKinney retains membership in a number of his college fraternities, belongs to various medical organizations and is also connected with the Odd Fellows.

JOHAN BROOKES is too well known to the people of Columbiana County as the successful florist and truck gardener of East Liverpool, to need an introduction by us. He is by birth an Englishman and a son of John and Lydia (Steele) Brookes. He was born October 14, 1856, at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, but has lived in the United States since his sixth year. His paternal grandfather, John Brookes, was born at Hanley in 1800 and was a crate maker. In 1872 he came to America and made his home with his son, John Brookes, and grandson, John Brookes, until his death in the 86th year of his age. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Joseph Steele, a kiln foreman of Hanley, who died in 1864 at the extreme age of 92 years.

John Brookes, the father of our subject, was born at Hanley, England, in 1831, and was a turner in the potteries. In 1862 he came to this country and settled in East Liverpool where he had been preceded by a brother-in-law and sister-in-law. He soon secured work with Salt & Mear at the old Mansion Pottery and several years later became an employee of William Brunt. In 1879 he moved to a farm near West Point, Columbiana County, and followed farming for about five years. He then returned to East Liverpool and accepted a position with Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, remaining with them until sickness rendered it necessary for him to cease work a few years previous to his death, which occurred in 1898. He was a man of resources and an original thinker, whose practical mind saw the possibilities offered to the individual taking the initiative in the florist business in East Liverpool. About 1867, only

a few years after he came to this country, he built a small 18 by 24-foot greenhouse, the first in East Liverpool. He raised a general assortment of bedding plants, devoting his summers to his greenhouse and garden and spending his winters at work in the pottery. He succeeded beyond his expectations and as his business grew he added to the number of his buildings until he had three greenhouses 50 by 11 feet and three 50 by 24. His market extended from Pittsburgh and Allegheny on one hand to Wheeling on the other and the work was a source of satisfaction and pleasure as well as profit to him. He was a Republican in political sentiment. Fraternally he was a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; and East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F., of which he was treasurer for many years. He was at one time a member of the Board of Health. He married Lydia Steele and became the father of eight children, five of whom survive, viz.: Alice, wife of Alexander Allison, of Chester, West Virginia; John; Elizabeth, wife of George Dunn, of Akron, Ohio; Annie, wife of Burgess Mick, of Glasgow, Columbiana County; and Charles, who lives in East Liverpool. The mother died in June, 1897, aged 66 years. They were members of the First Methodist Protestant Church and Mr. Brookes was a member of the committee which looked after the inside finish of the building when that edifice was erected.

John Brookes was educated in the East Liverpool schools and then became a turner in the pottery trade. After working in that department for several years he became a decorator, working in the independent shop of John F. Steele for 14 years until that gentleman retired from business. Mr. Brookes then turned his attention to truck gardening and raising flowers and has built up a large business. In 1888 he purchased his present little truck farm of 13 acres; there is no better land in the county than he has under careful cultivation. He has added materially to the improvements on his place, converting the house he found on the property into a comfortable seven-room residence and otherwise adding to the attractiveness and utility of the premises. In

1897 he built a greenhouse 10 by 32 feet and was so successful with the plants raised that he added more buildings until he has five at present. These are mostly devoted to the raising of bedding plants, which are disposed of in the home trade, the supply scarcely equaling the demand.

Mr. Brookes is the inventor of an iron railroad tie, which has met the approval of railroad experts and rail manufacturers and its adoption will make him independently rich. This tie, which is pronounced the best thing of its kind in existence, is so constructed that the rails rest in a groove at each end and are held in place by flanges at the top and a key at the side, the latter being held in place by a pin which is driven through from the top. This would do away with the present method of spikes and plates to hold the rails and would render the occurrence of accidents much less likely.

Mr. Brookes married Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Stephen Moore, of East Liverpool. They have six children: Alice E., Lillian E., L. Mary, Charles R., Annie L. and Ruth M. They are members of the First Methodist Protestant Church of East Liverpool; Mr. Brookes was leader of the church choir for many years. He is a musician of far more than average ability, and played first alto horn in the old band when it was in existence and was violinist in the Lazarus Orchestra. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans.

JESSE FISHER, who is engaged in a baking business at East Liverpool, and is also a member of the firm of Fisher Brothers, operators of a large stock and dairy farm which is located just outside the city limits, was born January 22, 1877, in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin P. and Margaret (Smith) Fisher.

The paternal grandfather, Michael Fisher, was a resident of St. Clair township for many years and died on his farm there aged about 86

years. He married a member of the well-known Dawson family. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Thomas Smith, who was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, probably at Smith's Ferry, in 1813 and died there April 20, 1900. His father, Jesse Smith, was a pioneer in Beaver township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he started a hotel on the stage line between Cleveland and Pittsburg. He secured the charter and established a ferry across the Ohio, and the town received its name from this ferry. Thomas Smith, his son, assisted his father in the business of conducting the tavern and ferry and subsequently the whole business fell into the hands of himself and brother. The father died when the boys were small and the mother, Susan Smith, managed it until they were old enough to relieve her. At a later date Thomas Smith became interested in an Ohio river steamer, his brother Samuel being the captain. Together, the family established a wharf-boat at Smith's Ferry, which they owned and operated for many years.

Thomas Smith seems to have been a man of great business enterprise and apparently was connected with a large number of the industries and interests which were foremost in his day. Prior to his marriage he bought stock and drove them across the mountains to Philadelphia and also invested in farming lands and employed a large body of men to operate them. At one time he owned a valuable tract near Ohioville, which became noted as a fine oil field. Politically a Republican, he was frequently elected to local office. He married Eliza Lawson of Marietta, Ohio, and they had seven children, five of whom reached maturity, viz.: Susan, wife of R. W. Laughlin, of East Liverpool; Margaret, mother of our subject; Annie, wife of W. C. Reed, of East Liverpool; Jesse, of East Liverpool; and Cora, wife of R. L. Andrews, of Cleveland. The Smith family has always been regarded with consideration wherever the members of this branch have settled.

Benjamin P. Fisher was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1849, and has always resided on the homestead farm. It has always been conducted as a dairy farm,

its location making this branch of agriculture the most profitable, and Mr. Fisher continued to carry it on until 1904, when he turned its operation over to his sons. Politically a staunch Democrat, the successes of his party have always been of great interest to him but he has never cared to accept office. He has long been looked upon as one of the substantial and representative men of his township.

In 1872 Mr. Fisher was married to Margaret Smith, who was born in Liverpool township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and was a daughter of the above-mentioned Thomas Smith, one of the pioneers of the county. They had six children, namely: Benjamin J., of Liverpool township; Jessie, of this sketch; Thomas and Frank M., who live on the old home in St. Clair township; and May, who makes her home with her brother Jesse. The mother died in 1888, aged but 34 years. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jesse Fisher grew to manhood in his native township and was educated in the local schools. In 1892 he came to East Liverpool and went to work for W. A. Andrews, a dairyman, then spent two years in the grocery business and next bought the J. M. Smith bakery business. This was then located at No. 155 Fourth street and Mr. Fisher retained the premises for 18 months and then moved to Pennsylvania avenue, where he had erected his present fine business house. Mr. Fisher has a very large wholesale trade, employs six bakers and keeps two teams busy supplying the local demand. In addition he ships goods to all the river towns in this section of the valley.

In the spring of 1905, Mr. Fisher, with his brother Benjamin J., formed a partnership under the name of Fisher Brothers to conduct a dairy business. Their farm comprises 227 acres which is owned by the heirs of his mother, Margaret (Smith) Fisher, and this land with his father's farm makes 480 acres of the finest land in Columbiana County. It is situated just outside the city limits of the First Ward. About 50 head of high-grade cattle are kept and they have an average wholesale and retail business of about 100 gallons of milk a day.

The property is within easy access of the city, as it is only a 10-minute walk from the street car line.

Mr. Fisher married Effie Allen, a daughter of William Allen, of East Liverpool. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fisher is a Republican in politics.

R. KALE, secretary of The Salem Hardware Company of Salem, is one of the city's leading business men. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 18, 1851, and is a son of Moses E. and Elizabeth J. (Pettit) Kale.

The parents of Mr. Kale were both born in Ohio, the father a native of Mahoning and the mother of Trumbull County. The former died in 1864 and the latter in the following year. Moses E. Kale followed the carpenter's trade as an occupation. They had seven children, namely: A. Z., deceased; H. R., of this sketch; M. E., formerly a member of the police force of Alliance, Ohio; W. S., formerly of Topeka, Kansas, now of Los Angeles, California; Curtis, of Akron, Ohio; Emma, wife of R. O. Sturgeon, of Everett, Washington; and Harry A., of Seattle, Washington. The Kale family is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction.

Our subject was about six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Salem, where he attended school until the age of 18 years and then went to work as clerk in the hardware store of Carr & Tescher, the business being conducted in the same building now occupied by Mr. Kale. He continued with this firm for eight years, in the meantime thoroughly learning the business. He then spent five years on a farm some eight miles east of Salem, in Fairfield township. Upon his return to Salem he went into business as clerk for McLeran & Crumrine, remaining two years as such and then buying a third interest and later buying the interest of Mr. McLeran, the firm name becoming Crumrine & Kale, thus continuing for five or six years until about 1900, when the

present name was adopted and the business incorporated. This is the largest hardware store in the city, having double stores of three floors and 180 feet frontage. A very large and complete stock of large aggregate value is carried and the company's trade relations extend all over the county and much of Mahoning County.

Mr. Kale was married on January 1, 1879, to Miss T. M. Gilbert, of Columbiana County, who is a daughter of Jacob and Barbara Gilbert, pioneers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Kale have one daughter,—Florence B.

Politically Mr. Kale has been identified with the Republican party all his life. He is an elder and a trustee in the Christian Church. In the business world he has met with much success, this condition being entirely brought about through his own methods and commercial integrity. He is not only one of the city's substantial men but also one of the most respected.

J.OSEPH P. WINTRIORO, superintendent of the plant of the East Liverpool Brick Manufacturing Company, was born February 14, 1879, at St. Pitro, in Southern Italy, being a son of Ralph and Rose (Bannard) Wintrioro, retired residents of that town. His grandfather, Joseph Wintrioro, was a stock-raiser on the little farm at St. Pitro which afterward descended to Ralph Wintrioro, who carried on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale for Italy. The latter married a daughter of Joseph Bannard of St. Pitro and had a family of four children, namely: Mary, who is married and lives in her native land; Joseph; Michael A. and Albert. In 1889 he came to America, bringing with him his son Joseph in order that he might be educated in America and have a better opportunity for advancement than was offered in his native country. He remained here one year but he found it hard to learn the English language and the strange manners and customs of the American people and he returned to his own land, leaving his

little son with the child's uncle and his own brother.

Joseph P. Wintrioro was taken into the home of his uncle and reared in the way his father desired, attending the public schools and acquiring a good common school education. He was a studious lad and improved his time to such advantage that when he reached his 14th year he had completed the grammar grade of the Pittsburg schools, in which city he resided. He was now ready to learn a practical business and for that purpose went to Harmarville, Pennsylvania, and entering the brick-yards, remaining two years until he had mastered the work. He then worked in various yards in Western Pennsylvania until 1903, when he came to East Liverpool and it was not long before he had secured a position with the East Liverpool Brick Manufacturing Company, and the following year was placed in charge of the plant as its superintendent. This company has four kilns, employs 17 men and three teams and manufactures on an average 15,000 bricks a day. Soon after coming to East Liverpool, he purchased a residence on Railroad street, near the brick-yard, and he and his estimable wife have converted it into a very pleasant home.

Mr. Wintrioro married Miss Rosa Cecelia and is the father of two children,—Ralph M. and Laura T. Mrs. Wintrioro is a native of St. Pietro, Italy, and a daughter of Joseph Cecelia. While the parents were acquainted in Italy, the young people had never met until they met in America. They are members of St. Aloysius Catholic Church. Mr. Wintrioro is a member of the Pittsburg Fraternal League.

FERBERT R. FERRELL, M. D., who has been a resident of East Liverpool since 1901, is one of the most successful practitioners of his profession in the city. He was born at Washington, Guernsey County, Ohio, April 9, 1866, and is a son of Hon. Joseph and Martha (Morton) Ferrell. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the name was originally spelled O'Ferl.

Joseph Ferrell, grandfather of our subject, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, from which county his father enlisted in the Continental Army for service in the Revolutionary War. After reaching maturity, he settled on a quarter-section of land in Oxford township, Guernsey County, Ohio, for which he received a patent from the government. He married Sarah Anderson, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, whose parents became pioneers of Guernsey County, Ohio.

Hon. Joseph Ferrell, father of our subject, was born in Oxford township, Guernsey County, Ohio, March 13, 1818, and there received a common school education. He later read law, was admitted to the bar and had his law office and residence at Washington, which until the building of the railroad was the principal town in the county. The courts were at Cambridge, Ohio, where he practiced. He was originally a Whig in politics and later a Republican, by which party he was elected to the State Legislature, serving two terms—from 1860 to 1864. During this time he was also an officer in the military under Governor Tod. When he retired from the Legislature, he located on the home farm in Oxford township, Guernsey County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death in October, 1894. He married Martha Morton, a daughter of Moses Morton, one of the pioneers of Oxford township along with the Ferrells. Mrs. Ferrell died in February, 1895, aged 73 years, and was survived by five children as follows: Cornelia, wife of Samuel A. Hogue, of Steele, Kidder County, North Dakota; John W., of Quaker City, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of William McCormick, of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward, deceased; and Herbert R. The family belonged to the United Presbyterian Church.

Herbert R. Ferrell was born on the old home farm and was there reared to maturity, attending the common schools. At the age of 18 years he began reading medicine under a preceptor, after which he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He was graduated from that institution in 1890, and thereafter for a period of 10 years practiced with much success at Cambridge, Ohio. Because of failure of his health, he then lived in retire-

ment one year. Since 1901 he has been actively engaged in practice in East Liverpool. He attained success from the first, and is held in highest esteem by his fellow-practitioners and the general public.

On June 4, 1890, Dr. Ferrell was married to Helena Sherman, a daughter of Henry Sherman, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Her death, which occurred September 28, 1896, at the age of 26 years was a sad blow to her husband. One daughter, Helen L., survives. Mrs. Ferrell was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRED E. BEEMER, D. D. S., one of the leading professional men of Salem, whose dental parlors are located at No. 35 Broadway, was born at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, October 8, 1871, and is a son of Charles C. and Martha E. (Wilkin) Beemer.

The father of Dr. Beemer was born in Canada and the mother in Pennsylvania. The father died in Ontario in 1897, aged 56 years. For a number of years he was a leading business man of Simcoe, dealing in coal and farm supplies. The mother still resides in that city. They had five children, namely: Charles W., a practicing physician at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Fred E., of this sketch; Cora J., wife of Dr. F. A. Watts, of Port Hope, Michigan; and Mabel and Edith, deceased, the former at the age of 14 and the latter at the age of 16.

Dr. Beemer was reared in his native place, where he resided until 25 years of age. After graduating very creditably at the Simcoe High School, he entered upon the study of dental surgery at the Royal College of Dental Surgery at Toronto, where he was graduated in 1893. After four years of successful practice at Simcoe, he moved to Conneaut, Ohio, where he practiced with Dr. F. G. Kelley for one year. In 1899 he removed to Salem, where he has been in constant practice ever since.

In 1897 Dr. Beemer was married to Maudie A. Haddock, who was born at Mount Elgin, Ontario, and is a daughter of Isaac and Ruth Haddock, natives of Virginia. Dr. Beemer and

wife have two beautiful little daughters: Ruth Agnes and Helen Maudie.

Dr. Beemer comes of very old and honorable ancestry. In early days in Germany, the name was spelled Brenner, being so spelled in an ancient Bible in the possession of the Beemer family, which contains the family record for 300 years. When the founders of the family settled as pioneers in Ontario, the British government granted them large tracts of land. On the maternal side, Dr. Beemer's ancestors were of English extraction, belonging to the prominent Dickinson family, an old Quaker one of prominence and substance in Pennsylvania.

WALTER E. MOWEN, M. D., one of the best known and most skillful physicians and surgeons of the East End, East Liverpool, was born July 31, 1857, at Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, being a son of Tobias R. and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Mowen. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Mowen, born April 8, 1795, who learned the trade of a tailor when a young man and began business in that line in Cincinnati. Later he came to Columbiana County and settled in the town of Petersburg, now included within the limits of Mahoning County, where he built the first brick house erected in that vicinity. He was very successful in his business and followed it as long as he lived. His wife, Elizabeth Mowen, was a daughter of Jacob Rudicil, of Petersburg, and was of German descent. They had a large family of nine children, viz.: Humphrey, a resident of Deerfield; Tobias R., the father of our subject; Hiram, who was a resident of Trumbull County from which county he enlisted for service in the Civil War where he lost his life; Simeon J., of Chicago; Nancy Jane, deceased; Sophina, widow of Daniel Kuntz, of Cleveland; Harriet, widow of Richard McGowan, of Deerfield; and Oliver P., of Deerfield.

Tobias R. Mowen was born at New Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 14, 1824, but his parents moved to Deerfield not long



CAPT. JOHN F. TESCHER

after his birth and it was there he grew to manhood. He farmed up to 1900, when he retired. He married Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of the noted pioneer preacher, Rev. Ephraim Hubbard, who was a collaborer with Campbell and assisted that eminent divine to found the Christian Church in Ohio. Where duty called, there went the man of God and when Rev. Mr. Hubbard took his family to Deerfield township, they were the fifth family to locate there. Mr. and Mrs. Mowen have but one child, our subject, with whom they have made their home since leaving the farm. They are devoted members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Mowen was deacon for many years and they are enjoying the sunset of life, blessed with health and friends and happy in the love and devotion of children and grandchildren.

Dr. Mowen supplemented a common-school education with a course in Mount Union College and then read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. O. Hoover, of Alliance for one year. Following this he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland in 1886, and three years later graduated from that institution. He practiced for 12 years in Deerfield and then came to East Liverpool as a more desirable location for an enterprising physician, giving wider scope to his ability and affording richer fields of investigation and practice. He is recognized by the medical fraternity as a surgeon of undoubted skill and is destined to gain an extended reputation in his work if his present successes are continued. He is identified with the County and State medical societies and is medical examiner for Pan American Court, No. 127, Tribe of Ben Hur; Buckeye Castle, No. 98, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and has served on the Board of Health ever since locating in the city. The Doctor is a Republican but is far too busy to become a politician. He is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M., of Palmyra, Ohio; Penova Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and is a past commander of the Knights of the Maccabees.

The Doctor was first married on July 1, 1877, to Alice B. Randall, a daughter of Stephen Randall, of Deerfield township,

Portage County, Ohio. She was a most estimable woman and a member of the Christian Church. She passed away in 1898, leaving four children: Don T., Cliff S., Blanche and Ned. Don T. died in 1900, his death being the result of an accidental shooting. In 1901 Dr. Mowen was married to Lillie May Bower, whose father, Jacob Bower, is a prominent resident of Steubenville, Ohio. Mrs. Mowen is the mother of a bright little daughter, Mary Katherine. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool, located in the East End.

CAPT. JOHN F. TESCHER, senior partner of the firm of Tescher & Mead, leaders in the hardware and agricultural implement business at Salem, is also an honored citizen and a survivor of the great Civil War, in which he took a distinguished part. Captain Tescher was born November 2, 1837, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, and is a son of John and Mary (Spring) Tescher.

The parents of our subject lived until past middle age in their own picturesque land, but later joined their son in Salem, and here the father died, aged 90 years and the mother, aged 83 years. Their six children were: John F., of Salem; Fred, now of South Bend, Indiana, who was a soldier of Sherman's army in its "March to the Sea;" Mrs. Mary Helbrand, of Switzerland; Mrs. Anna Russi, of Salem; Mrs. Elizabeth Schaffer, of West Austintown, Ohio; and Mrs. Kate Myers, of Salem.

The life of a boy in school and on a farm is very similar the world over and our subject grew up to the age of 17 years surrounded with about the same conditions and performed about the same duties in Switzerland as he would have done in any mountain State of the United States. He then went to work in a grocery store in the village of Locle, near which he was born, and then came to America, reaching Wooster, Ohio, in the spring of 1860. Until he enlisted in the Union Army, on September 2, 1862, he worked at farm work and in a hard-

ware store at Wooster. He became a member of Company C, 107th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Myers. His promotion was rapid, first from the position of a private in the ranks to be 1st sergeant and after his company was attached to the Army of the Potomac, he was made 2nd lieutenant. His gallantry on the field of Gettysburg resulted in his rise to the rank of 1st lieutenant and after this he was given command on many occasions but was not made a captain until after he was transferred to Company G. During these days he did not win his honors very easily, long marches, constant skirmishes, exposure to hardships of all kinds and participation in terrible battles, strained the vitality of such a robust frame as the gallant young soldier had built up on the breezy mountains of his native land. Until the serious nature of his wound, received at Gettysburg, made it necessary for him to resign in June, 1864, he had taken part in almost every one of the 22 engagements in which his regiment had participated, and his frequent promotions showed that he had displayed unusual valor. His sufferings after being wounded were intense as he lay for four days on the field unattended, in the hot sun, without a drop of water in his canteen, and was in such a condition that his captors scarcely thought it worth while to bother with him. Fortunately the Union forces recaptured him before life was totally extinct, but long weeks in a hospital resulted. Patched up, however, he insisted upon rejoining his regiment which he found in front of Charleston, and there he took command again of his company, led it to Jacksonville and precipitated himself so courageously into every skirmish that his wound was reopened and he was obliged to give up, as noted above. Captain Tescher is held in high esteem in the Grand Army post to which he belongs. His comrades are those, who, having passed through like experiences, can well appreciate his services to his adopted country.

After some months of convalescence, Captain Tescher became a clerk in a hardware store at Salem and remained with this firm for some four years and then bought an interest, the business being conducted under the name

of Donnelly, Carr & Company. Later Captain Tescher and Mr. Carr bought out Mr. Donnelly and continued the business as Carr & Tescher for about 30 years. When the partnership was dissolved, Captain Tescher embarked in the carriage and agricultural implement business, which he conducted alone for seven years, but in 1904 he admitted Elmer Mead to partnership and now the extensive business is prospering under the firm name of Tescher & Mead. The quarters include a storeroom 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, with a warehouse, of two floors, 40 by 100 feet in dimensions. A very large business is done in plows although they handle all kinds of implements suitable for agriculturists. Captain Tescher is not only one of the early business men in this line but has proven himself one of the most capable and reliable.

In 1866 Captain Tescher was married to Susan K. Miller, who was born at Boltigen, Switzerland, in 1840, and came to America with her brother in 1861. They have had these children: Mrs. Adeline Callahan, who died some three years since, leaving three children; Ella, wife of Albert Kennedy, of Salem; Effie, wife of Thomas Webb, of Salem; Lillian, wife of Ross Penrose, of Garnett, Kansas; Harry, who died aged six years; and Walter, who died in infancy.

Politically Captain Tescher has always been identified with the Republican party. Externally he is an Odd Fellow. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, M. D., proprietor of the first private hospital and Red Cross training school for nurses in East Liverpool, is one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of this section of Ohio. Dr. Taylor was born in Cambridgeshire, England, October 6, 1853.

Dr. Taylor became a member of the medical profession in his own country, where he practiced over 12 years. On coming to America, he engaged in medical practice for some six or seven years in New York City and Brook-

lyn, then took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1894 completed a post-graduate course in gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, and also completed a four year's course in the Eclectic Medical College of that city.

In 1894 Dr. Taylor came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and entered into general practice. In 1902 he opened The Dr. Taylor Private Hospital and also his Red Cross training school for nurses, the first of the kind in this city and the best equipped in this part of the State. The operating room is fitted with every modern appliance and the nurses are given a thorough, practical training in every detail. The hospital owns the best filter in the city and apparatus for distilling water and it has static and X-ray machines in addition to every other known appliance used in electro-therapeutics. The school has been in operation two years and has graduated three nurses. Dr. Taylor has associated with him several medical men of wide reputation,—Dr. Swope, of Pittsburg and Dr. Howard Davis, of East Liverpool. Dr. Taylor is surgeon to the police and fire departments.

Dr. Taylor belongs to a number of medical bodies. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, which he entered in England, where he still retains membership. He also belongs to Stella Chapter, No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star, of Brooklyn, New York, and to Josiah Wedgewood Lodge, No. 235, Sons of St. George, of East Liverpool.

JOHAN LEWIS HERBERT, M. D., one of the able and experienced physicians of Columbiana County, who enjoys a large and satisfactory practice in and around the village of Hanover, was born in 1858 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and is a son of the late John L. Herbert, of that city.

For a period extending over 20 years, the father of Dr. Herbert was an official of the city of his birth, serving on the police force up to the time of his death in 1883, at the age of 64 years. He was a man of education and

intelligence and, as far as lay in his power, assisted his son to gain an education and prepare for the medical profession.

The subject of this sketch attended school from early boyhood until he was graduated from the gymnasium at Frankfort, a gymnasium resembling in some features an American high school. In 1874 he came to America and located in Ashland County, Ohio, where for two years he studied medicine under Drs. Fuller and Wirt. In 1881 he was graduated from the Louisville Medical College. Prior to coming to the United States, he had been studying medical science and had done hospital service as a member of the Hospital Corps in the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870-71. After receiving his degree, he settled in Coshocton County, Ohio, where he remained for five years and then removed to New Harrisburg, Carroll County, and continued to practice there for six years, removing then to the villages of Kensington and Hanover, Columbiana County. During his 10 years of practice in this vicinity, Dr. Herbert has gained the full confidence of the public and ranks with the leading practitioners here. He is a member of the Columbiana County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. Herbert was married in 1881 to Percella Keck, who was a daughter of Gottfried Keck, of Jelloway, Knox County, Ohio. Mrs. Herbert died May 4, 1900, without issue.

Dr. Herbert has always been identified with the Republican party since becoming interested in public affairs. He is a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal relations are maintained with the Masons, Elks and Maccabees.

WILLIAM D. TURNER, whose efficiency as chief of the police force of Salem has but added to the general esteem in which he has long been held by his fellow-citizens, is a native of Ohio, born at Elkton, Columbiana County, December 29, 1868, and is a son of George and Sarah A. (Albright) Turner.

The father of Mr. Turner was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but the mother was a na-

tive of Columbiana County. Both died in Ohio, the mother at the age of 47 years and the father aged 72 years. His whole life from infancy had been spent in Ohio, where he followed the trade of carpenter. Of the family of five children born to them our subject is the oldest and the only son, his sisters being Ida, a trained nurse living in Cleveland; Mattie, who is the wife of Harry Dunn, of Salem; Effie, a resident of Carlton; and Fannie, a resident of East Liverpool.

When our subject was about five years old, his parents moved to Franklin Square, Columbiana County, and, one year later, to Danville, Knox County, the youth attending school continuously until 14 years of age. In 1880 the family settled on a farm one mile from Salem and he assisted in its cultivation for the next three years, and then came to Salem where he spent several years in a business house and then entered into the wall-paper business at No. 55 East Main street, in partnership with G. V. Sharp, under the firm name of Sharp & Turner. Charles Shem, of Alliance, later being admitted, when the firm style was changed to Sharp, Turner & Shem. After nine months of association, Mr. Turner bought the interests of his partners and continued to conduct the business alone until February, 1902. At this time he was appointed chief of the police force of Salem by the mayor, J. B. Baker, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first and only official of this kind that the peaceful old city has ever had.

In 1893 Mr. Turner was married to Della Summers, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Andrew and Katherine (Glass) Summers. Lewis Glass, Mrs. Turner's maternal grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Knox township, Columbiana County. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have one son, Russell C., a student.

Politically Mr. Turner has been identified all his life with the Republican party and has been a local party leader. He served from 1896 until 1900 as a member of the City Council and during this time displayed judgment public spirit and civic pride. His fraternal connections are with the Elks and the Red Men.

HARRY W. SMITH is one of the well-known citizens of East Liverpool. He was born in Hancock County, West Virginia, in 1864, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth A. (McPheters) Smith.

John G. Smith, grandfather of our subject, lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and conducted an inn—"The Greentree Home"—on the old Steubenville turnpike. He lived to reach the advanced age of 94 years, dying in 1894. James M. Smith was a baker by trade and followed that business in East Liverpool, Ohio, until his death in 1899, at the age of 71 years. His widow now lives with her son, Harry W., at East Liverpool and is 71 years old. She had a brother, Dr. David McPheters, of Hookstown, Pennsylvania, who is deceased.

Harry W. Smith was five years of age when he was brought by his parents to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and received his educational training in the public schools. His first work was in the freight depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in Chicago, after which he was employed by the Weaver-Tod Company, coal shippers, until 1894, having charge of their rail coal business. After the closing out of that business, Mr. Smith spent a year traveling in the South (during which time he was for six months receiver for a mill company at Nashville) for the purpose of improving his health, and found himself very much benefited. He returned to East Liverpool, and then accepted a position with Arnour & Company, being stationed while so engaged at Uniontown, Norfolk and Boston. Again returning to East Liverpool, he accepted the position of editor and compiler of the matter for the "Historical Atlas of Columbiana County," and upon the completion of that work became manager of the *Crisis*, of East Liverpool, of which he had charge for two years. In the spring of 1903, he was elected secretary of the Pottery Association of the United States, and after serving one year had the duties of treasurer added to his office. He is a capable business man and has given the Pottery Association most efficient service.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage with

Maud McKinnon, a daughter of M. R. McKinnon, who is a prominent resident of East Liverpool. Mr. McKinnon was born in what is now Liverpool township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1823, is a son of Michael McKinnon and a grandson of Joseph McKinnon. The last named was born in Pennsylvania and came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1801, living here until his death in 1809. Michael McKinnon was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1781, accompanied his father to Columbiana County, Ohio, and was here reared to maturity. He was a farmer by occupation and located his first land near the present city of East Liverpool in 1811 and to this he added a tract in 1813, which farm is now within the city limits. He was married May 22, 1823, to Elizabeth Cameron (a sister of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania), who bore him three daughters and one son. He died April 27, 1874, aged 93 years, and his wife died in 1832. M. R. McKinnon was reared in his native county and attended the pioneer schools. He afterward took charge of the home place, buying up the interests of the other heirs from time to time, so that at his father's death he became sole owner of the homestead. He was married in 1850 to Martha Arluckle, by whom he had the following children: Annie, Harry, Frank, Clarence and Maude. His wife died in 1884, and he subsequently married Mrs. M. J. Arluckle, widow of the deceased wife's brother. He is a man highly respected by every one and is possibly the oldest of the native-born residents of East Liverpool. Mr. McKinnon has built a number of fine houses on the hill overlooking the city, among which are the residences of N. G. Macrum, Fred Nagle and F. E. Grosshans. He has laid out hundreds of lots in what is designated as the "M. R. McKinnon Plat," and still owns about 50 acres of land that has not been platted. In 1900, he erected his present handsome home on Calcutta street.

Harry W. Smith and his estimable wife have one child, Marcus, born May 26, 1897. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican and has been a member of the county central committee for five years past, taking a very active part

in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., and the Elks. In religious faith and fellowship, he is a Presbyterian.

GEORGE W. MEREDITH, one of the leading business men of East Liverpool, distiller, jobber and importer of wine and liquors, was born at Utica, New York, April 7, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Meredith.

The parents of Mr. Meredith died when he was a child and he has practically made his own way in the world from boyhood. The father was of Welsh extraction. In 1853 the father moved the family from Utica to Trenton, New Jersey, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Meredith was educated in the public schools of Trenton, which he attended until he went into a pottery to learn the trade of potter. In 1877 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and worked for one year for George Morley and then entered the great pottery house of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, remaining with this firm until 1880. In this year he embarked in business for himself, engaging in the bottling business in a small way, utilizing at first a small store-room at No. 177 Market street, with dimensions of 25 by 60 feet. In contrast, he to-day occupies the entire block including Nos. 171 to 179 Market street, two floors and basement; the building was once known as Brunt's Opera House. Eight years ago one man did all the bottling in addition to performing other duties, while now 23 employees are required to handle the bottling. This is the largest wholesale liquor house in Eastern Ohio and the most extensive whiskey bottlers in America. The leading brands handled are: "Meredith's Diamond Club Pure Rye," "Meredith's Malt Whiskey" and "Meredith's Celery Gin Tonic." The whiskeys are handled by the largest and best wholesale druggists and dealers from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf. Mr. Meredith was one of the incorporators of the Crockery City

Brewing & Ice Company, and is president of The Colonial Company, potters.

Mr. Meredith has a fine home in East Liverpool and an interesting family. He married Annie Heath, who is a daughter of Richard Heath, of Trenton, New Jersey, and they had eight children, namely: Amelia, wife of John McDonald, of East Liverpool; Richard, of East Liverpool; Annie; Thomas; Willis, and three deceased.

Mr. Meredith is fraternally connected with East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E. and the East Liverpool Aerie of Eagles. He is a man of enterprise and public spirit and in all essentials is a first-class citizen.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of East Liverpool, one of the soundest financial institutions of Eastern Ohio, was founded in 1873 as the East Liverpool Banking Company, and has since that time been a factor in the development of the "Ceramic City."

The East Liverpool Banking Company was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000, and had as its president David Boyce, F. D. Kitchel serving as cashier. The institution was organized as a national bank in 1874, with Josiah Thompson as president. He served as such until his death in 1880, when he was succeeded by Mr. Boyce, who was president until his death in 1904. Mr. Kitchel was cashier until 1878, since which time N. G. Macrum has had charge of the office of cashier. The capital of The First National Bank was \$50,000 from its inception until June, 1894, when it was increased to \$100,000. The present officers of the bank are: J. C. Thompson, president; N. G. Macrum, cashier; J. M. Kelly, vice-president; and Thomas H. Fisher, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of the following well-known business men: J. C. Thompson, J. M. Kelly, H. N. Harker, B. C. Simms, Will L. Thompson, Walter B. Hill and Oliver C. Vodrey. The present bank building at No. 198 Washington street was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$40,000, and it is known as the First Na-

tional Bank Building. It has a frontage of 50 feet, a depth of 90 feet and is four stories in height.

THOMAS H. FISHER, who has been identified with this institution since 1880, has ably discharged the duties of assistant cashier since 1896 and is a man of recognized ability. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1874, and is a son of William H. Fisher, who came to East Liverpool in 1875 and died here five years later. Thomas H. Fisher has also been identified with various other business institutions and is at the present time treasurer of The National China Company and treasurer of the Federal Building & Loan Company. In politics he is an unwavering supporter of Republican principles, and for some years has served as a member of the Board of Education.



ON, SANFORD C. HILL. In recalling the early leading men of East Liverpool, great prominence should be given Sanford C. Hill, astronomer and mathematician, many times mayor and for over a half century intimately connected with all public matters pertaining to this locality. His birth took place in Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 20, 1796.

The Hill family has had many distinguished members in many States of the Union. The origin of the family was in England and this branch traces its ancestry to Rev. Rowland Hill, the eloquent minister and author whose "Village Dialogues" are still read and quoted. In the 17th century the founder of the family in America settled in New England, where Roger Hill, father of our subject, was born. Roger Hill became a pioneer in Hancock County, Virginia.

In boyhood Mr. Hill received an injury which disqualified him for farm work and he remained in school until he was 18 years old, a longer period of schooling than was usually accorded youths of his day. While apt in every branch, mathematics especially appealed to him and in everything pertaining to that science

he excelled through life. After he left school, his father secured him a place in a book store in Pittsburg, where he was able to continue his studies by himself and to perfect himself in surveying and civil engineering which, later in life, he followed over a wide radius. When 19 years of age his father established him in a small business at Wellsville, then a shipping point, but in 1817 he opened the first dry goods store in East Liverpool, this being but a few years after it had been laid out. Subsequently he sold his stock and engaged in surveying as noted above.

Had his bent not been so strong in the direction of mathematics, Sanford C. Hill would have been a great lawyer. He was a justice of the peace for many years during which period he made a thorough study of the law, and it was the opinion of the community that it never had a better administration of the law. He had an extensive law library. He was noted for his ability in adjusting cases without appealing to other courts and on many occasions quietly healed family and neighborhood differences.

For 42 consecutive years Mr. Hill was engaged in mathematical calculations for astronomers and in this congenial occupation he probably spent the happiest moments of his life. Nothing was too difficult for him to solve and eminent men of science were accustomed to call upon his brain for assistance in their work when the utmost accuracy was demanded. It was a natural wish that one of his sons should inherit this mathematical bent of mind and he made it his concern to endeavor, by private teaching, to develop latent tendencies in this direction. None of them, however, came up to his standard, although all were brilliant in other directions.

Mr. Hill was twice married: first, to Vashti S. Moore; they had four children, namely: Thomas M., Eliza F., Harriet F. and Nariisa. His second marriage was to Sarah Leech, who was born December 14, 1810, in York County, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio. The town of Leechburg, Pennsylvania, was named in honor of her father's family. These children were born to the second union: H. R., now a re-

tired attorney of East Liverpool, for many years a distinguished citizen; Mrs. William Brunt, of East Liverpool; Winfield E., a minister of the Presbyterian Church, now residing in East Liverpool; and Meriden S., who is in the government service at Blaine, State of Washington.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hill was a Whig in his early days and then became a staunch supporter of the Republican party. So eminently was he qualified for public positions that many were proffered him, including those of common pleas judge and State Senator, but his ambitions did not run in the direction of political preferment. He was devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian Church and liberally supported its various benevolent enterprises and for a number of years was ruling elder in the church at East Liverpool. His general education was comprehensive while his scientific acquirements brought him into touch with the great thinkers of the world.



ANFORD E. ANDERSON, senior member of the firm of Anderson & Mawhorter, owners of the largest bakery in East Liverpool, is a man of superior business qualifications and has made a success of everything to which he has turned his hand. He has a keen appreciation of the wants of the people and has always acted upon the principle that the best is none too good. As a result the bakery enjoys excellent standing in the business world and commands an extensive patronage.

Mr. Anderson was born in Beaver township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1867, is a son of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Hooker) Anderson, and grandson of Bernard Anderson, who lived in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, during the greater part of his life. Robert A. Anderson was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he still lives at the advanced age of 72 years. He has been a successful farmer and served for some years as township supervisor. He is a Republican in politics, but never aspired to political prefer-

ment. He married Elizabeth Hooker, who was born in 1845 and is a daughter of Jacob Hooker. They became parents of five children as follows: Euphemia, wife of John Warner, of Salem; Sanford E.; Estella, wife of Isaac Riley, of East Liverpool; Frank, a resident of Beaver, Pennsylvania; and Loretta, also of Beaver. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian.

Sanford E. Anderson received his educational training in the common schools of his native county, and in 1888 came to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he drove a team for Faulk Brothers, continuing with them one and a half years. He then bought an interest in their mill and took charge of the cooper shop, which they had at that time, continuing as a member of the firm until 1898. Selling his interest in that business he entered the employ of McCain Brothers, coopers, and after remaining with them a year and a half accepted a position as traveling salesman for a hardware house. After a period of eight months, he returned to the employ of McCain Brothers, but only remained a short time when he engaged to sell buggies, wagons and harness for Trotter & Son. He remained with them one season when he again returned to McCain Brothers, and later worked for Amour & Company one year in East Liverpool. In April, 1902, he purchased an interest in a baking business firm, James Anderson, one of its founders. The business was conducted under the name and style of S. E. Anderson for a little more than a year. Robert Buchanan, one of the founders of the business, again purchased an interest in it, the firm becoming Anderson & Buchanan. This continued until June 1, 1905, when Karl H. Mawhorter purchased an interest and the firm became Anderson & Mawhorter. When Mr. Anderson first acquired an interest in this plant, it was but one-third of its present size. They now employ five bakers and three drivers. The product is sold exclusively to the wholesale trade and by them furnished to the retailers. This bakery is the largest in the city and consumes 2,400 barrels of flour per year. Mr. Anderson is also a director in the West End Land Company.

In February, 1903, Mr. Anderson was

married to Ida Hayes, a daughter of Thomas Hayes. She was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, but was living in Columbiana County at the time of her marriage. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while our subject is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

CYRUS WRIGHT HAMILTON, a prosperous and progressive farmer of Unity township, resides on the farm in section 28 upon which he was born more than 50 years ago. He is a son of Thomas S. and Anna (Dildine) Hamilton and a grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Scott) Hamilton. The grandfather, who had previously lived near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, engaged in farming, moved in 1824 with his wife and seven children to Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he purchased a tract of land in section 27, now owned by C. P. Rothwell, which he improved and upon which he lived until his death.

Thomas S. Hamilton was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1840 he located on the Scott place, a rich tract of land consisting of 70 acres, partially cleared and provided with rude log buildings. These have long since given place to neat, frame buildings. He was married in 1842 to Anna Dildine, a daughter of Richard and Anna (Opdyke) Dildine, both natives of New Jersey, who settled near New Waterford, Columbiana County, in pioneer days. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, viz: Alex, who married Margaret J. Schanafelt, and resides in Illinois, near East St. Louis; Cyrus Wright; and Areta, deceased in 1886, who was the wife of William J. Tillbrode, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1892 the father was laid to rest and three years later the mother was placed beside him.

Cyrus W. Hamilton was reared on the old homestead and has continued to make it his home ever since with the exception of some 10 years spent in the West. While he engages

quite extensively in general farming,—raising corn, wheat and oats,—yet a goodly portion of his land is devoted to fruit and it would be difficult to find more delicious peaches, apples and small fruit than Mr. Hamilton produces each year. He makes a specialty of the Baldwin apple as it seems to be the apple best suited to this climate.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1876 in Pennsylvania, to Ida Long, daughter of Israel and Charlotte (Greenamyer) Long. At her death she left two children: Emily L., who keeps house for her father and Ralph S., a rising young attorney of the Indian Territory. Mr. Hamilton assisted in organizing and laying out the cemetery at East Palestine and his wife was the first to be buried in it. He is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHAN P. MONTGOMERY owns the fine farm of 180 acres in sections 25 and 26, St. Clair township, upon which he resides, and is one of the foremost and most progressive agriculturists of the county. He is a son of John and Sarah (Poe) Montgomery and was born about 60 years ago on the farm which is still his home.

His paternal grandfather, James Montgomery, came from Pennsylvania about 1806 and purchased land in what is now Liverpool township. He lived and died on this farm, which afterward descended to his son, Joseph, who was a bachelor, and still later became the property of Charles H. Blazier.

John Montgomery was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1798, and was eight years of age when the family came to Ohio. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and purchased the farm in St. Clair township which he cleared and improved. In place of the log cabin so familiar at that time, he erected about 1832 a substantial brick home, which was regarded as a piece of architectural elegance for that time. He married Sarah Poe who died in 1854 in the 54th year of her age.

He lived until 1880. Their family consisted of nine children, viz: Andrew, who died in his 13th year, James who married Ann Eliza Gill and is now living in Henry County, Ohio, where he is a prosperous farmer; Nancy, who makes her home with our subject; Eleanor, widow of John McCoy and a resident of Van Wert County, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of William McCoy; Sarah Jane, who married George F. Houston and resides at Alliance, Ohio; Joseph, deceased; Rachel, wife of George Gaston, of East Liverpool; and John P. The maternal great-great-grandfather of our subject was Adam Poe, the famous Indian fighter, who killed the Wyandot chief, Big Foot. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Poe, was a resident of Stark County, Ohio, near Massillon, and it was there that our subject's mother was born. She is a sister of Rev. Adam Poe, a Methodist minister, living in Cincinnati.

John P. Montgomery has always given his attention to farming and has lived on the farm upon which he was reared and born. On April 10, 1890, he was married to Laura C. Fisher, daughter of Michael and Eliza (Dawson) Fisher and sister of Benjamin P. Fisher, who now owns the farm which was her birthplace and whose biography appears on another page of this work. This marriage has been without issue. Mr. Montgomery has a fine piece of land has it well improved. He has made changes in the residence and in 1890 built a fine barn, while every department of the farm shows the skill and care displayed in its management. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are Presbyterians. In politics he is a Democrat.

ORVILLE A. RHODES, M. D., is one of the leading medical practitioners at Salem, of which city he has been a resident since 1900. Dr. Rhodes was born in the early days of the Civil War, on November 18, 1861, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and is one of a family of six living children of his parents, Albert B. and Ruth A. (Patterson) Rhodes.

Orville A. Rhodes was reared in his native

of making pottery. He worked in various positions in East Liverpool until 1891, when he helped to organize The Crown Pottery Company, of Evansville, Indiana, of which he was general manager until 1895. He then returned to East Liverpool and took a position on the road with The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, continuing with this concern for five years. He helped to organize The Sevres China Company in 1900 and became vice-president and manager. In 1902 he gave up his duties as manager of The Sevres China Company but continued as an officer, and went to Salineville, Columbiana County, where he organized the Dresden China Company and built its plant. He served as president until 1904, when he severed his connection with that company and gave his attention to the work of increasing the output of The Sevres China Company by negotiating a consolidation of The Derry China Company, of Derry, Pennsylvania, with The Sevres China Company, which now operates both plants.

While Mr. Deidrich was traveling on the road he was studying, and during the intervals at home he was experimenting on an invention which he was successful in perfecting and which is one of the greatest labor-saving devices ever introduced into the manufacture of pottery. It was nothing less than a printing press to stamp the designs on pottery and to do away with the old method, which was to stamp each unit of the design by hand with a rubber stamp. By the new method, a rubber stamp of the complete design is placed on a large flat sheet of rubber, called a diaphragm, which is stretched over a block of wood or metal. In this block four tubes are inserted at the sides for the admission of air, and the face of the block is pierced with many small holes for the emission of air forced through the tubes from a tank of compressed air. The diaphragm is locked in a chase in a similar manner to the forms used on a common job press and the tubes in the block are connected with the tank by hose. When the press closes, the moment the plate or other article, which is fed into the press the same as a sheet of paper, comes in contact with the diaphragm the air is turned on by a

cam movement and the rubber diaphragm carrying the design is inflated from behind and bulges outward, completely conforming to the shape of the piece of ware, implanting the design perfectly, completely and in its proper place. As these presses run 1,200 impressions an hour, the advantage over the slow hand-stamping process is readily seen. This machine has been patented in all foreign countries, and is controlled by him and The Sevres China Company, which has the shop rights.

Mr. Deidrich was united in marriage with Sarah E. Brunt, a daughter of William Brunt, of East Liverpool, also a pottery manufacturer, and they have one child.—Henry W. Fraternally, he is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T.; Alcoran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland; Carson Lodge of Perfection, of Steubenville; and Lake Erie Consistory, of Cleveland. He has taken all York and Scottish Rite degrees except the 33rd.

CHARLES A. LENTZ, cashier and manager of the bank of Chamberlin Brothers & Company at East Palestine, is one of the most progressive and successful business men of the community, being identified with many enterprises. He was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 9, 1868, and is a son of Daniel F. and Sarah J. Lentz.

Daniel Lentz, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and was the first of the family to come to America, locating at an early date in New Harmony, Indiana. His wife died at that place, and he afterward moved with his two children to a farm near Unity village, Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he died at the home of his daughter. His children were: Hannah, who was born at New Harmony, Indiana, about the year 1808, and became the wife of Gottlieb Wilhelm; and Benjamin, grandfather of our subject.

Benjamin Lentz was born at New Har-

mony, Indiana, December 7, 1818, and was shortly after taken by his father to Unity township, where he grew to maturity. He purchased a tract of 80 acres in this township, which he owned until his death, April 14, 1904, when he was aged 85 years. He married Rebecca Miller, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Miller. She was born near Allentown, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of 35 years. To them were born three sons and five daughters, of whom but two are now living, namely: John, residing at Whiting, Jackson County, Kansas, who married Margaret Keener and has three sons; and Elizabeth, who married O. S. Rauch, now a retired farmer of Unity township, and has two children.—Harvey M., who married Minnie Roelke and has a daughter, Olive Elizabeth, and Blanche A., wife of Clark Floor, of Unity township.

Daniel F. Lentz, better known as D. F. Lentz, the eldest son of his parents, was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 19, 1840, and died July 31, 1898. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., commanded by Major General Rosecrans. This regiment saw much hard service throughout the war and at times was greatly reduced in numbers. There were 202 men who served in this regiment from Columbiana County and they made a most honorable record. They did heroic work at Stone River, where the regiment lost 213 out of a total of 449 men engaged, nearly one-half its strength, and afterward they were conspicuous in the battles of Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Returning to Chattanooga, they then marched with Sherman toward Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek, where on January 1, 1864, 400 of the gallant 19th Ohio re-enlisted as veterans. They returned to Ohio for a brief furlough, reaching Cleveland on February 16th, and again returned to Knoxville on March 24th, thereafter taking part in the battles of Rocky Fall Ridge, Carrsville, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville. They were mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, October 21, 1865, reached Columbus, Ohio, November 22nd, and were discharged at

Camp Chase three days later. During his service of four years, two months and 10 days, Mr. Lentz was never sick nor wounded and never in the hospital.

Upon his return from the war D. F. Lentz engaged in general merchandising at East Rochester, Columbiana County, until 1868, when he moved to East Palestine and first engaged as clerk in the store of R. Chamberlin & Sons. He later became a member of the firm and continued in that connection until he moved to New Waterford and conducted a store in partnership with W. C. Chidister, from 1873 to 1878. He was thereafter interested in a mercantile business in association with Max W. Beyer until 1882, when he moved to Minerva and established a large dry goods store. This he conducted alone until 1885, when his son, Charles A., became a member of the firm, the name being changed to D. F. Lentz & Son. They continued successfully in this business until 1895, when both located in East Palestine and purchased a half interest in the bank of Chamberlin Brothers & Company, with which our subject is still identified. Upon the death of Mr. Lentz in 1898, his widow succeeded to his interest which she still retains. He was an extensive property holder in East Palestine and vicinity and was a wealthy man at the time of his demise. He was past commander of the G. A. R. Posts at East Palestine and Minerva; and a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Lisbon and Salem Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar. He was a member of the Christian Church of Minerva and served as deacon many years.

Charles Albert Lentz was reared in Columbiana County and received his educational training in the public schools of East Palestine. Leaving school at the age of 14, one year later he took charge of the clerical work of his father's store, becoming a partner in the business during the same year. He has given evidence of great business ability, particularly in his present capacity as cashier and manager of the bank of Chamberlin Brothers & Company, one of the safest financial institutions in Eastern Ohio. He was assistant cashier four years

under F. B. Chamberlin, and since 1900 has held his present position. He is a member of the East Palestine Store Company, president of the Hartford Chemical Company, president of the Ohio China Company, and has a controlling interest in the East Palestine *Reveille-Echo*. He has been a member of the Sons of Veterans for 19 years and is a major of the First Battalion, First Regiment. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a Knight Templar, Mystic Shriner and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Woodmen of the World and National Union.

Mr. Lentz was united in marriage September 25, 1889, with Elizabeth Mercer, a daughter of Obed and Ann Mercer. She was four years of age at the time of her mother's death, and was reared by Mrs. W. F. Faas, who gave her a mother's care. She is a woman of handsome appearance and refinement and moves in the best social circles. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Norma, born July 15, 1890, who is an accomplished pianist, having in her 14th year been one of three to carry off the honors in a musical recital; Genevieve, born September 28, 1892, who is talented in art; and Clementine, born August 7, 1894. The family are members of the Christian Church, of which our subject is a trustee.

S R. FELLOWS, superintendent of the Salem Iron Company, of Leetonia, has been identified with this line of work since the beginning of his business career.

He was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and when a lad went with his parents to Youngstown, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and later studied law. He was admitted to the bar at Youngstown but never practiced. Soon after leaving school he accepted a position with the Himrod furnaces in Youngstown, at first having charge of outside work. He was soon afterward made superin-

tendent of the furnaces and continued in that capacity one year. He was next with the Union Coal Company, of Youngstown, and subsequently was with the Andrew & Hitchcock Iron Company as superintendent for 11 years. He afterward served as superintendent of the Iroquois Furnace Company, of Chicago, for one year. In 1899 he came to Leetonia to accept the position of superintendent of the Salem Iron Company, with which he has been since identified.

In 1881 Mr. Fellows was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Rudge, a native of Ohio.

C HARLES S. JONES. It is often said that in these days of trusts, large combinations of capital and vast enterprises, the young man thrown entirely upon his own resources has little, if any, chance. Ability to do one thing well, combined with energy, tenacity of purpose and a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of right and honesty, will bring a just reward the same as it ever did, as is shown by the career of Charles S. Jones, which is here briefly traced. Probably no one ever began the battle of life more seriously handicapped than he.

Mr. Jones was born in London, England, December 7, 1860, and is a son of George and Maria (Shearman) Jones. His father was born in Swansea, Wales, in 1835, and for a period of 25 years drove the Brighton coach in London, where he has lived in retirement during the past 20 years. His wife, who is 60 years of age, was born in London and is a daughter of James Shearman. George Jones and his wife are both members of the Church of England.

Charles S. Jones is the second of 17 children born to his parents. The necessities of a large family made it necessary for him to seek employment very early in life. At the age of 10 we find him applying for a job in a brush factory, assuring the foreman that he could do anything. He was put to work and when he erred and was corrected showed such willing-

ness to learn that he retained his position. When he reached the age of 14 years, with the consent of his parents, he was bound out to his employer to serve an apprenticeship of five years at the trade. So well did he make use of his opportunities he was acknowledged at the end of the five years to be the best brush-maker in the factory. During these years he had not been neglecting his physical development, but had made such use of the facilities afforded by the Life Guards' Barracks, which were located near by, that when he had completed his apprenticeship he was able to pass the physical examination for enlistment in the First Life Guards, probably the most rigid examination of the kind in the world. For two and a half years he was a member of Queen Victoria's body-guard. In 1883 the regiment was sent to Egypt where Mr. Jones participated in three engagements. Upon his return to London, he drifted into one of Moody and Sankey's gospel meetings and there came in contact with influences which were destined to change the whole current of his life. These Christian workers made a profound impression upon his life. He asked an American lady, who had stopped to speak to him about spiritual things, where they all came from, and she replied: "New York." He hadn't the faintest idea where that place was, never having been to school a day in his life, and she informed him it was in America. He made up his mind he would like to go to a country whence such people came. He secured his discharge from the Life Guards and came to America in the fall of 1884. Here he was directed to a Bible mission in New York City, where he attended evangelical services and determined to lead a Christian life. The superintendent of the mission gave him a letter of introduction to a man named Bradley, one of the largest brush manufacturers in America and with him he remained until 1902, winning recognition as the most expert brush-maker in the plant, which was the best in this country. He had not been in the plant long before his employer discovered that he could not read and write and, telling him that a man need not remain ignorant in this country, directed him to an evening school.

He made immediate application for admission and there pursued his studies for a period of five years, making rapid progress.

In 1902 he was persuaded to enter the employ of a brush manufacturer in Pittsburg, who supplied brushes to the potteries in this section. After 10 or 11 months, Mr. Jones, not being satisfied with his position, determined to locate at East Liverpool, Ohio, and establish himself in business. The obstacles in his way were many. His wife was dead and he had four children to care for. After paying his fare from Pittsburg and the freight on his furniture he had practically nothing left except his tools and knowledge of the business. The first day he called upon a number of potters and from that day to this he has never done any soliciting, the orders for his product now being in excess of his ability to keep up with them. When his former Pittsburg employer learned that he was in business and began to feel the loss of the pottery trade, which was all going to Mr. Jones, he went to the dealers in bristles and supplies and made it impossible for Mr. Jones to purchase raw material, even if the orders were accompanied with cash. This became known to one of the buyers for a leading pottery in East Liverpool, and through him the circumstances were related to Mr. Bradley, the early employer of our subject, who has always proved a true friend. Being one of the largest customers of the wholesale dealers in supplies, he was able to present the matter in such a light that they were anxious to sell Mr. Jones anything he wanted and also eagerly offered favorable terms of credit. Mr. Jones, however, has always refused to buy his materials on time. These details are gone into to show the great obstacles which Mr. Jones has surmounted and that success is possible to anyone who has in him the essential qualities. The first year his sales amounted to more than \$3,000 and each succeeding year has seen an increase. He is undoubtedly the superior of any other brush-maker in the United States. His wide knowledge of materials and of the requirements for the different kinds of brushes enables him to select the kind of bristles best suited to the purpose and to make a brush in such a manner

that it not only does the work better but wears longer than any other manufactured. This accounts for the fact that he does not have to seek a market for his product, orders coming to him faster than they can be filled. His Christian character shows in his business affairs as he puts his honor into his work. He is conservative to a degree that retards the development of his business, for he could soon have a factory of mammoth proportions which capitalists now stand ready to erect, but he wants absolute control of his product, in order that their high degree of excellence may be maintained.

On October 23, 1888, Mr. Jones was joined in marriage with Lottie Dougherty, a daughter of Joseph Dougherty, of New York City. She died June 15, 1898, leaving four children, as follows: Charlotte A.; Florence, who died at the age of 13 years; Mabel A.; and Henry L. Mrs. Jones was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On August 26, 1903, he married Laura May, who was born at Wells-ville, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 22, 1860. They have one child, Elton. She is a Presbyterian in religious belief, while our subject is a Methodist. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Foresters of America and American Legion of Honor.

ALLEXANDER CRUIKSHANK, M. D., C. M., physician and surgeon, lately established in the village of Hanover, but since October 1, 1905, a resident and practicing physician of Salem, was born June 12, 1871, at Leeds, Province of Quebec, Canada, and is a son of William and Margaret (Melrose) Cruikshank.

Our subject's ancestry can be traced to Scotland and to France. His grandfather, Robert Cruikshank, was born in Scotland and removed to Canada to enter the service of the Hudson Bay Company, in which he continued many years. He had, however, retired and settled at Leeds prior to his death in 1885, at the age of 85 years. In Canada he was married to Caroline Glanville Cook, who was a descendant of the old Huguenot family of De Glanville. The parents of Dr. Cruikshank

were born in Canada and still reside there. Their family consisted of four children: Caroline, who married Andrew Janieson, a farmer of Inverness, Quebec, and has four children; Robert, deceased; Alexander, our subject; and William, who resides at home.

Alexander Cruikshank received his primary and also his academic education at Inverness, Quebec. He was graduated from the medical department of McGill University at Montreal in 1895, and then practiced two years at Inverness, going from there to San Marcial, New Mexico, as division surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. He continued with that corporation for five years, the position affording him most valuable experience, and then moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1904 he located in the village of Hanover, Columbiana County, where he continued about a year and a half, removing on October 1, 1905, to the city of Salem. He was very successful in his work at Hanover and it is expected that he will take his place among the most prominent practitioners of medicine of the city where he now makes his home.

Dr. Cruikshank has an interesting family. In 1897 he was married at the home of his bride's uncle, William Black, a leading merchant of Coburg, Ontario, to Grace Ethelwyn Black, who is a daughter of Dr. Charles Black, of Pittsburg. They have two children, viz: Charles Lyman, who was born at Inverness, Quebec, in January, 1898; and Kenneth Melrose, who was born at San Marcial, New Mexico, in June, 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Cruikshank are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Foresters.

CHARLES W. HARRIS, the head of the great label-printing business of Harris & Company, at Salem, is one of the leading men of the northern section of Columbiana County. He was born in 1845 at Salem, and is a son of the late Dr. John and Mary (Trescott) Harris and grandson of Jacob Harris.



GEORGE FREDERICK



MRS. SARAH B. FREDERICK

The Harris family was one well known in Adams County, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War, the paternal grandfather's home being in that section of the State during the continuance of the struggle for independence. Jacob Harris subsequently removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Salem, where he resided many years and then located in Stark County, where he died. His son, Dr. John Harris, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and in 1839 accompanied his parents to Ohio. Shortly afterward he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Benjamin Stanton at Salem, and later entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He practiced medicine at Salem until 1855 and then became interested in dentistry, which he followed until the close of his life.

Dr. Harris was a very prominent citizen of Salem, serving many times as its mayor and being identified for years with its educational interests. In religious belief he was a Quaker and was one of the agents of the "Underground Railroad," that mysterious system of transportation by which slaves were assisted to freedom. He married Mary Trescott, a daughter of Samuel C. and Sophia (Lane) Trescott. Mr. and Mrs. Trescott were members of the Connecticut colony which settled in the Western Reserve, Ohio, when that section was claimed by Connecticut. Two sons were born to Dr. Harris and wife, viz: Augustus H., who died in January, 1903, and Charles W., the subject of this review.

Charles W. Harris was reared and educated at Salem and in early manhood turned his attention to civil engineering and thus became connected with the Pennsylvania Canal, with headquarters at Harrisburg. In 1876 he returned to Salem and in association with his brother, Augustus H., he purchased a label-printing business, which, although established in 1869, up to this time had not been energetically pushed. When Mr. Harris entered into the business, he brought business capacity and progressive spirit and the effects of the same are seen in the great development of this concern until his clients are found all over the United

States and in a number of foreign countries. He has now one of the largest industries of its kind in Ohio. He supplies mainly manufacturers and druggists.

Mr. Harris is identified with the Republican party but in no sense is a politician, consenting to serve only in those civic offices which advance the community along educational and philanthropic lines. He has been in the City Council frequently, and has been a member of the Board of Health and of the Board of Education.

Mr. Harris was married in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, to Maria Greenawalt, and they have five children, namely: Mary T., wife of J. F. Layug, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dixon, member of the firm of Harris & Company; Frank G., a machinist at Salem; Augustus E., also a machinist; and Edna E., a student in the Salem High School. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Harris has long been an elder. The beautiful family home is situated at No. 313 McKinley avenue, Salem.

GEORGE FREDERICK, a retired farmer and well-known citizen of Salem township, resides on a well-improved farm of 20 acres, located in the environs of Leetonia, but also owns a farm of 75 acres in section 3, Salem township. He was born in December, 1832, at Washingtonville, this county, and is a son of Michael Frederick and grandson of Joseph Frederick.

Michael Frederick, the father, was one of the pioneers of the southeastern part of Salem township, and became one of the substantial men and respected citizens.

George Frederick was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the log schoolhouse at Washingtonville, which in his boyhood was the best place afforded. In youth he learned the mason's trade and worked at that for a number of years prior to engaging in farming. For a considerable period he carried on general farming, but for some years

has been practically retired. His land is all well improved and very valuable.

In 1853 Mr. Frederick was married to Sarah A. Betz, who is a daughter of John Betz, one of the old pioneers of the county. They have two sons, viz: John B., who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of Leontonia; and Orlando W., who is proprietor of the "Maple Grove Farm" in Salem township. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick also reared a little girl from the age of four years, who is now the wife of Edward Smith, of Columbiana County.

For more than a half century Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have been members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a man who commands the universal respect of the community, a man whose word is as good as his bond. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick accompany this sketch.

A G. MACKENZIE, formerly mayor of Wellsville, and a citizen of prominence here, has spent the greater part of his life in this, his native place. He is the youngest child of Hon. N. K. Mackenzie, M. D., who is the oldest physician at Wellsville, who has been often referred to in the historical portion of this work.

A. G. Mackenzie learned the drug business with William M. Hamilton, of Wellsville, with whom he remained three years and then entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1872. During the following year he taught in the college and then accepted a position in a wholesale drug house in Pittsburg. Later he became bookkeeper for M. L. Miller, wholesale druggist, at Steubenville, Ohio, and subsequently was connected with the house of Collins' Brothers, in the same city. In 1877 he returned to Wellsville and started a retail drug store, at the corner of Main and Ninth streets, which he conducted until 1897, when he sold out to T. A. McIntosh.

In 1883 Mr. Mackenzie was elected justice of the peace and has served continuously ever since. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Wellsville and served two years. He has frequently

been chairman of the local Republican committee and has more than once been shown great consideration by his party. From 1896 until 1900 he was deputy State inspector of oils, under Capt. J. B. Lucky, of Toledo, during Governor Bushnell's two terms. He is known as a zealous supporter of the principles of his party and as one ready to work hard in its interests.

In 1904 when J. L. McDonald ran as an independent candidate for auditor of Columbiana County, Mr. Mackenzie was chairman of the local committee that advanced Professor McDonald's candidacy, on this occasion taking issue with his party for special reasons. He has served on the School Board for a number of years and has proved himself a useful and public-spirited citizen.

In 1882 Mr. Mackenzie was married to Margaret Given, who was a daughter of Joseph Given, of Toronto, Ohio. Mrs. Mackenzie died in 1897, the mother of one son, who died in 1892. Mrs. Mackenzie was a lady of lovely character, whose memory has been tenderly cherished.

In addition to his drug business, Mr. Mackenzie has been more or less interested in the oil industry, having a holding in some fairly productive territory.

JOSEPH TURNBULL, secretary and manager of the Crockery City Brewing & Ice Company, is one of the leading and responsible business men of East Liverpool. He was born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Dorothy (Brack) Turnbull.

Joseph Turnbull, father of our subject, was born at Newcastle, England, and died at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1893, aged 63 years. He grew up a coal miner and was more or less connected with coal interests all his life. When he came to America he lived one year at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and then removed to Salineville, Ohio. This was in the infancy of our subject and before any railroad line had

penetrated through this section. The trip was made in a two-horse wagon, which carried the family and household goods. At Salineville Mr. Turnbull became manager of a mine belonging to Joseph Walton and he remained here until 1869 when he removed to a point near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining on his own account. In 1885 he sold his mine and located in East Liverpool, where until his death he gave his attention to a retail coal business, which he had established in 1875. He was a man who enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His good judgment and stability of character made him a useful member of the City Council, to which he was elected as a Republican. For a number of years he belonged to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M. He had the following children: Joseph, our subject, who is the oldest of the family; Marie, wife of T. C. Foster, of East Liverpool; Dorothea, deceased; and Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. O. D. Shay, of East Liverpool. The mother died in 1888, aged 58 years.

Joseph Turnbull attended the public schools in the various towns where the family resided as best suited the father's business. When he came to East Liverpool, he assisted his father in the coal office and succeeded to the business on his father's death. He then broadened his business field by going into the brewery business, becoming the representative of the Schlatter Brewing Company, of Cleveland, and he continued with them until September, 1900, when he became one of the organizers as well as secretary and manager of the company with which he is now identified.

The Crockery City Brewing & Ice Company is successor to the Crockery City Ice Company, which was organized in 1894 with these officers: Philip Morely, president; G. W. Meredith, treasurer; Thomas Cochrane, now deceased, secretary. At that time two artesian wells were sunk and a frame building, which is still in use, was erected. The plant for the manufacture of artificial ice at that time had a capacity of only 15 tons a day but the business continued to increase until, when the present company was formed, the plant had a capacity

of 75 tons a day. In September, 1900, the Crockery City Brewing & Ice Company was organized. It purchased the plant and interests of the old ice company and in the following November erected the present modern plant. The brewery is a substantial five-story brick structure 100 by 71 feet in dimensions, with a capacity of 40,000 barrels of beer per annum. Employment is given to about 45 men during the season and four beer wagons are run and six ice wagons. The original officers were: G. W. Meredith, president; Joseph Turnbull, secretary and manager, and John Pfeffer, treasurer. The present officers are: S. J. Wainwright, president; G. W. Meredith, treasurer, and Joseph Turnbull, secretary and manager. Mr. Turnbull is regarded as a fine business man, possessing the tact and good judgment which enable him to successfully manage men and the business sagacity which gives him the power to look far ahead and to seize opportunities close at hand.

Mr. Turnbull married Ellen Barrett, of Wintersville, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Elks.

JOHAN KIPP, a leading agriculturist of Unity township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and is a son of George Kipp, who settled in Iowa and died in the prime of life at the age of 38 years. Of a family of seven children born to George Kipp but two are now living,—our subject and his sister Barbara, who is the wife of William Floding, of Leetonia.

John Kipp came to Unity township when a lad of 12 years and entered the employ of John Smith, a prominent farmer. Mr. Smith had come from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, with one George Cook, for whom he worked a number of years. At the same time Dorothy Ulmer, whom he afterwards made his wife, was working for Mrs. Cook. The young people purchased 29 acres of timber land, which he cleared and converted into

a farm. To this was later added 56 acres, purchased of William Kintner who had entered it. This gave Mr. Smith 85 acres in sections 11 and 12. He was a thrifty, frugal and hard-working man, kind-hearted and ever ready to help a neighbor. Mr. Kipp worked for him 25 years and at employer's death, in 1875, succeeded to the farm upon which he still lives. He has added to this property from time to time until he now has a fine farm of 195 acres, all in one body, located in sections 11, 12 and 13. Mr. Kipp has expended considerable money in improvements on this land, having erected neat, substantial buildings and has but lately put in over 600 feet of tiling. The original buildings, a house and barn of hewed logs, are still standing but have been weather-boarded in order to preserve them.

Mr. Kipp was united in marriage with Mary Ann Lemley in 1862. Mrs. Kipp, who was a daughter of Jacob and Rica (Metzger) Lemley, died December 31, 1900, without issue. Mr. Kipp is a director of the First National Bank of East Palestine.

Mr. Kipp is a stalwart Democrat and has served as trustee of Unity township for two terms. He is an active politician and belongs to the Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID SILVERS FIRESTONE, who resides on his well-improved farm in section 2, Fairfield township, belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of the northern part of the county. He was born October 28, 1840, one mile east of his present home, and is a son of Peter and Sally (Allen) Firestone.

Nicholas Firestone, the paternal grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Fairfield township. He was of German paternity and on the maternal side came from an old Quaker family. He was born and reared in Virginia and it is related that he made a journey on foot as far as Tennessee, where he remained a year with his mother. He was married close to the Maryland line to Elizabeth

Good and they had these children: Mrs. Kate Christ; Mrs. Polly Cristy; Betsey, who married Joseph Hisey; Peter; John; Henry and Mrs. Susan Clinker. Nicholas Firestone brought his family to Ohio in a covered wagon, arriving in the eastern part of Fairfield township in 1801. This was all a wilderness at the time and the family lived in the wagon until he could cut down forest trees and build a log house. After the death of his first wife, he married the widow Church, formerly a Linn. There was no issue to this union.

After this marriage he appears to have moved to the Jonathan Hisey farm. He died just before the Civil War. For many years he had been one of the township's leading men, was one of its first trustees and was a great temperance man, very active in the Washingtonian movement. He was survived by a number of his children and by a young woman whom he and his wife had reared, now a Mrs. Harold.

Peter Firestone, father of our subject, was born in Fairfield township, June 2, 1802, a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Good) Firestone. He was twice married, his first wife dying in July, 1830. On February 2, 1831, he married Sally Allen, who was a daughter of David Allen, also a pioneer in Fairfield township. To this union seven children were born, namely: Benjamin, born November 19, 1831, who married and had a family of children; David Silvers, our subject, who was named for the family physician; Levi, deceased, born July 4, 1835; Mary Ann, wife of Solomon Vollnogle, of New Waterford; Lydia Ann, born October 21, 1838, deceased; Eliza, born June 28, 1843, wife of Peter Smith, of Fairfield township; and Sarah, born July 2, 1845, deceased. The mother of this family died February 6, 1885.

David Silvers Firestone was reared on the home farm, spending his boyhood and youth in the enjoyment of better home conditions and school opportunities than were given many of his associates. In early manhood he made a trip to Kansas, in company with his cousin, Abner Allen, in order to enjoy the excellent hunting to be found in that region. It seems strange to recall this incident, for now that

whole section of the country is covered with every evidence of civilization. Mr. Firestone was in Kansas during the troubled year of 1857 but he took no active part in the political strife in that locality. While in Clay County, however, he was so well pleased with the appearance of the land that he entered a quarter-section, one portion for himself and the other for his brother. Later he sold his land to his brother and the property is still owned by the family.

Following his marriage, Mr. Firestone settled on a farm of 87 acres of choice land in the southeastern part of section 2, Fairfield township, just across the Youngstown and East Liverpool main road, which runs by his home, from the homestead entered by his grandfather. The present comfortable home was erected and the grounds attractively laid out in 1870 and some years later the commodious barn was put up. The place little resembles the wild, uncultivated tract that it was when he first located here.

Mr. Firestone can with pleasure look over his many improvements and recall the occasion when he cleared this or that field, made the fences, set out the trees and erected the buildings, each year marking progress. He now has one of the most attractive homes in the township. He still makes this his settled home, but all the farming operations are directed by his capable son-in-law, David Walker. During his active years he was an extensive and successful breeder of cattle, hogs and sheep, making a specialty of the last named. He still retains his membership in the Black Top Merino Association, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and the American Shropshire Association. He is probably one of the best judges of stock to be found in the county.

On September 26, 1861, Mr. Firestone was married to Sarah A. Armstrong, who was born February 28, 1839, and died April 20, 1902. They had four children, namely: Allen, a machinist, located at Alliance, Ohio, formerly a resident of Columbiana, who married Ella Seihner and has one daughter;—Eva; Dora, who married David Walter and has two children;—Ina May and Goldie Fay; Anna, who

married Andrew Dickey, of Louisiana, and has four children,—Florence, Mabel, Ola and Etta; and William, of Columbiana County, who married Bessie Lyon and has four children, Grace, Richard, Walter and David Arthur. Few families in the township are more prominent than the Firestones.



MASON CALVERT BEAUMONT.

a prominent citizen and representative farmer of Butler township, the owner of a fine farm of 80 acres in section 10, was born February 19, 1831, at Canastota, Madison County, New York, and is a son of James T. and Henrietta (Cramphire) Beaumont.

The Beaumont family is a very old one in America and is descended from old Huguenot stock. The father of our subject was born at West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1814, which was his home until 10 years of age when he came, about 1854, to Ohio, later settling on the farm now occupied by his son, where he died in 1893, aged 79 years. His whole life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he made a specialty of sheep growing, raising them for breeding purposes. He also was a scientific horticulturist and gave considerable attention to floriculture. He was a great reader and a very well-informed man. His father, James Davis Beaumont, was for many years keeper of the "Whitehall Tavern," at West Chester, Pennsylvania, which was a popular resort for politicians and stockmen. James Davis Beaumont lived to the age of 91 years and was a man of unusual virility. It is recorded that when he was 80 years old he could crack hickory nuts with his teeth. James T. Beaumont was a Republican in his political sentiments. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

The mother of our subject was born March 5, 1818, on a Maryland plantation situated between Washington City and Baltimore, and died at the present farm of our subject in 1893. She was a daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Calvert) Cramphire. Her father owned 10,000 acres of land and more than 150

slaves, being one of the typical lords of the manor of those days, keeping open house and welcoming frequently to his board such men as Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. His wife was descended from one of the Calvertes who founded the city of Baltimore, one of the proudest old families of wealth and aristocracy in Maryland. Mrs. Beaumont took three of her slaves with her to New York, where she later freed them and became a convert to anti-slavery beliefs at a subsequent date. Our subject is the third child of the family of five born to his parents, the others being: Virginia, of Salem; James D., deceased in 1903, who was an engineer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for 15 years; Alexander, a gold and silver miner in California and Arizona; and Charles O. The last named is a leading business man of Philadelphia, who conducts a large copper sheet works, established by Joseph Ost in 1784. Much of his time prior to engaging in his present business had been spent in the great ship-building plant of the Cramps.

Our subject was three years old when the family came to Ohio and five years old when they settled north of Salem. In 1861 the family removed to the farm in section 10, Butler township, now owned by our subject. His fathers' first purchase was one of 50 acres, his second purchase, one of 30 acres, coming 10 years later. An old house of hewed logs, built about 1800, stood on the place but the family did not occupy it. The substantial family home was built in 1850. The property is one of the finest in the township and is known as "Locust Farm." For the first 15 years after its purchase it was operated as a sheep farm, being stocked with the finest strains brought from New York, having been purchased of Wright's celebrated stock. Then it was converted into a dairy farm and a fine herd of registered Jersey cows has been kept ever since. The product is sold in Salem.

Mr. Beaumont was married in 1889 to Leora Welker, who was born at North Jackson, Ohio, June 27, 1855, and is a daughter of Peter Welker, a large merchant and produce man at Jackson before the days of railroads, maintain-

ing long wagon trains between distant sections and trading extensively in produce and especially in wool.

Mr. Beaumont is one of the educated men of his community and is especially well fitted to fill the public offices to which he is so frequently elected. Politically he is a Republican and has served two terms as township treasurer, many years as school director and is a leader in all local affairs. For the past 36 years he has been the leader of the choir of the Presbyterian Church and has frequently served as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

GEORGE W. HISCOX, one of the prominent general farmers and stock-raisers of Center township, who owns a well-improved farm of 50 acres in section 25, was born in this township, a half mile north of Lisbon, August 19, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary (Slug) Hiscox.

The father of Mr. Hiscox was born in 1806, at Bradford, England, on the banks of the river Avon, and came to America in 1842 with his wife and five children, settling at Elkton, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he secured work in the woolen-mills. He was a practical man in this line and he leased a woolen-mill on the Columbiana road in Center township, which he operated five years. Subsequently he bought a farm of 100 acres which he cultivated until his death, at the age of 56 years. He married Mary Slug, who was born in England in 1806, also on the banks of the beautiful river Avon. She married again after the death of Mr. Hiscox and died at Hicksville, Defiance County, Ohio. Her children, all born to her first marriage, were as follows: Martha, who married Isaac Reynolds, of Warsaw, Indiana; Elizabeth, who married Warner Peters, of Center township; James, of Colfax County, Nebraska; Jabez, who died in young manhood; Joseph, deceased; William, who was drowned while bathing near Lisbon; George W., of this sketch; Susan, who married Jesse Williams, of Lisbon; and John, who resides in Hicksville.

Our subject was reared in Center township, attended the public schools and remained on the home farm until he was 20 years old. He then made a visit to Dodge County, Nebraska, and remained there one year with his brother James. After the death of his father, he returned to the homestead and continued to farm for his mother. In 1874 he bought his present valuable farm which he has greatly improved, erecting excellent buildings and in vesting in fine stock. He is one of the representative agriculturists of the township.

In 1873 Mr. Hiscox was married to Cynthia J. Trunick, who was born in Center township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Eaton) Trunick, who were born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hiscox have five children, namely: Albert, of Center township; Orville C., living at home; Florence, who married Roy Gilmore, of Madison township, Columbiana County; and Ira and Carl, who live at home.

JOHAN W. SHOOK, for many years proprietor of the tannery in Unity village, which was established as early as 1843 or 1844, is now retired from that business and conducts a farm of 40 acres in Unity township. He is one of the substantial citizens of the village, where he still has numerous business interests.

Mr. Shook was born at Middlesex, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Brooks) Shook, and grandson of John Shook, who was a soldier during the War of 1812. John Shook was located near Youngstown, Ohio, in Mahoning County, at a time when the country was sparsely settled and Indians roamed about over the land. He lived there until his death, engaged in farming, although in early life he followed the trade of a ship carpenter, which he had learned in his native country, Germany. His marriage with Annie Wilson, a lady of Irish parentage, resulted in the following off-spring: Charles, Calvin, Hazel, Martu, Rachel and Mary, all of whom grew to maturity.

Charles Shook was reared on a farm near Middlesex, Pennsylvania, and at an early date learned the trade of a tanner under his uncle, Dr. Mitchellree. He came to Unity village in 1853, and was thereafter connected with the tannery and shoe manufactory until his retirement from active business in 1873. He was identified with the tannery of William Hoffstott and J. Young, who also conducted a general store, and he later engaged in business for himself, tanning leather and manufacturing shoes. At one time there were as high as 20 shoemakers in Unity, and their output was sufficient for the whole county. When Charles Shook assumed charge of the business, he shipped the output to Pittsburg and other distant points. Upon quitting this business, he retired to a farm adjoining the village, where he thereafter resided until his death in 1883. He was married to Margaret Brooks, who was born at Cape May and died in Youngstown in 1899. This union was blessed with the following off-spring: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. E. Greenamyre; Annie, wife of Oliver Heck; Louise, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. McDonald; Rachel; John W.; Elizabeth, wife of D. C. King; Frank; Eliza, wife of Peter Bower, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and Charles.

John W. Shook was 15 months old when his parents moved from Middlesex, Pennsylvania, to Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and here he was reared to maturity. He attended public schools and at an early date learned the trade of a tanner in the tannery of his father, which was established about 1843 as aforesaid. He succeeded his father as proprietor of this tannery, which he conducted with uninterrupted success until his retirement in recent years. He grew up with the business, learning it in all its details, and it was this thorough intimacy with the business which enabled him to achieve business success. He has a farm of 40 acres in Unity township, which he supervises and is interested in the Unity telephone line.

Mr. Shook was united in marriage with Miss A. Martin, a daughter of Elijah Martin, who was of one of the pioneer families of the

county. Three children have been born to them: Clark S. and W. W., who are tanners by trade; and O. D. All are well educated and holding responsible positions. Mr. Shook has been considerably interested in local politics and has served about 10 years as school trustee, also 10 years as township trustee. He frequently has been chosen delegate to county conventions.

EL. HARMAN, a prosperous farmer of Unity township, owns a valuable farm of 227 acres in section 11. He comes of a prominent old family of this township, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens. He is now living a retired life.

Mr. Harman was born on the old home farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Solomon and Leah (Mellinger) Harman, and grandson of John Harman, who took up a section of land in Mahoning County, Ohio. Solomon Harman located in Beaver township, Mahoning County, at the same time as his parents, and lived there until 1849, when he came to Unity township, Columbiana County, purchasing the Eyster place, which consisted of a little more than 100 acres and was partially improved. There was an old log building on the place and into this he moved with his family. As time went on he made many improvements on the place. He lived here until his death in 1872, his wife having preceded him some years. They were the parents of 10 children, of whom a daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Chipper), resides in Unity township, and Daniel lives in Greene township, Mahoning County.

Eli Harman was reared on the home farm and has always followed farming. Upon the death of his father, he purchased the interests of the other heirs to the home farm, and kept it until he transferred it to his son, Aaron Calvin Harman, in whose name it still stands. Our subject's farm of 227 acres in Unity township is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is a trustee of Unity township, has served as assessor and has always

worked for the advancement of his home community. He has served on the School Board and is a director of the First National Bank, of East Palestine. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat.

Eli Harman was married to Mary Elwonger, who died leaving one son, Oliver, who is a core-maker at Leetonia. He subsequently married Louise Floor and to them was born one son, namely: Aaron Calvin, who was married December 22, 1891 to Ida Strawhecker, a sister of Samuel Wilhelm Strawhecker of Unity township and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Wilhelm) Strawhecker; they have two sons, Gaylord and Milton. Eli Harman, after the death of his second wife, married his sister-in-law, Elizabeth C. Floor, and they have one son, Clarence Edwin, who was married November 10, 1903, to Anna Shaffer, a daughter of Albert Shaffer, of Unity township; they have an infant son,—Audis Raymond Williard.

HILL A. TOLERTON, proprietor of the popular summer resort, "Tolerton Park," and the owner of 179 acres of the most valuable land in Perry township, which is situated in sections 1 and 12, a part being within the city limits of Salem, is one of the best known men of his locality. Mr. Tolerton was born on this beautiful farm, May 31, 1847, and is a son of Hill and Lucy Mary (Warner) Tolerton.

James Tolerton, the grandfather of Hill A., was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America with wife and two children, making a home in Columbiana County, Ohio, where three more children were born, the family being as follows: Alexander, a physician; Robert, Hill, Ann and William.

Hill Tolerton, father of Hill A., was born at Salem, in a house on West Main street which is still standing, in 1812, and spent the whole of a long, useful and honorable life in Perry township, dying at the age of 80 years. When he invested in property here, the whole country was covered with a heavy growth of timber. He began life in a log cabin but be-



GEORGE E. SEBRING

fore he died he erected the stately mansion now occupied by his son, which he built on an elevation overlooking the city of Salem and miles of rich farming land. This delightful home is approached through a long avenue of fine shade trees and is one of the most comfortable as well as attractive rural homes in the county. He was reared in the Quaker faith but he married a Methodist and then united with that religious body. He married, first, Lucy Mary Warner, who was born at Canfield, Ohio, and died in Perry township, aged 56 years. Mr. Tolerton married, second, Mrs. Rebecca A. (Whetmore) Wheeler, who still survives and resides with our subject. The latter is one of a family of nine children, four of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: James J., of Iowa; Fannie, wife of Alexander McCleary, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Oscar O., of Iowa; Will A.; and Elihu W., of Toledo, Ohio.

Hill A. Tolerton has always lived on the beautiful farm which he now owns. Formerly he devoted it to extensive stock interests, mainly sheep raising, keeping some 500 head. This he has reduced to about 50 head of sheep with a corresponding number of other high-grade stock. For the past 12 years he has utilized 35 acres as a park and summer resort, spending a large amount of money in its improvement. The natural growth of sugar maple, oak, poplar and chestnut trees still stand in all their strength and beauty and he has added an artificial lake, which covers two and a half acres and is fed by springs. Boats are provided and it is a very popular resort during the heated season. In the winter it is converted into an ice field, a profitable business in this line having been conducted by Mr. Tolerton's sons for the past four years, sales being made in Salem. Mr. Tolerton finds his time fully occupied in looking after his large property interests, when not overseeing his farm operations. He owns two valuable business blocks in Salem, one of these located opposite the First National Bank Building and another opposite the Metzger Hotel, and six residences in fine renting localities.

Mr. Tolerton was married in 1875 to Flor-

ence E. Johnson, who was born April 1, 1853, in Massachusetts, but accompanied her father, William Johnson, when he moved his family to Iowa when she was eight years old. They have had six children: William W.; Raymond, deceased at the age of seven years; Charles; Earl August, deceased at the age of 15 years; Lucy and Percy L. Miss Lucy Tolerton is a graduate of the Salem High School, the valedictorian of the class of 1905.

GEORGE E. SEBRING, one of the founders of the young city of Sebring in Mahoning County, Ohio, a leading factor in the greater number of its manifold industries and president of The Oliver China Company, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, February 13, 1859, and is a son of George and Elizabeth A. (Larkins) Sebring. The father was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in the city of Pittsburg. They live retired at Sebring, surrounded by every luxury their devoted children can provide.

George E. Sebring is the second-son and child of his parents' family of 10 children, the others being: Oliver H., president of The French China Company, of Sebring; Elsworth H., of The French China Company, of Sebring; Joseph H., who died aged 27 years; Frederick E., president of The Limoges China Company, of Sebring; Frank A., president of The Sebring Pottery Company and vice-president of The Limoges China Company; Eva, twin sister of Frank A., wife of Rev. J. H. Norris, of Pittsburg; William H., accidentally killed in 1904; Emma, wife of C. J. Albright, secretary of The Sebring Pottery Company; and Charles, a twin brother of Emma, who died aged five years.

From the age of 15 years our subject, George E. Sebring, has been associated with pottery interests. He started to work in the old Agner and Foutts pottery in East Liverpool, at turning jiggers, the work then being done by hand, at a salary of \$2 a week, and worked on up through every department until he became foreman of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles

clay-shops at East Liverpool, where he continued until he entered into partnership with his brothers in the purchase of the Agner and Boutts pottery. To him was assigned the offices and duties of president and general manager of the business and he continued until 1893, when he was released in order to assume the management of the East Palestine Pottery Company, at East Palestine, under a contract of five years.

This plant was in rather bad repute when Mr. Sebring took charge, having failed some eight or ten times in the preceding 15 years, but with his practical methods he soon had it on a paying basis and it became one of the most successful potteries in this section. As his methods continued to be observed, it is still a valuable plant. Mr. Sebring's successful management of this plant secured him the confidence of the citizens of East Palestine and during his last year there under contract they presented him with a bonus of \$25,000 to build there a new pottery plant, which he had in contemplation. With this encouragement he did so, erecting the plant and forming The Ohio China Company and successfully conducted it until his interests became centered at Sebring. He then disposed of this plant to East Palestine people, leaving it in a prosperous condition and this prosperity continues, largely on account of Mr. Sebring's methods being still employed. During his residence at East Palestine he still continued his financial interest with his brothers at East Liverpool, and his brother, Frank H., was also interested with him at East Palestine.

In 1899 the brothers organized The Sebring Land Company, and our subject, on account of his superior executive ability was relieved of other duties and delegated to build the town of Sebring. It is a very interesting story of how, within 48 hours, he managed to close deals for 18 farms aggregating 1,000 acres of land in the Mahoning Valley, for which he paid, on an average, \$38 per acre. The business interests of Salem on the west and Alliance on the east, both large manufacturing centers, opposed the establishment of an industrial town between, so that Mr. Sebring did

not wait until their opposition took form, but made his plans secure before the locality at large was aware of the new project. The ultimate purchase embraced 2,000 acres of land, a town was platted and on celebrating its sixth anniversary in June, 1905, most wonderful results were shown.

In the establishing of the various utilities necessary for the operation of a prosperous community, George E. Sebring's efforts have been of a very valuable nature. He was president and secretary of The Sebring Land Company; he organized the Sebring Water Works and put in a water supply and subsequently sold it to the Mellens, Pittsburg bankers, who now have an interest of \$75,000 in it. He also organized the Sebring Electric Light & Power Company and this he sold to Pittsburg capitalists. It was through his efforts that the Farmers' Manufacturing Company with their specialty of feed cutters, an artificial-stone plant and electrical repair shops, located at Sebring, and he assisted in the organization of the Torrent Pump Company, which has been in operation for four years and organized the Sebring Forging Company. In the erection of churches, of which the city can boast four, he was very active, and was instrumental in the erection of the present two large school buildings and in arranging for accommodations for each and all organizations which the rapidly growing population required. His energies have been untiring and much credit is due him personally for the success of the great enterprise.

In December, 1902, the various holdings of the brothers, then in combination, had grown of so much importance, that it was decided that individual interests and the prosperity of the town would be better preserved if each brother would assume the personal supervision of a branch of the business. George E. Sebring took charge of The Oliver China Company, which established the first pottery built in the town, which has never been closed down since its fires were first built. It has six ware and six decorating kilns, employs 250 hands and manufactures a full line of table and toilet ware, making a specialty of fancy and highly decorated ware.

At one time in the development of their interests here, the four brothers decided upon building a street car line to connect Sebring with Alliance by trolley and as they were about to form a company to carry out the idea, a financier from Cleveland came to them with the promise of building a through line from Canton to Salem if they would drop their negotiations. Finally the Stark Electric Railroad was completed, a finely equipped line which gives hourly service with Canton, Salem and other adjacent points.

Although stupendous business interests have claimed so much of his time, Mr. Sebring has found opportunity for some recreation and in 1896 he made a foreign tour, during which he visited Europe, Egypt and Africa, enjoying a trip to Palestine and all through the Holy Land. He owns a fine home at Rock Ledge, Florida, on the Indian River, where he has a productive orange grove, and he spends the greater part of the severe winter weather there. He was a hearty worker in the Methodist Church for many years in East Palestine and East Liverpool, and has built a magnificent church at Sebring, at an outlay of \$16,000. He has always been deeply concerned on the temperance question, although not an adherent of the Prohibition party, and in the founding of this town it was his judgment that made necessary contracts which forever will prevent the establishing of saloons to mar the peace, plenty and happiness of one of the most attractive and cleanly towns of the State. It gives him great pleasure to be assured that Sebring presents the appearance to the stranger of being the best and most moral town in Ohio. He has also given great thought to the schools and is a director of Mount Union College.

Mr. Sebring was married, first, in 1882, to Annie L. Harrison, who was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, and was a daughter of George and Margaret (Wood) Harrison, who were among the English pioneers who came to East Liverpool and engaged in the pottery industry. Mr. Harrison died at East Liverpool but his widow still survives and resides at Sebring. Mrs. Sebring, a most estimable lady, widely known and much beloved for her many chari-

ties, died at East Palestine, August 5, 1895, the mother of two children: H. Orvel and Ethel Marie. The former was born in East Liverpool, August 17, 1883. He passed through the common and high schools, enjoyed two years at Mount Union College and three years at Harvard University. In June, 1904, he graduated there in a class of 600, being one of 50 to receive honors and one of the five Ohio graduates to be given the degree of B. A. He is a practical potter, possessing the democratic American ideas which made him, during vacations, don the potter's overalls and go into his father's works and learn the business from the very bottom. He owns stock and when he went into business was assistant manager of The Oliver China Company, under his father, but in six months he became manager and his father now is assistant. In every way he is capable. Soon after graduation he was married to Elsa Roderus, of East Palestine, who is a daughter of Henry Roderus who has been the leading grocer there for the past 30 years. The daughter, Ethel Marie, was born at East Palestine, December 8, 1893, and is still attending school.

Mr. Sebring was married, second, on February 16, 1897, to Cora H. Harris who was born in Pittsburg but accompanied her parents to Columbiana County in childhood. She is a highly cultured lady, a graduate of the Ohio University. They have three children, viz.: Leland H., born December 8, 1897, deceased April 9, 1901; George E., Jr., born September 30, 1902, at Sebring, Ohio; and Paine Murry, born at Rock Ledge, Florida, March 28, 1904. Mr. Sebring owns one of the handsomest homes in Sebring. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

GILES MCGREGOR, who is the oldest retail lumber merchant at Wells-ville, as well as one of the city's most esteemed citizens, was born in the city of New York, August 27, 1828, and is a son of John and Margaret (McBane) McGregor.

The parents of Mr. McGregor were both

born in Inverness, Scotland, where the father followed the trade of tailor until about the age of 35 years, when he immigrated with his family to America. He came to Ohio and was pleased with the land in the vicinity of Wellsville and finally bought a farm in Yellow Creek township, some two and a half miles from this city. He was a man of wonderful vitality and continued to farm until he was 95 years of age, and after retiring from manual work was still active enough mentally to satisfactorily fill the offices of road supervisor and school director, in his 98th year, the year in which he died. He was a strong Whig in his early days and an ardent Abolitionist and never concealed the fact of his interest in the "Underground Railroad." John McGregor married a daughter of Giles McBane, for whom our subject, the eldest son, was named. Of the 11 children, 10 reached maturity, viz.: Margaret, born in Scotland, who married Alexander Smith, of Wellsville—both are deceased; Giles, of this sketch; William, who lost his life in the Civil War, in which he served as a soldier of the Confederate army; John, of Akron, Ohio; Mary, wife of George Elliott, of Lisbon; Alexander, a resident of Lisbon; Charles, of Wellsville; Emily, wife of David Downey, of Custer County, Nebraska; Jane, wife of Samuel Culp, of St. Louis; and Donald, of Cleveland. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church.

It seems almost a matter of happy chance that our esteemed subject was born on American soil, the event taking place shortly after his parents landed from Scotland, on their way to Ohio. He was reared on the home farm in Yellow Creek township until the age of 18 years, attending the local schools as opportunity afforded. On April 1, 1848, he left the farm as his inclinations did not lead in the direction of an agricultural life, and came to Wellsville where he went to work for the grocery firm of Lawson & Cavole, with whom he continued until April 1, 1850. In 1848 A. W. Smith & Company had established a saw-mill at Wellsville, and now Mr. McGregor rented a third of their mill and went into business for himself, continuing to rent until April,

1856, when he purchased William Smith's half and the firm name became Smith & McGregor and so continued until February, 1871, when Mr. McGregor bought his partner's interest.

Since that date Mr. McGregor has continued in business alone under his own name and has led a very busy life. Having saved up all the available timber in this section, and also on account of competition from Southern mills, he closed up his plant in 1898 and sold his machinery and since that time has sold lumber only at retail. He handles some 1,500,000 feet of lumber annually—white pine, yellow pine, hemlock and some oak—and also sells sash, doors and blinds.

Mr. McGregor married Sophia L. Moore, daughter of Jesse Moore, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Jesse of Columbus, Ohio; and Margaret Jane, wife of Charles Schultz, of Wellsville. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, Mr. McGregor being an elder. Politically he is a Democrat. He was a city councilman for eight years and for a long period was township treasurer.



MARTIN ADAMS, one of the well-known citizens and substantial farmers of Washington township, who has been settled on his present well-improved farm of 86 acres in section 34 since 1868, was born in this township, near Clark's Mills, in 1835, and is a son of Francis and Charlotte (Ogle) Adams.

Francis Adams was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and his father, Thomas Adams, was a native of Pennsylvania. The latter was a pioneer in Ohio and took up a large tract of government land in Jefferson County, in company with his brother. Later Thomas Adams and his son Francis operated a still, this being in the days prior to the revenue tax on spirituous liquors. The children of Thomas Adams were: John, Thomas, Francis, Jacob, Peter, Barbara, Louisa, Elizabeth, Agnes and Bashire. By a second marriage a son was born, Andrew Adams, a resident of Missouri. The

grandfather of our subject lived to the age of 75 years, while his son Francis did not reach that age by three years. The latter left these children: Louisa, deceased; Albert; Martin; Mary Louisa; Francis, deceased; Loannui Lucinda; Charlotte, deceased; Verlinda; Norman and Diantha, deceased.

Our subject was reared in Carroll County, Ohio, and received his education in the district schools. In 1868 he bought his present farm and has given his attention closely to agricultural pursuits ever since. He is one of the leading farmers and much esteemed citizens of his neighborhood.

Mr. Adams was married in Caldwell County, Missouri, to Elizabeth Dudley, daughter of Edward and Lydia Dudley. She died February 27, 1905, survived by all of her 10 children, as follows: Lydia Ann, born January 5, 1862, who married George Moore, a potter, formerly of East Liverpool, now of Trenton, New Jersey; Flora, born August 13, 1864, who married Sherman Grove; Charlotte, born May 31, 1865, who married William J. Riley, a railroad man, and has two children,—Elizabeth and Lydia Ann; Rhoda Jane, born May 4, 1866, who is married and resides with her three children in Toronto, Ohio; Alice, born August 9, 1867, who married Charles Wark and lives in Wheeling, West Virginia; William Francis, born August 1, 1869, who lives in the West; John M., born September 24, 1871, a resident of Carroll County, Ohio, who married Effie Gilson, daughter of John S. Gilson, whose family history will be found in this work, and has four children,—Warren Gilson, Ulin Jean and Orretta Jane and Orville John (twins); Ida, born September 18, 1873, who is the wife of Rev. H. J. Rose, living near Pittsburgh,—they have four children, Gladys, Parker, Ethel and Joseph; Clementine, born December 8, 1875, who married H. P. Rose and lives at Chester, West Virginia,—they have three children, Lloyd, Edna and Hazel; and Della, born November 28, 1878, who married Arthur Simmons and lives in Amsterdam, Jefferson County,—they have two children, Paul, born May 25, 1903, and Alvin, born August 8, 1904.

Mr. Adams has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church at Monroeville.

ROBERT EDGAR RAYMAN, M. S., M. A., superintendent of public instruction at East Liverpool, is one of Ohio's leading educators, and is not unknown to the business circles of Columbiana County. His birth occurred July 3, 1859, at Adelphi, Pickaway County, Ohio, and he is a son of Daniel and Adeline (Withrow) Rayman.

The Rayman family is of German extraction, being founded in America by Rev. John Rieman, a Lutheran clergyman, a native of Heidelberg and probably a graduate of one of the great universities there. He settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he expounded the Word for many years and where he reared a goodly family. His son, Daniel Rieman, who retained the German spelling of his name, was born in Lancaster County but subsequently moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, where his son Daniel, father of our subject was born in 1842.

In young manhood Daniel Rayman moved to Pickaway County where he engaged in farming. In 1864 he proved his loyalty to the government by enlisting when the call was made for men to serve 100 days. He was a man of sterling business qualities and upright life. In 1857 he married Adeline Withrow and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Robert Edgar, Elmer E., James M., Walter S., Benjamin F., Frances (wife of John Finney), Margaret (wife of James Ackers), Lucy (wife of James Schladell) and Harriet, deceased. The parents were devout members of the United Brethren Church.

Our subject was reared on the home farm where he remained until 18 years of age, attending the district schools and assisting in the work on his father's farm. His inclinations, however, did not lead him to view a farmer's life with any great amount of envy, and he

very early began to plan for one along intellectual lines. After taking the teacher's course at the Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, he began teaching in Fairfield County and continued through eight terms, four years in all. During the interim he attended Otterbein University and the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, and in 1884 he was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. In 1892 the degree of M. S. was conferred on him by Ada College, and in 1896 the same institution gave him the degree of M. A.

Following his graduation from the normal school, in 1884, Mr. Rayman became principal of the public schools of Lithopolis, Ohio, where he taught for 43 months. In addition to the heavy work involved, he conducted a summer normal school, bringing it to successful completion. He also conducted institutes at Hocking, Meigs, Vinton and Highland during summer vacations. From this field of work he went to Logan, Ohio, where he accepted the position of superintendent of schools, and here he remained in congenial surroundings for nine years, resigning at the close of this period in order to accept the responsible position he has filled at East Liverpool since August, 1897. The advance made by the schools of this city during the eight years of his administration is marked by greatly increased facilities, higher educational standards, greater efficiency and more thorough and satisfactory organization.

Mr. Rayman is a valued member of the executive committee of the superintendents' section of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, of which he was formerly president; is a member of the executive committee of the Southeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, of which he was president one year, and is a member of the National Educational Association and belongs to its transportation committee. In 1904 he was elected president of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association. For the past 12 years he has been one of the trustees of Wooster University and is a member of the board of trustees appointed to inspect class work.

In addition to successfully meeting the demands of some of the highest intellectual bodies

of the State for many years, Mr. Rayman has found time and opportunity to also interest himself in several business enterprises. He is treasurer of the Englewood Land Company, is secretary of the Ceramic City Mining & Milling Company, is a director of the Ohio Coal & Coke Company and was one of the organizers of the Ohio River Oil & Gas Company, of which he has been president since its beginning. He is always ready to recognize religious duties and social claims. Both he and his wife are active members of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school but now confines his attention to a rather remarkable Bible class, which numbers 167 members. He has reason to be gratified over his success in this work and it is a pretty good test of his versatility as well as personal influence that he weekly faces not less than 71 members, on an average, by whom he is held in high regard and warm affection.

In 1884, at Clearport, Ohio, Mr. Rayman was married to Eva Shaeffer, who is a daughter of Noah Shaeffer, a prominent resident and farmer of that township. They have two children, viz.: Rowan Edna and Esther Marie. The social connections of the family are many and their personal friends are legion. Politically a Republican, Mr. Rayman seeks no public honors for himself but is actively and unselfishly interested in the welfare of the city and gives his influence in support of good laws. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

 L. HUGH LAUGHLIN, superintendent of the State Line Coal Company, has been identified with the coal industry of Columbiana County since the close of the Civil War and been one of the most prominent in the development of this field. He has also been connected with many other public enterprises and business concerns and is considered one of East Palestine's most public-spirited and substantial citizens.

Hugh Laughlin was born in Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, May 12, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Mary Laughlin. At the age of seven years he was thrown upon his own resources, and in 1855 he came to Ohio and hired as a farm hand, the remuneration for his work being his board and clothes. He continued at farm work until the outbreak of the Civil War, when in April, 1861, he enlisted in the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, with which he served three years and three months. He was with the Army of the Potomac and served in all the important engagements of his regiment, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the engagements throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was wounded twice—first by a shell at Mechanicsville, and subsequently by a rifle ball through the right forearm at Charles City Cross Roads. On June 11, 1864, he was mustered out and returned to Columbiana County. He was a gallant soldier and bore himself with credit throughout the war. On August 23, 1875, the military body known as the "East Palestine Grays" was organized and in 1876 was mustered as Company E, 10th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, with Hugh Laughlin as captain. He was later advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, since which time he has been familiarly known by the title of colonel. In January, 1879, the regiment was relettered and the "East Palestine Grays" became Company D. The company gained its name by the style of uniform adopted, which was at first a handsome gray, but when it became a part of the State militia it was necessary to change to the regulation army blue.

In 1865 Colonel Laughlin accepted the position of weighmaster with the Carlson Hill coal mine and continued in that capacity until 1867, when he was made superintendent of the mine and given charge of the company store, handling a line of groceries. In 1869 the management of the Massillon Coal Mining Company was tendered him and he served in that capacity until 1874. He then returned to Columbiana County to take charge of the opening of a mine for the State Line Coal Company, of East Palestine, and has since that time served as superintendent.

The State Line Coal Mine Company was organized in 1874, with James Mullins, of Wooster, Ohio, as president; Campbell B. Herron, of Pittsburg, as treasurer, and has a capitalization of \$30,000. W. J. Mullins became treasurer upon the death of Mr. Herron and has since served in that capacity. They own and operate four different mines,—one at Deerfield, Ohio; one at New Waterford and another at New Philadelphia, in addition to the State Line mine. All are drifts but the Deerfield mine, which in 1902 sunk a shaft 185 feet deep and is operated by compressed air machinery. The New Philadelphia mine is run by compressed air machinery and is equipped in the most modern style, using electric motors for gathering coal instead of the mule system. The State Line and Fairfield mines are run by cable, and this company was the first of any operating in Ohio to employ rope haulage. They have a complete system of bells operated by electricity for danger signals, giving easy communication with the engineer. This company was also the first to use telephones in the mines, but owing to the dampness it was not a success. From 200 to 225 men are employed in the State Line mine and are under the direct supervision of Colonel Laughlin; the mine has an average daily output of from 550 to 650 tons. The four mines of the company have a total capacity of 1,800 tons, but the daily average is between 1,200 and 1,500. The product of the State Line and Fairfield mines is used principally by railroads, that of the Deerfield for domestic purposes, and that of the New Philadelphia for steam and domestic purposes. Colonel Laughlin had charge of the accounts and all business of the State Line until 1900, when the office management of the four mines was concentrated. This is one of the largest companies in the State, and Colonel Laughlin is frequently called in council by the officers of the company who have high regard for his business judgment and experience. He is a man of great energy and foresight and keeps in close touch with the men under his supervision, who hold him in highest respect. His success in holding his crews together has been remarkable. He has helped many of the miners

and their families in locating here and many of these now own their own homes. In the matter of temperance he is very exacting, and the men realizing their employment depends upon the observance of this rule are much benefited if inclined to intemperance.

Our subject is one of the stockholders of the Fairfield Coal Company which he opened and superintended during the first four years of its existence. In 1887 he was one of the founders of the sewer-pipe works, which were in 1890 sold to a Pittsburg firm; and in 1888 helped establish a plant for the manufacture of fire-brick of which he served as general manager until it was sold in 1900 to the National Fire Proof Company. He has served on the Board of Education and in the Town Council of East Palestine, and has always been active in promoting the best interests of the city.

Colonel Laughlin has been thrice married, his first wife dying in 1868. In 1870 he formed a second union, marrying Elizabeth Palmer, a daughter of Adam Palmer, whose ancestors lived in this country prior to the Revolutionary War. She died in 1875, leaving one daughter, Mary Belle, wife of Daniel H. Mackintosh. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh are both active church workers and take leading parts in the choir of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject formed a third union with Almira Koch, who is of German descent and is a daughter of Martin and Delilah Koch, the latter of whom died in 1904. William Koch, a brother of Mrs. Laughlin is general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Laughlin is a Republican in politics and has served on congressional and judicial committees, but has never aspired to office. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was trustee about 20 years.

FRED NELLIE, manager and treasurer of the Salem Monumental Company, of Salem, and one of the city's enterprising business men, was born in Germany, February 18, 1874, and is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, Conrad and Mary (Hoffman) Nellie.

Our subject was left fatherless in infancy and he has had his own way to make in the world. In 1866 he came to America and settled first at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the monument business. From there he came to Salem, in 1895. Here he first worked as a stone and granite cutter, some of the fine new residences showing his excellent work, notably that of the late J. Twing Brooks. Since January, 1899, Mr. Nellie has been engaged in the monument business here, where he has a large and important plant, employs eight men and does an annual business of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The plant is located on Depot street and here all kinds of granite and marble monuments and vaults are manufactured. On account of his perfect reliability and honest methods, Mr. Nellie has had no trouble in forging to the front.

Mr. Nellie was married to Lena E. Gerber, and they have a very pleasant, comfortable home at No. 350 Garfield avenue. Both he and his wife were brought up in the Lutheran faith. In his political views he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Woodman of the World, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

HARVEY S. SPONSELLER, whose well-improved dairy farm is located in section 3, Fairfield township, belongs, on both paternal and maternal sides, to very old pioneer families of this section of the State. He is a son of Henry and Catherine (Candle) Sponseller.

The founder of the family in Ohio was the great-grandfather. Conrad Sponseller, the paternal grandfather, was born north of the pine swamp at North Lima, Mahoning County, Ohio, and he was reared and schooled in Beaver township, that county. He settled in the wilderness on the Columbiana and Mahoning line and lived there until his death. He married Nancy Seachrist, who was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and died in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 29, 1875. She was a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Foulk) Seachrist.

Jacob Seachrist, the maternal grandfather



STORE OF THE ORIENTAL COMPANY



H. E. EAKIN



STORE OF THE ORIENTAL COMPANY



H. E. EAKIN

of our subject, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1760, of German ancestry, and was married there in 1786. In 1814 he settled in Ohio as a pioneer farmer, locating near (New) Lisbon, and in 1815 he purchased of Benjamin Hanna the southwest quarter of section 3, Fairfield township, known as the Allen farm, where the Columbiana Cemetery is now located. He lived there until his wife died, August 1, 1827, when he removed to the home of his daughter Lydia, who had married Peter Dehoff. He died at her home in Columbiana, February 23, 1831, aged 71 years. Mr. and Mrs. Seachrist became the parents of 14 children, all of whom reached maturity and married.

Both the grandparents, Conrad and Nancy Sponseller, died of typhoid fever, being survived by nine of their 10 children, a daughter having died in infancy. The nine are as follows: Jesse, a farmer living near Canfield, Ohio; Caroline, wife of Simon Roninger; Maria Catherine, widow of Josiah Rohrbaugh, of Fairfield township; Harriet, wife of Christian Lipely; Annie, widow of Noah Rapp, living near North Lima, Ohio; Henry, of Mahoning County; John, a carpenter of Columbiana; Josephus, a minister of the Lutheran Church; and Jacob, of Columbiana.

Harvey S. Sponseller was reared on the old homestead and was educated in the common and high schools of Columbiana. Prior to coming to his present farm in 1895, he was employed in the express office at Columbiana, but that was only a temporary position, his inclinations always having been in the direction of his present pursuits. When he bought his farm from his father, he found that he would have a large amount of improving to do as the buildings were old and inadequate and in no way came up to his ideas of what a first-class dairy farm should be. Dairying being the main interest, he has erected buildings especially adapted to this industry, with all sanitary surroundings and modern and entirely up-to-date appliances. The dimensions of his great barn are 44 by 62 on the main floor, and the 20-foot posts reach the roof. The straw shed, 40 by 44 feet, is a room on the second

floor and is so arranged that a load of straw or grain can be satisfactorily unloaded in five minutes. The capacity of his barn is 60 tons of hay and 30 loads of grain. The barn is insured for \$2,000. The construction of the barn is that denominated as "plank-frame." In the lower part, where he has accommodations for 33 head of cattle, he has provided a fine cement trough. He has a silo, 12 by 30 feet in ground dimensions and 30 feet deep. Other modern and desirable improvements have been added, and his five Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cows have a home and the attention worthy of their lineage. At present his choice product is mainly shipped to Youngstown, but for five years he operated a dairy at Columbiana.

Mr. Sponseller was married in Fairfield township, in 1895, to Della Renkenberger, who is a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Macklin) Renkenberger, well-known and estimable residents of Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller have two children,—Margaret and Gladys. Mr. Sponseller is a member of the German Reformed Church. Their present beautiful home, into which they moved in 1899, is one of the best homes in the township and is surrounded by a beautiful, well-kept lawn. The appearance of the whole place indicates thrift and prosperity.

E. EAKIN, secretary, treasurer and manager of The Oriental Company (Incorporated), of Salem, and secretary, treasurer and general manager of The Eakin Manufacturing Company, is one of the most enterprising and successful young business men of this city. He was born July 23, 1872, on a farm north of East Liverpool, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Isabel (Todd) Eakin.

The parents of Mr. Eakin were both born in Columbiana County and they now reside on their farm in St. Clair township. Samuel Eakin, the father, is an old soldier, having served with honor for over three years of the Civil War, as a member of Company C, 104th

Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He married Isabel Todd and they had a family consisting of five sons and two daughters.

Although H. E. Eakin has not been interested for many years in agricultural pursuits, he lived on a farm until he was 21 years of age. After completing the common school course, he attended the Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and then taught school for a year at Glasgow, Columbiana County, after which he went on the road for three years for The Eakin & Johnson Company, selling baking powder, and in this capacity he visited 17 States. In 1898 he located at Salem and established the present business, starting in a small room on Main street with a stock worth only a few hundred dollars. He did his own soliciting and delivering at first, but after one year of business he sought larger quarters on Broadway. Within two years the business had grown to such proportions as to warrant still larger accommodations. He now has the largest and in many ways the finest storeroom in Salem, its dimensions being 105 by 40 feet, including two stories and basement. He carries an extensive line of fine china, including Haviland and English dinner wares and cut glass. Eight employees are kept, and more in the busy seasons. During the past year he has added a mail order and club department and his trade relations cover a large territory, not only in Ohio, but also in Pennsylvania and New York. The business, which had previously been conducted by Mr. Eakin as sole owner, although operating under the name of The Oriental Tea & China Company, was incorporated in 1905, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the present name—The Oriental Company—assumed.

The Oriental Company's business at Nos. 220-22 Broadway not only includes the handling of Mr. Eakin's patent fruit jar sealer, but also a very fine line of teas and coffees, lamps and china, confectionery and house furnishing goods, both wholesale and retail. A visit to his beautifully kept establishment well repays the time spent, for his choice goods are temptingly and attractively displayed. Mr. Eakin is also connected with The Eakin Manufacturing

Company, which was incorporated two years ago for the manufacture of Eakin's patent fruit jar sealer, a dough and bread raising cabinet and a shade and curtain hanger. Mr. Eakin is the patentee of the fruit jar sealer and owns in it what may be denominated a "money maker."

Mr. Eakin was married on Christmas Day, 1901, to Ada A. Bowman, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Christian and Martha (Webb) Bowman, natives of Mahoning and Columbiana counties, respectively. Mr. Eakin belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans and Salem Business Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His portrait and a view of the store of The Oriental Company accompany this sketch.

KARL DANIEL KOLL, deceased, was a resident of Salem for almost 60 years. They were years of industry and great commercial prosperity, and they were also years rich in results which accrued to his fellow-citizens from his personal example of unquestioned integrity, his discerning public spirit and his continuous philanthropies. The birth of Karl Daniel Koll took place on December 18, 1812, at Lennep, Germany, and he was a son of Peter Arnold and Caroline Koll. His death occurred at Salem, February 24, 1892, at the age of 80 years.

In the days when he was a boy in Germany, the youth of 12 years was considered old enough to begin an apprenticeship to some self-supporting trade and he accordingly spent four years learning to be a practical tinner. Complying with the law of the land, he then traveled up and down the country, working as a journeyman, for three years, when he was deemed sufficiently experienced to enter into business for himself. He took advantage of this permit and opened up a shop at Minden, Prussia, although then but 18 years old. As soon as he began to prosper he married, probably in 1834, for soon after he and his wife came to America,

reaching the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1835.

Mr. Koll did not establish a business there but settled at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1844, when he came to Salem. Here he embarked first in a tin-ware business, shortly afterward adding stoves to his stock, and for many years he continued in this line of trade. His business capacity was of the best as was shown in subsequent years, when he was invited to become director and stockholder in various large business enterprises here. He was one of the charter members of the Victor Stove Company, with which he remained connected as long as he was active in business, which company is still controlled by members of the family. His public spirit was notable and he was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Salem gas plant, when many more conservative citizens still thought "old ways" sufficiently good. From 1865 until 1869 he operated the Salem water-works system. His long business career was one marked by honorable methods and in perfect consonance with the rigid rules of the Quaker faith to which he subscribed all his life. For many years he was an acceptable preacher in the Society of Friends, with which body he became united at Minden, transferring his membership to the United States when he settled in America. On several occasions he visited England, Ireland and Wales in the interests of the society. He was unassuming in manner and reticent concerning the large amount of charity he annually dispensed. He passed away crowned not only with honored age but also with respect, esteem and affection.

Mr. Koll was married twice; first, in Germany, to Julia Seeborn, who died at Salem, Ohio, in 1866, aged 56 years. They had eight children, namely: Mary, deceased; Benjamin S., of St. Louis; Mrs. Lydia K. Lightfoot, who lives in Butler township near Salem; Joseph, who died in 1901; William H., who is president and treasurer of the Victor Stove Company, of Salem; Mrs. Esther K. Tolerton, of Alliance, whose husband has large banking interests there; Charles, who is manager for a stove firm in Chicago; and Mrs. Martha K. Otis, of Sherwood, New York.

Mr. Koll's second union was with Mary J. Fawcett, who was born in 1810 and still survives, being the oldest native resident of Salem who has spent a whole life here. At the time of his decease, Mr. Koll resided on Lincoln avenue, Salem, where burial services were held, interment being at Winona.

MRS. LYDIA K. LIGHTFOOT, whose beautiful home in section 3, Butler township, is noticeable both on account of its substantial construction and for its fine situation, is the widow of the late Benjamin Lightfoot and the oldest surviving daughter of Karl Daniel and Julia (Seeborn) Koll. She was born in Pennsylvania, and on May 20, 1880, she was united in marriage with the late Benjamin H. Lightfoot.

Benjamin H. Lightfoot was born August 15, 1827, near Philadelphia, coming from one of the oldest Quaker families of the country. He settled at Pittsburg about 1878 and there was actively engaged in business until within a short time of his decease. He was an important factor in business circles there for more than a quarter of a century and was very well known.

Mr. Lightfoot was a consistent Quaker and not only carried into the affairs of his daily life the practice of the precepts learned at his mother's knee in childhood, but made them a foundation stone upon which he built up business success. Everywhere was his advice sought and respected for he was recognized as a man whose moral preceptions were never dimmed by passion or sullied by speculation, a man who was public-spirited, charitable and just, who could view a subject from all sides and give an impartial opinion. Such was the late Benjamin H. Lightfoot in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. He was always a notable figure in every gathering, clad in his broad-brimmed Quaker hat and suit of black, these being worn through life in spite of changes in the fashion of masculine attire. He was free, however, from all affectation and, in the midst of public greed and shameful money-making schemes, lived a quiet, honorable, prosperous business life.

The death of Mr. Lightfoot was mourned at Pittsburg and at other places where he was

well known, especially at Salem where his wife's family had so long been prominent. Although he had reached the age of 76 years, his health was not seriously impaired, and when his last illness came upon him it was not regarded as probably fatal until within a few days of his death, which took place at his home at No. 5225 Center avenue, Shadyside, Pittsburgh. His burial was at Philadelphia, where he was laid by the side of members of his family, for generations gone.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Lightfoot, with their one son, Ferris, removed to Ohio, deciding to locate in the neighborhood of Salem, near other members of her family. She selected a valuable tract of land in section 25, Butler township, Columbiana County, coming to take possession in July, 1903. Here she has erected a handsome brick residence of modern pattern and equipped with all the conveniences which now serve to make a rural home superior to a city one. Its location is three miles west of Salem, on the public highway, and has the convenience of the Stark Electric Railroad running before the door.

Mrs. Lightfoot, like her father and husband, is a consistent member of the Society of Friends.

KENNETH P. BEATTIE, one of the well-known residents of East Liverpool, a general designer and modeler of pottery, was born at the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, England, April 20, 1865. Mr. Beattie's parents were William C. and Charlotte E. (Pewtress) Beattie.

As surely as physical features and characteristics are reproduced in one generation after another, mental gifts and artistic ability are inherited in more or less degree, and this has notably been the case with our subject, whose grandfather, William Beattie, was a sculptor who stood very high in his profession in his day. His work was so highly considered that it was exhibited for years in the Royal Academy

William C. Beattie, father of our subject,

died May 6, 1881, aged but 41 years, but during this period he had established a reputation for fine designing, that made him one of the most valued men of his profession in one of the largest artistic designing establishments in New England. His training had been secured in one of the leading art schools of London, after which he opened a studio at Birmingham. In 1879 he came to America and entered the employ of Reed & Barton, the great silverware manufacturers at Taunton, Massachusetts. To him was entrusted, thenceforth until his death, all the choice artistic work of this firm and also the oversight of their factory. The great silver centerpiece which this firm displayed at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, which received the highest prize awarded silver exhibits, was the beautiful work of William C. Beattie. He married a lady who also is an artist, her work in china painting placing her far beyond the amateur class. She was born in 1838 at Iping, England, where her father's paper-mills led in the industries of the section. After remaining a widow for some years, she married T. W. Field and now resides at Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie had three children: Herbert William, a sculptor, of Quincy, Massachusetts; Kenneth P., of this sketch; and Wilfred Percival, a wood engraver, of Brooklyn, New York. All three sons inherited artistic tendencies and each one has become prominent in his own special line.

Upon the death of his father, our subject entered the employ of Reed & Barton, spending his first year in the factory in order to gain the desirable practical experience and then entered the designing room. During the succeeding year he worked here and three times a week attended classes in art at the Boston Conservatory, preparatory to pursuing higher study in England. In 1883 he went to London and spent two years in the South Kensington Museum, where his work won him a bronze medal and two Queen's prizes. Upon his return to New York, he entered into partnership with his brother Herbert and they opened a studio there, their combined work meeting with popular approval. Our subject had made a special

study of pottery work with the idea of giving his main attention to this branch and in 1887 he found an opportunity to pursue it in an offer from Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, of East Liverpool, Ohio. This he accepted and entered the designing room of this firm and continued for three years in charge of the designing of their pottery. He then opened an independent studio and from that time until the present has been engaged in general designing. His work possesses the highest artistic excellence and he commands the patronage of many exclusive firms and private dealers.

Mr. Beattie was married September 26, 1898, to Helen Barrett, who is a daughter of George W. Barrett, of Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. She is a member of the Dutch Reformed church at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Beattie has never taken any very active interest in political affairs, his temperament and ambitions not leading him to desire any public honors. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, being a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M. and East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.

LEWIS WALKER, one of the leading citizens of West township, a survivor of the Civil War and for the past 24 years a justice of the peace, was born in Stark County, Ohio, five miles from his present home which is situated in section 22. He is a son of Walter R. and Eveline (Edwards) Walker.

Both parents of Mr. Walker were born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where the families have been known since before the Revolutionary War. Walter R. Walker was a son of Jacob Walker, who was born in 1776 and married Rachel Craig, who was born near the Brandywine, in Delaware. Jacob Walker was a son of John Walker, who was born in Ireland and immigrated at a very early day to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he lived to the age of 80 years. His tomb may be found at Kennett Square. Jacob Walker also lived to advanced age, being 92 years old at

the time of death. On the maternal side, our subject's mother is a descendant of William Edwards, who came to America from Wales in 1682 and settled in Hook township, Chester County his wife was Eleanor Plummer and the records of their marriage can still be seen in the Friends' Meeting House there.

Walter R. Walker, father of Lewis, moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1835, and purchased the land on which he died in 1896, aged 86 years. He married in 1837 and his wife died in 1872, in her 52nd year. They had six children, viz: Ann, wife of Thomas Newcomer, of Stark County; William, who served three years during the Civil War, a member of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., was wounded at the battle of Utoy Creek, Georgia, he married Caroline Stelling and has four daughters, all of whom are married; Hiram, also a soldier in the Civil War, serving three years in the 104th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., who married Sarah Willis after the war was over; Lewis, of this sketch; Walter, who married Emma Bricker and Lydia E., now residing with her second husband at Wilburn, Illinois, who has been twice married, first to John Lucas and second to Peter Strong.

Lewis Walker was the third son of this loyal family to enter the army in the Civil War. He served three months in the 184th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., taking part in the great battle of Perryville. He was married, first, in 1869, to Mary Ann Kelley, who was a daughter of James Kelley, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and they had five children. Of these, Julia E. married Elson Irons, of West township, now of Wellsville, and has five children,—Karl, Mildred, Elson, Gertrude and George W.; and Zua married Austin Haycock, a grocer and provision merchant at Sebring, Ohio, and has four children,—Ellen, Ford, Erla, who is a school teacher and Vesta, deceased. Mrs. Walker died October 5, 1885, in her 34th year. The second marriage of Mr. Walker was to Lon Emma Sumner, who is a daughter of Noah and Susan (Aspey) Sumner, the former of whom was born at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, and the latter at North Georgetown, Columbiana County, Ohio. Besides Mrs.

Walker, the following constituted the family of Mr. and Mrs. Summer: Mary Ann, wife of Jefferson Milbourn; Malinda, wife of Albert Ruff; John A., a farmer and cheese manufacturer; Lucy A., wife of A. C. Smith; Harriet, wife of Daniel Ruff; Joseph B., deceased, and Amanda, wife of Allen W. Pedlar. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one child, Paul Russell, born March 26, 1892.

Politically Mr. Walker is a Republican. For the past 24 years he has administered justice officially in West township and his judicial decisions have given universal satisfaction. In his church relations he belongs to the Bible Christian Church at East Rochester. He is one of the active and interested members of Grand Army Post, No. 106, Department of Ohio, and is fraternally connected with Minerva Lodge, No. 551, F. & A. M.



GEORGE C. MURPHY, secretary and treasurer of the George C. Murphy Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1857, and is a son of Thomas B. and Jane (Coffin) Murphy.

Our subject comes of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Henry Murphy, having come from Ireland to the American Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. During the war he was a resident of Philadelphia but later settled in Fayette County, where he established the homestead. His wife Susan lived to the age of 98 years, dying in 1844, having survived her husband for sixteen years. An ancestor of our subject's mother, Capt. Tristan Coffin, was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket Island from the Indians for two beaver hats and \$150. He was a sea captain and was once captured by pirates.

George Coffin, our subject's maternal grandfather, was made a Mason in Lodge No. 25, in London, England, and his card of demit, which is now in the possession of his grandson, bears the date of 1809.

Henry Murphy, our subject's paternal grandfather, was born in November, 1794, in

his father's home in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He carried on extensive farming and stock-raising operations on the Murphy homestead for many years but his later days were made wearisome on account of rheumatism. He was a man of importance in his locality and was chosen to fill many of the local offices on various occasions, serving as supervisor, trustee and most probably as justice of the peace. He always supported the Whig party. Henry Murphy was married, first, to Mary Hempstead, who was a daughter of Jeremiah Hempstead. She was born near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1796 and died in 1834. Five of their six children grew to maturity, viz: Mary Ann, Joshua and Henry, deceased; Thomas B., father of our subject; James, deceased, and Susan, who died in infancy. The second marriage was to Nancy Palmer, also of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and they had five children, namely: John, Samuel, Susan, Sevilla and John West. Henry Murphy was a member of the Presbyterian church, but his first wife, our subject's grandmother, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject came to East Liverpool, Ohio, with his parents in 1874. His father, Thomas B. Murphy, was born in the old home, Jefferson township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, six miles east of Brownsville, on February 18, 1829, and was reared on the home farm where he remained until 19 years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship of three years and followed the trade until 1852. After his marriage he moved to Farmington, Virginia, (now West Virginia), where he formed a partnership with Elijah Morris and J. C. Price in a general mercantile business, the firm name being Murphy, Morris & Company. The enterprise was successfully conducted for three years and then Mr. Murphy sold out his interest and returned to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in a grocery business and remained there so engaged until 1874, in which year he came to Ohio and embarked in a grocery business at East Liverpool, in association with our subject, the firm name being Thomas B. Murphy & Son. This honorable old firm name has remained unchanged, each son becoming a part-

ner upon the withdrawal of his predecessor. Harry E., the youngest son, entered the business in 1901. It has long been one of the leading concerns in its line of trade in the city and the same honorable business methods instituted by its founder still rule the house.

Thomas B. Murphy was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Coffin, who was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1830, and is a daughter of George Coffin. Eight children were born to this marriage, namely: Mary, who died aged 21 years; Ollie, who lives at home; George C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles, deceased, who was a resident of Salem; Ella, who is the widow of Theodore Kober and resides with her father; Emma Jane, who is the wife of George R. E. Gilechrist, an attorney at Wheeling, West Virginia; and Harry E., the junior partner in the firm of Thomas B. Murphy & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Although Thomas B. Murphy is a staunch Republican, he is in no way a politician and no political office is attractive enough to induce him to put aside his business interests and give it his attention. He has been quite prominent in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years. He is past grand of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, is chief patriarch of East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107, and is lieutenant colonel in the Patriarchs Militant, Canton Rhodes, No. 73. He belongs also to the Order of United American Mechanics.

When George C. Murphy came to East Liverpool, he was yet a schoolboy and he completed his education in the East Liverpool High School. He then entered his father's store with whom he continued until he was 20 years old and then entered the employ of William Erlanger, a well-known retail clothing dealer of this city. He continued here until he had thoroughly learned the business, leaving his employer in 1889 in order to embark in the same business on his own account. He continued in the clothing business for eight years, his store having a good location on the "Diamond," and then disposed of it and in 1897 organized the George C. Murphy Pottery Com-

pany, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since.

This company began business in the old pottery of Mountford & Company, which they purchased, but in 1901, they sold the pottery to The East Liverpool Potteries Company, of which Mr. Murphy served as president for one and a half years. In July, 1903, the George C. Murphy Pottery Company repurchased their former pottery and continued to operate it until it was destroyed by fire on March 4, 1904. This entailed a great loss to the company and to the city's industries as the business was a good one and their wares, semi-porcelain dinner ware and fine decorated ware, were in great demand wherever known.

On June 15, 1904, Mr. Murphy went to Barberton, Ohio, where he accepted a position as general manager of the Barberton pottery, which he resigned on June 1, 1905, and returned to East Liverpool and again occupied his comfortable home at No. 210 Third street. For some three years prior to removing to Barberton, Mr. Murphy had been a director in The First National Bank. For 12 years he served the city as a member of the Board of Education, but otherwise accepted no public office, being like his father a good citizen with no self-seeking motives. He is identified politically with the Republican party.

Mr. Murphy married Mary E. Croxall, who is a daughter of Jesse Croxall, one of East Liverpool's early potters, and they have two children: Jessie O. and Helen. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool, in which Mr. Murphy has been an elder for 12 years. He has also been clerk of sessions and Sunday school superintendent. His fraternal relations are mainly with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSIAH ROHRBAUGH. One of the attractive homes in the environs of Columbiana, a substantial brick residence with cheerful surroundings, is the property of Mrs. Maria Rohrlaugh, who is the widow of the late Josiah Rohrlaugh, who for many years was identified with this town and all its important interests.

He was born May 12, 1833, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel and Catherine (Mott) Rohrbaugh, who were natives of Pennsylvania.

After four years residence in Lewistown, Ohio, after leaving his father's farm, Mr. Rohrbaugh moved to Columbiana, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he opened up the first shoe business in the place and thus was one of the earliest business citizens. He was a man of determined character and he was called upon very soon to assume the duties of office in the growing place. He served in almost all of the responsible local positions to which the votes of his fellow-citizens could elevate him, including that of mayor, and for 27 years was justice of the peace, his death in 1897 preventing his serving out his last term. At one period he was postmaster and there are few important records of the city's development on file which do not allude in some way to this useful, liberal and public-spirited citizen. He soon became a property owner and erected his comfortable home, which now stands just beyond the corporate limits, but was then in the midst of a clover field. He was one of the organizers of the Masonic lodge at Columbiana and a zealous member of the same all his life. He was one of the leading members of Grace Reformed Church and pastor and people always found him ready to cooperate with them in all the branches of religious work. For years he was Sunday-school superintendent, was also choir leader and held some position or other on the official board. A member of a large family, two brothers and three sisters survive him.

Mr. Rohrbaugh was married in Mahoning County, Ohio, in December, 1860, to Maria Catherine Sponseller, who is a daughter of the late Conrad and Nancy (Seachrist) Sponseller. The father died January 29, 1875. The mother of Mrs. Rohrbaugh was a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Foulk) Seachrist. Jacob Seachrist was born in 1760 in Adams County, Pennsylvania, married there in 1786 and in 1814 moved with his wife, four sons and five daughters to Ohio and settled near (New) Lisbon. In the following year he purchased

of Benjamin Hanna the southwest quarter of section 3, Fairheld township, where the Columbiana Cemetery is now located. He died February 23, 1831 and his wife died August 1, 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbaugh had three children born to them, two of whom survive, viz.: John Manhattan and Annie. The former is now a resident of Canton, Ohio. He married Louise Baumsbarger, who is a daughter of Abraham Baumsbarger, a retired farmer of Columbiana. They have three children,—Carl Hayden, Julia and Alice. Annie is the wife of Homer J. Miller, also a resident of Canton. They have two children,—Aden Rohrbaugh and Helen.

When Mr. Rohrbaugh was called from earth, he still had very many large interests in his possession. Owing to the business capacity of his widow and his two children, all these interests were carefully looked after and they satisfactorily settled up 14 different estates for the heirs. Mrs. Rohrbaugh owns three lots in her home place, 160 feet deep, and a large part of this space she devotes to gardening. She is numbered with the older residents and says she can recall when every face she met in the village was a familiar one. She is a member of Grace Reformed Church and of its missionary society.

CHRISTOPHER TATGENHORST, an influential and well-to-do agriculturist of St. Clair township and owner of "Meadow Brook Farm," was born in Germany in 1853. His parents, Frederick and Sophia (Huntzman) Tatgenhorst, came to America in 1868 and located at Stubenville, Ohio, where the mother died in 1800 at the age of 62 years. She left six children, namely: Emma, deceased; Charles, deceased; Diedrich, deceased; Christopher; Herman, a resident of East Liverpool; and Kate, wife of Henry Koch, of East Liverpool. After the death of the mother, the father made his home with his son Charles until his own death in 1898, at the age of 70 years.

Christopher Tatgenhorst received his early

education in Germany, where a solid, substantial training is given, and after coming to this country continued his studies in a night school in Pittsburg. He was employed by day as pastry cook in the Union Depot, a position he held for seven years. Later he gave his attention to farming and in 1897 purchased his present farm of 92 acres in section 22 St. Clair township and the same year erected a fine residence and barn.

Mr. Tatgenhorst was married to Jennie Bick and four children were the fruits of the union, viz.: May W., who married Archie Campbell, a shoe merchant of Wellsville; Harry, who married Lydia Schaffer, by whom he has one child,— Mildred; Carl, who lives with his parents on the farm; and Earl, who is clerking in William Erlanger & Company's clothing house in East Liverpool. Fred Bick, the father of Mrs. Tatgenhorst, emigrated from Germany to Buffalo, New York, and there worked at his trade, which was that of a carriage-maker; in later years he moved to Dunkirk, New York. He was married in Buffalo to Mary Hawillar, a native of Switzerland. He died at the age of 60 years and his wife, at the age of 56, leaving seven children, namely: Jennie; Henry Frederick, of Cleveland; Christopher, of Lisbon; Lewis, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Ida, wife of William Brewer, of Wickliffe, Ohio; Charles of Newburg, Ohio; and Millie, who died at the age of 18 years. Mr. Tatgenhorst is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL J. POWELL, one of the substantial, retired residents of Damascus, and one of the honored survivors of the great Civil War, formerly resided upon a fine farm of 80 acres in Butler township. He was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 30, 1836, and is a son of William and Catherine (Burger) Powell.

William Powell, father of our subject, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, May 28,

1803, and was a son of Thomas Powell and a grandson of William Powell. The first William Powell, probably of Irish and Welsh parentage, came to America on one of the ships which carried emigrants in those days who agreed to bind themselves to work for any employer in order to pay back the passage money such employer would advance. During his term of servitude he was kicked by a horse and made a cripple for life. He was survived by 11 children, and his son Thomas also reared 11 children. Thomas Powell was born in Maryland and in 1811 he came to Ohio and died at his home in Stark County.

William Powell accompanied his parents to Ohio. For a number of years the family lived near Lisbon. When he married, he bought a farm in Knox township where he lived the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of 81 years and seven months. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church and at times filled official positions. He was an industrious, honest man, met with satisfactory success in his business enterprises and was universally esteemed. He married Catherine Burger, a daughter of Daniel Burger. Mrs. Powell was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1804, and died June 22, 1885. The Burgers are of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, a very old and prominent family of that State. Samuel Burger, a very popular resident of the county, one well known in the vicinity of Lisbon, was a cousin of Mrs. Powell.

The children of William and Catharine Powell were: Sarah, who married John Hale and died in Kansas; John, drafted into the service in the Civil War, who died on a transport, near Cairo, Illinois; Simon, who died of a fever, aged 18 years; Jonas, who died of the same fever, aged 16 years; Mary, who married Samuel Uman, of Wayne County; Daniel J., of this sketch; Lydia, who married D. E. Middleton and died in Illinois; Anthony P., who served three years in Company G, Fourth Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and who died at Wabash, Indiana, in March, 1905; Harriet, who married A. O. Haymaker, of Kent, Portage County,

Ohio; Luther, of Knox township; and Franklin B., who died aged 16 months.

Daniel J. Powell was reared on his father's farm and continued at home until he enlisted on August 22, 1864, for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, 179th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Captain Glaser and Col. Harley Sage. At the time of the fight at Nashville, he was on guard duty. He continued to serve until the end of his term, being discharged in June, 1865. He returned to Columbiana County and lived for 18 years on a rented farm in Hanover township. In 1883 he bought a farm of 80 acres in section 5, Butler township, on which he lived until he retired from active life, when he sold his farm and removed to Damascus. Prior to entering the army, he had enjoyed good educational advantages, spending three years at Mount Union College and he engaged in teaching for a considerable period, alternating with farming. He is a man of intelligent views on all questions and, while not a politician, has considerable influence in public matters. He is attached to neither of the two great parties, electing to cast his vote independently. He has served as township trustee both in Hanover and Butler townships. He was reared in the Lutheran Church but has been united with the Methodists since 1870. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic until he took a discharge on account of the difficulty in attending by reason of distance from a post.

Mr. Powell was married in 1861 to Mary A. Clenson, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1831, and died in October, 1887. She was a daughter of James and Ann Clenson. The children of Mr. Powell by this marriage were four in number, viz: Mary, who died in infancy; Mabel, who married Dr. J. M. Ward, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Clenson; Jessie, living at home; and Norman C., a graduate of the Ohio State University, who is a veterinarian and is connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States and resides at Allegheny.

Mr. Powell was married, second, in 1892 to Hannah M. Brosius, who was born in Co-

lumbiana County, Ohio, in May, 1846, and is a daughter of Amos and Estlier (Morton) Brosius. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Powell resided in Stark County.

BENJAMIN J. MULLEN, inventor of the "Mullen Gas Washer" and master mechanic of the Cherry Valley Iron Company, of Leetonia, was born in Scotland, June 9, 1869. His father,

Peter Mullen, came to this country when Benjamin was about seven years of age, locating in New Castle, Pennsylvania. Later he moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he is now employed as a stationary engineer.

Benjamin J. Mullen was educated at New Castle until his 15th year, when the family moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he finished his schooling. His first work was with the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, with which he remained about seven years, applying himself diligently to master the trade. His advancement has been rapid and has been entirely owing to his merits, as his work absorbs him and is to him a source of pleasure. His next position was that of chief engineer for the Buhl Steel Company, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, which he relinquished to accept a position with the Atlantic Iron & Steel Company as master mechanic. He was master mechanic of the Columbus Iron & Steel Company for a time, up to 1902, when he came to Leetonia to act in that capacity for the Cherry Valley Iron Company. He has been here three years and has made many friends, who, with those of longer standing, feel proud of his record and achievements.

Mr. Mullen is an inventor of no inconsiderable ability as a large number of articles, the product of his fertile brain, attest, but the one of which he is justly proud is the "Mullen Gas Washer." There have been several washers made at various times for use in blast furnaces but they have not been nearly so satisfactory as this one, which is made on an entirely different plan and is far superior to any that has

been introduced. It has met with the general approval of the trade.

Mr. Mullen was married in 1900 to Elizabeth Keiser, daughter of Henry Keiser, a prominent citizen of Youngstown.



RS. ROSA C. TURNBULL, M. D., physician and surgeon at East Liverpool, was born at Wellsville, Ohio, December 25, 1872, and is a daughter of Josiah Porter and Martha M. (Deuel) Caldwell.

Josiah Porter Caldwell, father of Dr. Turnbull, was born in 1847, at Steubenville, Ohio. His grandfather, Josiah Porter, was a native of Maryland, where he owned many slaves and large estates. Liberating his slaves, he moved to Ohio and settled at Steubenville, many of his former chattels insisting on accompanying him and sharing the family's fortunes.

Dr. Turnbull's father learned the trade of boiler-maker and worked at that until the outbreak of the Civil War when he enlisted from Steubenville, in Colonel McCook's volunteers. After his return from the army, he married Martha M. Deuel, who was a daughter of Luther M. Deuel, a very prominent Democratic politician of Meigs County, Ohio. His father came from France and for many years was a leading member of the Ohio bar, but spent his last years in Iowa. Luther M. Deuel lived at Wellsville from the time of his marriage until his death in 1900, at the age of 77 years. The parents of Dr. Turnbull had two children, viz: John M., of Wellsville, and Rosa C., of East Liverpool. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Caldwell moved to Wellsville where he has followed his trade ever since. For many years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows, being a member of both lodge and encampment. Mrs. Caldwell is a member of Ceramic Lodge, No. 286, Daughters of Rebekah, of East Liverpool. Both parents have been consistent members of the Christian Church ever since locating in Wellsville.

From early girlhood Rosa C. Turnbull displayed unusual mental capacity and was credi-

tably graduated from the Wellsville High School in 1888. In the following year she married Frederick Turnbull, of East Liverpool, Ohio. They have two children: Leslie Caldwell and Amy Rosa.

Dr. Turnbull's medical studies and final entrance into the profession came from a desire for higher intellectual development, and that she was justified in her choice of career her abundant success has proved. She is a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where she completed the course in May, 1904. Since her marriage, she has been a resident of East Liverpool and her practice has been confined to this city and vicinity. She has every reason to be pleased with her professional outlook. Dr. Turnbull is a member of Ceramic Lodge, No. 286, Daughters of Rebekah, of East Liverpool.

In her religious belief Dr. Turnbull is not entirely in accord with the teachings in which she was reared, nor with those of any one denomination. Her reading has been extensive and her view of life and affairs is broad, liberal and charitable.



HARLES BEYER, deceased, was one of the pioneer business men of East Palestine, and one of its most useful and progressive citizens. He was born in Germany, May 3, 1829, and died January 15, 1898. He was liberally educated in both the German and English languages and was a good business man whether managing his own or public enterprises. Prior to coming to America he was clerk of the County Court, in Germany.

Charles Beyer came to Columbiana County in 1864. When he first became a resident of East Palestine, he found it was but a hamlet with a few scattered dwellings, but he was one who possessed the foresight to see in natural conditions the future growth and prosperity of the place and had the good judgment to take advantage of them. He was made a member of the Town Council at an early day, and was mainly instrumental in the organization of the

fire department. To his early efforts may be attributed the establishment of many of the city's utilities at a later day. His business was that of a stock dealer and merchant. For many years he was a leading merchant at East Palestine and all his life he was a citizen who was ready to champion every movement designed to promote the general welfare.

In 1854 Charles Beyer married Henrietta Wertz, who was born in Prussia, August 24, 1833. This lady still survives and is in the enjoyment of both physical and mental health. In a very entertaining way, she tells of the early days in East Palestine, and locates many of the old buildings in which the foundations of many of the fortunes of this locality were laid. Old residents like herself will remember that where the Lawrence store is now situated was then found the forge of the village blacksmith. An old tannery stood further down the street, its site being now covered with modern business houses. The old Methodist Church, an early gathering place, was located north of the present handsome edifice, and the Roderous grocery and notion store was first built for a general store, in connection with the Prospect Coal Company. Where the substantial brick Failer Block now stands, was the old Failer flour mill.

On the west side looking northward, no buildings were in view until the railroad tracks were crossed and where to-day stands Meek's Hotel, a tavern was kept by a Mr. O'Connor. The most important place in the town was the farm home of Judge James Martin, a tract of 50 acres on the northwest corner of Market street. The people were mainly frugal and thrifty and a feeling of mutual esteem bound the little community together. Wonderful indeed have been the changes wrought since Mrs. Beyer came to make her home here, and almost a volume could be compiled from her reminiscences of people and events which would be well worth reading. She was one of the earliest and most interested members of the Presbyterian Church, and the family is all connected with this religious body.

MAX W. BEYER, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of East Palestine, was

born at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 18, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Henrietta (Wertz) Beyer. He was educated at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at Mount Union College, Ohio. He then became an assistant in his father's store in East Palestine and later was associated with D. F. Lentz, father of the banker, Charles A. Lentz. Then Mr. Beyer conducted a store alone until he sold out to Harry Roderous, at which time he became associated with his father in a hardware business. He next became superintendent of the Prospect coal mine for two years, subsequently becoming a partner with Daniel H. Mackintosh in a clothing store.

When the First National Bank of East Palestine was organized, Mr. Beyer became one of its directing board and assistant cashier. He is one of the city's substantial business men and his name and interest brought added strength to what is already acknowledged to be one of the soundest financial institutions of the state.

Mr. Beyer married Ada Thorne, and they have two children, viz: Cora L., who is the wife of H. M. Baumgartner, of East Palestine; and Carl F., who is a mold maker at the Ohio China Company's plant in East Palestine.

HRISTOPHER V. SHOUB, president of the Shoub Paint Manufacturing Company and a member of the City Council of Wellsville, was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1856, and is a son of Christopher V. and Elizabeth (Sparr) Shoub.

Christopher V. Shoub, the elder, the father of our subject, was born in 1816, in Benegau-Schweitz, Canton of Basel, Switzerland, and as his mother died when he was quite young, he was given by his father for adoption to a Mr. Freliger, of Schweitz, and he remained with Mr. Freliger until he was about 27 years old. His foster father was the owner of large vineyards and the young man was trained in the knowledge and culture of grapes. In 1854 he came to America with his wife, and located

at Allegheny, expecting to follow the business in which he had been reared. He found, however, that different methods were observed in this climate and after working for a number of the owners of the large vineyards he concluded to go into another business and engaged in the manufacture of matches. When the "Match Trust" became too strong for the lesser manufacturers, he sold out to the trust. For a number of years subsequently he carried on business as a dealer and broker in iron, but about 1900 he retired from business connections.

In the Civil War he enlisted as a member of the 128th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and was a loyal soldier of his adopted country through three years of danger and hardships. He was not only a man of honest purposes and sterling qualities, but he possessed all the genial friendliness of a kindly nature which brought him friends from every side and in every walk of life. When he died the city of Allegheny mourned and the concourse which attended his funeral was the largest ever witnessed in that city, taxing its transportation facilities. For 51 years he was a consistent and liberal member of the Evangelical Protestant Church. He was very active in the Grand Army of the Republic post to which he belonged and all its members attended his funeral in a body.

The mother of our subject, who was born in Germany, died in 1889 aged 58 years. She was an excellent Christian woman and reared her children in the faith of the Evangelical Protestant Church. Of her nine children, seven reached mature years, viz: Christopher V., of Wellsville; Sarah E., wife of Jacob Herman, of Allegheny; Mary, wife of Charles McCombs, of Wellsville; Jacob, of Allegheny; John, of Allegheny; Caroline, wife of William Reminschneider, of Allegheny; and Margaret, wife of George Melinbrook, of Allegheny.

Christopher V. Shoub, the subject of these lines, is a self-made man. He was reared at Allegheny but during his boyhood his educational and social opportunities were limited and in the main he had to depend upon himself. However, conditions have changed and one cannot long be in Mr. Shoub's presence to-day without realizing that he is a man of broad

and general information and the full equal of other men of affairs. Very early he showed a remarkable business aptitude and was only 17 years old when he entered into a partnership in the iron and paper stock business with John B. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Shoub, which continued in force for about two years. Mr. Shoub then sold out to his partner.

In 1875 Mr. Shoub came first to Wellsville and embarked in the iron and paper stock business for himself, in which he continued until 1898. From 1880 to 1898 he was also a jobber of wrapping paper and paper dealers' and grocers' supplies. In 1889 he engaged in the manufacture of soap, beginning in a small way, and built up a large business, so large that by 1890 articles of incorporation were taken out and the Wellsville Soap Company came into existence. During the three subsequent years which Mr. Shoub continued connected with the business it prospered, but after he withdrew it went to pieces.

In 1899 he started a retail store for the handling of all kinds of ready-mixed paints, enamels, stains and varnishes, and, in addition, all kinds of stationery and books and made it a regular news depot, the largest store of its kind in the city. In the previous year he had embarked in the manufacture of paint in a small way, being a man of business caution, his first product being what bore the trade name of "Black Egyptian Elastic Roof and Iron Paint." This also has proved successful and on January 1, 1905, the business was incorporated as the Shoub Paint Manufacturing Company, with our subject as president, treasurer and manager, and J. N. Denon, a millionaire citizen of Pittsburgh, as vice-president.

This is one of the city's important industries. The extensive plant is located on the corner of Wood and Seventh streets and is the only paint manufactory in this part of the State. The capacity of the plant is a car-load a day. The railroad facilities are excellent, as the company has a switch track and its own railroad tank-car for the transportation of raw materials. A part of the plant was built in 1899, additions being made in 1902 and 1904.

In 1905 a large boiler-house was built and an 80-horsepower boiler installed and the plant now occupies more than a city square. The main building is fitted with mixers and grinders, tanks of various kinds and a melting house, while a large cement cistern is built under the building with a capacity of four car-loads of the manufactured product.

In 1905 Mr. Shoub began the manufacture of house paints on a large scale, manufacturing about 3,000 gallons a week. This is sold principally to jobbers and dealers, shipments being made all over the country, the demand being general. For the past eight years Mr. Shoub has had the contract for doing the county bridge painting and for several years the roof painting required by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, from Cleveland to Pittsburg, as well as that required by the local railroad companies. The business is immense in its possibilities.

Mr. Shoub married Hannah E. Rambo, who is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Rambo, of Wellsville. To them were born nine children, those living being: Christopher C.; Emma, wife of William Eakerly, of Wellsville; Mary, wife of James Buren, of Wellsville; Ora; Beulah; Laka; Osie and Hazel. Venard Blaine died in infancy. They also have an adopted son, whom they have named Christopher V. Shoub, Jr. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1879 Mr. Shoub completed his handsome residence on Broadway, which is one of the finest homes in the city.

Politically he has always been a prominent factor in the Republican party and three times was a delegate to the Republican State convention and was one on the occasion of the nomination of William McKinley for governor. He was a delegate to every congressional convention, when Major McKinley was a candidate for Congress, except the time he was put in a new district. For seven years he was trustee of the water-works and it is acknowledged that he did more in that department than any man ever elected to the position. Upon entrance he found the funds were low and he immediately applied to public affairs the business principles

which had made him succeed in his own. He is now serving his third term in the City Council. He served as oil inspector for Eastern Ohio under Governor J. B. Foraker and for several terms was sealer of weights and measures. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias.



CHARLES ROSS MCGREGOR, a leading member of the bar at Wellsville and at present city auditor, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Yellow Creek township. He was born at Wellsville, Ohio, February 27, 1878, and is a son of Charles and Charlotte G. (Ross) McGregor.

Charles McGregor, the well known real estate and insurance agent of Wellsville, was born in Yellow creek township April 27, 1836, and grew up on his father's farm there until the age of 17 years when he went into the live stock business on his own account. Until he discontinued this line in 1891, he handled thousands of head of stock annually. In this year he started into the real estate and insurance business and represents the leading insurance companies of the country, including Fireman's Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey; National Union Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg; Continental Insurance Company of New York and the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York. In politics he is a Republican and has served for four years in the City Council.

The mother of our subject was born in Inverness, Scotland, and was a daughter of John Ross. She died April 18, 1900, aged 56 years. Four of her five children survive, namely: John W., of Pittsburg; Maude E., wife of Harry B. Ramey, of Warren, Ohio; Charles R., of this city; and Grace M., who lives at home with her father.

Charles Ross McGregor completed the Wellsville High School course in 1897 and after graduation entered into newspaper work and was otherwise usefully employed until he entered upon the study of the law in the office of W. F. Lones. He was admitted to the bar

in December, 1901. He entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of his preceptor, but later established an office of his own. He has always been active in politics and has frequently been chosen by the Republican party to fill local offices. In 1899 he was elected assessor of the old Third Ward and was honored by reelection; since April, 1903, he has been city auditor. He is one of the promising young men of this city, politically and professionally, and has a host of warm friends and admirers. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church.



WILLIAM CATTELL, deceased, was in lifetime one of the well-known and highly respected residents of Butler township, where he owned a well improved farm of 100 acres, situated in section 8, and was most highly esteemed in the Society of Friends all through Columbiana county. Mr. Cattell was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1822, and died on his farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 2, 1884. He was a son of David and Margaret (Wright) Cattell.

David Cattell was born in the old family homestead in Pennsylvania that witnessed in later years the birth of his son. His wife was a native of Virginia. They had the following children: Ezra, Jonathan, William, and George, all deceased; and Myra, Hannah, Elma, Esther and Beulah, who are the only survivors of the family.

In young manhood William Cattell came to Ohio and in 1843 was married to Mary Ellyson, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning county, Ohio, April 13, 1818. She is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cattell) Ellyson, the former of whom was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and the latter in Chester County, New Jersey. The father of Mrs. Cattell came to Ohio on foot, prospecting, and finally bought and later cleared a farm in Goshen township, Mahoning County. At that time it was all wilderness and after entering the land he was obliged to cut down timber with which to fashion a house. On the site of that humble

little pioneer cabin now stands a fine brick residence and other substantial buildings assist in making the 130-acre farm very valuable. Mr. Ellyson married Elizabeth Cattell who came to Ohio with her parents among the very early pioneers of Goshen township, Mahoning county, and the vicinity. She frequently told how the family walked into the State, the horses and wagon carrying all their worldly possessions, a heavy enough tax on their hardihood and endurance, considering that there were then no roads or bridges. The parents of Mrs. William Cattell died on their farm in Goshen township, the father in 1842, aged 62 years. They had 10 children, five sons and five daughters, namely: Deborah; Mary, the widow of our subject; Hannah, of North Benton, Ohio; Ann; Sarah; Enoch; Joseph, of Iowa; Gideon; Ezra and Daniel. Of this large family, all but three have finished their life-work and have passed away.

After marriage, William Cattell returned to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, with his bride and there they remained for the next 20 years, Mr. Cattell being engaged in farming. Failing health induced his return to Ohio, but for the last 20 years of his life he was far from robust. The climate of Columbiana County seemed beneficial and he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Butler township, which is now owned by his widow. He was a man of standing in the community and was elected to a number of the local offices at Damascus. He was very prominent in the affairs of the Society of Friends and was elder for a long time of the meeting at Damascus. He voted with the Republican party.

William Cattell and wife had four children, viz: Albert, who operates the home farm; Elmina, who is the wife of Leander M. Stanley, of Mahoning County; Sarah Elizabeth, who died aged 11 years; and Esther Beulah, who died aged 20 years. Although Mrs. Cattell has been deeply bereaved and has seen much responsibility, she by no means looks her 87 years. She is alert concerning household duties, generous in her hospitality and just as interested in promoting the happiness of those about her as she was a quarter century back. She is both esteemed and beloved by the community.

THOMAS W. PHILLIS, one of the substantial citizens and first-class farmers of Butler township, resides on his well-developed and finely improved farm of 115 acres in section 9 and also owns another valuable tract consisting of 90 acres located in Berlin township, Mahoning County. Mr. Phillis was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1851, and is a son of George Washington and Rebecca (Frank) Phillis.

The Phillis family is of French extraction. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Louisiana, but established himself in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, at a very early day. There his son, George Washington Phillis, was born, September 20, 1807, and there he lived until the age of 60 years when he came to Mahoning County, Ohio, and died in Goshen township in 1892, aged 84 years. He was a farmer and stockman all his life. He married Rebecca Frouk, who was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1820, and was a daughter of a native of Pennsylvania, whose father had emigrated from Germany. Six children were born to them, as follows: Tamar E., widow of Cornelius Reigger; George F., of Salem; Jacob J., who lives on the old farm in Goshen township; Rebecca, wife of Henry Atkinson, of Goshen township; Thomas W., of this sketch; and John P., of Oklahoma.

Our subject obtained his early education in Beaver County as he was 14 years of age when his father came to Ohio and settled in Goshen township, Mahoning County. He remained on the homestead farm until he had reached his majority, in the meantime having made plans for a more extended course of study. In 1873 he graduated at Mount Union College and for the following 12 years taught in the public schools of the county. He then began dealing in stock, yearly increasing his interests and now he devotes his property in Berlin township exclusively to the raising of stock. His home farm in Butler township, on which he has resided for the past 20 years, he devotes to stock and general farming. A handsome, modern home has just been completed which adds greatly to the attractiveness and value of the

place, one which, in improvements and location, compares favorably with any in the township.

In 1883 Mr. Phillis was married to Katherine Kronick, who is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Diehl) Kronick and was born at Ellsworth, Mahoning County, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Phillis was born in Germany. After coming to America the family drove over the mountains and settled in Greene township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where John Kronick eventually became an extensive stock-raiser. He owned 1,000 acres of land and did much to promote the cattle industry and was well known all over Ohio and Indiana. The Diehls were natives of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Mahoning County at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Phillis have two children: Rebecca and Elizabeth, both teachers in the public schools of this section.

Politically Mr. Phillis is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a man of sterling character, thoroughly representative of Columbiana County's best citizenship.

JOHNS. GILSON, one of the prominent citizens and extensive farmers of Washington township, who owns 241 acres of land and resides on section 18, was born in this township in 1841, and is a son of Richard and Martha (Sharp) Gilson.

Richard Gilson, father of our subject, was born in Washington township but his father, also named Richard Gilson, was born in Scotland and came to Columbiana County as a pioneer, taking up land in Washington township. The mother of our subject was a sister of James Sharp, a sketch of whom will be found in this work.

John S. Gilson was reared in Washington township, was educated in the public schools and worked on his father's farm until the outbreak of the Civil War. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country, entering Company G, Sixth Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.,



PERCY FROST

and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Brown's Ferry, Mission Ridge and many skirmishes and was taken prisoner when the army was falling back from Murfreesboro. This misfortune would not have overtaken him if he had not been engaged in the brotherly act of assisting a wounded comrade. He was confined in the enemy's lines for two months and then exchanged, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1864, at Cincinnati. His record is that of a gallant, faithful soldier.

In the year following his return from the army, Mr. Gilson was married to Sarah J. McClain, a daughter of William P. McClain, a farmer of Carroll County, Ohio. They have reared four children, viz: Mrs. Lida B. Foddy, who has one child,—Fay; Susie A., who married James F. McCullough, a merchant at Salineville, and has two children,—Olive, Lida and Claude Arnold; Effie, who married John M. Adams, of Carroll County, and has four children,—Warren Gilson, Ulia Jean, Orville John and Orretta Jane; and Della M., who resides at home. Politically Mr. Gilson is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PERCY FROST, art director of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, of East Liverpool, and one of the leading men in this country in commercial art as applied to pottery, was born in Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, England, November 5, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Pillsbury) Frost.

Thomas Frost, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the same town as was his grandson, and was a man of importance there, owning and operating flouring mills for many years. Thomas Frost, the father of our subject, was born in 1815. He did not succeed his father in the milling business, for he possessed artistic talent which led him to follow the profession of artistic fresco work. For many years prior to his death in 1885 at the age of 70 years, he had been in business for himself as an interior decorator. He married a daughter of John Pillsbury, of Accleshall,

England. She died aged 65 years and our subject is the one survivor of the family of two sons. Thomas and Elizabeth (Pillsbury) Frost were members of the established Church of England.

Until he was 13 years of age, Mr. Frost attended the local schools and then was apprenticed to learn the trade of decorating pottery, it having been demonstrated that he possessed natural artistic ability. He served for seven years, that being the limit prescribed in this trade and during this period he completed a course in the Minton School of Art at Stoke-on-Trent. He then followed his trade in Torquay, Birmingham and Edinburgh, and in the last named city was engaged in the particular and delicate business of decorating glassware. Following this he took entire charge of R. H. Plant's china works at Longton, and continued there until 1880, when he came to America, the quality of his work being able to command very high prices.

Mr. Frost's first engagement in the United States was at Trenton, New Jersey, with Swan & Whitehead, but shortly afterward he was engaged by W. Charles Hendrickson and then accepted an offer made at New Bedford, Massachusetts, by the Mount Washington Art Company, manufacturers of fine glass ware. After one year he returned to Mr. Hendrickson, but in 1886 he entered the employ of The Homer Laughlin China Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Frost remained with this firm for nine years, having charge of the decorating department. In 1895 he took charge of one of the Sebring plants and so remained until 1903, when he accepted his present responsible position. This well-known company is a leader in fine china decorating and Mr. Frost has 200 people in his department. The work turned out must be of the finest possible quality, for any other would damage the reputation of this great pottery.

Mr. Frost married Lillian May Mackintosh, who is a daughter of John Mackintosh, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Harry L. Mr. and Mrs. Frost are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the church choir and has been connected

with such organizations since boyhood, having a fine baritone voice. He is a member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E., and is a popular comrade. His portrait is shown on another page of this work in proximity to this.

WON. JOSIAH THOMPSON, deceased, was long the recognized head of one of the leading families of Columbiana County, for years being identified with prominent business and financial interests and political position. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1811, and was a son of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson.

William Thompson was a son of Matthew Thompson, who was born in the town of Ballymena, Ireland, in the year 1763, but was of Scotch parentage. Coming to America in 1790, the family settled first in Philadelphia, but after two years residence there they removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where their son William grew to young manhood. In 1818 with his wife and children, William Thompson came to Ohio and settled at Fawcettstown, now known as East Liverpool. At this date Calcutta was the metropolis of the county, being located on the stage road, and thither Mr. Thompson soon removed, thinking that Calcutta offered a better business future. There he established himself as a manufacturer of hats and later opened a hotel which he conducted until a few years before his death. While in Washington County, Pennsylvania, he married Eleanor McDowell and they became the parents of six sons and two daughters.

Of the six sons in the parental family, Josiah Thompson was one of the most enterprising. His educational opportunities were meagre. He attended the little log school-house in the vicinity of his father's home and spent many hours poring over the old "*Western Calculator*." When he was about 14 years old, he was apprenticed to the saddlery business but he never enjoyed work at this trade and, having listened to the tales of the travelers who stopped at his father's inn, he soon resolved to get

out into the world and see something beyond the borders of the village. Consequently he sought employment in Pittsburg and became a clerk on the wharf where he saw so many business opportunities that he became eager to enter into the shipping business on his own account. He returned home and began to buy produce, which he took down the river to New Orleans and other points. During several years while thus engaged he saved enough money to establish a general store at Calcutta.

His father continued to live at Calcutta and at first was interested with him in his mercantile enterprises, but later sold his interest to his son, Mathew, and then the firm became known as J. Thompson & Company. This business enterprise proved very successful and other stores were soon established at close connecting points,—at Frederickstown, Smith's Ferry, and East Liverpool. On account of the construction of the canal which seemed to promise better transportation facilities, Smith's Ferry seemed a better business point than either Frederickstown or Calcutta and the company decided to concentrate its efforts there and abandoned the stores at Calcutta and Frederickstown. Subsequently Mr. Thompson sold his interests at Smith's Ferry to his brother and became sole proprietor of the business at East Liverpool, where he took up his residence, in 1847. From a line of general merchandise, this stock was gradually changed until finally everything handled was in the line of dry goods and clothing. Mr. Thompson continued in this business until 1878 and from that time until his death he ceased to be confined by any particular business connections, his time being fully occupied in looking after his many real estate and other investments and the various interests which come into the life of a prominent and successful man of affairs. His death occurred on November 22, 1889. In his death East Liverpool and the State lost a public-spirited, generous and broad-minded citizen.

In Josiah Thompson many of the city's early enterprises found a hearty supporter. When the pottery business was in its infancy and when its wonderful expansion could never have

been dreamed of, Mr. Thompson greatly aided the manufacturers in their first efforts and there are men in the business at the present time who owe him gratitude for his encouragement and financial support. He extended credit on long time for the commodities they were obliged to have and willingly waited for his pay until they could realize on their wares. He thus won their undying regard and their esteem and confidence were shown him as long as he lived. Later he became personally interested in the pottery industry through assisting his sons in the establishing of what became one of the largest potteries in the city.

Josiah Thompson was one of the organizers of The First National Bank of East Liverpool, of which he was president until his death. He always took an active interest in civic affairs and in public matters but could scarcely be called a politician in the common acceptance of the term. However, he was elected and served four years as a member of the State Legislature his public career being that of a man of honor and unselfish public spirit. In political sentiment he was a Republican.

Josiah Thompson married Sarah Jackman, who was a daughter of John Jackman, and they became the parents of these children: Deborah E., deceased, formerly the wife of Daniel Jones Smith, of East Liverpool, of whom a sketch appears in another part of this volume; Maria L., deceased, formerly the wife of J. H. Phillips, of Cincinnati; Cassius C., deceased; Will L., of East Liverpool; John C., of East Liverpool; and Mary, who is the wife of Moses E. Golding, of East Liverpool. Sketches of Cassius C., Will L. and John C. Thompson will be found elsewhere in this work.

Both Josiah Thompson and his wife were earnest Christians. In their early days they were members of the Disciples Church, but for some years before their death they were members of the First Presbyterian Church, no Disciples organization having yet been effected here. In all that pertains to a Christian life they were examples.

Mr. Thompson continued through life an active member of the Masonic fraternity, living up to its teachings to the letter. He was one

of the founders of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of East Liverpool and occupies an honored place in the records of the organization. He was also one of the leading temperance workers of his day and not only lent his influence but contributed largely to the movements which stood for the great advancement of temperance sentiment through the State and the founding of philanthropic institutions. It was his belief that temperance, education and morality went hand in hand and he was ever willing to assist in spreading these sentiments. He was a member of the board of education for a long period and was particularly interested in the underlying principles of the common school system.

Mr. Thompson died a capitalist but his wealth had come to him through legitimate channels. He was one of the largest real estate owners in the city, having invested heavily in earlier days and he owned many of the best business buildings and sites in East Liverpool. It would not be meet to close this record without referring to Mr. Thompson's unostentatious charities. They were widely extended but were never heralded and it is a fact that many of the recipients never knew to whom they owed their relief in times of stress and anxiety. This was especially true during the dark days of the Civil War, when many families in East Liverpool would have suffered for the necessities of life but for his generosity.

ELYDE L. CROWELL, proprietor of the leading furniture and undertaking business at Leetonia, was born near Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1877. About 16 years ago his parents, H. B. and Amanda (Chandler) Crowell, moved to Leetonia, where the mother is still a resident. His grandfather, John Crowell, will be remembered by the older residents as one of the pioneers of Columbiana County. H. B. Crowell was engaged in farming near Lisbon for many years, but at a later time established an undertaking business at Ottawa, Ohio, where he remained for eight

years with reasonable success. In 1889 he located at Leetonia and opened a store where he carried on the undertaking business and also sold furniture. This establishment he conducted up to the time of his death, in May, 1900. He was a man who made many warm friends. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Clyde L. Crowell was educated in the common schools of Leetonia and, having decided to help in his father's business, took several courses in embalming at Pittsburg and other good schools. He has had charge of the business for some time and is sole proprietor since his father's death. Mr. Crowell is a member of the Masonic lodge at Salem and also of the English Lutheran Church, of Leetonia. He was married in June, 1904, to Anna Kunkel, of Leetonia.

ARTHUR MOUNTFORD, art director of The Homer Laughlin China Company, of East Liverpool, is an artist of no mean ability and the reproductions of his favorite haunts at Niagara Falls, where most of his vacations are spent, find a ready market in the art centers of Paris and London. Mr. Mountford is a native of Hanley, Staffordshire, England, where he was born to Elijah and Prudence (Ellis) Mountford on April 26, 1855. His grandfather was Joseph Mountford, who resided in Cheshire, England, engaged in farming. He died during the early childhood of our subject.

Elijah Mountford was born at Hanley about the year 1816 and became an expert potter. For many years he was superintendent of the Cauldon Place potteries, owned by John Ridgway. He married Prudence Ellis, a daughter of George Ellis, of Hanley. She died in 1893 at the advanced age of 79 years. They were members of the Bethesda Methodist Chapel. To them were born four children, who grew to honorable manhood and womanhood and became prominent in their respective spheres. Frederick is secretary of the Taylor & Tunnicliffe pottery, Hanley, Eng-

land. He had always shown a decided talent for music and this he cultivated until he became known throughout England as a talented musician and was made director of the famous Hanley Philharmonic Society. Elijah was for many years a member of the firm of Burroughs & Mountford of Trenton, New Jersey, which was widely known as the manufacturers of the finest ware of its kind produced in the United States. After severing his connection with that company, he came to East Liverpool as assistant superintendent of The Homer Laughlin China Company. Betsy married Richard Booth and resides at Haverlock Place, Shelton, Hanley, England.

Arthur Mountford was the youngest of the family and when but little more than a child was apprenticed to John Ridgway at Cauldon Place to learn the art of decorating pottery. This apprenticeship included a course of training in the Hanley Art School two afternoons and four nights a week for seven years. After serving his time, he was decorator at Farnival's of Colbridge for three years and then took charge of the decorating department of an art pottery at Torquay, Devonshire, England. He remained there until 1888 when he came to America and for five years had charge of the decorating in the Eagle Pottery of Trenton, which was owned by his brother. The two years following he was with Charles Cooke of the same place and in 1899 came to East Liverpool and took the position he now holds, that of art director of The Homer Laughlin China Company. This company does an extensive business and has 200 employees in the decorating department alone. In 1903 Mr. Mountford returned to England and made a tour of all the leading potteries of that country for the purpose of learning new methods that might be applied in the pottery in which he was interested.

Mr. Mountford married Thurza Brock, of Hanley, England, by whom he has two children: Florence, wife of Ernest Simpson of East Liverpool; and Frederick who is known as one of the best athletes in the city and whose high standing in the East Liverpool High School enabled him to enter the United

States Military Academy, at West Point, on June 24, 1905, without taking the competitive examination. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mountford was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 328, in Torquay, England, and still holds a membership there. He was a Conservative in England and is a Republican here.

Charles Brock, the father of Mrs. Mountford, was widely known as an expert potter of Hanley. He was superintendent of the Morley's pottery for many years, both under that gentleman and after it became the property of Ashworth Brothers. Later he bought the plant and operated it until a few years before his death, when he retired to enjoy the competency he had acquired in the manufacture of the fine ware for which he became famous.



WILLIAM M. HOSTETTER, secretary and treasurer of The Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company, has long been one of the most active and public-spirited business citizens of Lisbon. He has resided in this city throughout his entire life, with the exception of the years spent in the Union Army during the Civil War, and through his connection with various enterprises and industries has become widely acquainted in this section of the State.

Mr. Hostetter was born in Lisbon, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of William and Lydia T. (Helman) Hostetter. His grandfather, David Hostetter, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1806 moved from that city to Lisbon, the town being then known as New Lisbon. Here he built and conducted the Commercial Hotel, which has been conducted continuously since. It was one of the first hotels in the county, and after the death of David Hostetter was operated by his son, William. He was the father of three sons: William; David, who served in the War of 1812 and was a resident of Stark County, Ohio, at the time of his death; and Joseph, also a resident of Stark County.

William Hostetter, father of our subject, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1799, and was about seven years of age when taken by his parents to Lisbon, Ohio. He at one time conducted an iron furnace near Lisbon and after the death of his father conducted the Commercial Hotel. He located on what is known as the McKinley farm in West township, but this he sold when he was chosen to serve as sheriff of Columbiana County, being the first Republican to serve in that capacity. He served two terms, from 1855 to 1859, after which he purchased the Brown farm near Lisbon, where he made his home until the war, when he located in the city where he served as provost marshal and also engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in the grocery business in Lisbon until 1877 and then moved to a farm in Madison township, where he lived until a short time before his death. He died at the Hostetter House, then the home of our subject, December 4, 1884, at the age of 86 years. He was at that time possibly the only man living in Ohio, who had attended the funeral of George Washington in 1799, having been about six months old at the time. He was joined in marriage with Lydia T. Helman, who was born at Hanover, Maryland, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore, and was a daughter of Martin Helman, who removed with his family to Lisbon, Ohio, in 1806. Here he built the Hamilton Block, which has been in use ever since. He kept a general store until his death in 1844, when his son, Charles F., took the store and ran it until 1850. In that year A. J. Blocksom assumed charge of it and continued until his death in February, 1869. In that year the firm of Hamilton & Hostetter, our subject being the junior member, bought the store and conducted it until 1872, when Mr. Hamilton became sole proprietor. Mr. Helman and his wife had three children, namely: Magdalena, who married John Watson, one of the family that built the Watson House (now the Hostetter House), and died at Newgarden in 1850; Charles F., who removed to Cincinnati in 1850 and died there about 20 years later; and Lydia T. (Mrs. William Hostetter), who died on the home

farm in Madison township in 1882 at the age of 83 years. William Hostetter and his faithful wife became the parents of seven children, as follows: Laura, who died on the McKinley farm in August, 1854, aged 35 years; Susan M., residing at East Liverpool, who is now 76 years of age; David C., aged 73 years, who is living a retired life at Dayton, Ohio; Theresa, who married David A. Pritchard and died in 1870, aged 40 years; William M.; Horace H., who died in 1847, aged six years; and Caroline A., who died in 1872, aged about 23 years.

William M. Hostetter was reared and educated at Lisbon, and was less than 17 years of age when he was made deputy sheriff, serving under his father and also two years under Sheriff Jesse Duck. On the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he enlisted in the 19th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and immediately saw active service at the front. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, he reenlisted in the 115th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. He was at that time appointed adjutant of the regiment, and directly afterward was made captain of Company K, serving in that capacity until he was forced to resign on account of illness. He participated in numerous important engagements, among them the first victory of the war, July 11, 1861, at Rich Mountain, West Virginia. Returning from the army, he engaged in the livery business at Lisbon, and continued until 1869, when he embarked in the drug business as a member of the firm of Hamilton & Hostetter. In the meantime he was appointed by President Grant as postmaster of Lisbon. He continued in the drug business until 1872 when he sold his interest to his partner. In 1873 he started in the drug and hardware business with C. B. Dickey, buying out the interest of R. B. Pritchard. Two years later he purchased the interest of his partner and continued the store alone until 1877, when he sold to the firm of King & Young. He was elected sheriff of Columbiana County in the fall of that year and served two terms of two years each, his second term expiring in 1882. The following year he engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business and in 1884 bought what is now the Hostetter House, conducting the latter very successfully

until May, 1889, when he sold it to A. J. Griswold and John Hartzell. In 1892, Mr. Hostetter purchased the "H. V. George Drug Store" from J. S. Marquis, and conducted it until 1894 when he sold it to Hepburn & Morgan. He was then retired from business activity for three years, but in 1896 became president of The Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company, one of the oldest mutual insurance companies in the United States and the oldest in Ohio. He served successfully in this capacity until January 1, 1901, since which time he has been secretary and treasurer. A brief sketch of this company, showing Mr. Hostetter's connection with it, appears elsewhere in this work. He is a man of recognized business ability, and is highly esteemed for his excellent qualities wherever known. He has served as director of the above-named company since 1877, and to him is due much of the credit for its excellent standing and financial condition.

William M. Hostetter was joined in marriage with Rosaline S. McCaskey, of Lisbon, who was born at Wellsville, Ohio, and is a daughter of A. G. McCaskey, who was postmaster of Lisbon a number of years and died here in 1882, aged about 64 years. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Columbiana County in infancy. Three children were born to bless this union: William A., who died at the age of nine months; Horace E., who died in 1878, aged eight years, five months and 18 days; and Emma Josephine, who married Frank R. Gailey, a merchant at Lisbon and has two children.—William D., aged 17 years, and Ariel H., aged eight years. Our subject has a fine residence at No. 148 East Walnut street. Politically, he has always been a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln. He was chosen the first supervisor of elections in 1804, and in 1900 was supervisor of the census for the 18th Congressional District of Ohio. Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of Salem Commandery, and a charter member of Pittsburg Consistory. He is also an Odd Fellow of high standing and a member of Star Post, No. 138, G. A. R. Mrs. Hostetter is a member of the Christian Church.

J LOUIS NILE, M. D., one of the experienced and prominent physicians and surgeons of East Liverpool, was born near Salineville, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 3, 1860, and is a son of Levi and Jane (Russell) Nile.

The Nile family claims Scotch, Irish and French ancestry. The founders were early settlers in this section of Ohio. Levi Nile, father of Dr. Nile, was born in Columbiana County, March 1, 1825. His whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of a few years in his youth, when he followed the river. His present home is in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he has served as township trustee and in other offices to which he has been elected as a Democrat. He married Jane Russell, a daughter of James Russell, of Carroll County, and they had a family of six children, namely: James R., of Salineville; Martha M., widow of A. M. McCoy, of Wellsville; Isabella N., widow of Franklin Telfer, of Wellsville; Dora, widow of William Faloon, of Salineville; Mervin J., deceased; and J. Louis, of East Liverpool. The mother of this family died in 1895, aged 68 years. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Levi Nile has been a church trustee and has held other offices at various times, being one of the pillars of the church in his locality.

Dr. Nile remained at home until the age of 14 years, attending the local schools, and then was sent to the Northeast Ohio Normal School, where he enjoyed a thorough training extending over four years. He was called home on account of the accidental death of his brother and did not resume his studies in the institution referred to. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. J. Lindsay, of Salineville, going from there to Canton, Ohio, where he continued his reading for two more years and then entered the College of Physician and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, where he completed a four-years course in 1892.

After receiving his degree, Dr. Nile settled at Fostoria, Ohio, where he engaged in successful practice for nine years, but, finding that

the malaria prevalent there brought ill health on himself and family, in 1901 he removed to Oklahoma. After two years in the West, he returned to his native State and settled at East Liverpool, where he has already established a very satisfactory practice.

Dr. Nile married Dorothy Hill, a daughter of James B. and Lucy E. Hill, of Canton, Ohio. They are leading members of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the lodge at Kansas, Ohio.

THE COLUMBIANA COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, with headquarters at Lisbon, is the oldest mutual insurance company in Ohio and does an extensive business throughout the State.

This company, which has been one of the most successful enterprises of Columbiana County, was organized and chartered March 2, 1837, by many of the most prominent citizens of Lisbon and vicinity, including the following: Benjamin Hanna; Samuel Shriver; William Helman; Peter Speaker; James H. Shields; Godfrey Beaumont; Henry Trumick; William Carey; David Whitaker; Levi and Joshua Hanna (uncles of the distinguished statesman, Marcus A. Hanna); Charles F. Helman; Jonathan Hamilton, Jr.; John Armstrong; James McElroy; William D. Lepper, Jr., and Martin Helman. From this representative body of men were chosen a board of directors, and the following officers were elected: Anson L. Brewer, president; Benjamin Pritchard, treasurer; and David Anderson, secretary. J. F. Benner served some years as president, and upon his death in 1896 he was succeeded by William M. Hostetter, who filled that office until January 1, 1901. Dr. William Moore has since served as president, and William M. Hostetter, as secretary and treasurer. The present board of directors includes the following: S. J. Firestone; Nicholas Way; George B. Harvey; Dr. William Moore; F. R. Gailey; F. M. Benner; S. D. Longshore; D. A. Pritch-

ard; and William M. Hostetter. The main office of this company has been at Lisbon since its organization, and sub-agents are located throughout the State. The company has enjoyed wonderful success and at the present time carries risks in Ohio amounting to \$4,000,000. Its wonderful growth and business success in recent years is directly attributable to the energy and enterprise of its officers, who are men of the highest standing in business affairs.

WILL L. THOMPSON. The name of Will L. Thompson is almost a household one in the musical world and his personality is one of the most highly regarded in East Liverpool. Mr. Thompson is claimed as an Ohio product, for it was in this State he was developed, having been brought here when but one year of age. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1847, and is a son of the late Josiah and Sarah (Jackman) Thompson, and a grandson of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson. In another part of this work will be found extended notice of the late Josiah Thompson, a citizen who for years was closely identified with the material growth and civilizing development of East Liverpool and environs.

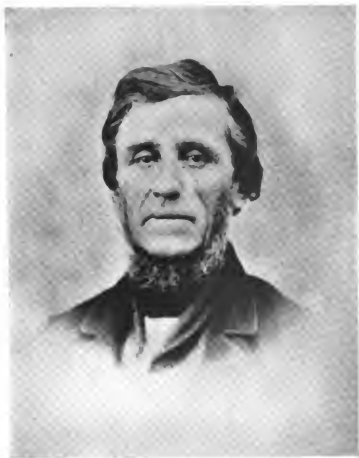
The musical talent which has made Will L. Thompson known over the world, wherever the English language is understood, developed early. Fortunately his father was appreciative of the lad's great gifts and possessed the means with which to give him a complete musical education, in connection with a liberal literary one. After completing the public school course at East Liverpool, he was placed at Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for Mount Union College, his musical education keeping pace with that in other lines. In 1870 he went to Boston where he continued his musical studies under private tutors and in 1873 became a student at the New England Conservatory of Music in that city. During the latter part of his sojourn there he came under the special instruction of the great Carlyle Petersyllia.

In 1876 Mr. Thompson decided to go

abroad to study, desiring to pay special attention to advanced harmony and composition. During his absence from America, he studied at the Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, Germany, enjoying the advantages of special training under many of the most celebrated musicians of the time.

Many lovers of music who still enjoy many of the tender, expressive songs which have had wide popularity all over the country, may be surprised to learn that a number of them were composed before Mr. Thompson had reached his majority. He was only 16 years old when he wrote "Darling Minnie Gray," which had a large sale. In 1875 he wrote four songs which have been sung, and still are cherished, all over the United States, viz.: "Gathering Shells From the Seashore," "Drifting With the Tide," "My Home on the Old Ohio" and "Under the Moonlit Sky." These musical gems he offered to a then well-known publisher, asking the modest sum of \$100. But, with the usual conservatism of publishers when considering the work of young aspirants, he was informed that his demands were unreasonable and that, in fact, publishers had no difficulty in securing compositions from young composers for nothing. In the light of his future success, this dictum is amusing reading, but Mr. Thompson knew the value of his work and, having no intention of contrabating freely to the publisher's banking account, took his manuscripts back home with him. While of a deeply artistic nature, he had inherited from his able father a goodly supply of business ability also, and soon after his return to this city he started a publishing business of his own. His songs immediately met the popular taste and Mr. Thompson had the satisfaction, within less than a year, of receiving cheques from the former indifferent publisher amounting to many times the original \$100.

After his return from Europe, Mr. Thompson continued in the publishing business, added the handling of all kinds of musical instruments and built up a business in this line second to none in the country. In 1891 he established The Thompson Music Company in Chicago, and during the succeeding two years gave a large portion of his time to making it a suc-



JOHN S. METZGER, M. D.

cess. In 1893 the business was incorporated and since that time he has not been identified with the company in an official position.

Mr. Thompson's musical efforts cover a wide range. Perhaps he is in his happiest vein when writing concert quartets. His compositions are not of an ephemeral sort, pleasing only a passing fancy, but they have the qualities which ensure their lasting sale.

One of the remarkable compositions, as to popular approval, was "Come Where the Lilies Bloom" and scarcely less so were "Moonlight Will Come Again" and "When My Ship Comes Over the Sea." the demand for these concert quartets still being constant. Mr. Thompson has also written many of the most enduring Gospel songs—they are in all the church hymnals and are sung from one end of the country to the other and throughout the Christian world, as sure as the Sabbath dawns. His melodies are hummed to the sound of the pick and shovel in far off Alaska and in mission churches in foreign lands where homesick Americans softly chant them with double significance. Particularly we refer to "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling," "Lead Me Gently Home, Father," "Jesus is All the World to Me" and many others. Perhaps 200 pieces of music is too small an estimate of the finished productions which have emanated from Mr. Thompson's prolific pen. It is estimated that the combined sales of his concert quartets, the most popular quartets ever written by any composer, have reached 2,000,000 copies. Among his latest books are "The New Century Hymnal," "Thompson's Anthem Quartets" and "Thompson's Class and Concert," all of which are very popular.

In his own city Mr. Thompson is highly appreciated. Quoting from an issue of an East Liverpool newspaper of several years since, we see the following estimate:

"Perhaps the most widely-known citizen of East Liverpool is Will L. Thompson, the musician. He is a song writer of national reputation. Few people of this city realize to what extent his name has gone abroad. We, who have known him in his boyhood days and associated with him in every-day life, are apt

to forget that this quiet, unassuming gentleman, who greets us with genuine, friendly interest, is one of the most widely-known song writers of the country. It is only those who know him intimately in his home life, and see him at his professional work in his study at the old family mansion, who fully realize his genius and superior attainments."

From the *Musical Messenger* we quote: "Mr. Thompson has sought to please the masses with his compositions and he has succeeded. He has displayed genius and rare talent. His music is well written and will bear analysis. It is good, refining and elevating."

Mr. Thompson is perhaps the largest real estate owner in East Liverpool. One of his best buildings (the Boston Store Building) was destroyed in the notable "Diamond" fire in February, 1905, but steps were immediately taken to rebuild. He has a beautiful home on the boulevard just north of the city and a charming winter residence at Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Thompson married Elizabeth Johnson, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Robert Johnson, of Wellsville, Ohio, and they have one son, William Leland. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican but not a politician. He has been president of the Carnegie Library Association since the library was opened and gives this worthy institution much attention. He is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., all of East Liverpool; and of the Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Savannah, Georgia.

JOHAN S. METZGER, M. D., deceased, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was prominently identified with the growth of the village of Columbiana, and for several years was one of her leading medical practitioners. He was born at Hanover, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Metzger, also natives of Hanover.

Paul Metzger, the paternal grandfather, came to Pennsylvania from Germany at an early day and reared his family in York County. His son Jacob became a prosperous merchant in Hanover and the family became prominent in that section.

John Metzger, our immediate subject, attended school at York. He next took an academic course under the celebrated Dr. Cooper at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine. His medical reading was done under Prof. James Miller, of Baltimore and he was graduated at the Baltimore Medical College in the class of 1827. He practiced at Huntingdon and at Hanover, Pennsylvania, until he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1851. Owing to ill health he was obliged to give up his practice some years before his death, but while in active work he ranked second to none. He was closely connected with the different agencies which worked together for the development of this section in its early days and ranked with Columbiana's leading men. His death occurred October 1, 1881.

In 1833 Dr. John S. Metzger married Elizabeth Gobrecht, who survived him until 1895. Four of the seven children reached maturity, but the only survivor is Miss Georgiana Metzger.

ALFRED U. RICHARDSON, manager of the Southern Division of the Columbiana County Telephone Company, is a resident of East Liverpool.

He was born in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 18, 1867, and is a son of Thomas J. and Hannah E. (Shaffer) Richardson.

Thomas J. Richardson, father of our subject, was born in 1833 in Middleton township, was educated in the local schools and remained on the old homestead farm until 1890. In 1894, in association with his son, Alfred U., he embarked in a drug and hardware business under the firm name of Richardson & Son, which was continued until 1897 when the hardware feature was discontinued. The business is now

operated as a drug store and such articles are also kept for sale as are usually found in the modern first-class pharmacy. Mr. Richardson was a soldier in the Civil War, entering the service at the age of 17 years in the 26th Ohio Battery, under Captain Yost. He has always been active in Republican politics and since locating at Negley, in the early 80's, has been a party leader there. He was appointed postmaster of Negley during the first administration of President McKinley and has never been disturbed in this official relation. He belongs to the G. A. R. Post at East Palestine.

The mother of our subject was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Michael Shaffer, formerly of Meigs County, Ohio. He came to East Palestine among the pioneers and lived in the town until his death at the age of 92 years. Mrs. Richardson died in May, 1894, aged 64 years. She was a woman of most estimable character, devoted to her family and to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she had long been a consistent member. The two survivors of the family of three children born to Thomas J. Richardson and wife are: Alfred U., of this sketch and May E., who is the wife of John W. McCain, of Negley.

Alfred U. Richardson, the immediate subject of this biography, was educated first in the excellent schools of Achor and then spent three years at Mount Hope College. Subsequently he entered into partnership with S. L. Fisher under the firm name of S. L. Fisher & Company, in the hardware and drug business at Negley. In 1896 Thomas J. Richardson bought Mr. Fisher's interest, and in 1898 our subject withdrew in order to travel for a wholesale house, as he desired a change of occupation. He then entered the employ of the telephone company upon its organization, acting as solicitor, and later became superintendent of construction; in 1902 he was elected to his present position. In the meantime the company has met with much encouragement, having at present about 2,500 subscribers. His whole time is occupied in attending to the company's affairs. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Richardson married Margaret L. Fisher, who is a daughter of his former business partner. She was born in Wellsville, Ohio, and lived for some years in St. Louis, Missouri. They have three children, viz.: Frances F., Erla M. and Lucy N. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Richardson was one of the trustees.

Mr. Richardson belongs to several organizations of a fraternal character,—the Sons of Veterans, at Palestine; East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E.; and Negley Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. The family is one of established reputation in Columbiana County.

JAMES E. DAVIS, a prominent lawyer of East Liverpool and attorney for the Federal Building & Loan Company, of the East End, was born in St. Clair township, this county, October 13, 1874, and is rapidly forging to the front among the most successful lawyers of the city. He is a son of Job L. and Margaret (McFarland) Davis and a grandson of Alexander Davis who was born in Kentucky in 1800. The last named was a strong Whig. A large farmer and stock-raiser, he owned a good many slaves as did all his neighbors, but he was a staunch Union man for all that and it was a satisfaction to him when the North won the victory, although he suffered financially from the result. He married a Miss McCracken and both have long since gone to their reward, the death of Mr. Davis occurring in 1867.

Job L. Davis was also a native of Kentucky, born at Greenup, January 29, 1844. He served three years and four months in the 22nd Regiment, Kentucky Vol. Inf., his first battle being on the Big Sandy under General Garfield. After the war he located in St. Clair township and was here engaged in agriculture for the remainder of his life. He was a Republican and held a number of local offices. He was a member of Warren Hart Post, G. A. R. He was married, first, to Belle Calhoun, of Georgetown,

Pennsylvania, who died in 1870. They had three children: Della, (deceased) Mrs. Flora Wollam and Thomas. His second wife, Margaret McFarland, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Robert McFarland, of Columbiana County. Both of our subject's parents were members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Davis was deacon. He died January 14, 1900, leaving a host of friends to regret his demise.

James E. Davis was the only child of his father's second marriage. He had the advantage of a splendid schooling, going through the common schools and the North Eastern Ohio Normal College at Canfield and then entering the law department of the Ohio Normal University. He finished his legal studies in the office of L. T. Farr, of Rogers, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He located in East Liverpool the following March and has acquired his clientele through diligent application. He is thoroughly posted on knotty legal points and came here experienced in practical application of law, having served for two years as justice of the peace in St. Clair township just previous to coming here and thereby acquiring valuable experience. Mr. Davis is a Republican but has devoted more time to his business than to politics although he keeps in close touch with his party. He was married to Mary Huston, daughter of Homer Huston, of St. Clair township, by whom he has one child, Helen M. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of the East End and is a very pleasant lady who has made a great many friends here. Mr. Davis is a member of Penova Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Ridle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.

PAUL E. BARCKHOFF, M. D., one of the leading general medical practitioners at Salem, and a citizen who takes considerable interest in the promotion of the city's welfare, was born at Wiedenbrück, Westphalia, Germany, June 26, 1861, and is a son of Felix and Elizabeth (Brinkmann) Barckhoff.

Paul E. Barckhoff was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to America. The party landed at Baltimore, Maryland, but established a home in Philadelphia. There the boy attended the public schools until 1876, when he went to Pittsburg, which city was his home until 1889. His education was forwarded there in what was then known as the College of the Holy Ghost, a Catholic institution which developed into one of the most important universities of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Barckhoff remained a student there for about five years, the institution receiving pupils of all sects. From Pittsburg he went to New York and entered upon his medical training at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which is now affiliated with the University of New York, and obtained his degree in 1888. He located at Salem where his life interests have been centered ever since. Dr. Barckhoff has won his way to the front rank in his profession, is connected by membership with all the leading medical organizations and has served the city of Salem as health commissioner. He is the medical examiner for a number of insurance companies and his suggestions as to sanitary reforms and civic improvements are always regarded. Dr. Barckhoff is a Republican but his professional duties preclude any great political activity. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows.

In 1887 Dr. Barckhoff was married to Anna M. Burford, who was born in Salem, and they have one daughter, Marguerite A. Mrs. Barckhoff is a daughter of David B. and Melvina (Callahan) Burford, well-known and highly valued residents of Salem for many years. David B. Burford was born January 21, 1842, at Stroud, England, and accompanied his parents to Ohio in infancy. His father, who was a woolen weaver, after coming to Columbiana County built woolen mills at Elkton with the intention of continuing in the weaving business, but died one year later, leaving a family of six children, namely: Robert, Dorcas, Edward, William, Mary and David B. David B. Burford went to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and served a three years' apprenticeship to the tinner's trade. He located in Salem in

1861 and for a number of years was with Thomas Baxter in a hardware and stove business, later being associated with Emmett C. Baxter, then with Augustus H. Harris and finally with Charles Passmore. Mr. Burford and his associates did practically all the tin and slate roofing in the city during their business activity, comprising some twenty-five years. For many years he was president of the City Council and was equally prominent in the order of Odd Fellows. For 29 years he was librarian of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a dominating factor in many lines of activity. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic through his four months' service in the Civil War as a member of Company D, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. Other fraternal bodies with which he was affiliated were the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias.

The mother of Mrs. Barckhoff was born in Salem, where she died in 1872, leaving four children, namely: Anna M., wife of our subject; Ada C., who died aged 18 years; Cora S., wife of Rev. Louis J. Hole, of Basalt, Colorado; and Hester, who died in infancy. In 1875 Mr. Burford took for his second wife Lizzie Thomas; one son resulted from this union, William R., born in 1878, now a resident of Chicago, representing Sturtevant & Company, of Boston. Mr. Burford died May 23, 1897, his second wife having preceded him the previous April.

GEORGE C. THOMPSON, secretary of the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, was born June 11, 1871, in East Liverpool, and is a son of Cassius C. and Elizabeth Arria (Martin) Thompson.

The late Cassius C. Thompson, father of George C., was born at Calcutta, O., June 9, 1845, and died April 14, 1905. He was a son of Josiah and Sarah (Jackman) Thompson, a grandson of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson and a great-grandson of Matthew Thompson, who was born in Ireland and was the founder of the family in America. Cassius

C. Thompson came to East Liverpool with his parents in 1840. His father was already known through all this section as a man of affairs, identified with its mercantile interests and its public life, and Cassius, the third member of his family, inherited many of his father's sterling traits of character and his excellent business perceptions. He became a partner with his father, later entered into business relations under his own name and still later, with his father, formed the partnership which was subsequently incorporated as The C. C. Thompson Pottery Company. Of this company Cassius C. Thompson was made president and our subject, George C. Thompson, became secretary.

George C. Thompson was educated in the schools of East Liverpool and at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and then entered into the business field in which he has since continued. He is interested also in other enterprises, being a director of The Dollar Savings Bank, president of the Cosmopolitan Club of East Liverpool and a member of the executive committee of the United States Potters' Association.

Mr. Thompson married Mary A. Stewart, who is a daughter of George W. and Mary Amanda (Hewitt) Stewart. They have one son, George Stewart. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Stewarts were among the first settlers in this section. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Thompson, Jacob Nessler, settled in Hancock County, Virginia, (now West Virginia), just across the Ohio River from East Liverpool, in 1782. He had a direct grant of land from the government consisting of 1,860 acres. He was a member of the first session of the Virginia Legislature.

Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican. Since 1904 he has been a useful and valued member of the Board of Education. Fraternally he is a Mason.

Personally Mr. Thompson is a worthy representative in manner and character of ancestors who have been distinguished for their traits as "Nature's gentlemen." With winning geniality he meets the stranger and upon occasion gives him the rare pleasure of enjoying one of the

notable rose gardens of this section of the State. Mr. Thompson has made a study of roses and, where many other business men find relaxation in recreations of various kinds, he finds perfect enjoyment among his exquisite flowers, which, in season, offer at least 20,000 blooms at one time.

E M. PETERS, one of the leading business men of Leetonia, who is identified with a number of the town's most important industries and interests, was born in February, 1865, at Steubenville, Ohio, and is a son of C. H. Peters.

The father of Mr. Peters was born in Steubenville, Ohio. For 45 years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and when he retired from active service he was filling the office of trainmaster. He now resides at Sharpsville, Pennsylvania.

E. M. Peters was educated in the common schools at Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, until ready to enter the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which corporation he remained until 1890, completing a service of 12 years. Mr. Peters then accepted the position of furnace superintendent, with the Hall Furnace Company, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and continued with that company for three years and then accepted a similar position with the Atlantic Iron & Steel Company at New Castle. In 1900 he came to Leetonia as manager of the Cherry Valley Iron Company. Here Mr. Peters has charge of a very large industrial plant. The company has here 200 bee-hive coke ovens and make their own coke, having a capacity of 370 tons of coke daily and a capacity in their blast furnace of 300 tons of iron a day.

Mr. Peters, in addition to managing the output of this plant, attends to the duties of president of the Leetonia Boiler Company and is the vice president of the Home Realty Company. He is one of the busy men of the town and is recognized as one of the most enterprising and valuable of citizens.

Mr. Peters was married in 1887 to Anna.

Lytle, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Leetonia, and he is a member of the board of trustees. For a number of years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Blue Lodge at Leetonia and the Commandery at Salem.

CAIN BROTHERS & COMPANY

Probably no industry of Columbiana drawing about it the same number of County has been more successful in enterprises as have the potteries of this vicinity, which employ a vast army of men to manufacture the large output of their plants. It was the growth and extensive trade of the potteries that led to the establishment of Cain Brothers & Company on April 1, 1901, these gentlemen having seen the need of a machine shop that made a specialty of making and repairing the machinery used in the pottery business. The firm is composed of John C. Cain, John W. Cain and Thomas F. Cain, all residents of East Liverpool. John C. Cain was born in Independence township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1847, and is a son of Thomas Cain, the grandson of James Cain.

James Cain, who was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, about 1780 or 1790 and was a farmer by occupation, moved to Meigs County, Ohio, where he died. His son, Thomas, learned the trade of a tanner in his early boyhood and at the age of 25 years went to Pittsburg where he remained a few years, when he returned to Beaver County and purchased a farm. Until 1863 he was engaged in farming, occasionally giving his assistance in neighboring tanneries, but in that year he once more took up his residence in Pittsburg. He then took charge of the Brown Coal Company as superintendent and remained with this concern until his death in 1887, at the age of 76 years. He was a Whig and later a Republican. He married Mary A. McCoy, daughter of James McCoy, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to them, namely: James, of Pittsburg; John C.; Mary Ann, wife of Hugh McCoy, of

Leetonia; George M., of Congo, West Virginia; Thomas J., of Wilson County, Kansas; Martha, deceased wife of John Glazier, of Pittsburg; William H., of Salem; and Jeannie, (widow of William Ellery) who is a resident of Pittsburg. Mary (McCoy) Cain was born June 17, 1825, and is now in her 80th year. She is a devout member of the Christian Church, of which her husband was also a member.

JOHN C. CAIN, had very limited opportunities for a schooling and went to Pittsburg, where he learned the carpenter's trade, working as a journeyman carpenter until 1878 when he came to East Liverpool, Ohio. His lack of school training has largely been made up by his close observation, retentive memory and sound common sense which have enabled him to rise in the world by grasping his opportunities at the right moment. About a year after locating in East Liverpool, he began business as contractor and builder, employing two men to carry on the work. He erected The Poller's National Bank Building, many of the pottery buildings and a large number of the beautiful residences of the city. His business has increased to such proportions that it now requires 15 men to keep up with the work. In addition to this he has various other business interests which call for much of his time and attention. He is president of The Union Planing Mill Company; and president of Cain Brothers & Company and of the Sherwood Land Company.

Mr. Cain married Sarah Ann Thompson, who was born in England August 9, 1847, and is a daughter of Richard Thompson. Five of the eight children born to this marriage grew to maturity, namely: Thomas Frank; John W., born in 1876, who learned his trade with his father and in 1896 became a member of the firm of John C. Cain & Son, contractors and builders; William McCoy, of East Liverpool; Laura A. and Sarah Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Cain are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Cain is a Republican and served in the Council four years. He is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; Iron City Lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. F., of Pittsburg, of which he is past noble grand; Royal Arcanum;

Mystic Circle; and Knights of the Maccabees.

THOMAS FRANK CAIN was born in Pittsburg June 17, 1872, and was about eight years of age when his parents brought him to East Liverpool, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He entered the employ of the Paterson Foundry & Machine Company to learn the trade of machinist and later went to Pittsburg where he entered the employ of Westinghouse Electric Company, with which he remained six years. He then entered their shops in Pittsburg and was there five years, two of which were spent in the private experimental department of Mr. Westinghouse. He had now thoroughly mastered the details of his trade and was a practical machinist with far more ability to carry out his wishes and those of his patrons than is usually found in the average machine shop. Returning to East Liverpool, the present company was organized and began operations April 1, 1901. Of this enterprise Thomas F. Cain is manager. The extent of their business shows the work turned out to be highly satisfactory in every way. In addition to the general repair work and the manufacture of the regular machinery, they also do considerable experimental work. Mr. Cain was married to Mada Wright, daughter of J. L. Wright, of Allegheny. They have a family of three bright children,—Emerson, Alva L. and Florence. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cain is also a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and Peabody Lodge, No. 19, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, county treasurer of Columbiana County and a well-known citizen of Lisbon, has been prominent in the banking circles of this county for many years and is at the present time vice president of the Citizens' Banking Company, of Salineville.

Mr. Thompson was born at Wattsville, Carroll County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of Robert G. and Jane (Hutson) Thompson.

Robert G. Thompson followed the trade of a shoemaker in Wattsville until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A., 32nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He saw three years of hard service in the army, participating in numerous important engagements. Returning home at the end of that time he purchased a farm near Wattsville and followed farming until the early '90's; since then he has lived in Salineville. He is 76 years old. The mother of our subject died March 5, 1905, aged 74 years.

William A. Thompson has lived at the home of his uncle, H. A. Thompson, much of the time since he was eight years old. He attended the common schools, then spent one year in Westminster College at Wilmington, Pennsylvania. After spending a term in study at the normal school in Hopedale, Ohio, Mr. Thompson taught school in Carroll County for three or four years. In 1881 he located at Salineville, Columbiana County, and taught in the school for six years. During that period he spent his evenings and Saturdays in keeping books for the banking house of Cope & Thompson, a firm composed of W. T. Cope, afterward State Treasurer of Ohio, and H. A. Thompson, uncle of our subject. In 1887, in association with his uncle, he purchased the interest of Mr. Cope in the bank, which was thereafter conducted under the name and style of H. A. Thompson & Company until 1895. In that year the institution was incorporated as the H. A. Thompson Banking Company, of which William A. Thompson served as cashier until July 1, 1902, when he removed to Lisbon, which has been since his home. He is still interested in the bank and is at the present time vice president, having been chosen in 1904 to succeed Francis Rogers.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Eva DeVeny, of Salineville, a native of Columbiana County. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and she is a member of Cleveland Chapter, D. A. R. This union resulted in the following issue, all born in Salineville: Allison D., cashier in the county treasurer's office; Robert Bruce; Bessie; Grace

Lucile; and Janet. Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican and while a resident of Salineville served two terms as city treasurer. He was elected county treasurer September 1, 1902, and is now serving his second term in that capacity. Fraternally he is a charter member of Salineville Post, Sons of Veterans. In religious attachment, he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. They have a comfortable home in Lisbon, and move in the best social circles.

CHRISTOPHER HORTON, city treasurer of East Liverpool and superintendent of The Colonial Company, potters, was born March 25, 1868, at Golden Hill, near Tunstall, Staffordshire, England. His parents were Christopher and Rebecca (Cope) Horton, of Staffordshire, where the father was engaged in the grocery business for many years. He was in the prime of manhood, having just reached his 45th birthday when he died. His wife died in 1896 at the age of 67 years. They were members of the Primitive Methodist Church. There were nine children in their family, eight of whom reached adult years, but only two of the number, Christopher and his sister Amy (Mrs. James Hindley, of East Liverpool) crossed the ocean and sought homes in America. Thomas Horton, the grandfather of our subject, owned and operated a number of canal boats.

Christopher Horton became a blacksmith and worked at his trade in England until his 19th year when he came to America and was employed at that trade for three months in Detroit. He then came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and secured the job of fireman in the decorating kilns of the Sebring pottery. He remained there two years and was 12 years with the C. C. Thompson pottery. He then accepted the position of foreman of the decorating department of the Potters' Co-Operative Company and retained that position until 1904 when he was made superintendent of the Colonial Company when it was reorganized.

Mr. Horton was married to Florence Ada Cullen, a daughter of Thomas Cullen, of Work-sop, Nottinghamshire, England, and located in America soon after that event. They are the parents of three sons, Christopher Roland, Charles Maxwell and Maurice William Edwin. They are members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of East Liverpool, of which Mr. Horton was formerly warden and of which he is at present treasurer. He was elected city treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1903 and has been a most faithful and efficient officer. He is a member of several fraternal societies, viz: Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M.; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T.; Knights of the Golden Eagle and Sons of St. George, of which he was grand president of the State of Ohio in 1898.

WILLIAM E. BAIRD, junior member of the firm of Robert Baird & Son, druggists of East Liverpool, and for the past 13 years clerk in charge of Station A, of the East Liverpool postoffice, was born October 19, 1862, and is the only child of Robert and Lucinda (Dotts) Baird. James Baird, the great-grandfather, came from the North of Ireland and settled upon the site now occupied by Annapolis, Jefferson County, Ohio. He was a shrewd business man and organized what was known as the "Old Salem Bank," of which he was president during his life. The third child in his family was Robert, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1790 and entered the business world at a very early age. He was in business for himself for several years and then became cashier in the bank, a position he was holding at the time of his death in his 44th year. He was a Whig and a strong Presbyterian, being one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Annapolis and an elder for many years. His wife was also a member. She was Nancy Viers in her girlhood and a daughter of James Viers, of Island Creek, Jefferson County.

Robert Baird, the father of our subject, was the youngest of 10 children and the only one



ARTHUR C. YENLING, M. D.

now living. He was born in German township, Harrison County, Ohio, April 5, 1834, two months after the death of his father. He was reared on the farm which was his birthplace and as soon as he attained his majority he embarked in business in his native township. During the Civil War he removed to Hammondsville, Ohio, where he continued the general merchandise business until 1864 when he disposed of his stock and moved to East Springfield and opened a drug store. The following year he received the appointment of postmaster and held that office for 17 years. The post-office was held in the drug store which he continued to conduct and into which he took his son as a partner in 1880. In 1888 the business was moved to East Liverpool and was the first drug store to locate in the East End. Mr. Baird still gives the drug business his close attention. He is a stalwart Republican and was mayor of East Springfield, Ohio, for two years during his residence there and was also notary public for nine years. He was a charter member of Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle, of East Liverpool, and served as treasurer for several years. He married Lucinda Dotts, who was born at Annapolis in 1841 and is a daughter of William Dotts. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have been residents of East Liverpool for 17 years and have extended the circle of their friends until it is limited only by the number of their acquaintances.

William E. Baird grew up in the drug business, learning to fill prescriptions and wait on the patrons when a boy and in 1880 he was taken into partnership. He is a first-class pharmacist, methodical and scrupulous in his dealings. His management of Station A since it has been under his care for the past thirteen years has given to the patrons the greatest satisfaction.

Mr. Baird has in his possession some curiosities in the way of old currency, among which may be seen 5 and 10 cent script, which was in use soon after the close of the Civil War; an old \$5 bill which was issued by the Bank of Columbus and which bears the endorsement of the persons through whose hands it passed in circulation; also a bill of the same denomination,

similarly endorsed and issued in 1834 by the Bank of Sandusky.

Mr. Baird married Lillie B. Miller, daughter of Levi Miller, of East Springfield, Ohio, and has two children, only one of whom, Allie T., is living. He is a member of Penova Lodge, No. 880, I. O. O. F., and enjoys the distinction of being the first applicant for membership acted upon by that body after its organization. He is also a member of Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle, of East Liverpool. The family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of the East End and the father, Robert Baird, is clerk of the session. He has been a member of the session in different churches for varying periods, amounting in the aggregate to over 40 years.

ARTHUR C. YENGLING, M. D. The medical profession is well represented in the old city of Salem, and it boasts of many eminent members in this section of Ohio. Dr. Arthur C. Yengling, a member of one of the old pioneer families, is highly considered here, both for his skill as physician and surgeon and as public-spirited citizen. Dr. Yengling was born in Columbiana County in 1846, and is one of a family of six children born to Isaac and Nancy (Weaver) Yengling.

Dr. Yengling attended the common schools of his native township and completed his medical education at the University of Michigan in 1870. He returned to Ohio and has been successfully engaged in practice in Salem, with office located at the corner of Main and Lundy streets, for the past 26 years. He has served in public capacities, having been health officer and for the past 15 years a member of the Board of Education.

In 1864 Dr. Yengling enlisted in the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., as a member of Company D. He is a member of Trescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem, and is past department commander. He also entertains fraternal relations with the Masonic and Odd Fellows bodies.

Dr. Yengling married Ina Rank, who is a daughter of Amos Rank. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political sentiment, Dr. Yengling is a Republican. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

WILLIAM CASSIUS THOMPSON, whose death took place April 27, 1902, was for many years one of the well-known citizens of Columbiana County, being engaged in conducting a large dairy farm in the environs of East Liverpool. Mr. Thompson was born at South Bend, Minnesota, January 29, 1856, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first white child ever born there. He was a son of Matthew and Ruth Ann (McKinnon) Thompson. Extended mention of both his parents will be found in the sketch of Charles N. Thompson, which appears in another part of this volume.

William C. Thompson was educated in the public schools of East Liverpool. The accidental death of his father, when our subject was but 14 years old, changed the family affairs to some degree and a few years later he went to the home of an uncle at Calcutta, where he made his home for several years. Through life William C. Thompson and his brother, George L. Thompson, were closely connected in fraternal affection and were associated in business. When they were old enough they engaged in farming and later entered into a dairy business, continuing together until the death of George L. After that our subject continued the business, his sister-in-law keeping her late husband's interest for three years, when the dairy property was sold and William C. Thompson rented his sister-in-law's interest in the farm and continued farming until his death. In every characteristic he possessed the same sterling characteristics which have made the name Thompson in East Liverpool a synonym for business integrity and personal honor.

On August 31, 1893, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Lillie M. Hewitt, who was born at Achor, Columbiana County, Ohio,

May 8, 1865, and is a daughter of Martin E. and Mary A. (Nelson) Hewitt. One son was the fruit of this union, George M., born October 11, 1896.

Martin E. Hewitt was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1833 and died in 1890. He came to East Liverpool, Ohio, September 23, 1880. When a young man he learned the trade of shoemaker and this he followed many years in connection with farming. He married a daughter of Samuel Nelson, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. Martin Hewitt was a member of the United Brethren Church, but his wife had been reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is also the chosen church of Mrs. Thompson. The late William C. Thompson, was a Presbyterian, but his family were all members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Thompson was one of the directors of the Federal Building and Loan Company, of East Liverpool. Politically he was a Republican. He was prominent in both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, being a member of Riddle Lodge No. 315, F. & A. M., of East Liverpool, and of Line Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Smith's Ferry. He belonged also to Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle, of East Liverpool. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

SYLVESTER JOHN SANTEE, one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Columbiana County, teacher, farmer and stock-raiser, has been a resident of his present fine farm of 118 acres, situated in section 6, Butler township since 1889. Mr. Santee was born at North Benton, now Snodes Station, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 21, 1858, and is a son of De Lorna and Hannah (Ellyson) Santee.

The Santee family is of French extraction, the great-grandfather of our subject, Christopher Santee, coming to the United States from France at a very early date. He finally located in Pennsylvania and there his son Thomas, the grandfather of the subject of this

sketch, was born. At that time the rich farming lands of Ohio were attracting many of the sons of agricultural families and among these was Thomas Santee. Understanding blacksmithing and being a good farmer, he came into the wilderness, entered 160 acres of wild land near Snodes Station, subsequently cleared it and spent his life here engaged in farming and work at his trade.

De Lorna Santee was born August 28, 1828, at Snodes Station in the little pioneer log cabin his father had erected and spent his whole life in that neighborhood, a farmer, a man of affairs and a most highly respected citizen. His death occurred July 5, 1905. He had served in public office for a period of 17 years; was treasurer of the township nine years, trustee for eight years and was always active in the promotion of the best interests of his section. In politics a Republican; he was always a leader in local politics. For the last 35 years of his life he was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. At the time of his decease his estate comprised 80 acres of excellent farm land.

The mother of our subject was born in 1829, one mile north of Garfield and now resides at Snodes Station. She is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cattell) Ellyson, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. She has a birth-right membership in the Society of Friends. The five children of De Lorna and Hannah Santee are: Leon B., a physician, located at Marlboro, Stark County, Ohio; Gideon E., a farmer of Snodes Station; Sylvester Jolin, of this sketch; Thomas J., who died in the summer of 1904; and Mary E., who is the wife of James Morgan, of Snodes Station.

Our subject has spent the greater part of his life in the vicinity of his present home. He was educated at the Damascus Academy and spent two terms at Mount Union College and then taught one term in Mississippi. Subsequently he taught for 13 terms in Columbiana and Mahoning counties. In 1889 he came to his present farm, formerly the home of his wife and her parents, which property he purchased in 1893, and here he has carried on farming, dairying and stock-raising. He has made many excellent improvements, and on the property is

a fine brick residence, his father-in-law's old home.

Mr. Santee was married October 4, 1883, to Philena M. Stanley, who was born in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 3, 1855, and has lived on the present farm of our subject almost all her life. She is a daughter of William P. and Eliza (Marsh) Stanley, of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Santee have had two children, viz: Mabel, born September 10, 1889, who died February 3, 1898; and Earl S. born October 31, 1893.

Mr. Santee has been a Republican all his life and has filled the office of township trustee through one term and is serving in his second. He belongs to the Gurney branch of the Society of Friends, being prominent in the Friends' Meeting at Damascus. He leads the singing in the religious exercises, has been president of the Quarterly Meeting Union of the C. E. Society and treasurer of the Evangelistic and Pastoral Board of the Ohio Yearly Meeting.



WILLIAM MUNDY, florist, one of the enterprising and prosperous business men of Salem, whose greenhouses are located at No. 532 McKinley avenue, was born in Hampshire, England, June 19, 1851, and is a son of William and Maria (Coleman) Mundy.

The parents of Mr. Mundy lived out their lives in England and both had passed away before our subject came to America. They had seven children, two of whom died in childhood. Our subject, the youngest of the family, and the only one to come from England, is one of the two survivors.

In his native country Mr. Mundy grew upon a farm. At the age of 18 he came to the United States, coming direct to Salem, Ohio. He worked by the month for about ten years, as a farm hand, during which time he paid close attention to the art of making plants grow and finally entered into a three-years' apprenticeship to the greenhouse business. When qualified he started into the business for himself, beginning with 25 sash beds. He had a natural

aptitude for this industry and succeeded from the start. He now has 9,000 square feet of glass, and raises vegetables, bedding plants and cut flowers, making a specialty of carnations, of which he has many choice and beautiful varieties. The demand for his flowers is beyond his ability to supply and plans are on foot for a still further extension of his facilities.

In 1874 Mr. Mundy married Matilda Stockwell, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they have four children: William, an employe of the Bell Telephone Company; Elizabeth; Mary; and Alice. Mr. Mundy's second marriage was to Gertrude Allen, who was born in Lancashire, England. They have three children: Charles, Harriet and Percy Edward.

ELIJAH MOUNTFORD, assistant superintendent of The Homer Laughlin China Company, of East Liverpool, and a potter whose skill is second to none in America, is a native of Shelton, near Hanley, Staffordshire, England. His parents were Elijah and Prudence (Ellis) Mountford and his grandfather was Joseph Mountford, a farmer of Cheshire, England.

Elijah Mountford, the elder, was born at Hanley about the year 1816 and was a potter whose thorough understanding of his business caused him to be chosen superintendent of the Caudon Place Potteries, which were the property of John Ridgway. His wife was Prudence Ellis, a native of Hanley. She died at the age of 79 in 1893. They were a couple whose sterling worth was shown in right living. They were members of the Bethesda Methodist Chapel. Their family consisted of four children, all of whom are living. Frederick resides in Hanley and is secretary of the Taylor & Tunnicliffe pottery. He is also a musician of national reputation. Betsy, who is the widow of Richard Booth, resides in Haverlock Place, Shelton, Hanley, England. Arthur Mountford is director of the art department of The Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool.

Elijah Mountford, our subject, was the

third child. He attended school until his 16th year and was given much better educational advantages than most boys received at that time. He then went to work in the Caudon Place Potteries, of which his father was superintendent, and devoted his time to the acquirement of a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. He rose step by step until he reached the position of warehouseman, a position far different from the one so designated in America. It is more nearly synonymous with that as manager, as the warehouseman has charge of all the orders from the clay department to the shipping room and, in many potteries, also has charge of the decorating department. It is incumbent upon him to understand every phase of the business and it is from the ranks of the warehousemen that most of the manufacturers and salesmen come. At the age of 18 he became manager of the Thomas Hughes pottery at Burslem and later went on the road as salesman for a number of years. He had not only an inherited but a natural ability for the work and acquired a skill and insight that marked him for success.

In 1870 he came to America and for four years was employed in the office and warehouse of John Moses, of Trenton, New Jersey. He then accepted a position with James Moses as secretary and salesman for the Mercer Pottery Company, and was virtually manager of the business for six years. He then formed a partnership with Henry Nelson Burroughs in the early '80's and the firm of Burroughs & Mountford became known the world over as manufacturers of high grade wares. The principal articles manufactured were white decorated earthenware, vitrified china and underglazed, printed earthenware. They also made large quantities of glazed tile at one time. Any product of their pottery met with a ready market. They carried off all the first prizes from the exhibition of the American Art Industry of Philadelphia in 1889, and Mr. Mountford has seven of these medals now in his possession. One of these medals was given for overglaze printing in underglaze colors, a process that has been lately introduced as something new. They were also awarded the highest medal for underglaze

printing, a very difficult process. The only gold medal awarded for crockery ware manufactured in the United States at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was won by them and the ribbon and certificate issued is now in the hands of Mr. Mountford, although the medal itself was never issued on account of shortness of funds. They also exhibited at this exposition a decorated vase which was sold to the late William Ziegler, of New York City for the sum of \$875. Their goods were so much superior to ordinary ware manufactured that they had comparatively little competition and they were successful from the start and up to the second administration of Cleveland. His attitude towards the pottery industry of this country as regards the tariff had a most depressing effect on trade and in 1899, after fruitless endeavors to overcome this tendency, Mr. Mountford was obliged to give up the business. He then left Trenton and located in Western Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in potteries for a couple of years before he came to East Liverpool to accept the position of assistant superintendent of The Honner Laughlin China Company, where he remained until July, 1904. Mr. Mountford is an ardent Republican and has taken an active part in politics in order that he might help to right the great wrong that has been done to the industry in which he is so much interested. In this he succeeded so far as to assist in bringing about conditions which caused the jobbers and importers to be glad to accept the provisions of the Dingley bill (which they had previously violently opposed), a measure which has done untold good to the potters since its adoption and is the cause of their present prosperous condition.

Elijah Mountford was married to Elizabeth Redfern, daughter of Thomas Redfern, of Stoke-on-Trent, England. She returned to her native land for a visit and died there in September, 1888, leaving a family of four children, namely: Jane, who is the widow of William Conover, and makes her home with her father; Minnie, wife of J. W. Foster, of Trenton, New Jersey; Margaret, wife of James D. Hall, also of Trenton; and Alice, wife of John

W. Maguire, of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mountford is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years he was church organist. He also sang in the choir when not thus employed. He and Harry Cooke were the promoters of the Inter-State Fair of Trenton, one of the most successful and interesting gatherings of the kind ever held in that State. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum, his membership being with the lodges in Trenton, New Jersey.

ANDREW JACKSON WILLIARD, attorney-at-law at Homeworth, was born in 1848 at Lisbon, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob G. and Christiana (Getzandanner) Williard.

The parents of Mr. Williard were born and reared at Frederick, Maryland, where they were married in 1822. Two years later they came to Columbiana County, Ohio, locating near Lisbon, where the father taught school. He was a man of excellent education and sterling character and became something of a leader in county affairs and in 1830 was elected the first county surveyor of Columbiana County. In 1844 he was elected county treasurer. He was chairman of the first Democratic convention ever held in Columbiana County. In the fall of 1848 he purchased a farm of 230 acres in Stark County, Ohio, and in that county Mr. Williard was again selected to fill various offices, one of which, county surveyor, he held for a long period. His death occurred in June, 1878, in his 79th year.

The mother of the subject of this sketch passed away in 1876, in her 75th year. She had been the dear and devoted mother of 10 children, namely: Byankinna L. P., who was married in 1848 to Rachel Ann Koombs, a daughter of Philip Koombs, of West Virginia, and at his death left five children: Galileo La Lande, born September 28, 1827, deceased; Katherine, born in 1829, deceased; Bernonilli Jacob, who resides on a portion of the old homestead in Stark County; Katherine E., born in 1834, who makes her home with her brother,

our subject; Quintilian La Grange, born in 1836, deceased; Thomas Jefferson Jackson, born in 1838, deceased; Maria Ann, born in 1842, deceased; George Washington, born in 1844; and Andrew Jackson.

From boyhood the subject of this sketch had good educational opportunities as his father was a man of enlightened views, and after he completed the common school course he was sent to Duff's College, Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1868. In 1879 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a student of law and was graduated from that notable institution in 1882. Upon his admission to the bar in 1883, he entered into practice at Fort Wayne, and continued there until he removed to Homeworth. Here he has devoted his whole attention to his profession and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Politically Mr. Williard justifies his name as he has always been a staunch Jackson Democrat. He has never married. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.



WILLIAM A. WHINNERY, a well-known, popular citizen of Perry township, who operates his father's large dairy farm of 91 acres, which is situated in section 11, was born here August 3, 1868, and is a son of Elijah and Lavina (Strong) Whinnery.

The paternal grandfather of our subject came to Columbiana County among the early pioneers, probably in 1804. Elijah Whinnery was born in Columbiana County and now resides at Salem, aged 82 years, one of the city's most respected residents. He has been thrice married. To his first marriage one child was born, Julian, now a resident of Nebraska. The children of the second marriage were: Flora, wife of David Hamay, of Perry township; Ellen, wife of Eli Spencer, of Mahoning County; Mrs. Anna Haviland, deceased; Viola, wife of Charles Haviland, of Salem; Lizzie, wife of Elwood Myers, of Perry township; Lloyd G., of Mahoning County; Orville E., of Perry township; William A.; and Effie. The

mother of these children was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and died on the farm now operated by our subject, December 22, 1886, aged 57 years. There are 33 grandchildren in the family and seven great-grandchildren. Elijah Whinnery took for his third wife Mrs. Lambourn, of Salem.

William A. Whinnery was educated in the common schools and then at Mount Union College, and after completing his education taught school in the vicinity of Salem for about two years. He has always shown a deep interest in educational matters and has served on the school board for 10 years. His fine farm, one of the best improved in the county, is situated on the Newgarden road within two miles of Salem. It has been conducted for the past 15 years exclusively as a dairy farm and is the oldest one to dispose of its dairy products in Salem. Mr. Whinnery has 25 milch cows and his products are as fine as any placed on the market, their quality commanding a high price.

On November 14, 1899, Mr. Whinnery was married to Mary C. Eckstein, a member of one of the old established families of the county, and they have four children, viz.: Karl E., Vida C., Ross A. and Marjorie E. Mr. Whinnery belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.



THOMAS ROBINSON, a director and the general manager of The Colonial Company, potters, of East Liverpool, was born in Wolstanton, near Burslem, Staffordshire, England, on May 6, 1856. His parents were William and Caroline (Prim) Robinson, and the grandfather was George Robinson, a native of Staffordshire and a man of considerable wealth, who died in 1880 when about 85 years of age.

William Robinson was born in England in May, 1827, and there became a potter and worked at his trade until 1868, when he came to the United States and located at Trenton, New Jersey. There he worked at his trade until some 20 years later when he moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, and spent the remaining years of his life in a well-earned ease. His

union with Caroline Prinn resulted in the following offspring, viz.: Annie, Eliza, George, Emma and Thomas, the last named being the only survivor. Mr. Robinson died July 4, 1899. In England he was a member of the Shepherds, a large and powerful fraternal society.

Thomas Robinson attended the public schools of Trenton and then became a dish-maker in the pottery, remaining in Trenton until 1877, when he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, to work in the potteries here. In 1882 he became foreman of the clay department of the Potters' Co-Operative Company. He remained with this concern until 1891 when he was offered a similar, but more lucrative place with Mountford & Company. Later he became a large stockholder of George C. Murphy & Company, potters, and was made president and manager. This company was afterward absorbed by the East Liverpool Potteries Company, of which Mr. Robinson was one of the heavy stockholders and of which he became manager. In July, 1903, he in company with a number of other gentlemen organized the company which was incorporated under the name of The Colonial Company, and which purchased the Wallace & Chetwyn pottery, which they are now operating with Mr. Robinson as manager. He is a man of sound business principles and a better man for the place could not have been chosen.

Mr. Robinson married Amelia Wirt and has an interesting family of five children, namely: William H., Minnie S., Caroline M., Thomas and Emma. They attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Robinson is a member of Josiah Wedgewood Lodge, No. 235, Sons of St. George, of which he is past president; the Eagles; and the Mystic Circle. Henry Wirt, the father of Mrs. Robinson, was born in Germany in 1811 and came to America when a young man. Having learned the trade of a stone cutter in his native land, he followed that business at Pittsburg for many years and later came to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he built the brick house on Walnut street, now the home of Mr. Robinson and one of the oldest buildings in East Liverpool. He built a large part of the stone and bridge work of the rail-

road when it was put through here and his contracts extended to Pittsburg and other points outside of this neighborhood. His wife was Wilhelmina Russie, a descendant of an estimable German family which had settled here at an early day. Mr. Wirt was a Republican.

CHARLES N. THOMPSON, one of the well-known citizens of East Liverpool, and a member of one of its leading families, was born in this city May 15, 1850, and is a son of Matthew and Ruth Ann (McKimon) Thompson, and a grandson of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson.

William Thompson was a son of Matthew Thompson and was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were coming to America from Ireland. William Thompson was reared in Western Pennsylvania and married when quite young. In 1818 he came to Ohio and located at Fawcettstown, now known as East Liverpool, but removed at a later date to Calcutta which, at that time, offered better business opportunities. There he kept a hotel until the close of his life. He married Eleanor McDowell and they became the parents of six sons and two daughters.

Matthew Thompson, father of Charles N., was born October 18, 1809. During his earlier years in business he had an interest in the George S. Harker pottery, which he later sold and removed to South Bend, Minnesota, where he took up farming land and also built a hotel, which he ran for a number of years. After a residence in that State of about 10 years he disposed of his property, and, on account of failing health, returned to the more genial climate of East Liverpool. Mr. Thompson enjoyed the distinction of being the man who discovered the first oil well in this locality after considerable prospecting. This was located at Smith's Ferry and was a "30-barrel pumper." At a later date he purchased the Simeon Johnson farm at Dry Run and devoted himself to its cultivation.

When the Civil War broke out, only the fact

that he had passed the age limit prevented him from shouldering a musket and marching off in defense of his country. His sympathies were given and his activities engaged for the Union cause and when the draft was ordered in this locality he was selected as the officer in charge. While not in robust health, his life might have been preserved many years longer had not a sad accident terminated it. A kick from a vicious horse injured him so badly that he never recovered consciousness and passed away on October 18, 1869, his 60th birthday. He was a valued member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of East Liverpool.

Matthew Thompson married Ruth Ann McKinnon, who was born March 21, 1829, and was a daughter of Michael McKinnon, of East Liverpool, who was also a pioneer in this section. The McKinnon ancestry will be found in another part of this volume. The children born to Matthew and Ruth Ann (McKinnon) Thompson were: Isaphene A., born September 21, 1847, who is the widow of Angus M. Bratt, of East Liverpool; George Lamartine, born January 21, 1849, deceased June 6, 1896; Elizabeth Ellen, born July 18, 1850, deceased at the age of 15 months; William Cassius, born January 29, 1856, deceased April 27, 1902, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; John Clark, born May 21, 1857, deceased in childhood; Edward B., born January 15, 1862, deceased in childhood; Charles N., of this sketch; Mary Ida, born March 21, 1864; Matthew, born July 12, 1870, who was drowned July 14, 1877; and Nettie B., born November 27, 1867, who married Frank Chambers, a merchant of East Liverpool.

Charles N. Thompson was educated in the schools at Dry Run, with the exception of one year which he and his mother spent at Pittsburgh, shortly after the death of his father. He remained on the home farm until 1880, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives. In 1902 he was one of the incorporators of the Supplee Land Company, of which he is still a member. This company bought our subject's farm for the development of a fine residential district. Mr. Thompson, however rents from the company a large portion of the land, on

which he raises all kinds of garden truck, which is sold to one dealer. This is a fine piece of bottom land and the whole farm is one of the most fertile in this section. Mr. Thompson has always given his attention to farming with the exception of the years from 1877 until 1882, when he followed the trade of presser in a pottery.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Alice L. Putnam, who is a daughter of James Herbert and Mary (Cunningham) Putnam, and they have two children, viz: Roy Matthew, born May 12, 1897 and Lola Fern, born July 1, 1899. Mrs. Thompson was born August 21, 1862, a posthumous child, her father dying in that year prior to her birth. He was a bridge-builder by trade. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Cunningham, who conducted a hotel and blacksmith shop at Lisbon. Mrs. Putnam died February 9, 1889, aged 56 years and six months, the mother of four sons and two daughters, our subject's wife being the youngest of the family. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Baptist Church.

In political affiliation Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but is no politician. His fraternal connection is with the Protected Home Circle.

 E. JOHNSTON, M. D., one of East Palestine's well-known medical men, with office on West Main street, was born in 1860 at Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of John A. and Caroline (Rimer) Johnston.

Dr. Johnston's early years were clouded with the black pall of war, for his father entered the army at the first call for Union troops and became a veteran in the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Cav. One of his childish memories is that of the marching of troops through the city streets. His father survived all the disasters of war and now resides at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. He reared a family of nine children.

The beautiful city of his birth was the scene of our subject's literary and medical studies, the late Professor Lee, of that city, being one of

his instructors. His medical course covered the period between 1880 and 1884 and for one year he served as an interne in Johns Hopkins Hospital, for one year was resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital, and then for a year filled the position of resident physician at Johns Hopkins. After an experience of six years in various city medical positions, he settled at Marysville, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 located at Unity, a village in Unity township, Columbiana County, removing to East Palestine in 1895, where he controls a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Johnston was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Virginia Carpenter, a daughter of Samuel Carpenter. She is a lady of many accomplishments and formerly was a teacher in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to this marriage, viz: Paul Duit, Harry Charles and Marcus Hanna.

Dr. Johnston is eligible through his grandfather, William Johnston, to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

CASSIUS C. THOMPSON, deceased, was one of East Liverpool's most prominent manufacturing potters. He was born at Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 9, 1845, and was a son of Josiah and Sarah (Jackman) Thompson, and a grandson of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson, and a great-grandson of Matthew Thompson, the founder of the family in America.

In another part of this work will be found extended mention of both William and Josiah Thompson.

Cassius C. Thompson came to East Liverpool with his parents in 1840. His primary education was secured here but he pursued the higher branches at Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pennsylvania, and at Mount Union College.

After completing his education, Cassius C. Thompson entered his father's store and later became a partner in the business. About 1868 he engaged in the manufacture of pottery, forming a partnership with Col. J. T. Herbert

under the firm name of Thompson & Herbert. Subsequently Josiah Thompson purchased Colonel Herbert's interest and the firm name became C. C. Thompson & Company, under which business was conducted until it was incorporated as The C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, August 20, 1890, our subject becoming the president of this company, and so continuing until his death, which took place April 14, 1905. Like other members of his family, he was a man of remarkably fine business perceptions.

Mr. Thompson was married to Elizabeth Arria Martin, a daughter of George and Albina (Brown) Martin, of Wellsville, Ohio. Five children were born to them, the three survivors being: George C., Minnie E., and Dale D.

The great pottery enterprise to which the late Cassius C. Thompson devoted so many years still continues and has become one of the great industries of this section. Its other officers at the time of his decease were: B. O. Simms, vice president; George C. Thompson, secretary; and John C. Thompson, treasurer. The company manufactures cream-colored and decorated ware and "Rockingham" and yellow ware, making a specialty of decalcomania decorations. Its success was due to the able efforts of Mr. Thompson and his death brought the deepest sorrow to his associates as well as grief to his family.

WILLARD B. THOMAS, superintendent of the railway department of The United Power Company, of East Liverpool, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1870, and is a splendid example of American pluck and energy, having started at the foot and climbed to his present position at an age when most men are but beginning their ascent. Willard B. Thomas is a son of Dr. Willard B. and Adeline (Laney) Thomas.

Dr. Willard B. Thomas was born in New York City in 1849. He graduated from the Cleveland College of Homeopathy and for 20 years prior to his death was an able practitioner of that city. He was twice married, first to

Adeline Laney, who became the mother of four children, one of whom died in childhood. Those living are Lucien E., of Cleveland; Etta L., wife of Charles A. Swan, also of that city; and our subject, Willard B. Mrs. Thomas was a member of the Christian Church and a most estimable woman. She died in 1872. The second marriage was contracted with Mary Frances Shotter and resulted in the birth of two children, Frances Lucille and Spencer Shotter. Dr. Thomas died in June, 1902.

Willard B. Thomas finished the high school course of Cleveland and at once went to work to earn a livelihood. His first situation was with the Eberhart Manufacturing Company, with which he remained about one year, when he accepted a position with the Brookline Railway Company, of Cleveland. He may be said to have grown up with the work as he was with that company until 1891 when he came to East Liverpool as barn foreman. Here his watchfulness and practical common sense made him an invaluable official who understood, thoroughly, the needs of the company and he has risen, step by step, until he now has charge of the entire street railway business. Mrs. Thomas, whose maiden name was Annie Florence Allison, was a resident of Chester, West Virginia, in her girlhood and has the genial, pleasant manners of the South. The family consists of three children, Willard B., Jr., Charles Lucian and Mary Lucille. They are members and liberal contributors of the United Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool. Mr. Thomas is a member of a number of fraternities, being past captain of Ceramic City Lodge, No. 62, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; past councillor of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics; and a member of the Protected Home Circle.

M

MILTON DAVIS, one of the most esteemed citizens of Salem, as he has long been one of the most prominent, was identified for many years with this city's largest and most important industry, the Buckeye Engine Company, filling the responsible office of vice-

president until 1895. Other interests have also claimed his attention and his long life has been a very fruitful one. Mr. Davis was born December 12, 1822, in Atwater township, Portage County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Antram) Davis.

Isaac Davis, the father, was born in 1795 in North Carolina, and came in 1806 to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. About the time he came to Ohio, the family of John Antram, a prominent Quaker, also settled here and Mr. Davis later married the daughter Mary. In 1821 they removed to Portage County, Ohio, and there they lived the remainder of their lives.

Milton Davis learned the carpenter's trade with his father and he continued to work at this in connection with some farming until 1848 when he entered the works of the Sharp Brothers, at Salem, to learn pattern making. In this he became very proficient and later his main business was as draughtsman and pattern-maker, also going out to set up engines in different parts of the country. In 1851 when the present business was really founded, he became one of the partners, the firm being Sharp, Davis & Bonsall. The members of the firm were all practical mechanics and did much of the work themselves, a force of 12 men only being required where now some 300 are given constant employment. In December, 1870, the Buckeye Engine Company was incorporated, with these officers: Joel Sharp, president; Milton Davis, vice-president; T. C. Boone, secretary and treasurer; Joel S. Bonsall, superintendent; and Simeon Sharp, assistant superintendent. The business prospered from the first, having all the requisites for success—ample capital and wise and industrious men, while the time was ripe for the introduction of so satisfactory a piece of machinery as the "Buckeye" engine. The popularity of this engine has never waned and now is not only sold in all the industrial centers of the United States, but is shipped to many foreign countries.

For over 20 years Mr. Davis had charge of the pattern department of the business and much of the success of the enterprise came from his mechanical ability and accuracy. In 1895

he retired from the office of vice-president, being succeeded by his son, D. W. Davis. Although he has reached his 82nd year and is justly entitled to the ease of retired life, he is still interested in the progress and development of his city and county. For many years he has been one of the city's largest capitalists; is the owner of the city's electric light system, having erected the plant and, with his sons, controlled it; and he is also president and treasurer of the Salem Street Railway Company.

In 1850 Mr. Davis was married to Sarah Anthony, who was born in Massachusetts, and they had three children, two sons, D. W. and D. L., and one daughter, Josie, who died in 1874. D. W. Davis was born November 3, 1851, was educated in the public schools and during youth learned the machinist's trade and became also a draughtsman. In 1885 he married Ora Sharp, a daughter of Simeon Sharp. Their one son died in infancy. D. L. Davis was born January 3, 1855, and in 1882 married Emma T. Harvey, of Ithaca, New York. Mrs. D. L. Davis died in 1898, survived by one son, Leon H., who was born in 1892. Mr. Davis is a practical electrician and, with his father and brother, owns and operates the electric light system at Salem, one of the city's greatest utilities. Of this company Milton Davis is president, D. W. is vice-president and D. L. is secretary and treasurer. The sons are also in partnership with the father in the street railway enterprise. The mother of these children died in 1865.

Mr. Davis has always been a staunch Republican but has never taken any very active part in public affairs, content to give his influence to the support of good men and wise measures without desire for personal honors. This family as much as any other has contributed to the prosperity of Salem. Its social connections are of the pleasantest character. No visitor comes to Salem without seeing the works of the Buckeye Engine Company and does not remain long before he hears the name of Davis. That the head and Mentor of this family may see many years more of prosperity and happiness is the general expressed wish of his fellow-citizens.



B. CULP, proprietor of the "Quality Hill Fruit Farm," which is located in Fairfield township, was born in Greene township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 13, 1856, and is a son of

Joseph and Mary (Bixler) Culp.

The Culp family came from Rockingham County, Virginia, in the time of Henry Culp, the grandfather, who was born there and removed with his large family to Mahoning County, Ohio. The family is of German extraction and the records have been kept as far back as 230 years. Many branches of it are scattered over the Union, a large contingent living in Elkhart County, Indiana, where it is computed that there are 448 voters of the name. Henry Culp was born January 14, 1786, and died September 2, 1868. On May 21, 1807, he married Elizabeth Clepper, who was born January 8, 1783, and died September 22, 1870.

The children of Henry and Elizabeth Culp were: Magdalena, born March 12, 1808, deceased June 17, 1838; George, born September 9, 1809, deceased February 15, 1899; Elizabeth, born January 25, 1811, deceased May 25, 1899; Michael, born November 24, 1812, who is a well-known resident of Mahoning County, noted for the robust health he enjoys for a man of 93 years, weighing more than 200 pounds; Anthony, born August 19, 1814, deceased August 20, 1892; John, born March 12, 1816, deceased August 13, 1868; Fannie, born September 25, 1817, deceased September 6, 1886; Joseph, born January 19, 1819, deceased March 23, 1889; Henry, born June 23, 1820, deceased February 16, 1875; Barbara born December 19, 1821, deceased October 4, 1901; Jacob, born October 29, 1823, deceased August 3, 1900, and Samuel, born March 15, 1825, deceased August 20, 1827.

Joseph Culp was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and his wife at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1824; she still resides in Beaver township, Mahoning County, occupying the old homestead. The children of Joseph and Mary Culp were: Henry; Jacob; Mrs. Nancy Harrold; Elizabeth (Mrs. Eli Cole), deceased; William, of Columbiana; J. B., of this sketch; Susan,

who died, aged 14 years; Samuel; Isaac and John.

J. B. Culp was one year old when his parents settled in Beaver township, Mahoning County, and there he was educated in the district schools. He remained at home until the age of 21 and then started out for himself, embarking in the jewelry business in which he continued for two years. In 1884 he established himself in the town of Columbiana, removing in 1887 to his present farm, which includes $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres of fertile land. This tract Mr. Culp utilizes for the growing of choice fruit, finding his entire market at Pittsburg. In the season he picks 16,000 quarts of strawberries and other fruits in proportion. All the improvements, from the setting out of every tree and the placing of every vine and briar to the introduction of a perfect system of waterworks and the installing of a telephone, are the results of his own efforts. In the autumn of 1888 he completed his fine residence and substantial barn. The whole place gives evidence of careful cultivation, excellent management and exceeding thrift.

Mr. Culp married Ettie Salathe, of Goshen, Indiana. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, while he is a Mennonite.

Mr. Culp is probably one of the most accomplished penmen in this part of the State, a natural talent so apparent that he has had many pupils come to him to fill out their diplomas. He has exercised it frequently in the making of pen and ink sketches of various people.

JOHAN C. THOMPSON, president of The First National Bank, of East Liverpool, was born in this city, in the old Thompson homestead, and is the youngest son of the well-known Josiah Thompson and Sarah Jackman, his wife, and a grandson of William Thompson. An ancestral sketch of the Thompson family will be found in another part of this work.

John C. Thompson received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of East Liverpool, subsequently attending Alliance College and still later taking a course at Mount Union College.

Upon his return to East Liverpool, Mr. Thompson entered into business, becoming connected with the old and well-established firm of J. Thompson & Company, which, up to this time, has been owned and managed for many years by Josiah Thompson. The firm on being reorganized was composed of the following members: Josiah Thompson, Cassius C. Thompson, B. C. Simms, Will L. Thompson and John C. Thompson, the business being a general mercantile one. The place of business was on the corner of Third street and Broadway, which building was afterward sold to Will L. Thompson and a few years later to outside parties for hotel purposes and, after changing ownership several times, is now known as the New Thompson House.

For a number of years the firm of Thompson & Company was an important factor in the commercial world at East Liverpool. After removing from its old quarters, it occupied the large brick building, erected by Will L. and John C. Thompson, on the corner of Broadway and Second street, near the railroad. The first change in partnership, previous to this removal, came when Cassius C. Thompson retired from the firm and went into the manufacture of "Rockingham" and yellow ware, and later Will L. Thompson left the old firm and entered the new firm of Will L. Thompson & Company for the sale of music and musical instruments. The third member to leave the old firm was B. C. Simms, who entered into the pottery firm of C. C. Thompson & Company. This firm soon after began the manufacture of white and decorated ware in addition to the "Rockingham" and yellow ware. Shortly after these changes, Josiah Thompson retired from active business and John C. Thompson was the last member of the family to continue the general mercantile business, carrying on the same successfully under the old firm style of J. Thompson & Company. Some few years later, August 29, 1890, the firm of C. C. Thompson & Company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio and formed the new corporation, The C. C. Thompson Pottery Company.

At this date John C. Thompson increased his stock in the new pottery firm, selling out his entire mercantile holdings, and went into the

new company, becoming one of the active members of the firm as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Charlotte Everson, who is a daughter of the late William H. Everson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They now have five living children, viz: Millicent E., wife of Robert T. Hall, of East Liverpool; Sara E., Josiah Donald, Charlotte W. and Malcom Wayland. For many years Mr. Thompson and family occupied their old home at No. 8 Thompson place, but since the spring of 1902 they have occupied their new home on Park boulevard, known as "The Lydens." The entire family belong to the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool.

In addition to his many other business interests in East Liverpool, Mr. Thompson was elected president of The First National Bank of East Liverpool, January 10, 1905, which position he now fills.

THOMAS T. CHURCH, M. D., one of Salem's prominent and skilled physicians and surgeons, as well as leading citizens, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1860, and is one of a family of three children born to William I. and Emma (Teasdale) Church.

Dr. Church is following in the professional footsteps of his forefathers for four generations back, all of whom have been distinguished in the medical field. Since the age of two years his home has been at Salem and here he obtained his literary training, graduating at the Salem High School, in 1878. His medical studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, and later at the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1882. His first experience was as a member of the hospital staff of the Huron Street Hospital in Cleveland, where he remained a year.

Dr. Church spent the following year in Salem and then went abroad, spending one year at Vienna and Berlin in study and visiting the leading hospitals and great clinics of

Europe. Since 1885 he has been in successful practice at Salem, where his qualities as an experienced and skilled physician and surgeon are abundantly recognized.

Dr. Church married Kate L. Safford, who is a daughter of Philo T. Safford, and they have two children: Herbert and Katherine. The attractive home is situated at No. 31 Lincoln avenue, a portion of which the Doctor utilizes for his well appointed office. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the leading Homeopathic medical organizations of the country, including those of County and State and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the American Public Health Association. He is secretary and treasurer of the Salem Publishing Company.

JAMES L. MACDONALD, superintendent of the public schools of Wells-ville, is, in point of continuous service in one place, the second oldest incumbent of such an office in the State. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 27, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Atcheson) MacDonald.

John MacDonald, father of Mr. MacDonald, was born in Scotland and came to America with his parents when aged about three years. His people settled first in Washington County, Pennsylvania, whence they moved to Monroe township, Muskingum County, Ohio. John MacDonald lived his whole life thereafter, until the age of 73 years, on the old homestead, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Whig and an Abolitionist and in sympathy with the organization termed the "Underground Railroad."

The mother of our subject was a daughter of Humphrey Atcheson; she was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and died aged 52 years. Of the seven children of John and Mary (Hutcheson) MacDonald, two died in infancy; and the others were: Humphrey A., who is chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio; James L., of this sketch; Nathaniel; Mary Elizabeth married Samuel Clark,

of Guernsey County, Ohio, and lives on the old homestead; and David, who also lives on the homestead. The parents came of Presbyterian stock and united first with that sect called the Seceders, but later they became active members of the United Presbyterian Church, which succeeded the former society. John MacDonald being an elder in both bodies.

The boyhood of James L. MacDonald was that of a farmer boy with ambitions reaching beyond the tilling of the soil and the restrictions of what made up a purely agricultural life in those days. His early education was obtained in the local log schoolhouse and in Muskingum College. He then began teaching, his first school being at New Concord, Ohio. Two years later he went to Senecaville and in 1870 he came to Wellsville, being elected superintendent of the city schools. In this responsible position he has continued ever since. Many changes have been brought about during his incumbency and the work has extended so that now 25 teachers are employed where seven sufficed when he took charge. He is a valued member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association and the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association.

Mr. MacDonald was united in marriage with Rachel A. Henderson, who was a daughter of Andrew Henderson. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, was educated at Muskingum College and taught for several years before marriage. Her death took place in 1899 at the age of 52 years. She was a lady of education, refinement and Christian character and a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. The four children of this union were: Charles R., a resident of Chicago; John H., deceased at the age of 18 years; William R., an attorney at Wellsville; and Mary L., at home.

Mr. MacDonald is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He has always been particularly interested in Sunday school work, has served as superintendent and is a valued teacher. Politically he is a Republican. His fraternal connections include membership with Wellsville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M.; Wellsville Chapter, R. A. M.; Royal Arcanum; Protected Home Circle and Mystic Circle.

DANIEL M. BLOOM, M. D., an eminent physician of New Waterford, was born at North Lima, Mahoning County, Ohio, at which place his parents, John and Harriet (Wheeland) Bloom resided. The father passed away in 1897 and the mother survived him but two years. The Doctor is of German ancestry, if we except the maternal grandmother who was an English woman, and he has inherited all the sturdy habits and persevering traits of character which have enabled him to surmount all obstacles and overcome all difficulties on his road to success. He was a lad of studious propensities and entered the Poland Union Seminary to carry on his education but changed his position from pupil to that of teacher at the age of 17 years, continuing, however, to study and may still be said to be a student, so closely does he keep in touch with all leading points of interest, whether professional or general. After teaching for some time he entered the office of Dr. Schiller, of Youngstown, Ohio, under whose preceptorship he became familiar with the rudiments of medicine. On May 11, 1873, he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at once opened an office and began practicing, meeting with well-deserved success. With the exception of three years, he has been established at New Waterford the whole period since his graduation and has built up an extended and well-paying practice. Few physicians can point to a more satisfactory record for 30 years. Dr. Bloom's first office consisted of two rooms adjoining his residence; the present offices comprise four rooms, well lighted and ventilated with all modern conveniences.

In addition to his medical work, Dr. Bloom is a writer of ability and has contributed a number of articles to various medical journals and papers. Recognizing his literary talents, the stockholders of the New Waterford *Magnet*, business men of the town, chose him as editor of that publication, a position he filled with credit and honor. During this time he compiled and published an authentic history of the town—a work that occasioned much favorable comment and resulted in a very notable

increase in the subscription list of the paper. It is this untiring energy displayed in whatever work he undertakes, that has made the Doctor so popular and successful. It was he who organized the New Waterford Cornet Band in which he played the trombone and which has been in existence about a quarter of a century.

Dr. Bloom was married in May, 1874, to Louise Moore, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them only one of whom is living. This son, Edward L., graduated from the North-Eastern Ohio Normal College, of Canfield, Ohio, with the degree of B. S. and is now employed in the Pennsylvania freight depot of Youngstown. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church in which he is ruling elder; for 10 years he was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school from which he resigned in 1900 on account of the press of professional duties. He is a member of Allen Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., of Columbiana; and the Knights of the Maccabees, of New Waterford, of which he is the medical examiner. He is also medical examiner of several insurance companies.



FRANK CROOK, a leading business man of East Liverpool, president and treasurer of The Frank Crook Company, retail dealers in furniture and carpets, was born at Elton, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 24, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Batchelor) Crook.

The Crook family is of English extraction. The father of our subject was born in Wiltshire, England, and there learned the art of manufacturing textile fabrics; by the time he was 19 years old and came to America, he was master of all the processes in the manufacture of woolen goods. His work was first at Hanover, Ohio, but shortly after he bought a woolen-mill at Elton, Columbiana County, and this he operated for a number of years. Later he entered into partnership with his brother John and together they carried on a successful mercantile business at Elton until within a few years of his death, when John Crook be-

came sole proprietor. He was a man of substantial character. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party.

The mother of our subject was also born in England and was married there. She died in 1863, aged 47 years. Her husband survived her many years, dying in 1897, aged 73 years. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children who lived to maturity were: Martha, widow of George Jeffries, a resident of the State of Washington; Mary, wife of William Culler, of Hicksville, Ohio; Sarah, widow of Rufus Martin, of Lisbon; Edward W.; Emma, wife of John Y. Williams, of Alliance, Ohio; Frank; and Ida, wife of Cyrus De Rhodes of Leetonia.

In 1884 the subject of this writing located at East Liverpool, forming a partnership with a Mr. McGraw, in the retail furniture business, the firm style being Crook & McGraw. A modest beginning was made by the partners, but their energy and ability soon developed a large trade and in 1893 they were obliged to seek more commodious quarters, removing at that time to the present location of the business at No. 149 East Fifth street, with entrances on both Fifth and Market streets. The whole building was occupied, three stories and basement. After a business association of 12 years, the partnership was dissolved, at which time Mr. Crook purchased Mr. McGraw's interest. In 1893 the business was incorporated under its present name, with our subject as president and James Oliver, secretary. This is the oldest and one of the most complete furniture stores in the county. Its present large business represents the enterprise and honest methods which have, in comparatively a short time, made it a leading concern of East Liverpool. The Frank Crook Company is now erecting on East Fifth street, adjoining the building at No. 149, a brick building, of five floors and basement, 47 by 130 feet in ground dimensions, which will give the company the largest furniture warerooms in Eastern Ohio.

Mr. Crook married Jennie Fisher, a daughter of Benjamin D. Fisher of Calcutta, Columbiana County, and to them was born one child, Pauline, the wife of Bert Sebring.

FRANK SWANEY, district manager of the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company, at East Liverpool, and a man of spirit and enterprise, was born at Dunganon, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 10, 1869, and is a son of Alsinus and Elizabeth (McQuilkin) Swaney.

William Swaney, the grandfather of our subject, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day, settling in Columbiana County. Alsinus Swaney was born at Millport, Columbiana County, June 6, 1842, and grew to maturity on the home farm. Three years of his young manhood's life were given to the service of his country as a member of Company K, 117th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., during the Civil War, his record being that of a loyal, faithful soldier. In 1877 he moved to East Liverpool and engaged for some years in a grocery business on the corner of Market and Second streets. When he retired from merchandising he went to work in one of the potteries, where he continued until 1889. Mr. Swaney was then appointed a government mail carrier enjoying the distinction of being the first appointment made in that service in East Liverpool. Politically he is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

The mother of our subject is a daughter of Daniel McQuilkin, who was one of the leading men of Columbiana County for many years, a justice of the peace at Millport and prominent in township politics. The children of Alsinus and Elizabeth Swaney were: Frank, of East Liverpool; James A., of Pittsburg; Cora D., wife of M. B. Frank, of East Liverpool; William H., of East Liverpool; Daniel Hugh, of Allegheny; Alice B., of East Liverpool; and Harry M., of Cleveland. The parents of this family reared their children in the Presbyterian faith.

Our subject was educated in the schools of East Liverpool and then entered the drug store of R. F. Stewart as drug clerk and student of pharmacy and during his three years in the store completed the course and became a registered druggist. Mr. Swaney has not followed pharmacy as a profession, becoming

interested in other lines about the time of his graduation, when he was accepted as assistant to the city engineer. In 1889 as an inspector he entered the employ of the company with which he still continues and filled that position for three years and was then made manager, a position newly created. From East Liverpool he was transferred in turn to Steubenville, Ohio, Johnstown and New Castle, Pennsylvania, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and in 1898 was returned to East Liverpool. A wonderful advance has been made in the company's territory and business since Mr. Swaney first became associated with it. From a list of 36 subscribers, it has increased to 1225 and business is in a very prosperous condition.

Mr. Swaney married Edna B. Rieley, who is a daughter of William H. Rieley, of Wells-ville. Mr. and Mrs. Swaney are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F.

MRS. LUCY WARREN, one of the highly esteemed residents of the pleasant village of Rogers, is the widow of the late John D. Warren and a member of one of the old and honorable families of Middleton township. Mrs. Warren was born October 27, 1835, in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Hannah (Thompson) Underwood.

The founder of the family was William Underwood, Mrs. Warren's great-great-great-grandfather, who came from England with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. William Underwood, his lineal descendant and the father of Mrs. Warren, was born in Warrington township, York County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1785, and was a son of Jesse and Mary (Revel) Underwood. Jesse Underwood was also born in Warrington township but his wife was born in France. In 1808 Jesse Underwood came to Ohio and settled on the Eli Vale place in Middleton township, Columbiana County, where he died in February, 1841. His children were: William, Sarah, Nancy, Hannah, Ruth and Newton.



HENRY COLE, SR.
JOHN COLE

ABRAHAM COLE

ENSER COLE

GEORGE W. COLE

William Underwood accompanied his parents to Middleton township in 1808 and resided within its limits until his death in 1875. In 1813 he married Hannah Thompson, who was a daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Loudoun County, Virginia, who came first to this county in 1804 and lived here until his death. William Underwood's family consisted of three sons and four daughters, namely: Israel, Rachel, Mahlon, Gilbert, Lucy, Mary and Clarissa, all of whom have passed away except Mrs. Warren.

As Lucy Underwood, Mrs. Warren grew to young womanhood in Middleton township, attending the district school and assisting in the cares of a large household. She married John D. Warren, who was born April 9, 1833, in Lancashire, England, and was a son of Thomas and Ellen (Slater) Warren. He was the only member of his family to come to America. He was located in various parts of the country until his marriage in 1858, after which his home remained in Middleton township until his death in 1893. He was a soldier during the Civil War and served with bravery for two years as a member of the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., enlisting from Alliance and participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, with other engagements. Just before the battle of Stone River he was prostrated with typhoid fever and, although he had hospital care, the disease settled in his hip from which he suffered for the remainder of his life. Mr. Warren was a Blue Lodge Mason, holding membership at East Palestine, and a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Chapter at Lisbon. He was also a member of L. M. Tulloss Post, G. A. R., of Rogers. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren had 10 children, the seven survivors being: Mrs. Mary Kaminsky; Joseph, living in Wellsville; Hannah, deceased, who was the wife of Emmett Farr; William E., an attorney at Leetonia; Izora, wife of James Moreland; Zulica, wife of James Kridler; Thomas, deceased; Walter, of East Palestine; and Effie, who married James Gilmore.

Mrs. Warren continued to reside on the

farm in Middleton township until 1902, when she removed to Rogers where she has formed many pleasant social ties. The family is one which has always commanded respect and inspired esteem.

HENRY COLE, Sr. One of the early pioneers in Columbiana County was the late Henry Cole, Sr., deceased in 1904, who came here with his parents from Maryland. He was seven years old at the time and was one of five sons and four daughters.

In 1855 Mr. Cole purchased 147½ acres of land, which originally belonged to Nicholas Firestone. Mr. Cole's first home was a very primitive one. He selected three saplings standing close together and cut them off at a convenient height, making them the posts for his home and these he boarded up. In this rude habitation he lived until the fall of the year, when he bought a log house of Samuel Flickinger in which he resided until 1873. His barn he built in 1857 but it was not until the former year that he erected the present comfortable family residence. In the early days the subject of this sketch assisted in the construction of the Columbiana and Unity road and also the North Youngstown and East Liverpool road. He was a member of Grace Reformed Church at Columbiana. He married, first, Elizabeth Metz and they had these children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Dishong; George W., of Fairfield township; Mrs. Sally Ann Lowry of Lisbon; Mrs. Ellen Reash, of Fairfield township, deceased; Mary, wife of Pierce Lower, of Columbiana; Henry, Jr., of Fairfield township; and Lydia, wife of H. Homlett. Mrs. Cole died in 1871.

The second marriage of Mr. Cole took place in 1877 to Mary Ann Rauch, who still survives and enjoys the possession of the family farm, during her lifetime.

Mrs. Cole is a daughter of Solomon and Susan (Palmer) Rauch. The father was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1794 and was a son of Philip and Eva Rauch, of German extraction. He was reared in Pennsyl-

vania and learned the trade of carpenter and was also a farmer. In 1820 he moved to Ohio and bought land in Columbiana County, two miles north of the village of Unity, in Unity township, and there he lived until his death in March, 1878. He participated in the War of 1812. For years he was a consistent member of the Reformed Church.

Solomon Rauch was married in Columbiana County to Susan Palmer, who was born in 1807 in Unity township, and they had eight children, the survivors being: Mary Ann, widow of Henry Cole, Sr.; Jonathan; and Maria, widow of William Burt, of East Palestine.

Henry Cole, Jr., son of the late Henry Cole, was born and reared in Fairfield township and he now rents and manages the farm of his step-mother, Mrs. Mary A. Cole. He married Mary Root, of Mahoning County, Ohio, and they have these children living: Nora, wife of H. Shaffer, of Columbiana; Maggie; Elsie; Ralph; Lizzie and Mabel. A baby boy died a few hours after birth.

Both the Cole and the Rauch families have always been prominent in the Reformed Church and the passing away of such worthy members as Solomon Rauch and Henry Cole, Sr., left vacant places which may long be left unfilled by men as good and upright as these two who have passed to their reward.

Portraits of Henry Cole, Sr., and his four brothers,—John, Abraham, Enser and George W.—appear on a page in proximity to this.

HARRY T. HALL, cashier of The Dollar Savings Bank, of East Liverpool, has been in some capacity or other engaged in the banking business throughout his active career and his rise has been rapid. He possesses the essentials of a good business man, and by conscientious work and the acceptance of opportunities as they were presented has taken high rank in the business world.

Mr. Hall was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1879, and is a son of William Hall, who has

resided in this city since 1874. Our subject received a high school education in East Liverpool, and upon leaving school began his business career as messenger boy with The First National Bank, eventually rising in the service of this institution to the position of teller. In 1902, after seven years of faithful service, he left The First National Bank to assist in the organization of The Dollar Savings Bank, of which he has since been a director and officer. He is a man of energy and enterprise and as cashier has done much to make the bank the safe and prosperous institution it now is.

Mr. Hall was joined in marriage with Bertha A. Dunlap, a former teacher in the East Liverpool High School and a daughter of M. S. Dunlap, of this city. Politically he is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in the success of that party. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T. of East Liverpool, and to Lake Erie Consistory S. P. R. S., of Cleveland. Religiously, he and his wife are Presbyterians.

FRANK E. GROSSHANS, attorney-at-law, at East Liverpool, with offices at No. 155 Fourth street, was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1867, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Thomas) Grosshans.

The parents of Mr. Grosshans were old residents of this locality. His mother still survives at the age of 76 years and is a resident of East Liverpool. She is a daughter of the late Uriah Thomas of Middleton township, one of the old and prominent residents of the county. He wrote a very acceptable history of Columbiana County, and at one time was chairman of the Pioneer Society. He was a man of affairs, a justice of the peace and a very extensive land-owner. Our subject has two brothers: Hollis E., an attorney at East Liverpool; and J. B., a blacksmith here.

Frank E. Grosshans was reared in Columbiana County, and was educated in the common schools, and at Mount Union College. His law reading was done under Col. H. R. Hill.

at East Liverpool, and from his preceptor's office he entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1892. His whole period of practice has been in East Liverpool, first in partnership with his brother, but for the past five years alone. His practice is of a general character, and he has met with enough success to make him to be considered a leader in his profession here. His personal qualifications and abilities have placed him in a position of influence in city affairs, and in 1898 he was elected city solicitor on the Republican ticket.

On September 1, 1897, at Montpelier, Vermont, Mr. Grosshans was married to Maud F. Porter, who was born in Vermont, and is a daughter of the late George L. Porter, who died in Connecticut. They have two children, both born at East Liverpool, viz.: Donovan Porter and Marjorie Thomas. Mrs. Grosshans is a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. In 1902 Mr. Grosshans built his fine residence "Hillcrest" at East Liverpool. Both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Grosshans' fraternal associations are Masonic, and he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at East Liverpool, the Lodge of Perfection at Steubenville and Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland. He is a prominent member of the Phoenix Club, a social organization of East Liverpool.

JAMES R. CAREY, senior member of the law firm of Carey & Mullins, one of the strong legal combinations of Salem, was born at Salem and is a son of Dr. Abel and Marie P. (Miller) Carey.

The late Dr. Abel Carey was born September 16, 1809, and died January 10, 1872. He was one of the pioneer physicians of Columbiana County and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest. The mother of our subject was born May 4, 1817, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They had nine children, six of whom still survive.

James R. Carey's boyhood was spent at

Salem, attending school, and subsequently he entered Western Reserve College at Hudson, where he was graduated in the class of 1874. He then entered the Law School of Harvard University, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. He has since practiced law in Salem excepting during the years from 1878 to 1887, when he was in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as assistant solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company. He returned to Salem in 1887 and became solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company in its Fourth District, succeeding Rush Taggart, Esq. From 1889 to 1900 he was in partnership with W. C. Boyle and Frederic J. Mullins, under the firm name of Carey, Boyle & Mullins. Mr. Boyle left the firm in 1900, since which time the style of the firm has been as it is at present.

In 1888 Mr. Carey was united in marriage with Carrie Hampson, daughter of R. V. Hampson, of Salem, and they have these children: Elizabeth, James R., Jr., and Hampson. Mr. Carey and family reside in a very pleasant home at No. 150 Franklin avenue.

JOHAN F. HANNAY, one of the leading farmers and dairymen of Butler township and one of its highly respected citizens, resides on a valuable farm of 160 acres in section 16, which has been his home for the past 35 years. Mr. Hannay was born near Coraopolis, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1843, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Hannay.

William Hannay, who was born in Scotland, came to America when 21 years of age. He settled in Pennsylvania and married there, but died in Ohio, July 8, 1864, aged 62 years. He was a contractor and learned the trade of stone-mason in his native land. He became a large railroad contractor and did the bridging and laid the track for the Fort Wayne Railroad and was in the employ of that system at the time of his death. In addition to a great deal of important construction work at Pittsburgh, he built the locks on various canals, in-

cluding the Sandy and Beaver Canal here and a canal at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He built the first asylum at Newburg. He owned a farm of 162 acres in Perry township but never farmed, giving his attention to contracting entirely. In politics he was a Republican. In religious belief he was a Methodist. He was a man who was trusted implicitly, a capable machinist, a reliable contractor, a good father and a most worthy citizen. He married Elizabeth Watson, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, who was born in England and came to America with her parents, Mark and Ellen Watson, when 16 years of age. Her death occurred on the old farm in Perry township in 1891, at the age of 78 years. There were nine children born to this union, four of whom died young, the survivors being: William, of Salem; James E., of Perry township; John F., of this sketch; Robert, of Butler township; and David, who lives on the old home in Perry township.

Our subject was 11 years old when his parents came to Columbiana County, Ohio, and he has lived in the vicinity of Salem ever since. He assisted on the home farm until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, on August 31, 1864, in Company I, 178th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. William A. Miller and Col. Jacob Stafford. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Cedar Creek, Shilville and Kinston, and continued in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865. Since his return from the army, Mr. Hamay has been settled on his present farm. There are two good residences here, one occupied by his son and the large brick one, which he himself occupies. Mr. Hamay has a fine orchard of 10 acres. He is one of the stockholders of the Winona Creamery and is counted one of the substantial men of his section.

Mr. Hamay was married to Mary E. Patterson, who was born on this farm and has always resided here. She is a daughter of Robert and Lydia Ann Patterson. They have three children: Emma L., who married Oliver N. Tomlinson, resides at Denver, Colorado, and has three children,—Edith, Ruth and Walter; Robert P., residing on his father's farm, who

has two sons,—Frank and Walter; and Myrtle, who lives with her parents.

Mr. Hamay is a Republican. He is one of the active members of Trescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem.

THE CARTWRIGHT BROTHERS COMPANY, one of the important manufacturing concerns of East Liverpool, has a reputation extending throughout the country, its products going to all sections. The company employs about 200 men in the manufacture of toilet and table wares, and make specialties in decorative ware. The company was established as a co-partnership in 1864, and in 1897 was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the following officers: William Cartwright, president and treasurer; Samuel R. Cartwright, vice-president and general manager; and John T. Cartwright, secretary. William H., Frederick H. and Ambrose J. Cartwright are also interested in and actively identified with this company. All these gentlemen have gained prominence as business men and stand among the foremost citizens of this section of Ohio. The plant which they control has seven ware kilns and four decorating kilns, and the excellence of the product is attested by the size of the business done.

The Cartwright family comes of an old English family long resident in Shropshire, where it has representatives in agricultural pursuits and in the mechanical arts. Thomas Cartwright, who was born in the latter half of the 18th century, spent his life as a farmer and ended his days not far from his birthplace. His son, William Cartwright, who was born in Shropshire, England, in 1801, also became a tiller of the soil. He continued at that occupation until 1845, when he moved with his family to America, arriving in Pittsburg after the great fire there in that year. He then located at East Liverpool, Ohio, where he remained but one year, when he returned to England, taking all his family with him but one son, Thomas. He again came to East Liverpool, however, in 1853, and here worked in the

potteries for many years, dying in this city in 1876, aged 75 years. He was married in England in 1824 to Elizabeth Brett, and they had the extreme satisfaction of seeing all but one of their children grow to maturity and become thoroughly identified with American institutions and make good, loyal citizens of their adopted country. Of the five sons born to them, four fought for the Union during the Civil War, one losing his life in that struggle. Thomas, the eldest son, served in the 76th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and died after the war; Anna, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Thomas Thackery and is now numbered among the dead; John, the second son, rose to the rank of captain, commanding Company A, 27th Regiment U. S. (Colored) Inf., and was killed while leading his troops at the battle of Petersburg; Mary, the second daughter, is the wife of Holland Manley; William, whose biography appears below, was next in order of birth; Joseph died at the age of 18 years; and Samuel R., whose life record appears below. Mrs. Cartwright died in 1880.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, president and treasurer of the company above named, was reared in England, where he was born on December 29, 1834, in Staffordshire. He accompanied his parents to this country in 1845, then returned with them to England. When the family moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, the second time, in 1853, William obtained employment in the potteries, having been connected with that business before coming to this country. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ohio National Guard for a term of five years. In 1864 he was transferred to the government service and served with gallantry. In February, 1864, under the firm name of Manley & Cartwright, he and Holland Manley established a pottery at East Liverpool. In 1872 Samuel R. Cartwright secured an interest in the business and the firm thereafter continued unchanged until 1880, when Mr. Manley withdrew. The title of the firm then became Cartwright Brothers, and so it continued until it was incorporated as a company in 1897. In politics, Mr. Cartwright is a Republican, and has frequently been called into official position in the municipality. He

was a member of the Board of Equalization and the Board of Sewer Commissioners from the incorporation of the city until the recent change in the State code, and has been a member of the City Council. Fraternally, he is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and for more than 40 years has been an Odd Fellow.

William Cartwright was married to Harriet S. Talbot, a native of Staffordshire, England, who was nine years of age when she accompanied her parents to this country. Her father, William Talbot, located at East Liverpool and was foreman for Knowles, Taylor & Knowles. He died in 1861, but little past the age of 40 years. This union was prolific of the following offspring: Eliza Anne, who is living at home; William H., born October 18, 1860; Ambrose J., born September 30, 1862; John T., born January 29, 1865; and Florence N., the youngest of the family, who is the wife of Simon R. Huns, an attorney of Pittsburg. William H. Cartwright is foreman of the decorating department of The Cartwright Brothers Company. He married a daughter of William Brunt and has two children,—Alma B. and Myrtle B. He is a member of the Mystic Circle and of the Phoenix Club. Ambrose J. Cartwright was for two years manager of the Barberton Pottery Company, of Barberton, Ohio, acted as receiver for the Union Co-Operative Pottery Company, which was latter reorganized as the Union Potteries Company and is now in the office of The Cartwright Brothers Company, East Liverpool. He married Carrie Forbes, of Stenbenville, and has two children, Louis and Homer K. He was one of the original eight members of the Phoenix Club, of which he has served as secretary, treasurer and president, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Mystic Circle. John T. Cartwright has been secretary of The Cartwright Brothers Company since its incorporation in 1897. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum and the Phoenix Club, of which he has served as president. The family are Presbyterians.

SAMUEL R. CARTWRIGHT, vice-president and general manager of The Cartwright Brothers Company, was the seventh and youngest

child of his parents. He was born at Burslem, Staffordshire, England, in 1840, and was five years of age when the voyage of his family to America was undertaken. When 12 years old he bade farewell to his studies and entered into the serious work of life as a helper in one of the local potteries of East Liverpool. During the following 12 years he kept industriously at work, learning the various details of the business and got his first change of occupation by enlisting in May, 1864, as a member of Company I, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving until the following September. After leaving the army, he engaged in business for himself, and in 1872 became associated with the firm of Manley & Cartwright in the pottery business. As vice-president and general manager of The Cartwright Brothers Company, he has displayed great executive ability and a thorough knowledge of the details of the business.

In 1861 Samuel R. Cartwright was married at Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Talbot, a daughter of William Talbot, and they became parents of two children: Frank E., who died in infancy; and Frederick H., who married Caroline Metsch, a daughter of Christian Metsch, and has two children.—Robert M. and Ruth E. Occasionally Mr. Cartwright has been called from too close confinement to his work to render public service. He served in the City Council from the Third Ward for six years, the last two years of which period he was president. For six years he was trustee of Liverpool township. He is a Republican in politics. Religiously, he is a Methodist.

BENJAMIN FOSTER, M. D. For a great many years the late Dr. Foster was one of the well-known medical men of Columbiana County, one of the early, faithful physicians whose lives were full of hardship in curing the ills of their fellow-men. Dr. Foster was born in what is now West Virginia, October 7, 1809, and was a son of Benjamin Foster and wife, who were members of old Virginia families.

Benjamin Foster was born in 1752 and died in 1827 and his wife was born in 1763 and died in 1834, in her 71st year.

The subject of this article was reared in Virginia (now West Virginia) and began the study of medicine in young manhood, which he continued under Dr. Wilson, a well-known practitioner of the early days, who lived near Steubenville, Ohio, on the Virginia side of the Ohio River. Dr. Foster made a specialty of cancerous diseases and in their treatment was very successful, although his period of practice was long before the days of modern investigation on the subject. He was never connected with great hospitals founded by millionaires, but his cures were wrought by the homely medicaments of his time, which were administered according to his judgment.

In 1845 Dr. Foster came to Columbiana County and located at the little settlement of Cannon's Mills. Subsequently he bought the mills and operated them for some years. He sold them to James McCoy and soon afterward a terrible accident occurred there, the wife of the owner losing her life by being caught in the belting of the mill, while showing the machinery to friends. After selling the mills, Dr. Foster purchased a farm of 80 acres, one mile from Wellsville, in section 11, Yellow Creek township, of his wife's father, Samuel Swearingen. On this farm Dr. Foster died March 8, 1888, in his 82nd year. He was survived by his widow and two daughters.—Sarah and Eliza. The former married John Hoyer, a native of Salineville. They now reside at Altoona, Kansas, and have reared 11 children, those living being Frank, Mattie M., Jane, Edith, Andrew, Harry, Benjamin and Bertha.

The second daughter, Eliza, married William Groner, and they lived on the above mentioned farm for 42 years. They had five daughters, of whom the youngest, Sadie Pearl, died in infancy. The others are: Ella Adelia, who married David Quayle, a foreman carpenter on the railroad, and has these children,—Myrtle, Zana, Earl, Mary, Margaret, Anna, Gladys and Helen; Barbara E., who married Frank Smith, a carpenter and contractor; Anna Mary, who married James Buchanan, an en-

gineer in the railroad shops, and has one son,—Walter; and Alice La Rue, who married Clark Haynes and has two children,—Goldie and Verna.

Politically Dr. Foster was always affiliated with the Democratic party. He and his wife were attendants of the Christian Church for 54 years, of which church his wife was a member, while the Doctor was a member of the Society of Friends.

JOHAN AIKIN, who for the past 18 years has successfully conducted a blacksmith shop at Leetonia, Ohio, was born in Middletown township, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 27, 1845, and bears the name that was borne by his father and grandfather before him—a name that long years of honorable and upright living have made a respected and honored one. The business has also been handed down from father to son for three generations and it would be impossible to find a smith more conversant with his trade or more thorough in his work than the gentleman whose name heads this article.

John Aiken, the first, was born in the North of Ireland and became one of the pioneers of Columbiana County. Here he engaged in blacksmithing and carpenter work. He was very skilled at his trades and could build a wagon entire from the raw materials. He served in the War of 1812, and proved staunch and loyal to his adopted home. His wife was a Witherspoon, niece of John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Aiken, the second, was born in 1814 in Middletown township, this county. He was also a skilled mechanic and did a great part of the blacksmithing of the country for miles around. He was an earnest, whole-souled Methodist and for six years was director of the County Infirmary. He married Elizabeth Raudels, a Quaker lady of English descent who resided near Philadelphia and lived to a good old age, passing away in his 91st year.

Mr. Aiken, the subject of this sketch, was

reared and educated in Salem township after his fifth year. He learned the trade with his father and later learned also that of a carpenter. In 1870 he came to Leetonia and worked at the carpenter's trade for a few months and then entered the employ of the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company. He was with this concern and the Cherry Valley Iron Company for a period of 17 years, running the blacksmith shops at the mines. In 1887 he opened his present shop where he does general blacksmithing and wooden repair work and has a large patronage.

He was married in 1869 to Susan Keller, daughter of Christian Keller. They have a family of six children, viz: Harry O., a traveling salesman, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Clyde V., a painter and paper hanger, of Leetonia; Alice, wife of John Morgan; Edith, a popular and successful teacher in the schools of Leetonia; Arthur, employed in the office of the Salem Iron Company; and Frank, a student. Mr. Aiken is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of the trustees.

HAROLD E. BLAZER, M. D., a representative member of the medical profession at Salineville, and one of the leading citizens of the place, was born November 23, 1864, at Carrollton, Ohio, and is a son of William and Mary A. (McCauley) Blazer.

The parents of Dr. Blazer still survive, blessed with vigor of mind and body. The father was born in Carroll County, Ohio, where he married, and where he has continued to carry on farming. Of the seven children comprising their family, six still survive. The record is as follows: Laura, who is the widow of H. H. Hoobler, of Salineville, and has two children, Jessie and Helen; Harold E.; Alice E., of Jefferson County; Homer P. of Magnolia, Ohio, who married Laura Stoddy; Thomas P., who died in 1884, aged 15 years; William V., stationary engineer; and May E., who is the wife of John McClaim, of Salineville, assistant cashier of the People's Bank.

Harold E. Blazer enjoyed academic advantages at Harlem Springs and at Canfield, Ohio, for several years prior to entering upon the reading of medicine with Dr. J. A. Linsey, of Salineville. He then attended Wooster Medical College at Cleveland for two years, after one year spent at the Western Reserve College, completing his medical education. He was graduated at Cleveland in July, 1890, and entered into practice at Dillonvale, Jefferson County. Six months later, in 1891, he located in Salineville and has here been established in a lucrative practice ever since.

Dr. Blazer was married August 7, 1888, to Ida L. Potts, who is a daughter of John and Rebecca (McMillan) Potts, the former of whom died September 4, 1880, and the latter in July, 1899. During the early years of his business life, the father of Mrs. Blazer kept a book store at Columbus, but later he moved to Carroll County, Ohio, and there engaged in farming until his death. The mother of Mrs. Blazer was a native of Carroll County, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Blazer have two daughters: Hazel L., aged 14 years and Frances E. W., aged 10 years. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Politically Dr. Blazer is in sympathy with the Republican party. For the past two years he has been a very useful member of the School Board. His fraternal association is with Crockery Tent, No. 131, K. O. T. M., of East Liverpool. He is one of the town's public-spirited men, active in all measures looking to civic improvement and a very strong and able advocate of temperance.



CHARLES BRAWDY OGDEN, M. D., who has been a life-long resident of East Liverpool, where he has attained a high degree of prominence in the practice of medicine, comes of one of the pioneer families of America. He traces his ancestry in this country back to David Ogden, who was a member of the company that sailed with William Penn, in the good

ship "Welcome," to America in the year 1682. David Ogden was born in England, February 1, 1655, and was married prior to coming to this country to Martha Houlston, a daughter of John and Ann Houlston. He settled on a part of the tract granted to William Penn and died at Middleton, Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1705. The next in line of descent to our subject was Stephen Ogden, who was born September 16, 1705, and died in 1760. His wife, Hannah Surman, died in 1783. Their son, Aaron Ogden, was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, and married Esther Preston.

Stephen Ogden, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of Aaron and Esther (Preston) Ogden. He was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1777, and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1846. He married Hannah Bartram, a granddaughter of America's first botanist, John Bartram, who was born in 1699 at Darby, Pennsylvania, and died in 1777. Stephen Ogden and his wife came to this county about the year 1800 and settled in Fairfield township. Two years later they located at Lisbon, and late in life at East Liverpool, where Mr. Ogden died.

Dr. Benjamin B. Ogden, son of Stephen and Hannah (Bartram) Ogden, was born at Lisbon, Ohio, March 13, 1806. He studied medicine under Doctor Potter in his native town and practiced there and at Wellsville for some years. He moved to East Liverpool in 1830, being the first of his profession to locate in the then small town, and practiced until his death, which took place April 27, 1878. He was first married, in 1825, to Mary Ann Mahlin, a daughter of Joshua and Catherine Mahlin. She died in 1845, leaving these six children: Benjamin, who died aged nine years; Mary Ann, who died in infancy; Pauline O., who married Samuel Gedder; Joshua; Stephen; and Caroline. In 1850, Dr. Benjamin B. Ogden married Catherine Brawdy, who was born in Pittsburg and died in East Liverpool about 1868, leaving the following children: Charles Brawdy, subject of this biography; Hannah M., born in 1853, who was married in 1881 to George A. Stentz, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Benjamin A., born in 1856, de-



GEORGE F. BRUNT

ceased in 1861; Aaron B., born in 1859, a physician by profession, who married Alice Standish; John Elmer, born in 1863, a merchant at Mount Ayr, Iowa, who married Florence Wood; George E., born in 1866, a resident of Mount Ayr, Iowa, who married Etta M. Williams.

Charles B. Ogden was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, July 19, 1851. He completed the common school course, then attended Mount Union College, after which he spent one year at the University of Michigan. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1878, although practicing some years before, and has since that year practiced in East Liverpool. He commands a very large general practice, and has the esteem of his fellow-citizens to a marked degree.

Dr. Ogden was united in marriage in 1878 with Mary E. Talbot, by whom he has four children: May E., born March 27, 1884, who married George C. Simmons, of East Liverpool, and has two children,—Deborah C. and May; Charles B., born April 2, 1887; Catherine Ethel, born May 27, 1884, the wife of Frank S. McKenna, who is identified with a brass foundry in Pittsburgh; and John Talbot, born October 11, 1889. Politically, our subject is a Republican. He served as health officer several years. He belongs to the County, State and American medical associations, and is a member of the Masons and the Elks. He is a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T. His parents were strict Quakers, but he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool.

GEORGE F. BRUNT, one of the prominent business citizens of East Liverpool, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is sole owner of the G. F. Brunt Porcelain Works, a branch of the business established by his grandfather as early as 1848. The other branch devoted to the manufacture of knobs is conducted by his brother, William H. Brunt, both plants being operated by the same power.

George F. Brunt, our subject, was born in

East Liverpool, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Annie (Holzmänn) Brunt, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Boone) Brunt. His grandparents, natives of Staffordshire, England, came to America in 1842, landing at New Orleans. Thence they made their way by river boat to "Egypt" (Southern Illinois), where they were located about five years. In 1847 William Brunt moved with his family to East Liverpool, Ohio, which locality was still in rather a primitive state, and the following year in partnership with William Bloor, embarked in the pottery business. They built a small plant on the site of the west end of the present knob works, and engaged in the manufacture of knobs for the hardware trade. This partnership continued until the removal of William Bloor to California; then William Brunt continued in the business alone for some years, finally taking in his son, Henry, as a partner. He died in July, 1882, after a very useful life of 76 years, and his wife died in 1880, at the age of 76. They were parents of five children: Mrs. William Bloor, deceased; Mrs. Thompson, deceased; William, of East Liverpool; Henry, father of George F.; and Mrs. Mary Ann Jenkins, deceased.

Henry Brunt was born in Staffordshire, England, January 11, 1834, and in his boyhood accompanied his parents to this country. After reaching maturity, he was for six or eight months associated in business with his brother, William Brunt, and then returned to the knob manufacturing business, with which he was identified during nearly all of his active career. He was taken into partnership with his father and they continued together until about 1880, when William Brunt retired from the business. Henry Brunt continued alone for a few years, and then his eldest son, William H. Brunt, became associated with him; they operated then as the Riverside Knob Manufacturing Company. In 1884 they added the electrical works to the plant, and in 1891 began the manufacture of porcelain. In 1894 George F. Brunt and his brother-in-law, Charles F. Thompson, took over the electrical and porcelain department, and Henry and William H. Brunt continued the other department, Henry

Brunt retired several years later, and William H. Brunt has since operated the plant alone. Henry Brunt is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., having served in the Civil War as a member of Company I, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Vodrey and Capt. William Brunt. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows. He was married at East Liverpool to Annie Holzmamm, who was born at Pittsburg, and is a daughter of Francis and Rachel (Cletzey) Holzmamm, both of whom died at East Liverpool, the latter at the age of 88 years. Her father was one of the organizers of the first foundry in East Liverpool. Mrs. Brunt has a brother living,—Joseph Holzmamm, of East Liverpool. The latter during the Civil War, enlisted from Pittsburg, July 23, 1863, in Company G, 82nd Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and was mustered out at Hall's Hill, Virginia, July 13, 1865. He was in the Sixth Army Corps, First Division, First Brigade, in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in about 30 engagements, besides many skirmishes. He contracted asthma in the service, which has bothered him ever since. He is also a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brunt have, in addition to the two sons mentioned, a daughter,—Emma B., wife of Charles F. Thompson, of Chicago. Henry Brunt is a Republican in politics, and served as councilman in the early days.

George F. Brunt was reared at East Liverpool, and received his educational training in the public and private schools, and in a business college in Chicago. At an early age he became identified with the business he now owns, and in 1894 with Charles F. Thompson took charge of it. In the latter part of 1895 he became sole owner and has since conducted it alone. It is a characteristic of this family to possess exceptional business ability and George F. Brunt is no exception to the rule. He has from 75 to 100 men in his employ at all times, and ships to the trade in all parts of the United States, his goods being handled through jobbers. He was married a few years ago to Miss Leighton, who was born at Pittsburg and is a daughter of Edward Leighton,

who was formerly an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In politics, our subject is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ELI C. LEWTON, one of Center township's first-class farmers and prominent citizens, owns a fine farm of 163 acres in section 13, which compares favorably with any other farm of like size in Columbiana County. Mr. Lewton is also a survivor of the great Civil War. He was born October 18, 1836, at Scroggsfield, Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (George) Lewton.

The Lewton family is of English extraction and those in America are undoubtedly connected with the owners of the great estate known as Lewton Place, London, England. The family has been established in America for some generations, however, as the grandfather, Isaac Lewton, was born in Maryland. Jacob Lewton, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland and was five years of age when his parents came to Carroll County, Ohio, and he probably entered the State with an unusual steed as ever boy rode, this being a pet sheep, who eased many a weary mile of the road. Jacob Lewton became a prominent agriculturist and at one time owned 240 acres of well-improved land. Early in life he was a strong Whig, but after the formation of the Know Nothing party he identified himself with the Democrats, and our subject recalls going to the polls with his father, when he cast his first vote, his own ballot being for Abraham Lincoln and that of his father for Stephen A. Douglas. The death of Jacob Lewton took place in 1871, at the age of 62 years. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church.

The mother of our subject was born in 1812, at Scroggsfield, Ohio, and her whole life was spent in that locality, where she died at the age of 74 years. The children of Jacob and Elizabeth Lewton were: Eli C., of this sketch; Thomas and Lucinda, both deceased; Andrew,

who was a soldier in the Civil War, with our subject, deceased in 1872; Elizabeth Ann, a resident of Minerva, Ohio; Henry Albert, of Indiana; and Jacob Calvin, of East Liverpool.

Our subject grew up a farmer boy and was educated in the local schools where he made such good use of his opportunities that when but 16 years old he was engaged as teacher. He continued to teach through the winters and also taught two summers prior to enlisting for service in the Civil War. On August 1, 1862, he was entered as a corporal in Company H, 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Webster and Captain Thomas, and he saw much hard service until honorably discharged after the Grand Review at Washington, June 1, 1865. He took part in the battles at Perryville and Chickamauga and participated in all the engagements of the southwestern campaign and of the long march to the sea until Atlanta was taken. He was never absent from his regiment except when prostrated with typhoid fever in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

After his return to Carroll County, Mr. Lewton soon married and entered into a mercantile business in partnership with Major Scott, the firm being Lewton & Scott, which continued three years. After the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lewton continued in business for four years, when the death of his father recalled him to the farm, which he operated for the next six years. In 1878 he came to his present farm in section 13, which he has improved with a fine brick residence, substantial barns and other necessary buildings. He has made this a very valuable as well as attractive farm. For about four years he paid a great deal of attention to dairying, but now devotes his land to general farming and the raising of fine stock. He has always been more or less interested in sheep growing, Merinos exclusively.

Mr. Lewton was married on September 14, 1865, to Elizabeth M. Campbell, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 11, 1842, a daughter of William and Mary (Welsh) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania. The children of this union were: Elmer, of Center township, who married Mina Switzer, of Cen-

ter township; Jessie, who married Harry L. Ingledue, a resident of Washingtonville; William, of Lisbon, who married Carrie Johnson, of Lisbon; and Walter, Mary and Henry Leroy.

Mr. Lewton has always been identified with the Republican party. Although he has never sought public office, he was elected township trustee while residing in Carroll County and has always been looked upon as a responsible, representative man wherever he has lived. He was reared by careful, Christian parents in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years.



WILLIAM CALVIN BUNTING, one of the progressive business men of Wellsville, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in ice cream and confectionery, was born in Hancock County, Virginia (now West Virginia), just across the Ohio River, from Wellsville, February 17, 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Gorrell) Bunting.

Samuel Bunting, father of our subject, was born May 10, 1813, and died February 19, 1888. In the early days prior to the building of railroads in this section, Samuel Bunting kept a wharf-boat in Wellsville and also owned several hundred acres of farm land, which he hired cultivated. He married Mary Gorrell, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 15, 1822, and came to America in girlhood to make her home with an aunt in Philadelphia. She was on a visit to Wellsville when she met Samuel Bunting, who she married March 21, 1838. She died in August, 1895. They had 10 children, nine of whom reached maturity, viz.: Clarissa, widow of George Carnes, of Wellsville; Albert R., deceased in 1904, aged 60 years; Mary, residing on the homestead in Wellsville; William Calvin; Josephine Virginia, deceased, who was the wife of George S. Goodwin, of East Liverpool; James Robert, of Cleveland; Elwood Samuel, of Wellsville; Missouri Belle, wife of James H. Baker, of Oil City, Pennsylvania; and Ida May, who lives on

the old homestead. The mother united with the Presbyterian Church in girlhood.

Our subject has had a life filled with many unusual events, from the age of 10 years when he began to follow the water with his older brother. About 1845 Capt. Albert Bunting and his sister came to Wellsville and settled on a farm where they were joined by our subject. He attended the old Jethro school for a time and then was taken by his brother on his vessel that plied on the Ohio River. Captain Bunting gained considerable distinction on account of his daring in taking his steamer north to Pittsburgh at the opening of the Civil War, being the last officer to succeed in getting through the lines. The government, fearing disaster, had ordered the vessel to stop at Steubenville, but through bravery, tact and diplomacy, Captain Bunting succeeded in running the gauntlet and reached his destination in safety, thus preserving a valuable cargo of freight.

After following the river for a period of four years here, our subject shipped under Captain Marsh on the steamer "H. C. Nutt," which belonged to the Missouri River Transfer Company. At Cincinnati, Captain Marsh left the boat and instructed Mr. Bunting to take it to Omaha. The latter hesitated as he had never previously commanded a steamer, but he finally took command and reached the destination safely. He was subsequently in command of the first steamer that ever went up the Des Moines River above the dam. Later Mr. Bunting became associated with a party of engineers and continued with it in its work of laying out towns through the West, many of which are now thriving municipalities.

In 1877 he returned to Wellsville, having been in Des Moines, Iowa, and Chicago for some time, and worked for a few years with his father in a dairy business. In 1880 he engaged in his present large and successful enterprise,—a confectionery and ice cream business, manufacturing both for the wholesale and retail trade. This is now the oldest business of its kind in Wellsville. One had been established in the town before he engaged in the business, but it is not now in existence. In 1885 he admitted his brother Elwood as part-

ner and they continued together for three years, when our subject purchased his brother's interest. Mr. Bunting ships ice cream to all sections of the Ohio Valley in the vicinity of Wellsville and even has a large trade in Pittsburgh. In addition to giving much of his own time to the business, he employs four helpers.

Until 1901 Mr. Bunting operated a large bakery business in which several skilled bakers were kept busy, but as his health was not very good at that time he sold the bakery business and later opened a harness store, which was operated under the name of the Wellsville Harness Supply Company. This has also developed into a large and prospering industry. Mr. Bunting makes all kinds of fine harness and does an extensive repair business, handling all kinds of harness and carriage supplies and offering also a great variety of bags for all purposes. He has proved himself a man of fine business ability and ranks with the leading manufacturers of the city.

Mr. Bunting was married in 1881 to Rose A. Bowers, who was born in 1853 and is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Torrence) Bowers. Michael Bowers was born on the Susquehanna River, at Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and died at Wellsville, Ohio, January 1, 1891, aged 65 years. In youth he learned the carpenter's trade and came to Wellsville in 1848. For a number of years he followed building and assisted in the construction of the old United Presbyterian Church, the older school buildings and the Smith & McNicol pottery. About 1853 he went into the grocery business and continued in that until his death, when he was succeeded by his son Oscar.

The mother of Mrs. Bunting was a daughter of William G. Torrence, and was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. She still survives at the age of 77 years. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but her husband belonged to the German Lutheran faith. He was also a member of Iris Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wellsville. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, five grew to maturity, namely: Amanda, of Wellsville; Rose A., wife of Mr. Bunting; Oscar P., of

Wellsville; Caroline, of Wellsville; and Helen B., wife of Dr. O. P. Andrews, of East Liverpool. Michael Bowers was a Democrat.

In his political affiliation, Mr. Bunting is a Republican and as one of the city's substantial, representative men has frequently been elected to local offices. He has always been regarded as a man of public spirit and is a popular member of the Wellsville Board of Trade.

DAVID S. SMITH, a well-known hardware merchant of East Palestine, and one of the substantial, influential men of the town, was born in February, 1843, and belongs to a family that has taken a prominent part in the development and prosperity of Columbiana and Mahoning counties for more than a century. His father, William Smith, venerated and esteemed throughout the entire county, is a familiar figure in Petersburg, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he is spending the sunset years of life, surrounded by the friends of a lifetime. The Smith family is of German descent and was established in the United States by the great-grandfather of our subject, who came to this country at the age of 14 years and settled at Baltimore, Maryland, where he reared a large family, consisting of five sons and six daughters.

One of these children was Peter Smith, who married Sophia Cahill and soon after migrated to Ohio, being among the first to locate in Columbiana County, then unknown to fame and devoid of bridges, railroads or other improvements, the path through the forest being located by blazed trees. He purchased two acres of timber land of Peter Musser (now spelled Mercer), who with his brothers, John and Jacob, had braved the dangers of the frontier and entered large tracts of land. New Lisbon, now known as Lisbon, was at that time a point of considerable importance as a trading post. When the family ran short of meal, he would go on horseback to the mill with a sack of grain thrown across the back of his steed. After waiting until it was converted into meal

or flour, he would return home in the same way. Peter Smith cleared the timber from his land and proceeded to cultivate it, using a wooden mold-board plow to break his ground and a cradle to harvest his grain. He reared nine of the 10 children born to him and they were of great assistance to him in clearing and tending his farm and became honored members of society. He died at the age of 82 years and his children also lived to a good age. Margaret (Mrs. Forsnaft) but recently (1905) passed away at the age of 90 years; William is in his 80th year; and Jessie, wife of David Burla, a resident of Columbiana, has also attained a good old age.

William Smith, more familiarly known as "Squire" Smith, was born February 9, 1817, in the cabin of hewed logs built by his father in the timber and was reared in Springfield township, Mahoning County. He there carried on farming and it is interesting to hear him recall the varied changes which have taken place under his observation. He married Rachel McNutt, daughter of Alexander McNutt, and soon after marriage took up his residence on the farm in section 2, Unity township, which had been purchased by his father and was partly under cultivation. Mrs. Smith spun and wove the clothing used by the family and cooked the meals on the crane before the large fireplace, which occupied one end of the cabin. Flint and tow or punk were used to start a fire. It was no uncommon thing to find the fire had gone out; if the materials for kindling a fire were not at hand, the settler had to borrow from a neighbor, perhaps many miles distant. Mr. Smith also used the primitive implements employed by his father and hunted with the old flint-lock rifle. He lived on the farm for upward of 40 years and saw the luxuries of that day become the necessities of this, while the crude implements were replaced with modern and labor-saving devices; his farm, when he left it in 1899, was in striking contrast to the one he moved on 40 years before. Mr. Smith was active in all public enterprises and was justice of the peace for more than 21 years before he left the farm. He was also assessor for six years before the vil-

lage of Mechanicsburg was incorporated and became East Palestine.

The union of William Smith and Rachel McNutt resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Peter, born January 6, 1840, who is a farmer of Fairfield township; Sarah, born June 8, 1841, who married Amos Warner and resides in Petersburg; David S., our subject; William A., born May 4, 1848, who married Miss Felger and lives at Youngstown; Cowden M., born November 26, 1850, who lives in Leetonia; George S., born July 12, 1853, who married Miss Peters and lives in Youngstown; and Rachel, who is her father's housekeeper. Mrs. Smith was born in May, 1814, and died January 28, 1886. William Smith has 14 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. He is a member of the Reformed Church, as was his wife.

OLIVER J. ASTRY, president of the Salem Driving Park Association, is one of Salem's successful business men, an extensive dealer in real estate and one of the leading insurance men of the northern section of Columbiana County. Mr. Astry was born in Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 3, 1876, and is one of a family of six children born to his parents, William and Mary A. (Weaver) Astry.

The father of our subject was an early settler in Salem township where he became a large land-owner and successful farmer. His death occurred there in October, 1893, and that of his wife in November, 1901.

Mr. Astry spent his boyhood in Salem township, where he attended the local schools and assisted on the home farm. Since attaining his majority, however, he has been a resident of the city of Salem and has been an operator in real estate, handling both city property and farming lands. He is also one of the old and reliable insurance agents here, at present writing risks in seven of the leading companies.

Mr. Astry was united in marriage with Lorena Graham, who is a daughter of James

Graham, and they have one son, Paul W. The comfortable family home is located at No. 290 East High street, while Mr. Astry has convenient business offices at No. 81½ East Main street.

Politically Mr. Astry is identified with the Democratic party. For the past three years he has served as a justice of the peace at Salem and is well known and very highly considered. His fraternal association is with the Elks.

JONATHAN FITZ-RANDOLPH, who has resided on the old Randolph farm in section 13, Middleton township, all his life, has been very successful in business affairs. For many years he conducted a tannery at Achor, but in recent years has devoted his energies exclusively to farming.

Mr. Randolph was born October 31, 1828, and is a son of Richard F. Randolph and his wife, Eliza Bailey. His grandfather, James Randolph, who was of English birth, came to this country at an early age and located near Rahway, New Jersey, moving from there to near Rice's Landing in Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he died. The family name, correctly given, is Fitz-Randolph, but for some generations it has been abbreviated to F. Randolph, as it is now spelled.

Richard F. Randolph, father of our subject, was born near Rahway, New Jersey, but at the age of about 12 years moved with his parents to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1811. In that year he came to Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he located on what has since been known as the Randolph homestead in section 13. There he conducted a tannery for a period of almost 45 years, and in 1855 moved to East Fairfield, where he died in 1872, aged 85 years and five months. He married Eliza Bailey, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Eli Bailey. Twelve children were born to them: Hannah, who died young; Matilda, who died at the age of 19 years; Bailey, who for a time lived at Clark-

son but later returned to the home farm where he died, leaving a son, Lemoine, who lives in Chicago; Ruben, deceased; Kersey, deceased; Rebecca A., who married Robert McGregor, lived in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and died in Pittsburg, leaving two children.—Donald R. who is in the United States Navy and Mary (McCreedy), of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Jonathan, who was the seventh child born to his parents; Richard, deceased; Eliza, who married Baltzer Young and died at Lisbon; Eli James, who lives in New York City; Joseph, deceased, whose wife was Susan Eells; and Ira, deceased in infancy. The mother of this family was a member of the Society of Friends and was buried in the cemetery at East Carmel.

Jonathan F. Randolph attended the primitive schools of his home district and was reared on the home place, which he has never left for more than a month at a time. He learned the trade of a tanner under his father and when the latter left the home place, our subject continued the tannery in partnership with his brother, Bailey, until the latter's death. He thereafter conducted it alone until 1887, since which time his efforts have been exclusively devoted to agricultural pursuits. In addition to the home place of 67 acres he owns a quarter-section of land in Middleton township, known as the old Todd place, buying 120 acres of it in 1895 and the remainder in 1902. He is a man of physical strength for his years, being now 77 years of age; every day he works on the farm as in his younger days, but is ably assisted by his son. He is a man of pleasing personality and is held in highest esteem by his many friends throughout the township.

On June 28, 1860, Jonathan F. Randolph was united in marriage with Rebecca Louise Ashford, a sister of Ammon Ashford, of Rogers. Five children were born to bless this union, four of whom are now living. The record is as follows: Charles Fremont, who died at the age of four months; Louis Sheridan born January 31, 1865, who attended the Achor district schools, who is unmarried and lives at home, assisting his father on the farm; Jessie Delorah, born June 2, 1866, married Dr.

George J. Boyd of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and has three children,—Jessie, George and an unnamed infant; Eliza Unas, born November 17, 1872, who married Benjamin F. Hennessy, of Middleton township, and has five children,—Ammon, Julia, Franklin, Lola and Paul; and Mary Virginia, born September 1, 1875, who married Norman Patterson, of Unity township, and has one son,—James F. Randolph. Mr. Randolph has nine grandchildren.

Jonathan F. Randolph is a member of the Baptist Church at Achor. Politically, he is a Republican and has been a staunch supporter of that party's principles ever since its organization.

GEORGE JUNIUS BEEBE PHILLIPS, stone contractor at East Liverpool, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 17, 1852, and is a son of Arthur M. and Lucinda (De Rella) Phillips.

Arthur Martin Phillips, the grandfather, was born in Connecticut and possessed all the mechanical ingenuity with which natives of that fine old State are credited. He came to Ohio early in the last century and worked as a machinist, establishing his own business at Steubenville. For many years he held the office of river inspector. Arthur M. Phillips, his son and father of our subject, was born at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), and learned the trade of machinist in boyhood, later taking up engineering on the river steamers. This was his occupation as long as he lived an active life. He retired some years prior to his decease. His wife was a native of Marseilles, France. They had but two children, Arthur M., who died in infancy, and George J. B., of this sketch. The mother survived until 1882, dying at the age of 53 years.

Our subject was a resident of West Virginia during the early part of the Civil War. Later he learned the trade of stone-cutter which he followed at Moundsville, West Virginia, and this he followed as a journeyman until 1869. Then he came to East Liverpool and worked at his trade, first on the old Fourth Street school-

house. About 1871 he went into business for himself, and in 1873 he entered into partnership with J. C. Kerr, under the firm name of Phillips & Kerr, a connection which lasted until 1899. The firm did the stone work on the United Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, both edifices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Central School Building, the First National Bank Building and many others, including business blocks and residences. In 1895 he purchased a quarry on Harker Hill, which is one of the finest stone quarries in the Ohio Valley.

Mr. Phillips married Jane R. Moore, daughter of Jackson Sprague Moore, of East Liverpool. The latter was named for two men who later became distinguished, the former as Governor of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had two children, viz.: Edessa Edna, wife of Albert Lowther, of East Liverpool; and Frank O., who was accidentally killed by a train at the age of 26 years. The loss of this son in his bright young manhood was a crushing bereavement to his father. The family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Jackson Sprague Moore, father of Mrs. Phillips, was born in Baltimore and died in Ohio in 1901, aged 82 years. His father, William Moore, took part in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. He was one of the old charter members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of East Liverpool, where he came to reside at an early day. Jackson Sprague Moore came to this section with his parents when a child. When he grew to manhood, he located on a farm in what is now West Virginia and followed the river mainly until after the Civil War. He was a member of the 72nd Virginia Regiment Vol. Inf. When he came to East Liverpool, he entered a pottery and followed the trade of sagger-maker. He married Mary Ann Davidson, a daughter of William and Jane Davidson, of East Liverpool. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and he of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Albert Lowther, son-in-law of Mr. Phillips, was born December 4, 1870, at Pullman, West Virginia, and is a son of Rev. Oliver and

Salome (Somerville) Lowther. His father was born at Pullman in 1840 and studied for the ministry in early life and preached as a member of the Methodist Protestant clergy for many years. He now resides at Pullman. His father was William I. Lowther, a farmer of West Virginia.

In 1899 Albert Lowther went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and there learned the clothing business, later becoming a traveling salesman for Kraft Brothers & Rosenborg, for four years. Then he removed to Steubenville and became traveling salesman for I. Sulzbacher, with whom he continued for four years. In 1898 he left there for Wellsville, where he entered the employ of Julius Goetz, a retail clothing merchant and in 1903 he became a partner in the business. Mr. Lowther is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles. Mr. and Mrs. Lowther have one daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born August 11, 1901.

In politics our subject is a Republican but has never sought office. He is very prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., of which he is past worshipful master; East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., of which he is high priest; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander; and Steubenville Consistory, S. P. R. S., holding all the Scottish and York rite degrees except the 33rd. He is also a member of Crystal Chapter, No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is patron; Ohio Valley Ruling, No. 43, Mystic Circle, of which he is past worthy ruler; East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E., of which he is past exalted ruler; Lucy Webb Hayes Council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty; Crookery Tent, No. 131, K. O. T. M.; and Order of United American Mechanics.

JAMES A. HOLLIDAY, proprietor of a well-stocked general store at Glasgow, Madison township, was born August 5, 1862, on the small farm in section 27, upon which he resides at present. He is a son of Frieslie and Elizabeth (Mills) (Furness) Holliday and a grandson



GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG

of James and Mary (Winkleton) Holliday. The grandfather was from Baltimore, Maryland, whence he moved to Pennsylvania and finally to Oskaloosa, Iowa. He worked at his trade as stone-mason for many years. He lived to the age of 88 and retired from active business several years before his death in 1886. His wife was a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Frisbie Holliday was born at Edinburg, Pennsylvania, and now resides in Iowa, where he is engaged in farming. He was first married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Mills) Furness, widow of Richard Furness. By her first marriage she had three children: Alonzo; Mary L.; and Margaret, who died in 1890, leaving her husband, John Roberts, of New Castle, and one child, Mary, since deceased. By her marriage with Mr. Holliday our subject's mother had five children, namely: James A.; John P., a potter, of Wellsville, who married Lillian Cox and has six children,—Alonzo, Edward, Mary, Grace Florence and Lorena; Joshua P., also a potter, of Wellsville, who married Bertha Driscoll; Emma, deceased; and William, a clerk of Wellsville, who married Lorena Stamford and has three children,—Harold, Ralph and Edith. Mr. Holliday's second wife was Mary Cody, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

James A. Holliday received his education in Madison township. He bought three acres of the farm, upon which he was born and reared and here has erected a comfortable home and a store building, where he carries a complete line of general goods and has the patronage of the surrounding country. He had previously been a salesman for various firms in Wellsville and also was engaged for some time in selling through the country goods from the various potteries, in which business he built up quite a trade. Mr. Holliday married Emma Johnson, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born the following children: Walter Mills, born April 26, 1888; Margaret Ellen, born October 15, 1893; and William Sullivan, born October 22, 1898. Mrs. Holliday is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Holliday is a Republican and a member of the fraternal order of Eagles. The parents

of Mrs. Holliday were Isaac and Susan (Queer) Johnson, the former a son of William Johnson, of Johnstown, and the latter a daughter of a farmer residing in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Of the six children living, Mrs. Holliday is the third in a family that originally numbered eight.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, a well-known farmer and fruit grower of Columbiana County, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, resides on his farm in section 15, Center township, his postoffice address being Lisbon. He was formerly for 12 years engaged in house-moving, contracting, etc.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Elkton, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 1, 1850, and is a son of Andrew Armstrong, who served as county commissioner of this county from 1868 to 1874.

Andrew Armstrong was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1818, and died in the spring of 1900. He was a very successful farmer in Elkrun township, and was one of the most active advocates of the building of the new Court House which was erected in 1870. His father, also named Andrew Armstrong, had located here about 1803, and opened and cleared the farm. The latter built a log house where he conducted a country hotel or tavern. This house was afterward replaced by a brick house in 1830, which, in 1833, was completed for a home and hotel, and our subject's grandfather conducted it as a public house for years—until the traffic by stages was discontinued. He died here in 1855, and the farm is now owned by Frank S. Armstrong, a brother of the subject of this sketch. Grandfather Armstrong came from Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Columbiana County.

George W. Armstrong's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bowman, was born in Elkrun township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1820. She died in 1900, about four months after the death of her husband. She was a

daughter of Christian Bowman, also a pioneer settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were married in 1843, and 50 years later celebrated their "Golden Wedding." They had eight children, seven of whom are living, one being in North Dakota, and the others in Columbiana County. No death occurred in the family until the youngest child was 37 years old.

George W. Armstrong was reared and schooled in Columbiana County, where he farmed, and afterward followed house-moving until he was accidentally injured at Lisbon.

Mr. Armstrong was married in Elkrum township to Lydia Morris, who was born there, and they have five children, namely: W. Howard, who is married and resides in Lisbon; and Eva M., Lois E., Lawrence S. and Helen J., who are at home.

Mr. Armstrong is a thoroughly practical fruit grower, and is very successful. He has 1,200 apple trees, of which 600 are bearing. He has picked 464 bushels from 16 trees. His plan is to spray the trees in March with caustic soda, and later use three or four regular sprays. He sets 40 trees to the acre, and has raised 1,100 bushels per acre.

Politically, Mr. Armstrong is a Republican. He is a member of the Infirmary Board, to which he has been reelected for a second term, and has served the public in other capacities. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and officiates as superintendent of the Union Sunday-school in Center township.

KOCH BROTHERS, proprietors of Koch Brothers' Carriage Works, at New Waterford, have a recognized name in every trade center of the country. This firm name was adopted January 15, 1889, but the business was established by George J. Koch in 1883 and has developed from a little more than a village blacksmith business to one of the large and important industries of this portion of Ohio. The members of the firm of Koch Brothers are George J. Koch and Jacob H. Koch, formerly mayor of New Waterford.

GEORGE J. KOCH, the head of the firm, was born on the old family homestead in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, January 18, 1863, and is a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Geiger) Koch, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. George J. is the fourth in a family of 10 children. He was educated in the district schools of Fairfield township, which he left at the age of 18 years to learn the blacksmith trade with John M. Ott. At the close of his apprenticeship in 1883, he started into business for himself, his first factory being the old blacksmith shop on the old homestead which was situated one mile northwest of New Waterford. This little building with its dismantled forge still stands, a kind of landmark in the township and doubtless many a thrifty farmer has pointed it out to his sons as the place where the well-known manufacturer laid the foundations of his present fortune.

The death of Mr. Ott, in 1884, left an opening in Mr. Koch's line of business, of which he was not slow to take advantage and he naturally succeeded to his former preceptor's large trade. He carried on business alone at Mr. Ott's old stand in New Waterford until 1889, when his older brother, Jacob H. Koch became interested, and on the date mentioned in the opening paragraph, entered into a partnership which has continued until the present time. In dividing the cares of the business, George J. is the general salesman, being well equipped for this important end of the business, while Jacob H. has charge of the clerical department and also superintends the workmen engaged in building the various kinds of vehicles.

George J. Koch was united in marriage with Emma Hoffstot, who is a daughter of John Hoffstot, a well-known farmer of Unity township. They have two sons, viz.: John and Robert William. Mr. Koch is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he has been quite active and at present he is a member of the Village Council.

JACOB H. KOCH, the second member of the firm of Koch Brothers, was born in the old Koch homestead in Fairfield township, January 30, 1861, and is one of a family of 10 children

born to his parents, Henry and Mary Ann (Geiger) Koch. He has seven sisters. His education was acquired in the public schools and he was reared a farmer. Until he entered into the carriage business when 28 years old, he was actively engaged in farming and still is interested more or less in agricultural pursuits. He has large business interests including the carriage manufacturing enterprise and membership in the large mercantile business of J. H. & J. Koch.

Jacob H. Koch was united in marriage with Lizzie Garlach, who is a daughter of Jacob Garlach, and they have three children, viz.: Carl Henry, Mary Esther and Paul Jacob.

Mr. Koch has always been one of the prominent men of affairs in this section and has twice served New Waterford as mayor. At present he is a member of the Village Council, being secretary of the board. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

The constant expansion of the business of Koch Brothers is little less than marvelous. By 1890 the business had grown to such proportions that they erected a commodious two-story building on East Main street, but in a few years this structure was found to be too small, and in 1898 an additional building was erected, 100 by 40 feet in dimensions, the top floor being utilized as a painting room, the second as a trimming and varnishing department while the ground floor has the show rooms and office, with a frontage of 145 feet. In an older building with dimensions of 100 by 30 feet, two stories in height, the top floor is given over to painting and the ground floor to storage in front and to a wood shop in the rear. In addition there is a rear building, 76 by 30 feet, devoted to packing. In this establishment a complete buggy is constructed from the bottom up, some 50 skilled workmen finding employment here. The plant is well worth a visit. It is divided into wood room, blacksmith shop (60 by 30 feet), painting room, trimming and varnishing department, erecting room, packing and shipping room, warehouse and show room and the well-equipped office. Facilities have been provided by which the packed goods are easily transferred to the cars provided by the railroad on a siding.

Both brothers are men of great business enterprise and they have built up a great industry. Their name is a guarantee of excellence wherever found. When New Waterford celebrates its centennial, the name of Koch will be one of those honored for business enterprise, commercial integrity and for the establishment of one of the town's most useful and successful industries.



SHERIDAN MCGAVERAN, contractor and builder at East Liverpool, was born at Bridgeport, Ohio, February 28, 1869, and is a son of Thaddeus and Frances Marian (Mumford) McGaveran.

The McGaveran family originated in County Kilkenny, Ireland, so many years ago that its earliest history is lost in the mists of time, but there Malcolm McGaveran, our subject's great-grandfather, was born and from there emigrated to the United States and settled in Maryland. He later moved to what is now known as Rock Springs Park at Chester, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the Ohio River opposite East Liverpool. He served in the War of 1812 under General Crawford and survived its dangers but was subsequently killed by a fall from a horse. He married Hannah Hartman, a native of Germany.

Thomas McGaveran, the paternal grandfather, son of Malcolm, was born at Frederick, Maryland, April 8, 1808, and was 10 years old when his parents moved to what is now West Virginia. He followed the carpenter's trade all his life and died at East Liverpool, about 1880, aged 68 years. He married Margaret Van Fassen.

Thaddeus McGaveran, father of our subject, was born near Richmond, Ohio, October 29, 1836. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and followed it until 1870, when he moved to Wellsville and went into railroad-ing as fireman and brakeman. After some years on the road he came to East Liverpool in 1877 and went into contracting and became well known in this line. In 1894 he went to Washington, D. C., and was in the employ of the

government printing office for seven years. Since then he has lived retired from active life. In the Civil War he entered the Union service, enlisting in Ohio but being subsequently transferred to Company L, first Reg., Virginia Vol. Cav. He served 24 months, during which period he was seriously injured by his horse being shot and falling on him. He is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of East Liverpool. He is identified with the Republican party. He has served as constable, policeman and as health officer.

On January 6, 1862, Mr. McGaveran was married to Frances M. Mumford, who was born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, Ohio, October 18, 1842, and is a daughter of Stephen Mumford. Five members of a family of seven children reached maturity, viz.: A. Sherman, now deceased, formerly a resident of East Liverpool; T. Sheridan; Thomas S., deceased, of East Liverpool; Edgar S., of East Liverpool; and Frederick N., of Washington, D. C. The parents belong to the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool.

T. Sheridan McGaveran was reared and educated in East Liverpool, and then learned the carpenter's trade with J. M. Smith and served as a journeyman until 1900, since which time he has been in business for himself, engaged in contracting and building. His work is confined mainly to residences and he is considered a reliable and skilled man in his line. He employs a number of men and can show many specimens of his skill in and about East Liverpool.

Mr. McGaveran married Margaret A. Brobeck, of East Liverpool. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and is past grand of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, and a high official of East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107.

SAMUEL M. BURSON, one of the well-known business men of the village of Hanover, where he has been engaged in the drug business for many years, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Columbiana County. He was born in 1851 and is a son of Abraham and

Nancy (Bosserman) Burson, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Myers) Burson.

The Burson family, which is of Welsh extraction, was founded in America about the year 1705 by four brothers, three of whom settled in Pennsylvania while one took up his residence farther south. They were members of the society of Friends. The Bosserman family, of which our subject's mother is a member, is of Holland Dutch extraction. Her ancestors removed about the year 1807 from the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Paris, Stark County, Ohio.

James Burson, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of Edward Burson and was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1775. He was a man of enterprise as we learn that in March, 1802, he floated a flatboat, loaded with flour, smoked meats and liquors, from Rice's Landing, down the Monongahela River, to the Ohio and thence to the Mississippi, finally reaching his destination, New Orleans, where he disposed of his cargo for the sum of \$800. He then proceeded to Philadelphia by sailing vessel, from there traveled by stage to the Allegheny Mountains and then walked the remainder of the way to his home in Greene County, Pennsylvania. With the proceeds of this venture as capital, he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1802 and located near Winona, where he bought a tract of 640 acres of government land, paying for it at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. Accompanied by his brother, he had walked the distance from Rice's Landing to (New) Lisbon, Ohio, it being necessary to follow the "blazed" trail left by surveyors in order to find their way through the forest. The land office at that time was located at Steubenville, Ohio, and thither the two brothers walked to enter and pay for their land.

The grandmother of our subject, Elizabeth (Myers) Burson, belonged to another old pioneer family; she was a daughter of William Myers, was reared to womanhood in Loudoun County, Virginia, and accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1803. In the following year she married James Burson. She was a first cousin to the respectable old pioneer of Kentucky,—Daniel Boone. The Myers family

settled in the northwest part of Hanover township. In those days money was very scarce and to market their products and secure necessary supplies the settlers were forced to barter and exchange. Cash, however, was required when it came to paying the government for land, and this was secured by collecting and selling ginseng roots, which always commanded a cash price and which were used for medicinal purposes. James Burson died in 1843, aged 68 years. His children were: Sina, who married Allen Hinchman and died in Indiana; Margaret, who married Isaac Malsberry, of Damascus, Columbiana County, and died in Iowa; Abraham, father of our subject; William, who married Rebecca Bennett of Butler township, and died in 1864 in Hanover township,—they had one daughter Eliza, who married Dr. George Sanor; David, who married Elizabeth Bennett,—he was a lieutenant in the army during the Civil War, went to Iowa in 1865 and died there; and Nelson, who married Laney Ann Harris, of Butler township, and died in 1900 in Hanover township,—he left six children, Winfield, Ottinger, Clifford, Willis, Clarence and Ainsley.

Abraham Burson was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 20, 1813, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade at Damascens and followed the same in the village of Hanover. He was connected with the building of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, but in 1841 settled on the old Myers farm, two miles northwest of the village of Hanover. It was still a wilderness and pioneer conditions existed for a number of years. He died in 1889 in his 76th year. His widow, now in her 85th year, resides in Salem with her daughter, Mrs. Granville V. Sharp. Four of their children are now living: James, Mary, Samuel M. and Elizabeth. James Burson, the eldest, is now a resident of Rocky Ford, Colorado. During the Civil War he was a member of Company K, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which, it will be remembered, captured 15 stand of colors at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. These colors were carried to Nashville in front of the regiment as trophies of the battle. On the following day James Bur-

son was a member of the detachment sent from this regiment to Greensboro, to receive the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. On May 2, 1865, he was detailed as body-guard to Governor Morehead at the latter's residence and there lived for six weeks with the Governor's family. Mr. Burson was well known in his regiment and he and his famous gun were under fire for 120 days during the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. During his term of service he participated in 16 battles and the names and dates of these he has had engraved on the barrel of his gun. In the stock of this noted fire-arm, Mr. Burson has inlaid in mother-of-pearl,—extracted from ocean shells,—the corps badges of a large number of the army corps which were operating most conspicuously at the close of the war, which is a work of art most unique and beautiful. He had also preserved some of the old cartridges and the time will come when this muzzle-loading Enfield rifle will have great historic value. He also has his old army knapsack which proved a good friend, although often a heavy weight on many a long and weary march. Mr. Burson married Mary Shriver, of Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have four children, viz. Mrs. Ada Irene Black, of Barstow, Texas; Oliver Thomas, of Chicago; and Lawrence and Harvey, who live at home.

Mary, our subject's eldest sister, is the widow of Dallas Graham, of Newgarden, Ohio, and has two children, viz. Flora Ella, who resides in Cleveland; and Anna Laura, who married Elmer E. Helman and has one son, Richard. Elizabeth, the younger sister of our subject, finished her education at Mount Union College and at Dr. Pershing's female seminary at Pittsburg, having taken a course in music at both institutions. She is the wife of Granville V. Sharp, of Salem, who is interested in the manufacture of wall-paper; they have one son,—Harold Burson Sharp.

Samuel Burson was educated in the Hanover Union School and entered into the drug business in February, 1878, in the village of Hanover. For 11 years, from 1887 to 1898, he was located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he conducted a drug and real estate business,

Since 1898 he has been located in Hanover village, engaged in the drug business.

The members of the older generation of the Bursons were a very large race. Some of them were six feet, six inches in height, and all attained a height of over six feet.

CHARLES GILL, manager of the American Hydraulic Stone Manufacturing Company, of East Liverpool, has been a prominent citizen of this city for more than a quarter of a century and has been a prominent factor in upholding the law and order of the community. Whether as policeman, marshal, sheriff or private citizen, he has always been found on the side of right and has used his strong personality in the cause of good. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 8, 1850, and is a son of William and Elizabeth A. (Perry) (Campbell) Gill.

William Gill was born in Maryland and, having lost his parents in early childhood, was cared for by his older brothers until such time as he was able to do for himself. When his brothers settled in Ohio, he accompanied them and became a tiller of the soil, following that occupation all his life. From Jefferson County he moved to Belmont County and about 1864 went to Illinois, settling in La Salle County. Some eight years later he returned to Ohio and settled at Bridgeport, Belmont County, where he died in 1878 in the 79th year of his age. He was a prosperous man and retired from active work after his return to Ohio. He was a Democrat but not a partisan. He was twice married his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Campbell) Perry, a daughter of Samuel Campbell. She was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, about 1812 and died in 1898. Margaret (Mrs. Alexander Blazier), of Bridgeport, is the only child of the first union of Mrs. Perry. By her second marriage she had eight children, namely: Alexander, a resident of Bridgeport; William, of Holly, Colorado; Jesse, of Bridgeport; Charles; Archibald, deceased; Ann Elizabeth, deceased;

John, of Bridgeport; and Cordelia, wife of William White, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Mr. Gill had three children by his first marriage. They were: Samuel, who died in Kansas in 1904; Thomas, of Jefferson County, Ohio; and Philena, deceased. The parents of our subject were active Methodists.

The childhood of Charles Gill was similar to that of other farmer boys. Soon after the family located in Illinois, he secured work with a brick-mason and took his first lessons in brick-laying and plastering. He worked as a journeyman until about 1877; a portion of this period he was in partnership with his brother William as contractors in Belmont County. He then moved to East Liverpool and after working at his trade for two years, was appointed on the police force. For more than 20 years thereafter he was an officer of the law, discharging the duties devolving upon him in a manner that reflected great credit on himself and the community. In 1886 he was elected marshal and held that office seven years until he was elected chief of police, in which capacity he served for 10 years. During six years of his service as policeman and the whole period of his service as marshal, he also filled the office of constable. He was sheriff of Columbiana County from 1896 to 1900 with his residence in Lisbon. Fearless and brave, he did what duty demanded without fear or favor and his actions always found the ready support of the better element of society—the law-abiding citizens. After the expiration of his term as sheriff, he returned to East Liverpool and served one year on the police force. At the same time he opened a grocery store, to which he gave his full attention when he left the force, continuing to operate the store for two years and eight months.

In 1903 Mr. Gill became manager of the American Hydraulic Stone Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the organizers and of which he is also director. This plant is located in the East End and is devoted to the manufacture of artificial stone.

Mr. Gill married Mary J. Barcus, a daughter of John Barcus, of Harrison County, Ohio. They have six children, namely: Maule; Mary;

wife of H. R. Hamilton, of Lisbon; Claude, living at home; Estella, wife of Harvey Harris, of East Liverpool; Alma, wife of William Lee; and Charles, Jr., living at home. Mrs. Gill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gill is a prominent Odd Fellow. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY CLAY JONES, deceased, for 45 years an honored member of the Columbiana County bar, and one of the self-made men and good citizens of Salem, was born near Damascus, Ohio, April 7, 1834, and was the second child of Catlett and Mary A. (Cobb) Jones. After two years of ill health, he passed away at his home at No. 81 High street, Salem, on March 27, 1903.

The grandparents of Mr. Jones came to Columbiana County in 1798 and his father was born in a log cabin in a newly settled district, later becoming one of the county's extensive farmers.

The boyhood of the late Mr. Jones was spent at home where, in addition to practical work on the farm, he learned the principles of and acquired some skill in carpentry, enough to provide him with some means with which to enter Mount Union College, where, after some years of self-denial and hard work, he was graduated. In the winter of 1856-57 he began the study of the law and later entered the office of A. H. Battin, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was appointed a notary public. In the following August he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and until the removal of Mr. Battin to Wellsville a legal partnership existed between them.

In 1863 Mr. Jones enlisted in Company B, 12th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., of which company he became 1st lieutenant. He saw much hard and continuous service. He participated in the battles of Mount Sterling, Kentucky; Kingsport, Tennessee; Abingdon, Wytheville and Marion, Virginia; Salisbury, North Carolina, and other serious engagements. During the service he received a sabre thrust in his

right arm, which disabled him for some time and always interfered some with his writing. When the regiment was mustered out in 1865, he was placed on detached duty at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the capacity of mustering officer, where he continued until June, 1866.

Upon his return to Salem, Mr. Jones resumed the practice of his profession, one in which he won prominence and gained a reputation far beyond his home connections. He handled many important cases in the United States courts and was looked upon as a very able and effective advocate. Politically he was a strong party man, an enthusiastic Republican, but the only office he ever consented to accept was that of alderman of the Second Ward, which he held from 1895 until 1900. His fraternal relations were with the Odd Fellows and with Treseott Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Jones was married October 27, 1858, to Mary C. Rogers, who was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. She still survives and resides in the pleasant family home on High street. Four of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones survive, viz.: Mrs. Rilla J. Fitzpatrick, of Cleveland; Charles O., of Salem; Warren W., of Cleveland; and Fred R., of Salem. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who has been twice married, has three children: Max and Harold Laird (the issue of her first marriage) and Mary Fitzpatrick. Warren W. Jones has two children: Henry and Mary. Fred R. Jones has one daughter: Mildred.

EMMOR COPE, one of the well-known residents of Butler township, residing on his farm of 50 acres in section 26, was formerly one of the successful teachers of this locality. He is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of the county. Mr. Cope was born in Elkrum township, near Rogers, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 25, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Phebe (Hole) Cope.

The Cope family was originally one of distinction in England, and the ancestral line can be traced back to the days of Henry VIII,

when Lord Cope was in that monarch's retinue. The founder of the family in America was Oliver Cope, who came to the State of Pennsylvania with William Penn.

Israel Cope, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Columbiana County as one of the first of the pioneers. He taught school in the county until he was 60 years of age and lived to the age of 93. He could tell of early times when he had killed as many as six bear in one day where now lie the productive fields of his descendants.

Joseph Cope, father of our subject, was born near Rogers, Columbiana County, Ohio, and in this county his whole life was passed. He was a farmer and an extensive fruit grower and was one of the very first to successfully grow peaches. He invented the "fruit house" for which he secured a patent. He also made a success of sheep growing, introducing the Merino breed in the county, and he was also an extensive breeder of Percheron and Norman horses. He was a man whose personality dominated every line of activity in which he engaged. The county remains indebted to him for his enterprise and public spirit. Joseph Cope was a Republican but filled few official positions, both on account of his personal interests and because of his adherence to the principles of the Society of Friends, which does not encourage office-holding in its members. He married Phebe Hole, who was born in this county, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Armstrong) Hole. They reared eight children, namely: Lycurgus, of East Carmel, Ohio; Lucina, deceased; James, of Rogers; Oliver, of East Liverpool; Mary, wife of Dio Rogers, a well-known attorney of Steubenville, Ohio; Eliphas, of Rogers; Edith, deceased; and Emmor.

Emmor Cope has resided in Columbiana County all his life, remaining at school and on the home farm until 21 years of age. He was graduated with credit from the Lisbon High School and then began teaching and for the next 10 years continued to teach through the winters and farmed for his widowed mother, his father having died in 1879.

In 1881 Mr. Cope was married to Rebecca A. Hoopes, who was born on the farm on which she still lives, being a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Spencer) Hoopes. Robert Hoopes resided on the farm in section 26, Butler township, now held by our subject, the greater part of his life, succeeding his father who had entered this land from the government. Mr. and Mrs. Cope settled on the farm, which originally contained 90 acres but has been reduced to 50. In addition Mr. Cope owns two other farms, one of 26 acres and another of 40 acres, making a total of 116 acres in Butler township. He carries on general farming and dairying and in earlier years raised sheep and fat cattle. He is one of the township's substantial men.

Mr. and Mrs. Cope have two sons: Rollin E. and Clarence D., who are taking a business course in the Salem Business College. In politics Mr. Cope has always been identified with the Republican party and has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. At various times he has filled offices in local organizations but has refused political ones. His influence has always been given in the direction of better school facilities, educational advancement being, in his opinion, the great motor of the car of civilization. He was reared in the Society of Friends but since severing his connection with that religious body he has united with the Christian Church at Highland.

LOUIS WEIRICK, one of the well-known business citizens of Salem, agent for the George J. Renner, Jr., City Brewery, of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in the latter city and is a son of John and Catherine (Houser) Weirick.

The parents of our subject were old and respected German residents of Youngstown, where the father was a large contractor. His death took place in 1882. His family consisted of three children.

Louis Weirick was educated at Youngstown, and after completing his schooling learned the trade of molder, one which he fol-

lowed until 1898, when he embarked in his present line. Mr. Weirick has been a resident of Salem since 1886.

The brewing company with which Mr. Weirick is associated does a business of \$18,000 a year. At Salem Mr. Weirick's work is the bottling of beer and handling export ale and porter, requiring the assistance of three men. His cold storage plant is entirely modern and is situated in the rear of No. 66 East Main street.

In 1879 Mr. Weirick was married to Anna Garwood, who is a daughter of Isaac Garwood, an old and respected resident of Salem. They have two sons, George and Norman. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In political sentiment Mr. Weirick is a staunch Republican but is too much immersed in business to care for political honors. He is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Eagles. The pleasant family home is located at No. 366 Franklin avenue.

JOSEPH MILLWARD, deceased, was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, May 24, 1823, and was a son of Joseph Millward. He was reared in Hanley and there entered a pottery and learned the trade of a turner, following it in his native town until 1858, when he came to America and settled in East Liverpool, Ohio, to carry on his work. He secured employment in the pottery of George S. Harker and remained with him until his death, May 19, 1877, just five days before he had reached the 54th milestone of life.

In 1849 Mr. Millward was married to Mrs. Martha (Arblaster) Hutton and 10 children were born to them, of whom five reached mature years. Those now living are: Annie, wife of Frederick Webb, of East Liverpool; Emma and Fannie. By her first marriage, to Mr. Hutton, Mrs. Millward has one daughter, Vinney (widow of Benjamin Smith), who makes her home in East Liverpool. Mr. Millward was an industrious man, upright and honorable,

and was in a fair way to achieve success when his career was suddenly ended by death. In 1860 he built the brick residence now owned and occupied by his widow. He was a Republican but was too much of a domestic man to enter the arena of politics. He was one of the promoters and organizers of Peabody Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, and took an active interest in it.

Mrs. Martha (Arblaster) Millward, widow of our subject, was born in England, in 1831 and was the youngest of 10 children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Dutton) Arblaster. Her grandfather, Thomas Arblaster, was foreman of a pottery and acquired considerable wealth, owning 10 houses whose rental brought him a neat income. He was afflicted with blindness for some 10 years prior to his death. His son, Thomas, the father of Mrs. Millward, was born in the latter part of the 18th century and was a thrower in the potteries. He worked at his trade until about 50 years old when death overtook him. Mrs. Millward was converted to the faith of the Latter Day Saints when a child of 12 years, her mother being converted at the same time, and she has held to this faith through all the years. She has been a resident of East Liverpool for almost half a century and in her younger days was much in society and well acquainted with the leading citizens of the city, many of whom have passed beyond the vale. Many of the old friends remain and new ones have been added to the list but the old home is no longer the scene of so much social activities since the weight of years has descended upon its mistress.

THOMAS ATCHISON, a well-known grocer at East Palestine, is a man of much business ability and is widely interested in various enterprises in this city and community. He was born August 24, 1855, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Eliza T. (Logan) Atchison.

William Atchison was born January 20, 1831, in Northumberland County, England,

and remained in that country until he became of age. In 1852 he came to America and engaged in coal mining at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. After two years he returned to his native land and was joined in marriage to Eliza T. Logan, who was also a resident of Northumberland County. They crossed the bridge over the Tweed River, which separated Northumberland County, England and Berwickshire, Scotland, and were quietly married in the latter country. Returning with his bride to Pottsville, he continued to work in the mines, moving later to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the same work. In 1875 he moved to East Palestine and entered the mines, but he had been carefully hoarding his savings and in 1879 was able to open a store, which he had well stocked with groceries and dry goods, and which he conducted until his death in 1888. He was killed at the Market street crossing of the railroad in East Palestine. His widow survived him until 1901, dying at the age of 68 years. They were members of the Free Presbyterian Church and strong abolitionists. After the war they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eleven children were born to them, of whom the following reached manhood and womanhood: Thomas; Robert, deceased; Sarah E., wife of James Fleming; Phyllis, wife of George Gregory; Eliza, wife of Harvey Patten; William, who died May 26, 1893; Belle, wife of George Gould; and Camilla, wife of Jacob Ashman. All reside in East Palestine except Mrs. Gould, who lives in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Atchison received his education in the district schools and entered the mines at an early age. He continued that work until his father opened the store, when he was given a share of the business and gave to it his close attention. After the death of the elder Mr. Atchison, Thomas and his brother William carried on the business until the death of the latter, since which time Thomas has conducted it alone. Mr. Atchison has been most successful in this venture. He disposed of his stock of dry goods and has filled his store with a complete line of groceries, which for years

has been the only stock handled by him. In addition to his grocery store, Mr. Atchison is largely interested in the Wheat Hill mine and the East Palestine Pottery Company, of which he is a director.

In 1881 Mr. Atchison was married to Belle Sutherin, who is a daughter of John and Ann (Patton) Sutherin, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter passes her time in visiting her children. To Mr. and Mrs. Atchison have been born eight children, viz.: Eliza May; John Sutherin; William, deceased; Sarah B.; Annie E.; Walter Logan; and Myrtle Butts and Fanny (twins), of whom the latter is deceased. Mr. Atchison is a Republican and has often been a delegate to conventions. He is now serving his second term in the Town Council. He is a Mason and was formerly steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member.

ROBERT HARRIS, one of the highly respected residents of the pleasant little village of Winona, is one of the substantial men of Butler township, and the owner of three fine farms close to the village, in section 22, which aggregate 250 acres. Mr. Harris is one of the oldest native-born residents of the township, and was born June 2, 1827. He is a son of Carney and Rachel (Yates) Harris.

Isaiah Harris, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, from which State he came to Ohio in 1805, accompanied by his wife and seven children. He entered a half-section of land in Butler township, three miles south of Salem, of which body he cleared some 40 acres. His trade was that of ship carpenter and it is likely that his native place was a seaport town. After coming to Ohio, he followed agricultural pursuits. His children were: Chalkley, Ann, Carney, Nathan, Benjamin, Sarah and Robert.

Carney Harris, father of Robert, was born in North Carolina in 1798, and was seven years old when he came to Ohio with the family. He grew up amid pioneer surroundings and his

whole life was passed following the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He died aged 62 years. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia and her parents were early settlers in Columbiana County. The children of Carney and Rachel (Yates) Harris were: Jonathan, Robert, David and Sarah Ann, all of whom are deceased, except the subject of this sketch.

To Robert Harris, Butler township has always been home. Here he was born, reared and educated and here he has lived a long, industrious, honorable life. He has been both farmer and carpenter, learning the carpenter trade in young manhood. He remained with his father at the home, located three and a third miles from Salem, until he was 21 years of age and then moved to his own property in a more central part of the township, where he lived for 50 years. In the spring of 1904 he retired to the village of Winona. At one time Mr. Harris owned 355 acres of land and in early days gave considerable attention to sheep growing, but later engaged more in general farming and dairying. Mr. Harris is an example of the self-made man, having worked for the capital with which he purchased his land, which has continued yearly to advance in value. The reward of his early endeavors is found in comfort and ease for his old age.

On August 29, 1850, Mr. Harris married Jane Test, who was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Barber) Test, who came to Ohio from New Jersey. After a quiet, lovely life of 81 years, she passed away on October 4, 1904. The four children of our subject were: Mary, who died aged 23 years; Rachel, who died aged eight years; Martha, who remains with her father; and Emmor, who lives on one of his father's farms. The last named has two children: Mary E. and John R., the latter of Oregon. Mary E. Harris, daughter of Emmor Harris, married Wesley Whinnery, of Butler township, and has three children: Robert B., Russell, and an infant.

In his political sentiment, Mr. Harris has been in accord with the Republican party ever since its organization, and he has been moderately active. He served two years as township

treasurer. He was reared a Friend, belonging to the branch known as the Willamites. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, charitable, benevolent and in every essential a good and worthy man and citizen.

RTREFFINGER, postmaster and merchant at Millport, Franklin township, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of the county. He was born in Columbiana County and is a son of Peter M. and Joanna (Fife) Treffinger.

Peter M. Treffinger was born in Switzerland and came to America with an aunt, when he was an orphan child of six years, arriving in 1816. In the course of years he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he married Joanna Fife, who was born in 1811 and was a daughter of William Fife, of Madison township.

William Fife, who was one of the earliest settlers in Madison township, Columbiana County, was born in 1777. He entered 80 acres of land from the government, under the administration of President James Monroe. Of his 10 children, three still survive, namely: Mary (widow of Henry Norris), who reared four children; Nancy, who is the widow of William Burbick; and Lincee Jane, who married William Gilmour and survives him.

Peter M. Treffinger died in 1888, in his 78th year, and his wife in her 87th year. Their children were the following: William, who married Martha Van Fossan,—both are deceased, leaving one daughter, Wilhelmina; Mary, who died aged 21 years; R., of this sketch; Henrietta (widow of A. S. Gilmour), who has one child,—Josie; Hubert, who married Matilda Hartshorn and reared four children; and Amos F., deceased.

Our subject attended the schools of Madison township, and was still quite young when he embarked in a mercantile business, settling in 1875 at Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania. In the following year he returned to Columbiana County and located at Millport, in 1894 moving

ing to his present location in the village. This building was the first one built for business purposes in the village and very near to the modest home in which his parents started in to keep house. Mr. Treffinger carries on a general mercantile business and since April 7, 1894, he has been postmaster.

In 1874, at Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, Mr. Treffinger was married to Anna E. Henderson, who is a daughter of Adam Henderson of that place. They have four children, viz: Charles H., rural mail carrier, who married Della Moore, of East township, Carroll County; Henrietta, who resides at home; Nellie, who married Wilson Davis; and Max, living at home. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Politically our subject has always been closely identified with the interests of the Republican party and is a leader in his section. He belongs to the Masonic order.

LENN R. PATTISON, a prominent jeweler and optician of East Liverpool, was born at Hadley, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of January, 1873, and is a son of John and Maria L. (Cleeland) Pattison.

Alexander Pattison, grandfather of our subject, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, and died in this country in 1870, being then past the age of 70 years. At the age of 16 years he came to America, locating in Western Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade many years. About the time the railroad was put through he discontinued work at his trade of stone-mason and devoted his entire time to the cultivation of a farm which he owned some years and which is the old family homestead, where our subject was born.

John Pattison was born in the old homestead at Hadley, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and still resides there, conducting it as a dairy farm. He is a Republican in politics and has held several township offices, such as school director, trustee and supervisor. In 1864 he answered the call for volunteers for three-months service

in the Union Army and served until his term of enlistment expired. He married Maria L. Cleeland, a daughter of John Cleeland, born at Portersville, Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Lillian, wife of Edgar Noyes, of Salamanca, New York; Glenn R.; Paul P., who still lives on the old homestead; Ethel, who lives at home; Lois, a trained nurse in one of the hospitals at Buffalo, New York; Hazel, wife of Earl Minnis, of Clark's Mills, Pennsylvania; and Jeanie, who is at home. Mary, the third child of this union, died in infancy. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Pattison has been elder for more than 40 years; he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school many years.

Glenn R. Pattison remained on the home farm until he reached his majority, then went to Butler, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of jeweler, watchmaker and optician, remaining there three years. Having been favorably impressed with the rapid growth and prosperous condition of East Liverpool, he decided to make this city the scene of his business operations. Accordingly in 1896, he opened a small store at No. 164 Fifth street, but later moved to Sixth street as he needed more commodious quarters. He later formed a partnership with Pearce Walker under the firm name of Pattison & Walker, but at the end of eight months purchased the interest of his partner and has since continued alone. In March, 1900, he moved to 226 Market street, in the "Diamond," where he remained until the disastrous fire of February, 1905. He then found temporary quarters on Market street, above the Horn Switch, and upon the completion of the new building resumed his old stand. He has the largest and leading jewelry store in the city, and carries a magnificent line. He has given the strictest attention to his business, having little time for anything else, and when not at the store is generally found in the companionship of his family.

Mr. Pattison was united in marriage with Lida J. Rankin, a daughter of William A. Rankin, of Amsterdam, Ohio. They reside in a beautiful residence at No. 367 Lincoln

avenue, which he purchased in 1903. Religiously, they are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican but has never taken an active part in political affairs.

LINDLEY TOMLINSON, one of Salem's business men in the line of groceries, feed and building material, has been established here since the fall of 1889. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, not far from Harrisville, June 13, 1860, and is a son of Comley and Esther (Negus) Tomlinson.

The father of Mr. Tomlinson was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, December 29, 1823, and was a son of Isaac Tomlinson. The latter was born on land which is now included in the city of Philadelphia, came to Ohio in youth and spent the remainder of his life in Jefferson County. Comley Tomlinson was still very small when his parents removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where a large portion of his life was spent. He was a dealer, buyer and shipper of livestock for many years, a man who was eminently successful in a business way and equally prominent in the affairs of his community. He was a strict observer of the principles of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. His death took place at Salem, when he was aged 78 years. Our subject's mother was born and reared near New Garden, Columbiana County, Ohio, and died at Salem in 1892, aged 65 years. The four children of the family were: Lindley, of this sketch; Mrs. Minerva T. Hawley, of Salem; Oliver N., of Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Sarah T. Woolman, of Denver.

Lindley Tomlinson was an infant when his parents removed from Harrison to Jefferson County, Ohio, and was 13 years old when they came to Columbiana County, in 1874. He continued on the farm near Winona until he was 21 years of age. His education was obtained in the common schools of his district and at Damascus Academy. For a number of years after finishing his schooling, he spent the summers in farming and the winters in teaching. He visited York County, Nebraska, and spent

some two years there, attending a business college during this time and taking up a farm, proving it and disposing of it. He continued to teach and farm until he returned to Salem, in the meantime seeing something of the rough life of newly settled regions. After coming back, he taught school at Salem for one winter but in the following spring he became a clerk for W. G. Fawcett, with whom he continued until the fall of 1889, when he started into the grocery business with J. W. Lease, under the firm name of Lease & Tomlinson. One year later he bought Mr. Lease's interest and has continued in the same line ever since, although he has increased his scope, adding feed and building material to his other commodities.

Mr. Tomlinson was married May 28, 1890, to Miriam B. Lease, who was born at Salem and is a daughter of Edwin and Mary B. (Whinery) Lease. They have five children, viz.: Mary E., Edwin A., William W., Esther N. and Charles Frederick.

In politics Mr. Tomlinson is a staunch Republican and is an active party man. He was the first president of the Business Association which was organized some two years ago at Salem. Mr. Tomlinson was reared as a Friend, but now attends the Unitarian Church, which, to all intents and purposes, teaches the same rules of conduct and has the same underlying principles of religious belief.

DE. STOFFER, superintendent of the mine and clay bank of the Columbia Fire Clay Company, located near Washingtonville, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 7, 1852, and is a son of John C. Stouffer, who was also a native of Mahoning County where he carried on farming and milling. He was an old line Whig and a man of strong convictions.

D. E. Stouffer obtained such education as the rural schools offered and took up the work on the farm which he continued for some 25 years when he turned his attention to the development of the Fair View and National Coal Mines. Since then he has been successful in

opening up a number of mines and is at this time the efficient superintendent of the plant of the Columbia Fire Clay Company, which is located near Washingtonville. In addition he oversees the cultivation of his farm of 60 acres which furnishes him a pleasant diversion.

Mr. Stouffer was married in 1874 to Hannah E. Myers, of Mahoning County, who has presented him with four sons, Harry A., Charles, Ray G. and William. The family are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are members and of which Mr. Stouffer is trustee and steward. He is one of the most energetic and successful superintendents that the Sunday school has ever had and he has been most fortunate in increasing the membership of the school during his administration. He is a strong Republican and has served in various offices. He has been a member of the school board and the council and was mayor of Washingtonville. He was postmaster of the village during the administration of President Harrison. He is charter member of the lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, at Washingtonville, and is a man who stands high among his neighbors.

JOHN ROSE is one of the leading agriculturists of Madison township, where he owns a farm of 60 acres in section 28, a little more than a mile from the place of his birth. He is a son of Hugh and Mary (McPherson) Rose.

Hugh Rose was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to America when about thirty years of age. He was married in this country to Mary McPherson, daughter of John McPherson. He purchased a farm in Madison township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he reared a family of eight children, namely: Margaret, deceased; John; Marjorie; James; William; Isabel, deceased; Mary and Hugh. James is now living on the old homestead. William and Marjorie reside in Indianapolis, Indiana. Hugh and Mary own a farm of 180 acres in section 27, Madison township.

John Rose attended the schools of his district during the winter and assisted on the farm during the summer months. In 1881 he and his brother James purchased 160 acres of land in section 28, but James afterwards disposed of his 80 to H. J. Hagey and John continued to cultivate and improve his property. His farm is now 60 acres in extent. About the time he purchased his farm, Mr. Rose was married to Margaret Smith who was born in Madison township, Columbiana County, Ohio. Her father, Daniel Smith, came to America with his parents, who settled in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and with them resided until his marriage to Isabel McIntosh, when he moved to his own farm in Madison township, where his death occurred in October, 1892. His wife died in December, 1876. Our subject and his good wife have not been blessed with children. Mr. Rose is a Republican and was one of the 100-day men in the war of the Rebellion. He is a member of the Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church and a man whose integrity and uprightness have made him universally esteemed.

JOHN SCHLEITER, furniture dealer and one of the reputable and prosperous merchants of East Liverpool, was born January 17, 1869, at Freeport, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Margaret (Blazy) Schleiter, late of Wellsville, this county. His father was of German birth and learned and followed the trade of a cabinet-maker in his native country for many years before he thought of bettering his circumstances by moving to America. Arriving here, he located in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business until 1876 when he came to Ohio, making his home at Salineville for two years and working at the cabinet-makers' trade. He then worked at that trade in East Liverpool about two years, after which he removed to Wellsville, where he was a leading contractor up to the time of his death in 1893 at the age of 67 years. He gave his support to the Democratic party. His wife died in 1888

at the age of 45 years. Two children grew to adult years and still survive them, viz: Mary, who is the wife of Isaac Lane Maylone of Wellsville; and John Schleiter, the subject of this article. Opportunities for obtaining a schooling were meager and the lad was set to learning the carpenter's trade. He worked at this for seven or eight years when he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Cincinnati as a cabinet maker. He remained with the company for five years and as he had an aptitude for the work, became adept in the use of his tools and used this skill to advantage by returning to Wellsville and opening a repair shop where furniture could be renovated and be made as good as when new. About a year later he located in East Liverpool, where he conducted a similar shop, also buying second-hand furniture which he repaired and sold. He was prosperous beyond his expectations, in a short time added a line of new furniture and has built up an ever increasing business. He has handled very little second-hand furniture during the past five years.

Mr. Schleiter married Margaret Furber, daughter of Gerhart Furber, of Cincinnati, and three children have blessed their union,—Clarence, Walter and Charles.

Mr. Schleiter is a Democrat in politics and in religion a German Lutheran, that being his mother's faith while his father was a Catholic.



WILLIAM JACK CURRY, president of The Old Roman Wall Plaster Company, of East Liverpool, was born January 4, 1860, and is a son of William E. and Letitia B. (Jack) Curry. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Joseph Curry, who died about the middle of the last century and was a man of considerable reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon. He practiced throughout Allegheny and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and was very successful in his profession and in the agricultural operations which he also carried on. He owned six farms and gave one to each son. He lived a long and useful life, being past 80 years of age at the time

of his death. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife was Jane Finley, a resident of Western Pennsylvania.

William E. Curry was born in Baldwin township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1827, and was reared to manhood on a farm. After graduating from Washington and Jefferson College he studied medicine, but did not devote any time to its practice. He opened a drug store in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for a short time and then moved upon a farm in Baldwin township, which his father had given him, and operated it 12 years. Later he moved to Allegheny and engaged in the lumber business for about two years and in 1868 moved to Beaver County, where he again farmed. In 1874 he moved to East Liverpool and opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, which he conducted in partnership with a Mr. Anderson for several years, retiring from business some eight or nine years before his death. In young manhood he was identified with the Masons. He enlisted for service in the Civil War but his regiment was never called out. He was a strong Prohibitionist and cast the first and for many years the only Prohibition vote in Columbiana County, having to write his ballot. He died in November, 1897, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He married Letitia Britton Jack, who was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 2, 1827, and was a daughter of Henry Jack. Her mother died when Letitia was about 15 and her father married a second time. After the death of her mother, she went to Pittsburg and made her home with her uncle, John E. Parke, and it was there she met and married Mr. Curry. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool and an untiring worker, noted for her philanthropy and many charitable works. The West End Presbyterian Chapel is named in her honor and had its beginning in a Sunday-school which she organized. This Sunday-school was called together by ringing a big dinner bell and the meetings were held under the trees. She also was largely instrumental in the erection of the East Liverpool Hospital and on Arbor Day, 1905, the officers of that institution planted a eucalyptus tree in front of the building and named it in memory

of her. She was always an earnest worker in the W. C. T. U. and a life member of the American Bible Society. Her death occurred January 5, 1900, and was the cause of universal sorrow. One of her eight children died in infancy. The other seven were as follows: Harry, who died in 1873 when in his 19th year; Letitia, who met death by burning at the age of 16 in 1872; Annie B., who died in 1903 at the age of 46; William J.; Frank F., secretary of The Old Roman Wall Plaster Company; Mary, wife of E. J. Moody, of Santa Barbara, California; and Hattie, who died in 1896 at the age of 26 years.

William J. Curry began his intellectual training in Allegheny County, continued it in the old academy at Darlington, Beaver County, and finished it with a course in the East Liverpool High School. He then entered the drug store of Dr. Kirt, where he remained until he became a registered pharmacist. In 1879 he became foreman of Thomas's knob works and acted in that capacity 14 years. In the meantime he was busily engaged in experimenting on a property left him by his father near the foot of Sixth street in the hope of perfecting a hard wall plaster. He was finally successful. He has also perfected a cement composition, which makes a cement block that is entirely impervious to water, the only composition of its kind known. He organized a company to manufacture the plaster, which company also handles cement, lime and building material, doing a large business. He has been president of the company since its organization in 1893. He was married to Dora Andrews, daughter of Matthew Andrews, of East Liverpool, and one child, Eleanor, has blessed their union. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Curry is a Prohibitionist.

EDWIN THOMAS, postmaster of Winona in Butler township, was born in Hanover township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 2, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Johns)

Thomas.

The Thomas family originated in Wales, and the grandfather of our subject, John

Thomas, was probably born there. He came to Columbiana County among the earliest pioneers. The father of our subject was born in this county and spent his whole life here, dying at the age of 52 years. He married Sarah Johns, who was also a native of this county, and who survived him, dying at the age of 74 years. They reared these children: Jesse, now of Van Buren County, Michigan, who served eight months during the Civil War in Company I, 179th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; Mrs. Elizabeth Schaffer, of Homeworth; Nathan, a very prominent citizen of Paw Paw, Michigan; Stanton, of Columbiana County, who served four years and two months in the Civil War, as a member of Company I, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; Mrs. Maria Kerns, of Winona; Mrs. Phoebe Boone, deceased; Franklin; Edwin, of this sketch; and Kersey, who died aged seven years. Each of the sons of this family who was old enough to carry a musket served in the Civil war, and the number of years they gave to the service of their country aggregate 33 years. Nathan Thomas served three years in the 10th Regiment Kansas Vol. Inf., and came to Columbiana County just before the last call for troops. He then reenlisted as 1st lieutenant of Company I, 191st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served until the close of the war. Then he went to Van Buren County, Michigan, and shortly afterward was elected sheriff, serving a number of terms. Franklin Thomas also saw a long term of army service. He enlisted at the time of the last call and after the close of the war he entered the regular service in which he remained for 17 years. His death occurred some seven years ago.

Our subject was left an orphan at the age of eight years by the death of his father and he remained with his mother until he was 16 years of age, when she sold the farm and they removed to Adair, where he still continued with her until he was 22 years old. He was variously occupied, serving five terms as assessor of Hanover township, and in other offices. When 33 years old he came to Winona and started in a grocery business, which has been his main enterprise ever since, only interrupted one year on account of an accident which had befallen his son, when he was required to give the child



JAMES N. ROSE

his entire care, all of which, however, did not preserve his life.

Mr. Thomas carries a large and varied stock to meet the demands of trade at Winona, including groceries, wall paper, patent medicine, school books and stationery. He was appointed postmaster first during the administration of President Harrison, and he served four years and was again appointed under President McKinley and has remained undisturbed in the office ever since. He has been township clerk three terms and is serving at present, and has been a notary public for the past 15 or 20 years. He has served on the Republican County Central Committee continuously for the past 22 years and has been an important factor in party movements. He assisted to nominate the first circuit judge here, some 20 years ago.

Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth A. Wilson, who was born near Adair, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Annie (Andre) Wilson, natives of this county, who came of German descent. They have had six sons born to them, namely: Walter J., who died aged 24 years; Warren Leslie, who died aged three years; Harry Brinton, of Newton Falls, Ohio; Frank L., of Salem; and Mervin H. and Albert J., both at home.

Mr. Thomas has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years and belongs to Lodge No. 408, of Hanover village. He has very frequently been called upon to act as executor and has settled a great many estates in his locality. He is acting at present as executor of the John Hoyle estate, where \$25,000 is involved.

JAMES N. ROSE, justice of the peace with office in Room 5, second floor, Pottery National Bank Building, East Liverpool, has served continuously in this office since 1889 and enjoys the distinction of never having had a single decision reversed by a higher court. Mr. Rose was born at Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, February 10, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Betsy (Jennings) Rose.

Henry Rose was born March 24, 1812, in

Chautauqua County, New York, and died May 30, 1890, in Portage County, Ohio. The mother of our subject was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1816, and died in Randolph township, Portage County, Ohio, in March, 1887. Henry Rose was a substantial farmer. Politically a Whig in early life, he became a Know-Nothing and subsequently a Republican. Five of his children still survive: James N.; Clara, Mary, Byron B. and Hiram E. The last named has his residence at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he owns a fine home. He is a Mexican land promoter and is secretary and manager of the San Miguel Plantation Company, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Chicago. He is a very successful business man and is the owner of much land in Mexico.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Portage County, Ohio, and secured his education in the public schools. The opening of the Civil War found him a strong and lusty youth of 19 years, who was readily accepted when he signified his desire to enlist in defense of his country. On September 25, 1861, he entered Battery A, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, in which he served two years and was then discharged on account of disability. Upon recovering his health, he learned the jeweler's trade at Alliance with a brother-in-law, N. C. Davis, and subsequently he conducted stores at Minerva, Alliance, East Liverpool and Wellsville, working as a jeweler for 28 years.

In April, 1889, he was elected justice of the peace and has served continuously since. He has been a resident of East Liverpool for the past 28 years and is a well-known and highly respected citizen. His long record as a dispenser of justice reflects great credit upon him and that his fellow-citizens still entertain the same confidence in his justice and impartiality as well as his superior judgment, has been shown by his election for his sixth term which began on January 1, 1905. Although not a member of the bar, he has devoted much study to the pension laws and has been the means of securing more pensions for deserving people than any pension attorney in the county.

On October 29, 1864, Mr. Rose was married to Mary C. Miller, who died December 28, 1897, leaving two children: Mary R., wife of F. E. McFarland, of East Liverpool; and Charles H., a member of the East Liverpool Fire Department. On July 6, 1899, Judge Rose was married to Emma E. Heiserman, of Alliance, Ohio.

For over 40 years Mr. Rose has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the same length of time he has been a subscriber to the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*. Politically he is a Republican, an old liner. He is one of the prominent members of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and has filled various official positions in that body. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, principal of the Salem Business College, of Salem, which is one of the leading commercial educational institutions of the State, was born October 2, 1873, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Loran (Clark) Matthews.

The parents of Mr. Matthews reside at Orangeville, Ohio, having retired from their large farm in Trumbull County, which is leased to tenants. The father was born in Herefordshire, England, and the mother in Pennsylvania. They had five children, our subject being the third in order of birth.

When William H. Matthews was 12 years old, he went to Southern Kansas and two years later to Iowa. In the latter State he acquired the greater part of his education, first in the public schools, then in Simpson College and subsequently the Iowa State College, taking special work in both institutions in the direction of preparing for the profession of teaching. He then entered this profession and taught two years in the Iowa public schools. After spending one year as a commercial traveler, he went to his native State and was engaged in educational work at Beaver Falls until 1895, when he came to Salem, Ohio. His first year in this

city was passed as a teacher in the Salem Business College, which he purchased and has continued to conduct ever since.

Professor Matthews' long experience in the educational field gave him a fine equipment for his present enterprise. He has made his college a school of importance, one which ranks very high all over the State, his patronage coming from a wide territory. He has two study courses,—business and shorthand—and has competent teachers, employing three assistants during the school year and giving his personal attention to the students. Since he has taken charge the attendance has continually increased and the last year's enrollment included 150 students. Graduates of the Salem Business College fill nine-tenths of the office positions in the vicinity of Salem, and their efficiency but serves to add to the fine reputation the school enjoys. The sessions cover 10 months of the year, closing through July and August, while the night school runs about eight months.

In 1897 Mr. Matthews married Dorothy Jordan, who was State secretary of the Doughters of Veterans, of Nebraska, and is a daughter of Capt. D. C. Jordan. They have one son, Loran. Their home is situated at No. 253 McKinley avenue, Salem.

Mr. Matthews is politically a Republican, and his friends are suggesting him for membership in the City Council. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



BERNHARD XANDER, deceased, was born in Germany, February 15, 1825, and there grew to manhood. At the age of 29 years he came to America and took up his residence in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he continued to live until death claimed him. His first stopping place was near the village of Columbiana, where he engaged in farming on rented property for a number of years. Later he rented a farm in the vicinity of Petersburg and remained there until 1871. By this time industry and frugality had enabled him to save sufficient means to pur-

chase a home of his own and he now bought 100 acres of land in section 14, Unity township. This property is owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Lemley. It was under cultivation at the time of its purchase and was a fine piece of farm land, its value being still further increased in the years succeeding its purchase by Mr. Xander by his care and labor, for he was a practical farmer and understood tilling his fields to insure the best returns. He farmed here until his death, which occurred October 31, 1904.

Mr. Xander married Christiana Lutz, who is also now deceased. They had two children,—Mary and Charlotte. Mary became the wife of Solomon Estinger, of Unity village, and at her death left one child,—Minnie, who married John Lewis, of East Palestine, in 1905. Charlotte was married in 1892 to Charles Lemley. The parents of Mr. Lemley are Jacob and Melinda (Graham) Lemley, residents of Michigan, and of the five children born to them, Charles is the only one residing in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lemley are the parents of three children, namely: Helen, a bright young blossom transplanted to the heavenly gardens; Virgil and Otto. Mr. Lemley is a wide-awake, energetic agriculturist and he and his estimable wife occupy a prominent place in the community. Mrs. Lemley was reared in the Lutheran faith, her parents having been members and zealous workers of Koch Lutheran Church.

CHARLES T. HARD, a leading factor in the commercial world of East Liverpool, who is president of The Hard Furniture & Carpet Company of this city, was born in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Edwin and Susanna (Garrett) Hard.

Both parents of Mr. Hard were born in England, the father, April 12, 1824. When a lad of eight or nine years, his father, the grandfather of our subject, started for America, in company with other members of his family, bringing his son Edwin along. On the voyage the child was made fatherless and was taken

charge of by the widow of his maternal uncle, who later married and settled in Canada, where Edwin Hard's boyhood and young manhood were spent. He learned the trade of millwright and, being a natural mechanic, he found in the varied requirements of this occupation ample and agreeable opportunities for the exercise of his talent. In following this trade he came to the United States, going to Lockport, New York, during the time of the Civil War, called there to erect flax mills. The raising of flax received considerable impetus at that time and grave fears were entertained in the South for the future of the cotton industry. Later his work brought him to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and he was engaged for a time in erecting mills through this section.

At a later date Mr. Hard turned his attention to the manufacture of furniture on his own account and continued in that industry until his plant was destroyed by fire in 1886. Then he came to East Liverpool and in partnership with his son, our subject, began the manufacture of upholstered furniture and mattresses. The business was commenced in a small way in a room 18 by 40 feet in dimensions, located at the corner of Broadway and Railroad street. About 18 months later J. H. Dawson became interested and the firm name became Hard & Dawson, and at the same time a general line of furniture was added and the salesrooms removed to a more suitable location. The business has steadily increased in volume and from time to time its location has been changed in order to meet necessary requirements. In 1892 the company completed the present commodious building at No. 105 Fifth street. This building was erected for their use and is a substantial brick structure 46 by 130 feet, having four floors besides storage rooms.

In 1901 the business was incorporated as the S. G. Hard Company and our subject has been president and manager from the date of incorporation. Employment is given 14 skilled workmen and the enterprise takes a prominent place among East Liverpool's successful industries. The company at the present time has the largest furniture warehouses in Eastern Ohio.

The five children of Edwin Hard and wife,

who reached maturity were: Thomas H., of Cleveland; Mrs. Laura E. Weibel, a resident of Canton, Ohio; Emma, deceased, wife of Philip Knapenberger of Cleveland; Charles T., of this sketch and Garnett E., deceased. Both Mr. Hard and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles T. Hard passed his childhood in Ontario, but was educated in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He learned upholstering and wood carving in his father's factory and later served a full apprenticeship to the carriage painting trade, in order that he might have a thorough understanding of the art of producing the finest polish and finish. This knowledge has proved of the greatest advantage in the furniture manufacturing business and still stands him in good stead, although the destruction of his father's plant necessarily brought about changes in the line of work. No practical knowledge is thrown away and Mr. Hard is all the better equipped to direct and oversee on account of his own complete knowledge of details.

Mr. Hard married Nettie M. Minter, who is a daughter of Rev. E. Minter, a German Lutheran clergyman, who is now stationed at North Baltimore, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hard are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool.

In political affiliation both Mr. Hard and his father are Republicans. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows organization in Ohio, being past grand of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, and past patriarch of Canton Rhodes, No. 73, Patriarchs Militant.

ANDREW GALM, confectioner and baker, at East Liverpool, stands very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens as an honest, upright, enterprising and reliable man. He was born at Brensbach, Germany, June 2, 1852, and is a son of Philip and Maria Barbara (Dornberger) Galm.

The parents of Mr. Galm were quiet, industrious people, whose whole lives were passed in their native locality.—Brensbach, Germany.—where the father died in 1872, aged 47 years

and the mother in 1883, aged 62 years. Our subject was the only one of their five children to reach maturity.

Andrew Galm learned the shoemaking trade in Germany, after he had completed his schooling, but did not follow it for a livelihood as its pursuit interfered with his health. When he was 17 years of age, he reached New York and there commenced to learn the baking trade and followed it there until 1873, when he came to Ohio and worked for a time as a baker at Steubenville, but subsequently became a glass-worker and remained there so employed until 1876. Then he removed to Wellsville and worked as a baker until 1880, when he became a resident of East Liverpool. Selecting a site on Broadway, he opened a bakery which he removed a few months later to Third street and carried on a good business there for a year and a half.

During this time Mr. Galm's reputation as a baker had extended and his trade had grown to large proportions and he then bought his present property on Fifth street. On the rear of this lot there was a cottage and this Mr. Galm remodeled and turned into a bakery, making it a modern building for his purpose and having here plenty of light and air. He has put in a modern bread-making machine and all his surroundings are clean and sanitary. He says that his bakery is far superior to the close, stuffy basements in New York where he learned his trade. Many of the local grocery stores handle his goods and his business is one of the largest in his line in the city, he being the oldest baker here.

Mr. Galm married Louisa Bieksi, a native of Germany, and they have three children, the two oldest being employed by their father in the business. They are as follows: Helena M. J., William A. and Andrew L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Galm are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Galm uses his own judgment in the support of candidates for office. He has always supported good and wholesome laws and puts the man before the party in every campaign. He belongs to Iroquois Tribe, No. 40, I. O. R. M., the Mystic Circle and the East Liverpool Turnverein.

J L. TRUESDALE, a representative citizen of Leetonia, has been identified with the railroad business at this place since the close of the Civil War and is at the present time serving as freight agent for the Pennsylvania Company and agent for the Adams Express Company.

Mr. Truesdale was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 10, 1843, and is a son of James Truesdale, of Canfield, Ohio, who was there engaged in the manufacture of edge tools until his death in 1845. The native state of James Truesdale was Connecticut. The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the public schools of Canfield, Ohio, and at the age of 18 years joined the army. He enlisted in the Second Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav., and was mustered into service at Cleveland. He went with his regiment to Missouri where it fought against the bushwhackers, and continued with it until he was discharged because of physical disability after a year and a half of service. He returned to Canfield and then located at Meadville, but for one year the condition of his health was such he could do no work. Upon his recovery he clerked in a store one year, then in the spring of 1865 he came to Leetonia and engaged as civil engineer in the construction of the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad. He also helped to lay out the first town lots of Leetonia. In 1866 he was appointed joint agent of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad companies and also represented the Adams and Wells-Fargo express companies at that place. He continued as joint agent for a period of 35 years. Since 1901, when the railroads abandoned the joint station he has served as freight agent for the Pennsylvania road and agent for the Adams Express Company. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of Leetonia, having been a director in the First National Bank since its organization. He possesses ability as a business man and has well merited the success with which he has met.

Mr. Truesdale was first married in 1867 to Mary E. Porter, who was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and died in 1892, leaving four children: Minnie O., of Pittsburg, who has charge of the music department of Horn's

store; Fred P., special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Carrie H., who lives at home; and Clyde H., of Pittsburg, who is the west-bound billing clerk of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Mr. Truesdale formed a second marital union, in 1894, with Sarah E. Roberts, of Wellsville, Ohio. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a 32nd degree Mason, being past master of Leetonia Lodge, F. & A. M.; past eminent commander of the Commandery at Salem; a member of the Consistory at Pittsburg and Alcoran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Cleveland. He is past commander of Burnside Post, No. 137, G. A. R., and is at the present time quartermaster.

A A. FINK, one of the prominent farmers of Center township, who resides on his well-tilled farm of 206 acres, located in sections 32 and 33, was born at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 8, 1834, and is a son of John and Katherine (Sprinkle) Fink.

John Fink was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and was six months old when his parents came to Mahoning County. He was a son of Daniel Fink, also a native of Lehigh County, who was an early pioneer in Mahoning County, where he entered a large body of land. The Fink family was established in the United States by three brothers of the name, who came from Germany some 320 years ago.

The mother of our subject was born at Boardman, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a daughter of George and Kate Sprinkle, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. She spent all her married life at Canfield, where her husband was in the stock buying business. They had eight children, our subject being the third in order of birth.

A. A. Fink was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the local schools. When about 22 years old, he went to Berlin, Ohio, and there engaged for six years in farming and operating a sawmill and then bought a farm in Ashtabula County, where he farmed

and engaged in lumbering for 11 years. It was while he lived in Mahoning County that he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering on May 2, 1864, Company G, 155th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for the three-months service. During his term of service he did a full soldier's duty and returned home safely without being called to participate in any battle. The regiment was sent first to Martinsburg, then to Washington and to City Point, where his company was put on detached duty and was sent to do guard service at Fortress Monroe.

After his return from the army, Mr. Fink lived at Ashtabula until 1873 when he moved to Salem, where he carried on a music store for one year and a grocery business for two years and then went back to Ashtabula for two more years, lumbering during the winters and selling goods on the road during the summers. Then he returned to the vicinity of Salem where he farmed for six years and then purchased his present farm in Center township which he has occupied for the past 16 years. This farm is distinguished for being situated on one of the highest points in the county and is operated as a stock farm, for which it is well adapted and finely equipped. Mr. Fink raises Shorthorn cattle and Merino sheep and his fine stock has a reputation for excellence all over the county.

Mr. Fink was married on March 29, 1854, to Annie Flick, who was born at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 10, 1836, and is a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Hahn) Flick, natives of Pennsylvania and the North of England, respectively. The children of this marriage were: Gubern M., of Salem, who married Georgiana Heckler; Minnie, wife of Jacob Duck, of Salem; Robert, of Salem, who married Maggie Henry; Paul, who married Maud Haroff; and Carl M., who married Pearl Newhouse and lives on the farm of our subject. On March 29, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Fink enjoyed the celebration of their "Golden Wedding" anniversary, which was a happy occasion for family and friends. Together they have borne the storms and enjoyed the sunshine of over 50 years and are now surrounded in the evening of life with all to make them happy.

Mr. Fink has been a Republican all his life. He is a member of Trescott Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem. He belongs to the Christian Church at Lisbon.



WILLIAM WARD BAGLEY, president and secretary of The Bagley Company, of East Liverpool, dealers in groceries and confectionery, was born at Salem, Ohio, July 24, 1868, and is a son of Francis Marion and Eliza J. (English) Bagley.

Abijah Bagley, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Canada, whither his father, a Lombard preacher, had come after persecution in England. Abijah Bagley settled in Cleveland, Ohio, at an early day and engaged there in a mercantile business for a time and then removed to East Liverpool where he opened one of the first hotels of the city. This enterprise he continued until 1860, when he returned to merchandising and so continued until within a few years of his death, at the age of 87 years.

Francis Marion Bagley, father of our subject, was born at Gilford, Ohio, in May, 1845, and was reared to the pottery trade, one which he followed for some years. Later he became interested in mining and for a number of years followed the business of mining contractor in Columbiana County. In 1878 he came to East Liverpool and embarked in a grocery business in the West End. He was a man of good business faculty and prospered until he fell a temporary victim to the prevailing epidemic of smallpox. During his enforced inactivity his business was neglected and practically ruined. He again engaged in merchandising and so continued until his death in September, 1902. In politics he was a Democrat but was never an active politician. He married Eliza J. English, who still survives and is associated with our subject, her only child, in his business concerns. She is a valued member of the Christian church as was the late Francis M. Bagley.

William Ward Bagley completed the common school course at East Liverpool and entered into business while still a youth, his first

work being as a newsboy, from which he graduated into the position of a reporter for the Pittsburg daily papers, more especially for the *Evening Tribune*, a political publication of East Liverpool. For a time he was interested in The Crisis Publishing Company and occupied the position of president.

On October 4, 1888, he entered into partnership with his mother under the firm name of The Bagley Company. Business was started in a small way, the whole amount of capital not exceeding \$40, but industry, careful management and upright business methods have developed this into one of the leading concerns of its kind in Columbiana County. In every essential Mr. Bagley is a self-made man and is one who is justly held in esteem in his city.

Mr. Bagley was married to Allveretta Oswald, daughter of a Baptist clergyman, of Alliance, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Nellie Pauline, aged 10 years. Mrs. Bagley is a member of the Christian Church, while Mr. Bagley belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.

In political affiliation Mr. Bagley is a Republican. He takes a very decided interest in public matters and at all times works as a good citizen to promote the welfare of the city. His fraternal associations are with the Elks, the Heptosophs and the Order of United American Mechanics.



WILLIAM H. SCHEETS, inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at its shops in Wellsville, is the oldest employe in point of service residing here, and with but few exceptions is one of the oldest of all the company's thousands of employes. This carries its own distinction without further comment, for it could not be a fact without Mr. Scheets having shown untiring industry, capacity, good judgment and strict fidelity to the interests of this great corporation over a period of years which covers the whole life of many an individual. Mr. Scheets was born in Montgomery County, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Zimmerman) Scheetz.

The original spelling of the family name was Scheetz, and the father of our subject adhered to it. The family is an old Pennsylvania German one.

Henry Scheetz was born and reared in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, dying in 1872, aged 80 years. He learned the business of paper manufacturing with his father and, when the latter died, fell heir to the mill which he continued to operate until the financial panic of 1837 ruined his business. In the course of a few years he came to Ohio and located at Steubenville, where he continued in business until 1867, when he retired and in 1869 became a member of our subject's family, where he resided until his death. He served in the War of 1812 with his father, Brig-Gen. Henry Scheetz. He married the estimable daughter of a neighbor, Mary Zimmerman, who died in 1877, aged 79 years. They had four children, the two to arrive at maturity being: Amanda, now deceased, formerly the wife of George Henry, of Bellaire, Ohio; and William H., of this sketch. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was reared at Steubenville and there was educated. In 1857 he began to learn the trade of machinist in the shops of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system, and worked in the shops there until 1865. In the summer of that year he was transferred to Wellsville and in the fall of the year was made foreman of the round-house, a very exacting position. This he filled most satisfactorily until 1902, when he was promoted to his present position. Every duty pertaining to it is carefully filled according to the custom of years. He is very highly regarded by the corporation which he has so faithfully served.

Mr. Scheets was married, first, to Sarah Armstrong, who was a daughter of James Armstrong, of Steubenville, Ohio. Their one child, Mary, is the wife of O. W. Walkup, of Galesburg, Illinois. The mother died in March, 1864, aged 23 years. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Scheets married, second, Ella Abrahams, who is a daughter of Jefferson Abrahams, of Wellsville, and of their seven children four grew to ma-

turity, viz: Anna, wife of A. K. Riley, of Pittsburg; William, of Pittsburg; and Ruby and Thomas, living at home. Mrs. Scheets is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wellsville.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. Although not a politician, he has been elected to several very responsible positions, which he filled with characteristic efficiency. For six years he was a member of the Board of Equalization and for six years was a member of the cemetery board.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, of Salineville, was organized September 12, 1891, in Masonic Hall, at a mass meeting addressed by the noted temperance evangelist, Major Hilton. The first officers were: President, Mrs. J. C. McClain; recording secretary, Sarah Lindsay; corresponding secretary, Anna W. Orr; treasurer, Mrs. John Grove. The following ladies have served one or more terms as president: Mrs. P. S. Hart, Mrs. Alice Bunn, Mrs. C. H. Johnston, Mrs. Maria Lindsay, Mrs. Ida L. P. Blazer, Mrs. Margaret Wilhelm and Mrs. Augusta McBaue.

Owing to the existence of saloons in Salineville from its earliest history, temperance sentiment was at very low ebb at the time this organization was effected. Ignoring the difficulties of their work, this band of brave women determined to create sentiment and nourish its growth until it would be strong enough to rid the village of the legalized liquor traffic.

Immediately upon its organization, the W. C. T. U. took up the department of work among children, called the "Loyal Temperance Legion." The L. T. L. was organized with Miss Grace Hunter as superintendent. The meetings were held for a time in the school building, and temperance principles were instilled into the minds of the children. Medal contest work was carried on successfully for a number of years. During the first years the W. C. T. U. filled half a column, weekly, in

the local newspaper, the *Salineville Banner*. Mass meetings and Gospel temperance meetings were frequently held. Ministers were continually reminded of their duty to preach temperance sermons, and were invited to address temperance mass meetings. Temperance and prohibition literature was purchased and distributed, and wall pockets put up in public places and kept supplied. School superintendents and teachers in the village and township schools were interviewed and enlisted on the side of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. In 1897 the W. C. T. U. established and supported a reading room for the young. Many prominent lecturers were brought before the people from time to time.

Finally in the spring of 1900, in connection with a committee of men, the W. C. T. U. circulated a petition, asking the Council to enact an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Salineville. After a hard fought campaign, the temperance forces were defeated by 75 votes. The "White Ribboners" were discouraged but not despairing, and immediately went to work along the old lines, as well as taking up new work. A special effort was made to induce Sunday-school superintendents and teachers to emphasize temperance teaching in the Sunday-schools, and pledge cards were introduced into them and many signatures obtained. This Union with many others petitioned the Ohio Legislature for a better scientific temperance instruction law. When it was secured, the ladies were watchful regarding its enforcement in the village schools. The "School Physiology Journal" was sent to the teachers, and special efforts were made to interest them in the work for the youth, to which effort they responded nobly. Many persons were reached through their social natures, at the numerous parlor and social meetings, at which temperance principles were always proclaimed.

In the spring of 1902 the W. C. T. U. discovered that the saloons were distributing obscene literature. With much difficulty they obtained evidence and then through their secretary, Mrs. Ida L. P. Blazer (who is State superintendent of the "Department of Purity in



RESIDENCE OF MISS MARY M. UNCAPHER.

Literature and Art"), prosecuted the two cases, each of which resulted in conviction. Thus the Union scored one more mark in favor of local option.

The individual members of the Union constantly used their influence with the men of their families to bring about a local option election. Men were received as honorary members and quite a number were enrolled. At the suggestion of the W. C. T. U., in December, 1902, the Christian Endeavor societies elected delegates to the Anti-Saloon Congress, in Columbus, the Union to help pay their expenses, on condition that a mass meeting be held on their return, at which they should report. Such a meeting was held and much enthusiasm aroused. Again in the fall of 1903, feeling that the time was ripe for action, members of the Union broached the subject at a union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies, and afterward personally interviewed the men, who later became the leaders in the local option campaign. In the meantime the W. C. T. U. continued to provide lectures by the best temperance lecturers in the field, among whom were Mrs. Mary Hunt, Belle Kearney, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Dr. W. F. McCauley, and Mrs. Annie W. Clark, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

When the actual campaign came on, in August, 1904, the ladies worked quietly, allowing the good men, who had so nobly come to the front, to assume the leadership. On election day, September 15th, the vote stood 402 "dry," 234 "wet."

While splendid work was done by the men, and much credit was due them, yet those who were far-seeing knew that such a change in sentiment had not taken place in a month, nor in a year, and such people attributed it to the steady plodding work of the W. C. T. U. year after year. With but a few exceptions the men who were active on the "dry" side were honorary members, or men whose wives were active workers in the W. C. T. U. The young men of the town voted "dry" almost as a unit, and they carried the town. They were, most of them, boys who had been given scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

The Union is trying to teach Christian citizenship and observance of law. Beside its local work, it does county and State work and circulates petitions for State and national laws, and in many other ways makes its influence felt for good. It is in a healthy condition at present and expects to remain so. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Augusta McBane; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice Bunn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida L. P. Blazer; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

JOHNCAPHER, deceased, was one of the most prominent and successful business men of Unity township, of which he was a pioneer. He was a successful farmer and tanner, and at the time of his death had extensive landed interests in this and other counties.

John Uncapher was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was a son of George and Catherine Uncapher. He was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, settling near Saltzbnrg, in Mount Pleasant township. He was one of a large family of children and received his educational training in the primitive schools of that period. He came to Ohio about 1830, and settled on a farm in the northeast portion of Columbiana County, in section 18, Unity township, on which there was a log house, which is still standing, and a barn. He at once set about, in earnest, the task of making his fortune. In addition to farming, he conducted a tannery on his home place, and grew to be one of the substantial men of his section. In addition to his real estate holdings in Unity township, he acquired property in Van Wert County, Ohio, and about 400 acres of farm land near that town. He also had business interests in the town of Marion.

John Uncapher was united in marriage with Anna Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Magdalena (Foslenan) Williams. Her father was a native of Scotland; upon coming to this country he settled in Connecticut, where he acquired considerable

land. Many Indians being encamped in the timber of the section in which he lived, he was in constant danger of his life and as a result decided to leave that country, notwithstanding his property interests from which he never realized a cent. He moved to near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he became wealthy through his coal mining operations, and upon his death he left each member of the family much valuable property. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher became parents of nine children, three of whom died young. Of those who grew to maturity, but two are now living; Mary Magdalena, of New Waterford; and Mrs. Margaret Hively, who lives in section 17, Unity township. Our subject departed this life at the age of 90 years; his faithful wife preceded him some years, dying in her 75th year. Religiously, they were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Mary Magdalena Uncapher is a lady of refinement and good business capacity, and universally respected and esteemed by her fellow-citizens of New Waterford. Believing government bonds the safest investment, although not affording large returns, she has invested her property in these securities. Miss Uncapher has a fine residence, pleasantly situated near the center of the village of New Waterford, a view of which accompanies this sketch. Miss Uncapher identified herself with the Presbyterian Church in early life, but of late years has attended the Methodist Church, of which she is a member.

FREDERIC J. MULLINS, junior member of the well-known law firm of Carey & Mullins, of Salem, stands very high in the estimation of his professional brethren as well as the general public. Mr. Mullins was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 3, 1857, and is a son of James and Hannah E. Mullins.

Mr. Mullins was given excellent educational training and is a graduate of the University of Wooster. In 1888 he came to Salem and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Com-

pany in its law department, forming a partnership with James R. Carey and W. C. Boyle, under the firm name of Carey, Boyle & Mullins, and continued thus until January 1, 1900, when Mr. Boyle withdrew and the present firm took the place of the old one. Mr. Mullins is assistant solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company. Both Mr. Carey and Mr. Mullins have been retained in some of the most important litigation in the courts of the county and have acquitted themselves well individually and as a firm.

Mr. Mullins was married in 1882 to Mary E. Parsons, daughter of Hon. C. C. Parsons, of Wooster, and has a family of three children.

HARRY H. LEITH, civil engineer by profession and now city engineer of Wellsville, was born at Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 10, 1878, and is a son of Thomas J. and Isabel W. (Philips) Leith.

Thomas J. Leith, the father, was born at Wellsville also, on July 23, 1848. While a lad he began going back and forth on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad as a newsboy, later became a brakeman and still later a passenger conductor on the line between Cleveland and Pittsburg, and occupies that position at the present time. He is a Republican in politics.

The mother of our subject was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and still survives. The four members of the family to reach maturity are: Maude V., wife of Benjamin F. Hepsley, of Steubenville, Ohio; Charles F., of Pittsburg; Harry H., of Wellsville and Pearl M., wife of Lee Phillips, of Chester, West Virginia.

Harry H. Leith was educated in Wellsville and graduated at the High School in 1896 entering then the office of the maintenance of way department of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained two years, his instruction including surveying. He then entered the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland

where he took a special course in civil engineering and continued his studies along this line in the Ohio State University at Columbus.

Mr. Leith then returned to Wellsville and worked for about 12 months for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but since 1901 he has been city engineer, appointed by the City Council. He bears off the record as being the youngest city engineer in the State of Ohio. He has a large private business, doing work in his line in the city for private concerns and had personal charge of the construction of the storm sewers. Almost all of the city's utilities have been established under his supervision.

Mr. Leith was united in marriage with Nora Moorehead, a daughter of John Moorehead, of Wellsville, and they have one son,—Joseph P. Mrs. Leith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Leith is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to Wellsville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M. During his university days he was a member of the Sigma Chi, class of 1901. He possesses a fine baritone voice and was chosen a member of the University Glee Club, one of 16, out of a body of 1,500.

JOSEPH B. STEINER. The beautiful home in Butler township, where the late Joseph B. Steiner spent three years of his long and useful life, is one of the most attractive of the many fine houses for which the northern section of the county is noted. Mr. Steiner was born at Leesburg, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1841, and was the second in a family of nine children born to Joseph and Margaret (Robbins) Steiner.

Of his early life we have few records but it is known that from boyhood he was thrown upon his own resources. He made his way to Pittsburg and there sought and obtained work in one of the largest rolling-mills of that city, and through his industry and faithful performance of duty continued in the employ of Everson & Preston for more than 35 years, a

considerable period of this time being a manager of an important department. He was connected in a like capacity with two other firms in Pittsburg. From that city he enlisted for service in the Civil War and faithfully performed a soldier's duty from February, 1864, until the close of hostilities. He was connected with Battery F, known as "Hampton's Battery," under the command of that brave soldier, Capt. Nathaniel Irish, and the greater part of his service was in protecting Hampton Roads. He was a valued member of Hayes Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Pittsburg.

By his own industry and frugality Mr. Steiner had accumulated sufficient capital to invest in a body of valuable land and in 1898 he purchased the present home farm of 150 acres, located in section 14, Butler township, Columbiana County. He took great pride in this beautiful home and spared neither expense nor labor in making it attractive in every way. Here he was stricken with apoplexy very suddenly and, with sickness of but one day's duration, passed away, on June 29, 1902. He was a man of such sterling character that he had many friends and sorrow over his death was wide-spread. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He had been associated with the Masonic fraternity since young manhood. In his political views he was a Republican.

In 1866 Mr. Steiner was united in marriage with Miriam Jones, who was born at Newton, Wales, December 21, 1842. Her parents having died previously, she came to the United States with a brother, when 19 years old. She is the only survivor of four children, viz: Rowland, Isaac W., Eleanor, and Miriam. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner became the parents of five children, all of whom were carefully educated and all have domestic circles of their own. They are as follows: Maude, who married M. R. Little, of Hanover; Joseph, who is cashier of the great Crane Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; Hugh C., who married Margaret Carroll, in February, 1898, and has three bright, attractive little ones,—Margaret, Miriam and Ruth; Gertrude M., who is the wife of George R. Aufderheide, of Pittsburg;

and Alma C., wife of Charles B. Moore, of Salem.

Prior to the death of his father, Hugh C. Steiner was a successful mechanic at Pittsburg, but since then he has had charge of the farm, taking the same amount of interest in keeping it up and improving it still further as did his late father. Mere words can not adequately describe this beautiful rural home. The substantial brick residence is surrounded by fully a half acre of ground laid out with the taste of a landscape artist, trees, shrubbery and flowers making it indeed attractive.

RICHARD L. E. CHAMBERS, teller of The First National Bank, of East Liverpool, is a native of Knoxville, Ohio, and a son of Richard and Mary E. (Clear) Chambers. His grandfather Chambers was a native of Halifax, England, where he was a prosperous timber merchant.

Richard Chambers was born in Halifax, England, January 24, 1832. He was a carpenter and joiner and during the Crimean War was employed in the government arsenal at Woolwich. In 1858 he came to America and became a partner of his brother Joseph, who had been conducting a general store at Knoxville, Ohio, for many years. When the war with the South commenced he enlisted in Company D, 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three years, during which he had only a slight wound. He was captured at Perryville, Kentucky, and paroled at Columbus, Ohio. Later on he was exchanged and then rejoined his regiment in the field. Returning to Knoxville after the war, he continued the business alone until his death, September 26, 1881. He was a Republican. He was married in 1860 to Mary E. Clear, who was a daughter of Thomas Clear, and was born in Knoxville, Jefferson County, Ohio, July 4, 1842. Their family consisted of six children, namely: Elmer E.; Frank B., Charles S., of Jacksonville, Florida; Frederick W., of Cincinnati; Hubert C., a United Pres-

byterian minister, who is a missionary in India; and Richard L. E. After the death of Mr. Chambers, his widow conducted the store for several years, when her son Frank took the responsibility from her shoulders. In 1887, he formed a partnership with his brother Elmer and came to East Liverpool, where they opened the largest department store in the East End, then known as Ohio City, under the firm name of Chambers Brothers. About 1893 a new organization was formed and since then the business has been conducted under the name of The Chambers Company. Frank B. Chambers is manager of the business.

Mrs. Chambers is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, with which her husband was also identified. Her father, Thomas Clear, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Pontius, a daughter of George Pontius. After the death of his wife he came to East Liverpool and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Boyle, until he passed away at the age of 72 years in 1871.

JESSE M. ALLEN, deceased, one of the early merchants at Columbiana, who was in business in this town for almost two score years, was born in 1808, and came to this locality with his uncle, Jesse Allen.

This Jesse Allen was the first merchant in Columbiana and began business in 1812. For a time Benjamin Hanna had an interest and the firm was known as Jesse Allen & Company. They occupied a small building on the northeast corner of the "Square" until 1816, when Mr. Allen continued alone for a number of years. Subsequently he bought property and built a brick building where the bank was located on the northwest side of the "Square." There he continued in successful merchandising, in the meantime taking his nephew, Jesse M. Allen, into partnership. The latter succeeded his uncle in business and continued for almost 40 years. The brick block on the west side of the "Square" in which Mrs. Allen resides, he built in 1841, three years after his marriage. After

a long, exemplary and useful life, he died in 1874.

In 1838 Mr. Allen married Mary Nichols, who is a daughter of William and Mary (Janney) Nichols, who reared a family of 10 children, of which Mrs. Allen is the only survivor.

William Nichols was born in 1779 in Loudoun County, Virginia, in an old stone residence which was the family home. He was a son of William and Sarah (Spencer) Nichols, who reared a family of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Isaac, Samuel, William, Mrs. Mary Piggot and Mrs. Edith Tate. The Nichols family is of English extraction and of Quaker stock. It was founded in Virginia by two brothers, Isaac and William Nichols, followers of George Fox. They lived and died in Loudoun County and their tombstones may be found near the little meeting house on Goose Creek.

William Nichols, the father of Mrs. Allen, was educated in the Friends' school in his native county and all his life he followed farming in connection with traveling as a minister of the Society of Friends. In 1833 he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, purchasing at that time some 650 acres of land. In 1834 he came to the county again, built a sawmill at Cherry Fork and then went back to the old home in Virginia. In 1836 he brought his wife and children to the new home and in 1837 built a grist-mill, which his son Stacey conducted in connection with the sawmill. He was a just man and devoted to his children. On the marriage of each daughter, he gave her \$1,000, while to his sons he gave adequately in land. He was permitted to pass away before the Civil War conflict rent his beloved section, dying in June, 1860. The mother of Mrs. Allen was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was the third child born to Stacey and Hannah (Brown) Janney.

Mrs. Allen has witnessed the development of Columbiana from its beginning and with her husband has much to do with the advancement of education and the refining of crude conditions into the civilization of to-day. With her brother, Isaac Nichols, and her husband, Jesse M. Allen, she laid out 100 acres in town

lots, this addition being situated north of the "Square." She is a lady who is held in great esteem both in Columbiana and in Salem, where she has business connections and a wide circle of friends.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, of East Liverpool, one of the leading institutions of the city, was established in July, 1902, by George H. Owen, Harry T. Hall, and other representative business men. In addition to transacting a general banking business, this bank accepts deposits of sums as small as 10 cents and on the savings deposits pays compound interest. It is the only institution of its kind in the city, and is filling a long-felt want.

The officers of The Dollar Savings Bank are: George H. Owen, president; H. N. Harker, vice-president; and Harry T. Hall, cashier. These gentlemen are also on the board of directors with M. E. Golding, James G. Lee, H. A. McNicol, Monroe Patterson, L. M. Thomas, Oliver C. Vodrey, Edwin M. Knowles, A. S. Young and George C. Thompson. The bank has purchased the building on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, known as the Odd Fellows Building, which will be the home of this institution in the near future. The Dollar Savings Bank has a capital stock of \$60,000 fully paid up, and in the two and a half years of its existence has opened up over 6,000 accounts. It was conceived and fostered by conservative and successful business men, and under excellent management has prospered beyond the expectation of its promoters.

DANIEL WEBSTER BRINKER, one of the prominent citizens of Salem township, secretary of the Salem Township Rural Telephone Company and also secretary of the Leetonia Horse Breeding Association, resides on his fine farm of 105 acres, which is situated in section 36. Mr. Brinker was born in Center township, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 23, 1861.

and is a son of Henry and Rosina (August) Brinker.

The grandfather of our subject, Andrew Brinker, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his family in 1807, settling on land which he had entered two years previously. The family still have the original deeds. He became a very wealthy and influential man, owning at one time 2,000 acres of land, 1,740 of which were situated in Columbiana County. He came of sturdy German stock which had settled first in Maryland and had then crossed into Pennsylvania. At his majority he was started on in life with a capital represented by a horse and a steer. The most of his large fortune, accumulated by his own efforts, was made in Ohio. He was generous to his children, giving each one 200 acres of land. With two others he founded the St. Jacob's Reformed Church.

Henry Brinker, father of our subject, was born in Center township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in June, 1800, and died October 7, 1882, after a long and useful life of 73 years. His life was spent as a farmer and at one time he owned much land; he willed 458 acres to his children. All his property he acquired by his own efforts with the exception of what his father gave him, about 190 acres, and he carried on extensive farming and stockraising. He was a liberal supporter of the church and a man of honor and business integrity. He was one of a family of 11 children and the only one born in Columbiana County. He was twice married, a period of 20 years intervening between his weddings.

The mother of our subject was Rosina August, who was born in Salem township and is a daughter of Jacob and Katherine August, Swiss-Germans. She still survives and resides with her daughter, Sara Ida, in Salem township. The one child of Mr. Brinker's first marriage was Jacob, who died in 1887, aged 57 years. The three children of the second marriage were: Mrs. Mary C. Arter, of Center township; Daniel W., of this sketch; and Mrs. Sara Ida Bates, of Salem township.

Daniel Webster Brinker, our immediate subject, was reared in his present neighborhood

and attended the local schools. In 1877 his father gave him the farm he now owns and operates and he settled on it in 1884, two years previously having erected the fine residence and commodious barn. He operates his own 103 acres and 42 acres adjoining belonging to his mother. It is mainly conducted as a dairy farm, being stocked chiefly with Jersey cattle. It is one of the excellent properties of the township and the home is one in which to take just pride.

On March 8, 1884, Mr. Brinker was married to Alice Hilbisch, who was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Rev. Henry Hilbisch, of the Reformed Church. They have seven children, namely: Ada B., Linna R., Mildred and Miriam (twins), Henry R., William Theodore and Mary.

In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Brinker takes an active part in politics and in religious and social organizations. He is the efficient secretary of the Salem Township Rural Telephone Company, which was organized in July, 1904, and fills the same position with the Leetonia Horse Breeding Association, which has given much attention to the developing of a superior grade of horses in this section.

Politically Mr. Brinker is a Republican and is a member of the township School Board. He also belongs to the local Grange. Like his father he liberally supports St. Jacob's Reformed Church, in which he has been a deacon for the past 10 years. Few men are better known in Center township and few are held in higher esteem. The family has been settled in this locality so long that few can recall when the name was not familiar here.

JACOB MILLER, deceased, was one of the prominent German farmers of Columbiana County, owning a fine farm of 288 acres, located in sections 14 and 15, St. Clair township. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings and it is our privilege to pay this token of respect to the memory of one so highly esteemed by his fellow-men. Jacob Miller was born in

Bavaria, near the Rhine, in Germany, in 1819. He was a stone-mason by trade and followed that business in his native country. He was a soldier in the German Army but as it was a life for which he had no fancy he left it and soon after crossed the ocean to find a home in America. He first located in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He also had a farm of 160 acres in Seneca County, which he disposed of when he came to Columbiana County. After coming to this county he worked at his trade for some time.

In 1858 Mr. Miller was married to Susan Grader, whose father was George Grader, a soldier under Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo. They had four children,—Mary M., Caroline, George and Ellen,—all of whom live on the homestead. George married Mary Jane Farmer and has six children,—Frank, Lawrence, Mary, Blanche, George and Merle. His parents built him a house on a part of their farm where he resides.

When Jacob Miller was married, he returned to Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and rented a farm which he cultivated for five years. He then came with his family back to Columbiana County and moved upon the farm which was then owned by Mrs. Miller's father, George Grader, and which was left to her when he died at the age of 86 years. This property consisted of 175 acres of land in section 15, St. Clair township. Mr. Miller carried on general farming and being of a frugal and industrious nature soon accumulated sufficient means to purchase an adjoining tract of 113 acres, which lay in section 14. He was a Democrat but not an aggressive one. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church in his earlier day and a prominent Mason. His death occurred May 11, 1901, when he was not quite 82 years of age. His wife also died in her 82nd year, passing away on July 12, 1905, esteemed and loved by all who knew her.

Miss Mary M. Miller has demonstrated the fact that one may be very successful in the dairy business although a woman. On the 1st of June, 1901, soon after the death of her father, she started with the six cows already in her possession, purchased 22 more and started sell-

ing milk. Finding the profits accruing from the sales equal to her expectations, she added five head more to her herd and now has a bunch of 33 as fine cattle as it will be possible to find in a day's drive. These cows have been selected especially and embrace Jerseys, Holsteins and Durhams. The average amount of milk secured each day is about 45 gallons. Miss Miller is a thorough business woman and gives her personal supervision to the work, thus insuring its success. She is a lady of pleasant address and a visit to her farm would well repay any lover of well-kept dairies.

AARON B. WALTON. For a number of years the late Aaron B. Walton was numbered with the enterprising and successful business men of Salem, a leader in the grocery and tobacco business. Mr. Walton was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, Abraham and Ann (Brunson) Walton.

The parents of Mr. Walton were natives of Pennsylvania, from which State they migrated to Ohio and settled at New Garden, Columbiana County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father following agricultural pursuits.

Aaron B. Walton grew to young manhood on his father's farm and attended the local schools. He prepared for his future by learning the shoemaking trade, but probably did not follow it very long as he became a traveling representative for a Buffalo business house early in his mature years. When prepared to settle permanently in business, he came to Salem, embarking here in the grocery and tobacco business, in which he accumulated an ample fortune and continued to be interested until his retirement from activity some five years prior to his death, which took place June 26, 1896. His remains were laid to rest in beautiful Hope Cemetery at Salem.

Mr. Walton was married on May 3, 1852, to Rebecca J. Barnett, who is a daughter of William Barnett, of Pennsylvania birth. They

reared a family which is well known in many circles at Salem, viz: Flora A., who is very prominent in Salem musical circles, a teacher of music and an accomplished lady; Laura M., Mrs. J. A. Teegarden, of Salem; Elizabeth, wife of A. Otis Silver; Carrie M., wife of Charles MacIntire, of Pittsburg; and Herbert A., who married Estella Dout, and is shipping clerk for The Silver Manufacturing Company, of Salem. Mrs. Walton still survives and with her eldest daughter resides in a very attractive new home on the corner of Green street and Highland avenue.

Mr. Walton was reared in the Quaker faith and remained attached to that peaceful body all his life. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Politically our subject was a Democrat, but never aspired to political prominence. He was honored and esteemed as a man of probity.

CLIFFORD A. BOUGH, proprietor of one of the largest cooper shops in East Liverpool, was born at Lisbon, this county, September 19, 1874, and is a son of Mark H. and Sarah A. (March) Bough.

The family have been residents of Columbiana County since a very early day when the great-grandfather, Henry Bough, bought a piece of land in Madison township which he cleared of timber and devoted to agricultural purposes. He married Elizabeth Woolen, who was born on Beaver Creek, about three miles from West Point, Columbiana County, and lived to the great age of 92 years. He passed away in 1865 at the age of 80 years.

His son, Henry Bough, our subject's grandfather, was born about one mile from West Point, Ohio, and was a farmer the greater part of his life. When the gold fever broke out in 1849, he joined the great army of fortune-seekers and made his way to California, where he was more fortunate in his quest than were many of his associates as he found gold and was able to return to Ohio with the much desired wealth which had been so elusive to many. Some of the ore which he brought back was

converted into a gold watch-case and chain and this valuable relic is now the prized possession of Clifford A. Bough. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was elder and held other offices, being very active in religious work. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Council of Lisbon, where the last 20 years or so of his life were spent, having retired from active business. He died in 1899 at the age of 83 years. He married Mary Irwin, who lived on the North Georgetown road, two miles east of West Point, and was a daughter of Joseph Irwin. They had a family of seven children: Joseph, who died in the army; Phoebe, Elizabeth, Mark H., Columbus, John A. and Olivia.

Mark H. Bough was born at West Point, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 9, 1847, and grew to manhood on the farm purchased soon after by his father, situated about a mile distant from that point. He attended school in the primitive log cabin, farming in summer and going to school for the short winter term. He continued on the home farm until his 25th year when he married and rented a farm on Beaver Creek, which he cultivated for three years. In 1875 he moved to Lisbon and took charge of the government mail, his route being between Lisbon and Wellsville. He carried the mail four years, when he moved to East Liverpool and worked in the clay departments of the different potteries for three years. He next started a cooper shop on East Fifth street, which business he continued in that location 14 years, working up a good trade, and in 1893 moved to his present shop on Elm street and Sugar alley. He has five men in his employ constantly. He married Sarah A. March, a daughter of John W. March, of this county, and they have two children: Alma, wife of F. W. McCurdy, of Attica, Indiana; and Clifford A. Two others died in childhood. The mother died June 12, 1903. She was an earnest member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool. Mr. Bough belongs to Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M. He is a Republican.

Clifford A. Bough was a child of two years when his parents brought him to East Liver-



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pool, where he was educated. At the age of 14 he entered his father's cooper shop to learn the business. He continued to work there until 1904 when he opened his present cooper shop, employing two men. During the 15 months in which he has been in business for himself he has increased his trade until he has one of the largest shops in the city and finds it necessary to employ 15 men to keep up with the demand for casks and potters' shipping supplies, which he manufactures.

Mr. Bough married Cora B. Hall, a daughter of John W. Hall, of East Liverpool, a lady of intellectuality and refinement and a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, which is also the church of Mr. Bough's choice. He is a member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E. He is affiliated with the Republican party and as a man stands high in the city.

JOHAN DEMING, deceased, late president of The Deming Company, the great pump manufacturing concern of Salem, and for many years a man closely identified with the various important interests of this section, was born at Berlin, Connecticut, February 21, 1817, and was a son of William Riley and Mary (Fenn) Deming.

The first of the family to settle in America was a John Deming, who came at a very early day from England to the vicinity of Hartford, Connecticut. The name is frequently found among the officers of the Revolutionary War. William Riley Deming, father of the late John Deming, brought the name to Ashtabula County, Ohio. He married a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Fenn, who graduated at Yale College in 1775, and was a chaplain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Thus on both sides Mr. Deming came of Revolutionary stock.

John Deming was a youth of 15 years when his parents settled in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Upon attaining manhood, he embarked in a mercantile business with his older brother, William S. Deming, at New Lyme, and later

the firm extended its joint operations to extensive dealing in live stock. Later, John Deming went to Illinois and to Iowa, farming for a short time in each State, but subsequently returned to Ashtabula County. About 1850 Mr. Deming came to Columbiana County and engaged some seven years in farming; in 1857 he resumed merchandising, locating at Salem. Two years later he again became associated with his father-in-law in business and they operated a wholesale fruit and manufacturing confectionery store in Cincinnati until 1863, when Mr. Deming returned to Salem.

It was in 1863 that Mr. Deming entered into the manufacture of pottery at Salem, which he continued until 1866, when he bought a one-third interest in the firm of Dole & Silver, manufacturers of carriage makers' and blacksmiths' tools, the firm then becoming Dole, Silver & Deming. One year thereafter Levi Dole, who was the inventor of many of the goods manufactured by the company, died and A. R. Silver and John Deming bought Mr. Dole's interest. In 1874 the business was incorporated as The Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, of which John Deming became vice-president and treasurer.

In 1890 the business was divided. The Silver Manufacturing Company being organized, which took over the products and machinery for all the manufactures exclusive of pumps, while The Deming Company retained the plant of the old firm and engaged extensively in pump manufacturing.

Although then a man advanced in years, John Deming was elected president of the company, a position he retained, performing its various duties with remarkable efficiency until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1894. In many ways he was a man of unusual character. He had been actively engaged in business for a term of years covering the whole life of many who had started out as his competitors, and to the last held a firm rein in the direction of large affairs. His private life was without reproach, his name being ever one associated with business integrity and good citizenship.

In 1849 John Deming was married to An-

gelina Bown, who was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Bown, residents then of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to them as follows: Ella, born in 1850; William Lloyd, born April 15, 1852; Walter Fenn, born August 26, 1853; Frank Benjamin, born March 23, 1855; Caroline, born January 22, 1860; Angeline May, born December 8, 1864; and Eva Belle.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Deming married Herman Mayerhofer, a well-known resident of Pittsburgh, and they have two children.—Walter H. and Estella Margaret.

William Lloyd Deming, the eldest son of Mr. Deming, was born on what is known as the Flick Young farm, which is located three miles south of Salem. After graduating from the Salem High School, he entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. For several years afterward he was engaged in a printing business at Salem, but in 1882 he became identified with The Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, going out as a traveling representative for the same. In 1890, when the reorganization of the business took place, he became vice-president and secretary of The Deming Company, a position he still retains; he has special charge of the sales and advertising department of the business. Mr. Deming has made many improvements in the machinery and the product, from designs of his own invention, much increasing the output thereby, the patents for these being owned by the company. He is also president of the Wirsching Organ Company which was incorporated in the current year and he is recognized as a far-seeing, capable man of business. On April 11, 1894, he married Henrietta Brinton, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William Penn and Susan Brinton. They have one child, Susan Brinton, who was born February 28, 1895.

Walter Fenn Deming, the second son of the late John Deming, was graduated from the Salem High School and then became associated with the firm of Voetter & Brainard, of Pittsburgh, as bookkeeper. After one year at Pittsburgh, he returned to Salem to act in the same

capacity for the firm of Silver & Deming, and was subsequently made secretary of the company. When the business was reorganized as above stated, he was made treasurer and general manager, later succeeding to the offices of president and treasurer of The Deming Company. He is a member of the board of directors of the Wirsching Organ Company, a director of the Farmers' National Bank, a member of the Board of Education of Salem, and he has been president of the Salem Board of Trade. Like his late father and his elder brother, he is a keen man of business, and since coming into the presidency has shown his capacity as the alert, directing spirit of this great industry. In 1884 he was married to Polly Ramsden, who was born at Liverpool, England, and is a daughter of the late George Ramsden, who for many years was manager of the Guion Steamship Company, of Liverpool; was under his management that the ships of this company made the first fast record trips across the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. and Mrs. Deming have two children: George R., born April 29, 1885; and Dorothy F., born November 5, 1899.

Frank Benjamin Deming, the third son of the late John Deming, is a successful fruit farmer at Holland Springs, Ohio.

Caroline, the second daughter, is the wife of John Nelson Ostrom, a civil engineer at Pittsburgh, and they have one son,—John.

Angeline May, the third daughter, is the wife of William W. Mulford, who is secretary and treasurer of the Wirsching Organ Company, of Salem. They have three children,—John Deming, William J. and Laura.

Eva Belle Deming, the youngest member of the family, is a musician of note; she is now engaged in teaching sight singing in New York City. Miss Deming is well known to the musical world all over the country. She has read many papers on musical subjects and taken a prominent place at many conventions.

The late John Deming was a staunch Republican in his political sentiments, although he accepted no office. He was, however, prominent in the anti-slavery movement and was a promoter of the objects of the "Underground Railroad." He dominated much of the party's

action in local matters in the advancement of progressive movements of various kinds, but business claimed the greater part of his attention. In another part of this work will be found an exhaustive article upon the work and scope of The Deming Company, one of the great industries of Salem, which gives employment to 300 persons, is the largest enterprise of its kind in this section of the United States and sends its products all over the world. A portrait of the subject of this sketch appears on a foregoing page.

GEORGE W. LITTLE, one of the substantial citizens of Butler township, who owns a productive farm of 125 acres and for the past 26 years has been the owner and operator of his own blacksmith shop at New Middleton, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 19, 1850, and is a son of John and Ann (Watson) Little.

The parents of our subject were both born in Scotland. From the age of 14 years the father worked as a blacksmith and continued to work at his own forge until advanced in years. He made a specialty of horseshoeing and patrons would come a long distance in order to profit by his skill. His last years were spent with a daughter at New Garden, Columbiana County, Ohio, where his death took place at the age of 79 years. His wife died in her 64th year. Their children were: Janet, widow of Hiram Carle, of Butler township; Michael, a farmer of Hanover township, who followed blacksmithing for 20 years; Agnes Bell, wife of Jonathan Marshall, of Salem; George W., of this sketch; Mary, deceased; Maggie, wife of John Gamble, residing on the old homestead at New Garden; Lily, wife of Sidney Carle, of Salem; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Montgomery Cook, of Salem; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Albert Rutter, of Salem; and Alice, wife of Clyde Bryan, of Salem.

George W. Little was five years old when he accompanied his parents to America. After many days on the ocean, they landed in New

York and from there came directly to Honesworth, Columbiana County, where they lived a short time and then removed to North Georgetown. There the father carried on his trade for two years and then removed to "Camp Settlement" in Butler township, where he ran a first-class blacksmith shop for four years. On June 9, 1859, he removed to New Garden and our subject remained with his father, with whom he learned the trade, until he was 26 years old. He and his father worked together for 14 years. When our subject started out for himself, he located in New Middleton, where he now owns a very good home and shop and has a fine line of custom. His farm is operated by his son, who resides on it. When Mr. Little and wife inherited 85 acres of this farm from her father, there had been no buildings erected and but little improving done. Now it is a very valuable property. Industry combined with excellent management have brought Mr. Little deserved success and he is justly looked upon as one of the substantial and representative men of the township.

Mr. Little was married September 8, 1878, to Fannie M. Patterson, who was born in Butler township, and is a daughter of Robert Patterson, one of the prominent men of the township. They have three children, viz.: Robert Wesley; Margaretta, who is the wife of Thurman Blythe, of Hanover township; and Gertrude, who resides at home. Politically Mr. Little is a Democrat. Our subject's son, Robert Wesley Little, who is a young man of sterling character, operates his father's farm. He married Estella Wehner, of Hanover township, and they have one son, John A., named in honor of his great-grandfather, John A. Little.

JHN HARRISON is the able and efficient superintendent of the decorating department of the William Brunt Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, and has no superiors in his line of work. He was born and brought up at Burslem, Staffordshire, England, and there mastered the business in which he is now so

proficient. His birth occurred August 4, 1852, and he is a son of Charles and Harriet (Beard) Harrison.

John Harrison, the father of Charles, was a thrower in the potteries as long as he lived. He married Ann Poole and died when Charles was but a child. Charles was born at Hanley and began as a boy to work in the potteries. He was general manager of the Furnival & Company's pottery for 35 years. He retired from active life some years before his death, which took place at the age of 66 years, in November, 1885. His wife, Harriet, was a daughter of John Beard, of Burslem; two children were born to them, Harriet, wife of Frederick H. Heath, a china manufacturer of Longton, Staffordshire; and John, our subject. The mother died at the age of 65 years in the fall of 1884, about one year before her husband. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Harrison, the subject of this article, was apprenticed to E. F. Bodley & Company, of Burslem, to learn decorating, and as part of his apprenticeship took a course in the Hanley Art School. Having a talent for the work, he made rapid advancement and was soon at the top of his profession. In 1884 he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of J. Baum, who at that time carried on an independent decorating shop. He was tendered the position of foreman at the plant of the Union Potteries Company; after about four years with this concern he accepted the position of foreman at the Sebring pottery. He was there seven years and with the East Liverpool Potteries Company two years, when he severed his connection with the business and returned to England for a visit with his sister among the scenes of his boyhood. When he returned to East Liverpool, in 1902, he was offered the position which he now holds.

Mr. Harrison married Agnes E. Morgan, daughter of John Morgan, of Hanley, and has three children, viz: Charles J., a graduate of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of D. D. S.; Frank R., who is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is a physician of

ability; and S. Morgan, all of East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Harrison is a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum and in politics is a Republican.

DANIEL F. STEINER, one of Wells-ville's well-known business men, who is the oldest custom tailor in the city, devoting his time exclusively to this line, was born in Baden, Germany, December 11, 1863, and is a son of Andrew and Katherine (Wagner) Steiner.

The father of Mr. Steiner was also a tailor and owned his own establishment in Baden. He was a loyal soldier and served three years in the army, taking part in the war with Denmark, in 1864. His six children were: Daniel F., our subject, and the only one to come to America; August, a resident of Baden, who is a captain in the army, having risen from the ranks; Philip; Mary; Bertha and Lina. The parents were most worthy people. They belonged to the German Lutheran Church.

Daniel F. Steiner was 14 years of age when he came to America. His father had instructed him in the tailoring business and after he arrived in Pittsburg and later took up his abode in Allegheny, he completed his training and worked in the latter city for seven years. From there he went to Cleveland, where he first attended a cutting school and then worked in that city for a year. Prior to coming to Wells-ville, he spent three months in Cincinnati and a year in New Orleans. For four years he was in the employ of W. R. Lawson, at Wells-ville, but in 1889 he embarked in business for himself at his present location on Main street, near Fourth. He has the largest establishment of its kind in the city and employs 10 skilled tailors, enjoying the patronage of the best dressers in the city.

Mr. Steiner married Isabella Murdock, of Wells-ville, and they have two children,—Lillian and Frances.

In politics Mr. Steiner is a Republican.

and he was president for one term of what was called the "Billion-Dollar Council." He is a member of the Board of Health and is one of the directors of the Board of Trade. Fraternally he belongs to Wellsville Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M.; Wellsville Chapter, Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, K. T., of East Liverpool; Iris Lodge, No. 125, J. O. O. F., and has been noble grand of the lodge for three terms and district deputy grand master for four terms; Royal Arcanum; East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E.; and the Eagles, of Wellsville. He is a prominent and popular citizen.



HARRY SCHMICK, cashier of the First National Bank, of Leetonia, is a gentleman of decided business ability and is a heavy stockholder in a number of enterprises in Columbiana County and elsewhere. He was born in 1868 and is a native of Canfield, Mahoning County, this State, and is a son of C. N. and Jennie (Welker) Schmick, of Cleveland.

The grandparents of our subject were William and Rhoda (Brookhart) Schmick, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, whence they came to Ohio, locating in what was then part of Trumbull County, since included in Mahoning County. Their first residence was at Greenford where the grandfather was engaged in business as a hatter. Some time after he removed to Canfield, where, in company with others, he established a bank which he managed a great many years. He was a man of energy and vigor, taking an active part in the business and political life around him. When Mahoning County was created he was the first sheriff of the new county, elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1880 he came to Leetonia and started the bank, which he operated until his death some eight years later. This was the bank of William Schmick & Sons, which, in 1886, was changed from a private institution to a national one and has since been known as the First National Bank of Leetonia. He was a financier of more than ordinary judgment and his decision on the practicality of an en-

terprise was regarded by many as final, as his approval was almost sure to spell success. Associated with him as William Schmick & Sons; were his only children: C. N.; and William H., now deceased.

C. N. Schmick is a native of Cleveland, where he was born in 1841. He is now a prominent resident of Cleveland, where he is still engaged in the banking business, being one of the solid men of that city. A family of three children blessed his union with Jennie Welker, namely: W. Harry, our subject; C. E., who is a well-known attorney of Cleveland; and Josephine, wife of Dr. A. J. McNamara, a skillful physician of Cleveland.

W. Harry Schmick attended school in Mahoning and Columbiana Counties, spending much time in his father's bank, where at the expiration of his school life, he was placed in the position of assistant cashier. Having grown up with the business and received a thorough, practical training, there is no part or phase of it which he is unable to meet and successfully manage. He was assistant cashier for 12 years. In 1900 he was elected cashier and has been in sole charge of the bank since. His father is president. In addition to this business, Mr. Schmick has invested largely in other enterprises and his judgment is regarded as sound and a safe one to follow. He is vice-president of the First National Bank, of Columbiana; president of the Royal Realty Company, of Cleveland; and vice-president and principal stockholder of the Leetonia Store Company. In 1892 Mr. Schmick was married to Miss Carrie Thullen, of Leetonia, whose father, J. C. Thullen, is superintendent of the electric light plant.



M. HOON. Among the representative men of Columbiana County, none are more deserving of honorable mention than the gentleman whose name appears above. He was born February 3, 1853, in the State of Pennsylvania, and is a son of Eli and Margaret Ann (Nicholson) (Janison) Hoon. Some of his ancestors are traced back through many generations,

one line having a record that goes back as far as 1624.

The Hoons or Hahns, as the name was formerly spelled, are of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and the family is supposed to have been founded in this country by the great-grandfather of our subject, Adam Hoon, who resided in Pennsylvania and is supposed to have taken part in the Revolution. His son, Adam, the grandfather of the present Mr. Hoon, was born in Lancaster, that State, about the beginning of the 19th century, but the data obtained in this connection has been very meager and unsatisfactory. He was married July 26, 1822, to Elizabeth Mercer, who was born July 16, 1800. Among their children was Eli Hoon, the father of our subject.

Eli Hoon was born December 18, 1823, and was a shoemaker by trade, an industrious, frugal man, who died December 26, 1883. In 1851 he married Mrs. Margaret Ann Jamison, nee Nicholson, whose parents were natives of Staffordshire England. She was born July 12, 1823, and died May 4, 1872, leaving four children, viz: S. M., Lovina, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Dickson; Elvira, wife of John Wooten, of Freedom, Pennsylvania; and Alvarado, who married Mattie Davis and lives in East Palestine.

The Mercers, like the Hahns, were from Holland, where the spelling of the name was Mossar. The genealogy of this family has been kept with tolerable accuracy from the time of Amos Mercer, who was born in 1624. Little is known of him farther than the date of birth, or of his son, Moses, who was born in 1654. John Mercer, son of Moses, was born in 1676 and was twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Bentley, who died in 1703, leaving one child, Gideon. His second wife was Nancy Harper and a family of 15 children, six daughters and nine sons were the fruits of this union. Continuing in a direct line, we have Jonathan Mercer, one of the nine sons, who was born in 1718 and died in 1793. He married Lamson Babb and is known to have had three sons,—Peter, Jacob and John.

Peter Mercer was born in 1744 and died in 1808. He was married in 1768 to Margaret Rudisil, of Frederick, Maryland, and was a

member of the militia under Captain Clark, assisting in the repulse of the English. In 1781 Peter and Margaret Mercer entered a section of land in the northeastern part of Ohio and five years later received a deed for the same. This document is still in the family and bears the signatures of Thomas Jefferson, President and James Madison, Secretary of State, under date of February 18, 1806. Their home was in Mahoning (then Jefferson) County, near the thriving village of Petersburg, which was platted by him and named in his honor. A daughter, Eva, born in 1774, married Israel Warner, who took part in the War of 1812 and was captain in the Black Hawk War. Peter Mercer and his wife were laid to rest, side by side, in the old cemetery near Petersburg, Ohio. Jacob Mercer, his brother, was born in 1752, at Chester, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the "Chester Blues," having enlisted in that company to fight against the yoke of England.

John Mercer, a younger brother of Peter and Jacob Mercer, was born in 1754, and was also a soldier of the Revolution, being a member of the "Chester Blues." He married Margaret Wurtman, of Frederick, Maryland, in 1772.

Peter Mercer, Jr., son of John, was born in 1782, on March 16th, and was married to Nancy Newcomer, who was born the same year. He was major under General Heinman in the War of 1812, was soon afterward breveted brigadier general and took part in the Black Hawk War. He and Israel Warner were among the first legislators of Ohio and were largely instrumental in creating Columbiana County.

John Mercer, another son of John Mercer and the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in 1777 and married Katherine Shrively. She died in 1843 and he in 1849 and both are buried in Butler County, Pennsylvania. It was their daughter, Elizabeth, who married Adam Hoon, whose grandson is the subject of this biography.

S. M. Hoon showed an independent, industrious spirit, even in early boyhood and one of his first ventures was to engage as water-boy on the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad, now known as the E. & P. Railroad, where he

remained for two or three years. When he left the road's service he became driver of a mule team on the canal and still later hired out as cook on the steamboat "Monitor," plying between Pittsburgh and the iron works of the Shenango Valley. His education having been neglected in his childhood, he now set about to gain a schooling, which he saw would be of great advantage to him in almost any work in life and he applied himself to study and then entered the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, working and saving his money to pay his way. During the panic of 1873 he was thrown out of work and lost what money he had saved so that he had to start again at the foot of the hill. However, he was young and not easily discouraged and determined to go West and make his start there. He went to Missouri and engaged in a mercantile business. Here again misfortune overtook him and he was burned out and left with only the clothes on his back, penniless and among strangers with snow covering the ground to the depth of 10 inches. Fortune had not entirely deserted him, for he found a friend who advanced him \$50 with which to begin anew. With this capital he opened a lunch stand and in a year was able to repay the loan and had \$1,000 saved. In company with several other young men, he started on a tour of the Western States, visiting the different tribes of Indians and becoming conversant with their manners and customs and at last found himself in Ottumwa, Iowa, his sole capital being represented by 25 cents in "shin plaster." He was not long in securing a position as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and was later promoted to conductor of a freight train, holding this position until the great labor troubles of 1877, when he gave up the job and returned to his native State. In 1878 he moved to East Palestine and began work in the mines, beginning with the pick and working up to the superintendency and ownership. He is a member of the Hoon Coal Company, which was organized in 1902. Its mine is located in the southeastern part of the township on the line dividing Unity and Middleton townships. The output of the mine is about 40 tons per day of good, domestic coal. In addition

to his mining interests, Mr. Hoon owns a drug store in East Palestine which he purchased in 1901 and which is managed by his son Wilbur. He is a director of the First National Bank, of East Palestine, and was one of the first to become a member of the East Palestine Building & Loan Association.

On December 26, 1880, Mr. Hoon was joined in marriage with Mary Ann Lawton, whose parents, John and Mary Ann Lawton, came from England from the same county in which Mr. Hoon's grandmother was born. To this union five children have been born, viz: Merl, born December 19, 1881, deceased, June 21, 1882; Wilbur, born April 1, 1884, now the manager of his father's drug store; Walter, born June 5, 1886, who is employed at the Hoon coal mine; Samuel, born November 8, 1888; and Omer, born October 2, 1889, deceased April 3, 1890.

In 1878 Mr. Hoon became a member of the "East Palestine Grays," at that time known as Company D, 10th Reg., Ohio National Guard and later as Company E, Eighth Ohio, and was promoted to the captaincy in April, 1887. He was in command of the company during the encampment April 27, 1889, and also at the Washington centennial celebration held in New York City, May 2, 1889. Mr. Hoon has a membership in the following orders: East Palestine Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M.; Lisbon Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Salem Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Omega Council, No. 44, R. & S. M.; Salem Lodge, No. 305, B. P. O. E.; Protected Home Circle, Home Lodge, No. 222, K. of P.; Tent No. 70, K. O. T. M.; Welcome Lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F.; and The Homeless 26, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JAMES SAMUEL HARGREAVES, a leading florist of East Liverpool, who also has charge of the packing department of the pottery plant of The Cartwright Brothers Company, was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, January 21, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Alice (Brookes) Hargreaves.

Samuel Hargreaves was born in Derbyshire, England, December 12, 1834, and was a son of James Hargreaves, also a native of Derbyshire. The latter was a contractor at the well-known Etruria mines, at Hanley, now belonging to the estate of the Earl of Granville. He was a man of authority and had 500 men in his employ. An accident at the mines caused his death in 1868, at the age of 67 years. Samuel Hargreaves learned the trade of pottery packer, which he followed in England until 1873, when he came to America. Locating in East Liverpool, he was employed by Cartwright Brothers in their packing department. He continued to work in their pottery until 1895 when he became permanently injured in the knee and since then has been located on a farm on Beaver Creek in St. Clair township. He married Alice Brookes, a daughter of John Brookes. She died in 1880, aged 39 years, leaving our subject her only child.

Like many other children of the neighborhood where James S. Hargreaves was born, he had absolutely no educational opportunities. He was only a lad of eight years when he was put to work in a pottery, the dreary round of the day's duties with its small wage and unsanitary surroundings at that time making up the sum of existence. We can only surmise his future had his father's interests not led the family to come to America, where one of the first gifts to childhood and youth is education, for then he was 16 years old and could neither read nor write. Here he found work and also the chance to improve his mind and while his days were spent at the Cartwright pottery, his evenings were passed in study, a part of the time having an instructor, but frequently plodding along alone. Thus he educated himself and one can not be in his presence long without realizing that he is a man of broad, general information and excellent business capacity.

He remained with Cartwright Brothers until 1880 when the death of his mother broke up the little family circle and he then went to New Cumberland, West Virginia, where he was employed at his trade as packer in the Chelsea potteries. After 16 months he went to Pughstown, where he remained until Octo-

ber, 1882, and then returned to East Liverpool, purchasing his present property on Pennsylvania avenue. His tastes had always inclined him to the culture of flowers and after acquiring this property he decided to start into a small greenhouse business, building his first house for that purpose. He succeeded so well that he now has about 5,000 feet of glass and handles all kinds of potted plants and cut flowers, making a specialty, however, of roses. These exquisite flowers he has in profusion and he says that he has never been able to buy as fine roses as he can produce himself. He has a large trade in set pieces for funerals and sometimes the demands of the business are so large that he is obliged to purchase from outside growers, his own large greenhouses being taxed to their full capacity. For the past 12 years he has also had charge of the packing department of the pottery plant of The Cartwright Brothers Company.

Mr. Hargreaves married Lucy Shepard, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and 10 of their 11 children survive, viz: Edwin V., Allen J., E. Samuel, Alice May, Albert S., Lucy B., Sarah, Catherine, Pansy and Marcella. Bessie Fay was killed by being run over by a street car. The family belong to the Second Presbyterian Church, in the East End.

In politics Mr. Hargreaves is a Republican but has never cared for political office. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders, including the Royal Arcanum, Protected Home Circle, Pan American Court, No. 127, Tribe of Ben Hur of which he is captain; and Penova Lodge, I. O. O. F.

FRANKLIN HARRIS, whose fine home and well-cultivated farm are situated in section 24, Butler township, is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his locality. He is also a survivor of the great Civil War, in which he took an important part as a loyal and faithful soldier. Mr. Harris was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 18, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Miller) Harris.

Isaiah Harris, the grandfather of our subject, came to Columbiana County from North Carolina, in 1804, a son of Enoch Harris, who entered a large tract of land. Enoch Harris left 80 acres to each of his children and our subject owns a portion of the original tract.

Benjamin Harris lived in Butler township all his life. He was a man of versatile talents,—a competent millwright,—building many of the grist-mills in this part of Ohio, a carpenter and a blacksmith and he was enough of a shoemaker to fashion shoes for his family. He left an estate of 100 acres. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Miller, daughter of David and Sarah Miller. She was born and died in Columbiana County and was the mother of seven children: Clarkson, deceased; Malinda, of Butler township; Franklin, of this sketch; Albert, a member of the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., who died in the Civil War; Rachel Ann, deceased; David, of Butler township; Sarah E., of this township; Alvina (Mrs. Alvina Yates), of Iowa; and Leonard, deceased.

Our subject had scarcely advanced into manhood when the Civil War broke over the land and among the first to answer the call for defenders of the old flag was this farmer boy. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Col. Samuel Riley and Capt. Ezra Coppock. The regiment was sent to Lexington, Ky., crossed to Covington and there had its first taste of war in a slight skirmish, then returned to Lexington and wintered. Our subject was there taken sick and spent most of the winter in a hospital and in the spring was sent to a convalescent camp. When it was learned that he was a competent carpenter, having inherited much of his father's mechanical skill, he was transferred to the carpenter corps. Here he assisted in pitching tents and worked for the government for a year and then took charge of the commissary department which he conducted until he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1863, after a service of three years.

After Mr. Harris returned home, he secured a position in assisting in the construction of the

Buckeye Engine Works at Salem and after this he learned the pattern-maker's trade and worked for this firm for 25 years. These combined terms of honorable service, aggregating 28 years, speak for themselves as to our subject's efficiency and to his sterling character. To be a good soldier a man must be faithful, loyal, willing and brave and these qualities are no less prominent in the employee who is retained by one firm for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Harris finally relinquished his position with the Buckeye Engine Works, and rented a small farm and then bought his present farm of 120 acres in section 24, Butler township, with 40 acres in Salem township. He has made many fine improvements here and among these is a handsome modern residence, which is very attractive and very comfortable. He operates his farm as a dairy and has 15 head of milkers, —Jersey and Durham cattle.

Mr. Harris was married on November 21, 1868, to Priscilla J. Hoopes, who was born in Butler township in 1849, and died here in 1908. She was a daughter of Robert and Sarah Hoopes. They had six children: Cora Belle, wife of George Green, of Alliance, Ohio; Ida Mary, wife of Samuel Farmer, of Salem township; Leonard, of Butler township; Harvey, of Salem township; Bert F., operating the home farm; and Ross, of Salem.

Mr. Harris has always been a Republican in his political views. Formerly he took an active part in the local Grange. He belongs to Trescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem.

RICHARD L. EDMONSTON, who is the proprietor of the oldest and largest photographic studio in East Liverpool, and whose artistic ability is widely recognized, was born at Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, January 24, 1863, and is a son of Edwin Owens and Annie (Viers) Edmonston. On the paternal side our subject is of Scotch descent and of French on the maternal.

Edwin Owens Edmonston was born at

Rockville, Maryland. He assisted through early manhood on his father's farm and then carried on a mercantile business of his own for a number of years. Subsequently he resumed farming and, as he is remarkably well preserved in mental and physical strength, he is still able to continue agricultural pursuits although advanced in years. He is a staunch Democrat and has filled almost all the local offices. He married a daughter of Samuel Clark Viers. She also was born in Maryland, where she died in 1893, aged 54 years. She was a good Christian woman, a devoted member of the Baptist Church, to which religious body Mr. Edmonston has belonged for many years, having served both as deacon and trustee.

Richard L. Edmonston was the second of his parents' family of seven children, six of whom reached maturity, namely: Edwin Owens, Jr., deceased; Richard L.; Alice and Lillie, deceased; and Cora and Louise, who live at home. The subject of this sketch remained under the parental roof until he was of age and then served as assistant postmaster of Rockville for two years, clerking in the meantime in the village grocery store. He became interested about this time in photography and his successful efforts soon placed him beyond the amateur class and led him to decide to make photography his life work.

In 1889 Mr. Edmonston came to East Liverpool and established a studio in the First National Bank Building, where he remained for three years. He then moved into the Thompson Building, on the "Diamond," where he continued for six years. His rapidly increasing business and added equipment required larger quarters, and in 1900 Mr. Edmonston purchased the property on Fourth street, where he now has his finely appointed studio and where he makes his residence. He gives employment to about eight workmen and the finished work of his studio ranks with any in the State.

Mr. Edmonston married Sarah Roberts, daughter of Charles Roberts, of East Liverpool, and they have one son,—Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonston are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

In politics Mr. Edmonston has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never consented to accept office. He has enjoyed the spectacle of the presidential inauguration and, with the exception of the last, has witnessed every one since attaining his majority. He is a well-known citizen who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens both professionally and personally.

WILLIAM CALEB DAVIDSON, formerly mayor of East Liverpool, and one of the leading business citizens of the city, now conducting the largest shoe house in the city, is also well-known as one of the leading promoters of the East Liverpool Driving Association, of which he is one of the directors. Mr. Davidson was born in this city, October 16, 1861, and is a son of Abraham and Jane (Till) Davidson.

The Davidson family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in the person of William Davidson, the grandfather of our subject, who was an engineer on a river steamboat until within two years of his death, which occurred in middle age. Abraham Davidson, father of our subject, was born at East Liverpool, and is a son of William and Jane (Robbins) Davidson. His early educational opportunities were meager and while but a lad he commenced to accompany his father on the river and later spent four years on a river trading boat. From transporting on the water, he pursued the same business on land, entering into draying and later combined the two, establishing the first wharf-boat in East Liverpool. After some five years of satisfactory business alone, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Caleb Till, under the firm name of Till & Davidson, in a grocery business, in which he continued until his death in 1893. He was prominent in Masonic circles, a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and of East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., and belonged also to the Odd Fellows. Like his father before him, he was a staunch Democrat.

The mother of our subject was born in

England and is a daughter of the late Caleb Till, also a native of England and one of the early settlers in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson's family contained five sons and one daughter, the latter dying young. The sons were: William C., of this sketch; Joseph M., deceased; George E., city solicitor of East Liverpool; Edwin L., of East Liverpool; and Heber C., also of this city. Mrs. Davidson is a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and her late husband also belonged to this religious body. He is recalled as a man of sterling character, one who had much to contend with on account of early disadvantages. In 1864 he responded to the call for soldiers for the 100-day service and was a member of the 143rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.

William C. Davidson's life has been mainly passed in his native city where he was reared and educated, and where he has been more or less in the public eye for years. In his boyhood he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company and was the deliverer of the first free delivery package in the city. After three years with the company, he left in order to go into the grocery business with his father, with whom he remained three and a half years and then went into business for himself, opening a billiard hall which he operated for eight years. Mr. Davidson has always been an out-spoken Republican. In 1902 he was elected mayor of East Liverpool, to which office he was reelected at the expiration of his first term. He served but one year of his second elective term, a change in the municipal law then going into effect. It is to his credit that during his three years of official life all his time was devoted to civic affairs, resulting in many reforms and the bringing about of many needed public improvements.

After retiring from the mayor's chair, he opened up his present shoe business at No. 108 Fifth street, where he has proved himself one of the most capable of the city's business men. He enjoys the reputation of carrying the largest and most complete shoe stock in the city. He has always been a lover of fine horses and has been a prominent member and director of the East Liverpool Driving Association, an or-

ganization which has an enviable reputation all over the State. This association owns many fine pedigreed horses and Mr. Davidson, himself, is the fortunate possessor of one of the most noted trotters, which is featured as "Demon," 2:26 1-4 at four years, with matinee record to wagon, 2:12 1-2.

Mr. Davidson married Mary P. Nath, a lady born at Steubenville, Ohio, a daughter of William Nath, of that city. They have two bright, manly sons: J. William M. and Dale George. Mrs. Davidson is a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Davidson is liberal in his contributions to this and other religious bodies. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

JOHAN R. STRATTON, a prominent and respected citizen of Leetonia, is a veteran of the Civil War and participated in many of its hardest fought battles. He was born in Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 15, 1842, and is a son of David and Susan (Betz) Stratton.

Daniel Stratton was the first of our subject's ancestors to locate in Columbiana County, being one of the earliest settlers of the county. His son, John Stratton, grandfather of our subject, was probably a native of that county. David Stratton was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 28, 1816, and followed farming all his life. He was very prominent in local politics, being a member of the Know-Nothing party. He at different times held numerous minor offices, serving a number of years as school trustee in section 16. He married Susan Betz, a daughter of George Betz, one of the pioneers of the county.

John R. Stratton was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training in the common schools of Salem township and the public schools of Lisbon. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. Ezra Coppock, and was mustered in at Massillon, Ohio. The regiment left for Cincinnati, September 1, 1862, arriving the following day, and immedi-

ately crossed the river to Covington, Kentucky. It then crossed the Licking River and camped south of Newport for a few days. Returning to Covington, it engaged the forces of Kirby Smith, September 10-12, in which fighting five of the regiment were wounded. This was their first battle. The regiment next went to Lexington and was drilled by a United States drill officer named Brown until about December 12th, when it was ordered to Richmond, Kentucky. While crossing the river *en route*, Mr. Stratton had his foot crushed and was taken to the field hospital at Richmond where the injured member was dressed by the regimental surgeon and his assistant. After remaining there two weeks, he returned to Lexington, his regiment having been ordered back to intercept Morgan. He was first taken to Hospital No. 5, where he remained one night, then was appointed clerk of Hospital No. 3. He remained until February 1, 1863, when he reported to his regiment at Frankfort, Kentucky, which on February 22nd was ordered back to Lexington, marching through slush and snow a distance of 35 miles. The regiment then went to Camp Nelson, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon and Stanford, Kentucky, being at the latter place when Morgan made his raid in Columbiana County. In the fall of 1863, when the army started for Tennessee, Mr. Stratton was left at Crab Orchard on account of poor health. He remained there two weeks without any apparent benefit and then applied for and secured permission to rejoin his regiment. With two companions he started for Cumberland Gap. They had a long hard walk and slept one night on the side of a mountain, without fire or covering, and the next morning at 8 o'clock arrived at their destination only to find the regiment had left for Knoxville—distant 60 miles—just one hour previously. Mr. Stratton and his companions immediately followed, traveling through a country which was exceedingly hostile to them. At the Holston River they stopped at a tavern for lodging and breakfast, then proceeded on to Knoxville where Mr. Stratton participated in the siege of that city and its attendant skirmishes. For four weeks the regiment lived on bread made

of bran until the siege was raised. Mr. Stratton was detailed sergeant of the division of provost guards in October, and remained in that city until the spring of 1864, when the army was reorganized for the Georgia campaign. Mr. Stratton was about to rejoin his regiment when he met the surgeon of his regiment, who sent him to the hospital, saying he was too ill to do field service. He was on duty at the hospital for two weeks, when he was obliged to take to his bed. Upon his recovery he was detailed as ward master, but only served five days in that capacity when he was appointed private secretary to General Wythe, surgeon general of Sherman's army. He served four weeks when he was placed in the general clerk's department of the hospital, his sole duty being to fill out furloughs. In May, 1864, he was himself furloughed for 30 days. Leaving Knoxville on a Sunday morning, he arrived at his home in Columbiana County the following Wednesday, making the trip in a box car. He was married while at home, then returned to Knoxville just before his furlough expired, staying there over night. He then followed his regiment and joined it at Marietta, Georgia, thereafter serving in the engagements of the Georgia campaign. After the battles around Atlanta, he was sent back to Tennessee, his regiment having an engagement lasting five days and nights at Columbia. The 104th Ohio next participated in the terrible battle at Franklin, after which it took part in the engagement and siege of Nashville, where during a two days fight Hood's army was annihilated. The regiment then began its journey to Washington, D. C., and proceeded thence to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, by water. Being caught in a storm off Cape Hatteras, it was lost one week at sea. The 104th Ohio reached Fort Fisher after its fall, then went to Wilmington where it captured the city, and then took Goldsboro and Raleigh. The regiment was at the latter place when news of the surrender of General Lee reached it, and it was detailed to receive the surrender of Johnston's army at Greensboro. Shortly afterward orders were received to return North, our subject reached home on June 29, 1865.

Mr. Stratton reached home on June 29, 1865, in time to help with the harvesting on his wife's farm, and also on his father's farm. He then moved upon a farm in Stark County, where he also taught school for a time. In 1869 he returned to Salem township, Columbiana County, where he taught school some terms, followed farming and occasionally engaged at his trade of carpenter. In 1894 he moved to the town of Leetonia, where he has since followed his trade with uninterrupted success. He has always been a public-spirited man and has worked for the best interests of his community. He has taken an active interest in politics and was identified with the labor reform movement in 1872. He has served as a member of the City Council of Leetonia. He is commander of Burnside Post, No. 137, G. A. R., of Leetonia; a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Leetonia and the encampment of that order at Salem.

On June 9, 1864, Mr. Stratton was joined in marriage with Maria A. Newhouse, who was born in Salem township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Newhouse, who had four sons and a step-son in the Union Army during the Civil War. This union is blessed with four children, namely: William, of Freeport, Pennsylvania; Alva M., of Youngstown, Ohio; Amanda, wife of Emory Marshall, of Weeping Water, Nebraska; and Addie M., wife of John Smith, of Leetonia.

JONAS M. FELGER, one of the well-known residents of Fairfield township, who owns a fine, productive farm of 80 acres in section 2, was born at New Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 2, 1863, and is a son of George and Caroline Felger.

The father of Mr. Felger was born in Ohio, in 1830 and the mother in Germany, in 1827. She came to America a child of six years, in an old sailing vessel, which required almost a whole year to make the voyage. She died at New Springfield, Ohio, in 1902, aged 75 years. Our subject is the youngest of the family of

six children, namely: Henry, deceased; Theodore and J. P., of New Springfield; Hattie, wife of H. Buffinger, of New Springfield; Allen of Poland, Ohio; and Jonas M.

Jonas M. Felger was educated in the public schools of New Springfield and after taking a commercial course in the Iron City Business College, when 20 years old, in 1883, he entered into the employ of the firm of George Felger & Sons, as bookkeeper for the Bending Manufacturing Company, at New Springfield, Ohio, of which he subsequently became a member. In 1893 he rented a farm near Poland, Ohio, and in 1894 he bought his present farm, which then contained 100 acres. He retained 80 acres of the property and has carried on extensive farming. That he had made a success he proves by pointing to a yield of 65 bushels of oats to an acre on a 10-acre tract.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Felger deserves a paragraph by itself. He has installed a steam heating plant and can both heat and light his residence by gas, the gas being produced on his own farm, having a gas-well 727 feet deep, while all the conveniences found in a fine city home are here. What is a little remarkable is that all the plumbing in connection with the steam piping is his own handiwork. The home formerly belonged to George Copeland, a pioneer, but it would scarcely be recognized since Mr. Felger has put in \$1,200 worth of improvements. Not only is it probably the most convenient residence in the county, but it is one of the handsomest, the interior woodwork of four rooms and the staircase being of beautifully polished curly maple. It is needless to say that the interior furnishings but serve to complete a handsome, convenient, comfortable home. He enjoys the conveniences of rural free delivery of mail and county telephone, in addition to other advantages. The location of the residence, some 100 rods south of the main highway, makes it a pleasure to the eye of every wayfarer.

Mr. Felger organized the creamery which later became the Co-Operative Company, in which he is one of the directors, the president being Peter Smith and the secretary, W. C. Rummell.

On August 6, 1885, Mr. Felger was married to Lillian C. Marks, of near Petersburg, Mahoning County, Ohio, who is a daughter of Christian and Caroline (Rukenbrodt) Marks, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Felger has two brothers and one sister, the latter residing with her. Mr. and Mrs. Felger have one son, L. M., now a young man of 18 years. The family belong to the Evangelical Church at New Springfield. Politically our subject is a Republican. He is a man of local prominence and is one of the five members of the township School Board.

PHILIP TRIEM, deceased, was one of the well-known business men and public-spirited citizens of Salem for many years. He was a native of Ohio, born in Stark County, February 27, 1837, and was the youngest of the two children born to his parents. The father, Peter Triem, was a German by birth and a farmer by occupation.

Philip Triem was reared and educated in Summit County, Ohio. In 1862 he engaged in the hardware business at Salem, and continued in business on Main street in this city until the time of his death, July 25, 1873, with the exception of the period during which he was loyally serving his country in the blue uniform of a United States soldier. He was a member of Company B, 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He is honored at Salem by the Philip Triem Camp, Sons of Veterans.

In May, 1858, Mr. Triem was united in marriage with Harriet Hartong, who is a daughter of Samuel Hartong, a substantial farmer of Summit County, Ohio. The five children of this union were: Dennis F., a member of the important business firm of Triem & Murphy, who was a partner of the late Charles H. Murphy, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; Daniel W., who has been train-master on the Pennsylvania system since 1880; Charles E.; Anna W.; and William E., who has been connected with the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., for the past six years. Dennis F. and Anna W. Triem reside

with Mrs. Triem in the beautiful home at No. 355 Lincoln avenue.

For many years the late Philip Triem took a prominent part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Sunday-school superintendent for many years and not only set an example to the young but inspired their love and confidence. He contributed liberally to the various avenues through which the church carries on its benevolent work. The family also belong to this religious body.

While not a very active politician, Mr. Triem rejoiced in the success of the Republican party, conscientiously supporting its candidates. He was both a Mason and Odd Fellow and members of both organizations accompanied his remains to their last resting place in West Lawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio. His quiet, unostentatious life was lived in the pursuit of high ideals and he is remembered as one of the estimable men of Salem, whose business integrity was never questioned or his personal conduct criticized.

JOHAN KAMINSKY, proprietor of the "Kaminsky Stock Farm," a tract of 75 acres in section 24, Butler township, is one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists and stock-raisers of his locality. He was born in Wells township, Jefferson County, Ohio, and is a son of Columbus D. and Elizabeth (Waters) Kaminsky.

The grandparents of Mr. Kaminsky emigrated from Germany and both died shortly after reaching the United States. They had three children, viz.: Luther, who settled in Iowa; Louisa, who married in Iowa; and Columbus D., who was born on a steamboat on the Ohio River, and was named in honor of the capitol of the State. He grew to be a prominent and wealthy man, speculating profitably in grain and stock and subsequently becoming the president of the Smithfield Bank, of Jefferson County. He owned a large body of land in that county, some 640 acres, and was considered one of the leading capitalists. He

died in 1890, aged 74 years. He married Elizabeth Waters, who was born in Maryland and came to Ohio when young. Her father, Dr. Waters, was formerly a slave-owning landholder, and was also a survivor of the War of 1812. The children of Columbus D. and Elizabeth (Waters) Kaminsky were: Mary Virginia, who resides in New Mexico; Sophia Isakella, of Brittain, Ohio; John, the subject of this sketch; Charles E., deceased; and Mrs. Louisa Hoyle, who died in New Mexico.

Mr. Kaminsky came to his present farm in 1891 and has always conducted it as a first-class stock farm. He keeps 15 pure-bred Jerseys, which either are registered or are eligible for registration, and supplies the Winona Creamery with milk. He has under his management two valuable stallions—"Hamlet," No. 43,140 and "Lucifer," No. 1517—which are owned by the Salem Horse Breeders' Association. They were imported for the association by the Lafayette Importing Company, of Indiana, at a cost of \$2,000 each. "Hamlet," a Percheron stallion, weighing 1,000 pounds, has taken first premium at every fair at which he has been shown. The German coach stallion "Lucifer," by "Matador," is a government-bred horse and comes of the best stock in the German government stables.

Mr. Kaminsky carries on some farming, but his main business is in stock. When he came to his present, finely developed farm, its appearance was very different to that presented now especially since the erection of his substantial residence and his fine barn, 60 by 44 feet, which was completed in 1903. His wife owns an excellent farm of 59 acres adjacent to Mr. Kaminsky's.

Mr. Kaminsky has been thrice married, and his children, two born to the first marriage and four to the second are: Mrs. Cora Harris, of Butler township; Mary A., at home; Columbus D., assistant shipping clerk at the nail-mill at Salem; Edna V., a teacher; and John Leroy and Charles William, who live at home. In 1893 Mr. Kaminsky was married to Mrs. Mary (Warren) Newhouse, of Columbiana County. Her father was John Warren, a native of England, who came to this country when a boy.

For the past 30 years Mr. Kaminsky has been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a class leader at Winona, formerly at Salem.

HOWARD E. MOON, proprietor of the hay, grain and feed business of H. E. Moon & Company, at East Liverpool, was born at Fredericktown, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 9, 1871, and is a son of Andrew J. and Mary A. (Hickman) Moon.

The father of Mr. Moon was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1840, from which city he came in boyhood with his parents to Sprucevale, Columbiana County, Ohio. He learned the trade of stone-mason, which he followed until 1880 when he removed to Fredericktown and established himself in a general mercantile business, in partnership with a Mr. Baxter, under the firm name of Moon & Baxter. This continued until 1885, when Mr. Moon sold his interest to Mr. Baxter and came to East Liverpool, where he bought the feed store of J. D. West. At a later date he sold this business to L. J. McGlue and then bought the old established business, in the same line of John M. Hamilton. This he continued until February 1, 1903, when he sold it to our subject, who had grown up in the business with him.

Our subject, Howard E. Moon, conducted the business under his own name until Charles W. Fraser became a partner, when the firm name was changed to H. E. Moon & Company. On February 15, 1904, Mr. Moon purchased his partner's interest but still continues the former style. This is the oldest established business in this line in the city. Mr. Moon carries a full line of hay, straw, feed, seeds and poultry supplies. He is recognized as an enterprising and honorable business man and one of the city's first-class citizens.

Mr. Moon married Cora B. Anthony, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and they have two children, viz: Pauline E. and Alma C. Mrs. Moon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Moon is affiliated with the

Republican party and he served as a member of the City Council from May 1, 1903, until May 1, 1904. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is past Councillor.

MILTON ARBUTHNOT, president of Arbuthnot & Brothers, practical plumbers, gas, steam and hot water fitting, a leading firm of East Liverpool, was born in Marshall County, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 17, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (McCracken) Arbuthnot.

The father of Mr. Arbuthnot was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaking and then moved to what is now West Virginia. During the Civil War he fought for a time in the Union Army. Later he engaged in farming and, when the war came to a close, removed to Wheeling, where he died shortly after of cholera. He married Jane McCracken, who still survives. She was born February 22, 1827, in Marshall County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and is a daughter of John McCracken, who was born in Ireland. Five children were born to this marriage, namely: Mary Jane, a resident of St. Clairsville, Ohio; J. Milton, of this sketch; William S., our subject's partner; Isaac N., who resides with his mother on the homestead farm; and Samuel K., who is pastor of the Goff Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Mr. Arbuthnot was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a trustee. His widow is now connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. Milton Arbuthnot was a lad of about seven years when his father died. After completing the common school course in the Wheeling schools he learned the plumbing business and remained not only through his apprenticeship with Thompson & Hibbard, but for 20 years was one of the firm's trusted, and reliable workmen. At length Mr. Arbuthnot concluded to engage in business for himself and on May 22, 1886, came to East Liverpool in

search of a good opening. For about two years he worked here as a journeyman and then entered into partnership with George Crowe, under the firm name of Arbuthnot & Crowe. This lasted two years when William S. Arbuthnot purchased the Crowe interest and in 1895 the brothers took out articles of incorporation. The capital invested at first was very small but the business has been developed until now it is the largest of its kind in the city. Both partners are practical workmen and they keep two other skilled men constantly busy.

Mr. Arbuthnot has a very pleasant home here and an affectionate family circle. He married Alice V. Long, who is a daughter of Benjamin J. Long, of East Liverpool. They have six children, namely: Earl B., James Edgar, Laura B., Harold B., Alice R. and Rachel B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In political sentiment, Mr. Arbuthnot, like his late father, is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Royal Arcanum. As a reliable business man he is held in the highest esteem. He takes an interest in promoting the city's welfare without demanding any public recognition of his services.

FOMER W. THOMPSON, M. D., specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, located at Salem, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Columbiana County. He was born in Salem, Ohio, December 8, 1859, and is a son of Joseph W. and Hannah A. (Leach) Thompson.

Joseph W. Thompson was one of a family of two children born to his parents, Farlin and Pleasant (Reeder) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Virginia, where he was both blacksmith and farmer. Joseph W. Thompson was born in Virginia, December 23, 1833, and came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1851. Soon after coming he became connected with the Buckeye Engine Company in the capacity of mechanical engineer and continued with the company until 1895, when he retired. He still owns an interest in the business. Mr. Thomp-



HENRY GREENWOOD

son is a man of inventive genius and for many years the fruits of his ingenuity were devoted to the Buckeye Engine Company. Many of his patented inventions are still their exclusive property. His wife, who was a daughter of James W. Leach, died in March, 1883, leaving two children: Homer W., and Leora M., who is a successful teacher and who resides with her father at No. 469 McKinley ave.

Homer W. Thompson was reared and educated at Salem and was here prepared for entrance to the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1885. In 1900 he was also graduated at the Medical Institute of Philadelphia. For five years he engaged in general practice at Salem and then decided to give his entire attention to those diseases which interested him most. In this special line he has built up a large practice and has established a reputation which extends far beyond Salem. His well-appointed offices are conveniently located at No. 23 East Main street.

Dr. Thompson was married April 12, 1900, to Cora Owens, who is a daughter of William Owens, a leading citizen of Beloit, Ohio. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Dr. Thompson is a staunch Republican. His fraternal connection is with the Elks.

HENRY GREENWOOD, one of East Liverpool's prominent business citizens, proprietor of the Spring Water Brewery, which is located on the south side of Sheridan street, was born at Oldham, Lancashire, England, May 1, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Taylor) Greenwood.

The father of Mr. Greenwood was born at Oldham, Lancashire, and worked in the cotton mills and as a weaver until 1868, when he came to America and located at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. He died there at the home of his daughter, in 1870, aged 62 years. He married Mary Taylor, who was born in Derbyshire, England, but was reared by relatives at Oldham.

She died in 1863, at Oldham. They had a family of 10 children, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mary, widow of Daniel Briley, of Oldham, England; Betty, wife of James Anderton, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; William, who died in England; John, deceased; Henry, of this sketch; Nancy, who died aged 22 years; Joseph, of Oldham, England; Thomas, who died at East Liverpool; and Edwin, deceased. The parents of Mr. Greenwood were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Our subject was only 10 years old when he went to work in the cotton mills in England and he followed the weaving trade for 15 years before coming to America. In 1862 he came to America and located at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and there learned the brewing business with his brother-in-law, James Anderton, working in the latter's brewery until May, 1880. Then he entered into partnership with Samuel Timmins, under the firm name of Greenwood & Timmins, and they ran a business until May, 1885, when Mr. Greenwood sold his interest and came to East Liverpool, Ohio.

At that time there was an open field here, no brewery being in operation. He built his present building, engaged actively in brewing and found an excellent market for his products. When he first started, he adopted the name of the Spring Water Brewery, all of the water used coming from a spring which bubbles up out of solid rock. Since July, 1903, the active cares of the business have been taken by Mr. Greenwood's sons. Its methods have continued the same; increased facilities have but added to the quality and healthfulness of the product.

Mr. Greenwood married a lady born at Oldham, England,—Martha Evans, daughter of Daniel Evans. They had 13 children born to them, namely: Mary, wife of George Wyman, of New Castle, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of Elmer Freed, of Beaver Falls; Nancy, wife of William Williams, of East Liverpool; Martha, wife of Alfred Grocott, of Beaver Falls; William; Sarah Alice, of Beaver Falls; Thomas; Edwin, deceased; Joseph; Helen, wife of William Nogles, of East Liverpool; and Betty and Lillie, who live at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and family belong to St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, his father in his lifetime also belonging to the former organization and to the Druids. Mr. Greenwood was formerly quite actively identified with the Democratic party, but for some years he has voted independently. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

CHARLES H. MURPHY, deceased, formerly one of the prominent business men of Salem, junior member of the firm of Triem & Murphy, died at his father's residence, while on a visit at East Liverpool, September 29, 1903. Mr. Murphy was born April 16, 1863, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and was one of a family of eight children born to Thomas B. and Sarah (Coffin) Murphy.

The father of Mr. Murphy removed to East Liverpool, Ohio, when our subject was but a child, and in this city Charles was reared and educated. His business training was secured in his father's store, the latter being a large grocery merchant. At a later date he became chief salesman for his brother, George C. Murphy, in the clothing business, but in the fall of 1894 he came to Salem. Here he formed a business partnership with Dennis F. Triem, and for the next nine years this firm met with much prosperity. His energy and enterprise were felt not only in his private business but were recognized factors in the advancement of the city's interests, he being ever ready to further public movements for the general welfare. Although he died comparatively a young man, he had accumulated an ample fortune and gained a prominent place among the business men of his city.

Mr. Murphy was married September 20, 1893, to Laura B. Morton, who is a daughter of the late George C. Morton, one of the pioneers of Columbiana County and an extensive property owner, who died July 16, 1900. Mrs.

Murphy still survives with their three children; Thomas B., Susan Marie and George M. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which Mr. Murphy was a generous contributor during life.

Although a business man rather than a politician, Mr. Murphy was interested in public affairs, performing every duty of a citizen and casting his influence in favor of the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Phoenix Club, of East Liverpool.

DANIEL J. JOHNSTON. The leading men of Columbiana County are for the greater part those who have spent a lifetime here and were born and reared within the confines of the county and take a deep and abiding interest in her growth and general prosperity. Among them none is more deserving of special mention than the gentleman whose biography we have the pleasure of now putting before our readers. He was born on the farm of 144 acres in section 30, St. Clair township, upon which he still resides and is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the community. Three generations of his ancestors, father, grandfather and great-grandfather, bore the name of John Johnston.

His great-grandfather, John Johnston, came from Ireland about 140 years ago, only to meet his death at the hands of the redskins in 1781, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

After the tragic death of his father, John Johnston, the second of the name and the grandfather of Daniel J., was bound out to a millwright and had a hard life. In 1809 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, in a flatboat; at this time there were but a few cabins on the site of the present thriving city; for several years he owned and operated a grist-mill, located where the West End pottery is now situated. Later he bought land in St. Clair, Middleton and Liverpool townships and died in

1853 on the "Rock" farm, overlooking the Ohio River at Walker's.

Dr. John Johnston (the father of Daniel J.) and his brother, Dr. Joseph Johnston, moved to Iowa after graduating from a medical school and engaged in the practice of their profession for several years until they were stricken with a fever from which Joseph died. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, Dr. John Johnston returned to Columbiana County and bought the farm upon which he regained his health and brought up his family. This was in 1859. From this date until his death in 1894, at the age of 76 years, he was engaged in farming. He married Sarah Croft, a daughter of John and Jane (Stevenson) Croft, the former a native of England and the latter of Madison township, this county. They had but two children,—Mary and Daniel J. Both children were given the advantage of college educations, the daughter graduating from Mount Union College. Mary married Rev. J. M. Keck, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, who is now president of Wesley Memorial College, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee. His ancestor, Henry Keck, came from Germany to America in 1732 and settled at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Henry Keck's grandson, Michael, came to Ohio in 1806 and settled in Springfield township, Columbiana County, now included in Mahoning County. In 1815 Daniel Keck, son of Michael, bought a tract of virgin forest in Salem township, which is now owned by his grandson, Rev. J. M. Keck.

Daniel J. Johnston is a graduate of Scio College, Harrison County, Ohio, class of 1883. As there was no one else to look after the farm, he returned home, giving up the desire for a professional life, and devoted himself to the duties before him. The advance made by him both in stock-raising and general farming shows that a college education is not necessarily wasted on one who follows agricultural pursuits.

In 1890 Mr. Johnston married Eva Wilson, whose father, F. M. Wilson, is a retired farmer residing at Hartford City, Indiana. Their children are as follows: John R., born in 1891;

Everett W., born in 1893; Edith, born in 1896; and Howard, born in 1903. They are liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are members. Mr. Johnston is a member of the college fraternity Delta Tau Delta. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHNN PATTERSON, deceased, who was a prosperous farmer of Washington township, was a most worthy member of one of the old and honorable families of Wayne township. He was born November 11, 1827, in Wayne township, near Bethel Church, an old log structure, which was erected in 1825 on land donated by his grandfather, Thomas Patterson. After a long and useful life, he passed away January 4, 1899. His parents were Thomas and Lydia (Moncrief) Patterson.

The Patterson family came originally from Ireland, Grandfather Thomas Patterson and family emigrating in 1801 and settling first in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1818 he removed his family and possessions to Wayne township, Columbiana County, where he entered land and cleared a good farm. In 1823 this land came into the possession of James Patterson who cleared and improved it, and the only deed that has ever been executed for this property is the one first made to Thomas Patterson. The mother of the late John Patterson was born near West Point, in Columbiana County, Ohio. She was married to Thomas Patterson on October 31, 1826.

John Patterson grew up on his father's farm and attended school at the Washington schoolhouse. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he offered his services to his country, enlisting as a private in Company A, 143 Reg., Ohio. Vol. Inf., and faithfully and loyally served out the term of his enlistment.

On March 30, 1852, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Margaret Jane Hoge, who was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1818. She is a daughter of James and Jane (Gilmore) Hoge, the former of whom

was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1784, and died February 8, 1875, aged 90 years, three months and eight days. The latter was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1791, and died June 18, 1843, aged 51 years, one month and 12 days. It is related of this lady that after the family settled in this section, in 1829, she would keep the family in meat during the greater part of the time, shooting deer and squirrels in the forest. The eight children of James and Jane Hoge were: John, born March 11, 1811, deceased, April 21, 1832; Isabella, born May 5, 1812, deceased April 21, 1863; William, born May 20, 1814, deceased March 5, 1885; James, Jr., born April 15, 1816, deceased March 19, 1872; Margaret J., widow of our subject; Martha G., born June 25, 1820, who married John Phillis and died October 27, 1899, leaving three children,—James S., Margaret J. and Francis; Sample, born October 5, 1824, deceased, November 12, 1893; and Rebecca, born April 14, 1826, who married James McCord and has had these children,—Sarah J., Armintha (deceased), Angeline, Mary, Lewis (deceased), and Roy. Sample Hoge, named above, was twice married. By his first wife he had one daughter, Ellen Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of Andrew Binsley. He married, second, Mary Ann Smith and had three children: James K.; Andrew L., deceased; and John, deceased. Isabella, of the above named family, married George Beard and reared two children: James H., deceased; and John W.

The children of John Patterson and wife were: John M., born January 10, 1853, who married Ella Orin and lives in Yellow Creek township; Martha Jane, born August 13, 1854, who resides with her mother; James Hoge, born July 27, 1856, deceased August 10, 1859; Newell Gilmore, born December 20, 1859, who married Anna Brown, of Shellbina, Missouri,—they reside at Portland, Oregon, and have three children, Mabel Hood (born June 6, 1889), Wade Brown (born February 16, 1891), and Ray Newell (born August 15, 1895); and Julia Amelia, who was born July 12, 1864, and died July 14, 1864, while the father was in the service of his country.

Mr. Patterson was not a very active politician but he always performed the full duty of a good citizen. In early life he was a Democrat but later became a Republican. He was a man of sterling character and for years was a leading member of Bethel Church. His widow and family also belong to this congregation. Mr. Patterson was a man who was very highly esteemed by his neighbors who found him kind, obliging and just and his family relations were always dominated by a firm spirit but gentle heart. His widow and daughter, Martha Jane, continued to operate the farm in section 18, Washington township, which Mr. Patterson did so much to improve. It is located about two miles from Salineville.

BENNETT REYNOLDS LITTLE, deceased, who for a number of years was a business citizen and prominent resident of East Liverpool, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, January 13, 1845, and was a son of James and Mary (Reynolds) Little.

James Little, father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of gunsmith. After locating at Steubenville, Ohio, he manufactured guns in an establishment of his own. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburg and established a gun factory there which he conducted until 1860, when he removed to Smith's Ferry, and became an oil producer. He was a most worthy man, successful in business, hospitable by nature and exemplary in life. He was one of the earliest members of the Sons of Temperance and was always an earnest supporter of the principles of this body. The last 15 years of his life were spent retired from business, making his home with our subject in East Liverpool. It was a pleasant custom for old friends to gather about him while he related stories of the earlier days, his reminiscences being vivid and his language entertaining. He died in 1893 at the age of 82 years. During his residence at Steubenville, he served in the City Council as he also did in Pittsburg. His

wife, Mary Reynolds, a daughter of Jacob Reynolds, died February 2, 1904, aged 86 years.

The boyhood of our subject was spent in Pittsburg and his education was secured there. Until the removal of the family to Smith's Ferry, when he was 17 years old, he worked in his father's gun factory, and after that was associated with his father in oil production until 1863 when he went into oil refining on his own account. This business he continued until 1875, when he came to East Liverpool, where he went into the meat business, not being affiliated with any corporation but slaughtering his own cattle. Mr. Little drifted into the ice business, having his own ponds from which he harvested his crops of ice. He retired from business two years prior to his death, which took place April 13, 1898.

Mr. Little was married December 8, 1864, to Elizabeth Blackmore Dawson, who was born on a farm near Ohioville, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1845, and is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dawson.

The Dawson family is an old American one, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Little, Michael Dawson, being one of nine brothers to remove from Maryland and settle in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. They were pioneers there and acquired a large acreage of land, including the tract known as Island Run, which is of great value on account of the petroleum found thereon. George Dawson, Mrs. Little's grandfather, was born September 26, 1787, and was married April 23, 1811, to Mary Blackmore, who was born March 5, 1879. They lived for a number of years in fear of Indians and some members of the family had many hairbreadth escapes. Thomas Dawson, father of Mrs. Little, was born on the farm adjoining her own birthplace, December 29, 1815. He inherited land from his father and grandfather, including Island Run. He continued to farm until the discovery of oil on his land. It has been estimated that this discovery realized a fortune of \$100,000 for him. For the last 28 years of his life he lived at Bellevue, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1894.

Mrs. Little's father and husband were both identified with the Republican party but neither ever cared for political honors. Mr. Little is survived by six of his 10 children, namely: Frank B., of East Liverpool; Mary; J. Percy; John G.; George D. and Hazel B. In fraternal life he was connected with the O. U. A. M. and the I. O. R. M. For 38 years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body Mrs. Little has been a member for 36 years. They contributed largely to the work of the church as well as to many of the leading charities of the city.



MARTIN L. BATES. The death of Martin L. Bates, which occurred at his home in Salem, March 16, 1897, removed from this city an old business citizen of substance

and character. Mr. Bates was born December 28, 1838, at Salem, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel and Meriliah (Sliets) Bates.

The father of Mr. Bates was one of the old and respected men of Salem, and was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 1, 1814. His family consisted of 13 children, nine of whom were our subject's brothers and sisters and the others were by a second marriage.

Mr. Bates was reared and educated at Salem and in young manhood he learned the trade of carriage-making. For a few years he worked in the construction of carriages as journeyman and later engaged in making guards for mowers and reapers for three different firms. Subsequently he embarked in the shoe business and for a quarter of a century carried it on in the same location, his store being one of the old landmarks of the city. In legitimate business he amassed a moderate fortune, of which he made good use, being liberal to the poor and a consistent supporter of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of this religious body he was not a member but for nine years he was connected with the church choir. Mr. Bates left behind him the record of a blameless life and a name which was always associated with industry and integrity.

Mr. Bates is survived by his widow, who

was formerly Letitia J. Griffith, a daughter of the late Samuel Griffith, at one time a flour manufacturer on an extensive scale in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bates resides in a beautiful home at No. 302 Lincoln avenue, Salem. She is prominent in church and charitable work and has a wide circle of personal friends.

RD. RYMER, D. D. S., a popular dental surgeon of Salem, whose well-appointed offices are located at No. 13½ Broadway, has been established in this city since the spring of 1899. He was born at Harrisville, West Virginia, September 12, 1877, and is a son of Dr. William and Agnes (Law) Rymer.

Dr. William Rymer and his wife still reside at Harrisville where he has been a medical practitioner for the past 42 years. He is one of the leading citizens of the place and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Dr. William Rymer's father was born in Germany but spent the greater part of his life in America, at Middleton, Ohio. The maternal grandparents were natives of West Virginia who subsequently settled at Greeley, Colorado, where the grandfather died aged 90 years and his wife aged 92 years.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of six children, the others being: Ella, wife of Benjamin Ayers, of Harrisville; Mollie, wife of Morton Purport; Anna, wife of A. W. Wells, of Harrisville; William M., a practicing physician at Glenville, West Virginia; and Horace M., a physician of Harrisville.

Dr. Rymer completed the common and high school courses in his native place at the age of 18 years and then entered the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, where he continued a student until he finished the prescribed course and was graduated in April, 1899. Since then he has been in practice at Salem.

Dr. Rymer married Ella Huff, who was born in Germany, and they have two children: Virginia and Nelson. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Like his father

he is identified with the Republican party. He has many pleasant social connections in Salem and also belongs to numerous professional bodies.



WALTER SHEETS, an estimable resident of Unity township, has a well-appointed farm in section 27. He has a comfortable home, with beautiful lawn and trees, and from its elevated position he has a fine view of the surrounding country in every direction. Mr. Sheets has followed farming with success and is also well known as crier of sales, a vocation which his father also followed many years.

Mr. Sheets was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 27, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Piper) Sheets, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Hartsow) Sheets. Samuel Sheets crossed the mountains from the East and in 1802 settled in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where Jacob Strohecker's farm is located, in section 23, one mile west of East Palestine. He died about the year 1844, and his wife, in 1886. They were parents of nine children; all but two of whom grew to maturity. There are two of these children living to-day: Thomas; and Margaret, wife of Elijah Early, of East Palestine.

Thomas Sheets was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 22, 1825, and has lived here almost all his life. He began working as a farm hand at an early day and has largely helped in clearing and developing the country. He located upon the farm now occupied by his son, Albert, in section 28, Unity township, in 1861, and lived thereon until 1898. The farm had a log house and log barn upon it, and these he replaced with fine buildings, making it one of the best improved properties in the township. He conducted a sawmill on the place for some years, where the gates of the Fair Grounds now stand in East Palestine, but this was washed down stream during high water and he never rebuilt. His brother, Benjamin Sheets, was a marble-cutter and erected most of the old tombstones used in Mechanics-

burg (now East Palestine) and when a flood came in August, 1864, lost everything. In 1898, Thomas Sheets bought a tract of 23 acres in section 27, Unity township, where he now lives. He has increased his holdings to 87 acres and has a very fine farm. He has always been a man of good business ability and judgment and as a crier of public sales became widely known throughout the county. He is a man with a keen sense of humor and is a pleasing story-teller, taking especial delight in relating experiences of the time when O'Connor kept tavern where Meek's Hotel now stands and when there were six houses and the old Presbyterian Church where East Palestine now stands.

Thomas Sheets was united in marriage with Mary Piper, who was born in the old brick house that stood one block south of the present site of the East Palestine Pottery, in the old town of Mechanicsburg, in February, 1828. She is a daughter of James and Margaret (McCalla) Piper, who were married in Pennsylvania, and thereafter settled in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, which had been named by Mrs. Piper's father, Thomas McCalla, who died there in 1861. Thomas Sheets and his wife became parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Bacon; James L., a resident of California, who married Catherine Justison and has two daughters and one son,—Nettie, Ida and George; and Walter and Albert, who are twins. Albert, twin brother of our subject, lives on the old family homestead in section 28, Unity township. He married Cora Chamberlin, a daughter of Simon Chamberlin, of Middleton township, and they have one child,—Mabel.

Walter Sheets attended the district schools of his home community and worked on the farm at home until his marriage, when he settled in East Palestine. He served three years as engineer of the city electric light plant, has followed farming successfully and is a crier of public sales. In 1900 he located on his present farm of 253½ acres in section 27, Unity township. It is known as the "Hillside Farm," being located on an elevation of land, and is a

model country home in every respect. This has been brought about by the efforts of Mr. Sheets and his wife, who have converted a patch of brush land into a beautiful place.

On December 24, 1884, Walter Sheets was united in marriage with Orpha Baker, a daughter of William and Tacy Jane (Morgan) Baker. Her paternal grandparents settled in Columbiana County at an early date. William Baker owned a fine farm in section 31, Unity township, and there lived until he died as the result of an accident on March 6, 1885, aged 64 years and four months. His wife survived him until September, 1892. He was a deacon and treasurer of the Disciples Church for many years. Five children blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, as follows: Effie, wife of Scott Ripley, of Colorado; Orpha, wife of our subject; Noble, who married Florence Terrell and lives on the old home place in section 31; Morgan, who married Alice Schooly; and Moss, who married Ella Taylor and lives in Evansville, Indiana.

Walter Sheets and his estimable wife are parents of three children, namely: Raymond, Ross and Ethel. They have many friends throughout the county and delight in showing hospitality at their home. Fraternally our subject belongs to the Protected Home Circle.

JOHIN W. McGARVEY, one of the prosperous farmers of Yellow Creek township, where he owns a fine farm of 232 acres in section 23, was born in Wayne township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1863. He is a son of Joseph and Jane (Williams) McGarvey.

Joseph McGarvey was born near Wilmington, Delaware, a son of James McGarvey, who died in that State. Joseph came to Columbiana County with his widowed mother. He has always followed an agricultural life and now lives retired at Calcutta, in his 86th year. His wife died in 1884, aged 63 years; leaving these children: James, of Madison township; Elizabeth, wife of William Green, living near Calcutta; Sarah, wife of James Conlin; George

W., of Jefferson County; and John W., of this sketch.

John W. McGarvey was reared in Yellow Creek township and was educated in the district schools. He has worked as a farmer and stock-raiser and also as a coal dealer, for a fine coal mine is located on his property. It is estimated that the vein underlying his property is one of the finest yet discovered in the locality. As it lies near the surface, the cost of mining it is very small.

Mr. McGarvey married Martha Campbell, who died August 15, 1901. She left no issue. A part of the present farm which Mr. McGarvey owns she had inherited from her maternal grandfather, James Martin, whose father had entered the land.

In politics Mr. McGarvey is identified with the Republican party but takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He is one of the elders in the Oak Ridge Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH C. LANNIN. Among the well-known and highly respected citizens of Perry township, is Joseph C. Lannin, who owns a well-kept farm of 65 acres situated in section 25, on the Ellsworth road, within a mile and a half of the city of Salem. Mr. Lannin was born in the South of Ireland, March 17, 1839, and is the only child born to his parents, Nathaniel and Dora (Woods) Lannin.

Our subject's young mother died when he was only six weeks old. Work for laborers was scarce in his native locality in those days, and the father, after marrying again, left the babe in the care of the stepmother and crossed the ocean, hoping soon to be able to send for his family. He secured work on the Fort Wayne Railroad then in course of construction east of Salem, Ohio, and as soon as he was able sent for his wife and little son. The latter was too small to notice any of the incidents of the voyage, but can remember the home which his parents established in Northern New York. The cares of life and probably children of her own, caused the stepmother to

disregard the needs of the child of her husband's first marriage and he was only six years old when he was taken into the family of Arthur Hayden, of Salem, Ohio, where he remained a number of years. Changes came about and he later became a member of the family of Chalkley Harris, with whom he had a home until his marriage.

Mr. Lannin was eager to secure a good education and attended school whenever he was able to do so and succeeded in taking a partial course at Mount Union College. Subsequently he went to Lisbon where he managed to work his way and in the meantime to secure sufficient education to procure him a teacher's certificate. For 23 years he continued to teach in Columbiana County, first in the district schools but later in the Salem schools, during this time making a reputation as a careful, reliable and successful educator. In the meantime he had learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it at intervals for about 15 years. Three years after his marriage he bought a portion of his present farm, and after clearing and improving it, bought the remainder. Together with his estimable wife he has converted this into one of the best farms and most attractive homes on the Ellsworth road. The fine brick dwelling with its well-kept lawn and substantial barns and other buildings show conclusively the thrift which here abounds.

On November 10, 1864, Mr. Lannin was united in marriage with Hannah M. Stratton, who was born in Perry township, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 18, 1844, and is a daughter of James and Eliza Stratton, old pioneers. They have two children: Carrie S., who is the wife of William Fawcett, a neighboring farmer; and Elizabeth M., who is the wife of John Pow.

Mr. Lannin retired from active business about three years ago. For more than 25 years he operated his farm as a dairy farm, being the oldest dairyman in his locality. But now the farm is operated by his son-in-law. In his political sentiments Mr. Lannin has been a Democrat since the second election of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he voted. He has held a number of the local offices, has been judge



MRS. CELESTA S. BACON



H. D. BACON

of election, township clerk and a member of the township Board of Education. Mr. Lannin is a notable example of a self-made man. With no early advantages he has accomplished more than three-fourths of those who have been born, according to the popular phrase, "with a gold spoon in their mouths."

D. BACON, a representative citizen of East Palestine, was born in Staffordshire, England, March 1, 1846, is a son of Daniel and Caroline (Cooper) Bacon and can trace his genealogy back many generations in England.

Daniel Bacon was born in England, and during his early business career spent his days at the forge as a wrought-nail maker, in the days when they were manufactured by hand. He came to America about 1850, settling in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining. He continued that occupation there and in Columbiana County, Ohio, until his death. He and his wife were originally members of the Church of England, but later became Methodists. In 1839, at Wassel, England, Daniel Bacon married Caroline Cooper, who was born in 1819, and was a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Snake) Cooper, the Coopers being a wealthy English family. Of the 10 children born to this union, five are now living, viz: H. D., who was christened at Pelsel, England, Caroline, widow of James Ball, of Massillon, Ohio; Samuel, who married Harriet Parker; Abram, who married Ida Van Fossar and resides in section 35, Unity township, where he has a farm of 45 acres; and W. Charles, who married Alice Van Fossar and has a farm of 45 acres in section 35, Unity township.

H. D. Bacon was four years of age when he sailed for America with his parents in the sailing vessel "Susan," the voyage consuming nine weeks and three days amid very discouraging circumstances. One thing forcibly impressed upon the youthful mind of our subject, was the liking manifested for him by the captain, who asked to keep him. He was practically raised in the mines, beginning in his boyhood days,

and his education was acquired in the old brick schoolhouse which he attended at night. Upon leaving the mines, he engaged for a time in the butcher business, in the meantime laying by enough to buy a piece of property. In 1881, after cutting down the bluffs, he built a home on the hillside, and he has constantly added to his possessions as circumstances would permit until he now has much valuable town and country property. He has been a very successful business man and takes rank with the foremost in his community, being accorded the respect and highest esteem of every one with whom he is acquainted. He served two terms as assessor of Unity township, elected from the East Palestine precinct. He is a progressive citizen and gives his active support to such measures as tend to benefit the public.

Mr. Bacon was first married in 1872 to Mary Jane Sheets, a daughter of Thomas Sheets, one of the pioneers of this county. She died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Luella Jane, now deceased. He formed a second marital union in 1880, marrying Celesta Shafer, a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Macklin) Shafer, of Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, a granddaughter of John and Adesame (Ashbaugh) Shafer and great-granddaughter of Jacob and Catherine (Manser) Shafer. Jacob Shafer came from Maryland and purchased a quarter-section of land in Springfield township, Mahoning County, which had been entered by a man named Sidney. John Shafer, grandfather of Mrs. Bacon, was born on this farm October 15, 1798, and lived here until his death, February 8, 1879. His wife, Adesame Ashbaugh, was born August 24, 1804, and died in October, 1853. They were joined in matrimony November 20, 1823, and to them were born 11 children, as follows: Mary, born September 9, 1824, deceased March 3, 1894; Jacob, born April 8, 1826; Catherine, born May 10, 1828; Margaret, born June 4, 1830, deceased April 4, 1849; Andrew, born September 29, 1832; Sarah, born November 15, 1834; Elizabeth, born November 8, 1836; Samuel, born February 11, 1839, deceased October 4, 1870; Maria, born March 1, 1841, deceased December 17,

1894; John, born May 9, 1843; and Sophia, born August 6, 1845, deceased March 30, 1848. Jacob Shafer, father of Mrs. Bacon, is of large stature, standing six feet two inches. He was born April 8, 1826, and after his marriage located on a tract of 40 acres adjoining the old homestead. He lived there 10 years, then moved to a tract of 65 acres southeast of the home farm, which he bought, where he has since lived. It was all timber land when he acquired it, and for temporary purposes he erected a rude board shanty, in which the family lived. At the time of the flood in 1862, the family were obliged to abandon the shanty and live with a neighbor until their present house was built. To Jacob Shafer and his wife were born 10 children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Celesta, wife of our subject; Allen, whose height is six feet, one inch, who is a carpenter by trade and lives at home; Mary, widow of John Pritchard,—her first husband was John Pepper; Millie, who is the wife of Thomas Peacock, of Pittsburg; and Verda, who lives at home with her parents. Mr. Shafer is a member of Emanuel Lutheran Church, to which he has belonged for the past 40 or 50 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have two children: Harry, who married Anna Gantble, February 14, 1905; and Elmer, who is unmarried. Both sons are employed as pressers in the pottery of the Ohio China Company. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon accompany this sketch.

JOHAN ALEXANDER MYERS, M. D., of East Liverpool, is a citizen who numbers among his friends the most of the old residents as well as many of the new, whose presence is eagerly sought when disease invades their households. Dr. Myers was born October 6, 1828, at Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Hiram and Jane Ann (Dean) Myers.

The ancestry of Dr. Myers is German and in the early days the name was spelled Moyer, an orthography still retained by some branches

of the family. His father was born in 1806 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and belonged to the solid, substantial agricultural class of that section. Originally a Democrat, he became a Whig in the times of Gen. William Henry Harrison and subsequently a Republican. Of his five children, three reached maturity, viz.: John Alexander, Henry B., of Omaha, Nebraska, now deceased; and Mary Jane, widow of George W. Vogan, of Lisbon. In 1832 the family settled at Lisbon and the father followed the shoemaker's trade in the village until 1840, when he resumed farming. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of this sketch was mainly reared at Lisbon and spent his school days there. He began the reading of medicine with Dr. Albert Graham in 1860, but the early exciting days of the Civil War disturbed his studies and when A. J. Blockson, the local druggist, enlisted as a soldier, the latter secured the young medical student to take charge of his store. During this time the young man improved his opportunities for study, but when Mr. Blockson returned Mr. Myers enlisted, entering Company D, 176th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which company he was appointed 1st lieutenant and later was elected captain. Captain Myers continued in command of his company until the close of the war, his record testifying to his gallantry as a soldier.

After his return from the army, he passed his examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners and was admitted to practice. In 1869 he was elected clerk of the court at Lisbon, and served two terms, six years and three months in this office. He took advantage of his opportunities here and read law and to such profit that in 1875 he was admitted to practice before the Common Pleas Court. Law, however, did not appeal to him as did medicine and after one year of practice he came to East Liverpool, in 1877, and started into the drug business on the southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, soon after removing to the Stevenson Building, where he continued in the drug business until 1884. Since that time Dr. Myers has carried on a private practice.

Advancing years have caused him to curtail it as much as possible, but, as stated in the opening of this sketch, his old friends and patients will not let him go. For years he has been, in many homes, physician, friend and adviser and he enjoys the unbounded esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Myers married Hannah M. Frederick, daughter of John Frederick, of near Lisbon, and the two survivors of their three children are: Frederick W., who fills the position of secretary and treasurer of the Dundee Silica Sand Company, with office located at Massillon, Ohio; and Anna O., her father's companion, her mother having died January 27, 1900. Mrs. Myers was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool, as is Dr. Myers, who first united with the Presbyterian Church at Lisbon. In 1884 he built his fine residence on Fifth street, his office being in the rear, facing Drury lane.

Politically Dr. Myers is a Republican, taking only a good citizen's interest however, his tastes not lying in the direction of public office. He was the organizer of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of East Liverpool, and was its first commander. Mrs. Myers was the first president of General Lyon Post, No. 46, Woman's Relief Corps. When General Garfield Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, was organized, Frederick W. Myers, the son, was made the first captain. For 40 years Dr. Myers was a member of Concordia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lisbon.

GEORGE MILLER, a prosperous agriculturist of St. Clair township, came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1882, and purchased 148 acres of fertile land in section 19, St. Clair township, which farm has since continued to be his home. He is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Cockins) Miller, born in 1845.

The Millers are of German descent and first located near Baltimore, Maryland, later moving to Pennsylvania. Jacob Miller, the grandfather of our subject, owned a farm near

Little Washington and there Samuel Miller was born in 1800. He was a wagon-maker and followed that occupation for a great many years at Hickory, Pennsylvania, before he purchased the farm in Allegheny County upon which our subject was born. This property contained 160 acres and part of it extended across the line into Washington County. Samuel Miller was the father of the following children: Jacob H. deceased, who was a prominent attorney of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Vincent; Margaret Jane, deceased; Samuel W., who is a minister of the Gospel, located at Pasadena, California; John H., a resident of Hickory, Pennsylvania; James McBride, who is a successful physician of Beaver, Pennsylvania; James and William (twins), the latter of whom is now a leading lawyer of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Frank C., deceased, who was a physician of East Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and George.

George Miller received his primary education in Allegheny County, supplementing it with a course in Duff's Business College at Pittsburg. He was reared on a farm and has always devoted his time and talents to that line of work. When he was about 22 years old he moved to East Liverpool and remained there several years. In 1882 he bought his present farm and has demonstrated to the surrounding community that he understands how to get the best results from the operation of his farm, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Miller was married at East Liverpool in 1872 to Mary Isabelle Mills and has reared a family of seven children, namely: Mary Alexina, who lives at home; William James, who married Mamie G. Adams, whose father is chaplain of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton, New York; Francis Clifford; Harry Vincent; Robert Mills; Margaret Elizabeth; and Antoinette. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church and zealous workers in the church and its societies. Mr. Miller is a Republican.

Mrs. Miller is a daughter of James P. and Nancy (McIntosh) Mills, both highly respected residents of this vicinity in early times. The ancestors of James P. Mills, who were of

Scotch-Irish origin, came to America before the Revolution and cast in their lot with the struggling colonists. General Sullivan, who was a famous officer in the American Army, was an uncle of James P. Mills' grandmother. Nancy McIntosh was a daughter of William and Sarah Alexina (McKenzie) McIntosh, the latter a native of the parish of Red Castle, Inverness, Scotland, and the former a native of Carnarvon, Scotland. William McIntosh's father, John McIntosh, was a farmer and sheep raiser and William was a shepherd in his native land until 1833, when he came to the United States with his wife and two little children,—Nancy and Alexander M. He located in the "Scotch Settlement" near Wells-ville, Columbiana County, Ohio, and not long afterwards bought a farm in Brush creek township, Jefferson County, moving there in February, 1835. Their family was increased by the addition of Mary, who was born near Glasgow, Columbiana County; and John, who was born on the farm in Brush Creek township, where he still resides. Mary died, June 26, 1903, after a long and useful life, of which the last 12 years were spent in mission work for the Freedmen's Bureau. Nancy (McIntosh) Mills, mother of Mrs. Miller, died in 1858 in her 30th year. Alexander M. McIntosh enlisted on August 20, 1862, as sergeant in Company D, 126th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died at Martinsburg, West Virginia, February 16, 1863, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM L. CALHOUN, engineer at the pottery plant of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, at East Liverpool, has held this position continuously since 1872, and is possibly the oldest stationary engineer in the State of Ohio. He was born February 28, 1828, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam and Sarah (Sands) Calhoun.

James Calhoun, grandfather of our subject, was descended from one of two brothers who came from Scotland to America about 1733, and located near Scranton, Pennsylvania. The

other brother went South, and was the progenitor of John C. Calhoun, the Southern patriot and statesman from South Carolina.

Adam Calhoun, our subject's father, was born in Pennsylvania and died there in 1829, aged about 50 years. He married Sarah Sands, who was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and died in 1862, aged 75 years. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (White) Sands. The White family at one time owned Bedford Springs, which now forms a part of the Vanderbilt estate. Her father was a farmer and was the owner of a large farm just 10 miles from the Pittsburgh market. Adam Calhoun and his wife became the parents of nine children, of whom six survived infancy and childhood, namely: Samuel, George, Andrew, Sarah, Adam and William L. Samuel Calhoun, who was a steamboat engineer, lived in East Liverpool at the time of his death in 1862, at the age of 50 years. He left four sons and three daughters: George, who was captured in the Civil war and died at Belle Isle; John, Adam, Andrew, of East Liverpool; Mrs. Samuel R. Jackson, of East Liverpool; Mrs. Eliza Clark, of Sistersville, West Virginia; and Mrs. Sarah Barker, of East Liverpool, whose husband, deceased in 1902, was a veteran in the Mexican and Civil wars. George Calhoun died at East Liverpool in early manhood. Andrew Calhoun, who was an engineer, died in Pittsburgh in the early '40s. Sarah, who died in 1887, aged 67 years, was the wife of John Baum, of East Liverpool; Adam Calhoun, who was a blacksmith and engineer, died at East Liverpool in 1880, aged about 50 years, leaving a daughter, Lucretia, who is a resident of Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

William L. Calhoun accompanied his mother when she moved to Liverpool township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1833, and was there reared and received a common school education. In 1851 he was licensed as a steamboat engineer, being one of the first successful applicants under the United States marine law of 1850. He followed steamboat engineering mainly until the Civil war, and in 1864 was appointed to the United States Navy as an en-

gineer, being a commissioned officer. He served in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers squadron until the close of the war. With the close of the war his river work ceased. Since then he has been a stationary engineer. Prior to 1872, he worked for about three years in building oil rigs for Joseph Eddy and then worked as a millwright. Since 1872, he has been continuously employed in his present position, as mentioned above.

In 1854 Mr. Calhoun was united in marriage with Margaret E. Merchant, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1835, and was reared in Tuscarawas County, where she continued to live until her removal to Wells-ville in 1853. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Eakin) Merchant, and a granddaughter, maternally, of James and Nancy Eakin, the latter being a cousin to President Andrew Jackson. William Merchant was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was left an orphan when young. He worked for James Eakin, who had a contract for the construction of the Ohio Canal, and later took up a farm near Delaware, Ohio, where he lived until his death, in 1839, aged 33 years. Mrs. Merchant died in 1845, at the age of 32 years. They were parents of the following children: Mary, who died at the age of 12 years; Mrs. Isabel Teeple, who resides near Sparta in Stark County, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased in 1870, who was the wife of Basil Rowe, a riverman of Wells-ville; Margaret E., wife of our subject; Alfred a well-known contractor and builder, who died of injuries received at East Liverpool, in 1889, leaving three children, one of whom, Harry, is in the employ of The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company; Rebecca J., widow of Isaac Knowles, of East Liverpool, who has a son, Willis, who resides in California.

William L. Calhoun and his estimable wife have the following offspring: William A., a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; John E., born in 1858, deceased at the age of four years; George, born in 1860, who was engineer at the pottery works of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company at

the time of his death in 1892—he left a daughter, Jessie, who resides with her grandparents; James A., born in 1863, who is now identified with the Deuber-Hampden Watch Works at Canton, Ohio, and has one son, Louis J.; and Jennie, born in 1866 and deceased in infancy. In politics, William L. Calhoun was originally a Free Soiler but became a Republican upon the organization of that party, voting for Gen. John C. Fremont. He has served as water commissioner of East Liverpool. Fraternally, he is a member of and past grand of the Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1867, and is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of East Liverpool. Mrs. Calhoun has been a member of the Daughters of Rebekahs since 1868, being one of the first five women in East Liverpool to take the degree. She is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 46, Woman's Relief Corps. She was one of the original lady members of the City Hospital Association, served as president several years and is on the board of directors at the present time. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are members of the First Society of Spiritualists, of East Liverpool.

ILLIAM A. CALHOUN, who has engaged in the profession of architecture at East Liverpool for a period of more than 34 years, is one of the most active and successful business men of the city. He is a heavy stockholder and director of The West End Pottery Company; a member of the real estate and insurance firm of P. V. Mackall & Company; president of the Tioga Oil & Gas Company, which is operating in the Knoxville field in Jefferson County; and is identified with the McCoy Drilling Company. He is a man well known to the people, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Calhoun was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, May 17, 1856, in that part of the town then known as "Jethro," and is a son of William L. and Margaret E. (Merchant) Calhoun. A brief sketch of the life of William L. Cal-

houn appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared in his native town and received his educational training in the public schools. He began work in the potteries at the age of 11 years and continued until he was 17 years old, being employed by various concerns. He then became apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and in the mean time studied architecture. He spent two years in New Albany, Indiana, studying stair-building and architecture under J. A. W. Koontz, after which he returned to East Liverpool, where he followed the building and architectural business until 1898. During the past six years his attention has been devoted almost exclusively to architectural work, although he is still identified with various other enterprises. He maintains offices in the Ikirt Building. From June, 1895, to April, 1900, Mr. Calhoun was secretary and treasurer of The West End Pottery Company.

On January 29, 1899, our subject was united in marriage with Anna F. Perry, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and accompanied her parents to Trenton, New Jersey, when she was three years old, later moving to Wellsville and East Liverpool, Ohio. Her father, Frederick A. Perry, was formerly a foreman in the potteries here, but is now a resident of Washington, D. C. This union has been blessed with one son, Eric Victor, aged four years. In politics Mr. Calhoun is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was formerly a member of the Sons of Veterans.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fairfield township, resides on his farm of 155 acres, located in sections 4 and 5, one mile northwest of the village of Columbiana. He was born on January 1, 1879, on this farm, where his father lived during his life and which his grandfather purchased on coming to Ohio from Virginia. He is a son of William Nichols, grandson of William and Mary (Janney) Nichols and

great-grandson of William and Sarah (Spencer) Nichols.

The Nichols family is of English extraction and was founded in Virginia by two brothers, Isaac and William Nichols, followers of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. After settling in Loudoun County, Virginia, they continued to reside there the remainder of their lives; their tombstones may be found in the graveyard of the Friends' Meeting House on Goose Creek. William Nichols married Sarah Spencer and had three sons—Isaac, Samuel and William—and two daughters—Mrs. Mary Piggot and Mrs. Edith Tate.

William Nichols, son of the first William Nichols mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and grandfather of our subject, was born in 1779 in Loudoun County, Virginia, in the old stone house, which was the family home. He was educated in the Friends' school in his native county and all his life followed farming. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and his religious work took him about the country a good deal. In 1833 he first came to Columbiana County and purchased about 650 acres of land, afterward returning to Virginia. He made his second trip to this county in 1834, at which time he built a sawmill at Cherry Fork. Again returning to the old home in Virginia, he remained there until 1836, when he once more journeyed to Columbiana County, this time accompanied by his wife and children. The following year he built a grist-mill, which, with the sawmill, was operated by his son Stacey. He was a just man and devoted to his children. He married Mary Janney, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was the third child born to Stacey and Hannah (Brown) Janney. To William Nichols and his good wife were born 10 children, all of whom are deceased except Mary, the widow of Jesse M. Allen, who was one of the pioneer merchants at Columbiana. Mrs. Allen resides at Columbiana. To each of his daughters on her marriage, William Nichols gave \$1,000 in money, while the sons were presented with farms. He died in June, 1860.

William Nichols, the third of the name, the

father of our subject, was born in the old stone house in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was about 14 years old when he came to Ohio with his father. He was engaged in farming all of his life. He married Mary A. Mather, of Goslen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and to them was born one son, William, the subject of this article. Mr. Nichols died August 11, 1901, aged 80 years, five months and eight days. Mrs. Nichols lived to be about 50 years of age. Both were members of the Society of Friends, belonging to the Hicksite branch. In their walk and conversation they fully exemplified the teachings of their simple faith. There were few who excelled them in uprightness and honesty, even in their own religious society. Mrs. Nichols was an especially attractive woman and had many friends, who held her in the highest esteem.

William Nichols, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and has always followed farming, having lived all his life on the farm where he was born and reared.

On August 3, 1902, he was married to Minnie Linhoss, of Dayton, Virginia. They have two children, namely: William Linhoss Nichols, the fifth in succession to bear the time-honored name of William Nichols, who was born June 4, 1903; and Mary Virginia Nichols, born September 17, 1904. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Hicksite Friends, while his wife, who is of German descent, is a Mennonite.

J C. THULLEN, president of the Leetonia Electric Light & Power Company, of Leetonia, was born in 1850, at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Henry Thullen.

Henry Thullen was born in Prussia, and came to America in young manhood, settling first in Pennsylvania. Later he came to Ohio and embarked in a hotel business in Mahoning County, which continued until his death.

J. C. Thullen was educated in the schools of New Albany, Mahoning County, and then learned the trades of boiler-maker and engineer. His first important position was the superintendency of the Leetonia Boiler Works, which

was established in 1871, a position he filled until 1901. He assisted in the erection of the iron furnaces at Leetonia and also was one of the builders of the Cherry Valley furnace in 1867. From 1871 to 1901, during his connection with the boiler works at Leetonia, Mr. Thullen had acquired a large interest, which he sold in the latter year and turned his attention entirely to the affairs of the Leetonia Electric Light & Power Company, which he had organized in 1889. He installed this fine electric plant, one of the most satisfactory in this section of the country. The company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, and Mr. Thullen has been its efficient president ever since.

Mr. Thullen was married in 1870 to Mary E. Cartwright, who was born at Youngstown, Ohio, and they have three children, viz.: L. H., who is connected with the Union Switch Signal Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the head of the electrical and mechanical department; Carrie, who is the wife of W. Harry Schmick, cashier of the First National Bank, of Leetonia; and Nanette, who is the wife of D. K. Bishop, of the Bishop-Balcock Company, of Cleveland.

Mr. Thullen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a trustee for the past 30 years. For some 30 years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity. Being a practical mechanic, Mr. Thullen is well equipped for the position he holds as president of the public utility company, which contributes so materially to the comfort of the citizens of Leetonia. He is also treasurer and general manager and thus has control of both the official and the practical working of the electric plant. He is held in very high esteem in his business relations and takes his place with the representative men of the town.

C HARLES BOYD, a leading attorney at Wellsville, city solicitor and a prominent figure in Republican politics, was born at Wellsville, Ohio, July 12, 1873, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Frazer) Boyd.

The father of Mr. Boyd was born in

County Down, Ireland, in 1844, and there learned the mason's trade. In young manhood he came to America with a brother and together they went to St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. In 1866 William Boyd came to Wellsville and here formed a partnership with Jefferson Abrahams. They engaged in building and contracting. Later Mr. Boyd had other partners and did a great deal of stone work for the Pennsylvania Railroad and was engaged in completing one of the road's contracts when he was accidentally killed at Alliance, in 1879. He was a competent, reliable man and Wellsville lost a good citizen when he died. He married a daughter of Capt. Daniel K. Fraser, of Yellow Creek township. She was born in Wellsville and still resides here. Her father was born in Yellow Creek township, July 19, 1817, and died in 1902. He was a carpenter by trade but for many years followed the river as captain of a steamboat. Before the days of railroads he was a large river trader. He also kept a store for a number of years after leaving the water. He was a director of the First National Bank and in many ways was one of the town's prominent and influential citizens. Our subject has two sisters: Mabel and Mary. The maternal grandmother, Lexy McBane, daughter of William McBane, was born in Scotland.

After completing the common and high school course at Wellsville, Mr. Boyd entered the office of W. F. Lones, a well-known attorney of Wellsville, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He has always been active in politics and was elected by the Republican party city solicitor in 1901, and his efficiency is proven by his being retained in office ever since.

GOTHAM & LOCKETT. Among many other claims to distinction, East Liverpool is known as the home of the most extensive modeling studio in the United States and one which compares very favorably with any other in the artistic centers of the world. Reference is made to the firm of Gotham & Lockett, modelers and originators of pottery shapes, design-

ers of the greater number of the beautiful products of the potter's art which in curve and line delight all those who are able to appreciate what is truly artistic, not only in the United States but in many foreign countries.

The business was founded by the senior partner, Thomas B. Gotham, on May 1, 1898. In the following November Frank Lockett became an interested partner. The progress made in the seven years of business association is no less gratifying than remarkable. The original location was on the corner of Sixth and Washington street, East Liverpool, but it soon became evident that larger quarters would have to be secured and in May, 1904, removal was made to the present location between West Market street and Broadway. The vast increase in business since that date, owing to the wider distribution and consequent appreciation of their work, has made necessary the formulating of plans which will soon be put into effect and the firm will be established in still larger and better equipped buildings.

The artistic designs of this firm are sought wherever there are pottery interests, in this and European countries, and they have even been called upon to make designs for potteries in Australia. It is the custom of the various manufacturers, in need of a new design, to call upon this firm, knowing well that satisfaction will follow. It is not an unusual thing to have some of their choicest designs copied and used in other countries, this having notably been the case in England. Among the many potteries of this section of Ohio, there is not one which does not secure its designs, more or less entirely, from this firm and quite frequently wholesale china dealers call on them for special designs for their trade. Occasions have arisen when a special order has come to them for some design of exquisite beauty and of intricate workmanship, to be used but once and then destroyed. The firm has a number of exclusive patrons of this kind.

THOMAS GOTHAM was born in 1873 at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. He was but 14 years old when he went into a pottery, having previously developed his natural artistic talents to some degree at the Science



F. Q. MASON

and Art School. He entered the modeling department in the pottery and worked there until 1889, when he came to America and located at Trenton, New Jersey, where he was engaged in artistic designing until 1897. Shortly after making his home at East Liverpool, he embarked in his present enterprise.

Mr. Gotham married Anna De Putron Lynn, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, viz.: Thomas B. and Catherine A. In religious views, Mr. Gotham and family are Episcopalians. Mr. Gotham belongs to East Liverpool Lodge, No. 258, B. P. O. E.

FRANK LOCKETT was born at Hanley, England, in 1874, and was educated in the Science and Art School at Hanley. Like Mr. Gotham he was but 14 years of age when he went into the modeling department of a pottery, where he was employed until 1897, when he also came to America and located at Trenton, New Jersey. For a period of 18 months he was connected with the Trenton Potteries Company. He came to East Liverpool on November 1, 1898, and associated himself with Mr. Gotham.

Mr. Lockett married Maude E. Webster, of East Liverpool. They have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas W., Albert J. and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Lockett are members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Both Mr. Gotham and Mr. Lockett are men of original ideas and thus their designs and models are entirely different from those of many other workers in their line and they have gained well-deserved recognition for work which possesses unique charm, classic beauty and artistic perfection.



Q. MASON, manager and manufacturing chemist of The Mason Color Company, of East Liverpool, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, England, January 22, 1880, and is a son of Augustus Frederick and Keziah (Jones) Mason.

Our subject has inherited professional abil-

ity from as far back as his grandparents. His grandfather, James Mason, was born at Teime, Staffordshire, England, and died in 1865. He was a color maker and was the originator of the famous Mason colors for use in potteries and glass works and in enameling. He started into business for himself as early as 1830, building the Bleak Place Color Works in 1842, which are famous all over the world, and he continued active in this business until within three weeks of his death. He married Mary Skerratt, of Hanley, Staffordshire, who was considered at that time, by competent authority, as the finest color chemist in North Staffordshire. She was also a woman of business faculty, and much of the early success of James Mason must be attributed to her. He was at one time a printer at the Cauldon Place Pottery Works of John Ridgway, where he filled the position of foreman for a period of 40 years. The only child of James and Mary Mason was Augustus Frederick, the father of our subject.

Augustus Frederick Mason was born September 4, 1842, and, as both his father and mother were interested in colors, he very early gained a knowledge of their composition and blending, spending his boyhood in and about his father's works. He later took a course in chemistry at the Hanley Art School, and finally succeeded to the ownership of the Bleak Hill Color Works. He is still active in the business manufacturing ceramic colors. He married Keziah Jones, a daughter of Martin Jones, of Tunstall, England. Our subject is the only one of the children who has come to America.

For a number of years Augustus F. Mason was associated with that religious body known as Plymouth Brethren and he was considered one of the orators of North Staffordshire. On one occasion it is remembered how he conquered a noted infidel in a public debate before an audience of 3,000 people, the discussion lasting 13 1-2 hours. He has always been an active Gospel preacher and has been a very successful temperance worker. With his whole family, he has been a total abstainer all his life. For some years past he and his wife have been members of the Christian Church.

Our subject was reared at Burslem where he completed the common and high school courses and in 1892 he entered Wedgewood Institute, where he took a course in inorganic chemistry and quantitative and qualitative analysis. After completing a general and special training, he entered his father's works in January, 1902, where he remained until June 11, 1902, when he set out for America with the idea of looking over the fields of the pottery industry in the United States, with a view to establishing a color manufacturing plant similar to his father's. His investigation resulted in the organization of the first and thus far the only color plant in the country, at East Liverpool, Ohio, in October, 1902. The business was commenced in a small way, with a capacity measured by two grinding pans but ere three months had elapsed six pans were required and at present the company is installing more machinery so as to double its facilities. It is the only American concern attempting as yet to meet foreign competition in this line. The product is sold all over the United States. Much credit is due Mr. Mason for his energy and enterprise in the matter.

Mr. Mason is a man of enlightened views and as he has come to make America his home he has signified his intention of becoming an American citizen. He belongs to the class which finds a ready and enthusiastic welcome on American shores. In his political sentiments he inclines toward the Republican party, his father in England being a Conservative. In religious belief he is a member of the First Christian Church of East Liverpool. He is the choirster of the Sunday-school of the First Christian Church and is the bass soloist in the "Enterprise Male Chorus," of Wellsville and East Liverpool.

S MON DENNY, whose fine home farm is situated in section 7, Butler township and consists of 100 acres, also owns 93 acres adjoining, in Knox township. Mr. Denny is one of the substantial men of this section. His birth took place in the city of Oberried, Canton of Bern,

Switzerland, on November 20, 1850. He is a son of Simon and Margaret (Ruf) Denny.

The parents of our subject were natives of Switzerland and came to America in 1858. Mr. Denny the elder had had experience in conducting a provision store, bakery and restaurant in his own land and he continued the same in the city of New York and later bought a farm, but died in New York. Shortly after his death the family came to Columbiana County, Ohio, and our subject has resided here ever since. He is one of a family of eight children, namely: Margaret, who died aged 21 years; Elizabeth, deceased; Elizabeth (2nd), deceased; John, of Minnesota; Simon, of this sketch; Peter, deceased; Michael, of Butler township; and Annie, wife of A. L. Snyder, of Alliance, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was seven years of age when his parents came to the United States, and here he was educated and has spent his life as a farmer and stockman. His farm in Knox township is run mainly as a dairy farm, being stocked with 25 fine milch cows. Mr. Denny has a very attractive home place, his buildings are substantial and well adapted to all purposes and an air of thrift pervades everything. All the improvements here have been made by Mr. Denny himself, who enjoys the reputation of being a very industrious as well as capable man. In addition to his several farms, he has other interests, being a stockholder and treasurer of the John Asch Cheese Company, a very important industry of the township, which has been in operation for four seasons. Here is made the famous Swiss cheese, which is considered a delicacy and is welcomed on the tables of rich and poor. Mr. Denny is a practical Swiss cheese maker, having been engaged in this business for 38 years, 10 years of which period he was at the head of a cheese factory as cheese maker.

Mr. Denny was married in 1879 to Mary Barbara Oyster, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 18, 1856, and is a daughter of Henry and Ann (Stanley) Oyster, natives of this county. They have eight children, viz.: Alice L., wife of Emanuel Ramsyer, of Knox township; Edward S., of Butler town-

ship; Annie Elizabeth, wife of Ellis Heaston, of Mahoning County; and Urban P., Lottie M., Leroy A. and Arthur S. and Bertha M. (twins), all at home. This family of children is all that a loving father could desire, but a great grief fell upon the household when the beloved mother was removed by death, on May 1, 1904. She was a woman of estimable character and many Christian virtues. In times of sickness and sorrow her neighbors found her sympathetic and helpful, while her husband and children depended upon her for their greatest happiness in the home. She was a devoted member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Denny also belongs to this religious body, of which he is an elder. Politically he is a Republican.

ALBERT H. KENNEDY, city treasurer of Salem, and vice-president and general manager of the Salem Wall Paper & Carpet Company, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, January 20, 1866, and is a son of John and Victoria (Hedrick) Kennedy.

The parents of Mr. Kennedy were born in Ohio and resided at Mansfield until 1875, when they removed to Salem. They had three children: Albert H., of this sketch; Grace, wife of William Wood, of Mansfield, Ohio; and John C., also a resident of Mansfield.

Albert H. Kennedy was educated in the public schools at Salem and began his business career as a clerk in the dry goods and carpet house of C. C. Snyder, with whom he remained for 23 years, and served two years with Converse & Company. He then accepted the position of manager of what is now the Salem Daily News Company, which he retained for two years, when he embarked in his present business. The Salem Wall Paper & Carpet Company is an incorporated concern and Mr. Kennedy has been vice-president and general manager since its organization. He has always been prominent in the ranks of the Republican party and on more than one occasion has been selected as a leader. For some years he has been a member of the Republican County Com-

mittee, has served as township treasurer and since 1900 he has been city treasurer. He is a capable and honest official who enjoys the confidence of the general public and stands well in line for future honors.

In 1892 Mr. Kennedy was married to Ella Tescher, who was born in Salem, and is a daughter of Capt. John F. and Susan Tescher, natives of Switzerland. They have one son, Charles Snyder. Mr. Kennedy is interested in a number of fraternal organizations, is a Mason and Odd Fellow, is treasurer of the Royal Arcanum, is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

JEFFERSON FISHER, now a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but a native of Columbiana County, where he lived for many years, was born at the old Fisher home, opposite Riverview Cemetery, in the outskirts of East Liverpool, Ohio, June 3, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Fisher.

Paul Fisher, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is supposed that the family originally came from Germany, although it has been settled on American soil for many generations. Both Paul Fisher and his son, Samuel, conversed fluently in the German language. The former founded the family in Columbiana County, Ohio, coming to this section in pioneer days soon after the beginning of the last century. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel Fisher, our subject's father, was born at Simsbury, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1807, and accompanied his parents when they came to Columbiana County and settled at Calcutta, possibly about 1813. Here he grew to manhood, securing his education in the primitive schools of the early day. In 1836 he married Mary Richardson, born December 20, 1818, a daughter of Samuel Richardson, who was also a pioneer of Columbiana County, coming here in January, 1802, and taking a farm, a part of which now forms the sites of the towns of Negley and Camp Bouquet. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of William Black-

ledge, of Washington, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Richardson engaged extensively in farming and also conducted a tannery on his place. His grandfather came to this country from England with William Penn and settled where Philadelphia now stands.

After his marriage, Samuel Fisher cultivated a rented property for two years and then moved upon the valuable tract on which he spent the remainder of his life and where he died May 3, 1880. This farm is now included in the city limits of East Liverpool, being located on the road leading to Calcutta. The time is not far distant when the homes of great enterprises and private residences will have covered the whole extent of the farm, where he carried on agricultural operations the greater part of his life. Many of the landmarks have already disappeared.

Eight children were born to Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Fisher, as follows: Richardson, deceased; Henry, of East Liverpool; Jefferson, the subject of this sketch; George, deceased; Alfred J., of East Liverpool; Mary Catherine, wife of Clark Moore, of East Liverpool; Maria L., deceased, who was the wife of Moody Cohn, of East Liverpool; and Caroline M., deceased. Mrs. Fisher, who still survives, was for many years a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Long's Run.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the local schools, was then engaged in teaching school for a few terms, after which he spent some time clerking in a general store. In June, 1868, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has continued in its employ ever since. He spent his first two years as agent at Beaver, Pennsylvania. He was then transferred to Wellsville, Ohio, where he served six years as ticket agent and accountant, being then assigned to East Liverpool as agent, in which position he also spent six years. Since then he has been accountant in the general offices of the company at Pittsburg, but makes his home in the adjacent town of Crafton.

Mr. Fisher has been twice married; first, on December 8, 1872, to Josephine Virginia

Bunting, who was born at Wellsville, Ohio, July 20, 1849, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gorrell) Bunting, the former a native of Wellsville, the latter of Philadelphia. The children of this marriage were: Helen M., who is the wife of Dr. J. Bert George, a well-known dental surgeon of East Liverpool and Charles B., who conducts a shoe store in East Liverpool. On June 16, 1892, Mr. Fisher was married to his second wife, Alice B. Harvey, who was born at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Thockmorton) Harvey. They have one son, Samuel Harvey. Mrs. Fisher comes of Revolutionary stock and is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution through her great-grandfather, who was a general in the Revolutionary Army, and whose epaulets she has as mementoes of his patriotism. The family has been attached to the Presbyterian Church for many years. The subject of this sketch when questioned as to his present religious belief gave the pertinent answer: "By their fruits ye shall know them." He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has held several offices in the order. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864, but he voted for Grover Cleveland, when he was elected the second time in 1892.

Mr. Fisher has in his possession a rather remarkable relic of unknown age. It is an awl made out of deer's horn and tipped with a long spear. This primitive instrument was found by his grandfather in a house where all the family had been murdered by Indians.

FRANK M. BENNER, one of the leading business men of Lisbon, is the owner of the oldest established jewelry house in the county, one which was founded in 1847 and has been conducted by a Benner, father and son, ever since. Mr. Benner was born in 1856 in Lisbon, and is a son of Josiah F. and Mary A. (Miller) Benner.

The Benner family was established in Columbiana County by Henry Benner, a farmer

and school teacher, the grandfather of our subject. He owned land in Center township which he developed into a fruit farm, and it is still operated as such by a grandson. J. F. Benner, father of our subject, was born on this farm, four miles west of Lisbon, one of three children, all now deceased. In young manhood he left the farm and learned the jeweler's trade. The present business of our subject was established at Lisbon, in 1847, by a Mr. Scott. In 1848, J. F. Benner bought the business and continued to conduct it until he retired from active life. He died in March, 1898, aged 76 years. He married Mary A. Miller, who was born and reared in Columbiana County, and still resides in Lisbon. She is a daughter of Jacob Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day. He settled on a farm three miles west of Lisbon, where he devoted much attention to stock-raising, and made a specialty of raising horses. The only survivors of his large family are: Mrs. Benner, now 77 years of age; Mrs. Sarah Green, of Salem, Ohio; and Mrs. Luckey, of Elmore, Ohio.

Frank M. Benner was reared at Lisbon and obtained his education in the schools of his native place. When he reached manhood, his father admitted him to partnership in the jewelry business, in which he has continued ever since, for the past 25 years being the sole proprietor. It is one of the substantial, old, reliable concerns of Lisbon.

Mr. Benner married Mary Lodge, a native of Lisbon and a daughter of the late Abel Lodge, who died here in the fall of 1904, one of the city's patriarchs, aged almost 90 years. His early youth was spent on a farm in this county, and his active business life was passed as a banker in Lisbon. Mr. and Mrs. Benner have one daughter, Ada. The family occupies one of the beautiful homes of this quiet little city. Mr. Benner owning considerable real estate, including his residence, his store building and a large interest in what is known as the Benner Block, formerly the Exchange Block. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Benner is a Republican and

he has, at various times, accepted public office. He has served as cemetery trustee and as water trustee and has been interested in school improvement. He is a member of the board of directors of the Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company and of the loan association at Lisbon. Mr. Benner is very prominent in fraternal circles. As a Mason he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Lisbon; is a charter member of Salem Commandery, and was knighted at Youngstown before the Salem Commandery was organized. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Lisbon, has served two terms as chancellor commander and in other official capacities.

OHIIO CEMENT COMPANY. One of the industries of Eastern Ohio is the Ohio Cement Company, which is located at Lisbon, and which is in the hands of capable and energetic business men, being under the direct management of E. B. Rawson, who fills the offices of president, treasurer and general manager. C. L. Douglass, of Cleveland, is secretary.

The main offices of this company are at Lisbon. The business was incorporated in 1875 by A. G. Smith, William Dennon and others, all men of capital and business stability. The plant is located three miles west of Lisbon, adjacent to the Erie Railroad. Its exclusive business is the manufacture of hydraulic cement; 22 men have continuous employment here.

Until 1891, the late A. G. Smith was the active manager of the business, but since 1875 he has been identified with the affairs of Lisbon. His death occurred in 1900, being survived by four daughters, viz: Mrs. C. L. Douglass of Cleveland; Mrs. Charles F. Fish, of Saratoga Springs, New York; Mrs. Helen Evans, of Sharon, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. E. B. Rawson. Mr. Smith had much to do with building up many of Lisbon's business enterprises and he is most kindly remembered for his public spirit and for the personal influence he exerted. He was a liberal contri-

butor to benevolent institutions, and was generous in his support of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with which his family was connected.

Mr. Rawson, president of the Ohio Cement Company, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Smith, was born at Akron, Ohio, and came to Lisbon from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889. Since 1891 he has had the entire management of the business. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have two children, viz: Levi, a civil engineer at Sistersville, West Virginia; and Mary J., who lives at home. Mrs. Rawson died December 9, 1904, at her home after a brief illness of one week and was buried in a family lot in the Erie Street Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Rawson is a Republican but takes no very active part in party matters. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB J. WEISEND, the well-known contractor and carpenter of the East End, East Liverpool, was born August 21, 1854, in Monroe County, Ohio. His parents were Peter and Barbara Ann (Seling) Weisend and his paternal grandfather was Jacob Weisend, who, with a brother and their families, came from Alsace, France, and settled in America. They lived in Monroe County, Ohio, where Jacob died in 1864 in his 84th year.

Peter Weisend was a child of three years when the family came to America. He has always carried on farming, at first in Monroe and later in Bethel township, Noble County, to which township he removed in 1870. After remaining there several years, he went to Ludlow township, Washington County, where he lived until his wife's death, after which he made his home with his daughter, also in Ludlow township. He was a Democrat in politics. He answered the call for 100-day men in 1864 and performed guard duty, not being sent to the front, where the fighting was going on. He married Barbara Ann Seling, whose father was a Hessian and fought under Napoleon. She was three years of age when her parents located in Noble County. She became the

mother of 15 children, 11 of whom reached mature years, as follows: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of David Burkhard, of Ludlow township, Washington County; Margaret, wife of August Vogt, of Ludlow township, Washington County; Jacob J.; Barbara, wife of John Schneider, of Independence township, Washington County; Peter, of Muskingum County; Caroline, wife of Nicholas Blatt, of Wetzel County, West Virginia; Christine, wife of Joseph Burkhard, of Muskingum township, Washington County; Abeline, wife of James H. Robinett, of East Liverpool; George J., of Marietta, Ohio; John, of Terre Haute, Indiana; and Raymer S., of Marietta, Ohio. Mrs. Weisend died in 1899 at the age of 66 years. They were members of the Catholic Church.

Jacob J. Weisend grew to man's estate in Monroe County, Ohio, and learned the trade of a carpenter. He then went to Washington County and worked at carpentering there for several years and in 1888 came to East Liverpool. In 1890 he moved to the East End. While he was, from the year he located in this city, working at his trade, he did not begin taking contracts until 1892. He has all the work he can perform and keeps from four to six men constantly employed. He has built many residences.

Mr. Weisend was married to Hannah Welch, who was a native of Washington County and a daughter of Peter Welch. She died February 23, 1905, in the 44th year of her age. She was the mother of 10 children, six of whom are living, viz: Margaret; James; Barbara May; Agnes; Beatrice; and Catherine. Mr. Weisend is a strong Democrat and has taken a lively interest in politics. He served for three years as clerk of Independence township, Washington County; and while a resident of that county was the Democratic nominee for State Senator in 1884. He was president of the first library in East Liverpool, established by the Trades Labor Council and served six years until it was absorbed by the Carnegie Public Library, when he was appointed by the City Council as director of that institution. Upon the expiration of his term, he was reappointed

by Mayor Weaver, but declined to serve. In 1901 he was nominated for mayor of East Liverpool and made a good run but failed of election as the city is strongly Republican. He served three terms as president of the Trades Labor Council and twice represented that body in the Ohio Federation of Labor. He has been organizer for the American Federation of Labor for the past 10 years. He is a member of East Liverpool Council, No. 509, Knights of Columbus, of which he has been deputy grand knight, and he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.



RANK J. ECKSTEIN, junior member of the clothing firm of Smith & Eckstein, No. 67 East Main street, Salem, ranks with the successful and enterprising business men of this city. He was born at North Georgetown, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 13, 1870, and is a son of Amos and Leanda (Epperwein) Eckstein.

Amos Eckstein came of German ancestry, his grandfather founding the family in Pennsylvania, where he became a large farmer and a leading member of the Lutheran Church. David W. Eckstein, our subject's grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and came a pioneer to Ohio. He reared a family of 14 children. Amos Eckstein was born in Columbiana County and died here aged 51 years. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company D, 12th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav. He served over three years and was wounded by a shot in the leg. Aside from this duty performed to his country, he led a quiet, agricultural life. Politically he was a Republican. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. The family consisted of eight children, namely: Mary, wife of William Whinnery, of Salem; David W., a railroad conductor; Frank J., of this sketch; Robert C., a farmer; Lucinda, wife of Walter Ward, of Newgarden, Columbiana County; Edward, of Industry, Pennsylvania; Homer, employed in the office of the Stewart Contract Company, of Pittsburg; and Elizabeth, who is a teacher in the Columbiana County public schools.

Reared to the age of 16 years on his father's farm, Mr. Eckstein gained much practical knowledge in that direction, while he also trained his mental faculties in the common and high schools. He entered upon a business career as a clerk for H. Cohen, in the clothing business, remaining two years and then worked three years in a nail-mill, subsequently entering the employ of Triem & Murphy, with whom he continued over five years, in 1901 going into business under the firm name of Smith & Eckstein, in the clothing and gents' furnishings business, his partner being Ambler Smith.

In 1896 Mr. Eckstein was married to Mary J. Ward, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James and Ella Ward. They have two bright little sons,—Ward and Thirl. Mr. Eckstein is a prominent Mason, a member of the Commandery and also belongs to the Elks.



JOHN L. ARNOLD, superintendent of The Potters' Mining & Milling Company, of East Liverpool, and for many years a successful contractor here, was born in Pittsburg, November 22, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Greenwald) Arnold.

Jacob Arnold was born in Pittsburg and commenced to follow the river when a lad. He was engineer for many years and mate of a steamboat many years more. He finally bought a farm in Ross township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in agriculture until the Rebellion, when he sold this farm and moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he continued to farm until his death in 1899 at the age of 84 years. He was made a Mason in Pittsburg. He was a Democrat in politics during his earlier years but afterward became a Whig and still later a Republican. He married Catherine Greenwald and had a family of 11 children, viz: John L.; Jacob, deceased; William, a resident of Marietta; Mary, wife of Joseph Schilling, of Marietta; Frederick, also of Marietta; Samuel, who lives in Montana; Andrew, who died at the age of 18; Henry, of Idaho; Carrie, of Marietta; and Susan, wife

of John Bunker, of Marietta. The mother reached the 83rd year of her age, passing away in 1901. They were Roman Catholics. The children are all Protestants, belonging to several different denominations.

When John L. Arnold was 14 years of age, he was apprenticed to a carpenter of Pittsburg. After serving his time there, he went to Cincinnati and became a millwright and worked at that business, for the greater part of the time in Pittsburg until 1881. He came to East Liverpool, Ohio, in that year and for seven years Kaufman & Arnold were the leading contractors and builders of the city, his partner being George Kaufman. When The Potters' Mining & Milling Company established their plant here, to Mr. Arnold was entrusted the work of construction and this, as well as a great many other buildings, stands as a monument to his skill and good workmanship. At its completion, he was placed in charge of the business and has been its able and efficient superintendent ever since, having about 30 men under him. It is the largest plant of this kind in the world, having a daily output of about 125 tons of pulverized flint and about 16 tons of feldspar, the product being sold to the local potteries.

Mr. Arnold married Mary E. Hoskins, daughter of Washington Hoskins, of Pittsburg, and five children blessed their union, namely: Washington, who died at the age of 25 years; Irene, who died at the age of 25 years; George, who resides in Pittsburg; John W., a resident of East Liverpool; and Lawrence, who died in his 13th year. Mrs. Arnold died in 1899, when in her 52nd year. She was a devout member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church. He was one of the organizers of the East Liverpool Land Company, which developed that part of the East End known as the "Klondike" and is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of East Liverpool Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F., East Liverpool Encampment, No. 107, I. O. O. F., and the Royal Acacum. He is a Republican and served eight years in the City Council from the Fourth and First Wards.

ISAAC B. CAMERON, late of Lisbon, Columbiana County, and Treasurer of State for two terms, but now president of the Columbus Savings & Trust Company, was born in the city of Nairn, Scotland. When he was yet an infant, his widowed mother emigrated to America to better her condition and to provide greater facilities for the education of her family, of which the subject of this sketch was the youngest of six, believing that in so doing she would afford them more abundant opportunities for success in life. Upon arriving in this country, the family located on a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, a short distance south of Salineville, removing thence about the year 1855 into the village. Here the children of the family were reared.

Mr. Cameron attended the public schools there and graduated from the Iron City Business College of Pittsburg. At an early age he accepted a position as a bookkeeper for a local mercantile firm, with whom he remained until 1874. His marked business ability soon advanced him to a partnership in the business, which was successfully conducted until 1880, when Mr. Cameron became the sole owner, after which the business continued to grow and prosper until 1893, when he was elected treasurer of Columbiana County, by a majority the largest ever given to any candidate for any office in the county up to that time. He was reelected in 1895. The business system he introduced and enforced during the four years of his incumbency in that office established a standard and created a model worthy the emulation of all public officials.

When in 1898 the First National Bank at Lisbon was declared to be insolvent, Mr. Cameron, having but a short time previously retired from the office of county treasurer, was the unanimous choice, alike of the creditors and stockholders, for appointment as receiver, such was their confidence in his ability to disentangle the labyrinth of complications resulting from the reckless conduct of its affairs upon the part of its management.

In this work he was engaged for more than a year, during which time he brought order

out of chaos. He succeeded in fixing the responsibility for the failure of the bank, and, although the books were miserably kept and outrageously falsified, obtained judgments in every suit brought by him, having for its object the recovery of funds belonging to the unfortunate institution, thus proving the wisdom of those interested, in their selection of him for receiver.

Mr. Cameron was nominated for the office of Treasurer of State, at the Republican State Convention held in the city of Columbus, June 2, 1899, on the first ballot, a compliment which the representatives of the Republican voters of the State honored themselves in bestowing. He was elected in November, 1899, by a large majority and was inducted into office on the first Monday in January, 1900. He completely remodeled the interior of the office, and inaugurated a much needed system for expeditiously and safely conducting the large volume of business of the department, which aggregates in receipts and disbursements many millions of dollars annually. In order that the funds of the State might be safely cared for, and the securities required by law to be deposited with the Treasurer of State might be properly classified and securely stored, Mr. Cameron planned and had constructed in the treasurer's office a large steel vault, made by skilled workmen, and of the best material known to the art, weighing in all some 20 tons. In this vault, he had built, for the storage of bonds and other securities, steel filing-cases, all the compartments of which are so numbered and lettered that, in connection with a card index system installed by him, any security or paper of value entrusted to the treasurer's keeping may be easily located and readily produced. All of which demonstrates Mr. Cameron to be a thorough, systematic business man, well qualified to discharge in an acceptable manner the responsible duties of the positions he so ably filled.

At the Republican State Convention held in Columbus in June, 1901, Mr. Cameron was nominated by acclamation for Treasurer of State for a second term, to which he was elected and which he filled with equal ability as he

did the first term. He retired from the office of Treasurer of State in January, 1904; was elected secretary and treasurer of the Columbus Savings & Trust Company in February of that year, and in January, 1905, was elected president of that institution.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and has ever assumed an active share in the party work. Scarcely had he attained his majority, when he was chosen a member of the Columbiana County Central Committee, and so well was his work done there, that he was soon chosen chairman of the County Executive Committee, and three times honored with a reelection. While he was chairman, Columbiana County gave the Republican ticket the largest pluralities in its history. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1893; also a member of the 18th Congressional District Committee in 1898 and 1899.

Mr. Cameron is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

He was married in 1875, to Laura A. Irwin, daughter of John B. and Mary A. Irwin, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have one child, a son, Roy MacDonald Cameron, who was born in the year 1883.

WILLIAM BYE, one of the prosperous general farmers and stock-raisers of Hanover township, who owns 142 acres of fine land in section 15, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, on the farm which adjoins his property on the east, December 25, 1831. He is a son of Samuel and Ruth (Morlan) Bye.

Samuel Bye was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and came to Columbiana County and located in Hanover township in pioneer days. He secured 160 acres of land from the government and lived here until his death at the age of 68 years. He was survived by his widow and eight children, the five still living being: William, of this sketch; Samuel, of Lisbon; J. M., a physician of Canton, Ohio;

Elizabeth Ann, wife of Oliver Whiteleather; and Joseph. The mother died in 1872, aged 73 years.

Our subject and his brothers and sisters attended the local schools and after the death of the father, William and Samuel worked the home farm together for some years and then divided, William taking his present farm as his portion of his father's estate. Since then he has made many substantial improvements to the buildings and has made his residence one of the finest in the district.

In 1879 Mr. Bye was married to Maggie Pilmer, and they have two children: Mary, who was born March 18, 1878, and William Emerson, born November 2, 1880.

Mr. Bye has always been a good citizen. In 1864 he enlisted in the 143rd Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served until the command was mustered out. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the county's reliable and representative men.

RUMAN W. McCAIN, a prominent manufacturing cooper of East Liverpool, the founder of the large business with which his name has been identified since 1882, is one of the city's successful and representative men. He is a son of James and Abbie Frances (Webb) McCain.

Mr. McCain comes of New England ancestry, both parents having been born in Connecticut and on both sides the record reaches to the "Mayflower." His paternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut, from which State he entered the War of 1812 in which he lost his life.

James McCain, father of Truman W., was born in Connecticut in 1806. He came to Ohio and settled near Ellsworth, in Mahoning County, about the same time as did the family of Capt. George Webb. Subsequently he married the daughter of Captain Webb and they moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Stuckrath, also a tanner, and they carried on the manufacture of

leather there for some eight or 10 years, during which period Mr. and Mrs. McCain had several children born to them.

Mr. McCain then returned to Ohio with his family and opened up a tannery in Stark County and also engaged in farming until 1858, when he took up his residence near Dry Run, but in the following year he went West and located at Jefferson City, Missouri. There he followed the peaceful avocation of farming until 1862. Had there been no Civil War he probably would have passed his remaining years on his excellent property there. But he was a man of strong convictions and he had the courage to avow them upon all occasions. He was a pronounced Union man and that was a dangerous locality in those days for a Union sympathizer to live in. His patriotic attitude made many enemies and for the sake of his family more than from any personal considerations, he left Missouri and removed to Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. Although at that time too old for enlistment in the army, to which he had given three sons, Warren T., Charles C. and Francis W., Mr. McCain found many ways in which to aid the Union cause, unfortunately making himself so conspicuous that he attracted the attention of the raider, Morgan. When the latter made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, in passing through Dupont, Jefferson County, a peaceful town which had no means at hand with which to repulse him, he took Mr. McCain a prisoner and ordered him to be shot unless he would take an oath to never bear arms against the South. This the stern, staunch old Unionist never would consent to and when the line of soldiers was drawn up to carry out their commander's sentence his courage never faltered. Almost at the last moment the citizens in a body succeeded in dissuading the guerrilla from his purpose. They used all kinds of arguments, calling attention to Mr. McCain's age and assuring Morgan that almost half his time he was crazy, and doubtless giving any reason that occurred to their minds at the moment.

From its organization Mr. McCain was a supporter of the Republican party and cast his

vote for Gen. John C. Fremont. He was actively a promoter of the "Underground Railroad" all through the war and many a fugitive slave, before President Lincoln's proclamation gave all men freedom, was assisted many miles on his way, concealed in the roomy old buggy of James McCain as he went to and fro attending to his business. He believed he was doing right and that was sufficient reason with him for his course of conduct.

Mr. McCain remained a resident of Dupont until 1869, operating a shoe factory in connection with his tannery. In this year he removed to Kentucky but after four years there concluded to return to Jefferson County, Indiana, and 1873 found him established in the town of Madison, which he made his home for about nine years. For many years of his residence in Jefferson County he was a justice of the peace for which position his unswerving integrity and dispassionate judgment especially fitted him. In 1882 he came to East Liverpool, Ohio, and here he lived, retired from active business transactions, until his death.

James McCain and wife had 14 children born to them and 12 of this large family reached maturity. The family record of the 12 is as follows: Thomas, deceased; Warren T., deceased; Lucy, who married William Van Horn, lived in Dade County, Missouri—both are now deceased; Charles C., deceased, formerly of Salem, Columbiana County; Francis W., of Midway, West Virginia; Henrietta, wife of W. Henry Frederick, of East Liverpool; Martha J., wife of Dennis Haycock, of Dade County, Missouri; Mary Melissa, of East Liverpool; Sarah, deceased; and Truman W., Clark and A. Judson, of East Liverpool. Both father and mother of this large family were consistent members of the Baptist Church, in which the father was all his life very active, serving as trustee and for many years as an elder.

Truman W. McCain, the immediate subject of this sketch, attended school during boyhood and remained with his father, assisting in the latter's tannery, until 1868. Then he began working in a saw and shingle mill during the period of the family's residence

in Kentucky, and when the others of the family went back to Jefferson County, Indiana, settling in Madison, in 1873, he took a position with William Stapp & Company, coopers, with whom he remained in the capacity of manager for nine years. He became thoroughly acquainted with every detail of this line of business and in 1882, when he came to East Liverpool, it was with the intention of going into the coopering business for himself. He found a good location on Railroad street and opened a shop and in the following fall he was joined by his two brothers, Warren T. and Clark, and the firm name became McCain Brothers. In 1885 Truman W. and Warren T. purchased their brother Clark's interest and the business continued to be conducted as McCain Brothers until 1900, when our subject bought out Warren T. McCain's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone.

When Mr. McCain founded this great industry, he gave employment to two coopers. Now 25 men can scarcely manage the work during the busy season. The output of the factory includes boxes, crates, barrels and all kinds and sizes of packages for the potteries, from which a large patronage comes; the potteries are also furnished with cylinder blocks and lumber. The old idea was that a cooper was a man who made a barrel, but the present day understanding of the word includes skilled work unthought of in former days. This particular factory is a leading industry at East Liverpool. In 1882 a stove-mill was built, which was destroyed by fire in 1885; it was immediately rebuilt and is in operation at the present time.

Mr. McCain married Frances Clark, daughter of John Clark, the latter of whom was born in Ireland, settled first at Baltimore, Maryland, and later in Indiana, where Mrs. McCain was born. Of Mr. McCain's five children, four survive, namely: Henrietta Ethel, Mary Helen, James Wilber and Frederick Clark. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCain are members of the Second Presbyterian Church in the East End, in which he is an elder.

Politically a Republican, he has never been willing to accept office, but in fraternal life he

has filled many important positions. He is a member of Penova Lodge, No. 880, I. O. O. F., is past grand of Madison Lodge, No. 72, of Madison, Indiana, has been a representative to the Grand Lodge and is a member of Ceramic Lodge, No. 286, Daughters of Rebecca. He is also a member of Ohio Valley Council, No. 23, O. U. A. M., of which he is past councillor; Goodwill Council, No. 13, Daughters of Liberty; Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle, of which he is past president; Pan American Court, No. 127, Tribe of Ben Hur, of which he is past chief; and Buckeye Castle, No. 98, Knights of the Golden Eagle, in which he has passed all the chairs and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge. In addition, he was formerly identified with a number of temperance organizations, having always been a strong adherent of the temperance cause.

EUSTACE R. RIDDLE, superintendent of the Columbiana County Infirmary, situated in Center township, was born July 3, 1865, at Wellsville, Ohio, and is a son of George F. and Gertrude (Lodge) Riddle.

George F. Riddle was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and now resides in Idaho. His wife, who was born at Lisbon, Ohio, died at Wellsville, November 11, 1881, aged 33 years. They had these children: Eustace R., of this sketch; Frank Marcellus, of Lisbon; Leon Leroy, of Lisbon; and Mary Gertrude, wife of John Dixon, of Canfield, Ohio.

Our subject has been a resident of Columbiana County all his life with the exception of one year during which he operated a bakery in Carroll County. He continued in school until he was 16 years of age and then learned the baking business at Wellsville and later operated a bakery at Lisbon for two years with John Brandon, under the firm name of Brandon & Riddle. His connection with the County Infirmary began in 1886, when he came to the institution as baker, which position he filled until he was appointed superintendent in 1883. Mr. Riddle has authority over the whole insti-

tution and its excellent condition reflects the greatest credit upon his efficiency. It is not a very easy post to fill, but his administration of the institution's affairs has been eminently satisfactory in every way during his long term in office.

Mr. Riddle was married on November 28, 1883, to Erla May Adderholt, who was born at Lisbon, Ohio, and is a daughter of Wilson Adderholt. They have two sons,—George and Charles B.

Mr. Riddle has always been affiliated with the Republican party. He is one of the leading members of Mount Zion Church at Lisbon. His fraternal connection is with the Elks, holding membership in Salem Lodge, No. 305.

S P. CAMPBELL, a leading business citizen of Salem township, who, in association with Mr. Carr, owns and operates what is known all over the county as the Crystal Spring Creamery, was born June 15, 1869, in Carroll County, Ohio.

Mr. Campbell was reared and educated in his native county and has devoted his life to farming and dairy interests. With the exception of one year spent in Montana and one year in Texas, he continued to reside in Carroll County until 1901, following farming and operating the Kilgore Creamery, being interested in the latter enterprise for six years.

In 1901 Mr. Campbell removed to Salem township, Columbiana County, and took charge of the Crystal Spring Creamery, which he operated alone for six months and then entered into his present partnership. This creamery is one of the large industries of the township. It manufactures 1,000 pounds of butter per week and disposes of from 300 to 400 gallons of cream a week. The firm deals extensively in Jersey cattle, also, and owns a large herd for their own use. The business is carried on by experienced men and the products of this creamery find ready sale in any part of the county.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1893 to Maud

James, of Carroll County, Ohio, and they have these children: Bert, Jesse, Margaret and Irene. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. As a good citizen, Mr. Campbell takes an intelligent interest in public matters and has, on various occasions, held political office.

GEORGE OLNHAUSEN, proprietor of the East Liverpool Spring Water Company, of East Liverpool, is also so largely interested in a number of other successful enterprises that he may be justly considered one of the city's representative business men. Mr. Olnhäusen was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1848, and is a son of Frederick and Lavina (Flower) Olnhäusen.

The Olnhäusen family from which the subject of this sketch is descended, not so very many generations ago belonged to the German nobility. The old records show that Count von Olnhäusen took a large company of his retainers to Jerusalem in the days of the Crusades. Whether the doughty knight returned with his followers we have not been informed, but he left descendants who, in turn, became prominent in military affairs and it was our subject's grandfather, Count Frederick von Olnhäusen, who was burgomaster of Stuttgart during the "Peasants' War" and who, on account of the troubles incident to the same, gave up his estates and honors and came with his family to America. He settled in what is now the south side of the city of Pittsburg. After coming to America he dropped the distinguishing title of "von" from the family name.

The father of our subject, Frederick Olnhäusen, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 26, 1815, and died in 1887. In his native land he learned the trade of butcher but never followed it after coming to America. He remained in Pittsburg until 1865 when he retired to a farm near that city and spent the remainder of his life in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In his political attitude he was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married a daughter of George Flower, of

an old and honored Pittsburg family, and they had four children reach maturity, viz: George, of this sketch; Mrs. Helen Sheek, of Pittsburg; Martha, wife of William Kline, of Pittsburg; and Charles, of Columbus, Ohio. The mother died in 1884, aged 60 years. Both parents were devout members of the German Lutheran Church, in which faith they carefully reared their children.

George Olnhäusen grew up so loyal and patriotic an American citizen that at the age of 14 years he gave his parents much concern on account of his desire to enlist as a soldier for service in the Civil War then in progress. He suddenly became possessed of a strong desire to make a visit to friends in Boston, Massachusetts, and when he reached that city soon found means to be accepted as a bugler in Company A, Second Reg., Massachusetts Vol. Cav., and continued with General Sheridan's command until the close of the war, returning to his anxious parents unharmed, although on two occasions he had horses shot from under him and narrowly escaped capture by the enemy.

After taking a thorough business course in Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, Mr. Olnhäusen became bookkeeper for the firm of Reinemann, Meyran & Seidle, wholesale jewelers, with whom he remained for 10 or 12 years. For several years he was out of business and then he became bookkeeper for C. A. Smith, the well-known oil producer of this section, with whom he remained in close business connection until 1898. In this year Mr. Olnhäusen bought his present fine property on Shadyside avenue, his object being the establishing of a comfortable, enjoyable home.

Mr. Olnhäusen found upon his newly acquired property several valuable natural features, one of these being a remarkable spring of ever-flowing, pure, soft water. This spring has been a source of large revenue to Mr. Olnhäusen. Upon being chemically analyzed, the clear, refreshing water was proven to be entirely free from any deleterious matter, animal or vegetable, and it is as soft as rain water, this being an unusual quality in spring water. The fame of the spring went abroad and attracted people from long distances, many of whom were

willing to pay liberally for its water, it being claimed by many to be not only a preventative of disease but a great curative agent. So large became the demand that in 1898 Mr. Ohlhausen concluded to bottle it for sale and start out a wagon, beginning with one horse. During the first year that the water was on the market, he disposed of some 10,000 gallon bottles. The second year's output was about 17,000 bottles, which by the third year had reached 34,729 bottles. The business continued to constantly increase and at the end of December, 1904, the company had disposed of for that year 88,000 bottles. There is no doubt but that the sales during 1905 will approach 100,000. People are more and more awaking to the fact that typhoid fever and other dire diseases are introduced into the household through the water supply and careful heads of families, warned by intelligent medical men, are taking greater precautions than formerly. A pure, soft spring water seems the ideal drink.

The second remarkable feature on Mr. Ohlhausen's farm, which also he has been able to turn into a large source of revenue, is something of a phenomenon. There are only one or two other places in the United States, where similar phenomena exist. It is described as a hole in the side of the hill, which is skirted by Shadyside avenue. Through this comes a strong current of clear, cold and absolutely dry air. Noted scientists have visited the spot on many occasions and many of the university professors of Pittsburg have given considerable study to the phenomena. They agree that the primal cause must have been an earthquake at an early day creating an internal vacuum and that the air probably enters the base of the mountain at a coal bank at Walker's Station. Passing through the unknown openings in the heart of the mountain, it issues at the point above mentioned. All the strata of rock at the base of the mountain are full of large crevices and fissures giving indications of disruption at some time in the past.

At the outlet of this natural, cold-air shaft, Mr. Ohlhausen has erected two large cold storage warehouses, similar in appearance to those built at other points for the preservation of

meats, eggs and fruits, but with this exception, that not a pound of ice has ever been required to keep up the uniform temperature at 42 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year. Space is rented here to the local dealers, who utilize it for keeping their supplies fresh. Whatever its history, the phenomena is interesting.

In addition to the above enterprises, Mr. Ohlhausen is connected with other successful concerns. He was one of the promoters of the Pleasant Heights Land Company, which was incorporated in 1898 and of which he is president; he also promoted the North Side Land Company, of which he is a director; and he is treasurer and director of the Sherwood Land Company, which he assisted in organizing. He is recognized as one of the able business men of East Liverpool and during his membership on the City Council advanced the city's interests with the same ability with which he has handled his own.

Mr. Ohlhausen married Margaret L. Duff, who is a daughter of Samuel Duff, of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, an old iron master, who owned a charcoal furnace. They have two children: Samuel, who is associated with his father in the spring water business; and Frederick, who is head decorator in the Globe Pottery, of East Liverpool. Mr. Ohlhausen was reared, as mentioned, in the Lutheran faith, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to Alexander Hayes Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pittsburg, being one of the charter members.



HEISS BROTHERS, proprietors and operators of large flouring mills at Columbiana, have been residents of the village for the past 30 years during which time they have won an enviable reputation as the manufacturers of first-class flour. The business was started by their father, Conrad Theiss, in 1877, at which time he located in Columbiana and erected his first mill. He was born in Germany in 1820 and was there married to Rosina Mueller, by whom he had seven children, all of whom are

now living. Mrs. Theiss is now in her 78th year and makes her home with her son Henry, who is unmarried. Conrad Theiss was 50 years old when he came to America and for seven years he lived in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming. In 1877 he built his mill at Columbiana and was assisted in the work by his sons, the company being known as Theiss & Sons. They did a very successful business and when the old mill was burned to the ground in 1884, it was at once rebuilt on a more modern basis. In 1885 a partner was taken in the business, which was conducted under the name of Theiss, Kegley & Company until 1898, the sons carrying on the business after their father's death in 1893.

In 1898 the Theiss sons purchased the interest of Mr. Kegley and continued the business alone. They remodeled and improved the building and machinery until they are equal to the best, with a capacity of from 250 to 300 barrels of flour per day. Most of the output is disposed of in the Pittsburgh market. Frederick and Henry have since purchased the interests of Peter and Philip.

FREDERICK THEISS was born in Germany in 1864 and was educated in the common schools of America. He married Lydia Altshouse and is the father of three children,—Vera, Olive and Rosena.

HENRY THEISS is also a native of Germany and received his education in America. He is a thorough man of business and stands high in commercial and fraternal circles. He is a prominent Elk, an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

LEMUEL T. LAMBORN, who is the owner of "Terrace Farm," a fine property of 100 acres situated in section 14, Butler township, now resides in a comfortable home in the village of Winona, retired from all business activity. Mr. Lamborn was born February 14, 1841, and has spent his life in this county. He is a son of Clayton and Hannah (Test) Lamborn.

The Lamborn family is one of those which, for generations, has held to the principles of the

Society of Friends and has been of the strict body among them, known as Wilburites, which adopted the suggestions of John Wilbur, a godly man of that organization, who insisted that modern dress and falling off from the old customs of the sect must be guarded against by still closer adherence to early forms and customs.

Townsend Lamborn, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, which is largely settled by Friends and their descendants, and where the prosperity of the people attest the value of temperance, probity and thrift, virtues which peculiarly belong to the "simple life." Robert Lamborn, father of Townsend, followed William Penn to Pennsylvania, from England, and was the founder of the family there.

Clayton Lamborn was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Chester County, where he lived until 1835, when he came to Columbiana County, Ohio. Here he taught school for a time and later became a farmer in Perry township, owning a farm of 100 acres. He died aged 85 years, having lived a long, worthy and consistent life. He married Hannah Test, who was born in 1811 in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, where she died aged 79 years. She was a daughter of Isaac B. Test, who was born in New Jersey and came here with his father, Zacharias Test, in 1803. The father entered land for himself and his three sons, Isaac B., Samuel and Benjamin, each receiving 160 acres, the most of it being in Butler township. Clayton and Hannah Lamborn had three children, viz: Martha S., who died aged 17 years; Lemuel T., of this sketch; and Margaret E., who married Thomas Harmer, of Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

Lemuel T. Lamborn, our immediate subject, remained on his father's farm and attended the local schools until 21 years of age and then farmed for a space of four years for an aunt, after which he worked in the roofing business for two years with C. H. Stratton, who did an extensive business over the county, including Salem and East Liverpool. When he withdrew from this business, he bought a small farm of some 40 acres in the vicinity of Winona

and lived there for eight years and then purchased the farm of 100 acres, which his son-in-law now operates. For some years Mr. Lamborn was engaged in sheep raising, but later devoted his attention to general farming and dairying. At one time his land was quite heavily timbered in some parts, but now the larger part is under cultivation. Under the good management it has received the property has been converted into one of the best farms of the township.

On November 12, 1868, Mr. Lamborn was married to Nancy Crew, who was born in 1842 in Butler township, and is a daughter of Abram and Jane (Whinnery) Crew, and to them were born three children, viz: Emma, deceased, who was the wife of M. Luther Barker, of Westfield, Indiana, and who is survived by a son, Lawrence La Rue; Carrie J., who died in infancy; and Clarence Larwill, who died aged nine years. Mr. Lamborn was formerly a Republican, but for some years has been more in sympathy with the Prohibition party. For two years he was township assessor, has been township clerk and for some 10 years was township trustee.

CHARLES B. FISHER, one of the leading business men of East Liverpool, proprietor of "The Bostonian shoe store" in this city, was born at Wellsville, Ohio, September 21, 1876, and is a son of Jefferson and Josephine V. (Bunting) Fisher.

The Fisher family is evidently of German extraction, although it has been settled on American soil for many generations. Paul Fisher, the great-grandfather of Charles B., was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is recorded that both he and his son Samuel conversed fluently in the German language. It was Paul Fisher, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who founded the family in Columbiana County, Ohio, to which section he came in pioneer days, near the beginning of the last century.

Samuel Fisher, son of Paul Fisher, and grandfather of Charles B., was born at Sum-

bury, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1807, and accompanied his parents to Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio, possibly about 1813. Here he grew to manhood, receiving such instruction as was imparted in the little log school house near his father's farm, very little in comparison with what he acquired by himself in later years in association with men of affairs in this section. In 1836 he married Mary Richardson, who was born December 20, 1818, a daughter of Samuel Richardson. This lady still survives. Until the natural infirmities of advanced years made activity impossible, she was a very interested member of the Presbyterian Church at Long's Run.

Samuel Richardson was a pioneer in Columbiana County, moving in January, 1802, upon his farm, a part of which now forms the sites of the towns of Negley and Camp Bouquet. He married Mary Blackledge, who was a daughter of William Blackledge, of Washington, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Richard was an extensive farmer and, as was the general custom of the day, conducted a tannery on his farm. His grandfather came to this country from England with William Penn and settled where Philadelphia now stands.

For the two years following his marriage, prior to purchasing what is known as the Fisher farm, Samuel Fisher farmed on a rented property, moving then to the valuable tract on which he spent the remainder of his life and where he died May 3, 1880. This farm is now included in the city limits of East Liverpool, on the road leading to Calcutta. During the greater part of his life he carried on large agricultural operations on this farm, many of whose landmarks have already disappeared before the encroachment of growing business enterprises, and the time is not far distant when homes of great industries and private residences will have covered the whole extent.

Jefferson Fisher, son of Samuel and father of Charles B. Fisher, was born at the old home, opposite Riverview Cemetery, in the outskirts of East Liverpool, Ohio, June 3, 1843, and obtained his education in the local schools. Jefferson Fisher was married in 1871 to Jose-

phine Virginia Bunting, who was born in Wells-ville, Ohio, July 20, 1849, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gorrell) Bunting, the latter of Philadelphia. Samuel Bunting had been born near Wellsville, Ohio, where he and his wife, Mary G., built the family home and where they lived until the time of their death. To them were born to children, namely: Mrs. Clarissa Carnes, Albert R., Howard, Mary, William Calvin, Josephine Virginia, James Robert, Elwood S., Mrs. Missouri B. Baker, and Ida M. Bunting. The children of Jefferson and Josephine V. Fisher were: Helen M., who is the wife of Dr. J. Bert George, a well-known dental surgeon of East Liverpool; and Charles B., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Josephine Fisher contracted a second marriage in 1898 with George S. Goodwin, one of the leading pottery manufacturers of East Liverpool, and who was a son of one of the pioneers in this important manufacturing industry in the West with which the Goodwins—father, sons and grandsons—have always been prominently identified. This relation was and continued to be a most happy one to the time of Mrs. Josephine (Fisher) Goodwin's death, February 19, 1902. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool and lived a consistent Christian life. She was an ornament in the best social circles in East Liverpool and Wellsville, numbering her warm personal friends by the thousands, and being loved and esteemed by those who knew her best for her many shining virtues, as well as for her most unostentatious deeds of charity and beneficence.

Charles B. Fisher spent his boyhood days attending the schools of East Liverpool, passing three years in the High School and the same length of time at Birmingham Seminary, at Birmingham, Pennsylvania. Upon his return, ready to enter upon a business career, he accepted a position in the office of The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, and remained with that house for five years. In September, 1899, he embarked in business for himself, opening up a store for the sale of men's furnishing goods, on Washington street, and a shoe and trunk store on Sixth street. The former enter-

prise he continued for five years but finally disposed of that stock and since then has devoted his whole attention to his present business. He has an extensive trade, carries a complete and exclusive line of foot-gear and also of trunks and all kinds of satchels and bags, his stock being the largest and his store the best arranged in the city. He makes a specialty of fine window displays which show good taste and attract much favorable comment. He is considered one of the city's most progressive and enterprising merchants.

Mr. Fisher married Ora Leland Barr, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and is a daughter of William H. Barr. One beautiful child was born to them, and its untimely death in 1905, at the age of 20 months, was a severe affliction. They occupy one of the most delightful homes in the city, where Mrs. Fisher dispenses hospitality in her own charming manner. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Both our subject and his wife enjoy social life; he is a popular member of the Phoenix Club and other clubs of the city.

EORGE E. DAVIDSON, attorney-at-law and the present efficient city solicitor of East Liverpool, belongs to a prominent family in this section of the State. He was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, June 12, 1874, and is a son of Abram M. and Jane (Till) Davidson.

The Davidson family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, its founder in the "Buckeye" State being William Davidson, the grandfather of George E., who was an engineer on a river steamboat until within two years of his death.

Abram M. Davidson, the father of our subject, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, a son of William and Jane (Robbins) Davidson. His early educational opportunities were limited and he was little more than a child when he began to accompany his father on the river. Later he followed the river as an occupation and for four years commanded a river trading boat. When river transportation no longer was

profitable under the same conditions, he went into the business on land in addition to his water trade and established the first wharf boat in this city, at the same time carrying on a large draying business. He continued in these enterprises alone for some five years and then entered into business with his father-in-law, Caleb Till, in a grocery business, under the firm name of Till & Davidson. This became one of the leading business houses in its lines at East Liverpool, and Mr. Davidson continued to be interested until his death in 1891. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Riddle Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., and East Liverpool Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M. He was also an Odd Fellow. He had been reared in the Democratic party and continued his allegiance to the last.

The mother of our subject was born in England, and is a daughter of the late Caleb Till, also a native of England and one of the early settlers and prominent men of East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson's family consisted of five sons and one daughter, the latter dying in youth. The sons were: William Caleb, formerly mayor of East Liverpool, a capitalist and leading citizen; Joseph M., deceased; George E., the subject of this sketch; Edgar L., of East Liverpool; and Heber C., also of this city. The mother of this family still survives, the center of an affectionate family of sons. She is a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, and her late husband also belonged to this religious body. He is recalled as one of the city's men of enterprise. He built the Davidson Opera House on Second street, and was the promoter and financial backer of many of the successful business movements here and a hearty encourager of the various city improvement enterprises. His life closed at the age of 52 years, but they had been years of usefulness and of personal and business integrity.

George E. Davidson was reared and educated at East Liverpool, and when his school days ended he became associated with his father and brothers in the grocery business where he continued for 10 years, and then turned his attention to the study of the law. After a special course of reading with Col. H. R. Hill, Mr.

Davidson entered the Ohio State University, where he completed his law course in 1899, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He has continued to practice his profession at East Liverpool ever since, meeting with satisfying success. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1903 he was elected city solicitor of East Liverpool.

Mr. Davidson married Marian Hill, daughter of Col. H. R. Hill. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Masons and the Elks.

OTTO C. JUERGENS, one of the well-known business men of Salem, whose wholesale and retail tobacco and cigar factory is located on the corner of East Main street and Broadway, is one of the most prosperous men in this industry in the city. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1861, and is a son of Henry E. C. and Elizabeth (Bloome) Juergens.

The parents of Mr. Juergens were born in Prussia, Germany. Not much is known of the father's ancestry as he was reared in an orphan's home. Both parents came to America about 1854, were married in Pennsylvania and then settled in Pittsburg, where the father followed the trade of blacksmith for 32 years. The mother died aged 72 years, but the venerable father still survives, at the age of 78 years. The five children born to them were: Henry E.; John S.; Otto C.; Elizabeth M., wife of George Krouse, of Pittsburg; and Louis, deceased at the age of five years.

Otto C. Juergens attended school in Pittsburg until he was twelve years old when he was considered about the right age to begin to earn his own living. He went into a cigar manufactory and began to learn the business of cigar making by stripping tobacco, and continued until he had become an expert cigarmaker. From 1880 until 1883 he worked in various places at his trade, reaching Salem in the last-named year and working here for one year for James Stewart & Company. Subsequently he went into partnership with

J. G. Sorg, under the firm name of Sorg & Juergens. This business association lasted for 13 years, during which period our subject made many personal and business friends in Salem. In 1895 they removed to the present commodious quarters of our subject, the expansion of their business making necessary better accommodations. In 1899 Mr. Juergens purchased his partner's interest. He has a large and lucrative business, dealing both wholesale and retail and employing six hands. His output is a choice 5-cent and 10-cent cigar and stogies. The quality is uniform and of the best and thus he has gained the entire confidence of the public.

Mr. Juergens was married in 1887 to Mary Hutchinson, who was born in Salem, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late W. C. Hutchinson. They have three children, namely: Carl H., Ethel M. and William H.

Until 1885 Mr. Juergens was identified with the Republican party, but since then he has affiliated with the Democratic party and has been something of a local leader, serving on numerous occasions as a delegate to important conventions. Aside from politics, he is looked upon as a reformer along economic lines. He is a man of intelligence and a thinker and has been a strong advocate of the theories of the late Henry George. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and to the Royal Arcanum.

FRED W. HALDI, general merchant at Homeworth, and an enterprising, self-made man, was born February 1, 1873, in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Haldi) Haldi.

The parents of Mr. Haldi were born and reared in Switzerland, where the paternal grandfather, Jacob Haldi, still resides. They married there, being of the same name but no kindred, and when they sailed for America, in 1871, they left behind their son, John, who lived with his grandfather until he died at the age of eight years. When our subject was three years old, the parents became homesick

and returned to Switzerland, where the mother died in 1885, aged 36 years. In the meantime a little daughter had been born, Emma, who also died in Switzerland, aged six years.

Fred W. Haldi was educated in excellent French and German schools, thoroughgoing institutions that have a deserved and noted local reputation, the former being located at Palaeziens village, Canton of Vaud, and the latter at Saanen, Canton of Bern. When he came to America in 1889, he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, for a while and then went to Canton, Ohio, where he took a full commercial course in a business college. He then became the manager and bookkeeper of a meat market in Cleveland. In that city he next embarked in business for himself, purchasing a well-established milk route. This he made a financial success during his five years' management of it and disposed of it to buy city property, which he later exchanged for his present store at Homeworth. Since 1903 he has been established here and his prospects for continued prosperity are excellent. He has acquired a wide circle of personal friends and in his business relations his upright methods have earned him the respect and confidence of the community.

On May 6, 1903, Mr. Haldi was married to Mary Heldebrand, who is a daughter of David Heldebrand, a substantial farmer of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Haldi is an active member of the First Baptist Church, of Canton, Ohio. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason.

RALPH K. STOKESBERRY, proprietor of the two large greenhouses at Leetonia, was born June 28, 1875, near Elkton, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Warren W. and Lucy (Cress) Stokesberry. Mr. Stokesberry has been a life-long resident of the county, and is known and esteemed by almost every one for his genial disposition and the many sterling qualities he possesses.

John Stokesberry, the great-grandfather, was the first of the name to settle in Ohio, locat-

ing near Elkton; the house he first built is still standing. Henry Stokesberry, the grandfather, was among the early residents of this county and it was here that Warren Stokesberry was born, March 16, 1846. The latter was a carpenter and worked at his trade until some eight years ago when he erected a greenhouse and turned his attention to the raising of fruits and flowers. He has lived at Rogers for many years. He was married July 9, 1874, to Lucy Creps who died February 16, 1881. In the great internal conflict which shook our nation to its center in 1861, he was among those who took up arms in defense of his country as did, also, his uncle, John McConnell.

Ralph K. Stokesberry worked with his father, learning the trade and when the greenhouse was built assisted in the work of building and later in caring for the plants. He continued in business with his father until 1900, then worked in a greenhouse at Calla, Ohio, until 1901, when he came to Leetonia, and, in partnership with Mr. Wolfgang, built two fine greenhouses, which they conducted together about a year. He then disposed of his interest to his partner and for the following two years was employed as carpenter by the Cherry Valley Iron Company. However, having experienced the pleasures attendant upon taking charge of a greenhouse, he was dissatisfied in other pursuits and turned his attention again in that direction. He now has two large greenhouses in Leetonia where he raises all kinds of flowers and a great many vegetables, making a specialty of lettuce, which he produces in great quantities and in a state of perfection that finds it a ready market. Mr. Stokesberry is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 25, 1901, he was joined in marriage with Rozella B. Leshner, a popular young lady of Leetonia. Mrs. Stokesberry is of Swiss origin and traces her genealogy to John Leshner, her great-great-grandfather, who was born in Switzerland in 1757, whence he came to America where he founded the Leshner family and died in 1839. Joseph Leshner, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Stokesberry, was born in 1784 and her grandfather, also named Joseph, was born November 28, 1816. When

he came to this county, the whole effects of his family had to be brought in wagons, as there were no other means of transportation. Memo Leshner, the father, was born September 29, 1845, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania; his wife, who was formerly Rebecca Bixler, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They have long been among the prominent residents of Leetonia. Mr. and Mrs. Stokesberry are members of the English Lutheran Church.



C. ALEXANDER, who resides on his fine farm in section 2, Fairfield township, was born in Unity township, this county, September 10, 1826, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Colson) Alexander.

About 1822 Andrew Alexander came to Columbiana County, Ohio, from Baltimore, Maryland, driving a two-horse wagon with all his household possessions. A brother, John Alexander, had preceded him and was settled at Lisbon, where the newcomers remained some years. Andrew Alexander lived to the age of 94 years and seven months and is the oldest resident buried in the Columbiana Cemetery. He was one of the hardy pioneers of this section. In these days of rapid transportation, we read, almost with incredulity, that in his day it was no unusual matter for the farmers to take a load of produce into old Virginia and dispose of it, bringing back household necessities. Mr. Alexander made a number of these trips and on one memorable occasion stopped over to see the wonders of the city of Washington. He married Elizabeth Colson and they had seven children.

Our subject was reared amidst pioneer surroundings and his education was obtained in the little log schoolhouse, which has always marked the settlements of American pioneers. Although the instruction was not very complete it was sufficient for an intelligent youth to absorb enough to fit himself for teaching district school and Mr. Alexander served as teacher during several winter sessions. In 1845 he came to his present farm, of which 20 acres

were cleared, but the rest was prepared for cultivation through his own efforts. He is the oldest resident of the township, who has lived continuously on his own land. He no longer is actively engaged, having a tenant, but still resides in his comfortable home to which he came 60 years ago.

Mr. Alexander was married to Salutha Long, who was a daughter of Israel Long. She died in January, 1885, the mother of three children, viz: William, Elizabeth and Ida Maud. At the age of 20 years, the eldest son started out to seek his fortune, going first to Iowa. He has had many experiences and has visited many parts of the world, including China and Australia, and is now a resident of Tacoma, Washington, and is secretary of the company which is building a magnificent new hospital in that city. He married and has two children. Elizabeth is the wife of P. O. Raley and has one son. The youngest daughter is bookkeeper for the Victor Soap Company at Salem.

Mr. Alexander has witnessed wonderful changes since he came to Fairfield township and his interesting reminiscences of pioneer days, as he hospitably entertains his visitors, are very instructive and enjoyable. Mr. Alexander has a curiosity on his farm, this being an apple tree which has apparently forgotten its age, and is still bearing, although 80 years old.

JOHAN E. GAMBLE, senior member of the firm of Gamble & Surles, contractors and builders and brick manufacturers, at East Liverpool, Ohio, is one of the city's representative business men. He was born in Upper Canada, March 16, 1855.

When Mr. Gamble was 12 years old his parents removed to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and there he learned the trade of brick-laying and worked for some five years as a journeyman. When about 19 years old he went into business for himself. In 1873 he came to East Liverpool and in 1874 formed a partnership with Harry H. Surles, under the

firm name of Surles & Gamble. This partnership continued four years, during which time the firm erected a large number of brick buildings and did a large amount of brick work in connection with the potteries. Mr. Gamble then became a partner with William H. Surles and that business combination existed some 12 years, when C. Edward Surles, a younger brother, assumed his brother's interest in the business and the firm became Gamble & Surles, as it is constituted to-day. Their brick-yard has a capacity of 15,000 fire-brick per day.

Among the many buildings erected by this reliable firm may be mentioned the Davidson Opera House, which contains more brick than any other building in town. They are now building the Waslutsky and Crook buildings, and nearly all the large pottery companies have used their brick and contracted with them for construction work. Mr. Gamble was one of the promoters and is president of the American Hydraulic Stone Company, which was incorporated in 1903. It manufactures artificial stone, the sale of which has already reached large proportions.

Mr. Gamble married Mary Ellen Manley, who is a daughter of Holland Manley, of East Liverpool, and they have five children: William H., Bessie Ellen, Edward Luther, Gladys Mary and Grace Darling. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gamble belongs to several fraternal organizations among which are the Mystic Circle and the Home Guards of America. He is a man of business enterprise and public spirit and stands very high in public estimation, both in his personal character and as an honorable man of business.

GUSTAF F. ZELLE, one of the substantial citizens of Salem, a large property owner here, is the well-known representative of the great brewing concern of L. Schlather, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was born in Germany, June 14, 1855, and is a son of August and Augusta (Benchus) Zelle.

The parents of Mr. Zelle were natives of Germany. The father was an iron manufacturer and a blacksmith. The mother's death took place November 18, 1874. There were four children in the family.

While still a youth the subject of this sketch learned a self-sustaining trade, that of slater, at which he worked until he came to America, in April, 1878, landing in New York. For the first six months he followed the life of a seaman, during which period he improved his acquaintance with the English language, and then went into business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1889, he came to Salem, embarking in his present business, that of a wholesale dealer in beer. This business, through his energy and good management, has grown to large proportions. He has a fine plant, including a modern cold storage house, in the rear of his residence at No. 79 Franklin avenue. Three men are given constant employment and his bottled goods have a wide sale.

Mr. Zelle was married April 5, 1883, to Anna Bergman, who is a daughter of John Bergman, of Bavaria, Germany. To John Bergman and his first wife, Mary Wunderlich, were born nine children, of whom six are living. Of these, only two, Mr. Bergman and the wife of our subject, came to America. Those in Bavaria are Christian, George Margaret, Wilhelmina. The mother of these children died in 1875. The father was married, second, to Margaret Wunderlich, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Bergman and his second wife came to America in 1902 but returned, after a visit of three months with his daughter, as they preferred the scenes and associations of their Bavarian home. Mr. Bergman died October 4, 1903. Mrs. Zelle has made two visits to her old home in Bavaria, spending three months there in 1888 and also three months in 1896, her son accompanying her each time. Mr. and Mrs. Zelle have had three children, one of whom, Christian, still survives. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Zelle is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with German organizations. He is one of the heavy taxpayers of Columbiana County and owns both city property and farming land.

PHILIP H. WHITE, one of the leading business men of Wellsville, in the line of general hardware, builders' and household supplies, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, June 10, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Isleib) White.

The parents of Mr. White were both born in Germany, the father in Westphalia, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed after settling at Paterson, New Jersey, where he married, shortly afterward removing to Zanesville, Ohio. There he entered the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops and followed his trade until 1873, when he removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where he farmed until his death. He was made a Mason at Zanesville and also belonged to the Druids; after locating in Illinois he became an Odd Fellow. Mr. White married a daughter of Jacob Isleib, of Paterson, New Jersey. She died in 1881 aged 51 years, but her mother still survives. The children of this union were: Philip H., of this sketch; Henry, deceased; Charles, who lives on the homestead; and George W., of Wellsville.

Our subject was educated in the schools at Zanesville and learned the trade of tinner and coppersmith, in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops. He was 18 years old when he came to Wellsville and entered the shops of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, where he was employed 10 years, leaving in 1882 in order to start into business for himself. He first opened a tin-shop in the west end of Wellsville, and the venture proved successful from the start. From time to time the business was expanded until it has become one of the leading houses in its line in the city. Although at various times he has had partners, he has always been the leading spirit of the concern.

In 1883 William L. Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. White, became his partner under the firm name of White & Smith, but in September of that year Mr. Smith died, and later his brother, John S. Smith, became a partner and the firm name therefore continued unchanged. In November, 1886, the present place of business was built and occupied. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Smith in 1896.

when William Perkins entered the partnership, the firm becoming White & Perkins for the next three years. In 1900 Mr. White admitted his son, G. F. White, into the firm and since that time the style has been P. H. White & Son. The business location is No. 1325 Main street, Wellsville.

Mr. White was united in marriage with Margaret B. Smith, a daughter of William and Isabel Smith, of Wellsville, and they have two children,—George F. and Mary S. The family belong to the Second Presbyterian Church of Wellsville, in which Mr. White is president of the board of deacons and very active in the Sunday-school.

Politically Mr. White is identified with the Republican party, but outside of membership on the School Board he has never accepted office. For the past 10 years he has been a member of this organization. Fraternally he belongs to the Pathfinders and he is past grand in Iris Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. White is a man universally respected by his business associates for his business fairness and integrity and personally he is esteemed for the qualities which make him a good neighbor, firm friend and a first-class citizen.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, a retired farmer and leading business man of East Palestine, was born at Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1868 and is a son of Silas and Eliza M. (Crowl) Johnston. The ancestors of both parents were among the early settlers, the names of Johnston, Crowl, and Martin being intimately associated with the early history of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather Johnston had many skirmishes with the Indians when he made his home in the new country and had to flee from them for his life. His son, James Johnston, owned the old homestead which descended to Silas and upon which our subject was born.

Silas Johnston came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1871 and bought a fine piece of land in

Unity township. Most of this lies in section 1, but 96 acres in section 12. The farm comprises 207 acres, all in one piece, and is one of the finest farms in the county. Silas Johnston married Eliza M. Crowl, daughter of Peter Crowl, who settled near Darlington, Pennsylvania. Five children were born to them, namely: Mary Belle, who died in 1870 at the age of 12 years; Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, a resident of Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, with whom the mother makes her home; Annie M., who died in 1886; Franklin, an attorney of New Waterford; and William. The father died in 1897.

William Johnston has been a resident of Columbiana County since his third year and attended college at Grove City and later the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching for a period of eight years and was a very successful educator, being principal of the Petersburg (Mahoning County) schools. He then returned to the farm, which was the home of his childhood and is now owned by him, and attended to its cultivation until 1904, when he retired to the town of East Palestine, where he now resides. He still owns and is proud of this farm, which it has been his pleasure to improve until it is second to none in the county. The buildings are all modern and nearly new, while the barn is such a model in its appearance and convenience that its equal can scarce be found in Columbiana County. Everything about the place is in keeping with the buildings—trim fences, clean, well-kept yards and neat, weedless fence corners, making the place an object to arrest the attention of even the casual passer-by. Mr. Johnston has by no means given up active work, on account of taking up his residence in town. On the contrary he is a very busy man. He is vice-president and director of the First National Bank; president of the Petersburg Creamery Company; and secretary and manager of the Unity Township Telephone Company.

Mr. Johnston was married in this county to Olive Trotter, whose father, John Trotter, now deceased, served in the Civil War. They have three children: Arthur, aged six years;

Ruth, aged three; and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are Presbyterians. Our subject is a member of Laurel Tent, K. O. T. M., of Petersburg.

PETER YOUNG BROWN, proprietor of the "Valley Home Farm" in Middleton township, was born on this place, where he has always resided. He was born July 5, 1834, and is a son of William and Mary Magdalene (Young) Brown.

The records of the Brown family reach very far back, even to George Brown, the great-great-grandfather of Peter Y. Brown. This ancestor was a resident of West Nantmeal township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is described in his will as "gentleman." That document was executed April 10, 1756, and was probated May 28, 1756, his death occurring sometime between these dates. The records of that county go to show that he was the possessor of 400 acres. He and his wife Mary were the parents of four children: Jane, wife of Joshua Cope; Mary, wife of James Graham; Alexander; and William.

William Brown, son of George and great-grandfather of our subject, was educated as a physician and is said to have served in the Revolutionary Army as such. He probably was also a surveyor, an occupation very lucrative at that time. In addition to being a personal friend of General Washington, he had a local reputation as an astronomer, and is thought to have published an almanac. William Brown was probably the first settler in Menallen township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, whither he removed about 1778. He and his wife Mary had seven children, namely: Sarah, George, Mary, Jane, Alexander, Alice and John.

Hon. George Brown, grandfather of Peter Y., was born June 29, 1773, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was but a boy when he accompanied his parents to Fayette County. In April, 1804, he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, locating on what is now the G. W. Just-

son farm in Middleton township. He had to blaze his course through the woods so that when he came over the path again with his family, he could find the way.

The family made its appearance in the new locality in a very primitive manner, riding on horseback with the family possessions fastened on packhorses. Our subject remembers many of the incidents and adventures of this typical pioneer moving, as frequently related by his father and grandfather. George Brown became a prominent man in the little community which soon broadened and was subsequently given various testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. In the course of time he was made associate judge and still later was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. His death took place November 13, 1828.

Judge Brown married Alice Hardesty, who was born April 20, 1770, and died November 1, 1848. They had 11 children, viz.: Agnes, William, Susan, John, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, George Hardesty, Alice, Mary and Elizabeth. Alice married James Taggart, of Unity township and became the mother of Capt. Robert Clark Taggart, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mary became Mrs. Daniels and Elizabeth, Mrs. Hoffstott.

William Brown, the second child of George and Alice Brown and father of our subject, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1793. He accompanied his parents to Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and lived on the home place until he moved to the farm across the road. About 1815 he located on the farm now owned and occupied by Peter Y. Brown, it being a part of the section of land which his wife's family had acquired. He made all the early improvements on this place, erecting a substantial frame house to which was added the brick addition in 1835. Some improvements have been made since it has been in the possession of our subject, but it stands very much as it did 70 years ago, a landmark in the vicinity. Its builders were those who fashioned it for a home and not for a fleeting abiding place for people, who recked not whether the

materials were stanch or the building true to line and plummet. As then, as ever since and as now, it is a fine home. The building of the commodious barn was an undertaking of 1833 but in 1878 its capacity was enlarged and now it is 46 by 110 feet in dimensions.

William Brown was originally a Whig and then fell in with the views of the Free Soil party and was quite ready to become a member of the Republican party on its organization in the '50s. Although actively interested in public affairs and local movements, he was never an aspirant for political honors, although on numerous occasions he was elected to minor offices and served as township trustee for 22 years. He was a man of firm religious convictions and for many years was a leading member of the Achor Baptist Church.

William Brown was united in marriage with Mary Magdalene Young, who was born April 13, 1791, and died in 1868. She was a daughter of Baltzar and Elizabeth (Boose) Young. They were of German birth and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, at a very early day. In 1803 they came to Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and first, located where Mrs. Hazen now lives,—in Achor village. Mr. Young acquired a section of land, of which the present Brown homestead is a part. The Young family has been a prominent one in the affairs of this locality. Samuel and Peter Young, sons of Baltzar, were the first to agitate the idea of building a railroad west from Pittsburg to the wheat-growing counties of Ohio. Interest was soon aroused and a public meeting was called which met at the home of Peter Young in Achor in the building that is now the Achor Baptist church parsonage, the prominent men present being: Dr. A. G. Richardson, Samuel Young, Peter Young and William Brown. The project became noised about and resulted in activity in other localities and the movement finally resulted in the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

William and Mary M. Brown became the parents of 10 children, namely: Jacob Young, born May 16, 1814, deceased February 10, 1857; John, born October 20, 1815, deceased;

Baltzar, born November 25, 1817, deceased; Margaret, born September 7, 1819, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Read; David, born August 24, 1822; Phebe Ann, born May 31, 1825, deceased, who was the wife of William Williams, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; William Young, born July 22, 1827; Garretson Addison, born December 24, 1829, who was a prolate judge in Minnesota; Elvira Harriet, born April 24, 1832, deceased; and Peter Young, the subject of this record. Rev. William Young Brown, of the above family, is a Presbyterian minister residing in Philadelphia. He has a daughter who married Professor Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, who was appointed by President Roosevelt as commissioner of education at Puerto Rico, where he has the responsibility of establishing schools and placing teachers.

Peter Y. Brown attended the old log school-house of his district in Middleton township and enjoyed three terms in Beaver Academy at Beaver, Pennsylvania. He then returned to the home farm, where he has since resided. He carries on general farming and stock-raising on his farm of 325 acres and makes a specialty of blooded stock, paying particular attention to Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Brown has always been prominently identified with the public enterprises of the township. He was one of the original incorporators of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, which is now the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railroad. He was also one of the enterprising spirits, who projected the present thriving town of Negley.

GEORGE LOWER, formerly postmaster of Columbiana, and for a number of years an extensive stock-raiser in Fairfield township, now resides in his beautiful modern home on South Main street, Columbiana, one of the town's most highly esteemed citizens. He comes from one of the oldest families of Fairfield township, in which township, on his

grandfather's farm, he was born in 1840. He is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Starr) Lower.

Mathias Lower, the grandfather, was the first permanent settler of Fairfield township. He was born in Maryland and in 1800, or possibly in 1799, he joined a party of other pioneers from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who came on a prospecting tour through this section of Ohio. The party "squatted" in the valley of Bull Creek long before the land was surveyed and spent 13 nights in this wilderness, subsisting on the game they killed. Subsequently they returned to their homes in Pennsylvania but came back with their families. Mathias Lower united with William Hale in purchasing section 23, Fairfield township, the northern part of which section became his own as early as 1803. In the fall of that year the first Court of Common Pleas for the county was held in his log barn, and as the building did not afford a separate room to which the jury might retire to make up their verdict, it is related that a large log which lay in the forest near by was used as a seat for the jurors as they deliberated on the guilt or innocence of the parties brought before them.

The western part of this section of land is now the property of our subject, and the eastern part, where the old buildings are still partly preserved is now owned by Ira Seachrist. This is the most historic and interesting portion of Fairfield township. The greater number of the pioneer settlers here were men of substantial character who had come from Bucks, Chester and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, a peaceful people who were in search of favorable locations on which to establish permanent homes. William Hale above-mentioned, the co-partner of Mathias Lower, was the one under whose direction the greater part of the county was surveyed. He settled with his family on section 26 and lived in Columbiana County for more than 60 years, being active in his profession until 1850. He finally removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he died June 4, 1867, aged 100 years, eight months and 28 days. Two of his brothers, John and Nathan, came with him and also settled in Fairfield township.

The home of Mathias Lower was selected as the place of holding the first term of the Supreme Court of Columbiana County, on June 14, 1803. The judges present were Hon. Samuel Huntington and Hon. William Sprigg. An interesting document in this connection is the following certificate.

STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, ss:

I do hereby certify that at a Supreme Court held at the house of Mathias Lower, in the county of Columbiana aforesaid, the 14th day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, before the Honorable Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Esq., Judges of the said Supreme Court, that William Larwell of Pittsburgh in the State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, was admitted as attorney and counselor of this court and authorized to practice as such in the several courts of record in this State.

In testimony of which I have hereunto affixed the seal of the said court above written.

REASON BEALL,
Clerk Supreme Court.

This is supplemented by the official paper and certificate which is signed by Judge Huntington.

Mathias Lower at first settled his family in section 11, Fairfield township, remaining there until Ohio was admitted as a State. He cleared up some seven acres of land there, but later, with William Hale, entered section 23, as noted above. He married Elizabeth Arner.

Elias Lower, father of our subject, was born in 1818 and he was reared on the old homestead. His education was only that which could be obtained during the winter months in the little log schoolhouse in the clearing, but he was a man of natural ability and good mind and became well informed through reading. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Starr and they had six children, namely: George, of Columbiana; Mrs. Sarah Trucksass; Hannah, wife of Isaac Stalleup, of Kansas City; Catherine, wife of Seth Bradford; Mathias, Jr., who resides unmarried on the old homestead; and Phebe, who died in infancy. The mother of this family was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died in May, 1871. Elias Lower married, in 1874, Mrs. Caroline Rauch, widow of John Rauch and a daughter of a pioneer, John

Peters. She still survives, residing in the village of Unity, advanced in years.

Elias Lower was a staunch old Jacksonian Democrat, but he was a man of such sterling character that, although he lived in a strongly Republican township, he was elected year after year to office, serving for nine years as township trustee. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church and was a perfect type of a generation of men distinguished for their personal integrity and solidity of character. He lived to a good old age.

George Lower's boyhood was passed before all pioneer conditions had passed away in Fairfield township. The log schoolhouse, with its slabs for seats and its indifferent equipment, was the scene of his early educational progress and a wonderful contrast to the stately structures and modern furnishings, which the taxes he pays assist in keeping in order for the present generation. However, those old log schools turned out a notable body of men, the most of them clear of brain and many robust of body. Mr. Lower being an example. He grew up on his father's farm, becoming a master of agriculture and giving much attention to stock-raising and fruit growing. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was at the front for a short time.

After his return from the army, Mr. Lower settled on his own land in the western part of section 23, Fairfield township, where he owns two farms, both of which he now has under rental. He devotes the greater part of his energies to the fruit business at Columbiana, being a large producer, buyer and shipper. He is considered one of the city's most capable business men.

Mr. Lower was married, first, in 1868 to Henrietta Flickinger, who was a daughter of Samuel Flickinger. She died in 1871, leaving one son, George H. His second union was with Ada Bradford, who died in 1881, the mother of one child, Carrie, who died aged six years. On September 17, 1884, Mr. Lower was married to Minnie O. Witt, who is a daughter of John Witt, and they have one daughter,—Luella.

Politically Mr. Lower is a Democrat and

he has been more or less active in county, State and district politics for many years. Under President Cleveland he served four years as postmaster at Columbiana. He and his wife are members of Grace Reformed Church.

EDWARD G. WHITACRE,* president of the E. G. Whitacre Boiler Company, of Wellsville, and one of the city's most prominent and public-spirited men, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, May 28, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (McCauley) Whitacre.

All the Whitacres sprang from Sir Knight Simon of Whitacre or Whiteacre, or, to give it the original spelling before the letters "w" and "h" came into orthographical use, Quitaere. Sir Knight Simon, at the time of the "Domesday Survey," under the direction of William the Conqueror, was found to be possessed of a tract of land in Warwickshire, which was arable, wheat-producing land and was afterward enfeoffed to him. Sir Knight Simon made a King's commissioner and his successors in his family held the office for over 200 years. At the present time his great property is divided into two townships, which are known as Whitacre Superior and Whitacre Inferior.

The name is one familiar in many localities, but it is not definitely known from which section or branch came John Whitacre, the emigrant to this country, from whom came the subject of this sketch. With good reason it is supposed, however, that he came from Yorkshire, England. In 1672 persons to the number of 37 were discharged from the common gaol for the county and city of York having been committed on the charge of belonging to the then despised sect, the Quakers, and one of this number was John Whitacre.

In 1699 the sect had grown strong enough to become a menace to the wild, loose living of the court and people of England so that persecutions became unbearable and a goodly number decided to dare the dangers of the deep and trust to the hospitality of unknown shores in order to enjoy the rights of religious freedom. Hence a large concourse of Quakers, or Friends

as they are now denominated, gathered from Lancaster and Yorkshire and embarked on the "Britannia," bound for America and for the State of Pennsylvania. The vessel arrived safely at Philadelphia prior to August 25, 1690, although during the long voyage a pestilence had broken out, by reason of which 50 persons died at sea and about 20 more after landing. Among the latter number was one Thomas Wilson. He left a will which was proven November 25, 1690. He appointed as executives his friends, John Scott, late of Yorkshire, and Anthony Morris, of Philadelphia. The connection with the Whitacres came in the marriage of Jane, the widow of this John Scott, "12th month, 1702," to John Whitacre, and it is very probable that this John Whitacre was a passenger on the "Britannia."

John Whitacre, Jr., son of John and Jane (Scott) Whitacre, was born May 14, 1704. He was a member of the Falls Monthly Meeting, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and he retained his membership after his marriage. He resided there until 1757 when he removed to the vicinity of the Kingwood (New Jersey) Monthly Meeting, and in 1761 to the vicinity of the Fairfax (Virginia) Monthly Meeting. His first wife whom he married in Philadelphia was Naomi Hulme. His second wife's name was Rachel.

Edward Whitacre, son of John Jr., and Rachel Whitacre, was born April 26, 1761, in Loudoun County, Virginia, moved to Ohio in 1806, and died at Minerva, Ohio, in 1840. He married Martha Brown, who was born in December, 1766.

Thomas Whitacre, the second child of the above marriage, and the grandfather of our subject, was born August 18, 1785. Both he and his father were buried in the Plains graveyard, on the old McKinley farm.

Thomas Whitacre, son of Thomas, was born in Augusta, Ohio, in 1822, and died in 1884. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and became a well-known manufacturer of furniture. In 1854 he located in Wellsville, Ohio, where he started the Whitacre Hotel, which was, at that time, the best hostelry in Columbiana County. He conducted this until 1869, ably assisted by his capable wife, who managed

it during her husband's absence in the army. He was a lieutenant in the 104th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., but was discharged on account of physical disability. After his return he resumed hotel keeping but sold the property in 1869 and moved to Whitacre's Mills, about nine miles from Wellsville. Here he operated a farm and a grist and sawmill until 1880, when he returned to Wellsville. Later he incorporated what was known as Whitacre & Company, for the manufacture of hardware, plumbers' and tinners' supplies, starting in a very small way, but the business grew to such proportions that by 1890 he was employing 75 men. He continued to actively supervise the business as long as he lived. He was a man of excellent business ability and was one of the county's first-class citizens. He supported the Republican party but was no politician.

Thomas Whitacre married Sarah McCauley, a daughter of Patrick McCauley, who owned a farm between Wellsville and Summitville, where she was born. She died in 1903, aged 80 years. Of the family of six children, four grew to maturity, viz: William J., now deceased; Harvey H., of Wellsville; Edward G., of this sketch; and Mary S., the wife of Richard Bean, of Los Angeles, California. The father of this family was a consistent member of the Disciples Church, but the mother had been reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith.

Edward G. Whitacre was born May 28, 1856, as noted, coming upon the scene of life at a very important epoch in our country's history. He was but a child when his father went into the Civil War and remained with his mother in Wellsville, where he was educated in the public schools. He began his business career in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and continued with that corporation for three or four years and then went into the machine shops and learned the trade of machinist. In 1870 he was engaged by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, potters of East Liverpool, to be their traveling representative and he continued with that great company for the next 10 years. He then became associated with his father in organizing Whitacre & Company and remained connected with this enter-

prise until 1890, when the business was removed to Michigan. For one year thereafter Mr. Whitacre continued his connection with it, and then returned to Wellsville, where he organized the Page Boiler Company. This continued as such until 1900 when the business was incorporated as the E. G. Whitacre Boiler Company. The company's business is that of heating and ventilating engineers. The factory is located at Detroit, where some 50 men are constantly employed, but contracts are taken all over the country. In addition they employ about 100 men in the different construction gangs in the various States. The main office is located in the Whitacre Block on Third street, Wellsville, one of the finest business locations in the city. This fine structure covers the entire square on Third street from Commerce street to Lisbon street. The company manufactures hot water and steam-heating boilers, radiators and heating supplies, manufacturing 500 boilers annually. It is one of the city's important concerns.

Mr. Whitacre married Addie B. Malone, daughter of Lemuel Malone of Wellsville, and they have two children: Edward G., Jr., and Julia Frances. Mrs. Whitacre is a member of the Christian church.

Politically Mr. Whitacre is a Republican, but has only reluctantly accepted office, being in no sense a politician. He was a member of the City Council several terms, and when the new municipal code went into effect retired as president of that body. He was one of the organizers of the Wellsville Board of Trade, of which he is secretary. He has always been a man of public spirit and has done much to advance the city's various utilities and increase her commerce.

HENRY ALLMON,* deceased, was born on Chestnut Ridge, Carroll County, Ohio, in 1837, and died on his farm, on section 28, Washington township, Columbiana County, in 1884, from the results of an accident. He was a son of James Allmon, who was born in Virginia and came to Ohio in pioneer days,

entering land on Chestnut Ridge, Carroll County.

Henry Allmon left behind a widow and a highly respected family, his children being connected by marriage with many of the oldest and most honorable families of this section of the state. Henry Allmon married Mary Ann Blazer, who was a daughter of Basil Blazer, a native of Springfield township, Jefferson County, Ohio. Mrs. Allmon died May 30, 1900, survived by these four of her family of nine children: namely: West T., Monroe A., Emmet M. and Elisa. West T., Allmon owns and lives upon the old homestead farm of 160 acres, which was formerly occupied by his father, from whom he received it. He married Evanna Borland, and they have three children: Laura, Viola and Lulu. Monroe A. Allmon married Samantha Peterson and they have two children: Sanford and Roy. Elisa Allmon married William Buck and has two children,—Harold and Hilda (twins).

EMMET M. ALLMON married Lucinda Borland and they have four children: Harry W., born in 1893; Edgar L., born in 1895; Bertha Belle, born in 1898; and Grace E., born in 1901. Emmet owns 67 acres of a farm of 212 acres, situated in section 28, Washington township, which his father owned at the time of death. The other 125 acres are owned by the three other heirs. Mrs. Allmon is a daughter of Washington and Magdalena (Easterday) Borland, the former of whom was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel Borland, who came to Ohio from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled in North township, Harrison County, in 1821. He built a log cabin in the woods and here reared a family of five children, of whom his son Washington was the second. Samuel Borland's wife died when Washington was a child, but he grew up into intelligent young manhood, was very studious and secured a fine education at Hagerstown Academy and later in the best schools in Ohio. He married Magdalena Easterday, and they had 10 children, five sons and five daughters,—Mrs. Allmon being the youngest—all of whom still

survive and are doing well. Mr. Borland accumulated a large estate in Monroe township, Carroll County, and generously assisted all of his children. He was an active and influential Democrat and held many offices of trust and profit in Monroe township. He was born July 11, 1822, and died in his 83rd year.

Emmet M. Allmon, like his esteemed father and father-in-law, is a staunch Democrat. He has looked after the welfare of his family's future by associating himself with the beneficiary society of the Protected Home Circle. The whole family connection is well and favorably known in Washington township.

JAMES FIGGINS,* an old and respected resident of Wayne township, where he was born in 1829, is the owner of a fine farm of 80 acres in section 28. The parents of Mr. Figgins were John and Nancy (Wollam) Figgins.

John Figgins was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and was a son of James Figgins, also a native of Westmoreland County. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier and a member of the staff of General Stuben. For his services he was awarded a pension of \$8 a month. His last years were spent with his son John on his farm in Wayne township, where he died at the age of 90 years and both he and his aged wife were buried in the Lebanon churchyard. John Figgins survived his wife and died aged 75 years. The Wollams were early pioneers of Columbiana County and our subject's maternal grandfather was a teamster who transported goods to and from Philadelphia long before the building of any railroads over the mountains. He was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Wayne township, Columbiana County, Ohio, aged 80 years.

James Figgins of this sketch was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, the Revolutionary soldier whom he can easily recall. He attended the district schools in youth and grew up a practical farmer. When ready to

settle down, he bought his present farm from his father. This land was originally entered by a Mr. McCoy and Mr. Figgins has the first deed, which bears the signature of President Andrew Jackson. Mr. Figgins the elder entered a farm adjoining this one. All this land is fertile and well-improved.

In 1864 our subject enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company A, 143rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which he was 1st corporal and color-bearer, and was mustered out in September of the same year, having taken part in the fighting near Petersburg. He belongs to the local Grand Army of the Republic post. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Figgins was married, first, to Hannah Kirby, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. The two children of this marriage were: Joseph and John W. The former was born at East Liverpool in 1853 and died at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1903. His widow still survives, with three children,—Daniel, James and Ruth,—and lives in Iowa. John W. married Maggie Rosebury and their children are Carl, Paula and Ethel. He is chief clerk in the railroad shops at Columbus. Mr. Figgins married, second, Susan Kiper, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,* one of East Liverpool's most active and successful business men, has had a varied career in the business world. He is at the present time secretary and treasurer of the Federal Building & Loan Company, and is identified with many other important enterprises of the city. As a real estate man, he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the East End.

Mr. Supplee was born in Ohio township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1861, and is a son of William and Jennie (Rambo) Supplee. His father was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia and came across the mountains in a wagon, locating near Smith's Ferry in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith by trade but during the last 10 years of his life he was engaged as a dairy

farmer on an extensive scale, shipping his products to Pittsburg. He died about 1875, aged 68 years. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Mary, widow of Henry Dillon, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Samuel, deceased, who was a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Andrew, deceased; Sarah J., deceased, who was the wife of George B. Walton, of East Liverpool; W. Harrison, of East Liverpool; and Walter C. Mrs. Supplee died in 1890, aged 69 years. She and her husband were Episcopals.

Walter C. Supplee was educated in the common schools of Ohio township, Beaver County, near Smith's Ferry, and there learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed some years. He also contracted for some years, then followed his trade in the pottery of C. C. Thompson and for three years served as special policeman at that plant. He was next appointed to the city police force, with which he was identified for seven years, most of the time as deputy marshal or assistant chief of police. He next went to Lisbon and served as deputy sheriff four years under Charles Gill. Upon the expiration of his term he was elected chief of police of Lisbon, which office he resigned at the end of one year because of ill health. Returning to East Liverpool, he settled in the East End in January, 1900, and has since engaged extensively in the real estate business. He organized the Supplee Land Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer for a time, and made of it a very successful venture. On February 24, 1902, in connection with Dr. R. J. Marshall, T. H. Fisher, William C. Thompson and Frank Allabaugh, he organized the Federal Building & Loan Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. The first board of directors included the above named and S. R. Dixon, W. H. Kimey, J. H. Smith, Jr., and W. A. Andrews. It remains unchanged at the present with the exception that C. R. Boyd has taken the place of William C. Thompson, deceased. In 1903, he organized the Midway Land Company, of which he is also secretary and treasurer. In addition he is an architect of considerable ex-

perience, a profession for which he prepared himself without school instruction. His early training at his trade gives him a practical knowledge, which has been invaluable in the work of planting buildings.

Mr. Supplee has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since he was 21 and is past chancellor commander of Peabody Lodge, No. 19; and a member of Eureka Circle, No. 86, Protected Home Circle. He was a member of Company E, Eighth Reg., Ohio National Guards, enlisting as private and being advanced to captain within a year. During the riots accompanying the coal strike in 1895, he was on duty. During the Spanish American War he organized a company at Lisbon, but they were not called out; he mustered in 102 officers and men in 24 hours. Politically he is a Republican. He was united in marriage with Cora L. Ritz, a daughter of James Ritz, and they have four children: Cornelia, Clyda A., Herman H. and Charles G. Religiously, they are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool, of which our subject was formerly treasurer.

LAURENCE A. CALLAHAN,⁴ one of the enterprising and successful business men of Salem, an extensive wholesale dealer in tobacco and confectionery, is a native of Ohio, and was born in the village of Washingtonville, on the line of Columbiana and Mahoning counties, August 17, 1869. His parents are Absalom and Mary (Hoffman) Callahan.

Both parents of Mr. Callahan were born in Mahoning county, Ohio, and they have a comfortable home at No. 38 Maple street, Salem. In his earlier years Absalom Callahan was a drover and dealer in live-stock, but for some time he has assisted his son in the latter's large business. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have two children, namely: Lawrence A., of this sketch and Estella, the wife of C. H. King, a grocer of Salem.

Since the age of 10 years Lawrence A. Callahan has been in business operating a news-

stand and stationery store in his native town even while in school. A partner attended to his business during school hours but his enterprise and business ability made the venture a success and gave his native village a first-class service in this line. Succeeding well and accumulating a little capital, at the age of 12 years he added tobacco and confectionery to his stock and has been in the business ever since. By the time he was 23 years of age he had become possessed of capital sufficient to start into a wholesale business and he then came to Salem and was soon established here, at first driving his own delivery wagon and living in rented property. In contrast, he now has a trade that covers Columbiana and Mahoning counties and own an acre and a half of valuable land on Franklin avenue, where he has erected a handsome residence and barn and his substantial two-story warehouse, 22 by 60 feet, with elevator and other modern equipment. His father attends to the warehouse business, Mr. Callahan being his own solicitor. In this capacity he is a success, his personal appearance and genial address serving him well as an introduction. After that the securing of business is easy as the superior quality of his goods speak for themselves. His is a success won entirely through his own efforts, one which reflects credit and commands admiration.

Mr. Callahan was married September 3, 1891, to Emi L. Longbatton, who was born at Washingtonville, Ohio, March 22, 1870, and is a daughter of John H. and Ottillia (Snyder) Longbatton, the former of whom was a native of England and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Callahan's mother belonged to one of the oldest pioneer families of Columbiana County. Her grandfather Snyder built the first house in Washingtonville. Her family is very well known. Our subject's grandmother was Susan Kelter also of an old family. She came to Salem through the swamps, while bear and other wild beasts were numerous. She brought the first spinning wheel here. She lived to the unusual age of 92 years, her death taking place only two years ago.

In political affiliation, Mr. Callahan is a

Democrat. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, belongs to Perry Lodge, No. 185, F. & A. M., of Salem; Salem Chapter, No. 94 R. A. M.; Omega Council, No. 44, R. & S. M.; Salem Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Perfection Chapter of Rose Croix, Valley of Canton, of Canton, Ohio; Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Cleveland.

FON. THOMAS H. SILVER, A. B., LL. B.,* president of the Silver Banking Company, at Wellsville, was born in this city, February 21, 1856, and is a son of Dr. David S. and Nancy Elizabeth (Hammond) Silver.

The paternal grandfather, David Silver, was born at Havre de Grace, Maryland, in 1784. He remained on the family plantation until about the age of 35 years, when he came to Ohio and bought a farm between Waynesburg and Canton. At that time the country was still a wilderness and Indians and wild animals still roamed through the forests. In this new country the Silvers were pioneers, the father a man of hardy enterprise and undaunted courage, the progenitor of a family which has become one of prominence in his adopted State. His political support was given to the Whig party.

Dr. David S. Silver, son of the pioneer and father of our subject, was probably one of the most brilliant men Columbiana County has ever known. He was born February 12, 1811, and died in August, 1877. His early school advantages were naturally limited, but he acquired enough learning to enable him to teach the local schools until his determination was formed to enter upon the study of medicine. In Dr. Gardner, of Waynesburg, he found an able preceptor and by him was prepared for the New York College of Medicine, where he was subsequently graduated and was licensed to practice about 1825. Shortly afterward, he came to Columbiana County and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1883. In 1845 he located at Wellsville and this town continued his home until

the close of his life. In summing up the life and career of a man of such brilliant parts as the late Dr. Silver, the biographer is at a loss what feature to make the most prominent. He was at the head of his profession, his reputation being one of note all over this section. He accumulated a large fortune through his excellent business qualities, while at the same time he was liberal and charitable to an extent only known to those intimately associated with him. Speaking the German language like the English, he had practically taught himself both, in order to gratify his desire for learning and investigation.

Dr. Silver was one of the early admirers of Abraham Lincoln, seeing in the honest country lawyer much more than the mere politician and predicting for him much of the success which he later reached. In all movements of the Republican party, Dr. Silver took a deep personal interest, being in entire sympathy with its fundamental principles. He would have reached great heights as a lawyer, having the keen foresight and accurate judgment required in the law and possessing also the magnetic oratorical powers which produced desired effect upon his hearers, moving them alternately to laughter or tears. With a poetic and vivid imagination, he was a powerful temperance advocate and in this cause he was looked upon as a most effective lecturer.

Dr. Silver was united in marriage with Nancy Elizabeth Hammond, who was a daughter of the late Thomas Hammond. To this union were born five children, the four who reached maturity being: Thomas H., of Wellsville; Margaret, of Wellsville; Frank Wade, who is connected with the State Bank at Durango, Colorado; and David, of Pittsburgh. The last named is a distinguished physician and surgeon, a graduate of Harvard College and of the universities of Berlin and Vienna, and is the superintendent of the orthopedic department of the General Hospital at Allegheny City.

Mrs. Silver passed away two years before her husband, dying in 1885, at the age of 50 years. She was a woman of admirable character and was beloved and esteemed by all

who knew her. Both Dr. Silver and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, active in all its work and generous supporters of its charities.

Thomas H. Silver, our immediate subject, completed the common and high school courses at Wellsville and subsequently was graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he entered the senior class at Harvard College and in the following year was graduated from the Harvard Law School. Selecting Chicago as his first field of practice, Mr. Silver entered the law office of Lyman & Jackson of that city and was admitted to the Illinois bar with permission to practice before the Supreme Court. During his year of practice in the great lake city, he met with most encouraging success, but was recalled to Wellsville on account of his beloved father's failing health.

Upon his return, he found himself compelled to assume charge of his father's many business interests and as these were so important financially, he considered it advisable to open a regular banking institution in order to properly take care of them. Thus came about the organization of the Silver Banking Company, in February, 1884, Mr. Silver becoming its president. His father's health was never restored to the extent that he could again resume charge of his affairs, in fact for the last five years of his life he was an invalid.

Mr. Silver has been president of the Champion Brick Works ever since their organization in 1886, and is interested in numberless other enterprises. In 1884 he erected the building in which the bank is located. This is one of the fine business structures of the city and would do credit to a much larger place.

Mr. Silver is an uncompromising Republican and, if his time were not so occupied by business affairs, would probably be obliged to accept public offices which are continually being pressed upon him. In 1881 he was appointed city solicitor of Wellsville and in 1882 and 1883 he served the city as mayor. In 1880 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, in which he served with the greatest efficiency, but positively declined a renomination. For 12 years he has served on the School Board and has

always actively supported all civic measures which promise welfare to the general public. As a business man and financier, he is known all over the State. His fellow-citizens find him a courteous, affable, educated gentleman, ever ready to give ear to the discussion of social and economic questions and to lend assistance in carrying out commendable public-spirited enterprises.

On October 2, 1885, Mr. Silver was married to Susanna Moore, who was a daughter of Capt. Daniel and Harriet (Brown) Moore, of Newport, Kentucky. Mrs. Silver died in 1887, at the age of 29 years, leaving two children, viz.: Harriet Moore, who is a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, class of 1906; and Thomas F., Jr., who is a student in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, class of 1906.

Mr. Silver married, second, Mary R. Reager, who is a daughter of Rev. James H. Reager, D. D., formerly of Jacksonsville, Ohio, where Mrs. Silver was born, but now of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Canton, Ohio. For the past 20 years our subject has been a church trustee. He owns a beautiful home in Wellsville and both he and his wife are prominent in the quiet social life of the city.

JACOB DE TEMPLE,* deceased, for many years one of the most highly respected citizens of East Liverpool, where he resided retired from business activity for some 11 years prior to his decease on November 9, 1884, was born in one of the Prussian provinces bordering on the Rhine, June 9, 1812.

The De Temple family originated in France and belonged to that persecuted and heroic band of Huguenots who escaped to Germany in 1572, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The family became identified with the people with whom they found a welcome and home and there Mr. De Temple's ancestors continued to live and multiply until the time of his father, Mathew De Temple, who came to America in 1842. He located at Buffalo, New York, remained there until 1854 and then removed to

Lewis County, New York. He was the father of 10 children, viz.: George, who died in New York; Jacob, of this sketch; Helen; Catherine; Mathew; John; Nicholas; Joseph and Emily. The only survivor is Nicholas, who resides at Darien Center, New York.

The family trade of the De Temple kindred was working in iron and this it had followed for generations, becoming prominent and wealthy, and prior to its expulsion from France had owned great furnaces and busy foundries. Jacob De Temple adopted the family calling and became a skilled and reliable workman. He was well educated in his own language, according to the excellent German law, and when he came to the United States at the age of 45 years he was an artisan who could command high prices for the class of work he was able to do. A stranger, he had to seek employment and he went first to Buffalo and from there to the great iron city of Pittsburg, where he doubtless would have remained, had not the cholera been prevailing at that time. From Pittsburg he went to Wheeling and thence to Steubenville, Ohio.

Surprised and pleased with the great agricultural opportunities offered on every side in the new country, Mr. De Temple decided to try farming for a time and, following out this idea, first rented a farm in the neighborhood of Mingo, later another at Holliday's Grove. Here he remained three years and then moved to another farm near Brown's Station thence to Toronto, Ohio, and still later to Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania. All of his agricultural ventures proved successful and when he retired to East Liverpool, on October 1, 1873, he possessed a competency, invested in desirable land, and erected the comfortable home in which his widow still resides, at No. 290 West Third street. Here the remainder of his life was spent and he passed away esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

Jacob De Temple was twice married, his first wife dying in 1850 in the home on the Rhine, Germany. Their eight children were: Catherine, deceased; Peter, deceased; Peter (2nd), deceased; Anna, deceased; Mathew E., of the "Scotch Settlement," Columbiana Coun-

ty; Elizabeth, wife of John Trumick, of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; and Helena, deceased, formerly the wife of Jesse Smith, of Cumberland, West Virginia. Mr. De Temple was married, second, on July 9, 1857, to Mary A. Feist, who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1833, and is a daughter of Sebastian Feist, once a prominent farmer of that locality. Ten children were born to this union, nine of whom reached mature years, namely: A. L., of Stockton, California; James A., of East Liverpool; Joseph, deceased; Mary, deceased; Cecelia, wife of James Johnson, of Chester, West Virginia; Henry M., of Buffalo, New York; Laura, wife of Herbert Crites, of East Liverpool; Gertrude, wife of William Dougherty, of Wheeling; and George, deceased.

Mathew De Temple came to East Liverpool with his father, leaving Buffalo in 1851, lived at Wheeling in 1852 and later at Steubenville. In 1861 he enlisted for his first term of service in the Civil War, entering the First Regiment, West Virginia Vol. Inf., and was mustered out in the same year. In 1862 he reenlisted, entering the 84th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and was out that year and then a second time reenlisted, this time entering the 120th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served until March, 1864. He took part in the furious battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and participated in numerous skirmishes and was seriously wounded at Mulberry Gap. When he first enlisted, he was but 18 years of age, having been born March 25, 1843, but all through the hard service following he performed a brave man's duty and has a military record of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. De Temple was united in marriage with Lizzie Baker, who is a daughter of George Baker, and they have reared eight children, as follows: Harry E., a resident of Wellsville, who married Dot Hall; Ida, who is the wife of Oscar Styler; Charles, who is a resident of Kansas; Mary, wife of George O. Hanna, of Kansas; Helen; Catherine, wife of Edward Jolding; Thomas H., who lives at Wellsville; and Florence, wife of Oliver French.

The De Temple family belong to the Catholic Church.

ROBERT HANNAY,* one of the well-known citizens and excellent agriculturists of Columbiana County, who resides on his well-improved farm of 80 acres in section 15, Butler township, was born at Coraopolis, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1845, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Hannay.

William Hannay, father of our subject, was born in Scotland, a Highlander, and was 21 years of age when he came to America, well equipped with the trade of stone-mason. This he followed at first but later entered into contracting and became prominent as a railroad, canal and bridge contractor. About 1854 he came to Columbiana County and bought a farm of 162 acres in Perry township on which he established the family and set his sons to work clearing land. He built the City Jail in Allegheny and other public buildings there and in other cities, was interested in the construction of numerous important canals and at the time of his death in 1863, at the age of 63 years, he was in the employ of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company. He was a Republican in his political views and in earlier days was an Abolitionist. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Church and was a liberal supporter. He donated the lumber for the erection of the Salem Methodist Church.

The mother of our subject, who was a daughter of Mark and Ellen Watson, was born in Durham, England, and died in Perry township on the home farm in 1891 at the age of 78 years. She was 16 years of age when she came to Pennsylvania with her parents, who settled at Coraopolis, Allegheny County. This town was named for Cora Watson, who was a daughter of Fawcett Watson, who was an uncle of our subject. He donated a large tract of land as the site of the village and railroad station and the place was named in honor of his young daughter. Mr. Hannay is one of a family of nine children born to his parents, the five survivors being: William, of Salem; James E., of Perry township; John F., of Butler township; Robert, of this sketch; and David, of Perry township, who lives on the home farm.

Our subject was about 13 years of age

when he accompanied his parents to Columbian County. He has lived in the vicinity of Salem ever since. Although his father owned a good farm, his duties kept him away a large portion of the time and the operation of the farm devolved upon his sons. In 1864 Robert Hannay enlisted in the service of his country, entering Company F, 184th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. George P. Davis and Colonel Cumming. The regiment was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, thence to Bridgeport, Alabama and then to Chattanooga. After the fall of Richmond it returned to Bridgeport, its duty being mainly in guarding important points. Mr. Hannay was mustered out at the close of the war at Camp Chase, Columbus, and then returned to his home. He is a member of Treseott Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salem.

When our subject was not more than 13 years of age, he went with the firm of Hendiff Brothers and learned the trade of stone-mason. This he resumed after the close of the war and worked at it more or less until recently. During the last two years he has been mainly concerned with farming and dairying, selling his milk to the Winona Creamery. Mr. Hannay has a very pleasant home, his land is very valuable and his improvements excellent. The commodious residence he built in 1876. He has three acres in orchard.

In 1870 Mr. Hannay married Lydia Ann Patterson, who was born on an adjoining farm in Butler township, and is a daughter of Robert and Lydia Ann Patterson. Mr. Patterson came here from Philadelphia and entered this land, which consisted of about 400 acres. He made his money by driving cattle, sheep and horses over the mountains, a very profitable business in his day. He was born in Ireland but married into a very prominent Philadelphia family. He had nine children, namely: John P., Susan, Margaret and William, all deceased; Robert, of Guilford County, North Carolina; Mary E., wife of John F. Hannay, of Butler township; Fannie, wife of George Little, of Butler township; Emma Jane, who died young; George, who died aged 12 years; and Lydia Ann, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Han-

nay have these children: Charles, of Mahoning County; George; Nora, living at home; John, of Pittsburg; and Homer, deceased.

Mr. Hannay has lived on his present farm since 1870. His farm of 33 1/3 acres in Perry township is a part of the old homestead farm. The Hannays are all considered substantial, representative men and good citizens.

TIMOTHY GEE,* one of the representative farmers and worthy citizens of Perry township, where he owns a fine farm of 100 acres in section 7, was born July 11, 1822, in the State of New York, and is a son of Reuben and Mary (Davis) Gee.

The parents of Mr. Gee were probably natives of New York, but as they died in our subject's childhood, he has few family records. With their eight children they came to Ohio as pioneers and settled in the vicinity of Berlin Centre, Mahoning County.

When Timothy was only seven years old, he found himself an orphan and was taken to the home of a cousin at Alliance, Ohio, where he remained until 1838 when he was bound out, until of age, to Joseph Gondloun, who later was postmaster at Salem. Mr. Gondloun was a successful business man, carrying on a large tailoring concern at Salem, and with him Mr. Gee remained until 21 years old, completing his apprenticeship and latter marrying one of the daughters. He then started out for himself and for a number of years worked in various towns in Ohio and other States. He spent two years at Ravena and then four years at Salem, going then to Warsaw, Illinois, where he did not remain long as the cholera was then raging in that place, but spent a summer at Knoxville. Then he bought a team and started out as a peddler, driving through Iowa and Missouri and it was while on this trip that he recalls hearing a sermon preached by Brigham Young, the Mormon apostle. After his return to Salem, he continued to work at his trade until he settled on his present farm, taking up his residence in

a small log house which he has long since replaced with a commodious brick dwelling, the bricks for which he made on his own farm. He has devoted his property to a general line of agriculture, for which by excellent location and extreme fertility it is particularly adapted.

Mr. Gee was married in 1843 to Mary Gouldbourn, a most estimable lady, who died on the homestead in Perry township at the age of 64 years. They had four children, the two who reached maturity being Rachel, now deceased, and Margaret who is at home, her father's companion and caretaker.

Mr. Gee has always been a staunch Republican, voting at first for Gen. John C. Fremont. He has held numerous county and township offices, serving for many years on the School Board and as township supervisor. The success which he has achieved in life has been entirely through his own efforts, for no one could have commenced under more disheartening conditions. This success shows the possession of great resolution, industry and perseverance. For many years he was a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM CLOSE,* supervisor of Washington township, where he owns a fine farm of 100 acres in section 24, was born in this township, in 1840, and is a son of James and Mary C. (Dennis) Close.

James Close was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and came as an early pioneer to Columbiana County. He took up 80 acres of government land in Washington township, which he developed into a good farm, and on this farm our subject was reared while he attended the district schools of the township.

Mr. Close began his own business career by working for a railroad company in the telegraph department and later was in the bridge department. He followed this work for several seasons and then became superintendent of the coal shutes belonging to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. In 1878 he purchased his first farm, a tract of 42 acres, to which he

has added until he now owns 100 acres of excellent land, which he has placed under a good state of improvement.

In 1871 Mr. Close was married to Elizabeth A. Johnson, and they have a family of nine children, namely: Clara, Flora Belle, George Elmer (deceased), Mary, William H., Dora Etta, Fred Norman, Alice Burdell and Jennie May.

Politically Mr. Close is a staunch Democrat. In the fall of 1904 he was elected supervisor of Washington township and has proven himself a faithful official, looking carefully after township improvements. For some 10 years he was a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is known through the township as an honorable and upright man, a good citizen, kind neighbor and careful and generous husband and father.

JOHN W. BINSLEY,* who owns a large amount of valuable property in Columbiana County, including 140 acres in section 17, Wayne township, and 165 acres in Franklin township, was born March 21, 1835, on the homestead farm in Franklin township.

The parents of Mr. Binsley were of Scotch-Irish descent; they came to America from County Down, Ireland, in 1823, settling on the old farm in Franklin township among the earliest pioneers. This farm is now occupied by our subject's sister, Miss Margaret Binsley. The father died in 1852, in his 46th year and the mother in 1903, in her 86th year. They left four children, namely: John W., of this sketch; Sarah, wife of John McQuilkin, both she and husband being deceased; Mary, wife of John Koffel; and Margaret.

John W. Binsley was reared and educated in Franklin township. His whole life has been given over to agricultural pursuits and he is looked on as one of the leading farmers of Wayne township.

In 1863 Mr. Binsley married Sarah Livingston, a daughter of William Livingston.

She died in 1872, leaving three children, namely: William, who married Silvia Coulon and has three children, Lloyd, born September 23, 1894, Paul, born November 1, 1897, and Ford, born July 28, 1900; Mary Jane who married Frank Williams of Lisbon, and has one child,—Evelyn; and John Edward, who resides with his father.

Mr. Binsley has occupied his present farm

in Wayne township for the past 35 years. He has been interested for a long time in sheep raising, devoting a great deal of attention to this branch. He only handles the best stock and has made it a very successful industry.

Politically Mr. Binsley is a Democrat. He is one of the leading members and liberal supporters of the United Presbyterian Church at Salineville.

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