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HISTORY
OF
PORTAGE COUNTY,
OHIO.

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS,
VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF
EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES;
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HIS-
TORY OF OHIO; STATISTICAL AND MIS-
CELLANEOUS MATTER, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

IN submitting the History of Portage County to the public, the publishers trust that it will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort. The importance of rescuing from oblivion and preserving, in a permanent form, the pioneer annals of the county and its various local communities has been duly appreciated by its citizens, whose assistance has contributed materially to the success of the work.

In the compilation of the many chapters it has been the earnest endeavor of our writers to disengage from the great mass of facts those which relate to the permanent forces of the county, or which indicate the most enduring features of its growth and prosperity. Free use was made of the State reports and county records, as well as of all reliable sources of information bearing on the history of this section of Ohio, such as Howe's "Historical Collections," Gen. Lucius V. Bierce's sketches of the first settlements on the Western Reserve, Christian Cackler's reminiscences of pioneer times, the late John Harmon's recollections of the war of 1812, Reid's "Ohio in the War," and the early newspaper files so wisely preserved by Col. William Frazer, and now in possession of his son Homer C. Frazer, Esq., of Ravenna, who kindly gave our historians free access to said files at all times. In every part of the county descendants of the pioneers were interviewed, and their recollections carefully sifted and compared. Private papers and family manuscripts have thus been drawn forth from their hiding places, and every effort made to glean from the husks of tradition the scattered grains of truth.

For the convenience of its readers the book is divided into four parts: Part I contains a condensed history of the Northwest Territory. Part II, a history of the State of Ohio. Part III embraces the general history of Portage County, its townships, towns and villages. The general history of the county, Chapters I to XIII inclusive, was written by Mr. R. C. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., and Chapters XIV to XXXIV inclusive were mostly

compiled by Mr. J. E. Norris of the same city; while the complimentary sketches in Part IV were obtained by a corps of solicitors, and a copy of each sketch submitted for correction to the subject or his friends, on whom we have depended for accuracy.

The publishers avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the county, township, town and village officials, the editors of the several newspapers, and the members of every profession and calling throughout the county who in any way assisted the historians in their labors, for their generous sympathy toward the enterprise. Special acknowledgments are due to Enos P. Bruinerd, Esq., Homer C. Frazer, Esq., Samuel D. Harris, Esq., Hon. Marvin Kent and Dr. A. M. Sherman, all of whom rendered important aid to the general historian and his assistants in gathering authentic historical data. We place the volume in the hands of our patrons with the belief that it will be found a valuable contribution to local historical literature.

THE PUBLISHERS.



CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Geographical Position.....	17	American Settlements.....	53
Early Explorations.....	17	Division of the Northwest Territory.....	58
Discovery of the Ohio.....	26	Tecumseh and the War of 1812.....	61
English Explorations and Settlements.....	28	Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War.....	64

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

History of Ohio.....	78	Organization of Counties.....	122
French History.....	76	Description of Counties.....	122
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32.....	87	Early Events.....	122
Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the Statutes of Ohio. Edited by Salmon P. Chase, and Published in the year 1833.....	91	Governors of Ohio.....	143
The War of 1812.....	107	Ancient Works.....	157
Banking.....	111	Some General Characteristics.....	160
The Canal System.....	113	Outline Geology of Ohio.....	162
Ohio Land Tracts.....	114	Ohio's Rank During the War of the Rebellion.....	165
Improvements.....	119	A Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals.....	177
State Boundaries.....	121	Some Discussed Subjects.....	172
		Conclusion.....	181

PART III.

HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY — ORGANIZATION — AREA AND POPULATION.....187-197

Primitive Appearance of the Country—
The Claims of Virginia and Connecticut—
The Connecticut Western Reserve—Donation
of Fire Lands, and Sale of the Balance
to the Connecticut Land Company—Indian
Titles Extinguished—Ordinance of 1787—
Arrival of the First Surveying Corps at
Conneaut—The Reserve Surveyed into
Townships—Trials and Sufferings of the
Surveyors—Erection of Jefferson and Trumbull
Counties—Organization of Franklin
Township—Portage County Erected, and
Selection of its Seat of Justice—First Election,
and Organization of the County—
Minutes of the First Meeting of the Commissioners—
Original Townships—Tax
Levies and Collectors of 1808—First Year's
Receipts and Expenditures—Changes in the
Western Boundary Line—Present Boundaries—
Origin of the Name of the County—
The Portage Path—Areas and Townships—
Population Statistics.

CHAPTER II.—PORTAGE COUNTY NINETY YEARS AGO—GEOLOGY.....198-217

Portage County Ninety Years Ago—Timber
and Fruit-Bearing Trees and Vines—
Roots and Herbage—Wild Animals, Birds
and Reptiles—Big Hunts—General Topography,
Streams and Lakes—Geology of
Portage County—Surface Features and Deposits—
Geological Structure—Coal Measures

—Coal No. 1—Coals Nos. 3 and 4—Fire Clay
—Altitudes in Portage County above Lake
Erie.

CHAPTER III.—ARCHAEOLOGY—INDIAN HISTORY.....217-228

The Pre-Historic Races—Mound-Builders
—Their Great Antiquity—Occupation of the
Country—The Wonderful Monuments
Which They Left Behind Them—Some Evidences
of Their Existence in Portage County—
The North American Indians—Their Supposed
Origin—Brief Sketch of Them—Indians
of Portage County—The Great Trail—
The Indian Chiefs Bigson, Stignish and
Big Cayuga—Extracts from the Reminiscences
of Christian Cackler of the Indians
of this Section.

CHAPTER IV.—PIONEERS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS.....228-240

The Pioneers of Portage County—Their
Heroic Perseverance and Privations—New
England Transplanted on the Connecticut
Western Reserve—The First Settlement
Made Within the Limits of Portage County—
First Settlers of Mantua, Ravenna, Aurora
and Atwater Townships—Atwater Hall,
the First White Child Born in the County—
First Settlers of Palmyra, Deerfield, Nelson,
Rootstown, Randolph, Suffield, Charles-
town, Hiram, Franklin, Shalersville, Edin-
burg, Windham, Paris, Brimfield, Freedom,
Streetsboro and Garrettsville Townships—
The Portage-Summit Pioneer Association.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER V.—PIONEER DAYS—HABITS, CUSTOMS, ETC.....	241-260	Election Held, with the Names of the Candidates and Voters — Gubernatorial and Presidential Vote.	
—Pioneer Days and Trials—Habitations of the First Settlers—Furniture, Food and Medicine—Habits, Labor and Dress—Early Manners and Customs—Bees and Weddings—The Hominy Block and Pioneer Mills—Prices of Store Goods and Produce—Items From an Old Cash Book—Mode of Living—Churches and Schools—Period of the War of 1812—Prices After the War—First Crops Raised in the County—Agricultural Implements of the Pioneers, and Subsequent Improvements Made in Them—Pioneer Farming—Cheese and Butter Statistics—First Stock Brought into the County—Stock Statistics Since 1840—Statistics of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay—Total Valuation of Property by Decades—Portage County Agricultural Societies—Portage County Horticultural Society.		CHAPTER X.—JUDICIARY—MEDICAL.....	328-341
CHAPTER VI.—MILITIA—WAR OF 1812.....	260-282	—The Judiciary—Organization of the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio, and its Subsequent Changes—Pioneer Courts of Portage County—Sessions of 1808-09, and the Juries and Trials of Those Two Years—Anecdotes of Pioneer Justice in This County—Common Pleas Judges—Associate Judges—Prosecuting Attorneys—Riding the Circuit—Pioneer Resident and Visiting Lawyers—Brief Sketches of Leading Members of the Bench and Bar—Present Bar of Portage County—The Portage County Medical Association.	
—First Military Organization on the Western Reserve—War of 1812 and First Call for Volunteers—John Harmon's Recollections of the War—Second Regiment Ohio Militia—Capt. John Campbell's Company of Volunteers—Camp on Barrel Run—March to Cleveland, and Embarkation for Lower Sandusky—Description of the Trip and Arrival—Incidents at the Fort, and Sickness Among the Soldiers—Departure for the River Raisin—Hull's Surrender—Start for Malden, and Arrival at That Point—Paroled Prisoners—Return Home of the Sick and Paroled Men—Deaths in the Command—Alarm Caused by the Surrender—Regimental Record of the Second Regiment—Response to a Call for Troops in 1813.—Mr. Harmon's Concluding Remarks—The Inhabitants of Portage County Fear an Indian Invasion—Distressing Incident of the War—Re-organization of the Militia—Muster Days and Sham Fights.		CHAPTER XI.—NOTED CRIMINAL EVENTS.....	347-361
CHAPTER VII.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.....	282-297	—The Most Noted Criminal Events in the History of Portage County—Trials and Sentences of the Culprits—The Alleged Crime of John McManus—The Murder of Mathews by Aughts—The Murder of Cummings by Harris—The Murder of Catherine McKisson by Her Brother-in-Law, David McKisson—The Heathman Manslaughter Case—Alanson Baldwin Stabbed to Death by His Nephew, Lemuel W. Price—Attempted Killing of Prentiss by Flower—The Shorts-Widow Shooting—The Murder of John Rhodenbaugh by Jack Cooper and Joel Beery—Harriet Musson Murdered by Wilson S. Roof—Shooting of Alfred L. Harris by His Father—The Kelso-Montague Case—The Newell-Roberts Affair.	
—Internal Improvements—The Great Indian Trail—Pioneer Roads of Portage County—Mail Facilities and Letter Postage—Stage Routes and Drivers—Canals—Early Canal Legislation—The Ohio Canal Commenced and Completed—Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal—The Efforts Made to Have it Built—Its Construction and Completion—First Boats Arrive at Ravenna—Subsequent Success of the Enterprise—Causes Which Led to its Abandonment—Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh—Cleveland & Mahoning Valley—Atlantic & Great Western—Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh—Connotton Valley—Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo—The Proposed Clinton Air Line, and the General Railroad Facilities of the County.		CHAPTER XII.—THE PRESS.....	362-372
CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATIONAL.....	297-309	—The Newspapers of the Past and Present—Ravenna Papers— <i>Western Courier</i> and the <i>Western Public Advertiser</i> — <i>Ohio Star</i> — <i>Watchman</i> — <i>Buckeye Democrat</i> — <i>Western Reserve Cabinet</i> and <i>Family Visitor</i> — <i>Plain Dealer</i> — <i>Portage Sentinel</i> — <i>Portage County Whig</i> , and <i>Home Companion</i> and <i>Whig</i> — <i>Portage County Democrat</i> , <i>Republican-Democrat</i> , and <i>Ravenna Republican</i> — <i>Independent Press</i> and <i>Reformer</i> — <i>Hickory Hail</i> and <i>Fusion Thresher</i> — <i>Argus</i> — <i>Democratic Press</i> — <i>Portage County Republican</i> — <i>Kent Newspapers</i> — <i>Proposed Franklin Gazette</i> —The <i>Omnium Gatherum</i> and its Successors: <i>The Family Visitor</i> , <i>Literary Casket</i> , <i>Cuyahoga Reporter</i> , <i>Saturday Review</i> , <i>Commercial Bulletin</i> , <i>Saturday Bulletin</i> , and <i>Kent Saturday Bulletin</i> — <i>Kent News</i> of 1867— <i>Present Kent News</i> — <i>Garrettsville Newspapers</i> — <i>Garrettsville Monthly Review</i> — <i>Garrettsville Journal</i> — <i>Home Bazar</i> — <i>Atwater Newspapers</i> — <i>Sharp Sickle</i> — <i>Atwater News</i> .	
—Education in Ohio—Lands Granted for Educational Purposes—Commissioners of Schools and School Lands in 1822—The School Lands Sold and a School Fund Established—Pioneer Schools, Schoolhouses, Teachers and Books in Portage County—How Teachers were Employed and Paid—An Amusing Agreement—Growth of Education—Government and Progress of Schools Prior to 1851—Schools for Colored Youth Established—Re-organization of Schools Under the Laws of 1853—Present Government of Schools.		CHAPTER XIII.—WAR OF THE REBELLION.....	373-391
CHAPTER IX.—OFFICIAL, POLITICAL, ETC.....	309-327	—Portage County in the Rebellion—The Patriotic Feeling of Her People at the Beginning of the Great Struggle for National Life—Meetings Held to Denounce Treason and to Support the Government—Enrollment of Volunteers Under the President's First Call, and Their Departure for Camp Taylor—Good Work of the Relief Committees, and Generosity of the Citizens—The Number of Men Sent into the War by Each Township, and the Commands in Which They Served—Official Roster of Commissioned Officers from this County—Amount of Money Annually Expended for War Purposes by Portage County from 1861 to 1865—Closing Scenes of the War—Public Demonstrations of Great Joy Over its Glorious Termination—The Rejoicings of the People Suddenly Turned to Grief by the Assassination of President Lincoln.	
—Public Officers—Members of Congress—State Senators—Territorial and State Representatives—County Commissioners—Treasurers—Clerks—Recorders—Auditors—Sheriffs—Coroners—Surveyors—Probate Judges—Seat of Justice and Public Buildings—Prison Bounds—County Infirmary—Political Statistics of Portage County—First		CHAPTER XIV.—ATWATER TOWNSHIP.....	392-399
		—Arrival of Atwater and Others—Early Privations—Birth of First Child—Another Lone Settler—Organization—Marriages and Deaths—Some Old and New Things—An Ancient Musket—Early Churches and Preachers—Schools—Newspapers—Industries, etc.—Officers and Statisticians.	

	PAGE.
CHAPTER XV.—AURORA TOWNSHIP.....	400-405
Ebenezer Sheldon—First Legal Business —A Lonely Couple—A Model Pioneer Wife —Other Settlers—Early Hardships—Organization—The Methodist Circuit Rider—First Church and Schools—First Birth and Death and Other First Things—Hunters and Hunting Stories—Early Facts—A Small Meeting with Large Results—Churches and Schools—Business, etc.—Statistics.	
CHAPTER XVI.—BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.....	405-411
A Many-named Township—Equalizing Lands—Explorers and Settlers—Location of the Early Pioneers—Organization and Politics—Three Classes of First Events—Education and Religion—Business Beginnings—Large Shippers—Resources—Statistics.	
CHAPTER XVII.—CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.....	412-415
A Hunter Squatter—First Permanent Settler—The Blandford & Granville Co.—Post-Bellum Settlers—Fifty-six in Four Families—Leading First Events—First Birth and Marriage—First Mills—Schools and Churches—Rev. Caleb Pitkin—Organization—Officers, Business, etc.	
CHAPTER XVIII.—DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.....	416-423
Breaking First Ground—Settlers of 1800—The Elys, Days and Divers—A Trip on the Ma-mum-ing—Hardships and Privations—Great Increase—First Military Company—After the Organization—A Remarkable Family—Some Early Facts—Grant's Tannery—Shooting of Diver—Hunters and Hunting—Early Preachers and Churches—Schools, Business and Statistics.	
CHAPTER XIX.—EDINBURG TOWNSHIP.....	424-431
Early Settlement—Abbott and Chapman—Other Pioneers—Rial McArthur and R. M. Hart—Some Noted Names—Organization and Officers—The Champion Hunt—Old Time Adventures, Facts and Social Events—Churches and Schools—Edinburg Center—Business, Resources and Statistics.	
CHAPTER XX.—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP AND KENT.....	431-452
First Settlement—The Haymakers—A Primitive Mill—Early Facts and Settlers—Contest for the County Seat—Low Price of Produce—First Burying Ground—Reedsbury—Organization—First Law Suit—Cackler's Geese—Important Primitive Industries—Fine Water-Power—The Manufacture of Glass—The Twin Villages in 1827—The Rival Taverns—Early Merchants, etc., etc.—Progress of Improvement—Zenias Kent—Franklin Land Company—The Canal Outrage—Franklin & Warren Railroad—Incorporation—Increase of Business—Standing Rock Cemetery—Names, Ages and Deaths of Some Early Settlers—John Brown—Brady's Leap—Primitive Schools and Religion—Sketches of the Churches—Free and Accepted Masons—Odd Fellowship—Other Orders and Societies.	
CHAPTER XXI.—FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.....	452-459
Before the Organization—Charles H. Paine, the First Settler—A Lone Pioneer—More Arrivals—First Election—A Thoughtful Veteran—Paul Larkcom—A Number of First Things—Churches and Schools—Horace Greeley's Uncle—The Army Hunt—Sad Death—Sagacity of a Dog—Business and Statistics.	
CHAPTER XXII.—GARRETSVILLE TOWNSHIP.....	459-466
Arrival of Col. John Garrett—The First Mill—Slow Growth—The Dual Government—Business, Manufacturing, etc.—The Fair—Churches—Union Schools—Masonic Bodies—Odd Fellowship—Young Men's Temperance Council—Good Templars—Statistics.	
CHAPTER XXIII.—HIRAM TOWNSHIP.....	466-475
Who was the First Settler?—Honey and Williams—Mason and Tilden—Other Perma-	

nent Settlers—The Youngs, Benjamin Hinckley and Samuel Udall—Many First Events—Churches and Schools—Hiram College—President James A. Garfield—Organization and Origin of Name—The Mormons—Tarring and Feathering Smith and Rigdon—Rich Land, Beautiful Location and Business.

CHAPTER XXIV.—MANTUA TOWNSHIP.....475-485
 First Settler of Portage County—First Wheat—Amzi Atwater—Elias Harmon—Other Settlers—Organization—First Birth, Marriage and Death—Primitive Industries—A Peculiar Character—Another Queer One—Judge Atwater's Bear Fight—Churches and Schools—Business, Soil, etc.—Mantua Station—Mantua Corners—Masonry—Statistics.

CHAPTER XXV.—NELSON TOWNSHIP.....486-494
 Coming of the Pioneers—The Mills Brothers—Two Lonesome Families—Important Arrivals—Heads of Families in 1815—First Buildings—First Arrivals and Departures—Churches and Schools—Taverns, Mills and Roads—*Fiat Justitia, Ruat Cælum*—Exploits of Capt. Mills—Summary—Township Officers—The Ledges—Statistics.

CHAPTER XXVI.—PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.....495-505
 The Vanguard—Pioneer Daniels—Capt. Baldwin, Truman Gilbert, Artemus Rugles—The Great Trail—A Noted Character—Pioneer Identity—A Famous Trapper—An Irate F. F. V.—"Moses Jabe" Gilbert, the Contractor—Numerous First Events—Preacher and Churches—Schools and Teachers—Organization—Palmyra Center—Diamond—Coal Banks—Business, Societies and Statistics.

CHAPTER XXVII.—PARIS TOWNSHIP.....505-508
 Good Land with a Bad Name—Slow Settlement—Organization—Churches and Schools—Some First Events—Notable Happenings—McIntocksburg and Newport—Officers, Business, Resources and Statistics.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.....511-518
 First Two Settlers—Bela Hubbard and Salmon Ward—The Tide Flows On—Ward's Four Trips—Oliver Dickinson—First Deaths, Births and Marriages—Initial Industries—A Few Early Facts—Organization and Officers—Churches and Schools—Old and New Incidents—The Hubbard Squash—Randolph Fair—Underground Railroad—Soil, Streams and Statistics.

CHAPTER XXIX.—RAVENNA TOWNSHIP AND CITY.....518-514
 Original Proprietors—The Pioneers—First Cabin—Benjamin Tappan—First Birth and Death—Primitive Mills—The Village Site in 1806—A Threshing Machine—Laying Out of the Village—First Building—Old Burying Ground—Schools and Scholars—First Court House and Jail—Recipe for Clearing off Stumps—Two Old Structures—An Incident of 1812—Pen Picture of Primitive Ravenna—John Brown's Father—Jesse Grant's Tannery—Some Noted Settlers—Some Early Facts—Two Notable Raisings—First Sunday School—Sundry Items—Early Merchants—A School Needed—First School Meeting—Growth of the City—Incorporation—Industries—Banks and Bankers—Pioneer Preachers on Religion—First Congregational Church, and Rev. C. B. Storrs—Methodist Episcopal Church—Disciples Church—Universalist Church—Church of the Immaculate Conception—Episcopal Church—Secret and other Societies—Statistics.

CHAPTER XXX.—ROOTSTOWN TOWNSHIP.....544-552
 The First Cabin—David Root—A Sad Death—First Wheat Crop—Nathan Muzzy—A Distillery—An Alien Justice—First Birth—The Chapmans—First Frame Structure—Mother Ward—The First Criminal—Primitive Schools—The Old Grave-yard—Early Churches—Organization and Officers—Noted Events—Soil, Products and Statistics.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER XXXI.—SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.....	552-557	CHAPTER XXXIII.—SUFFIELD TOWNSHIP.....	563-567
A Pioneer Family—Early Privations—		A Fine Township—One Lonely Settler—	
Some Other Settlers—Three Self-made Men		Benjamin Baldwin, and the "Baldwin"	
—Silas Crocker, Sylvester Beecher, David		Apple—Other Settlers—Honest John Fritch	
McIntosh—Organization—Births, Deaths		—A Noted Hunter—Two Organizations—A	
and Marriages—Muzzy and His Mill—First		"Flustrated" Justice—First Mills, Stores,	
Industries—Schools and Churches—War Rec-		etc. — Coming of the Germans — First	
ords—Incidents and Facts—An Aged Land-		Churches and Schools—First Birth and	
Mark—Business—Resources—Statistics.		Death—Mogadore—Suffield Center—A Du-	
CHAPTER XXXII.—STREETSBORO TOWNSHIP.....	558-563	plex Town, etc.—Statistics, etc.—Business,	
Rapid Settlement—Some Well-known		Resources and Officers.	
Names—Cleveland & Wellsville Turnpike—		CHAPTER XXXIV.—WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.....	567-574
Organization—No Paupers Wanted—Early		The Becket Land Company—The March	
Liberality and Enterprise—A Few First		Westward—Some Early Settlers—Organiza-	
Events—Churches and Schools—Business,		tion and Officers—Churches and Preachers—	
Officers, etc.—Statistics.		Initial Events of Interest—Primitive Edu-	
		cators—Building and Enterprise—Business	
		—Grand Army—Township Officers—Statist-	
		ics.	

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Atwater Township.....	577	Nelson Township.....	771
Aurora Township.....	593	Palmyra Township.....	777
Brimfield Township.....	601	Paris Township.....	782
Charlestown Township.....	617	Randolph Township.....	783
Deerfield Township.....	621	Ravenna Township.....	809
Edinburg Township.....	637	Rootstown Township.....	862
Franklin Township.....	658	Shalersville Township.....	878
Freedom Township.....	716	Streetsboro Township.....	885
Garrettsville Township.....	723	Suffield Township.....	899
Hiram Township.....	741	Windham Township.....	911
Mantua Township.....	752		

PORTRAITS.

Adams, Horace, Suffield Township.....	407	Kent, Zenas, Franklin Township.....	115
Atwood, Joshua, Freedom Township.....	519	King, Joseph D., Ravenna Township.....	520
Bloomfield, Lewis M., Randolph Township.....	418	Larkcom, A. C., Freedom Township.....	731
Boszor, Henry, Brimfield Township.....	498	Lyman, Judge Darius, Ravenna Township.....	149
Boszor, Sarah N., Brimfield Township.....	499	Norton, James, Garrettsville.....	263
Brainerd, E. P., Ravenna Township.....	529	Ober, E. H., Garrettsville.....	427
Carlton, Peter, Mantua Township.....	376	Parnielee, Luther H., Franklin Township.....	503
Carlton, Clarissa, Mantua Township.....	377	Parsons, Edward, Brimfield Township.....	589
Clapp, Selah S., Franklin Township.....	640	Paulus, William, Suffield Township.....	398
Clapp, Mrs. Mary, Franklin Township.....	641	Plum, Frederick, Streetsboro Township.....	487
Crocker, Silas, Shalersville Township.....	334	Powers, Dr. A. M., Rootstown Township.....	620
Crocker, Mrs. Cynthia, Shalersville Township.....	335	Price, Dr. Joseph, Randolph Township.....	345
Davidson, James F., Brimfield Township.....	600	Ray, Col. C. H., Mantua Township.....	691
Day, Luther, Ravenna Township.....	81	Reed, C. A., Ravenna Township.....	243
Dewey, George, Franklin Township.....	438	Russel, Luther, Streetsboro Township.....	478
Dunn, James, Garrettsville.....	233	Sawyer, Oliver, Brimfield Township.....	722
Earl, Ebenezer W., Windham Township.....	682	Sherman, Dr. A. M., Franklin Township.....	223
Eggleston, Gen. Nelson, Aurora Township.....	509	Smith, E. C., Garrettsville.....	283
Foster, Jonathan, Mantua Township.....	251	Spencer, Oliver, Aurora Township.....	711
Fowler, Benjamin, Nelson Township.....	540	Stilwell, Barnett, Brimfield Township.....	580
Fuller, C. C., Nelson Township.....	203	Stratton, J. B., Franklin Township.....	629
Garfield, James A.....	47	Strickland, Willis, Ravenna Township.....	365
Garfield, Mrs. Lucretia R.....	213	Thompson, R. J., Ravenna Township.....	671
Gibbs, Mason, Deerfield Township.....	609	Tidball, Dr. A. H., Garrettsville.....	356
Gooby, Thomas, Randolph Township.....	314	Waggoner, Dr. Joseph, Ravenna Township.....	294
Hart, Reuben, Brimfield Township.....	569	Webb, James, Freedom Township.....	560
Hartzell, John, Deerfield Township.....	662	Wilson, Samuel, Suffield Township.....	702
Hawley, E., Paris Township.....	651	Woodard, James, Franklin Township.....	458
Haymaker, J. D., Franklin Township.....	323	Woodbridge, Mrs. Mary A., Ravenna Township.....	273
Hill, William S., Streetsboro Township.....	467	Woodworth, E. S., Windham Township.....	447
Jennings, P. U., Mantua Township.....	387	Woodworth, Thomas J., Windham Township.....	194
Kent, Marvin, Franklin Township.....	183		

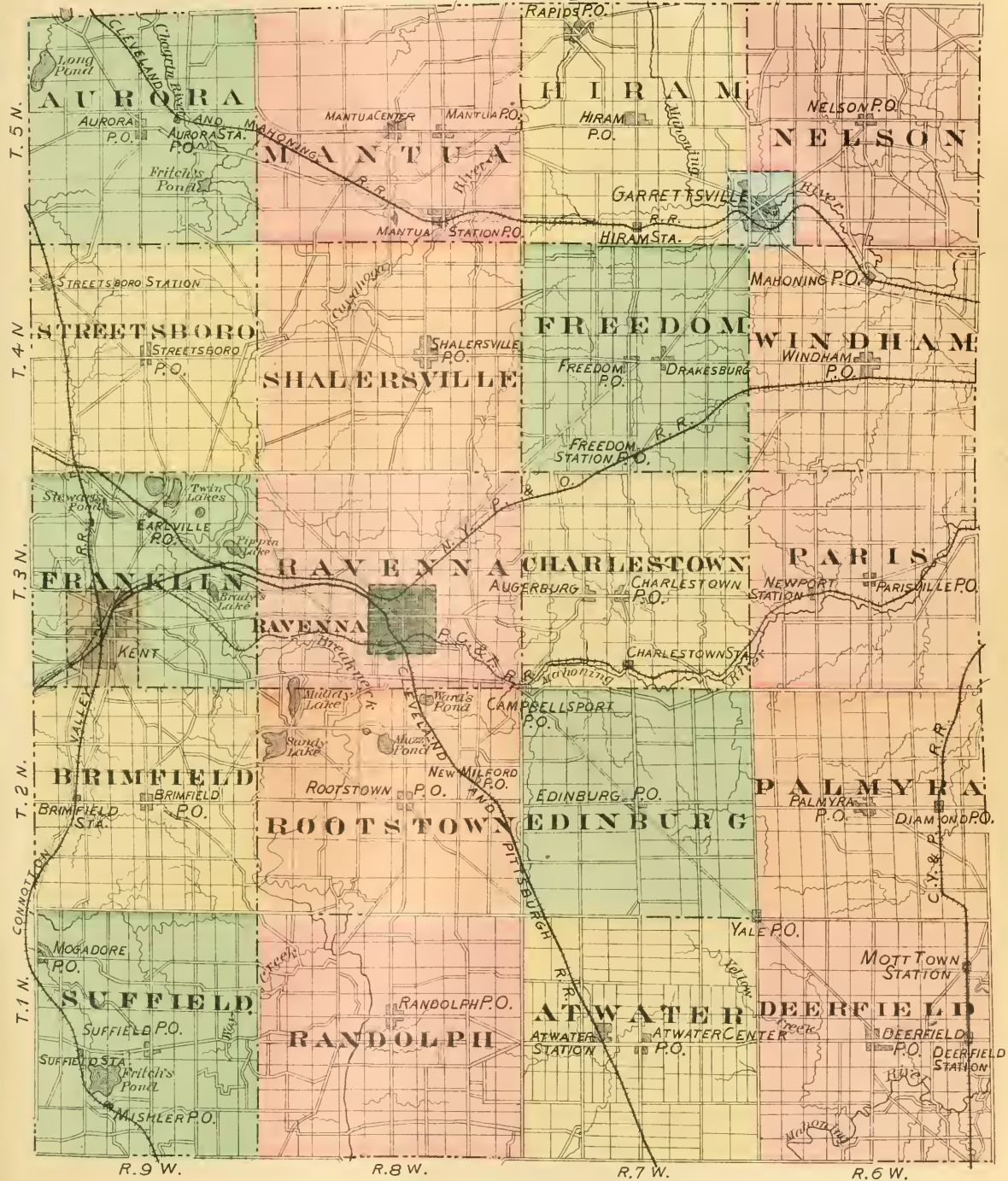
MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Portage County.....	13	Population of Principal Countries in the World.....	69
Population of the United States.....	69	Population of Ohio by Counties.....	70
Area of the United States.....	69	List of Ohio's Governors.....	72
Area of the Principal Countries in the World.....	69	Population of Portage County by Townships.....	197

MAP OF

PORTAGE COUNTY

OHIO



PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 18,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel

of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assist-

ant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June, must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of

inhabitants, yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by fol-

lowing the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chevalier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors, started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment no inhabitants. The Sieur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent

some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen, headed by one Sieur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May, died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shore of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth, we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

“Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682.”

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing

along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*,) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chickasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages, are perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all the lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork

and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamas, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River at Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1747, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoïn, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts



J. A. Garfield

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they choose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel.”

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of land, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession.

On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments.

Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement

thereon, and on the 14th of September, Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it.

By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia.

The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Ohio in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year.

During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogeny, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know

many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "*Western Annals*":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that

were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way from the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the Prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the Prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made. In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

The pursuit of Proctor began October 2. He was overtaken on the 5th at the Thames. Tecumseh fell* in that battle and British power was forever broken, Canada alone being left them, as the Americans had no orders to follow up their victory eastward. Burr's incipient insurrection of 1805 was quelled, and the murderer of the eloquent Hamilton driven from his beautiful island fortress in the Ohio River.

* Supposed at the hands of Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.
		1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.	
STATES.									
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802	Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	892,325	1,041	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
California	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266	Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
Colorado			194,327	2,274	South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,700	958	Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,608	278	Texas	237,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Florida	59,268	187,748	269,493	793	Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	915
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581	Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	8,325	West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,301	4,764	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,497	3,441
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112					
Kansas	81,318	364,399	996,096	3,718	Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253		
Kentucky	37,640	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,714					
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	939,946	999	TERRITORIES.				
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,926	1,021	Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Maryland	11,184	760,894	934,943	1,047	Colorado	104,500	39,864		
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934	Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
Michigan	56,451	1,184,959	1,636,937	4,283	District of Columbia	60	131,700	177,624	
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	760,773	3,390	Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,610	265
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,597	1,231	Montana	143,776	20,595	39,159	231
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,380	4,211	New Mexico	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310	Utah	80,056	86,786	143,963	908
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,266	890	Washington	69,944	23,955	75,116	479
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025	Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,789	533
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,131,116	1,753					
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278	Total Territories..	965,032	442,730		
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,619	Aggregate of U. S. ..	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China	380,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin	2,000,000
British India	254,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta	500,000
Russia	98,297,407	1879	8,387,816	St. Petersburg (1881)	876,575
United States—with Alaska	50,442,066	1880	3,602,990	Washington	147,293
German Empire	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin	1,122,360
Turkey	42,213,400	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople	800,000
Austria and Hungary	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna	1,103,857
France	37,405,240	1881	204,092	Paris	2,269,023
Japan	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yeddo	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London	4,764,312
Italy	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence	169,000
Egypt	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo	250,000
Spain	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid	397,690
Mexico	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico	315,996
Brazil	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janeiro	274,972
Persia	7,653,600	1881	610,000	Teheran	200,000
Sweden and Norway	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm	168,775
Belgium	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels	350,000
Roumania	5,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest	221,805
Portugal	4,348,551	1878	36,510	Lisbon	246,343
Dominion of Canada	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa	27,412
Netherlands	4,114,077	1881	12,648	Amsterdam	328,047
Switzerland	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva	68,320
Peru	2,699,945	1876	503,718	Lima	101,458
Bolivia	2,300,000			La Paz	
Chili	2,223,434		207,350	Santiago	387,081
Venezuela	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caracas	60,000
Greece	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens	63,374
Denmark	1,969,039	1880	13,784	Copenhagen	234,850
Argentine Confederation	1,839,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881)	289,925
Servia	1,700,211	1880	20,850	Belgrade	27,000
Guatemala	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala	55,728
Ecuador	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito	70,000
Liberia	1,050,000		14,300	Monrovia	13,000
Hayti	800,000		10,204	Port au Prince	22,000
San Salvador	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador	18,500
Uruguay	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo	73,353
Nicaragua	350,000		49,500	Managua	8,000
Honduras	350,000		39,600	Tegucigalpa	12,000
San Domingo	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo	10,000
Costa Rica	180,000		26,040	San Jose	2,500

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES		1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
The State		531434	937903	1519467	1990329	2339511	2665260	3190022
1 Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005	
2 Allen		573	9079	12109	19135	23623	31314	
3 Ashland				23813	22951	21933	23883	
4 Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139	
5 Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28411	
6 Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	25444	
7 Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638	
8 Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32911	
9 Butler	21746	27142	28173	30739	35840	39912	42579	
10 Carroll			18108	17685	15738	14491	16416	
11 Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22693	24188	27817	
12 Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948	
13 Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30155	33031	34268	36713	
14 Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21561	21914	24756	
15 Columbiana	22033	33592	40373	53621	52836	58299	68802	
16 Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26642	
17 Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583	
18 Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943	
19 Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	44096	
20 Deane				6966	11886	15719	22515	
21 Delaware	7639	11504	22360	21817	23902	25175	27381	
22 Erie			12359	18568	24474	29188	32440	
23 Fairfield	16633	23786	31924	30294	31638	31785	34284	
24 Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364	
25 Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50561	63019	86737	
26 Fulton				7781	14043	17789	21053	
27 Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124	
28 Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17327	15917	14190	14251	
29 Greene	10529	14901	17523	21946	26197	29038	31319	
30 Guernsey	9232	13036	27188	30438	24574	23880	27197	
31 Hamilton	31764	52317	50145	156844	216410	260370	313374	
32 Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27784	
33 Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	24023	
34 Harrison	14345	20916	20999	20157	19110	18682	20456	
35 Henry		262	2503	3434	8901	14023	20585	
36 Highland	12308	16345	22299	25781	27773	29133	30281	
37 Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14113	17057	17125	21126	
38 Holmes		9135	13088	20452	20539	18177	20776	
39 Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609	
40 Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23666	
41 Jefferson	18531	29489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018	
42 Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27431	
43 Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	16826	
44 Lawrence	3499	9367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068	
45 Licking	11361	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40450	
46 Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20906	23028	26367	
47 Lorain		5696	13467	26086	29744	30308	33556	
48 Lucas			9362	12363	25831	46722	67377	
49 Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20123	
50 Mahoning				23735	25894	31001	42871	
51 Marion		6351	14765	12618	15190	16184	20665	
52 Medina	3082	7560	13352	24441	22517	20932	21453	
53 Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325	
54 Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808	
55 Miami	8851	12907	19688	24999	29959	32740	36158	
56 Monroe	4645	8768	13521	28351	25741	25779	26496	
57 Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	76550	
58 Morgan	5297	11500	20852	28583	22119	20363	20074	
59 Morrow				20280	20445	18583	19072	
60 Muskingum	17824	29334	35749	45049	44316	44886	49774	
61 Noble					20751	19949	21138	
62 Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13364	19761	
63 Paulding		161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13485	
64 Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19673	18433	28218	
65 Pickaway	13119	19801	19725	21006	23469	24875	27445	
66 Pike	4233	6024	7626	10653	13543	15447	17917	
67 Portage	10035	18826	22965	24419	24308	24534	27500	
68 Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24533	
69 Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23713	
70 Richland	9169	24006	44532	39879	31158	32516	36306	
71 Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307	
72 Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14395	21129	25033	33067	
73 Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511	
74 Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36947	
75 Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13058	17493	20748	24187	
76 Stark	12406	26538	34003	39878	42973	52508	64031	
77 Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	43788	
78 Trumbull	15516	26153	33017	30656	32481	34850	44880	
79 Tuscarawas	8328	14298	23681	31761	32463	33840	40198	
80 Union	1996	3192	8122	12204	16507	18730	22375	
81 Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23028	
82 Vinton				9353	13631	15027	17223	
83 Warren	17837	21468	23111	25560	26902	26639	28392	
84 Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244	
85 Wayne	11333	23533	33978	32881	32483	35116	40076	
86 Williams		357	4465	8018	16633	20921	23821	
87 Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34022	
88 Wyandot				11194	15396	14553	22925	

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

GOVERNORS.

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1884.

Term, Two Years.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.	NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
Arthur St. Clair (1).....		1788-1802	Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland.....	1844-1846
Charles W. Byrd (2).....	Hamilton.....	1802-1803	William Bebb.....	Butler.....	1846-1849
Edward Tiffin (3).....	Ross.....	1803-1807	Seabury Ford (8).....	Geauga.....	1849-1850
Thomas Kirker (4).....	Adams.....	1807-1808	Reuben Wood (9).....	Cuyahoga.....	1850-1853
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull.....	1808-1810	William Medill (10).....	Fairfield.....	1853-1856
Return Jonathan Meigs (5).....	Washington.....	1810-1814	Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	1856-1860
Othniel Looker*.....	Hamilton.....	1814	William Dennison.....	Franklin.....	1860-1862
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	1814-1818	David Tod.....	Mahoning.....	1862-1864
Ethan Allen Brown (6).....	Hamilton.....	1818-1822	John Brough (11).....	Cuyahoga.....	1864-1865
Allen Trimble*.....	Highland.....	1822	Charles Anderson†.....	Montgomery.....	1865-1866
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.....	1822-1826	Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull.....	1866-1868
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	1826-1830	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	1868-1872
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross.....	1830-1832	Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton.....	1872-1874
Robert Lucas.....	Pike.....	1832-1836	William Allen.....	Ross.....	1874-1876
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign.....	1836-1838	Rutherford B. Hayes (12).....	Sandusky.....	1876-1877
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	1838-1840	Thomas L. Young†.....	Hamilton.....	1877-1878
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	1840-1842	Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	1878-1880
Wilson Shannon (7).....	Belmont.....	1842-1844	Charles Foster.....	Seneca.....	1880-1884
Thomas W. Bartley*.....	Richland.....	1844	George Hoadly.....	Hamilton.....	1884-.....

(1) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

(2) Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(3) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(4) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs on the ground "that he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, decided that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, Acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(5) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(6) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(7) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(8) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(9) Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(10) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(11) Died August 29, 1865.

(12) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

* Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Speaker of the Senate.

† Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Lieutenant-Governor.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an “equilibrium,” the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists “terminal moraine,” first exemplified in Ohio by the “Black Swamp,” in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences “acting and counteracting,” the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the “Black Swamp.” As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary’s meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their



Luther Day.

ears was exultant derision. Succeeding this tragic event was the expedition against the Indian towns upon the Sandusky. The hostile Indians had been making frequent incursions upon the settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, destroying both life and property. There seemed to be no bounds to their bloody work, and it became necessary, for the peace and safety of the settlers, to take some measures to prevent their outrages. Accordingly, in May, 1782, Gen. William Irvine, who was then commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, called a council of the officers of his department to meet at Fort Pitt. At this meeting it was decided to form and equip a body of men, and make an expedition into the Indian country. Upper Sandusky, then the rendezvous of the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoes, was to be the point of attack.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 480 men. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

COMMENT BY S. P. CHASE 1833.

It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.

"By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention ; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked ; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory ; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made ; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the National Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior ; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court ; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795 the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from Colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 pervades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength."

INFLUENCE OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets*.

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

“The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River.”

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The “Joy treaty” between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| 2. United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| 3. Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| 4. Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| 7. Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions



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Leonard Kent

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles ; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built ; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located ; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chilli-cothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householdors were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householdors were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village; at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and **Greene**. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Charginer, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, once the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. Wm. Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tuller and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pec Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahan and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahan was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs, in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The Wyandot Indians occupied this section, especially the reservation, from time immemorial until 1843. The treaty of 1817, by Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree, now within the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky. The Delaware Reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. Col. John Johnston, the United States Commissioner, conducted the negotiations, and thus made the Indian treaty in Ohio. It was the scene of Col. Crawford's defeat and tragic death, June 11, 1782. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were distinguished orators and men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Fort Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped on this river with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians, after the death of Tarhe, or "the Crane," transferred their town to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of third Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the sixth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term. Allen Trimble, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor the remainder of the term. In 1830 he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the ninth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. When Governor Brown resigned to accept the office of United States Senator in 1822, he succeeded to the office, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. In October, 1826, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828 he was re-elected. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806 to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, Feb. 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,



Darius Lyman

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked that in 1838 he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter he was again nominated and elected. In 1843 he was appointed Minister to Mexico, Thomas W. Bartley, Speaker of the Senate, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Leocompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the fourteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the seventeenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the eighteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the nineteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the twentieth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the twenty-second Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-sixth Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, and the twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He was again elected in 1875, but resigned in 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States, Thomas L. Young acting as Governor the remainder of the term.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000.

William Allen, the twenty-ninth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school at Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later he joined his family at Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King. Before he was twenty-five he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837 and served until 1849. In 1845 he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873 he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

Richard M. Bishop, the thirty-first Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. For several years he devoted himself to mercantile business in his native State. In 1848 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Cincinnati, and subsequently admitted his three sons partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. He was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of Ohio.

Charles Foster, the thirty-second Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business at Fostoria, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican. In 1879 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State, was re-elected in 1881, and served through both terms winning the esteem of all political parties.

George Hoadly, the thirty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826. His parents, George and Mary Ann (Woolsey) Hoadly, names well known in the educational circles of Connecticut, were intimately connected with the commercial and social progress of that State. Gov. Hoadly completed his education at what is now known as Adelbert College, of which he is a LL. D., while in 1884 he received the same honor from Yale. In 1844 he entered the law school of Cambridge, Mass.; in 1846 entered the office of Chase & Ball, Cincinnati, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in August following; elected Judge of the Cincinnati Superior Court in 1851, succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the present Superior Court in 1859, and was re-elected in 1864; refused a seat on the Supreme bench in 1856 and again in 1862; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention 1873-74. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor in 1883 and elected.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed “barrens.” In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raising were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile; the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14° , east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, $81^{\circ} 52'$ east, $22\frac{7}{10}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus :

- 1—Blue limestone and marl.
- 2—Blue marl.
- 3—Flinty limestone.
- 4—Blue marl.
- 5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations :

- 1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.
- 2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.
- 3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.
- 4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order :

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harrodsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a perceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

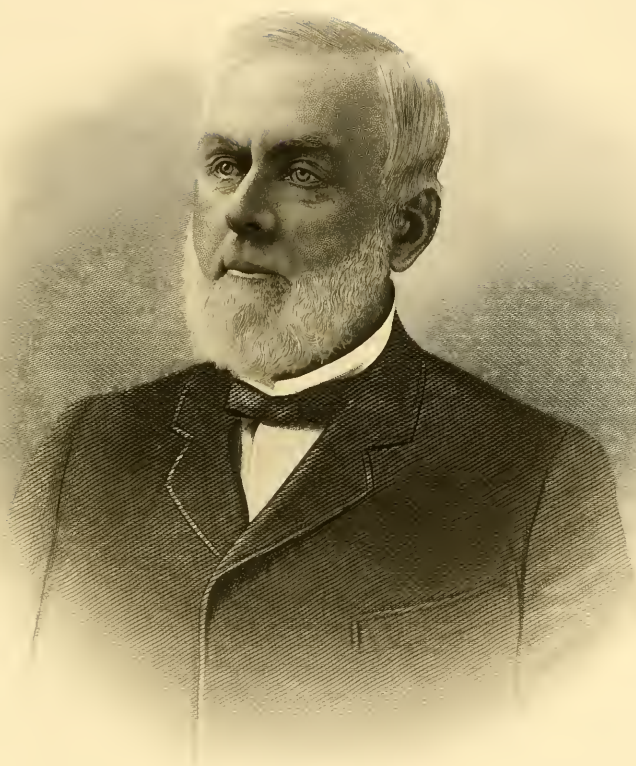
This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The growth of manufacturing industries, the remarkable annual increase in stock and in agricultural products since 1877, leave no room to doubt the rapid advancement of Ohio in general wealth.



Walter B. B. B. B.

Marvin Kent

PART III.

HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY.



HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

✓
BY R. C. BROWN.*

CHAPTER I.

PRIMITIVE APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY—THE CLAIMS OF VIRGINIA AND CONNECTICUT—THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE—DONATION OF FIRE LANDS, AND SALE OF THE BALANCE TO THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY—INDIAN TITLES EXTINGUISHED—ORDINANCE OF 1787—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SURVEYING CORPS AT CONNEAUT—THE RESERVE SURVEYED INTO TOWNSHIPS—TRIALS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVEYORS—ERECTION OF JEFFERSON AND TRUMBULL COUNTIES—ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—PORTAGE COUNTY ERECTED, AND SELECTION OF ITS SEAT OF JUSTICE—FIRST ELECTION, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTORS OF 1808—FIRST YEAR'S RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—CHANGES IN THE WESTERN BOUNDARY LINE—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE COUNTY—THE PORTAGE PATH—AREAS AND TOWNSHIPS—POPULATION STATISTICS.

WHAT is now known as Portage County was, at the time of the coming of the white men, one vast, unbroken forest. The soil, by the annual accumulations of leaves and abundant growths of forest vegetation, was luxuriant, and the trees stood close, and were of gigantic size. The streams and small lakes swarmed with fish, and the forest abounded with game. Where now are towns and hamlets filled with busy populations intent upon the accumulation of wealth, the mastery of knowledge, and the pursuits of pleasure, the deer browsed and the pheasant drummed his monotonous note. Where now stands the glowing furnace from which, day and night, tongues of flame are bursting, and where the busy water-wheel now furnishes power for numerous mills and factories, half naked, dusky warriors fashioned their spears with rude implements of stone, and made themselves hooks out of the bones of animals, for alluring the finny tribe. Where now are fertile fields, upon which the thrifty farmer turns his furrow, which his neighbor takes up and runs on until it reaches from one end of the broad State to the other, and where are flocks and herds rejoicing in rich meadows, gladdened by abundant streams and fountains, or reposing at the heated noon-tide beneath ample shade, not a blow had been struck against the giants of the forest, the soil rested in virgin purity, the streams glided on in majesty, unvexed by wheel and unchoked by device of man.

Where now the long train rushes on with the speed of the wind over plain and mead, across brook and river, awakening the echoes of the hills the long day through, and at the midnight hour screaming out its shrill whistle in

*Chapters I to XIII inclusive.

fiery defiance, the wild native, issuing from his rude hut, trotted on in his forest path, pointed his bark canoe across the deep stream, knowing the progress of time only by the rising and setting sun, troubled by no meridians for its index, starting on his way when his nap was ended, and stopping for rest when a spot was reached that pleased his fancy. Where now a swarthy population toils ceaselessly deep down in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day in digging the material that feeds the fires upon the forge, and gives genial warmth to the poor man's happy home, and to the lovers as they chat merrily in the luxurious drawing-room, not a mine had been opened, and the vast beds of the black diamond rested unsunned beneath the superincumbent strata where they had been fashioned by the Creator's hand. Civilization had not yet come to disturb the equanimity of the red man as he smoked the pipe of peace at the council fire, and many a bitter struggle was to ensue before he would surrender to his white foe his goodly heritage by the forest stream and deep flowing river, and seek for himself new hunting-grounds in less favored regions.

The first authentic record we find of the white man's claim to this portion of the red man's domain is the Virginia title to the great Northwest Territory, acquired through its several charters granted by James I in 1606, 1609 and 1611, without any recognition of the original owners and occupants of the soil. That colony first attempted to exercise authority over its extensive dominions lying northwest of the Ohio River, when, in 1769, the House of Burgesses passed the following act:

WHEREAS, The people situated on the Mississippi, in the said County of Botetourt, will be very remote from the Court House and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which probably will happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said County of Botetourt which lies on the said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said County Court for the purpose of building a Court House and prison for said county.

Civil government between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers existed only in name until 1778, when, after the conquest of the country by Gen. George Rogers Clark, the Virginia Legislature organized the County of Illinois, embracing within its limits all of the lands lying west of the Ohio River to which Virginia had any claim. Col. John Todd received appointment from the Governor of Virginia as Civil Commandant and Lieutenant of the county. He served until his death, at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun was his successor. In 1783 the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress to convey to the United States all the rights of Virginia to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Pursuant to this act, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, the Virginia delegates, ceded to the general Government, on the 1st of March, 1784, all right, title and claim of soil and jurisdiction to said territory previously held by Virginia. The deed of cession was accepted by Congress on the same day, and the United States thus secured the title of that State to the soil of Ohio.

Another claim, however, still remained to be satisfied, which was more closely connected with the portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve than the preceding one. This claim reaches back to the founding of Connecticut, the original charter of which was granted by Charles II in 1662. It defined the limits of the grant to be "from the south line of Massachusetts on the north to Long Island Sound on the south, and from the Narragansett River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west," which embraced all the country

lying between the 41st and 42d degrees north latitude. These boundaries included not only what is now Connecticut, but also portions of New York and New Jersey, nearly half of Pennsylvania, the northern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and a strip off the southern part of Michigan, besides portions of Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. There was a clause, however, in the charter, which excepted from it such territory as was then occupied by prior settlers.

A dispute soon arose between New York and Connecticut as to their boundaries, when the King, in 1664, appointed Commissioners to settle it. They decided that the Maronee River should be the western boundary of Connecticut. With this decision against her, Connecticut neglected for nearly a century to assert her claim to any territory west of New York. In 1681 a charter was granted to William Penn of the territory embraced in the limits of Pennsylvania. This, of course, embraced a large part of the territory included in the charter of Connecticut, and bitter quarrels now sprung up between the two colonies as to their respective rights. In 1753 a company was formed in Connecticut to plant a colony on the Susquehanna River, on lands they claimed as included in her Charter. A purchase was made of the sachems of the Six Nations by this company in 1754, at Wyoming, and in 1774 a township was formed there, called Westmoreland, which sent a Representative to the Legislature of Connecticut. Pennsylvania and Connecticut both sold the same lands, and both agreed to give possession, which caused constant quarrels, and resort was often had to arms to expel those in possession. In 1770 the Legislature of Connecticut sent to England certain questions respecting her title to the lands west of New York. The answers were favorable to her claims, and she determined to enforce them, but the Revolutionary war coming on suspended the controversy.

In 1781 the two States appointed Commissioners to determine the dispute, and an act of Congress was passed granting to these Commissioners full power to act in the final settlement of the conflicting claims. The Commissioners met at Trenton, N. J., in 1782, and after a full hearing decided that Connecticut had no right to the lands in dispute, but that they belonged to Pennsylvania. The State of Connecticut acquiesced in the decision, but still claimed all the lands lying west of Pennsylvania, extending to the Mississippi River. To avoid all future trouble, Connecticut, in 1786, ceded all her lands west of Pennsylvania to Congress, excepting only 120 miles from the Pennsylvania line west, and north of latitude 41°, over which, however, the United States retained full jurisdiction. This cession was accepted, and the controversy finally settled.

The territory thus confirmed to Connecticut has since been known as the Western Reserve, and lies between Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania on the east, the parallel of the 41st degree north latitude on the south, and the eastern line of Seneca and Sandusky Counties on the west. It extends 120 miles from east to west, and averages about fifty miles from north to south, although on the Pennsylvania line its width is sixty-eight miles. The Reserve contains about 3,800,000 acres, and is surveyed into townships, each five miles square. Half a million acres from off the west end of the Reserve were granted by Connecticut in 1792 to the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven, and other villages of that State, whose property was burned by the English during the Revolutionary war. This grant is called the Fire Lands, because of being donated to compensate for the property destroyed by fire, and includes the five western ranges of townships in the Reserve. Excepting one township in Ashland County, and a small strip at the eastern end of Ottawa, the Fire Lands are embraced in

Huron and Erie Counties. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit, and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

After the donation of the Fire Lands, the remaining 3,300,000 acres were put upon the market, and in 1795 sold by the State to the Connecticut Land Company for \$1,200,000. This money was invested as a permanent fund, called the Connecticut School Fund, the interest of which goes toward the support of common schools in that State. The land company divided the amount into 400 shares of \$3,000 each, on payment of which a certificate was issued entitling the holder to one four-hundredth part of the lands purchased. The company conveyed it by deed of trust to Jonathan Bran, John Caldwell and John Mayan, to hold and sell for the proprietors. The certificates were all numbered, and then the proprietors drew for their land, similar to drawing a lottery.

Before the whites, however, could take peaceable possession of their lands lying in the Western Reserve, a title from the Indians was necessary, and this was finally accomplished. Through the treaty of Fort Stanwix, consummated with the Six Nations October 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of that confederacy to the soil of Ohio was extinguished. This was followed in January, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas relinquished all claim to the territory lying east of the Cuyahoga River, Portage Path and Tuscarawas River, and south of a line running southwest from Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas (the town of Bolivar), to the portage between the Big Miami and Maumee Rivers, near the western boundary of the State. A similar relinquishment was effected with the Shawnees by the treaty of Fort Finney, January 31, 1786. The treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789, and that of Greenville, August 3, 1795, re-established and extended the southern boundary line through Ohio laid down by the treaty of Fort McIntosh. All of the Western Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path was secured by a treaty made at Fort Industry (Toledo), July 4, 1805, and thus the last vestige of Indian title to the lands in the Reserve was forever extinguished.

When the United States had obtained possession of the country north and west of the Ohio River, Congress took the great step which resulted in the establishment of a wise and salutary civil government. On the 13th of July, 1787, after a prolonged discussion of the principles and issues involved, there was issued "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," which has since been known as "the ordinance of 1787," or the "ordinance of freedom." By this great and statesmanlike ordinance, provision was made for successive forms of territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement and development of the Western country. "This remarkable instrument," says Chief Justice Chase, "was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors." Up to this time the Government, to avoid infringements upon the rights of the Indians, had discouraged and prevented the settlement of the lands northwest of the Ohio, but on the passage of the ordinance emigration was fostered and encouraged in every way, and when the settlers went into the wilderness they found the law already there. "It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest."

In June, 1796, the Connecticut Land Company sent out a surveying party to divide the Reserve into townships. It was under the charge of Moses

Cleveland, from whom the city of Cleveland takes its name. On the 4th of July the party arrived at the site of Conneaut, Ashtabula County, where they celebrated our great national holiday, being the first celebration on the Reserve. The expedition consisted of forty-five men, two women and one child. The work was begun and vigorously prosecuted during the summer and fall of 1796, and the following spring a second expedition came out to finish the survey. Wareham Shepherd, the last survivor of that surveying corps, and Amzi Atwater, who subsequently became Associate Judge of Portage County, were leading members of this party. When surveying at the northeast corner of Palmyra Township, Portage County, July 5, 1797, Shepherd was taken sick with dysentery, and Miner Bickwell, one of their assistants, with a violent fever. They kept on, however, till they got the line run between Braceville Township, Trumbull County, and Windham Township, in this county, when Bickwell became too sick to proceed further. Here was a trying time. In a wilderness, without medicine, and without skill to use it if they had it, and with no guide but their compass—under such difficulties the bravest heart might well grow discouraged. But “necessity is the mother of invention,” and Atwater cut two poles and fastened bark to them so they would hang beside a horse like the shafts of a wagon—one horse following the other so far apart that the sick man could lie lengthwise between them. With bark and blankets they made his bed as comfortable as possible, and by twisted bark ropes fastened it to their pack saddles.

Shepherd becoming somewhat better, Atwater left him with one assistant to run the east line of Range 6 to the lake as best he could, and started for Cleveland with the sick man. They returned back to the northeast corner of Palmyra Township, and then started west on the line between Palmyra and Paris. In this litter Atwater carried Bickwell five days—and a distance of fifty miles. He had a high fever all the time, and his reason but a part of the time. On the fifth day they arrived at the south line of Independence, Cuyahoga County, on the 25th of July, 1797, and Bickwell died about two hours after their arrival. He was buried near the river, on the south line of that town, on the farm subsequently owned by Squire Frazer. He was the second white person that died on the Reserve, David Eldridge, one of the party, being drowned the May previous in swimming Grand River. Upon Atwater's return he found Shepherd at the northeast corner of Nelson Township, and they then ran the east line of Range 6 northward to the lake. This finished the township lines of the Reserve, the eastern line of Portage County being the last one surveyed. The men were nearly all worn out, and sickness prevailed to an alarming extent. Peleg Washburn and William Andrews, two of the company, died in Cleveland, in August, and nearly every man was sick. A man by the name of Tinker, the principal boatman, and from whom Tinker's Creek took its name, in going down the lake in the fall was drowned, together with two others, by the capsizing of their boat. One or two boatloads of sick were sent off early in the fall, and the last of the surveying party left the Reserve the fore part of November, 1797, a sorry, sickly-looking set of beings, the very reverse of what they were in the spring.

Such were the sufferings and trials of those hardy bands of surveyors who prepared the way for the coming of the pioneers, and whose descendants, while enjoying the blessings of the present, can scarcely realize that only eighty-eight years ago such was the condition of this beautiful country. So suddenly and so strangely has the genius of change and alteration waved its charmed wand over the land, that the unwritten history of those early days is recalled as one remembers a fading dream. We are living in an age of invention and

machinery. These have largely destroyed the romance of frontier life, and much of the strange, eventful realities of the past are rapidly becoming mythical, and the narratives of the generation that settled the Western Reserve, abounding in rich treasure of incidents and character, are being swallowed up and forgotten in the surging, eventful present.

At the time the first settlement was made within the present limits of Portage County, it formed a part of Jefferson, erected July 29, 1797, and which then embraced all of the territory inside the following boundaries, with the seat of justice at Steubenville:

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 third 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 of the said fifth range to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum River, and up the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Rivers to and with the Portage, between the latter and the Cuyahoga River; thence down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shore of the lake to the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning.

Three years passed by, and on the 10th of July, 1800, Trumbull County was erected, partly from territory previously embraced in Jefferson, and included all of the lands constituting the Western Reserve. Its official boundaries were established as follows:

Beginning at the completion of the 41st^o of north latitude, 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and running from thence by a line to be drawn north, parallel to and 120 miles west of the said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to 42^o, 2' north latitude; thence with a line to be drawn east until it intersects the said western boundary of Pennsylvania; thence with the said western boundary of Pennsylvania south, to the completion of the 41st^o of north latitude; and from thence west to the place of beginning.

In 1802 all the territory now embraced in Portage County, besides a portion of that in Trumbull and Summit, was organized under the name of Franklin Township; but soon afterward other townships were cut off from Franklin, and when Portage County was erected it contained six townships in good running order. It remained a portion of Trumbull until the 10th of February, 1807, on which date the Legislature passed the following act, to take effect and be in force from and after the 7th of June succeeding its passage:

1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the county of Trumbull which lies west of the fifth range of townships be erected into a separate county by the name of Portage, and shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Coroners, Sheriffs, Constables and Collectors of the County of Trumbull to do and perform all the duties which they are or may be required to do, within the bounds of the said County of Portage, before the said division shall take place; and all suits and actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed therein at the time of said division, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the County of Trumbull, as though no division had taken place.

2. That the courts for the said County of Portage shall be holden at the house of Benjamin Tappan, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established.

3. That all that part of the Connecticut Western Reserve that lies west of the Cuyahoga River and south of the township numbered five, shall be annexed to and become a part of the county of Portage: *Provided*, That the money arising to the county from a tax on land, within the said district, shall be appropriated by the Commissioners of Portage County, and expended in laying out and making roads and erecting bridges, within the boundaries of said district, west of the Cuyahoga.

The act also authorized the appointing of Commissioners, under the law establishing seats of justice, to fix upon the place for the county seat of Portage County. The Legislature appointed Robert Simison, Samuel Hunter and Rezin Beall, who made their report to the Court of Common Pleas of



Thomas J. Woodward.

Portage County at its first session, August 23, 1808, having selected Ravenna, which had been laid out by Benjamin Tappan the previous spring, as the seat of justice for the new county. There is a well authenticated tradition that Aaron Olmstead, the original proprietor of the present township of Franklin, was very desirous of having the county seat located on his land, and in the summer of 1807 came out from the East, and with John Campbell, of Campbellsport, selected a site for public buildings a little north of the upper cemetery in the city of Kent. Olmstead made arrangements with Campbell for the latter to use his influence with the State Commissioners in favor of this location, and to promise that he (Olmstead) would donate the land and erect a Court House at his own expense, if the Commissioners selected that site for the county seat of Portage County. He then returned to the East, where he soon afterward died, leaving no provision for carrying out his promises; and under a will previously executed bequeathing all the unsold lands to his grandchildren, the proposed site could not be donated for county purposes. It is generally believed that had it not been for Olmstead's death, the seat of justice would undoubtedly have been located on the Cuyahoga River, at Kent, instead of Ravenna, and consequently the boundary lines of Portage County would be much different from what they are to-day.

Though the act erecting Portage County was passed and went into effect in 1807, the new county remained attached to Trumbull for one year longer. On the 8th of June, 1808, an election was held, and Abel Sabin, Joel Gaylord and Lewis Day elected Commissioners; Alva Day, Sheriff; and Lewis Day, Coroner of Portage County. On the same date the Commissioners met for the purpose of organizing and putting the wheels of local government in motion. On the first page of the Commissioners' Journal the following record is made of this important event in the county's history:

In conformity to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An Act establishing Boards of County Commissioners," the Commissioners in and for the County of Portage met at the house of Robert Eaton*, in Ravenna, on Monday, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. Persons present, Lewis Day, Joel Gaylord and Abel Sabin, Esquires, Commissioners of said county, who, having produced certificates of their being duly elected as such, and having taken the necessary oaths required by law, proceeded to discharge the duties of their said offices, in pursuance to the above recited act.

The Board of Commissioners proceeded to fix and determine on a suitable person to do and perform the duties of Clerk to the said Board. Whereupon it was considered that Abel Sabin, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, was a suitable person to discharge the said duties of Clerk, and accordingly was appointed thereto, and accepted the same.

The Board of Commissioners in and for said county appointed Elias Harmon, Esquire, Treasurer of the county aforesaid, for the year ensuing; who, having accepted the said appointment, entered into bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars, with _____ for his sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and took the oath prescribed by law.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Portage, that the sum of two dollars be allowed as a bounty for each and every wolf or panther killed, over the age of six months, within said county, and the sum of one dollar for each wolf or panther, under the age of six months, killed within the term of one year, in the county aforesaid, to be paid out of the County Treasury, on the order of the Commissioners, in conformity to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Portage County at that time possessed but six organized townships, viz.: Franklin, Deerfield, Aurora, Hiram, Springfield and Hudson. The two last mentioned then included the ten townships taken from Portage in the erection of Summit County, in 1840, also the present townships of Randolph and Sufield in this county. Franklin Township embraced the present townships of Franklin, Ravenna, Charlestown, Brimfield and Rootstown. Deerfield Town-

*This house stands about two and a half miles southeast of Ravenna, and since 1815 has been the Thompson homestead.

ship then included Deerfield, Atwater, Palmyra, Paris and Edinburg. Aurora Township embraced Aurora and Streetsboro; and Hiram Township covered the territory now known as Hiram, Mantua, Nelson, Shalersville, Freedom, Windham and Garrettsville.

The resident land tax levied August 23, 1808, was as follows: Franklin Township, \$46.83; Deerfield, \$48.78; Aurora, \$38.17; Hiram, \$36.31; Springfield, \$34.97; Hudson, \$81.71. The personal property tax levied on the same date was: Franklin Township, \$35; Deerfield, \$48.90; Aurora, \$12.30; Hiram, \$23.40; Springfield, \$26.60; Hudson, \$55.60. The following Tax Collectors were also appointed at the same time: Arthur Anderson, Franklin Township; James Carter, Deerfield; Oliver Forward, Aurora; Isaac Mills, Hiram; Timothy Culver, Springfield; George Darrow, Jr., Hudson.

The entire receipts of Portage County from June 13, 1808, to June 17, 1809, were \$3,247.71, of which amount \$2,227.52 was the tax on lands lying west of the Cuyahoga River, which, by a clause in the act of erection, were annexed to this county. The expenditures during the same period were \$2,355.56, of which \$1,125.35 were expended in laying out roads and building bridges in the territory west of the Cuyahoga, in compliance with the clause attaching said territory to Portage County. Thus, the total receipts of this county, from the territory lying between the Trumbull County line and the Cuyahoga River, were, during the first year of its organized existence, \$1,020.19; truly a very insignificant sum with which to meet its financial wants.

By an act passed January 22, 1811, the west line of the eleventh range of townships was designated as the western boundary of Portage County; and on the 18th of February, 1812, Medina County was erected and attached to Portage for judicial purposes, where it remained until its separate organization, January 14, 1818. The west line of the eleventh range continued to be the western boundary of Portage until the 29th of January, 1827, when the following survey was established:

Beginning on the south line of the Connecticut Western Reserve, at the point where the middle of the Tuscarawas River intersects the same; thence northerly, following the middle of the said Tuscarawas River, to the range line between the eleventh and twelfth ranges, as run by the Connecticut Land Company; thence north on the course of the range line last aforesaid, to the north line of the township numbered four; thence east on the north line of number four, in the eleventh range, to the middle of the Cuyahoga River; thence down the middle of said river to the north line of the township numbered five, in said ranges. * * * * *

No more changes occurred in the boundary lines of Portage County until the erection of Summit, March 3, 1840, when its two western tiers of townships were cut off in the formation of the new county, establishing the west line of the ninth range as the western boundary of Portage, and thus its boundaries have since remained. It is bounded on the west by Summit County, on the north by Geauga, on the east by Trumbull and Mahoning, and on the south by Mahoning and Stark, the last mentioned boundary being also the southern line of the Western Reserve.

Portage County received its name from the fact that the old Indian Portage Path, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers, was, originally, within its limits, though now in Summit County. This historic path was a part of the boundary established in 1784, by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, and remained the dividing line between the whites and Indians until 1805, when the treaty consummated at Fort Industry established the western line of the Reserve as the north and south boundary between the two races in Ohio. The Portage Path left the Cuyahoga River at the village of Old Portage, about three miles north of Akron, thence ran westward up the hill about half a mile to the high

ground, where it turned south and ran about parallel with the Ohio Canal to near Summit Lake; thence took the low ground nearly south to the Tuscarawas, which it struck a mile or more above the New Portage. The whole length of the path was, according to the survey made by Moses Warren, in 1797, eight miles, four chains and fifty-five links.

As the county increased in population new townships were organized, and prior to the erection of Summit County, in 1840, Portage contained thirty townships; with a combined area of about 740 square miles of territory, or 473,600 acres. The erection of Summit, however, left Portage County with but twenty townships (Garrettsville has since been formed from Hiram and Nelson), and an area of 490 square miles, or 313,600 acres, including streams and lakes; but the report of the Secretary of State for 1881 gives 312,487 acres as the amount of land contained in this county. Its present townships are Atwater, Aurora, Brimfield, Charlestown, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Freedom, Garrettsville, Hiram, Mantua, Nelson, Palmyra, Paris, Randolph, Ravenna, Rootstown, Shalersville, Streetsboro, Suffield and Windham.

The population of the county and the several townships by decades, since 1810 and 1850 respectively, is given in the following tables: County—1810, 2,995; 1820, 1,095; 1830, 18,820; 1840, 22,965; 1850, 24,419; 1860, 24,208; 1870, 24,584; 1880, 27,500.

TOWNSHIPS.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Atwater Township.....	1,119	1,181	1,180	1,147
Aurora Township.....	823	688	642	666
Brimfield Township.....	1,015	905	913	1,030
Charlestown Township.....	809	835	675	633
Deerfield Township....	1,371	1,091	1,025	985
Edinburg Township.....	1,101	1,018	929	910
Franklin Township (including Kent).....	1,758	1,557	3,037	4,141
Freedom Township.....	996	983	781	804
*Garrettsville Township.....				969
Hiram Township.....	1,106	1,306	1,234	1,058
Mantua Township.....	1,169	1,207	1,126	1,150
Nelson Township.....	1,383	1,301	1,355	890
Palmyra Township.....	1,093	1,031	848	1,105
Paris Township.....	1,018	909	691	666
Randolph Township.....	1,732	1,686	1,564	1,684
Ravenna Township (including Ravenna).....	2,240	2,905	3,423	4,224
Rootstown Township.....	1,308	1,283	1,169	1,217
Shalersville Township.....	1,190	1,153	977	960
Streetsboro Township..	1,108	906	706	702
Suffield Township.....	1,281	1,412	1,444	1,530
Windham Township.....	808	850	865	1,029

*Organized from Hiram and Nelson July 6, 1874.

CHAPTER II.

PORTAGE COUNTY NINETY YEARS AGO—TIMBER AND FRUIT-BEARING TREES AND VINES—ROOTS AND HERBAGE—WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES—BIG HUNTS—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY, STREAMS AND LAKES—GEOLOGY OF PORTAGE COUNTY—SURFACE FEATURES AND DEPOSITS—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE—COAL MEASURES—COAL No. 1—COALS NOS. 3 AND 4—FIRE CLAY—ALTITUDES IN PORTAGE COUNTY ABOVE LAKE ERIE.

ERE the woodman's ax resounded, sombre and silent was the ancient forest, which, during untold centuries, had overshadowed the hills and valleys of this region. Beauty and variety marked the plants which grew and bloomed beneath the leafy canopy of the gigantic trees.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Hill, dale and streamlet, with all the families of plants from the lofty forest tree to the creeping ivy, gave to the landscape variety and picturesque beauty. An unchanged progression of periodical decay had from time immemorial been forming a rich vegetable soil, in preparation for the era when civilized man should take possession and become its cultivator. Oak of several varieties, chestnut, and hickory in all its species, were the principal growth on the dry gravelly lands; red and white beech, maple or sugar tree, linden or basswood, sumach, white ash, cucumber, poplar, white, red and slippery elm, walnut, ironwood, dogwood, sassafras and cherry, on the rich loamy soil; and on the wet lands hemlock, black ash, tamarack, sycamore, soft maple and birch; while there was a varying undergrowth of fruit-bearing trees and vines, such as the plum, crab-apple, white, red and black haw, alder, whortleberry, blackberry, raspberry, serviceberry, gooseberry, currant, cranberry and strawberry, also nuts of several varieties, and hops, ginseng, bloodroot, chocolate root, together with innumerable kinds of other roots and herbage of valuable properties, were the spontaneous growth of Portage County.

A thick undergrowth gave an excellent covert to the wild animals that once abounded in this section of the State, viz.: the elk, deer, panther, wolf, bear, wild cat, fox, marten, otter, polecat, beaver, groundhog or woodchuck, opossum, raccoon, hare, rabbit, black, grey, red or pine, flying and ground or striped squirrels, muskrat, mink, weasel, porcupine, field-mouse, deer-mouse, common rat and mouse. Of these the elk, panther, wolf, bear, wild cat and beaver are extinct in this county, or if any are ever seen it is a very rare occurrence.

Among the birds which are natives of this county or visit it annually, either to build or touching it in their migration to a more northerly region, are the bald and gray eagle, rarely if ever seen; the hen hawk, fish hawk, pigeon hawk, shrike or butcher bird, the white, the cat and screech owl, the swan, wild goose, black duck, mallard, wood duck, shelldrake, teal, butterbolt, loon, dipper, water hen or coot, plover, jacksnipe, sandsnipe, kingfisher, turkey, pheasant, partridge or quail, woodcock, rail, pigeon, dove, whip-poor-will, robin, thrush, catbird, cuckoo, lark, oriole, bluejay, fieldfare or red-breasted grossbeak, martin, the barn swallow, bank swallow, oven swallow, bluebird, wren, cow bird, bobolink or reed-bird, yellow bird, redbird, blackbird, redwing, starling, black or large woodpecker, red-headed wood-

pecker, gray woodpecker, flicker, cedar bird or toppy, crookbill, green bird, humming bird, and a variety of small birds with whose species the writer is not familiar. Some of these members of the feathery kingdom have become very rare or altogether extinct, while others have come into the county. The white-breasted swallow is one of the later inhabitants, as is also the hardy, pugnacious English sparrow, which since his coming has driven many of the most beautiful songsters from the towns now inhabited by those little fellows in great numbers.

The snakes that were found in this locality are the black and yellow rattlesnakes, the former of which usually frequented the wet or swampy lands, and the latter the hilly or dry ground. Hundreds of those "yellow-skins," as they were commonly called, were killed, during the first few years of settlement, in nearly every township in the county. Regular hunting parties were sometimes organized in the spring-time, to invade their dens among the ledges, and by this means those dangerous pests were rapidly exterminated. The water snake was a large black snake, often growing from five to seven feet in length; the small black snake or white-ringed viper, the brown or house snake, the garter snake and the green snake were plentiful. All of those mentioned are innocuous except the rattlesnake, and it is fortunately now nearly or altogether extinct.

The wild denizens of the forest roamed at will during the earlier years of the county's history, and many of the pioneers could tell of dangers and hair-breadth escapes from an enraged bear, a pack of ravenous wolves, or a treacherous wild cat, which at one time were more plentiful in this region than cattle, sheep or hogs. To rid the country of these dangerous neighbors, big hunts were gotten up, when game of every sort went down in scores, before the unerring rifles of the frontier sportsmen. A whole township would be surrounded by a line of hunters, and at a pre-concerted signal all would begin the march toward the center, driving the game before them and shooting down any that tried to escape. Great quantities of valuable game were slaughtered in this way, and as there were premiums paid for the scalps of the more dangerous animals, these hunts usually proved a financial success. In a big hunt which took place in Freedom Township, in December, 1818, there were killed twenty-three bears, seven wolves and thirty-six deer, besides scores of turkeys and other game. On the 25th of December, 1818, another hunt took place in Windham Township, when twenty-one bears, sixty-eight deer, one wolf, one wild cat, with turkeys and other small game innumerable, were bagged. The same year at the close of a hunt in Edinburg Township, seven bears, five wolves, one hundred deer and four hundred turkeys were counted as the result of the day's sport. Another hunt occurred in Edinburg and Atwater Townships December 24, 1819, the result of which was twenty-one bears, eighteen wolves, one hundred and three deer, and more than three hundred turkeys. In 1819 a similar raid was made upon the game of Streetsboro Township, and five bears, four wolves and sixty deer were slain. Such hunts took place at different times in nearly every township in the county, but those given will fully illustrate the great amount of wild game which once inhabited the valleys of the Mahoning and Cuyahoga. Those organized hunting parties soon had a telling effect in lessening the game, and finally becoming unpopular, met with a determined opposition from a large class of citizens and were abandoned. Long after the surrounding country was well settled, the tamarack swamps of Brimfield Township afforded an excellent covert for wild game, and bears, wolves, deer etc., were quite numerous in that locality. Bears especially were so plentiful that the township was familiarly known as

"Bear Town." Streetsboro, Freedom, Paris and Edinburg Townships were also noted hunting grounds for some years after the game in the adjoining territory had been pretty well thinned out. The last wolf killed in Streetsboro Township was shot by Merrill Stanton, March 6, 1838, about which time the larger and more troublesome wild animals had, much to the relief of those settlers whose cattle, hogs and sheep often went to satisfy their voracious appetites, entirely disappeared from the forests of this county.

The general topography of Portage County is slightly rolling, the uplands usually of a sandy or gravelly nature, and the more level portions principally composed of a clay soil. Few counties in Ohio are better watered. The whole eastern half is drained by the Mahoning River, with its several local branches, Silver Creek being the most important, which rise along the central portions of the county, from north to south, and flow in an easterly direction, uniting before reaching Warren, Ohio; thence take a southeast course to the Shenango, with whose waters the Mahoning unites about two miles south of Newcastle, Penn., when the two streams become Beaver River. The word Mahoning is, according to Heckewelder, derived from either the Indian *Mahoni*, signifying "a lick," or *Mahonink*, "at the lick;" but Lucius V. Bierce, in his sketches of the Western Reserve, says that it comes from the Indian word *Ma-um-ing*, meaning "the way to the market."

The Cuyahoga River takes its rise in Geauga County, and flowing southwest, enters Portage near the northwest corner of Hiram Township; thence crossing said corner and keeping the same general course across the southeast corner of Mantua, and the northwest corner of Shalersville Township, turns southward through the southeastern tier of lots in Streetsboro Township; thence winding diagonally across Franklin Township, from its northeast to its southwest corner, passing through Kent on its route, enters Summit County. It there makes a big bend, and turning northward empties into Lake Erie at Cleveland. This river receives its name from the Indian word *Cuy-o-ga*, meaning "crooked," a term significant of the stream, which is very winding. Its largest tributaries in this county are the Little Cuyahoga and the Breakneck. The former drains the southeast corner of the county, Fritch's Pond, in Suffield Township, being one of its sources, and Springfield Lake, across the line in Summit County, the other. The Breakneck heads in Stark County, and winding northward through Randolph and Rootstown Townships, turns across the southwest corner of Ravenna Township, and thence northwestward through Franklin Township, discharges its waters into the Cuyahoga, about a mile and a half northeast of Kent. One branch of the Chagrin River heads in Aurora and Mantua Townships, and thence passing northward joins the main stream in Cuyahoga County.

Portage is also well supplied with small natural lakes and ponds. In Franklin Township we find Brady's Lake, Pippin Lake, Twin Lakes and Stewart's Pond; in Rootstown, Sandy Lake, Muddy Lake (which is partly located in Ravenna Township), Muzzy's Pond and Ward's Pond; in Suffield, Congress Lake (partly) and Fritch's Pond, and Long Pond in Aurora Township. Brady's Lake received its name in honor of Capt. Samuel Brady, of "Brady's Leap" fame, who fortunately escaped from Indian vengeance by hiding beneath its waters. Pippin Lake was called after the apple of that name; Twin Lakes, because of their close proximity to each other, and connection by a small branch; Stewart's Pond, after a pioneer of that name; Sandy and Muddy Lakes, from the character of the soil surrounding them; Muzzy's Pond, after Nathan Muzzy, a peculiar character who claimed to have discovered it; Ward's Pond, from a pioneer of that name; Congress Lake, from the lake bearing that name in

New York; Fritch's Pond, after John Fritch, a German who built a mill at the outlet, and Long Pond, from its long, narrow shape.

*Geology of Portage County.**—Portage County lies entirely on the watershed which separates the streams that flow into Lake Erie from the tributaries of the Ohio. Its central portion rises to an altitude of 685 feet above the lake, while the valleys by which its surface is diversified descend about 300 feet lower. The highest point of the county is near the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, between Rootstown and Atwater, while the lowest is in the valley of the Mahoning, below Garrettsville.

When first entered by the whites, the county was covered with an unbroken growth of primeval forest, consisting, on the lower and more level portions, of beech and maple; of oak, chestnut, etc., on the higher and drier lands.

Though overlaid by rocks of diverse character, the surface is mainly formed by a sheet of clay, which has given a peculiar character to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants, and has made this a portion of the great dairy district of the Western Reserve.

In some localities on the northern and western slope of the water-shed, but near its summit, are heavy beds of gravel, forming swells of the surface, or even-rounded hills of considerable altitude. Typical examples of these may be seen in Randolph, Rootstown, Suffield, Franklin and Brimfield, and near Earlville, on the lines of the two railroads which pass through the county. In the basins inclosed by these gravel hills and ridges lie most of the lakes and peat bogs of the county. These gravel hills constitute an interesting feature in the surface deposits, and will be found described in the first chapter of Vol. II, under the head of *Kames*. I have ascribed them to the action of waves on the Drift deposit of the shore and shoals which formed the margin of the great inland sea that once filled all the basin of the lakes.

In the northern part of the county the Drift deposits are generally of so great thickness as to cover and conceal the underlying rocks. Wherever exposed to view, the rock surface is found to be planed and grooved by glacial action, and usually the overlying clay may be designated as a boulder clay, since it contains masses of rock derived from neighboring sources, with smaller and usually scratched and worn fragments brought from distant localities. This clay is unquestionably the material ground up by the great glacier which once covered northern Ohio, pushed forward by its advance, and left in an irregular sheet upon the rocky foundation in its retreat. In some places the clay is finer, without gravel or boulders, and is accurately stratified by the action of water.

Immediately beneath the soil, or projecting above the surface, are found many transported boulders, frequently of large size, composed of granite, greenstone, and other crystalline rocks, evidently of foreign origin, and apparently derived from the highlands north of the great lakes. These boulders are rarely found deeply buried in the Drift, and, as I have elsewhere shown, must have been floated by icebergs from their place of origin, and dropped into their present position. Some of the superficial gravels which overlie the boulder clay seem to have been transported by the same agency.

As a whole, the soil of Portage County is productive, and although, from its tenacious character, and the dense growth of forest by which it was covered, it has required much patience and labor for its subjugation, this task has been well and thoroughly performed by the intelligent and industrious population into whose possession it came, and it has repaid their efforts by a constant and generous support through the last half century.

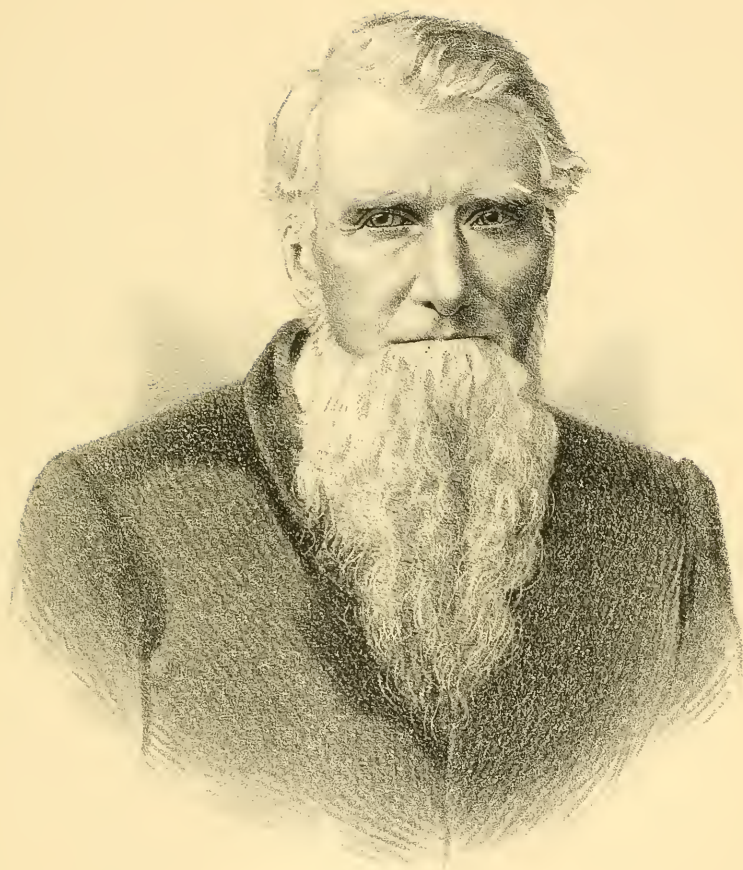
*By J. S. Newberry.

In common with the other portions of the great divide on which Portage County is located, its rolling surface forms numerous local basins, many of which have been, and some still are, occupied by lakes. Of these lakes Stewart's Pond, Twin Lakes, Brady's Lake, and Pippin Lake, in Franklin, Muddy Lake, Sandy Lake and Muzzy's Lake in Rootstown, and Fritch's Pond in Suffield, may be cited as examples. These lakes are supplied by springs which flow through the Drift gravels, and their water is usually clear and pure; they contain great numbers of fine fish, and are also interesting and beautiful features in the scenery. Some of these basins formerly occupied by water have been gradually filled up by the growth of vegetation, and now exist as swamps underlaid by peat. One of the best known of these is near Ravenna, where considerable peat has been cut and manufactured. There is another and still more extensive peat marsh in Brimfield, and small ones occur in nearly every township. Usually these peat bogs are occupied with *Sphagnum* (the peat-producing moss), cranberry vines, huckleberry bushes, and larches, and they are often known as tamarack or huckleberry swamps. The peat in these swamps is not unfrequently underlaid by shell marl, and both these are capable of being used with profit by the farmers as fertilizers. It is also probable that the cranberry may be successfully cultivated on the swamp surfaces. In the Eastern States the cultivation of cranberries has proved to be highly remunerative to those engaged in it, and there seems no good reason why the same success should not be attained by the inhabitants of those portions of Ohio where the cranberry grows spontaneously, and where there are marshes which are well adapted to its cultivation.

Striking and typical examples of the glacial furrows which have been referred to above may be seen on the hill near the house of Mr. Theodore Clark, in the township of Edinburg. The direction of the striæ is here N. 60° E. The rock is a sandstone, overlying the lower seam of coal. Near the center of Palmyra is a still better exhibition of glacial marks. On the hill, three-quarters of a mile west of the center, the bearing of the furrows is N. 30° E. In the town of Palmyra, on a surface of sandstone exposed in front of Mr. Wilson's store, the traces of glacial action are very conspicuous; the rock surface being planed down very smooth, and marked with scratches and furrows, of which the direction is N. 26° E. In many other parts of the county similar ice inscriptions may be observed, chiefly on the surfaces of the beds of sandstone, as they are better retained on this indestructable material than on the softer or more soluble rocks.

The boulder clay which overlies the glaciated surface varies considerably in appearance in different localities, according to the exposure and drainage to which it has been subjected, and the local circumstances which controlled its formation. In the valleys it will be found to be of a bluish color throughout. On the higher lands the upper portion is frequently yellow, sometimes down to the depth of ten or twelve feet, while the lower portion is blue or gray. This difference I attribute to the oxidation of the iron contained in the clay, where it has been exposed to the air and to surface drainage. The number and character of the pebbles and boulders contained in the clay also varies much in different localities. In some places, as near Campbellsport, the Drift deposits are largely made up of angular or little-worn fragments of sandstone, torn from their beds in the immediate vicinity; while in places remote from such outcrops of the harder rocks, the stones contained in the clay are small, much worn, and many of them are composed of granite, etc., brought from the region north of the lakes.

On the highlands the gravel beds referred to above rest sometimes on the



C. C. Fuller

boulder clay, but perhaps oftener on the underlying rock, showing that the causes which produced the accumulation of gravel generally removed all the clay. Where the gravel beds overlap the boulder clay, the materials which compose them seem to have been washed back from the higher grounds. It will be noticed that the pebbles in the gravel beds are well rounded and often irregularly stratified, while those found in the boulder clay are sub-angular, scratched and worn, but rarely rounded. It is evident, therefore, that the gravels have been subjected to a triturating action quite different from that exerted by glaciers on the materials which they move. The facts show further that water, either in shore waves or in river currents, has been the agent by which the pebbles of the gravel have been rounded; and as it is difficult to conceive of any currents which could leave beds and hills of gravel such as are found along the divide between the waters of the lake and the Ohio, I have been led to consider these deposits as the effect of shore waves, when the lake basin was filled to this height, on the boulder clay and other Drift material which once covered the underlying rocks. It is possible, too, that the drainage from the glacier, when it filled the lake basin and was melting along its southern edge, contributed to the washing of the clay and the rounding of the pebbles. In this view the gravel hills and sheets which cover so much of the great divide which crosses the State may be compared to the terminal moraines of existing glaciers, but in no moraine of which I have any knowledge are the pebbles and boulders nearly so well rounded as in the deposits under consideration; and I am sure all who will carefully examine these will agree with me that free and swift moving water, in large quantity, has been the chief agent in producing the phenomena exhibited. Along certain lines leading from the summit of the watershed to the Ohio, both east and west of Portage County, there are belts of gravel and boulders, which mark, as I conceive, broad and long-existing drainage channels, by which the surplus water of the lake basin flowed through certain waste-weirs cut in the watershed and escaped southward, but the gravel hills of Portage County can hardly be referred to such a cause.

Geological Structure.—The number and relative positions of the strata which come to the surface within the limits of Portage County will be seen at a glance by reference to the section given below:

Superficial clay and gravel.....	10 to 100
Shale and sandstone.....	50
Limestone.....	0 to 4
Coal No. 4.....	1 to 5
Fire-clay.....	3 to 4
Shale and sandstone.....	25 to 30
Limestone.....	0 to 4
Coal No. 3.....	1 to 3
Fire-clay.....	3 to 12
Shale.....	20 to 50
Coal No. 2.....	0 to 1
Sandstone.....	50 to 100
Shale.....	0 to 50
Coal No. 1.....	0 to 5
Fire-clay.....	3 to 5
Shale and sandstone.....	25 to 50
Conglomerate.....	100

All the rocks enumerated in the preceding section belong to the Carboniferous system, of which they represent two members, viz.: the Conglomerate and the Coal Measures. The area of the county is about equally divided between the two formations. All the northern half has the Conglomerate for its surface rock, though it is generally deeply buried by Drift clays. It is

fully exposed in the valleys of the Mahoning and Cuyahoga. The trough of the latter stream is cut in the Conglomerate all the way from the point where it enters the county, in Hiram, to its place of exit, on the west side of Franklin. The Conglomerate is well seen in Mantua and Garrettsville, and still better in Franklin and Nelson. In all these localities it exhibits essentially the same characters, viz.: a coarse, drab-colored sandstone, in places thickly set with quartz pebbles from the size of a pea to that of an egg. In some places, as in Windham, the stone it furnishes is finer, whiter, and more homogeneous, and would answer admirably for architectural purposes. As a general rule, however, it is rather coarse for all fine work, but furnishes a strong and durable stone, well adapted to bridge-building, cellar walls, and, indeed, to all plain and massive masonry.

Near Kent certain layers of the Conglomerate have been found, which are white enough to serve for the manufacture of glass. The coloring matter of the rock is usually iron, and it here contains much less than usual.

The best sections of the Conglomerate found in the county are in Nelson, where its entire thickness is shown—175 feet—and it forms bold escarpments, which constitute the western boundary of the valley of Grand River. These escarpments are known as the Nelson Ledges. They afford the most picturesque scenery to be found in the county, and are noted places of resort for the inhabitants of the surrounding region. In the extreme northeastern corner of the county an island of the Conglomerate has been cut off by erosion from the main plateau. Though less bold in its outline, it has the same topographical character and relation as Little Mountain, in Lake County.

At the base of the Nelson Ledges the Cuyahoga shale is imperfectly exposed. This is the upper member of the Waverly formation, and will be found fully described in the reports on Cuyahoga, Summit, and Trumbull Counties. A few years since quite an excitement was raised by the reported discovery of gold at the Nelson Ledges. As is usual in such cases, stock companies were formed, and many dreams of wealth were indulged in by those who obtained shares of the stock. It is hardly necessary to say that these dreams have passed like "the baseless fabric of a vision." The excitement was caused by the discovery of iron pyrites in certain beds of the Conglomerate—another of the innumerable examples of the mistake of "fool's gold" for true gold. A little knowledge of geology would have prevented this error, and would have taught the sufferers that gold could never be found in paying quantities in Portage County. That minute particles may sometimes be detected in the superficial gravels is very probable, since these gravels are largely made up of quartz pebbles, which are only rolled masses of the quartz veins contained in the crystalline rocks of the Canadian highlands, and which frequently carry a little gold. It is also probable that with sufficient care in searching for it, an infinitesimal quantity of gold might be detected in the Conglomerate, as the quartz pebbles it contains were doubtless derived from the same source with those to which I have already referred; but it may be confidently predicted that the precious metal will never be obtained from either of the sources mentioned in sufficient quantity to compensate the most idle and worthless member of the community for any time he may spend in its search.

Coal Measures.—Nearly three-fourths of the surface of Portage County is underlaid by coal-measure rocks, and they once covered its entire area. From the valleys of the Mahoning and Cuyahoga they have been removed by erosion, so that in the northern part of the county they are restricted to a small island

west of the river, in Mantua, and a narrow arm which projects from Freedom northward, through Hiram, into Geauga County.

In the northern part of Portage County the Drift deposits are so thick as to hide the outcrops of the coal rocks, and it is here very difficult to trace the line along which the edge of the lowest coal seam should be found. It is probable that coal, in greater or less thickness, underlies the principal part of Hiram, the western half of Shalersville and Ravenna, and the southwestern corner of Windham. The northern and southern portions of Paris, and nearly all of Charlestown, lie above the horizon of the lower coal, as do most of Palmyra, Deerfield, Brimfield and Suffield.

Along a belt running through the central part of the county, the land is high enough to carry the second and third seams of coal from the bottom. With this breadth of coal area it would at first sight seem that Portage County should produce as large an amount of coal as Trumbull, and much more than Summit, but up to the present time the coal production of the county has been exceedingly small. This arises from the fact that the margin of the lower coal (Coal No. 1) is so generally covered with Drift that it does not show itself at the surface in many localities, and also that this coal here, as in the Mahoning Valley, lies in detached basins of limited extent, and is entirely absent over large areas from the place where it belongs, or is so thin as to be of little value. We may expect, however, that important basins of the Briar Hill coal will be found within the limits that have been marked out. Were it not for the Drift it would be easy to follow the outcrops of the rocks, and knowing just where to explore by digging or boring, to determine the presence or absence of the coal. In the present circumstances, however, even where coal may be supposed to exist, it can only be detected by boring blindly through the Drift deposits. In many places these will doubtless be found so thick as to cut out the coal, though the surface may be considerably above the coal level. Even where the rocks which belong above the coal may be found in place, from the irregular distribution of this seam, the chances are more than equal that the result of boring will show it to be absent, or too thin to have any economic value. Since, however, the coal of this stratum is so excellent, it will be the part of wisdom for all those who own territory lying within the lines I have traced to make such explorations as may determine whether or not they are in possession of some portion of this great source of wealth. The level of Coal No. 1, in the northern half of Portage County, varies from 500 to 600 feet above the lake. The dip being toward the south, the coal sinks rapidly in that direction, and rises correspondingly toward the north. At Ravenna the place of the coal is probably not far from the level of the intersection of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, or about 500 feet above Lake Erie.

Coal No. 1 has been opened, and is now quite extensively mined in Palmyra. It here exhibits the same general features, both as regards thickness and quality, as the coal of the neighboring counties of Mahoning and Trumbull. The coal mining of Palmyra is principally done by the Western Reserve Coal Company, to a member of which company, Mr. W. B. Wilson, of Palmyra, I am indebted for much valuable information concerning the operations of his own company, and in regard to other developments of coal made in this township. The coal mined by the Western Reserve Coal Company is reached by a shaft which is eighty-one feet deep to the coal, or ninety-five feet from the tip. It is reported that in sinking the shaft eighteen feet of earth was first passed through, and then sixty-three feet of rock, mainly shale, in which were two strata of "kidney" ore. The coal varies from two to four

feet in thickness, being thickest in a "swamp" which runs northwest and southeast in a tortuous course. On each side of this crooked basin the coal rises and thins, and is worked to the thickness of two feet. The company is taking out about 4,000 tons per annum, selling it at the mine at \$3.00 per ton. The coal is of excellent quality, being very free from sulphur, and containing little ash. It is a block coal, finely laminated with charcoal seams, and is not surpassed in quality by any coal in the State outside of the Mahoning Valley. According to our barometric measurements by a single line of observations, the center of Palmyra is 120 feet above Ravenna Station, or 650 feet above Lake Erie. The tip of the coal company's shaft is 430 feet above Lake Erie, and the coal 335 feet above the lake. Owing to the variability of the barometer, these figures can not be relied upon as absolutely correct. The Western Reserve Coal Company has 200 acres of coal land in the eastern part of Palmyra, on the center road. How large a part of those 200 acres is underlaid by coal of workable thickness has not yet been ascertained. Other companies have been making explorations in this neighborhood, and report about 200 acres of good coal land in addition to that before mentioned.

In the northwestern part of the township some 300 acres of coal property are said to have been tested, and the coal is reported to be from three to four feet in thickness. Coal has also been found in the northeastern and southwestern parts of the township. We thus have good reason for believing that a somewhat extensive basin, or series of basins, of the Briar Hill coal exists in and about Palmyra, but years of exploration will be required before it will be known what the connection, limits and value of this coal field are.

From the shaft in Palmyra the coal extends west and south to an unknown distance, and possibly reaches under much of the central and southern parts of the county. Since the place of Coal No. 1 is from 200 to 250 feet below the surface over a considerable part of the higher land, it is apparent that most of the boring yet done has formed no test of its presence or absence.

In the valley of the Mahoning, in Deerfield, an outcrop of coal may be seen which was supposed by Mr. Read, who examined it, to be the Briar Hill coal. It is, however, only about a foot in thickness, and it is probable that it is the next seam above. A boring of limited depth would decide the question. In Brimfield and Suffield there is a large amount of territory which deserves more careful exploration than it has yet received. Here the land rises to 150 feet above the level of the coal, but the surface is generally occupied by Drift. Little is known of the nature of the underlying rocks, but from the relation which this district holds to the coal basins of Tallmadge and Springfield, in Summit County, there is a great probability that sooner or later good deposits of coal will be found here. It should be borne in mind, however, that from the circumstances which I have fully explained in the report on the geology of Summit, the lower coal is oftener absent than present in the place where it belongs, and it is, therefore, to be expected that a large part of the trials which may be made here will result in disappointment.

At Limaville, on the southern line of the county, Coal No. 1 has been struck in borings by Dr. J. A. Dales, at the depth of about 170 feet, or less than 350 feet above the lake. According to the reports by Dr. Dales, the coal has here a thickness of over four feet. Analyses prove that it has the purity and physical character of the Mahoning Valley coal. Should a considerable area in this vicinity be found to be underlaid by Coal No. 1, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance it would assume among the wealth-producing elements of the county, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the examinations begun here will be carried through the townships lying north, until this important question shall be definitely settled.

Coals Nos. 3 and 4.—By reference to the general section of the rocks of the county, it will be seen that at a distance from the lower coal—generally from fifty to seventy-five feet—a thin seam occurs. This has no value in this part of the State, and requires here no further notice.

From 150 to 200 feet above Coal No. 1, two other seams come in, which are sometimes of workable thickness. These we have designated as Coals No. 3 and No. 4. They are separated by a distance of thirty to fifty feet, and are usually both overlaid by limestone. Sometimes, however, one or both of the limestones are replaced by shale. These coal seams, here as elsewhere, have proved to be quite irregular in their thickness, although in a general way continuous from Portage through Summit, Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton Counties, etc., to and beyond the National Road. Both these coals may be seen in the northeastern corner of Atwater, where the north and south road crosses a small stream, and not far from the locality where so much fire-clay is dug. Here the limestone of No. 3 shows in the bed of the brook at a level of twenty feet above the railroad at Atwater, or 580 feet above Lake Erie. It is about four feet in thickness, and, as usual, has iron ore over it. The coal beneath is only a few inches thick. Some twenty feet above the limestone Coal No. 4 is seen in the road, here apparently four feet thick, but with scarcely any covering. No limestone is visible over it.

In Limestone Ridge, in Freedom, both these strata are shown. The upper one is thin, but is overlaid by limestone, which is here burned for quicklime. Coal No. 3 is seen in the road at the south end of Limestone Ridge; as usual, it is underlaid by a thick bed of fire-clay.

On the farm of Wilson Davidson, about half a mile distant from the last-named locality, this coal has been mined, though not largely, for a number of years. It is here about twenty-two inches thick. From the fact that this seam was represented as Coal No. 1 by the geologist who, when connected with the first geological survey of the State, made an examination of this region (Annual Report of 1888, p. 59), no thorough exploration has ever been made of the strata below it. Possibly such explorations would have been fruitless, as the lower seam is so frequently absent from its place; but as the true position of Coal No. 1 is at least 150 feet below Mr. Davidson's coal, it is evident that a large area in the vicinity deserves examination by deep boring. Considerable money has been spent in boring in Freedom, but, so far as I can learn, none of the wells have been carried deep enough to determine the presence or absence of the lower coal. One well bored on Limestone Ridge is reported to have furnished the following section:

	FT.	IN.
Earth.....	14	0
Limestone.....	3	0
Shale.....	54	0
Coal.....	1	10
Fire-clay.....	?	
Sandrock.....	30	0
Shale.....	10	0

In this boring the upper limestone coal was absent or so thin as not to attract notice. The lower limestone was absent, as seems to be the case generally in this vicinity. The place of the lower coal was not reached by from seventy-five to one hundred feet. Another hole was bored by William Cranage, for Mr. George Worthington, of Cleveland, without finding the coal sought for, but was almost certainly not carried to a sufficient depth.

A well sunk near the quarries on Limestone Ridge is said to have passed through—

Limestone.....	FT. 4
Shale, with plants and thin seams of coal.....	20
Sandrock to bottom.....	

Here it is evident that the place of the twenty-two-inch seam was not reached.

Half a mile northeast of Drakesburg a well showed the following strata:

Earth.....	FT. 14
Shale.....	30
Sandrock to bottom.....	26

In this well the excavation was probably begun below the limestone coals, but it did not descend to the level of the lower coal.

At Hiram Center a yellow sandrock of the Coal Measures is quarried just back of the hotel. South of the Center, about one mile, shale crops out in the road below this sandrock. Near this point, but west and on higher ground, a well on Mr. Hopkins' land gave—

Earth.....	FT. 9
Sandrock.....	15
Shale, with one foot of coal.....	40
"Flagstone," to bottom.....	3

Stratum No. 4 of this section was called by the drillers "bottom rock," but in this vicinity no proof should be accepted of having passed the place of the lower coal, except reaching the Conglomerate.

In the south part of Hiram, coal has been taken from a natural outcrop twelve to eighteen inches thick, and used by the blacksmiths. This is probably Coal No. 1.

In going from Drakesburg to Garrettsville the surface descends nearly two hundred feet, passing down from a broad ridge or divide, which is a marked feature in the topography, and which stretches connectedly north into the center of Geauga County. The top of this ridge or table is above the coal level from Freedom to Burton, and more or less coal has been found in it all the way, although it is usually thin.

At Garrettsville the Conglomerate is fully exposed, and rises thirty feet above the depot, or 485 feet above the lake. Two miles west of Garrettsville the base of the ridge referred to is reached, and in the ravine by the roadside the following section is exposed:

Coarse sandrock, with some small pebbles.....	FT. 30
Irregular seam of coal.....	1
Shale, with bands of sandstone.....	20
Black shale, with iron.....	1
Sandstone to base.....	

The top of this section is 150 feet above the depot at Garrettsville, and the coal exposed is probably about the horizon of the thin seam, No. 2, the place of Coal No. 1 being below.

In Mantua there are many natural outcrops of coal, viz.: at the railroad cut northeast of the Corners a few inches (two to four) thick; a mile south of the Corners, on Mr. Blaine's land, sixteen inches; one and a half miles east of the Corners, six to eight inches thick. Three wells drilled near each other in this vicinity gave—

Earth.....	FT. 4
Sandrock.....	36 to 46
Black shale.....	20 to 40
Gray shale.....	2 to 4
Coal.....	4 to 12 inches.
Sandrock (bottom not reached).....	

A boring was made one and a half miles south of the Corners, to the depth of 136 feet, penetrating earth, sandrock and shale, of which the thickness is not known. Coal was found six to eight inches thick.

The center of Charlestown rises to the height of 575 feet above the lake, and an outcrop of coal is visible on the King place, in the road leading to Ravenna, and about fifty feet below the Center. This is evidently the Briar Hill seam. The hill on the opposite side of the valley rises 600 feet above the lake and nearly 100 feet above the coal level, but the coal, if it exists there, is concealed. The valleys of the streams in this region are cut below the coal, and all the highlands should carry it; but unfortunately heavy beds of Drift conceal its outcrops and make the work of exploration expensive and uncertain.

In the central part of Edinburg the land is all at least 150 feet above the coal level. This is proved, not only by barometric measurement, but by the explorations made east of the Center by Mr. G. L. Chapman. He has bored many holes in search of coal, and has found it in several. In one place a shaft was sunk with the expectation of mining it. The coal, however, was found to be very irregular in thickness, and the enterprise was not successful. In making these explorations Mr. Chapman at first supposed that the coal he found was the Briar Hill seam, but it is quite certain that the place of Coal No. 1 is at least 150 feet below the bottom of the shaft. Two beds of coal and two of limestone were passed through in some of the borings made by Mr. Chapman, all within fifty feet of the surface. The section exposed in the shaft referred to is as follows:

	FT.
Surface deposits.....	12½
Sandy shale.....	11½
White sandrock.....	7½
Shale, sandy above.....	17½
Coal No. 3.....	3½
Sandrock and shale.....	4
Fire-clay.....	1½

The upper limestone is said to have been found in an adjacent field.

A boring made somewhat east of the shaft, and carried to a greater depth affords a much better view of the geological sub-structure of this region. The record of this boring is as follows:

	FT.	IN.
Surface deposits.....	20	0
Shale.....	4	0
Limestone.....	3	6
Fire-clay.....	3	6
Shale.....	3	6
Shaly sandstone.....	8	0
Shale.....	6	0
Coal.....	0	4
Shale.....	2	0
Coal.....	2	6
Shale.....	7	0
Fire-clay.....	4	0
Shale.....	7	6
Sandrock.....	54	0
Shale.....	2	0
Bluish sandrock.....	0	6

It will be noticed that in this section a bed of limestone occurs near the surface, and that the lower part of the boring was in a thick bed of sandstone. This sandstone is the massive stratum which overlies the Briar Hill coal, sometimes coming down to it, and sometimes even cutting it out com-

pletely, but more generally resting upon a bed of shale of variable thickness. The place of Coal No. 1 is plainly below the bottom of this hole.

Since my first visit to Edinburg, Mr. Chapman has continued his explorations, and others have been carried on by Mr. D. W. Goss, but, so far, I believe, without very satisfactory results. The many borings made show great irregularity in the deposition of the strata here, and it is evident that this has been a region through which rapid currents of water have swept, which have cut away the coal seams and deposited sands and clays in a very unequal way. This will be evident upon an examination of the records of some of the drillings. A well bored one mile northeast of the Center gave—

	FT.
Earth	20
Shaly sandrock.....	6
White sandrock.....	39
Blue shale.....	3
Fire-clay.....	3
Shale, with coal streaks.....	4
Fire-clay.....	1
Shale.....	4
Black, coaly shale.....	2
Shale.....	3
Fire-clay.....	2
Shale.....	37
Very hard sandrock.....	8
Fire-clay.....	1
Shale.....	42
Fine sandrock.....	24
Sandrock.....	3½
Soft shale.....	3
Fine, bluish sandrock.....	45
Gray shale.....	50
Shale and sandrock.....	38½
Bluish-gray shale.....	21

It is evident that this boring has gone far into the Waverly, and it reveals the fact that the Conglomerate is here absent. This is somewhat surprising, as in the valley of the Mahoning, only a few miles distant, it is fully 100 feet in thickness.

Another well, one-half mile east of the last, gave—

	FT.
Earth.....	1
Soft sandstone.....	13
White sandstone.....	24
Stratified iron ore.....	6
Sandrock and shale.....	4
Fire-clay.....	3
Shale.....	3
Fire-clay.....	2
Dark shale.....	13

This was evidently not deep enough to afford a satisfactory test.

A third well, in the north part of the township, east of the Center road, gave:

	FT.	IN.
Yellow clay.....	10	0
Blue clay.....	40	0
Sandrock.....	41	0
Sandy shale.....	4	0
"Flint," very hard.....	0	6
Sandy shale.....	12	6
Fine sandrock.....	26	0

This, also, was probably not deep enough.

An instructive section is furnished by a well three-quarters of a mile east of the Center; this is:



Lucretia Rudolph Garfield

	FT.	IN.
Earth.....	10	0
Shelly rock.....	10	0
Sandrock.....	40	0
Clay.....	0	4
"Sulphurous" sandrock.....	0	8
Clay.....	0	3
Shaly coal.....	0	9
Coal, good.....	0	6
Shale.....	0	7
Coal, poor.....	0	11
Black shale.....	1	6

This hole certainly did not reach near the horizon of the block coal, but is carried to about the place of the bottom of the shaft, and shows the mixed character of the deposits in even a greater degree than the shaft section.

Mr. Goss has sent me sections of three wells bored south of the Center to the depths respectively of 126 $\frac{3}{4}$, 88 and 78 feet. They show alternations of shale, sandstone and fire-clay, with a little coal, but do not reach to the place of Coal No. 1.

These explorations indicate that the upper coals are not likely to be found in any valuable development in the township of Edinburg. It is to be hoped, however, that under this broad and elevated table-land the lower coal will be somewhere found of workable thickness.

Passing south from Edinburg the land continues high, and the surface nowhere comes nearer than 150 feet to Coal No. 1; while in some instances it rises to such a height that the coal must be from 200 to 250 feet beneath.

In Atwater much boring has been done, and coal found, which has been opened both by shaft and adit. The explorations made here were undertaken on the supposition that the coal, of which outcrops had been known, was the Briar Hill seam. This was, however, an error, and there can be no question that it is Coal No. 4. The place of Coal No. 1 is far below the bottom of the Atwater shaft, and probably below the bottom of the deepest well bored in the vicinity. The coal mined at Atwater is of good thickness—from four to five feet—but it exhibits the usual characteristics of the limestone seams, being of irregular thickness and variable quality. It is a serviceable fuel for the generation of steam, and is a pleasant grate-coal, but from the quantity of sulphur it contains is not well adapted to the manufacture of iron. The following analyses of this coal, made at the School of Mines by Mr. W. P. Jenney, will indicate very fairly its composition. No. 1, upper bench; No. 2, lower bench:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Water.....	3.27	3.03
Volatile combustible matter.....	26.06	26.42
Fixed carbon.....	64.50	62.50
Sulphur.....	1.52	2.20
Ash.....	4.65	5.72
Totals.....	100.00	99.97

At the shaft of the Atwater Coal Company the coal is from four to five feet in thickness, in two benches, separated by a bony parting. It is overlaid by black shale, which contains many discoid shells (*Discina*). In the shale above is considerable granular iron ore, but not of very good quality. The shale is succeeded by sandstone, as in all this region. The coal is opened by an adit, half a mile east, on lower ground.

On John Hines' farm, one and a half miles southeast from Atwater Center, a shaft has been sunk to Coal No. 4, passing through—1, surface clay; 2, sandstone; 3, black and gray shale; 4, black shale; 5, coal. Coal is here four

feet six inches in thickness, and, according to barometer, lies twenty-six feet below Atwater Station, or 534 feet above Lake Erie.

About half a mile east the same coal is struck at a depth of eleven feet, on the farm of Michael Strong. It here lies ten feet higher than at Hines', while the surface falls off rapidly toward the east. The thickness of the coal is the same as at Hines' farm.

In some of the borings made by Mr. Christy, near the Atwater shaft, the coal was found to be cut out by heavy beds of sandstone; no coal whatever having been reached in borings carried to a depth of 200 feet. It is quite possible, therefore, that in this locality no workable coal exists below Coal No. 4, but it is not certain that the deepest boring has been carried to the level of the Briar Hill seam, as the surface of this portion of the township is at least 200 feet above the level. From the proximity of the railroad, the Briar Hill coal would have special value if found under these highlands, and it seems very desirable that a sufficient number of borings should be made to determine its presence or absence. The cost of boring to the depth of 200 feet need not exceed \$300 for each hole, and experienced and reliable drillers can be found who will contract to do the work at this price. The result of boring at Limaville has already been reported, and this is such as to encourage further effort. At Limaville the upper coals are found in their proper positions, and Coal No. 1 at its regular level, far below.

It is certain, therefore, that the lower seam does exist in this region—at least in basins of limited area—and we may confidently predict that foresight and energy will bring to some fortunate person ample reward by its discovery in this part of Portage County.

Fire-clay.—As I have stated on a preceding page, the Atwater coal crops out in the northeast corner of the township. The lower limestone coal is here very thin, but, as usual, is underlaid by a seam of fire-clay, which is, perhaps, the most valuable in the series. This is apparently the same bed with that worked in Springfield, Summit County, and also that which furnishes most of the fire-clay made into pottery and fire-bricks along the Ohio, in Columbiana and Jefferson Counties. It also forms the basis of an important manufacture in Portage County, as it supplies the material for the potteries at Lima and Atwater. It is chiefly derived from John Spire's farm, Lot 10, Atwater Township. The bed is about twelve feet thick, divided into two layers by a parting of back slate. The upper seven feet is not used in the potteries on account of the contained iron. The clay generally immediately underlies the soil, and is worked in open pits, but it is in some places overlaid by coal about thirty inches in thickness. A specimen obtained from the mine or pit (but whether from the upper or lower bench is not certain) was analyzed by Prof. Wormley, giving the following result:

Water.....	2.00
Silica.....	79.90
Alumina.....	14.60
Iron oxide.....	1.60
Lime.....	0.20
Magnesia.....	0.24
Alkalies.....	1.50
Total.....	100.04

ALTITUDES IN PORTAGE COUNTY ABOVE LAKE ERIE.

	FT.
Ravenna Station.....	530
Ravenna (City).....	560
Rootstown.....	550
Atwater Station.....	560
Atwater Center.....	600
Railroad Summit.....	603
Topographical Summit, north.....	685
Cuyahoga River Bridge.....	474
Garrettsville Depot.....	455
Mantua.....	536
Drakesburg.....	635
Windham.....	372
Edinburg.....	610
Campbellsport.....	410
Charlestown Center.....	575
Limestone Ridge.....	675
Freedom Station.....	575

CHAPTER III.

THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES—MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR GREAT ANTIQUITY—OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY—THE WONDERFUL MONUMENTS WHICH THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM—SOME EVIDENCES OF THEIR EXISTENCE IN PORTAGE COUNTY—THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS—THEIR SUPPOSED ORIGIN—BRIEF SKETCH OF THEM—INDIANS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—THE GREAT TRAIL—THE INDIAN CHIEFS BIGSON, STIGNISH AND BIG CAYUGA—EXTRACTS FROM THE REMINISCENCES OF CHRISTIAN CACKLER ON THE INDIANS OF THIS SECTION.

THAT a very numerous race of people occupied that portion of the North American Continent now known as the United States, long anterior to its occupancy by the present Indians, is beyond proof, but of this people nothing is now known, more than can be gleaned or conjectured from the multiplicity of massive works left by them throughout, almost, the entire extent of the country. These works exist to-day as mounds, varying in size and character, and scattered either in groups or singly, from the sources of the Allegheny to the headwaters of the Missouri, and, extending southward, stretch from the Appalachians in the Carolinas to Texas. There are three grand divisions of these elevations, but they all bear the same general characteristics, being either mounds in the true sense, or circumvallations of earth and stone, the State of Ohio, alone, it is computed, containing no less than 10,000 of the former and 1,500 of the latter, some of which are of a very marked and extraordinary character. These mysterious dwellers of a long-forgotten age, called Mound-Builders, in lieu of a more accurate designation, evidently possessed a civilization distinctive of themselves, and that they used a written language appears entirely probable, from some peculiar hieroglyphic characters discovered upon their pottery ware and stone implements. But, beyond their almost imperishable monuments, the archæologist seeks in vain for a further solution of the grand problem of the coming, the life, and the exodus or decay of this mysterious race. On opening a mound, he finds only mouldering skeletons, scattered and shattered remnants of vessels of earthenware, rude weapons of warfare, axes of stone, flint drills, spear-heads, and bottles of irregular, yet finished workmanship, cut and polished from extremely hard stone, never, or rarely, indigenous

to the spot where found, showing the owners of them to have been an essentially migratory people, or a conquering nation, shifting about from place to place, yet leaving monuments behind them whose imperishability is not inferior to that of Cheops.

A thousand interesting queries arise respecting them, but the most searching investigations only give us vague and unsatisfactory speculations as an answer. If we knock at their tombs no spirit reposing within responds to the summons, but a sepulchral echo comes ringing down the ages, reminding us how fruitless the search into that inscrutable past over which the curtain of oblivion seems to have been irrevocably drawn. Whence came these people; who and what were they, and whither did they go? Some writers have discovered evidences, convincing, apparently, to themselves, that this pre-historic race came from the other side of the globe, and that their advent was made at different times and from different points of a general hive in the supposed cradle of humanity—Central Asia. Others think them to have been the forgotten ancestors of the degenerate and now decaying American Indians, who, having no preservative written language, the memory of their ancestors has gradually slipped from them. Still others fancy them to have been the original indigenous, spontaneous product of the soil. Regardless, however, of the origin, progress and destiny of this curious people, the fact of their having been here is certain; therefore the best that can be done by the archæologist is to examine their works and draw from them the conclusions that seem the most probable.

The mounds vary in height from about five feet to thirty feet, with several notable exceptions, when they reach an altitude of eighty to ninety feet. The erections consist of villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds. They are chiefly of some symmetrical figure, as circle, ellipse, rectangular parallelogram, or regular polygon, and inclose from one or two acres to as high as fifty acres. The circumvallations generally contain the mounds, although there are many of the latter to be found standing isolated on the banks of a stream or in the midst of a broad plateau, being evidently thus placed as outposts of offense or defense, for the fact that they were a very warlike and even conquering race, is fully attested by the numerous fortifications to be met with wherever any trace of them is found.

The works of the Mound-Builders in the United States are divided into three groups: The first group extends from the upper sources of the Allegheny River to the headwaters of the Missouri; the second occupies the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the third stretches across the country, with very little interruption, from South Carolina to the western limits of Texas. These groups are subdivided into three varieties of elevations, mounds, inclosures and effigies, which are designated as mounds of sepulture, sacrifice, worship, observation, commemoration and defense. Mounds of sepulture are more numerous than the others, are conical in shape, and range from three to fifty feet in height. They usually contain the bones of one or more skeletons, accompanied by ornaments and implements of stone, mica, slate, shell or obsidian, besides pottery, whole and fragmentary, bone and copper beads, and the bones of animals. Mounds of sacrifice are recognized by their stratification, being convex and constructed of clay and sand on the normal level of the soil, on top of which can be found a layer of ashes, charcoal and calcined bones, which in time has a layer of clay and sand, followed by more ashes, charcoal, etc., till the gradual upbuilding resulted in the manner we now see. These mounds also often contain beads, stone implements, pot-

tery and rude sculpture, and occasionally a skeleton, showing that they may have been used as burial places. Mounds of worship, which are comparatively few, have generally a large base and low elevation, and are in some instances terraced and having inclined ways to the top. Their size and character have led to the inference that these flat-topped mounds originally were crowned with temples of wood, for had they been stone, traces of that material would be found. Mounds of observation, or beacon or signal mounds, are generally found upon elevated positions, and apparently could have subserved no other purpose than as "look-out" stations, or beacon points, and as confirmatory of the latter purpose, ashes and charcoal have been found imbedded in their summits. These mounds occur on the line of what are considered the outposts of these pre-historic conquerors. Mounds in commemoration of some important event or character are here and there to be found, and they are thus classed because from their composition, position and character they are neither sepulchral, sacrificial, temple, defensive nor observation mounds. They are generally constructed of earth, but in some instances in Ohio, where they are stone erections, they are considered to be monumental. Mounds of defense, however, with the exception possibly of one or two effigies in Ohio, are the most remarkable. These mounds in some instances give evidence that their builders were acquainted with all the peculiarities in the construction of the best defensive earth and stone-works. They are always upon high ground, on precipitous bluffs and in positions that would now be selected by the accomplished strategist. The gateways to these forts are narrow and are defended by the usual wall in front of them, whilst the double angle at the corners and projecting walls along the sides for enfilading attack show a knowledge of warfare that is phenomenal in so rude a people as their implements would indicate. Moats are often noticed around these fortifications, and cisterns are to be found within the inclosures.

When the first settlers arrived at the sites of Marietta and Circleville, Ohio, a number of these earthworks were discovered, some of which yet exist; and at Newark when the circumvallation known as the "fort" was first seen by those who settled there in the early years of the century, a large tree, whose age was possibly not less than six hundred years, stood upon one of the embankments over twenty feet above the general level, thus giving great antiquity to the erection. Ohio contains many curious forms of these works, two of the most singular being in Licking County and known respectively as the "Eagle" and "Alligator" effigies. The first is a bird with outstretched wings raised about three or four feet above the ground in the same manner as a bas-relief of the sculptors; the other is an animal closely resembling an alligator. They are supposed to have been idols, or in some way connected with the religion of the people who built them.

In Ross County a defensive inclosure occupies the summit of a lofty, detached hill, twelve miles west of Chillicothe. This hill is not far from 400 feet in perpendicular height, and some of its sides are actually inaccessible, all of them being abrupt. The defenses consisted originally of a stone wall carried around the hill a little below the brow, the remains of this wall existing now only in a line of detached stones, but showing plainly their evident purpose and position. The area inclosed embraced about 140 acres, and the wall itself was two and one-quarter miles in length. Trees of the largest size now grow upon the ruins of this fortification. About six miles east of Lebanon, Warren County, on the Little Miami River, is another extensive fortification, called "Fort Ancient." It stands on a plain, nearly horizontal, about 236 feet above the level of the river, between two branches with very steep

banks. The extreme length of these works in a direct line is nearly a mile, although following their angles, retreating and salient, they probably reach a distance of six miles. Another of those inclosures is located in the southeastern part of Highland County, on an eminence 500 feet above the level of Brush Creek, which washes its base. The walls of the fortifications are over half a mile long, and the works are locally called "Fort Hill." The remains of an inclosure may yet be seen near Carrollton, a few miles south of Dayton, Montgomery County. All of those inclosures were evidently constructed for defensive purposes, and give signal proofs of the military knowledge of their builders.

Burial mounds are very numerous in this State, and there are few counties that have not a greater or less number of these tumuli. The most remarkable of this class was a mound opened by John S. B. Matson, in Hardin County, in which over 300 human skeletons were found. Some antiquarians, however, entertain the belief that they were not all the remains of Mound-Builders, but many of them Indian remains, as it is well known that the latter often interred their dead in those monuments of their predecessors. When the first band of pioneers to the Western Reserve arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, they discovered several mounds, and could easily trace the outline of a large cemetery then overgrown with forest. Explorations were subsequently made, and some gigantic skeletons exhumed from mounds which stood on the site of Conneaut, Ashtabula County. The frames and jaw-bones were those of giants, and could not have belonged to the race of Indians then inhabiting any portion of this country. Several years ago a burial mound was opened in Logan County, from which three skeletons were taken. The frame of one was in an excellent state of preservation, and measured nearly seven feet from the top of the skull to the lower part of the heel. In 1850 a mound lying on the north bank of Big Darby about one mile northwest of Plain City, in Union County, was opened and several massive skeletons taken therefrom. The lower jaw-bones, like those found at Conneaut, could be easily fitted over the jaw of a very large man, outside the flesh. These bones—and they are usually large wherever found—indicate that the Mound-Builders were a gigantic race of beings, fully according in size with the colossal remains they have left behind them.

The largest mound in Ohio, called the "Great Mound," is located on the east bank of the Miami River, a short distance southeast of Miamisburg, Montgomery County. The surface elevation at this point is more than 150 feet above the level of the stream. The mound measures 800 feet around the base, and about sixty-five feet in height, though archæologists claim that it was originally more than eighty feet high. Explorations and the wear and tear of the elements have worn off the summit about fifteen feet. At the time the pioneers first came to the Miami Valley this mound was covered with trees, a large maple crowning the top, from which, it is said, the few cabins then constituting Dayton were plainly visible. In 1869 a shaft was sunk from the top of the mound to a distance of two feet below the base, and about eight feet from the surface a human skeleton was found in a sitting posture facing due east. A deposit of vegetable matter, bones of small animals, also wood and stone surrounded the skeleton, while a cover of clay, ashes and charcoal seems to have been the mode of burial.

There are few traces left of the Mound-Builders in Portage County, although at an early day in the settlement of this section, many small tumuli were observed, which the plow has long since almost entirely obliterated. Still, there are eminences in various sections in the northern and southeast-

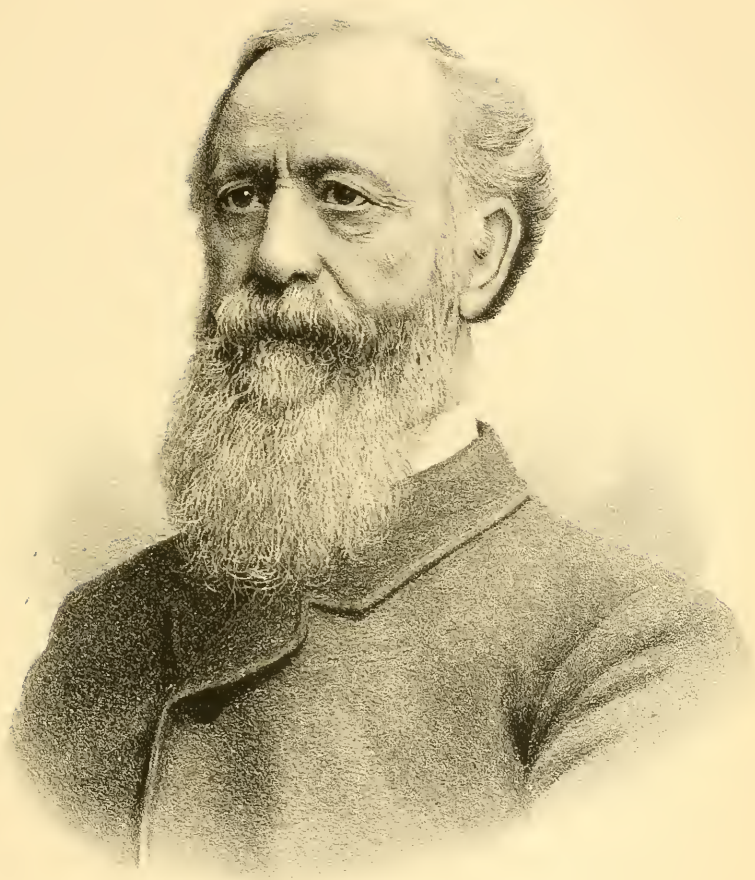
ern portions of the county which seemingly owe their origin more to the labors of man than to nature. In Randolph Township, we have been informed, a mound was opened some years ago which disclosed the bones of a skeleton, together with some fragments of pottery and rude stone implements. To the northeast of Hiram Center the writer noticed an elevation that bears the almost unmistakable marks of artificial workmanship, and it is believed that if excavations were made into it the usual pre-historic "finds" would be the reward. In the townships of Suffield and Streetsboro are several tumuli which resemble the works of the Mound-Builders, but as no scientific examination has been made into them, they are still held in doubt. In Palmyra Township, a little northwest of the Center, about one mile therefrom, is a low but well-defined series of mounds, almost unnoticeable to the untrained eye, that have all the characteristics of the true mound. They are not far from where there was, in the early days of the county, an Indian camp or small village, the spot being pointed out to us by Mr. Alva Baldwin. But all these indications, until they have some actual foundation given them by examination, must be taken with a grain of allowance. The remains of this strange people are usually found near the larger water courses and lakes, and as Portage County lies somewhat out of the course of these by-ways of navigation, many evidences of their presence cannot be looked for here. Yet, that they passed over those very hills is beyond all reasonable doubt, for their mounds are to be seen eastward and westward of this section.

The question of the origin of the North American Indians has long interested archaeologists, and is one of the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. The commonly accepted opinion is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. Some writers have put forward the theory that the Indians, from their tribal organization, faint similarity of language and religion, and the high cheekbone in the well developed specimen of the race, are the descendants of the two lost tribes of Israel. Others contend that they descended from the Hindoos, and that the Brahmin idea which uses the sun to symbolize the Creator has its counterpart in the sun-worship of some Indian tribes. They have lived for centuries without much apparent progress—purely a hunter race—while the Caucasian, under the transforming power of Christianity—the parent of art, science and civil government—has made the most rapid advancement. Under the influences of the church, however, the Indian has often shown a commendable capability for accepting the teachings of civilization; but the earnest efforts of her devoted missionaries have often been nullified or totally destroyed by the unwise policy pursued by the governing power, or the dishonesty and selfishness of the officials in charge. Stung to madness at our injustice and usurpation of his hunting-grounds, he has remained a savage, and his career in the upward march of man is forever stunted. The Indian race is in the position of a half-grown giant cut down before reaching manhood. There never has been a savage people who could compare with them in their best estate. Splendid in physique, with intense shrewdness and common sense, and possessed of a bravery unexcelled, there never was a race of uncivilized people who had within them so much to make them great as the red man. Whatever he has been or is, he was never charged with being a coward or a fool, and as compared to the barbarians of other portions of the globe, he is as "Hyperion to a Satyr."

The advent of the whites upon the shores of the Western continent engendered in the bosom of the aborigines a spark of jealousy, which, by the impolitic course of the former, was soon fanned into a blaze, and a contest was thereby inaugurated that sooner or later must end in the extermination of

the latter. The struggle has been long and bitter; many a campaign has been planned by warriors worthy and able to command armies, for the destruction of the pale-faced invaders. When Philip struck the blow which he hoped would forever crush the growing power of the white men, both sides recognized the supreme importance of the contest, and the courage and resources of the New England colonists were taxed to the utmost to avoid a defeat, which meant final destruction. The fierce resistance of later days, as the Indians were driven farther and farther toward the setting sun, are historic facts with which the student is already familiar. The conspiracy of Pontiac, the famous Ottawa chieftain, in 1763, failed in its object of extermination, and the bravery and sagacity of the celebrated Indian leaders, Brandt, Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Cornstalk, Logan, Black Hoof, Tarhe, Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, could not prevail against the heroes of the Revolution, and the triumph of Wayne in 1794 closed a long series of bloody Indian wars. A few years passed by, when Tecumseh flashed out like a brilliant meteor in the firmament of great Indian leaders, and organized the Western tribes for a last desperate effort to hold their own against the advancing tide of civilization. But he too went down in defeat and death before the prowess of Harrison's legions. When the Creeks, in 1813, through the intrigue of Tecumseh, challenged the people of the South to mortal combat, it required the genius of a Jackson, and soldiers worthy of such a chief, to avert a serious calamity. But since the decisive battle of Tohopeka, March 27, 1814, there has been but one Indian war of any considerable magnitude, viz.: the Seminole war in Florida. The Black Hawk outbreak in Illinois in 1832 required but a few weeks' service of raw militia to quell, but the Seminoles of Florida, led by the indomitable Osceola, a half-breed of great talents, carried on a bitter struggle from 1835 to 1839, when their power was completely crushed, and they were soon after removed beyond the Mississippi. Since then campaigns have dwindled into mere raids, and battles into skirmishes. The massacre of Custer's command in Montana must be regarded as an accident of no permanent importance, and a dozen such melancholy events would not in the least alarm the country. Indian fighting, though not free from peril, now serves a useful purpose for the army graduates of West Point, who might otherwise go to their graves without ever having smelled hostile gunpowder.

Two hundred years ago the white man lived in America only by the red man's consent, and within that period the combined strength of the red man might have driven the white into the sea. Along the Atlantic coast are still to be seen the remains of the rude fortifications which the early settlers built to protect themselves from the host of enemies around; but to find the need of such protection now, one must go beyond the Mississippi to a few widely scattered points in Arizona, New Mexico and Oregon. The enemy that once camped in sight of the Atlantic has retreated toward the slope of the Pacific, and from that long retreat there can be no returning. East of the stream which he called the Father of Waters, nothing is left of the Indian except the beautiful names he gave and the graves of his dead, save here and there the remnants of once powerful tribes, living on reservations by the sufferance of their conquerors. The Indian has resisted and will continue to resist every effort to civilize him by coercion—every attempt to force at the point of the bayonet the white man's ideas into his brain. He does not want and will not have our manners or our code of morals forced upon him. The greatest redeeming feature in the Indian character and career is that he has always preferred the worst sort of freedom to the best sort of slavery. Whether his choice was a wise one or not the reader can determine; but it is impossible not to feel some



A. M. Sherman Ch D

admiration for the indomitable spirit that has never bowed to the yoke—never called any man “master.” The Indian is a savage, but he never was, never will be, a slave. We have treated him like a dog and are surprised that he bites. In a speech in New York City, not long before his death, Gen. Sam Houston, indisputable authority on such matters, declared with solemn emphasis, that “there never was an Indian war in which the white man was not the aggressor.” Aggression leading to war is not our heaviest sin against the Indian. He has been deceived, cheated and robbed to such an extent that he looks upon most of the white race as villains to whom he should show no quarter. A very decided feeling of justice to the abused red man is gaining ground of late years, and numerous able pens have been engaged in defending him, among whom are Joaquin Miller, the poet, and Hon. A. B. Meacham. But we can well afford, after getting all his land and nearly exterminating him, to extend to him a little cheap sympathy.

The Indians of this continent were never so numerous as has generally been supposed, although they were spread over a vast extent of country. Continual wars prevented any great increase, and their mode of life was not calculated to promote longevity or numbers. The great body of them originally were along the Atlantic seaboard, and most of the Indian tribes had traditions that their forefathers lived in splendid hunting grounds far to the westward. The best authorities affirm that on the discovery of this country the number of the scattered aborigines of the territory now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan could not have exceeded 18,000.

The earliest date of any authentic knowledge of the Indian in this section is 1650, when the Eries held possession of the northern portion of what is now Ohio. They lived along the southern borders of the lake which bears their name, but when their domains were invaded by the Iroquois, about 1655, most of them fell before their relentless foes, whilst the remainder became incorporated with other tribes, were driven farther southward, or adopted into those of their conquerors. During the first half of the seventeenth century the Shawnees were living along the valley of the Ohio, but they, too, were dispersed by the Five Nations or Iroquois, and dispossessed of their lands, though they subsequently returned to their early hunting grounds. For many years before and after 1700 this entire territory was occupied by the remnants of defeated tribes, who were permitted to remain by sufferance of their conquerors, the latter exacting a tribute, collected at will from the wandering and unsettled tribes. In 1750, however, something like permanent occupation had again taken place, and we find in what is now Ohio the Wyandotts, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Munsees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas and Onondagas, the last five being known in history as the Mingoes of Ohio. They were settled mostly along the larger streams and on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

When the first settlers reached what is now Portage County, the then unbroken wilderness was filled with wild animals and nearly as wild men. There were members of several tribes, as this county was among the best of the hunting grounds of the red man. In the northwestern section there were representatives of three tribes: the Senecas, who had their headquarters near the Cuyahoga River, in Streetsboro Township, on land now owned by Samuel Olin, and whose chief was Bigson; the Ottawas, who had their village near the mouth of the Little Cuyahoga River, whose chief was Stignish, and the Chippewas, who lived further west in Medina County, about Chippewa Lake, but who occupied a portion of this section in summer, where they hunted. These tribes had their hunting grounds as well defined as the boundaries of a

modern farm, and every Indian knew where the limits of his "range" was, as well as if it had been surveyed.

Bigson, the Seneca chief, was about six feet in height, of a powerful and muscular frame, well proportioned, with keen black eyes, a stern and dignified look, honest and upright in all his dealings with the whites, a firm friend, or an implacable enemy. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters, only two of the sons being with him: John Amur and John Mohawk, the latter the one who shot Diver in Deerfield Township. The husbands of the daughters were George Wilson, Nickshaw and Wobmung. These Indians did most of their trading with Capt. Heman Oviatt, who kept a little Indian store about one mile south of Hudson. They named the old trader "Coppaqu," from the fact that he was so badly cheated in a trade on one occasion that he cried—the term Coppaqu meaning "to shed tears." This, also, was the Seneca name for Cuyahoga Falls.

In what is now Windham Township there was a village of Indians up to about 1807 or 1808, a short distance northwest of where now stands the depot of the Mahoning Branch of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. There were small clearings and a few decaying wigwams still to be seen when the first settlers arrived in that section. There was, also, an old orchard, set out by the red men, and from the old trees, one of the sons of those first settlers informed the writer he had eaten apples. An Indian trail ran along the northern border, and at various points the pioneers discovered the remains of villages. What are now Nelson and Hiram Townships was a favorite hunting resort of the Indians, and members of several tribes periodically visited this section, among whom were Senecas, Ottawas, Onondagas, and a few Oneidas, but mostly Cayugas, with their chief Big Cayuga, and his nephew, Snipnose Cayuga, who succeeded him, after the redoubtable Capt. Delaun Mills had killed the former. The "ledges" in the upper part of Nelson afforded excellent shelter for the red skins, and a few wigwams could always be seen under them. Many thrilling tales are told of the adventures, hair-breadth escapes and dreadful vengeance of the early settlers, and particularly of Capt. Mills, the most of which, however, has been summed up in the sketch of Nelson Township.

When the first settlers came into Palmyra Township, and for several years afterward, a number of families belonging to the Onondaga and Oneida tribes were living in that locality. The Onondagas had their village about a mile west of the Center, a little to the northeast of the residence of Mr. Alva Baldwin, and one of the trees under which they used to congregate is still standing on the spot. This settlement was on the line of the "Great Trail," which extended from Fort McIntosh, where Beaver, Penn., now is, to Sandusky and Detroit. From the Big Beaver the trail passed up the left branch of the Mahoning, crossing it about three miles above Youngstown; thence by way of the Salt Springs in Trumbull County, through Milton and on through the upper portion of Palmyra; thence through Edinburg, after crossing Silver Creek one mile and a half north of the Center road; thence through Ravenna and Franklin, crossing the Cuyahoga at Standing Rock, about a mile from the city of Kent, where the waters enter the narrow gorge made so famous by the "Leap" of Capt. Brady; the trail then passed in a northwesterly direction to Sandusky. Along this great thoroughfare parties of Indians frequently passed for many years, even after the whites had taken possession of the country. There were several large piles of stones in Palmyra Township, along this trail, under which human skeletons were found, supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered enemies, and as it was the cus-

tom of the red men to cast stones upon the graves of their dead foes, they each, in passing, helped to form the piles. In 1814, near where the trail crosses Silver Creek, several devices were found carved upon trees. The bark had been carefully shaved off, and in one instance seven Indian figures carved thereon, one of which was without a head, the inference being that seven of the red skins had started out on one of their forays, and that one of the band had been slain; hence the memorial.

The Indians living in Deerfield at the time Diver was shot were, according to Christian Cackler, who knew them well, Senecas, and not Mohawks, as Howe, in his "Historical Collections" makes them, nor were they permanent dwellers in that portion of the county, their camp being in Streetsboro Township, where they would erect, in the winter-time, a large wigwam, spacious enough to contain the whole remnant of their tribe in this section. Nickshaw, who traded horses with Diver, was a son-in-law of the Seneca chief, John Bigson, and John Mohawk, who shot the unfortunate man, was a son of the chief. A detailed account of this affair will be found in the chapter on Deerfield Township. In the summer of 1809 Bigson lost his squaw by death, at their head-quarters on the Cuyahoga River. She was a large, stout woman, and very good looking, having, like her husband, a very dignified, not to say stoical, appearance. She was said to be very kind and friendly for an Indian. Her age was between fifty and sixty years. They made a new calico frock for her after she was dead, and placing it on the corpse, literally covered the arms and ankles with silver beads and broaches. She was buried in a coffin made of bark, in a grave three feet deep, being first rolled up in a large blanket, the covering being so arranged that a hole was left that she might see out of it when she was summoned to arise again and enjoy the happy hunting grounds in the domain of the Great Spirit.

This chapter can have no more appropriate closing than to give a few extracts from the recollections of the late Christian Cackler, who was an eye-witness to what he relates. Speaking of the head-quarters of John Bigson, the Seneca chief, whom he knew personally for many years, the old gentleman writes in the following quaint style: "I have been there a great many times when they lived there, and if they had anything to bestow upon you in the way of eatables, it was as free as water. They thought it a privilege to give, for they thought it was a token of friendship, and if they gave one they gave all present. Their wigwam was about twenty-five feet long or more, and they had their fire through the middle, and had it so constructed as to leave room for a tier of them to lie down on each side of the fire so as to have their feet to the fire, for they laid on their skins and furs, and were covered over with their blankets. They had a space left open on the ridge of their camp to let the smoke pass out. They had their wigwam thatched with bark, so that it was tight and warm, and had a door in each end so that they could haul in their wood without much chopping. They laid there as warm and comfortable as a king in his palace. The Seneca chief used to gather in all his family connections and lay there all winter. In the spring they would scatter out over their hunting grounds, each family by themselves, and build their wigwams for the summer. They were as careful of their game as we are of our cattle, and would kill nothing unless wanted for present use. * * * They had no government expenses, no taxes to pay, no jails to build, no locks to buy. I think the Indian is the happiest man in the world, in the wilderness. * * * I never knew they had any language in which to swear. He will eat all kinds of animals and fish and horses, or anything that a dog will eat, and sometimes I have thought what a dog would not eat. They often paint

their faces in streaks; that denotes peace and friendship. They love whisky and get drunk often."

Describing one of their drunken frolics, Mr. Cackler says: "They got their whisky and had a suit made like a little boy's suit, all whole, but open before so they could stick their arms and legs in. It was fringed all around, and had claws of several kinds—deer, bear, turkey, coon, etc. The one that was dancing would jump, hop and kick around the floor, * * * and when he got tired he would take a drink and another would try his hand. But when they got perfectly drunk, the claws rattling looked more like the devil than anything I ever saw. * * * Then the squaws went into it and got as drunk as could be, and went tumbling around on the ground. But after they got through they looked as though they had lost their best friends."

CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—THEIR HEROIC PERSEVERANCE AND PRIVATIONS—NEW ENGLAND TRANSPLANTED ON THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE—THE FIRST SETTLEMENT MADE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—FIRST SETTLERS OF MANTUA, RAVENNA, AURORA AND ATWATER TOWNSHIPS—ATWATER HALL, THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY—FIRST SETTLERS OF PALMYRA, DEERFIELD, NELSON, ROOTSTOWN, RANDOLPH, SUFFIELD, CHARLESTOWN, HIRAM, FRANKLIN, SHALERSVILLE, EDINBURG, WINDHAM, PARIS, BRIMFIELD, FREEDOM, STREETSBORO AND GARRETTSVILLE TOWNSHIPS—THE PORTAGE-SUMMIT PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

LESS than one hundred years ago there was not a single white inhabitant a permanent settler throughout the length and breadth of the State of Ohio; less than eighty-seven years ago there was not a single white person in Portage County. Could those who only see this country as it now is, borrow the eyes of those who helped make the transformation, their amazement could not be depicted by words. In place of the now smiling fields and comfortable homes, naught but a vast wilderness of forest would greet the sight. The true story of the first settlement of Portage County has never been told. Those early pioneers were not seeking fortunes, nor fame; they were intent only on making a home for their children, and from that laudable impelling motive has arisen the splendid structure of Western civilization we see all around us. It is astonishing how rapidly accurate and reliable information concerning the pioneer days is perishing. The traditions of those early times have been very carelessly kept, and whoever seeks to collect them finds much difficulty in doing so. Yet, what does remain has been carefully and cautiously collated, keeping ever in view the unreliability of certain sources, but gleaning the rich kernels from out the debris of shells. The present generation can form no just conception of the trials, tireless labors, sacrifices and privations to which the first settlers heroically submitted. These men whose industry, enterprise and perseverance wrought from out nature's wilds the great prosperity which in to-day's sunlight, from every hillside and glen, looks up to smile upon us, have, in the benefactions they have bestowed upon their children, by leaving this to them for an inheritance, proved themselves greater heroes, because their achievements were nobler and better, than if they had laid the trophies of a blood-bought conquest upon their escutcheons. Courage upon

the soil of carnage wins the wreath of laurel that evanescently bedecks the brow of victory, but true, manly courage upon life's broad field of battle should bestow a more brilliant and fadeless diadem than ever pressed the warrior's brow, for the peaceful conquests of ax and plow are more fruitful of benefits to mankind than those of the sword and the mere scorn of death.

From the time that the Connecticut Land Company put their lands upon the market, exaggerated reports of the wonderful richness of the Connecticut Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, as it was called, were in circulation. Single individuals, parties and companies made their way to the far-off wilds, nearly all of whom either returned with or sent back to their homes glowing accounts, the result of which was an exodus to and a rapid settlement of this section. The new comers were at first almost exclusively from Connecticut and Massachusetts. They brought with them their religious ideas and prejudices, their virtues and social customs, their peculiarities, and above all, their New England thrift, and to such an extent that for many years the inhabitants of Portage County, as well as the entire tract of territory known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, so closely resembled their ancestors in their modes of life and veins of thought, as to be but a transplantation of, or an enlargement upon, the land of the "Pilgrim Fathers." The two upper tiers of townships, especially, were peopled from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and a native of any other State was rarely to be found. The pioneers of the two southern tiers of townships, however, were from New England and Pennsylvania, with here and there a Virginian, a Carolinian, or a Marylander. Many Germans came in later, bringing with them their hardiness of constitution and industry, and bringing up the land upon which they settled to the highest point of fertility. In the eastern portion of the county many of that sturdy race, the Welsh, have settled, and in one township largely outnumber the purely American population.

In those early days the entire community were producers—every man, woman, boy and girl had their duties to perform. They lived in comparative social equality, and the almighty dollar did not form a barrier between the rich and the poor; a man was esteemed not for his money bags, but for actual merit. All aristocratic distinctions were left beyond the mountains, and the only society lines were to separate the bad from the good. Rich and poor dressed alike, homespun being almost universal, whilst the primitive cabin was furnished with the same style of simplicity. Bedsteads often consisted of forked sticks driven in the ground, with crosspoles to support the clapboards or cord. We have grown older, in many respects, if not wiser, and could not think of living on what our ancestors lived. But this is an age of progress and improvement, and these observations are made by way of contrasting the past with the present. The pioneers who endured the hardships, and oftentimes the dangers from wild beasts and still wilder men have, with few exceptions, passed to their final account, and all that remains for their descendants to do is to keep bright the recollections of such names and such events as have come down to them, for the memory of their deeds should be "written in characters of living light upon the firmament, there to endure as radiant as if every letter were traced in shining stars."

The first settlement within the bounds of what is now Portage County was made in the fall of 1798, in Mantua Township, on Lot 24, by Abram S. Honey, who erected a log cabin, made a clearing, and put out a small crop of wheat, which was harvested the following season by his brother-in-law, Rufus Edwards, who owned the land, but who had sent Honey in advance to prepare the way. A man by the name of Peter French is said to have been at the point

where Edwards settled, as early as Honey, but he made no permanent settlement and may have been simply a helper of the latter. William Crooks was the next permanent settler to come in after those named above, and he built a cabin and made a clearing on the southwest part of Lot 29. He remained a resident of Mantua till 1854, dying at the age of eighty-five. Elias Harmon arrived at the clearing Honey had made on the 12th of June, 1799, where he remained a short time, and then proceeded to Aurora, where he had engaged to make some improvements on the land of Ebenezer Sheldon. Harmon came in company with three other men who have had considerable local notoriety: Benjamin Tappan, Jr., of Ravenna, afterward a resident of Steubenville; David Hudson, of Summit County, and Jotham Atwater, of Euclid. Mr. Harmon was for a number of years one of the leading citizens of the county and left many descendants. He was the first Treasurer of the county.

In June, 1799, Benjamin Tappan, Jr., son of Benjamin Tappan, of Northampton, Mass., one of the principal proprietors of the present territory known as Ravenna Township, set out from his home in the East to make a settlement on the land of his father. On his journey, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, at Gerondaquet Bay, N. Y., whom he took in his boat and assisted on his way to what is now Summit County. In company they overtook Elias Harmon in a small boat with his wife, bound to Mantua. At Niagara they found the river full of ice, which compelled them to convey their boats to some distance around and above the Falls. Proceeding on their dangerous way vast bodies of floating ice impeded their progress, and they had to get out upon the shore and drag their boats along with ropes till they were clear of the stronger current running to the Falls. When they arrived at the mouth of the lake they also found it full of floating ice, and had to remain there several days before proceeding. Off Ashtabula County their boats were driven ashore in a storm, and that of Mr. Harmon stove to pieces, the latter traveling thence by land to his destination. Tappan and his companions sailed along the shoreline till they arrived at Cleveland, which consisted at that time of one log-cabin. Entering the Cuyahoga River and following its sinuosities, but knowing nothing at all of its depth, they soon found that they would have to either abandon their boats or drag them over the frequent rapids in the river. After much difficulty, however, they passed safely onward, and, judging from the distance traveled, thought that they were in about the latitude of the township of which they were in search. They landed at a point where now is the town of Boston, in Summit County, where Tappan left all of his goods under a tent with a hired man, and taking Benjamin Bigsby with him commenced to cut out a road to Ravenna. They built a sled and with a yoke of oxen Mr. Tappan had bought in Ontario County, N. Y., conveyed a load of his farming utensils to his settlement in the southeast corner of the township, where, owing to delays, a cabin was not finished till the first of the following year, 1800. He subsequently erected a house about one mile east of Ravenna on the Marcus Heath farm. Returning for a second load, he found that his effects had been abandoned and partly plundered, and to make it still worse, one of his oxen became over-beaten and died. From a sketch of Hon. Benjamin Tappan, published in the *Democratic Review* for June, 1840, we extract the following:

"The death of one of his oxen left him in a vast forest, distant from any habitation, without a team, and what was still worse, with but a single dollar in money. He was not depressed for an instant by these untoward circumstances. He sent one of his men through the woods, with a compass, to Erie, Penn., a distance of about one hundred miles, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commandant at the fort, a loan of money. At the same

time, he himself followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox, on credit, at a fair price—an act of generosity which proved of great value, as the want of a team must have broken up his settlement. The unexpected delays upon the journey, and other hindrances, prevented them from raising a crop this season, and they had, after the provisions brought with them were exhausted, to depend for meat upon their skill in hunting and purchases from the Indians, and for meal upon the scanty supplies procured from western Pennsylvania. Having set out with the determination to spend the winter, he erected a log-cabin, into which himself and one Bigsby, whom he had agreed to give one hundred acres of land on condition of settlement, moved on the first day of January, 1800, before which they lived under a bark camp and tent."

During the spring following the removal of Tappan into his first cabin, which stood on the Capt. J. D. King farm, several other settlers came into Ravenna, among whom were William Chard and Conrad Boosinger, the latter coming in August, and bringing his wife, sons George and John, and daughter Polly. Boosinger settled on 200 acres of land about one and one-half miles southeast of the present town of Ravenna, made a clearing and sowed it in wheat. Chard located on Lot 33. Boosinger being a tanner, constructed a couple of vats soon after he came, which was the first effort in that direction, and the first public enterprise in the way of manufactures in the county. The privations of these early settlers of the Western Reserve cannot now be described or realized, and why a young lawyer like Benjamin Tappan, Jr., surrounded with all of the comforts of an Eastern home, would venture out into an unknown wilderness, seems to us now something wonderful.

During the same month in which Benjamin Tappan and his party arrived in Ravenna, Ebenezer Sheldon, of Suffield, Conn., came into Aurora Township, and with the assistance of Elias Harmon and his wife, made a settlement on Lot 40. After the erection of a cabin and making a small clearing in the primitive forest, Harmon and wife moved to Mantua Township, where they ever afterward resided. Sheldon then returned to Connecticut, and in the following spring, 1800, came out to his new home, bringing his wife, four sons and two daughters. They rode the entire distance in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, and leading a pair of young horses. They came safely as far as Warren, which at that time consisted of a few log structures, but after leaving there a storm overtook them in the woods and they were very near perishing from falling trees. They managed to avoid all accidents, however, but were literally penned in and had to remain in the woods all night, only being released the next day by getting assistance and cutting a road out. One of the daughters of this sturdy old pioneer, the year following their arrival, married Amzi Atwater, of Mantua, one of the surveyors who accompanied Cleveland in the survey of the Western Reserve, and who afterward became one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a leading citizen of the county. Ebenezer Sheldon and his family were the only inhabitants of Aurora for three years after they arrived there, but in 1803 quite a number came in, among whom were Samuel Forward and his family, from Granby, Conn. The next year came James M. Henry, John Cochran, Jr., David Kennedy, Sr., Ebenezer Kennedy, Samuel Ferguson and several others. Within a year or two afterward came Moses Eggleston, father of Gen. Nelson Eggleston; also Joseph Eggleston, brother of Moses, together with Capt. Perkins, Col. Ebenezer Harmon, Isaac Blair and others from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Early in April, 1799, two months before any settlers had arrived in Ravenna or Aurora Townships, and only six months after Honey had made his clearing in Mantua, six persons made their way into what is now Atwater Township. They came from Wallingford, Conn., and were Capt. Caleb Atwater, Jonathan Merrick, Peter Bunnell, Asahel Blakesley and Asa Hall and his wife. This party, headed by Atwater, surveyed the township into lots, and in the fall all of them, with the exception of Hall and his wife, returned to their homes in the East. From the time of the arrival of this first settler till the spring of 1801—two years—Hall and his wife were the only persons in the township, his nearest neighbor being Lewis Ely, over in Deerfield Township, who had come out with others shortly after Hall's arrival. Although having a lonesome time during those two years in the wilderness, an incident happened within Hall's household that was calculated in a measure to relieve the tedium of, whilst it imposed additional cares upon, the life of this pioneer couple. The "incident" was a child born to them in the spring of 1800, which was promptly and appropriately named Atwater Hall, and had the honor of being the first white child born in Portage County. Hall was considerable of a hunter, and as may well be supposed, had ample opportunity and game to gratify all his taste in that direction, but he eventually got tired of his lonesome life and moved in 1801 to near the Deerfield Township line, where he could more easily reach the settlements in that township. About the time Hall moved from his first location, David Baldwin, Jr., came in from Wallingford, Conn., and settled about two miles south of the Center of Atwater Township. These two families for the next three years were the only persons in the township, but after that period settlers came in rapidly, most of whom were from Connecticut and Massachusetts, but about 1807 quite a number of persons from South Carolina settled here, among whom were Enos Davis, whose son Isaac, then a boy of ten years is still living, nearly ninety years of age; also, from the same State, came William Marshall, John Hutton and John Campbell. Among the arrivals shortly before and about the year 1806-07 were Jeremiah Jones, Josiah Mix, John H. Whittlesey, Caleb Mattoon, Asahel Blakesley and Ira and Amos Morse. David Baldwin, Jr., was the agent of Capt. Atwater, who owned not only the entire township, but several others and portions of others on the Reserve, he being one of the original members of the Connecticut Land Company. Maj. Ransom Baldwin, now residing, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, on the original land located by his father, is the son of David Baldwin, he being born in 1802, the second male child born in the township of Atwater. The settlement of this portion of the county was very rapid, as the land was considered by most of the early comers to be better in the southern than in the northern portions of the county.

The first settler in that division of the county known as Palmyra Township was David Daniels, who left his home in Grattan, Conn., in the spring of 1799, and arrived there in June, locating on Lot 21, about one and a half miles south of the Center. At the drawing of the Connecticut Land Company, Palmyra Township fell to the lot of eight persons, Elijah Boardman being the principal owner, and these gentlemen, as an inducement to its settlement, gave Daniels 100 acres of land to go there, make a clearing and build a cabin, which he accordingly did. He put in a small crop of wheat, which was duly harvested the following season, and after threshing his crop carried a bushel of the grain on his shoulders to Poland, about thirty miles away, had it ground and returned with it to his humble cabin. Daniels was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and died in 1813, having been highly respected. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Palmyra Township after its organization. Not



James Sumner.

long after the settlement of Daniels, Ethelbert Baker came in and located about half a mile south of the Center on the west side of the road, and the next year, 1800, in the spring, William Bacon arrived and located one and a quarter miles south of the Center. In 1802 came a son-in-law of Nehemiah Bacon—E. Cutler—who located two miles south of the Center, and in 1804 James McKelvey, of Pennsylvania, and Amasa Preston arrived. In 1805 quite a delegation came in from Connecticut, among whom were David, Silas and Asahel Waller, John Tuttle, Jr., and Capt. John T. Baldwin; the latter, who was from Litchfield County, Conn., bringing his wife and three sons, one of whom, Squire Alva Baldwin, still resides upon the farm originally owned by his father. Capt. Baldwin for many years kept a tavern at the Center of Palmyra. In 1806 Truman Gilbert, Sr., also, from Litchfield, Conn., arrived and settled west of the Center. He brought his wife, seven sons and one daughter, the latter still living at the age of eighty-six.

In the spring of 1799 Lewis Day and Horatio Day, of Connecticut, came to their purchase of land in Deerfield Township. They came through in a wagon drawn by horses, selected their locations, made a clearing and put out a crop of wheat. The first actual settler, however, was Lewis Ely, who came in July, bringing his family and settling down to business at once, while the Days in the fall returned to their homes in the East. Ely located on Lot 19, just east of the old grave-yard. The following year, 1800, was marked by the arrival in Deerfield of several men who afterward became prominent in the history of the county. In February Alva Day, John Campbell and Joel Thrall started from their homes in Connecticut and walked the entire distance, arriving here in March, after an exceedingly rough time, as the mountains over which they had to pass were covered with five or six feet of snow, subjecting them to much suffering from the cold. Provisions were exceedingly scarce at this time, and Lewis Ely and Alva Day were compelled to make a trip to the Ohio River to procure some bacon and meal. They constructed a canoe from a log, floated it down to the Ohio River, and at a point opposite Steubenville, procured what they needed and brought it back with an ox team. James Laughlin also came this year from Pennsylvania. In July Lewis Day returned bringing out his wife and six children: Horatio, Munn, Seth, Lewis, Jr., Solomon and Seba Day. During the next three or four years following 1800 the township filled up very rapidly, many of the settlers coming from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Ephraim B. Hubbard, of Connecticut, came about this time, and in 1803 Daniel Diver and his family. Noah Grant, the grandfather of Gen. U. S. Grant, is supposed to have settled in Deerfield about 1804-05, where he opened a tannery and followed shoe-making. Noah brought his wife and little son Jesse, aged about ten years, father of the now illustrious Gen. U. S. Grant, to whom the country owes so much, for to him is largely due the conception of the proper mode to crush out the modern python of armed secession. Rev. Shadrack Bostwick, son-in-law of Daniel Diver, came in 1803. This gentleman was one of the early circuit-riders of the Methodist Church, and was a physician as well.

In the spring of 1800 there arrived in Nelson Township, from Becket, Mass., Delaun, Asahel and Isaac Mills, sons of Deacon Ezekiel Mills. The first two were married and brought out their families; the latter was single. They came in covered wagons and several weeks were occupied in the trip, during which time their money had dwindled down to less than 25 cents. Falling in with Uriel Holmes, the principal proprietor of Nelson Township, the brothers engaged with him to serve as ax-men to the surveyors, who were under charge of Amzi Atwater. After finishing their job, Delaun settled on a lot of 100

acres which had been donated to him by Holmes. It was on the north side of the road just west of the Center. Asahel settled on a 100 acre lot on the north and south road. Delaun, or Capt. Delaun Mills, as he was afterward known, was looked upon as the Daniel Boone of this section, and a full account of him will be found in the sketch of Nelson Township. For nearly three years the two brothers, Delaun and Asahel (Isaac having returned to the East) and their families were the only white inhabitants of Nelson Township; but in the spring of 1803 seven families came in, they being Stephen Baldwin, Benjamin Stow and two sons, John Bancroft and four sons, Daniel Owen, two Stiles brothers, William and Thomas Kennedy and Asa Truesdell. In July, 1804, Col. John Garrett, who founded Garrettsville, or rather built a mill at that point, and for whom that enterprising little town is named, came into Nelson, and about the same time Abraham Dyson and a German named Johann Noah, all coming from the State of Delaware. In the following year, 1805, came John Tinker, Nathaniel Bancroft, Martin Manley and Daniel Wood.

Ephraim Root, principal proprietor of Rootstown Township, in company with a young man named Harvey Davenport, came out in the spring of 1800 to survey his land, which was done, he returning in the fall, but leaving his companion in the wilderness, the unfortunate young man having suddenly died. In the spring of 1801 Mr. Root again came out, bringing his brother David, and they together made a settlement in the northeast corner of the township. They erected a two-story log-cabin not far from where now is Campbellsport. Nathan Muzzy, of whom frequent mention is made in several of the township sketches, came to the county about this time, and did the carpenter work for the Roots. Muzzy discovered the little lake which has ever since borne his name. Poor old Nathan! His life-story was a romance: A graduate of Yale, brilliant young minister, crossed in love, reason dethroned, a wanderer in the West, decrepit and penniless, buried by the hand of charity. In 1802 Henry O'Neill, an Irishman of fine education and a pioneer Justice of the Peace, and Samuel McCoy came in and together erected a cabin on Lot 3, but McCoy, also an Irishman, afterward moved to Lot 28. In the fall of this year Michael Hartle and Frederick Caris, originally from Northumberland County, Penn., and the following year John Caris came in, also Arthur Anderson. In 1804, in addition to a number of others, the Chapmans made a settlement on Lot 4. Jacob and Abraham Reed settled on the southwest corner of Lot 15. In the fall of 1805 Beman Chapman, brother of Ephraim, arrived with his wife and brother Nathan. Stephen Colton came about this time, and Gersham Bostwick in 1806.

Bela Hubbard and Salmon Ward, natives of Middletown, Conn., in the year 1802 removed with their families to Randolph Township, from Jefferson County, N. Y., where they had resided since 1799. These two old pioneers made a halt about half a mile west of the Center, and the first night camped under a large tree, but the next day built them a cabin. Ward was taken sick, and upon recovery returned to his Eastern home. He, however, made three other trials at settling here, and as many times gave it up. The last time he started for the East was the last ever heard of him by his friends. For six weeks Hubbard was the solitary inhabitant of Randolph Township, and a lonely time he must have had of it, but in July came Arad Upson, originally from Plymouth, Conn.; also Joseph Harris, from the same State. In the fall came Calvin Ward and John Ludington. In the spring of 1803 Josiah Ward, wife and six children moved in, and during the summer Jehiel Savage and Timothy Culver arrived from Atwater, where they had at first located. In the fall Salmon Ward, on his third return trip, brought with him Aaron Weston, Levi Davis,

and two young men named Carey and Smith, the latter two simply coming to trade with the Indians. In November, 1804, Ebenezer Goss, and in December following Eliakim Merriman, the first from Plymouth and the last from Wallingford, Conn., came in. July 17, 1805, Oliver Dickinson and family, from East Granville, Mass., arrived. He was a blacksmith by trade, and one of the most useful members of the first settlement. During this same year Isaac Merriman from Connecticut, Archibald Coon from Pennsylvania, John Goss, and Jeremiah Sabin and his son Abel located in the township. In 1806 came Hiram Raymond, Thomas Miller, Nathan Sears and son Elisha, and Rev. Henry Ely, all of Connecticut, William Thornton from Pennsylvania and Daniel Cross from Vermont. In 1807 Deacon Stephen Butler and Caleb Wetmore moved in from Connecticut, but removed to Stow Township in a few years. Dr. Rufus Belding, from Cattaraugus County, N. Y., settled here this year, where he practiced his profession for nearly thirty years. Among the leading names of settlers in the few years succeeding the last date are those of Nathaniel Bancroft, Sylvester Tinker and Deacon James Coe.

In the southwestern corner of the county a settlement was made in May, 1803, by Royal Pease, a native of Suffield, Conn., who owned a considerable portion of the land comprised in the township now known as Suffield. Pease settled on what is now known as the Kent Farm, and made a clearing, built a cabin and put out a crop of wheat. This old pioneer remained alone at his settlement for nearly a year, but the following spring after his arrival Benjamin Baldwin made his appearance, and soon after him David Way and family. In 1804 John Fritch, a Pennsylvania German, located at the little lake that has since borne his name. In this year also came from Connecticut Daniel Warner, Ezekiel Tupper, Bradford Waldo and Champlin Minard. In 1805 Martin Kent and family and Jonathan Foster came in; also, Samuel Hale and his sons Thomas and Orestes. During the next few years settlers were quite numerous, and among the most noted was Moses Adams, from Massachusetts. Many Germans have from time to time settled in Suffield Township, and form a large portion of its present population.

In Charlestown Township a man by the name of Abel Forsha, from Maryland, about 1803, squatted on a piece of land afterward known as "Farnham's Hill," where he lived for a short time, afterward removing to Ravenna; but the first permanent settler was John Campbell, who moved here from Deerfield Township in 1805, and remained throughout his life one of the leading citizens of the county. A company from Blanford and Granville, Mass., composed of thirteen families, gave the township an impetus in 1809.

Hiram Township, which originally comprised the territory now known as Hiram, Mantua, Shalersville, Freedom, Windham and Nelson, received its first settlers in 1802, when Elijah Mason, Elisha Hutchinson and Mason Tilden came in and settled respectively as follows: Mason, who was from Lebanon, Conn., selected the west half of Lot 23; Hutchinson, who was from Herkimer County, N. Y., also selected a portion of Lot 23, and Tilden, from Connecticut, selected Lot 22. In the fall they all returned to their homes in the East. John Fleming came about the same time, but remained only one year. In 1803 the three first-named persons again came out and made improvements on their land. Mason cleared twenty-two acres, built a cabin, and put out a crop of wheat. They all then again returned to their homes. Three men whom Mason and Tilden had in their employ, liking the country, remained. These men were Richard Redden and Jacob and Samuel Wirt, all from Pennsylvania. In 1804 William Fenton and Cornelius Baker settled on Lot 38, the first on the east half of the west half, and the other on the

west half of the same. Roswell Mason, son of Elijah, and some others, came out in 1807, but as late as 1809 the number of inhabitants was only twenty. In 1811 the Youngs came from Connecticut; also Elisha Hutchinson. For five or six years after the last date many settlers came in, and an enumeration of them will be found in the sketch of Hiram Township.

John Haymaker, a native of Pennsylvania, from near Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1805 made the first settlement in Franklin Township. He brought his wife and three children, and at first located on the Cuyahoga, just west of where the upper bridge now is in Kent. The following spring George Haymaker, a brother of John, and their father, Jacob, arrived. The next year the Haymakers built a mill, the Cuyahoga River at the point where they settled affording ample water power. Settlement in Franklin was rather slow for many years, considering the natural advantages of the township. Jacob Reed, who had settled in Rootstown in 1804, came to Franklin in 1811, and purchased the Haymaker Mill, and ran it for several years, when it was in turn purchased by George B. DePeyster. For a more extended account of the early settlement of Franklin, the reader is referred to the two chapters on that township.

The first settlement in Shalersville Township was made in the spring of 1806 by Joel Baker, from Tolland County, Conn. He brought his wife and one child and located on Lot 46, erecting his cabin and digging a well nearly opposite where the hotel at the Center now stands. For two years Baker and his family were alone in this part of the wilderness, but in 1808 Simeon Belden and Calvin Crane, from Saybrook, Conn., came in, located their future homes and then returned to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they had resided several years, but the following spring came out for permanent residence. Hezekiah Hine, Daniel Keyes and his son, Asa D. Keyes, also came in 1808. In 1810 William Coolman, Sr., and family came from Middletown, Conn.; also, Daniel Burroughs, and his sons, Asa K. and Greenhood, from Vermont, and others. In 1814 Silas Crocker, then a lad of fifteen years, came in with Job and Benoni Thompson. Gen. David McIntosh and Sylvester Beecher came later. These three last-named were all poor boys, but they each left their impress on the county of their adoption.

Eber Abbott, of Tolland County, Conn., in the spring of 1811 came to Edinburg Township and settled on Lot 2, Subdivision 5, and shortly after him his brother-in-law, Lemuel Chapman, located near him. In 1813 a man by the name of Howard came in and located on Silver Creek. In 1815 Alanson and Justin Eddy, from Williamstown, arrived with their families, having come the entire distance in sleighs. Justin made his settlement on the now fine farm of Mr. Theodore Clark. Alanson settled on the farm afterward owned by C. H. Rowell. Robert Calvin, a Virginian, came about 1816, and settled on Lot 8. He was the father of Mr. John Calvin, who now resides in the northeastern portion of the township. David Trowbridge and Sylvester Gilbert also came at this time. Richard M. Hart came in 1817, and Adnah H. Bostwick in 1819.

In 1810 the Becket Land Company was formed in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., for the purchase and settlement of the lands now embraced in Windham Township, most of which then belonged to Gov. Caleb Strong, of that State. The company consisted of sixteen persons, viz.: Bills Messenger, John Seely, Jeremiah Lyman, Aaron P. Jagger, Benjamin C. Perkins, Elijah Alford, Alpheus Streator, Benjamin Higley, Elisha Clark, Isaac Clark, Ebenezer N. Messenger, Thatcher Conant, Nathan Birchard, Enos Kingsley, Dillingham Clark and Gideon Bush. Early in 1811 the company sent out four young men—Elijah

Alford, Jr., Oliver Alford, Ebenezer O. Messenger and Nathan H. Messenger—to make some preparation for the coming population. On their arrival in Windham, March 15, the Alfords began an improvement on Lot 84, and erected a cabin, which was the first built in the township. The Messengers built a cabin on Lot 82. These two cabins constituted Windham Township in March, 1811, and the population up to the 27th of that month consisted of the four pioneer boys previously mentioned. On the 27th Wareham Loomis and family moved in from Nelson. This was the first family in the township. Loomis put up a cabin on that part of Lot 92 subsequently owned by Daniel Jagger. Hiram Messenger, a son of Bills, one of the Becket Land Company, arrived with his family in June, 1811, being the first installment of the proprietors. He settled on Lot 76. His father came with him, and stayed several months, assisting Hiram in making improvements, and then returned to his home. In July, 1811, Alpheus Streater, Benjamin Higley, Ebenezer N. Messenger, Gideon Bush, Thatcher Conant and Jeremiah Lyman arrived and settled on their lands, and the following October Deacon Elijah Alford joined the settlement. From this time forward settlers continued to arrive at intervals, and this portion of the county rapidly increased in population.

In consequence of a certain reputation for an almost uninhabitable swampiness, Paris Township, although excellent land, was not settled very early, at least not as early as it should have been under the circumstances. Richard Hudson, a Pennsylvanian, however, ventured in about June, 1811, and drove his stakes on Lot 21. John Bridges, son-in-law of Hudson, came the next year, and about the same time John Cox and John Young. In 1815 Chauncy Hawley and William Selby, in 1816 Brainard, Newton and Thomas Selby, and in 1817 Austin Wilson and John Smith arrived.

The first permanent settler in Brimfield Township was John Boosinger, who removed from Ravenna Township in 1816, settling on Lot 39. In November of the same year Henry Thorndike and his family, with his brother Israel, arrived. In the employ of the Thorndikes was Abner H. Lanphare, who lived to an advanced age. The following January Deacon Alpheus Andrews settled near the Center. In the year 1817 many settlers came, whose names will be found in the chapter on Brimfield.

Charles H. Paine, son of Gen. Paine, of Painesville, who had married a daughter of Elijah Mason, of Hiram Township, settled in Freedom Township in the spring of 1818, on Lots 31 and 41, and from that time till 1822 himself and family were the only inhabitants of Freedom. In the spring of the year last named, however, thirteen persons arrived, all in one family: Thomas Johnston, wife and eleven children. In 1823 came Newell Day, and Enos and Asa Wadsworth; in 1824, Rufus Ranney, father of Judge R. P. Ranney, and in 1825 Paul Larkcom, father of A. C. Larkcom, still a resident of Freedom Township.

Streetsboro Township settled up very rapidly from the time the first settler made his appearance in 1822, that person being Stephen Myers, who located on Lot 82. He made a clearing and put up a distillery. In 1824 a number of other persons came in and rapidly filled up the township.

Col. John Garrett, of Delaware, as noticed elsewhere, was the first settler of what is now Garrettsville Township.

For the purpose of keeping the remembrance of the old pioneer days fresh in the minds of the present generation, and as a humble monument to their deeds, an association was formed a few years ago, entitled "The Portage-Summit Pioneer Association." From the eighth annual report of the Secretary, Dr. A. M. Sherman, of Kent, we glean the following:

"Some of you will remember that on the 10th of February, 1874, seventy-three persons met at the residence of the venerable Samuel Olin, in Streetsboro, mainly by invitation of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Stratton, and her venerable husband. The primary object was to enjoy a social reunion of "Old Folks," and partake of Father Olin's generous hospitality. At that meeting Christian Cackler, being the first white boy that ever crossed the Cuyahoga River here, invited all those present and many others to meet at his pleasant home in October following to enjoy his hospitality. At that meeting an organization was effected that has enlarged into the grand proportions of your present organization. There have joined up to this meeting 620 persons, and out of this number (up to the fall of 1882) 112 have died. Comparatively few of those present at the organization remain. Another decade will evidently witness the departure from earth of the last of the original members. The society, since it extended its borders, has rapidly grown, including as it now does in its territory all of Portage and Summit Counties. All above sixty years of age are permitted to become members."

The annual meetings of the association are occasions of much interest and enjoyment, as many as 5,000 to 6,000 persons being in attendance. Eloquent addresses are delivered, music by the Pioneer Band discoursed, and a sumptuous dinner served at the beautiful grounds selected in the village of Kent. This is as it should be, for the people of to-day scarcely realize or appreciate how much they owe to the large-hearted pioneer fathers and mothers, who, with their children, braved the perils of the wilderness; who reared their families in the fear of God, and implanted within them many of the virtues necessary to the welfare of humanity, then passed from the scene of action, leaving to their descendants an inheritance that should ever be cherished and kept in sacred remembrance. The history of Portage County would be incomplete without fitting notice of those pioneers who, by reason of their limited sphere of action, could not become conspicuous in the great drama of life, but whose busy hands and conscientious regard of duty made them necessary factors in the establishment of the solid foundation upon which our republican form of government is embedded. It is a little thing to preserve their names in the pages of history, yet it is all that is left to do, for their lives were much alike; they met the stern necessities of the hour, and were content in the consciousness of duty well done.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER DAYS AND TRIALS—HABITATIONS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—FURNITURE, FOOD AND MEDICINE—HABITS, LABOR AND DRESS—EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—BEES AND WEDDINGS—THE HOMINY BLOCK AND PIONEER MILLS—PRICES OF STORE GOODS AND PRODUCE—ITEMS FROM AN OLD CASH BOOK—MODE OF LIVING—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PERIOD OF THE WAR OF 1812—PRICES AFTER THE WAR—FIRST CROPS RAISED IN THE COUNTY—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF THE PIONEERS, AND SUBSEQUENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THEM—PIONEER FARMING—CHEESE AND BUTTER STATISTICS—FIRST STOCK BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTY—STOCK STATISTICS SINCE 1840—STATISTICS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND HAY—TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY BY DECADES—PORTAGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—PORTAGE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first settlers who built their cabins in the unbroken forest of Portage County came not to enjoy a life of lotus-eating and ease. They could, doubtless, admire the pristine beauty of the scenes that unveiled before them, the vernal green of the forest, and the loveliness of all the works of nature; they could look forward with happy anticipation to the lives they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and to the rich reward that would be theirs from the cultivation of the mellow, fertile soil; but they had first to work. The dangers they were exposed to were serious ones. The Indians could not fully be trusted, and the many stories of their depredations in the earlier Eastern settlements made the pioneers of Ohio apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a cause of much dread, and the smaller ones a source of great annoyance. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. In the midst of all the loveliness of the surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in the Western country than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in their early homes to take up a new life in the wilderness.

The pioneers making the tedious journey from the East and South by the rude trails, arrived at their places of destination with but very little with which to begin the battle of life. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and they were possessed of invincible determination. Frequently they came on without their families to make a beginning, and this having been accomplished, would return to their old homes for their wives and children. The first thing done, after a temporary shelter from the rain had been provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for some crop, usually corn. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, if there chanced to be any, and sweeping the surface with fire. Five, ten, or even fifteen acres of land might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself depended, in part, upon its safe preservation. While the first crop was growing the pioneer had busied himself with the building of his cabin, which must answer as a shelter from the storms of the coming winter, a pro-

tection from the ravages of wild animals, and, possibly, a place of refuge from the red man.

If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellow-men, his position was certainly a hard one; for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases the cabin was generally made of light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer the temporary purpose of shelter, until other settlers had come into the vicinity, by whose help a more solid structure could be built. Usually a number of men came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other as enabled them to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. Assistance was always readily given each pioneer by all the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles. The commonly followed plan of erecting a log-cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was generally selected with reference to a good water supply, often by a never-failing spring of pure water, or if such could not be found, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. When the cabin was to be built the few neighbors gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, a number of trees as nearly of a size as could be found, but ranging from a foot to twenty inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to a common center. This work, and that of preparing the foundation, would consume the greater part of the day, in most cases, and the entire labor would most commonly occupy two or three days—sometimes four. The logs were raised to their places with hand-spikes and “skid poles,” and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. Soon the cabin would be built several logs high, and the work would become more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the logs, and making them shorter and shorter, as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles, which extended across the cabin from end to end, and which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived “clapboard” roof. The so-called “clapboards” were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak or ash logs, and made as smooth and flat as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out the rain. Upon these logs were laid to hold them in place, and the logs were held by blocks of wood placed between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders, with their poor tools, to their utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was, in nearly all cases, built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall to answer as a fire-place. The sticks in the chimney were kept in place and protected from fire by mortar, formed by kneading and working clay and straw. Flat stones were procured for back and jambs of the fire-place.

An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewed timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side by wooden pins to the end of the logs, and the door (if there was any) was fastened to one of these by wooden hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood-work. It was made of boards rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet-hole, and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying: “You will find the latch-string always out.” It was pulled in only at night, and the door was thus fastened. Very many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the



C. A. Reed

entrance was protected only by a blanket or skin of some wild beast suspended above it.

The window was a small opening, often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very seldom having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain, which was the only protection from sun, rain or snow.

The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons—pieces of timber split from trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with the broad-ax. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins first erected in this part of the country had nothing but the earthen floor. Sometimes the cabins had cellars, which were simply small excavations in the ground for the storage of a few articles of food, or perhaps cooking utensils. Access to the cellar was readily gained by lifting a loose puncheon. There was sometimes a loft used for various purposes, among others as the "guest chamber" of the house. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of a sapling, put together, like everything else in the house, without nails.

The furniture of the log-cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin, formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab supported by four rustic legs set in augur holes. Three-legged stools were made in a similar simple manner. Pegs driven in augur holes into the logs of the wall supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other simple articles brought from the "old home" formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabin.

The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best were of pewter, which the careful housewife of the olden time kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later-day fine houses. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels, either coopered or turned, were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few, crockery very scarce, and tin-ware not abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, fish, wild turkeys, and the many varieties of smaller game. Plain corn-bread baked in a kettle, in the ashes, or upon a board in front of the great open fire-place answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was among the earlier pioneers pounded or grated, there being no mills for grinding it for some time, and then only small ones at a considerable distance away. The wild fruits in their season were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. Sometimes especial effort was made to prepare a delicacy, as, for instance, when a woman experimented in mince pies by pounding wheat for the flour to make the crust, and used crab-apples for fruit. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the pioneer's *materia medica*—the herb medicines and spices, catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity in conformance to their surroundings and belongings. The men were engaged in the herculean labor, day after day, of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals which they

brought with them or soon procured, and in hunting. While they were engaged in the heavy labor of the field and forest, or following the deer, or seeking other game, their helpmeets were busied with their household duties, providing for the day and for the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving. They were fitted by nature and experience to be the consorts of the brave men who first came into the Western wilderness. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation and loneliness. Their industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work then, like man's, was performed under disadvantages which have been removed in later years. She had not only the common household duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing, but the fabric for it. That old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, with which woman's name has been associated in all history, and of which the modern world knows nothing, except through the stories of those who are grandmothers now—that old occupation of spinning and of weaving, which seems surrounded with a glamour of romance as we look back to it through tradition and poetry, and which always conjures up thoughts of the graces and virtues of the dames and damsels of a generation that is gone—that old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, was the chief industry of the pioneer women. Every cabin sounded with the softly-whirring wheel and the rhythmic thud of the loom. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

Almost every article of clothing, all of the cloth in use in the old log-cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth for shirts, pantaloons, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife formed all of the material for the clothing of both men and women, except such articles as were made of skins. The men commonly wore the hunting-shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the figure, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was often fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that which composed the garment. The bosom of the hunting-shirt answered as a pouch, in which could be carried the various articles that the hunter or woodsman would need. It was always worn belted and made out of coarse linen, or linsey, or of dressed deer skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather, while the feet were most usually encased in moccasins, which were easily and quickly made, though they needed frequent mending. The deer-skin breeches or drawers were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were very cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on were almost as stiff as if made of wood. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs. The women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin gloves or mittens when any protection was required for the hands. All of the wearing apparel, like that of the men, was made with a view to being serviceable and comfortable, and all was of home manufacture. Other articles and finer ones were sometimes worn, but they had been brought from former homes, and were usually relics handed down from parents to children. Jewelry was not common, but occasionally some ornament was displayed. In the cabins of the more cultivated pioneers were usually a few books, and the long winter evenings were spent in poring over these well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log-fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, or some similar occupation.

Hospitality was simple, unaffected, hearty, unbounded. Whisky was in common use, and was furnished on all occasions of sociality. Nearly every settler had his barrel stored away. It was the universal drink at merry-makings, bees, house-warmings, weddings, and was always set before the traveler who chanced to spend the night or take a meal in the log-cabin. It was the good old-fashioned whisky, "clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil," that the few octogenarians and nonagenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctuous gusto and a suggestive smack of the lips. The whisky came from the Monongahela district, and was boated up the streams or hauled in wagons across the country. A few years later stills began to make their appearance, and an article of peach brandy and rye whisky manufactured; the latter was not held in such high esteem as the peach brandy, though used in greater quantities.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened and its amenities multiplied; social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log rollings, harvestings and husking-bees for the men, and the apple-butter making and the quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle shooting, and as they were accustomed to the use of the gun as a means, often, of obtaining a subsistence, and relied upon it as a weapon of defense, they exhibited considerable skill.

A wedding was the event of most importance in the sparsely settled new country. The young people had every inducement to marry, and generally did so as soon as able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated, all the neighborhood turned out. It was customary to have the ceremony performed before dinner, and in order to be in time, the groom and his attendants usually started from his father's house in the morning for that of the bride. All went on horseback, riding in single file along the narrow trail. Arriving at the cabin of the bride's parents, the ceremony would be performed, and after that, dinner served. This would be a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and bear or deer meat, with such vegetables as could be procured. The greatest hilarity prevailed during the meal. After it was over the dancing began, and was usually kept up till the next morning, though the newly made husband and wife were as a general thing put to bed in the most approved fashion, and with considerable formality, in the middle of the evening's hilarity. The tall young men, when they went on the floor to dance, had to take their places with care between the logs that supported the loft floor, or they were in danger of bumping their heads. The figures of the dances were three and four hand reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by "jigging it off," or what is sometimes called a "cut out jig." The "settlement" of a young couple was thought to be thoroughly and generously made when the neighbors assembled and raised a cabin for them.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the tillable ground went slowly on. The implements and tools were few and of the most primitive kinds, but the soil that had long held in reserve the accumulated richness of centuries, produced splendid harvests, and the husbandman was well rewarded for his labor. The soil was warmer then than now, and the season earlier. The wheat was occasionally pastured in the spring to keep it from growing up so fast as to become lodged. The harvest came early, and the yield was often from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Corn grew fast, and roasting ears were to be had by the 1st of August in most seasons.

When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater. Next to the grater came the hominy block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree perhaps—with a hole burned or dug into it a foot deep in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young backwoodsman while “sparking” his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for and made one of the best of hominy blocks. These blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet those mills were so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy-block or go without bread. In winter the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, or a horse or mule for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to thirty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey and chased by wolves.

As the majority of the pioneers settled in the vicinity of a stream, mills soon made their appearance in every settlement. Those mills, however, were very primitive affairs—mere “corn-crackers”—but they were a big improvement on the hominy-block. They merely ground the corn; the pioneer must do his own bolting. The meal was sifted through a wire sieve by hand, and the finest used for bread. A road cut through the forest to the mill and a wagon for hauling the grist were great advantages. The latter, especially, was often a seven days’ wonder to the children of a settlement, and the happy owner of one often did for years the milling of a whole neighborhood. About once a month this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances because able to own a wagon, would go around through the settlement, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never think of charging for his time and trouble.

Only the commonest goods were brought into the country, and they sold at very high prices, as the freightage of merchandise from the East was high. Most of the people were in moderate circumstances, and were content to live in a very cheap way. A majority had to depend mainly on the produce of their little clearings, which consisted to a large extent of potatoes and corn. Mush, corn bread and potatoes were the principal food. There was no meat except game, and often this had to be eaten without salt. Pork, flour, sugar and other groceries sold at high prices, and were looked upon as luxuries. In 1798–99 wheat brought \$1.50 per bushel; flour \$4 per 100 pounds; corn \$1 per bushel; oats, 75 cents, and potatoes 65 cents. Prices were still higher in 1813–14, corn being \$2 per bushel; flour \$14 per barrel; oats, \$1, and salt from \$12 to \$20 per barrel.

The writer has seen an old cash book kept at one of the frontier stores on the Reserve prior to 1800, wherein the accounts with the whites are carried out in pounds, shillings and pence, while those with the Indians, who largely patronized the store, were kept in dollars and cents. To judge from the daily consumption of whisky, it was pre-eminently the “staff of life,” there being scarcely an account against a white or Indian, male or female, of which it does not form a large proportion. For domestic use, it cost 3 shillings per quart, while a gill cost 4 cents. Tobacco was sold by the yard at 4 cents per

yard; common sugar at 33 cents, and loaf at 50 cents per pound. Chocolate was in more general use than tea or coffee, and sold at 3 shillings and 6 pence per pound, and coffee at 30 cents. Homespun linen could be purchased at 50 cents per yard, while the belle aspiring to the extravagance of calico, could gratify her ambition at 83 cents per yard, with the addition of a cotton handkerchief at from 70 cents to \$1, according to color and design. Shoes and boots brought from \$1 to \$3 per pair, but moccasins were in common use with both white men and Indians at 3 shillings and 9 pence, though from 9 pence to two shillings higher when ornamented with the colored quills of the porcupine. The price of a rifle was \$25, a horse \$125, and a yoke of oxen \$80. Indians usually paid their bills with peltry and many of the whites did likewise. A bear skin was worth from \$2 to \$5; otter, from \$3 to \$4; beaver, from \$2 to \$3; deer from 75 to 90 cents; marten 1 shilling and 10 pence; muskrat, 1 shilling, while fisher, wild cat, panther, wolf, fox, raccoon, mink and other skins were also readily purchased.

Long journeys upon foot were often made by the pioneers to obtain the necessities of life or some article, then a luxury, for the sick. Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured; the best was made of what they had by the pioneers and their families, and they toiled patiently on, industrious and frugal, simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in an independence, however hardly gained, and looking forward hopefully to a future of plenty which should reward them for the toils of their earliest years, and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefits gained by it. Without an iron will and indomitable resolution they could never have accomplished what they did. Their heroism deserves the highest tribute of praise that can be awarded. A writer in one of the local papers says:

"Eighty years ago not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in the country. All the cooking and warming in town as well as in the country were done by the aid of a fire kindled on the brick hearth or in the brick ovens. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking sweep. No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand from a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm, unless some member of the family was ill, in all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in winter. The men and women undressed and went to their beds in a temperature colder than our barns and woodsheds, and they never complained."

Churches and schoolhouses were sparsely scattered, and of the most primitive character. One pastor served a number of congregations, and salaries were so low that the preachers had to take part in working their farms to procure support for their families. The people went to religious service on foot or horseback, and the children often walked two or three miles through the woods to school. There were no fires in the churches for a number of years. When they were finally introduced they were at first built in holes cut in the floors, and the smoke found its way out through openings in the roofs. The seats were of unsmoothed slabs, the ends and centers of which were laid upon blocks, and the pulpits were little better. Worship was held once or twice a month, consisting usually of two services, one in the forenoon and one imme-

diately after noon, the people remaining during the interval and spending the time in social intercourse. It is much to be feared that if religious worship were attended with the same discomforts now as it was eighty to ninety years ago, the excuses for keeping away from the house of God would be many times multiplied. Taken altogether, while they had to endure many privations and hardships, it is doubtful whether the pioneers of any part of America were more fortunate in their selection than those of Portage County. Every one of the settlers agrees in saying that they had no trouble in accommodating themselves to the situation, and were, as a rule, both men and women, healthy, contented and happy.

During the war of 1812-15, many of the husbands and fathers volunteered their services to the United States, and others were drafted. Women and children were then left alone in many an isolated log-cabin in northeastern Ohio, and there were several intervals of unrest and anxiety. It was feared by many that the Indians might take advantage of the absence from these homes of their natural defenders, and pillage and destroy them. The dread of robbery and murder filled many a mother's heart, but happily the worst fears of the kind proved to be groundless, and this part of the country was spared any scenes of actual violence.

After the war there was a greater feeling of security than ever before; a new motive was given to immigration. The country rapidly filled up with settlers, and the era of peace and prosperity was fairly begun. Progress was slowly, surely made; the log-houses became more numerous in the clearings; the forest shrank away before the woodman's ax; frame houses began to appear. The pioneers, assured of safety, laid better plans for the future, resorted to new industries, enlarged their possessions, and improved the means of cultivation. Stock was brought in from the South and East. Every settler had his horses, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs. More commodious structures took the places of the old ones; the large double log-cabin of hewed logs and the still handsomer frame dwelling took the place of the smaller hut; log and frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of the crops. Then society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and the advancement was noticeable in a score of ways. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the Western woods. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and the way made in the wilderness for the army that was to come.

For the next ten years succeeding the war of 1812 wheat was from 25 to 37½ cents per bushel, and other products in proportion. Merchandise was still very high. A day's labor would barely purchase a yard of cotton, while thirty-two bushels of corn are known to have been exchanged, by one of the pioneers of Portage County, for four yards of fulled cloth. About 1813 John T. Baldwin and David Waller, two well remembered pioneers of Palmyra Township, brought the first load of salt from Cleveland to Portage County. It took five days to make the trip, and the salt was worth when delivered \$20 per barrel. In 1816 corn was \$2 per bushel, and flour \$14 per barrel, while hired hands received but 25 cents a day. In 1821 wheat sold in Ravenna for 25 cents per bushel, and money was so scarce that the average pioneer was very often unable to raise the funds to pay the postage on an occasional letter, which then cost 25 cents. Wheat and flour were hauled to Cleveland with ox teams, and exchanged for goods, and, as the roads were usually in a terrible condition, it often took a whole week to make the round trip. Along about this period Judge Amzi Atwater, who resided in the northern part of the county, with the laudable intention of encouraging the struggling settlers,

advertised that he would allow 50 cents per bushel for wheat to those who had purchased or would purchase land of him. Taking advantage of this liberal offer, they would buy up wheat at from 25 to 40 cents and turn it over to Judge Atwater at 50 cents per bushel. This was soon regarded by the Judge as "sharp practice," and he withdrew his offer. The usual hotel charges throughout the county for a good pioneer dinner was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, a similar amount being charged for four quarts of oats and hay for the guest's horse. Very little change occurred in prices of produce or goods until 1825, when the commencement of work on the Ohio Canal gave an impetus to every branch of trade.

The first settlers were necessarily exposed to many dangers and privations, yet as a rule they had no fears of starvation, for the forest was alive with game, the streams abounded in fish and the virgin soil yielded bountifully. Upon selecting a location, the pioneer usually began at once to open a clearing in the primitive forest and prepare a piece of ground for tillage. Thus the foundation of the present agricultural prosperity was laid by the first settlers of the county. In the fall of 1798 Abram S. Honey planted a small patch of wheat in Mantua Township, which was harvested the following summer by his brother-in-law, Rufus Edwards, who owned the land. This was the first crop raised by white men in what is now Portage County. In June, 1799, Elias Harmon planted some potatoes and peas in the Honey clearing. The same fall Lewis Ely put in a crop of wheat in Deerfield Township, as also did Lewis and Horatio Day, amounting in all to some eight or ten acres. The next spring Lewis Ely, Alva Day, John Campbell and Joel Thrall each planted a small patch of corn in Deerfield. David Daniels cleared up a piece of ground on Lot 21, Palmyra Township, in the summer of 1799, and that fall sowed it in wheat, which he harvested the following summer. After threshing the little crop with his flail, he cleaned up about a bushel of the grain and carried it on his back to a mill located at Poland, Ohio, about thirty miles distant, had it ground and returned with the flour to his cabin, where for the first time since settling in the wilderness, he enjoyed the luxury of wheat bread. In the spring of 1800 Daniels put in a patch of corn; Ethelbert Baker and William Bacon also planted little fields of corn in Palmyra the same spring. In 1799 Ebenezer Sheldon sent out Eben Blair from Connecticut to make a settlement on his land in Aurora Township. Blair came *via* Pittsburgh, where he bought a peck of grass seed. This he carried on his back from Pittsburgh to Sheldon's land, where he was soon after joined by his employer and Elias Harmon. An opening was soon made in the woods and sown with wheat brought out by Sheldon, the grass seed being sown in the same field. Benjamin Tappan put in a few acres of corn and vegetables in 1800, on his land in the southeast corner of Ravenna Township, and the same fall planted the ground in wheat. William Chard and Conrad Boosinger, both of whom settled in Tappan's neighborhood, also planted small fields of the latter cereal in the fall of 1800. Asa Hall made the first clearing in Atwater Township early in 1800, and put in some corn, which was succeeded the next fall by wheat. In 1801 or 1802 David Baldwin raised a corn and wheat crop in Atwater Township.

The first corn in Rootstown Township was planted in the spring of 1801, near its northeast corner, by Ephraim and David Root. In Nelson Township a crop was put in the same year by Delaun and Asahel Mills. In 1802 Royal Pease sowed a few acres of wheat in Suffield Township. In April, 1803, Benjamin Baldwin settled in the latter township. He brought from Connecticut a small bag of apple seeds, which he planted upon his arrival, and from the seed-

lings thus obtained has come the much-prized "Baldwin Apple." The first crop of wheat planted in Randolph Township was in the fall of 1802, by Bela Hubbard, on the northwest corner of Lot 57, the first land cleared in the township. He had to go to David Baldwin's in Atwater Township eight miles away to borrow a plow, which he carried on his shoulders to his little clearing, and returned it in the same manner. He went to Christman's Mill, on Little Beaver Creek, in Pennsylvania, for seed, the round trip taking about a week, but so rich was the soil that he raised 100 bushels of clean wheat from four acres of ground. He and Joseph Harris raised in partnership, in 1805, 1,500 bushels of corn. In 1803 Elijah Mason cleared twenty-two acres of land on Lot 23, Hiram Township, which he planted in wheat the same year. John Campbell raised the first corn in Charlestown Township in 1805, having removed there from Deerfield, where he first settled. In 1806 John and George Haymaker sowed a small patch of corn on the bank of the Cuyahoga, in Franklin Township, and the next year built a grist-mill on that stream. Joel Baker put in a crop of corn and wheat on Lot 46, Shalersville Township, in 1806. Eber Abbott planted the first corn and wheat in Edinburg Township in 1811. In the spring of that year Elijah and Oliver Alford and Ebenezer O. and Nathan Messenger cleared small pieces of ground in Windham Township, which they planted in corn. Wareham Loomis also put in a small patch, and the same fall several acres of wheat were sown by the same parties and other settlers who arrived during the summer. Benjamin Higley, one of those who came to Windham that year, planted four acres of wheat on Lot 36, and from three bushels sown he threshed out the following summer about 100 bushels, which fully demonstrates the original fertility of the soil of this county.

The agricultural implements in use by the early settlers were very simple and rude. The plow was made entirely of wood, except the share, clevis and draft-rods, which were of iron, and had to be for a number of years transported from Pittsburgh, as there were no iron works in the county where the plow-shares could be forged. The wooden plow was a very awkward implement, very difficult to hold and hard for the team to draw. It was, however, very generally used until the fall of 1824, when the cast-iron plow, patented by Jethro Wood, was first brought into the county, though it did not gain popular favor very rapidly. The farmer looked at it and was sure it would break the first time it struck a stone or a root, and then how should he replace it? The wooden mould-board would not break, and when it wore out he could take his ax and hew another out of a piece of a tree. In no one agricultural implement has there been more marked improvement than in the plow—now made of beautifully polished cast-steel except the beam and handles, while in Canada and some portions of the United States these, too, are manufactured of iron. The cast-steel plow of the present manufacture, in its several sizes, styles and adaptations to the various soils and forms of land, including the sulky or riding plow of the Western prairies, is among agricultural implements the most perfect in use.

The pioneer harrow was simply the fork of a tree, with the branches on one side cut close and on the other left about a foot long to serve the purpose of teeth. In some instances a number of holes were bored through the beams and dry wooden pins driven into them. It was not until about 1825 that iron or steel harrow teeth were introduced into Portage County.

The axes, hoes, shovels and picks were rude and clumsy, and of inferior utility. The sickle and scythe were at first used to harvest the grain and hay, but the former gave way early to the cradle, with which better results could be



Genl. Foster

attained with less labor. The scythe and cradle have been replaced by the mower and reaper to a great extent, though both are still used considerably in this county.

The ordinary wooden flail was used to thresh grain until about 1830, when the horse-power thresher was largely substituted. The method of cleaning the chaff from the grain by the early settlers, was by a blanket handled by two persons. The grain and the chaff were placed on the blanket, which was then tossed up and down, the wind separating a certain amount of the chaff from the grain during the operation. Fanning-mills were introduced about 1820, but the first of these were very rude and little better than the primitive blanket. Improvements have been made from time to time until an almost perfect separator is now connected with every threshing machine, and the work of ten men for a whole season is done more completely by two or three men, as many horses, and a patent separator, in one day. In fact, it is difficult to fix limitations upon improvements in agricultural machinery within the last fifty years. It is, however, safe to say that they have enabled the farmer to accomplish more than triple the amount of work with the same force in the same time, and do his work better than before. It has been stated on competent authority that the saving effected by new and improved implements within the last twenty years has been not less than one-half on all kinds of farm labor.

The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture are witnessed in the plow, planter, reaper and separator, as well as in many other implements adapted to the tillage, harvesting and subsequent handling of the immense crops of the country. The rude and cumbrous implements of the pioneers have been superseded by improved and apparently perfect machinery of all classes, so that the calling of the farmer is no longer synonymous with laborious toil, but is in many ways pleasant recreation.

The farmers of Portage County are not behind their neighbors in the employment of improved methods and in the use of the best machinery. It is true that in many cases they were slow to change, but much allowance should be made for surrounding circumstances. The pioneers had to contend against innumerable obstacles—with the wildness of nature, the jealous hostility of the Indians, the immense growth of timber, the depredations of wild beasts and the annoyance of the swarming insect life, and the great difficulty and expense of procuring seeds and farming implements. These various difficulties were quite sufficient to explain the slow progress made in the first years of settlement. Improvements were not encouraged, while the pioneers generally rejected "book-farming" as unimportant and useless, and knew little of the chemistry of agriculture. The farmer who ventured to make experiments, to stake out new paths of practice, or to adopt new modes of culture, subjected himself to the ridicule of the whole neighborhood. For many years the same methods of farming were observed; the son planted as many acres of corn or wheat as his father did, and in the same phases of the moon. All their practices were merely traditional; but within the last thirty years most remarkable changes have occurred in all the conditions of agriculture in this country.

It is not, however, in grain-growing that Portage County has made its most material progress. The natural adaptation of the soil to grass, and the abundant supply of pure water, early attracted the attention of many progressive farmers to the raising of dairy stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, which industries have increased until they are among the leading agricultural pursuits, exceeding most other branches of farming in their importance and magnitude. Milch cows were brought into the county by many of the very earliest settlers, and butter and cheese began to be manufactured for

market in a small way during the first quarter of the present century. The business grew rapidly, and by 1850 nearly 2,000,000 pounds of cheese were annually produced in Portage County, and butter and cheese became the great staple products of the northern half of the county. Their regular manufacture has since extended into several of the southern townships, though the latter are more largely devoted to grain-growing. From 1860 to 1864, inclusive, Portage County ranked among the counties of the State respectively third and fourth in its production of cheese and butter, annually averaging for those five years 2,933,471 pounds of cheese, and 872,454 pounds of butter. In 1866 it stood second in both products, having 3,115,728 pounds of cheese, and 833,988 pounds of butter. In 1870 it was third and fifth respectively, with 3,822,829 pounds of cheese, and 916,376 pounds of butter. In 1871 it had 3,308,334 pounds of cheese, and 907,693 pounds of butter, being fourth and seventh respectively in those products. In 1872 it produced 3,619,983 pounds of cheese, and 906,995 pounds of butter, ranking fifth in both. In 1873 there were turned out 948,964 pounds of butter, which was more than any other county in the State, and 3,712,233 pounds of cheese, or the fifth in that article. In 1874 this county's butter product heads the list with 1,062,043 pounds; and it was the fourth cheese producing county, with 3,483,965 pounds. It ranked respectively third and sixth, in butter and cheese, in 1875, turning out 955,817 pounds of the former, and 3,404,286 pounds of the latter product. In 1877 Portage manufactured 1,043,542 pounds of butter and 3,767,783 pounds of cheese, ranking fifth in each. In 1878 its butter product stood fourth, and its cheese product second in the list of counties, reporting 981,425 pounds of the former, and 4,170,339 pounds of the latter. Its butter product dropped in 1879 to the ninth place, being 911,910 pounds, while its cheese production also declined to less than one-half of the amount turned out the previous year, or 2,061,111 pounds, making Portage fifth in the list of cheese counties for that year. Little change occurred for the succeeding two years, the county standing, in 1881, seventh in its butter product, with 962,970 pounds, and third in its cheese product, having 2,798,722 pounds. In 1883 this county again took the first place in its butter product, standing at the head of all the other counties, with 1,299,077 pounds, while its 2,645,115 pounds of cheese gave it fifth place in the list of cheese producing counties. The statistics for 1884 have not yet (March 1885) been collected, but cheese dealers have informed the writer that, on account of the long dry season, there will be a considerable falling off in last year's product. The county now contains about thirty cheese factories, located principally in the three northern ranges of townships, though there are several in the southern section of the county.

Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were brought into the county by the first settlers, though they were usually of an ordinary breed, and very little was done toward the improvement of farm stock for fifty years after the first settlement was made. Mrs. Josiah Ward is credited with owning the first sheep in Randolph Township, which were brought in from the East in 1805. Her husband having no money, was unable to purchase them, when she "took out her stocking" and paid cash down for eight or ten of the drove standing in front of their little cabin. She had saved up this money ere leaving her Connecticut home, to be used for that very purpose. Timothy Culver, also of Randolph Township, bought sixteen sheep about the same time, the seller to receive as many more at a certain stated date; but the animals were kept near the creek, and, in consequence of eating a poisonous plant, all but one died the first winter. In 1806 John H. Whittlesey and Jeremiah Jones located in Atwater Township, and soon afterward went to Georgetown, Penn., and pur-

chased twelve sheep, which they brought to their homes in this county. On getting the sheep here they discovered that they had no place to keep them safe from the wolves during the coming night, but Mr. Whittlesey soon got over the difficulty by giving the animals a portion of his own kitchen. About 1807 John Campbell went to Pennsylvania and brought in some stock from that State, which he distributed among the few settlers who were then financially able to purchase. In 1813 Erastus Carter bought six sheep of John Campbell. They were watched through the daytime by his son Howard Carter, who is yet living, and shut up at night in a log-stable. One night the sheep were left out, and the wolves killed every one of them. The family picked up the wool scattered around the remains, carded and spun it, and had it woven into cloth, from which young Howard was made his first pair of woolen pants since coming to Ohio several years before, buckskin being then the only material generally in use for such garments.

The swine of the early settlers, compared with those they now possess, present a very wide contrast, for whatever the breed may have been called, running wild, as was customary, the special breed was soon lost in the mixed swine of the country. They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back, and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy; the "sapling-splitter" or "razor back," as he was called, was ever in the search of food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two or more years to mature, and until a short time before butchering or marketing was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall fattening on the "mast" of the forest. Yet this was the hog for a new country, whose nearest and best markets were Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, to which points they were driven on foot. Almost every farmer raised a few hogs for market, which were gathered up by drovers and dealers during the fall and winter seasons. In no stock of the farm have greater changes been effected than in the hog. From the long-legged, long-snouted, slab-sided, roach-backed, tall, long, active, wild, fierce and muscular, it has been bred to be almost as square as a store-box and quiet as a sheep, taking on 250 pounds of flesh in ten months. They are now ranked into distinctive breeds, the Berkshire and Chester White being more extensively bred in Portage County than any other kind.

The following statistics, compiled from the Secretary of State's reports, will furnish a good idea of the growth of the stock interests in Portage County for the past forty-five years:

In 1840 the county contained 4,205 horses and mules, 25,308 cattle, 37,240 sheep and 11,074 hogs. In 1852, 4,795 horses, 27,526 cattle, 70,852 sheep, 5,537 hogs and 45 mules. From 1858 to 1864 inclusive, the annual average was 8,063 horses, 33,927 cattle, 86,692 sheep, 7,875 hogs and 75 mules. In 1867 there were 7,439 horses, 27,823 cattle, 125,545 sheep, 7,769 hogs and 87 mules. In 1870, 6,373 horses, 26,696 cattle, 45,386 sheep, 6,421 hogs and 56 mules. In 1873, 7,887 horses, 34,706 cattle, 44,365 sheep, 5,565 hogs and 73 mules. In 1875, 8,359 horses, 26,466 cattle, 34,609 sheep, 4,648 hogs and 75 mules. In 1878, 7,886 horses, 29,968 cattle, 41,394 sheep, 9,162 hogs and 75 mules. In 1880, 7,557 horses, 28,702 cattle, 51,622 sheep, 6,895 hogs and 74 mules. In 1884 there were reported 9,327 horses, 30,049 cattle, 13,746 sheep, 29,185 hogs and 267 mules. The greatest noticeable changes will be found in the sheep reports. From 1840 to 1867 there was a rapid increase of this stock, numbering in the latter year 125,545 head, but from that date up to 1884 there was a varying decrease in numbers, until the difference between 1867 and 1884 was over 100,000. While the number of horses and cattle

varied a few thousand back and forth, there were more than three times as many hogs reported in 1883 and 1884 as in any other year since 1852. This would indicate that hogs are rapidly taking the place of sheep on the farms of Portage County, the raising of the latter having been almost abandoned because of the rapid decline in the price of wool, caused by the reduction of the tariff on that staple.

The leading staple crops of Portage County are wheat, corn, oats and hay. From 1850 to 1864 inclusive, the annual average wheat and corn product was, respectively, 149,084 and 358,094 bushels. The annual average product of oats from 1858 to 1864 inclusive, was 240,233 bushels, while the annual hay product for the same period was 44,711 tons. In 1866 there were raised in this county 81,922 bushels of wheat, 456,667 bushels of corn, 309,381 bushels of oats, and 49,913 tons of hay and clover. In 1870, 108,324 bushels of wheat, 540,862 bushels of corn, 386,257 bushels of oats and 44,612 tons of hay and clover. In 1875, 176,866 bushels of wheat, 736,112 bushels of corn, 502,288 bushels of oats and 33,914 tons of hay and clover. In 1880, 460,894 bushels of wheat, 450,822 bushels of corn, 429,735 bushels of oats and 40,138 tons of hay and clover. In 1883 (the last report published), there were raised 318,261 bushels of wheat, 159,751 bushels of corn (shelled), 540,464 bushels of oats and 58,694 tons of hay and clover. The total annual average wheat-product of this county from 1878 to 1882 inclusive was 352,251 bushels, and of corn for the same period, 568,503 bushels.

The official valuation of property in Portage County, by decades, as returned for taxation, will illustrate its steady increase in wealth and general prosperity. In 1850 the total valuation was \$5,926,727; 1860, \$10,854,965; 1870, \$14,228,943; 1880, \$16,100,010.

Portage County Agricultural Societies.—There has been no agency that has accomplished so much good for the farming interests of this county as the several agricultural societies of the past and present. Their influence began sixty years ago, when, on the 9th of May, 1825, the "Portage County Agricultural Society" was organized at the Court House in Ravenna, by the election of the following officers: Joshua Woodward, President; Elias Harmon, First Vice-President; Owen Brown, Second Vice-President; Frederick Wadsworth, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel D. Harris, Recording Secretary; William Coolman, Jr., Treasurer; Jonathan Sloane, Auditor. The society held its first "agricultural fair and cattle show" at Ravenna, October 18, 1825. Among the premiums we find one of \$3, awarded to Seth Harmon for the best crop of corn, he having raised one hundred bushels and one peck from one acre of land. Fairs were held annually by the society at Ravenna until 1830, when, although officers were elected, no fair was held, and the society went out of existence.

On the 12th of March, 1839, the Ohio Assembly passed "an act to authorize and encourage the establishment of agricultural societies in the several counties in this State, and to regulate the same;" and June 20, 1839, in pursuance of notice given by the County Auditor, a meeting was held at the Court House in Ravenna, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society in Portage County. William Wetmore was Chairman, and George Y. Wallace, Secretary. It was resolved by the meeting to call the new institution the "Portage County Agricultural Society," and the following officers were chosen: William Wetmore, President; Lorin Bigelow, Vice-President; George Y. Wallace, Recording Secretary; Joseph Lyman, Corresponding Secretary; John B. Clark, William Milliken and Oliver C. Dickinson, Executive Committee. Their first fair was held at the Court House October 20 and 21, 1841, and was

quite a success. Successful fairs were also held at the same place in 1842, 1843 and 1844, but on account of a long drouth and consequent failure of crops, none was held in 1845.

On the 27th of February, 1846, the Legislature passed "an act for the encouragement of agriculture;" and April 1 and 2, 1846, the State Board of Agriculture met at Columbus, Ohio, and adopted rules and regulations for the government of county societies legally organized in harmony with this law. A meeting was held at the Court House in Ravenna, for the purpose of organizing a society under those rules, and to obtain the financial assistance from the State, which the act promised. Greenbury Keen was called to the chair, and Richard J. Thompson chosen Secretary. Enoch Johnson, Friend Cook, Ralph Day, William Stedman and Richard J. Thompson were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the society, which was subsequently presented and adopted. The following officers were then elected: Richard J. Thompson, President; J. G. Foley, Vice-President; Archibald Servoss, Secretary; Enos P. Brainerd, Treasurer; William Stedman, Albert Austin, Charles Button, William Milliken and Daniel W. Jennings, Executive Committee. The thanks of the meeting were extended to Hon. William Wetmore, of the Senate, and to Hons. David McIntosh and Thomas C. Shreve, of the House, for their exertions to procure the passage of the law for the promotion of agriculture. Gen. McIntosh was afterward President of the society for several years, and in August, 1853, he and wife were presented by the society with a massive silver salver, as an appropriate token of its appreciation of the efforts both had always put forth to build up the interests of the institution.

The first fair of the new society was held at Ravenna, September 30 and October 1, 1846, and though not so largely attended as expected, was nevertheless a very creditable exhibition. For several years the society held its annual fairs in Ravenna, with no permanent grounds, but in 1859 it rented about twenty acres of land east of Ravenna, and immediately south of the present grounds, which were fitted up and used for twenty years. Prior to 1870 the financial affairs of the society had reached a low ebb, and the fair of 1869 was regarded as a failure in every sense. Many predicted that the society would go under, and on the strength of this feeling an agricultural society was organized at Garrettsville, with the expectation of taking its place. But in the meantime Horace Y. Beebe, and a few other enterprising citizens, "put their shoulders to the wheel," raised a subscription, paid off the debts and got the institution once more "upon its legs," where it has since remained. The lease of the old grounds expired in 1879, and the society obtained a twenty years' lease of its present grounds, owned and previously fitted up by the Ravenna Park Association, a *coterie* of horsemen who held annual races and thus sought to encourage the growth of fine horses. On these grounds, which contain twenty-two acres and a good half-mile track, the agricultural society has erected a fine exhibition hall, offices, and cattle and sheep sheds, besides having the right, under its lease, to the use of the stables, grand stand, and other buildings of the Park Association, with exclusive control of the grounds during the fair. It is generally admitted that the present prosperous condition of the society is largely due to the efforts of Horace Y. Beebe, who has spared neither time nor labor to make the annual fairs a success, and whose energy and business capacity, together with the earnest support of the Board and friends of the society, have enabled him to accomplish what few men would have cared to undertake. Besides the annual fair at Garrettsville, several other townships in the county hold township fairs, and while any effort in that direction is laudable, it is, nevertheless, a positive fact that

those township societies detract much from the interest and usefulness of the county organization, and had, therefore, better be abolished. The membership of the society is now about 600, and its present officers are N. S. Olin, President; R. S. Elkins, Vice-President; E. R. Wait, Treasurer; K. S. Wing, Secretary; C. C. Gardner, William Bergen, S. N. Andrews, W. W. Stevens, Simon Perkins, A. N. Farr, Franklin Willard, F. R. Coit, H. O. Hine and Smith Sanford, Directors.

The Portage County Horticultural Society was organized in February, 1879, with fourteen charter members, most of whom were men who put their hands to the plow without any intention of looking back. The society has experienced unexpected prosperity, and contains at this writing 250 members, who pay an annual fee of \$1. It has never failed to hold its regular monthly meeting, and the attendance has always been encouraging and generally large. The social feature of the meetings, which are held at the residences of the members, is good remuneration for the expense and trouble incurred, while the interest stimulated in horticulture has been rapidly increasing, as is plainly evident throughout the county in improved yards, orchards and gardens. The present officers of the society are Horace Y. Beebe, President; R. S. Elkins, Vice-President; Andrew Willson, Secretary; C. L. Bartlett, Treasurer; C. C. Gardner, A. J. Jennings and John Meharg, Executive Committee. The same President and Secretary have held those positions since the organization of the society. The officers and members of the Agricultural Society recognize the aid of the Horticultural Society in reviving the county fairs, and making them truly successful. In many ways the society is exerting a wholesome influence. The members feel that what has been done is but a prophecy of what may be accomplished, and are generally anxious to make the society as helpful to the purpose of its organization as is possible.

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST MILITARY ORGANIZATION ON THE WESTERN RESERVE—WAR OF 1812 AND FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—JOHN HARMON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR—SECOND REGIMENT OHIO MILITIA—CAPT. JOHN CAMPBELL'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS—CAMP ON BARREL RUN—MARCH TO CLEVELAND, AND EMBARKATION FOR LOWER SANDUSKY—DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIP AND ARRIVAL—INCIDENTS AT THE FORT, AND SICKNESS AMONG THE SOLDIERS—DEPARTURE FOR THE RIVER RAISIN—HULL'S SURRENDER—START FOR MALDEN, AND ARRIVAL AT THAT POINT—PAROLED PRISONERS—RETURN HOME OF THE SICK AND PAROLED MEN—DEATHS IN THE COMMAND—ALARM CAUSED BY THE SURRENDER—REGIMENTAL RECORD OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—RESPONSE TO A CALL FOR TROOPS IN 1813—MR. HARMON'S CONCLUDING REMARKS—THE INHABITANTS OF PORTAGE COUNTY FEAR AN INDIAN INVASION—DISTRESSING INCIDENT OF THE WAR—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA—MUSTER DAYS AND SHAM FIGHTS.

THE first military organization on the Western Reserve was effected under the general militia law of Ohio, passed at the Legislative session of 1803-04. The State was divided into four divisions, the Fourth Division embracing the whole eastern portion thereof, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Elijah Wadsworth was elected Major-General of that division, and issued his first order April 6, 1804. His division was divided into two brigades and five regiments. The First Brigade, Ohio militia, comprised the

male inhabitants of military age inside the limits of Trumbull County, which then embraced the territory now in Portage, as well as all the country west of this county to the western limits of the Reserve. The brigade was divided into the First and Second Regiments, the north line of Township 5 being the dividing line between those forming the respective commands. The Second Regiment was divided into two battalions, and the Second Battalion into four companies.

The First Company included the present townships of Berlin and Milton, Mahoning County, and Deerfield, Palmyra, Paris, Charlestown, Edinburg and Atwater Townships, Portage County, and was called the "Deerfield Company." The Second Company included the present townships of Randolph, Rootstown, Ravenna, Franklin, Brimfield and Suffield, and was called the "Rootstown Company." The Third Company included the present townships of Windham, Nelson, Garrettsville, Hiram, Freedom, Shalersville, Mantua, Aurora and Streetsboro, and the Fourth Company included all of the remaining territory of the Reserve west of the present western boundary of Portage County. On the 7th of May, 1804, elections for officers were held in the four companies, resulting as follows: First Company—Henry Rogers, Captain; John Diver, Lieutenant; John Campbell, Ensign. Second Company—Thomas Wright, Captain; William Chard, Lieutenant; David Morse, Ensign. Third Company—Ezra Wyatt, Captain; Gersham Judson, Lieutenant; Thomas Kennedy, Ensign. Fourth Company—John Oviatt, Captain; Aaron Norton, Lieutenant; James Walker, Ensign. On the 24th of September following, Henry Rogers, Captain of the First Company, was elected Major of the battalion. The names of most of the officers of those four companies will be recognized as those of leading pioneers of Portage County, but as elections were held annually their places were subsequently filled by others who are equally well remembered as prominent early settlers of this section of the State.

With the rapid growth of population and the organization of new counties, among which was Portage, in 1808, some changes occurred in the boundaries of the territory from which the Second Regiment was originally raised, while the number of brigades in the Fourth Division was increased to four, and other regiments formed from the additional brigades. A few years passed by and the sound wisdom of these militia organizations became very apparent. The war of 1812 was brought on by the arrogant claims of the English Government, and the citizen soldiers of Portage County were among the first to respond to their country's call. In response to a call from Gov. Meigs for soldiers to defend the frontier, Capt. John Campbell's company of riflemen was organized May 23, 1812, of volunteers from the Second Regiment, Ohio Militia. Soon after the declaration of war, June 18, 1812, this company received orders to meet at the house of Capt. Campbell, July 1, and on that day pitched their tents of homespun linen sheets on the bank of Barrel Run, near the home of Capt. Campbell. The command had no uniforms, but each man was "armed to the teeth" with a rifle, a tomahawk, and a large knife. It soon afterward started for the frontier, and was encamped on the River Raisin at the time of Hull's surrender, and therefore included in that disgraceful and cowardly capitulation.

Fifteen years ago the late John Harmon, Esq., of Ravenna, who was a member of this company, compiled an article entitled "Recollections of the War of 1812," which was published in the *Portage County Democrat*, March 2, 1870. The writer deems this historic sketch of sufficient importance to be worthy of preservation in the pages of this work. Mr. Harmon rendered the present and future generations a great service by rescuing from oblivion

and placing on record important events connected with a very interesting period of our national history; but more especially are these reminiscences invaluable to the people of Portage County. None of the pioneers of this county who participated in the war of 1812 are left to tell the story of their trials and hardships, and without these reminiscences, so fortunately prepared by Mr. Harmon, it would be utterly impossible at this late day to obtain any reliable data treating of military events in this portion of Ohio during that momentous period.

*Recollections of the War of 1812.**—In compliance with the expressed wishes of some valued friends, and more particularly at the recent solicitation of the officers of the Western Reserve Historical Society, I will endeavor to write for publication some account of the campaign of Capt. Campbell's Volunteer Company of 1812, of which I was an humble member. To aid me in this task, I have a brief diary journal, kept at that time, and a brief record of our organization in the book of Regimental Records of the regiment from which our company was raised. But for much that I have to record, I have to rely on memory, and I fear my task, performed at my time of life, and after a lapse of more than fifty-seven years from the time the events occurred of which I write, will not be acceptably recorded. But, as few of the actors of those days now remain to tell their tales, and fewer still are disposed to transmit our history to the present young, and the coming generations, I have been induced to commence the task, and present the record first to the people of the locality where our company was best known, and through the medium of the local press of Portage County.

In 1812 the able bodied white male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residing on the three eastern tiers of townships of the present county of Portage, and subject to military duty, constituted the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia, and were commanded by Col. John Campbell, then residing on the corners of the four townships of Ravenna, Rootstown, Charlestown and Edinburg, a place since called Campbellsport. This regiment consisted of two battalions, of four militia companies each. Those residing in Mantua constituted the First Company, First Battalion. Nelson, Hiram and Windham constituted the Second Company, First Battalion. Ravenna and Charlestown constituted the Third Company, First Battalion. Shalersville constituted the Fourth Company, First Battalion. Deerfield and Atwater constituted the First Company, Second Battalion. Rootstown constituted the Second Company, Second Battalion. Palmyra and Paris constituted the Third Company, Second Battalion. Randolph constituted the Fourth Company, Second Battalion.

It appears that about the middle of May, 1812, Col. Campbell received orders from Gov. Meigs to raise soldiers from his regiment for the defense of the frontiers; but the number to be raised does not appear on record, but, on the Military Record Book, page 26, we find the following:

"At a special meeting of the officers of the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, of Ohio Militia, holden at Ravenna, the 19th day of May, 1812, for raising soldiers.

"Officers present.—Col. John Campbell, Maj. Stephen Mason, Maj. Thaddeus Andrews.

"Captains.—Alva Day, Joshua Woodward, Asa K. Burroughs.

"Lieut. Isaac Merriman, for Capt. Timothy Culver's Company.

"Lieut. John Redden, for Capt. Delaun Mills' Company.

* By the late John Harmon, Esq.



James Norton

“Commandants of Companies.—Lieut. Oliver Snow, Lieut. John Caris, Lieut. Charles Gilbert.

“Ordered—That the regiment meet at Ravenna on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

“Orders given to Majors Mason and Andrews.”

Then follow on the record several pages of “class rolls” of the regiment, with the name and class, as it purports, of every man of the regiment subject to military duty, comprising all able-bodied white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residing in the bounds of the regiment, which we omit at present. At this time, and previous, Robert Campbell was Clerk of the regiment, but much of the records appear to be in the hand-writing of the late Col. Stephen Mason. On page 30 is recorded the appointment of Charles Curtis, of Charlestown, as Quartermaster of the regiment, and Frederick Wadsworth, Clerk of the regiment, dated 26th of May, 1812. I find no record of the mustering of the regiment “to raise soldiers,” and here have to tax my memory.

According to orders the regiment met at Ravenna, May 23, and on being paraded in line, the Colonel informed us that he had orders from the Governor to raise soldiers from this regiment for the defense of the frontiers, and that unless a company of fifty would volunteer, a draft must be made; that if fifty men would volunteer, they could by law elect their own officers; but if a draft had to be made, they would be commanded probably by strangers. He advised us to volunteer, and urged in a short speech, and Charles Shaler, then a young lawyer, since Judge Shaler, of Pittsburgh, a son of Nathaniel Shaler, of Middletown, Conn., the proprietor of Shalersville, being present, entertained us with a patriotic speech.

It was then announced, as the musicians stepped out before the regiment, that all who would volunteer should step forward and follow the music. Immediately volunteers began to show themselves, stepping to the front, to the music of the drum and fife. Among the first were Col Campbell, Capt. Alva Day, Lieut. John Caris and Samuel Redfield. The last-mentioned was, I believe, the first to follow the music. The little squad thus formed continued passing to and fro before the regiment, its members constantly accumulating, until it was announced that the fifty were on hand, and one more. During the suspense before the required number were on hand, some one announced that he saw a star in our horizon, a star of promise, may be, on which George Grant Redden, of Hiram, declared if he could see the star, he too would volunteer, and on it being shown him he immediately volunteered. As it was a clear day, numbers of us saw the bright star. We were then marched to the south side of the Court House, and our names were taken by one of our number, Ralph Buckland—father of Hon. Ralph P. Buckland, late a member of Congress from the Ninth (Fremont) District, Ohio. This done, we were fully engaged, and it was debated when and where we would elect our company officers, and determined to proceed immediately, same evening, at the house of William Tappan, which we accordingly did. That house, one of the first frame structures built in Ravenna, was burned a few years ago. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Phoenix Block, north-east of the Court House square. The same room where the votes were taken was afterward used as a printing office, from which, in 1834–35, *The Western Courier* was issued.

The following “roll of volunteers” and list of officers elected is copied from Regimental Records, page 30, the record found in the hand-writing of the late Frederick Wadsworth, Esq. I add only their respective residences:

OFFICERS.

John Campbell, Captain, Campbellsport.
 Alva Day, Lieutenant, Deerfield.
 John Caris, Second Lieutenant, Rootstown.
 Aaron Weston, Ensign, Ravenna.
 Lewis Day, Jr., First Sergeant, Deerfield.
 John Wright, Second Sergeant, Rootstown.
 Ralph Buckland, Third Sergeant, Ravenna.
 Lewis Ely, Jr., Fourth Sergeant, Deerfield.
 Charles Chittenden, First Corporal, Atwater.
 John Harmon, Second Corporal, Mantua.
 Daniel Burroughs, Jr., Third Corporal, Shalersville.
 John Turner, Fourth Corporal, Rootstown.
 David Jones, Drummer, Randolph.
 James Magill, Fifer, Palmyra.

PRIVATES.

William Tappan, Ravenna; Samuel Redfield, Randolph; David Moore, Ravenna; Samuel C. Thompson, Ravenna; Benjamin Bradley, Shalersville; William Thornton, Randolph; John McManus, Ravenna; William Ward, Ravenna; Harry O. Pettibone, Mantua; Enos Harmon, Mantua; Chauncey Newberry, Rootstown; Robert Campbell, Ravenna; John Sabin, Randolph; Samuel Bartlett, Rootstown; Samuel Tuthill, Rootstown; John Shaler, Rootstown; Ebenezer Tibballs, Deerfield; John Smith, Mantua; Peter Tyrrel, Ravenna; Philip Willyard, Rootstown; Zacheas Harmon, Mantua; Ebenezer Buckley, Palmyra; Abiram Amidon, Rootstown; James Ray, Jr., Mantua; Mark Moore, Mantua; George G. Redden, Hiram; Job Thompson, Jr., Shalersville; William Coolman, Jr., Shalersville; Henry Root, Rootstown; Samuel Hartle, Rootstown; Oliver Newberry, Rootstown; Joseph Fisher, Palmyra; Charles Carter, Ravenna; Enoch Judson, Mantua; Nathan Chapman, Rootstown; Joel Underwood, Palmyra; Charles Reed, Deerfield; Seth Day, Deerfield.

Seth Day did not at first volunteer, but joined us at the rendezvous, and acted as Clerk for the officers until taken sick.

Of the foregoing roll, Charles Reed, William Tappan, John Sabin, John Shaler, Nathan Chapman, Enoch Judson, Joseph Fisher, Oliver Newberry, Benjamin Bradley and Samuel Bartlett, and I think also Ebenezer Tibballs, failed to march to the frontier, but several furnished substitutes, to-wit: Miles Allen took the place of John Sabin; William Maxfield took the place of Nathan Chapman; Nathan Cross that of Joseph Fisher; John Jacobs that of Enoch Judson; John Williams that of Charles Reed; Richard Redden that of Benjamin Bradley. Thomas Rowley substituted for some one, and several shirked the service. Joseph DeWolf and David Thompson, of Ravenna, I believe, both volunteered, but their names do not appear on the record. It was said that DeWolf, being the only physician in Ravenna, could not be spared from the place, and Thompson was detained by the condition of his family. Our company being thus organized, we were permitted to return to our homes, with the injunction to meet again on short notice and to bring with us arms and equipments for a war campaign; and we were urged to provide ourselves with rifles if possible.

On the 18th of June following, Congress passed a formal declaration of war against Great Britain, and soon thereafter we were severally summoned to meet on the 1st day of July, at the residence of Capt. Campbell. The com-

pany accordingly met at the time and place appointed, established some temporary camps on the bottom lands of the Mahoning (west branch) and Barrel Run, near to Capt. Campbell's residence, in a pleasant natural bower. All, I believe, came provided with arms and equipments, and most of us brought rifles. We there found, besides our officers, a committee appointed to appraise our equipments, as by law provided, that if lost we could claim and obtain their value from the Government. On July 2 our arms were appraised; and I find on record a detailed statement of each article furnished by each person, set to their respective names, and signed by the appraisers, Charles Curtis, Erastus Carter and Stephen Mason. The details I omit—the whole amount of the appraisement as stated is \$912.66. We had to wait some days for supplies to be collected by our Captain, who had been authorized, as he said, by the Governor for that purpose. On July 4 our Captain gave the company an Independence dinner, which was well relished and appreciated; and in the evening we enjoyed ourselves at our camps, and some patriotic songs were sung.

On July 5, which was Sunday, there was something of an assemblage of people, from the neighboring townships, at our rendezvous in the bower, and the two old Congregational pioneer preachers, Rev. John Seward (then of Aurora, now a venerable resident of Tallmadge), and Rev. Harvey Coe, of Trumbull County—I believe Hartford—and I believe since deceased, addressed us and the people in the grove very appropriately, and prayed with us. On the next day, July 6, in the afternoon, the company commenced their march for the frontier; camped the first night at Roundy's Inn, near the southwest corner of Ravenna, on the old State Road from Youngstown to the Portage. That road is said to be the first road laid out on the Western Reserve. The second day's march was only to Hudson, and camped near the residence of David Hudson, Esq. At the end of the third day's march they encamped at the crossing of Tinker's Creek near the west line of Bedford. The tavern there was, I believe, kept by Noble. On the fourth day from our rendezvous, July 9, the company arrived at "the City," as the site of the present city of Cleveland was then called to distinguish it from "the settlement" part of Cleveland township, which then included what is now Newburg. Those of us whose homes were in Mantua had by permission passed that way to Cleveland, and were there in waiting when the company arrived, having made quicker time, not being impeded by the slow progress of the baggage wagons. Cleveland was then but a small place. I had been somewhat familiar there and can recollect of scarce a dozen families resident there at that time. There were two taverns, Carter's and Wallace's, and I believe three stores, Perry's, Murray's, and Hanchett's, which last mentioned, Hanchett's, was nearly sold out. The company encamped on the north side of Superior Street, among the bushes, east of Perry's store.

The next day, July 10, afternoon, we embarked on board of two boats for Lower Sandusky, as the stockade was then called, where is now the flourishing little city of Fremont. One of our boats was known as Babcock's, the other as Smith's. The first day we made only seven miles, to the mouth of Rocky River. From our encampment on the beach, east side of the mouth of Rocky River, we embarked early the following morning and arrived at the mouth of Black River about noon, and the lake being rough, we encamped with our boats in a safe harbor on the west side, in the mouth of Black River, near the residence of John S. Reid, whom I had known, when a few years previous he had resided some three or four miles from Cleveland on the Newburg road. Embarked early, July 12, and arrived about the middle of the day at

Sandusky Bay, and stopped at a block-house on the north side of the bay, on the Peninsula of Danbury. I understood it was called Maj. Parson's block-house, and I think it was nearly opposite to where I have since found Sandusky City. We saw no settlement here, and saw no settler that I remember but one, Capt. Charles Parker, who came from the south side of the bay, where I understood he resided. He was the same who was a pioneer in Geauga (now Lake County), at Mentor. I had known him there when he was acting Sheriff of Geauga County in 1806 and after. We had met and passed a sail boat at a distance, just before entering the bay, which was I think the only craft we had seen on our way. Those of us on Babcock's boat spent the night in the block-house; Smith's boat anchored out in the bay.

On the 13th of July both boats proceeded up the bay, and up the Sandusky River, slowly, passing some prairies but no white settlement, and moving so slowly that some of us walked along shore part of the way. While walking we passed over the stubble of Indian corn patches of the previous years, and on the way fell in with a venerable and good-looking old Indian, known to some of our comrades as Sagaman, an old chief who had in previous years had his camps in Portage County, and had been a good kind neighbor to the first settlers of Mantua, in the winter of 1799-1800, and helped them to meat, at fair rates of exchange, for pumpkins and other small articles. He was still friendly, while Wilson and other Indians had left us and gone to the British. We arrived at Widow Whittaker's, on the west side, where we found an improved farm, surrounded by timber land. This was said to be three miles by water from our destination, the fort or stockade of Lower Sandusky, as it was called.

On July 14 we proceeded up the river, and landed on the west side below the rapids, about half a mile from the fort, marched up, and were admitted into the garrison, where we found Capt. Norton, with his company of about fifty volunteer riflemen from Delaware County, Ohio. The fort was a stockade of log pickets, cut about twelve feet, and set upright, with a shallow ditch enclosing about an acre. Within were one or two small houses, in one of which was kept the United States store and Indian agency. The Indian Agent, Mr. Varnum, was said to be a son of Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 1807 to 1811. We found him a very pleasant, gentlemanly young man. The fort was some thirty rods west of the river, at the rapids, and on the nearest high land was an open country with a few scattering oak trees about it on the north, and oak woods at the west, a large cornfield on the east side of the river on the bottom land, and a log-house on the first rise of land east of the cornfield. That was all the farming or farm houses I saw in that region.

The barracks or soldiers' quarters, we found not very commodious, but sufficient for summer quarters. They consisted of bark or puncheon, laid up with two sides seven or eight feet long and five or six feet wide, backed against the pickets and open in front where we built our cooking fires, having to go in the woods and pack the little fuel we used. We had only the ground to lie on till we peeled some oak bark for a floor, and for our beds we stripped foliage from the hazel bushes, as straw was not to be had.

We saw very few persons here, whites or Indians, except soldiers. Our business was, besides our daily parade, to dig a well and build block-houses. We had got a well dug about twenty feet deep, when an Indian was brought there charged with horse stealing, I believe, from Mrs. Whittaker. He was confined some days in our dry well, until a council was held with the Indians of Seneca Town, an Indian village several miles up the river, at which they

agreed to furnish a good dressed beef for the garrison, and our prisoner was released, and a fine, fat, well-dressed heifer was furnished for the garrison, and the horse was restored. The fresh beef was well relished indeed, after we had been kept on salt pork and bread so long, but so many of the garrison were soon taken sick, that we suspected the Indians of poisoning the beef.

We had not yet finished our well or our block-house, when on July 21, orders were received from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, by our Captain, to march there with his and Rowland's companies to join the main army. With these orders, sent by a Capt. Curtis, came also some money to our Captain to pay for the supplies he had obtained for us; but no money came to pay soldiers. On July 22 Capt. Campbell started for Portage County, to pay those from whom he had obtained our supplies, leaving orders to make all ready while he should be absent. On July 29 Capt. Campbell returned, accompanied by Capt. Rowland, of the Columbiana County Volunteers, who came in advance of his company. About the same time nearly all the garrison were taken sick with diarrhoea and fever. Some were entirely disabled, others were just able to walk about. Capt. Rowland's company arrived at the fort by water, August 2, and on the 4th both companies started by water down the river, halted at Mrs. Whittaker's, stayed over night, and remained next day to attend to the sick, of whom Capt. Campbell and Seth Day were very low.

On the 6th Rowland's company started by land up the lake toward Detroit, and with them Lieut. Caris, who was detailed with a squad of eleven men to guard the post and stores at Maumee. Of that squad I only remember the names of Sergt. Ely, Samuel Hartle, Henry Root and John Jacobs. The last mentioned died there some time after. The same day Capt. Campbell, with the remainder of our company, went by boat down the river and lay from Mrs. Whittaker's to the Parson's Block-house, on Danbury Peninsula. Next day, August 7, Capt. Campbell and Seth Day, being much worse than others of the company, were aided on board John Wallace's boat, and started down the lake for Cleveland, with one attendant, Philip Willyard; and Lieut. Day and the balance of the company started west for the River Raisin, on Babcock's boat, the same boat we came up the lake on near a month before.

From Sandusky Bay we sailed day and night till we arrived near the mouth of the River Raisin on the forenoon of August 7, where we were hindered some hours among the bulrushes and flags, hunting the channel, which we finally found, and proceeded up the river a mile or two, and arrived at the settlement of Frenchtown about noon, stopping at Godfrey's unfinished frame house on our right bank, about noon. There we stayed over night, and next day on an alarm of "Indians coming" we moved on to the garrison, about a half mile up the river, on same side. Next day, August 10, we moved to other quarters, some of the sick to a vacant log-house on the south side of the river, others to Capt. Downing's, a kind, good family, nearly a mile above the garrison. There Lieut. Day, Sergt. Day, Sergt. Wright and John McManus, who were our sickest, with Ensign Weston and John Smith to attend them, were located with that kind family. The log-house where the most of us were located stood alone, had a good spring and timber near, and not far from the river, and I think it was there, some forty years after, I found the flourishing city of Monroe, Mich. We remained at those places nearly all sick, but most of us able to walk about, until an alarm of Indians coming to attack us, on August 14, when, though the alarm proved a false one, all who occupied the log-house went to the garrison, where we stayed till Monday, the 17th, when Capt. Elliott, a British officer, and a few attendants, white and red, with a flag of truce, came to the garrison, demanding its

surrender, bringing also the articles of capitulation of Detroit and the army under Gen Hull, including also all who were on the way to join his army, which included our garrison. This, so unexpected, was indeed a damper on us all, as the last we had heard of Hull's army was by a hand-bill announcing his successful invasion of Canada. The flag party was placed under guard, and a council of officers met in a marquee of the Chillicothe Cavalry Company, a company just arrived, escorting a drove of beef cattle for Detroit, said to be about one hundred head, for the army. The marquee was outside the front gate of the garrison, and I was enabled to observe the discussions of the officers, of whom Capt. Brush, of the Chillicothe Cavalry, was or assumed to be the senior officer, and of the others I only knew Lieut. Creighton, of the same company. Maj. Anderson, of the local militia of the Territory, was near by on horseback, a good-looking officer, but I understood was not admitted in council because of suspicions that the local militia were not loyal to our side.

The genuineness of the articles of capitulation brought by Elliott were questioned, and, as I understood, declared to be a forgery and a trick to trap us. Finally Elliott and attendants were imprisoned in the block-house, near the front gate of the garrison, where we left them when we retired for the night. That night we slept at Lacelle's Mill, just above the garrison, and the next morning we found that the Chillicothe Cavalry and their drove of beeves were gone, and a number of our company also had gone homeward. I had left my rifle standing in the corner of the mill that night, but in the morning it was gone also, and some of my comrades suggested that it was taken by one who would carry it back to Portage County and keep it from the British. The same night Sergt. John Wright died at Captain Downing's, and was buried by his friends before morning. Our company was thus reduced to twenty-six men. The policy of leaving for home that night had been discussed, and those who felt able and were so disposed, had gone; but some were not able to go, and some who went were scarcely able to endure such a journey. For my part, I thought there was more danger in running away than in quietly submitting to be prisoners of war. Besides I was feeble, and had two older brothers along not as able as myself—one of them very feeble. We therefore submitted to the yoke, and stayed where we were, till August 25. Meantime the Indians circulated freely among us, but offered no violence to any that I heard of. One, however, meeting our comrade, John Smith, on the road, demanded his watch, which he was obliged to give up. The watch belonged to Lieut. Day, whom Smith was attending in his sickness, at Capt. Downing's. One Indian also stopped at Downing's, where our sickest friends were, and demanded of Lieut. Day his nice castor hat, and took it, leaving one that had been a poorer fur hat, but now, being wet with rain, was slouched down like a rag.

August 25 a British officer, whom we understood to be Capt. Elliott, and a squad of soldiers, came and took twenty one of us in a small open row boat to Malden, and, at the same time, gave permission and a pass to five others, who had made arrangements to go by boat to Cleveland. Those five were Job Thompson, Jr., Daniel Burroughs, Jr., William Coolman, Jr., William Maxfield and Ebenezer Buckley, who, with a Mr. Lewis, and another man and their families, had prepared a boat, and all started down the river and lake the same day we went to Fort Malden. Of their journey down the lake to Cleveland, friend William Coolman, not long before his death, gave me a brief narrative, which will be referred to hereafter. Since his death, which occurred December 15, 1869, there are, as I believe, but two of our company left—Samuel Redfield and the writer of this article.

Our small company of twenty-one, under our British conductors, arrived at Malden, from Raisin, the same day, August 25, and were quartered at a large and long building, on a beautiful open plain and lawn, just above and near the fort and town. This was the Indian Council House, and there appeared to be thousands of Indians swarming in the open plain back of the town and fort, and in plain sight of the Council House; and with us were quartered fifty-one other prisoners, mostly sick and wounded of Hull's army. There our beloved Orderly Sergeant, Lewis Day, Jr., breathed his last, on the morning after our arrival, August 26. August 27 our little company, now reduced to twenty, were permitted to remove from the crowded Council House and occupy a small house in town, back of the fort, where we spent the few remaining days of our captivity in Canada. While there we were guarded by a British sentinel at the door, as we had been also at the Council House, but one day the sentinel permitted an Indian to enter among us, who drew his knife and dashed about, apparently to frighten us, jabbering his Indian in a threatening tone, striking some, but not extremely hard. Zacheas Harmon, who was so feeble as to be hardly able to walk, Mr. Indian struck in the breast, and knocked down with his right hand, in which he held his knife, but with the hilt of the knife. He was soon induced by the sentinel to leave. We saw there several Indians well known in Portage County. I saw two in town I had known in Mantua. One of them was well known throughout that country—George Vincent, alias Wilson.

August 29, about sunset, we were embarked on board a small vessel, to be paroled and sent home, in company with about thirty other prisoners, the most of whom were sick. On the dock, as we were going on board, were some officers, apparently superintending our departure, among whom was one large and noble looking man, apparently fifty years old, whom we were told was Gen. Brock. Another, a short, thick-set fellow, of not a very prepossessing appearance, and apparently past sixty, was said to be Simon Girty, noted in Indian war annals. We were rejoiced to be thus starting for home, and dropped down to the mouth of Detroit River the same night, about two and a half miles distant. The next day we sailed slowly with light wind, and after midnight, anchored just west of Put-in-Bay Islands. Next day, August 31, a light wind wafted us on to near the mouth of Black River before day on the 1st of September, and we landed in Cleveland about sunset of the same day.

The following are the names of those twenty paroled prisoners of our company, according to my recollection, who landed at Cleveland September 1, from the cartel sloop:

Lieut. Alva Day.	Harry O. Pettibone.
Ensign Aaron Weston.	Zacheas Harmon.
Sergt. Ralph Buckland.	Enos Harmon.
Corporal Charles Chittenden.	John Harmon.
Corporal John Turner.	Mark Moore.
John Smith.	Samuel C. Thompson.
Samuel Redfield.	Samuel Tuthill.
George G. Redden.	James Magill.
Richard Redden.	David Jones.
James Ray, Jr.	John McManus.

Of the five comrades we parted with August 25, at Frenchtown, on River Raisin, as we started for Malden, friend Coolman informed me, the last conversation I had with him, which was December 4, 1869, that they started the same day, in a boat provided by a Mr. Lewis and another man, whose name I forget, who were going down with their families to escape from the British

and Indians; that Job Thompson, Jr., the only well one of the Shalersville boys, engaged a passage with them for himself and comrades, and helped to get the boat out of the mud, where it had been left abandoned, assisted to caulk and otherwise repair it; that as they were about to start, Ebenezer Buckley and William Maxfield joined them; that they were much hindered by adverse winds on their passage down the lake; and finally, at some place near Black River, out of patience with waiting for weather, they left the boat and endeavored to walk, but made poor headway, when Mr. Mygatt, of Canfield, on horseback, overtook them, and carried a message to friends at Cleveland, who, with wagons, met and helped them into Cleveland, where they arrived, he believed, September 2. Of the journey home of Lieut. Caris and his squad from Maumee, where they were stationed, and of those who left Frenchtown on foot, I have but little information, except that in going through the Maumee Swamp, as that part of Wood and Sandusky Counties between Fort Meigs and Sandusky River was then called, they, at times, nearly gave out, and one, I think it was William Ward, sat down at one time and gave up, till a comrade came along and cheered him up and helped him along. Many of us then had chills or ague. We were from thirty to fifty-five miles from our homes, but on arriving in Cleveland we found friends, a very convenient circumstance, as we discovered for those who had no money, as was the case with all or nearly all of us, except Lieut. Day, and I think he had not much. Landlord Carter entertained all free who called there. Cousin Hiram Hanchett and his kind wife—since Mrs. Andrew Johnson, of Boston—entertained the Harmons, W. W. Williams entertained the Reddens, and Samuel S. Baldwin fed some of us; but all got started home soon except Lieut. Alva Day, Seth Day and John McManus, who were very dangerously sick, and, I have understood, were kindly nursed and cared for at Judge Kingsbury's, till they were able to be conveyed home. John Turner, too, was very sick, and died on the way, perhaps at Judge Kingsbury's, but I believe I heard it said he died at Noble's, at the crossing of Tinker's Creek. Of the fifty or fifty-one who went out so cheerily together, eleven or twelve died within the year, among whom, besides those before mentioned, were, I believe, Ensign Weston, Sergt. Buckland, Corporal Chittenden, Mark Moore, Robert Campbell, David Jones, and Samuel Tuthill.

Of the rest, as far as I know, but one is left now, besides the writer of this. That one, Mr. Redfield, aids me with some information for this communication, and though about seventy-six years of age, appears likely to endure yet many years, though he has lately lost the partner of his youth, and of more than half a century. Although we were so unfortunate as to contract sickness, and did little toward the defense of the frontier, it was because we had no opportunity, having been captured before we saw the enemy. We at least showed a willingness to do our duty in defense of our homes. We had a very good and pleasant set of officers, and there formed friendships for each other which have been pleasant and enduring. For our services and our arms we were paid after years of waiting.

Having brought to a close my narrative of the volunteering, organizing, adventures, inglorious capture, parole and return home of our company—the first military company ever raised in this part of Ohio—I propose now to refer to subsequent events, in which the people of Portage and adjoining counties were concerned. The capture of the army under Gen. Hull caused much alarm, as might be expected, in all this region, as our population was then very sparse, and all the region west of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path was then very sparsely settled. Not an organized township or military company



Mary A. Woodbridge

existed in Medina County, which then extended west to Huron County, and was attached to Portage for civil purposes, the whole region sixty-eight and a half miles in length from east to west, and twenty to twenty-five in breadth, contained in 1810 less than 3,000 people, and had not increased very much in two short years. All that region west of the eighth range included then a single battalion, commanded by Major, afterward Col. George Darrow. The townships of Streetsboro, Brimfield, Freedom and Edinburg were then unsettled. Franklin and Suffield had but very few settlers. So that the thinly settled counties of Portage and Cuyahoga were then the frontier, and it is not strange that the people of this region were much alarmed on learning the news of the capture of all the army raised for our defense, all between us and the victorious British and their savage allies. The record I copy from our Regimental Record book will show something of the alarm felt by our home friends on the first news of the disastrous capture of our army.

Copy of records of the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia. [Begun on page 33.]

Orders were received from Brig.-Gen. Paine, dated July 6, 1812, requiring thirty men to be drafted, including one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal and one Fifer, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and orders were issued by the Major, commanding, to the commissioned officers, to meet at Ravenna, the 14th of July, 1812, and on said 14th day of July the following officers met at the Court House in Ravenna: Stephen Mason, Major-Commandant; Major, Thaddeus Andrews; Captains, Delaun Mills, Joshua Woodward, Asa K. Burroughs and Timothy Culver; Lieutenants, Oliver Snow, John Redding, Linus Carter, Hezekiah Hine, Charles Gilbert, Ira Morse and Isaac Merriman; Ensigns, Asa Truesdale, Hezekiah Nooney, Anson Beeman, Frederick Caris, Jr.; and agreeable to said officers' request, the Major commanding ordered that there be drafted from the First Company, First Battalion, three men; from the Second Company, First Battalion, one Lieutenant and three men; from the Third Company, First Battalion, four men; from the Fourth Company, First Battalion, one man; from the First Company, Second Battalion, one Fifer and six men; from the Second Company, Second Battalion, one Sergeant and three men; from the Third Company, Second Battalion, one Corporal and four men; from the Fourth Company, Second Battalion, two men. with orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, armed and equipped as the law directs.

Then follows the dates of several commissions, to-wit: Hezekiah Nooney's commission as Captain; and Ella Willmot's commission as Ensign of First Company, First Battalion, both dated June 18, 1812. Also Linus Curtis' commission of Second Company, First Battalion, dated August 28, 1812.

An express from Gen. Paine, dated Painesville, August 22, 1812, was received the same day, and orders were immediately issued by Thaddeus Andrews, as Major commanding, to have the regiment meet at Ravenna forthwith. An express from Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, dated August 23, was received by Maj. Andrews, to have the regiment under his command meet at Ravenna immediately and await there until further orders were received from him. At 9 o'clock P. M., the 23d, Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth delivered verbal orders to Maj. Andrews, to have the regiment, as soon as embodied at Ravenna, march for Cleveland. The regiment was embodied at 11 o'clock A. M., the 24th, and marched at 3 P. M. the same day, and encamped at Mr. Roundy's. The next day, the 25th, marched from Mr. Roundy's and encamped at the center of Hudson. The next day, marched from Hudson, and arrived and encamped at Tinker's Creek, and the next day, the 27th, marched from Tinker's Creek, arrived at Cleveland, and reported the regiment to Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, who ordered the regiment to encamp in Cleveland, and await further orders. The 30th, the following order was received, which was read to the regiment on the 31st:

CLEVELAND, HEADQUARTERS, August 30, 1812.

MAJ. STEPHEN MASON.—You will dismiss the regiment under your command for the present, but under the express conditions that they hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

JOEL PAINE, *General-Brigade*.

After the foregoing, copied from page 33 of the Record, follow several pages of names of those who thus marched to Cleveland, with their several charges for services thus performed. The charges were mostly for nine days' services for each private, except Capt. T. Culver's company from Randolph, and Lieut. Morse's company from Deerfield and Atwater, both of which companies had charged ten days' service for each private, all at the rate of \$5 per month, carried out, the one at \$1.50 and the other at \$1.60. I know not whether the men were ever paid, but I know that many of them got their land warrants, for I helped obtain them, and those men who did not obtain warrants, or their widows, can have them. I would like to help them to warrants.

That it may be known who were the pioneer men of those days—but few of whom now remain—I will here insert the names of those who thus responded to the call of their country, to defend it against the British and their savage allies, who were then daily expected on our frontier, after the news arrived of Hull's surrender, when many were so alarmed as to prepare to flee the country, and some, I believe, did leave. I copy the companies, in the order as I find them on the record, each company record separate, and all charged as in actual service from the 24th of August to September 1, 1812, inclusive, and each signed by its Captain or Lieutenant commanding.

RETURN OF FIRST COMPANY.

First Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia.

Captain—Hezekiah Nooney.

Lieutenant—Oliver Snow.

Ensign—Ella Wilmot.

Sergeants—Seth Harmon, Gersham Judson, Horace Ladd, Ariel Walden.

Corporals—Henry Blair, Phineas Pond, Moses McIntosh, Bazel Windsor, Jr.

Fifer—Joseph Skinner.

Drummer—Virgil Moore.

Privates—Jotham Atwater, Thomas Bright, Peter Carlton, Henry R. Ferris, Samuel Judson, Eleazer Ladd, Ezekiel Ladd, Lyman Leland, Samuel Moore, Jr., Moses Pond, David Pond, Franklin Snow, John Gardner, Elisha J. Wilmot, Patrick Ray, William Russell.

RETURN OF SECOND COMPANY.

First Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Lieutenant—John Redding.

Ensign—Asa Truesdale.

Sergeants—Chester Adams, Oliver Mills, George Young, Benjamin Higley.

Corporals—David Bancroft, Elisha Hutchinson, Caleb Stow, Hiram Messenger.

Fifer—Freeman Conant.

Privates—Oliver Alford, Levi Alford, Artemus Baker, Rodolphus Bancroft, Asahel Blair, Simon Babcock, Abraham Dyson, Hezekiah Higley, Ephraim Hackett, Thomas Johnston, Orrin Pitkin, Joseph Southard, Ephraim H. Seeley, John Streater.

RETURN OF THIRD COMPANY.

First Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Captain—Joshua Woodward.

Lieutenant—Linus Curtis.

Ensign—Anson Beeman.

Sergeants—Almon Babcock, Elijah Smith.

Privates—Alanson Baldwin, Ralzman Loomis, John King, John Smith, Peter Wolford, Abel Forsha, Abel Thompson, James Knowlton, George Barnes, Quartus Noble, Ebenezer Broadway, David Crosby, Jesse Miller, James Cook, Silas Owen.

RETURN OF FOURTH COMPANY.

First Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Captain—Asa K. Burroughs.

Lieutenant—Hezekiah Hine.

Ensign—Richard E. Gay.

Sergeant—Samuel Munson.

Privates—Joel Baker, Abel Hine, Lyman Hine, Ephraim Brown.

RETURN OF FIRST COMPANY.

Second Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Lieutenant—Ira Morse.

Sergeants—Hamlet Coe, Jeremiah Jones, Alexander K. Hubbard.

Corporal—Caleb Mattoon.

Privates—William Hartzel, Robert Taylor, Jr., Moses Baldwin, Allen C. Baldwin, Elijah Mott, John H. Whittlesey, Asahel Blakesley, Jesse Sutliff, James Laughlin, Almon Chittenden, Abraham Hartzell, Ami Baldwin, Ralph Granger, William A. Strong, Joseph Carter, John Quier, Horatio Day, Ezekiel Mott, Ira Mansfield, Peter Hartzell, Peter Mason, John Hartzell, Jr., Ephraim B. Hubbard, Amos Morse, Garrett Packard.

RETURN OF SECOND COMPANY.

Second Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Captain—Frederick Caris, Jr.

Sergeants—David Collins, Titus Belding, Samuel Coe, Gersham Norris.

Corporals—Samuel B. Spellman, Ariel Case, Lemuel Chapman.

Fifer—Asahel Gurley.

Drummer—Alpheus Andrews.

Privates—Abraham Reed, Timothy Reed, Robert McKnight, Jr., John Willard, Mason Richardson, Ephraim Chapman, Chester Chapman, Beman Chapman, Daniel Collins, Joseph R. Bostwick, Calvin Ellsworth, Charles H. Bostwick.

RETURN OF THIRD COMPANY.

Second Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Lieutenant—Charles Gilbert.

Sergeants—Hugh McDaniel, Lyman P. Gilbert, Truman Gilbert.

Corporals—Gaius Smith, Zebulon Walker.

Privates—Amasa Preston, Chauncey Lowry, Adna H. Bostwick, John Shaw, John Fisher, James Tuttle, James Hazzard, Gabriel Cane, William Jewel, Marvin Gilbert, Dalton Trowbridge, John McKelvy, Roswell Smith, David Gano, Nicholas Shank, Joseph Lewis.

RETURN OF FOURTH COMPANY.

Second Battalion, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, etc.

Captain—Timothy Culver.

Lieutenant—Isaac Merriman.

Sergeants—Walter Dickinson, William Rogers.

Corporals—Oliver C. Dickinson, Ephraim Sabin.

Privates—Arad Upson, Freeman Upson, Elisha Sears, John Goss, Theophilus Cross, Josiah Ward, Henry P. Mosier, Jehiel Savage, Joseph Harris.

After the eight companies I find a list of regimental officers, including regimental staff, as follows:

Major Commandant—Stephen Mason.

Major—Thaddeus Andrews.

Adjutant—Erastus Skinner.

Quartermaster—Charles Curtis.

Paymaster—Hiram Roundy.

Clerk—Frederick Wadsworth.

Assistant Quartermaster—Arthur Anderson.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William Kennedy.

Surgeon—Joseph DeWolf.

Fife Major—Philo Hall.

Privates—Horace Burroughs, Greenwood Burroughs, Daniel Ward, Ashur Gurley.

With the wagon transportation, Robert Eaton and John Sabin are named, and the United States is charged with their services with teams; Sabin's \$13.75, and Eaton's \$16.33. Total charged for the regiment, \$546.60.

These muster or pay rolls are probably copies of those sent to the War Department, on which the money was expected to be drawn. In copying, I have abbreviated and omitted some formalities of the pay roll. As far as I know, nearly all the adult male population were included in the rolls, as not more than one man in ten was past forty-five.

On page 39 is the record of the draft made, agreeable to orders of July 14, 1812, to-wit: First Company, First Battalion, David Pond, Ezra Chaffee and Eleazer Ladd. Second Company, First Battalion, Lieut. John Redding, Hezekiah Higley as a substitute for Seth Cole, George Young and David Wood. Third Company, First Battalion, David Thompson, David Grier, William Jones, John Baldwin. Fourth Company, First Battalion, Abel Hine.

For the First Company, Second Battalion, David Abbott, David Baldwin, Lelon Landon, Merrick Ely, Robert Taylor, Jr., William Hartzell, Joseph Hartzell (Fifer). For Second Company, Second Battalion, Sergt. Gersham Norris, Ariel Case, Robert McKnight, Jr., Timothy Reed. For Third Company, Second Battalion, Corporal Zebulon Walker, Adna H. Bostwick, John Shaw, Gabriel Cane, John Fisher. For Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Levi Seeley, Jr., George Burr.

The following order was received from General Paine:

PAINESVILLE, September 18, 1812.

COL. JOHN CAMPBELL—Sir: You are hereby ordered to draft out of the regiment under your command, thirty men, including one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and one Fifer, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and you are to march twenty-two men to join Capt. Lusk at the Portage, of the former draft. They are to furnish themselves with knapsacks and blankets, and they are to be furnished with arms and equipments by the public.

JOEL PAINE, *General-Brigade*.

In compliance with the above order, orders were issued to the commandants of companies, to furnish their respective quotas; and the following persons

were returned by the commandants of companies, as persons legally notified to march on said tour of duty, viz.: David Pond, Eleazer Ladd, Seth Cole, Ebenezer O. Messenger, Harvey Messenger, David Thompson, Zenas Carter, Norval Carter, Abel Hine, David Abbott, William Hartzell, David Baldwin, Robert Taylor, Jr., Benjamin Marshall, Robert McKnight, Jr., Timothy Reed, Gabriel Cane, John Fisher, Adna H. Bostwick, John Shaw, Levi Seeley, Jr., and George Burr.

And also to comply with the said order of the 18th of September, the following persons were notified to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, viz.: From the First Company, First Battalion, Jotham Atwater, Jacob W. Pettibone, William Russell, Sergt. Gersham Judson, Corporals Moses, McIntosh, Bazel Windsor, Jr. From Second Company, First Battalion, Asahel Blair, Joseph Southard, Thomas Johnston. From the Third Company, First Battalion, John Baldwin, John Shaler, Alanson Baldwin, Isaac P. Skinner.

From the First Company, Second Battalion, Moses Baldwin, Allen C. Baldwin, Elijah Mott, John H. Whittlesey, Asahel Whittlesey. From the Second Company, Second Battalion, Robert Collins, Jr., Abram Reed, Mason Richardson. From the Third Company, Second Battalion, Jabez Gilbert, William Jewel, David Gano, David Calvin. From the Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Alpheus Dickinson, Arad Upson.

Verbal orders were given by Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth at the Portage, to Stephen Mason, Major Commandant of the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, on the 28th of September, 1812, to march all the mounted men, who could be immediately raised in said regiment, to Gen. Wadsworth's headquarters at the Portage. And agreeably to said orders the following persons mustered at Ravenna, 1st of October, marched to Portage, and reported to Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, viz.: Stephen Mason, Major Commandant; Joseph DeWolf, Surgeon; Rufus Edwards, Quartermaster; Delaun Mills, Captain; John Caris, Lieutenant; Asa Truesdale, Ensign; Titus Belding, Gersham Norris, Samuel Coe and Chester Adams, Sergeants; David A. Rumsay, Henry Blair, Caleb Stow and Moses McIntosh, Corporals; Daniel Ward, Drummer; Joseph Skinner, Abraham Dyson, Bazel Windsor, Jr., Gersham Judson, Henry R. Ferris, Horatio Taylor, John Willyard, John Redding, John Gardner, John Shaler, Joseph R. Bostwick, Orrin Pitkin, Quartus Noble, Rodolphus Bancroft, Simon Babcock, Samuel Judson, Samuel Moore, Jr., Titon Rudolph, William Kennedy, Jr., Wareham Loomis, Ezekiel Ladd, Charles Bostwick, John Smith and Ephraim Hackett, Privates.

The following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, PORTAGE, October 2, 1812.

MAJ. MASON—Sir: You will march all the mounted men of Col. Campbell's regiment to Huron, with all possible dispatch. Furnish them with three days' provisions. Report yourself to Gen. Perkins.

ELIJAH WADSWORTH, *Major-General*.

And in compliance with said orders, they marched to Huron and reported to Brig.-Gen. Simon Perkins, who on the 10th of October issued the following order:

MAJ. STEPHEN MASON—Sir: You will march the officers and privates named in the annexed list to Headquarters at Portage, and report yourself to the commanding officer.

SIMON PERKINS, *Brigadier-General*.

CAMP AVERY, October 10, 1812.

It further appears by the record, that on the arrival of Maj. Mason, Capt. Mills and their mounted men at Portage,* that Gen. Wadsworth gave orders for their discharge, but it does not appear how many or who were discharged,

as the "*list annexed*" mentioned in the order of Gen. Perkins is not recorded.

It further appears, that Gen. Paine, on February 2, 1813, by an order dated at Painesville, called for one Lieutenant, one Second Sergeant, one Third Sergeant, one Second Corporal, and eighteen privates from the Second Regiment, "to march to Lower Sandusky as soon as possible, to relieve the men now in service," to comply with which order the following persons were returned by commandants of companies on February 16, 1813, as legally notified to perform said tour of duty, viz.: Virgil Moore, as a substitute for Jotham Atwater, John Gardner as a substitute for Jacob W. Pettibone, Asahel Blair, Joseph Southard, both of whom absconded, Thomas Johnston, Phineas Pond as a substitute for Orrin Pitkin, Charles Carter as a substitute for David Grier, William Jones, John Shaler, George Wilber, Merrick Ely, Moses Baldwin, Allen C. Baldwin, Robert McKnight, Jr., Sergt. Lyman P. Gilbert, John Fisher, Austin Purdy, Sergt. Walter Dickinson, Corporal Oliver C. Dickinson, William Jewel, Richard Rogers, Jr., Alpheus Dickinson and Arad Upson; and on February 15 Lieut. John Redding, Corporal Oliver C. Dickinson, Richard Rogers, Jr., Robert McKnight, Jr., Alpheus Dickinson, Virgil Moore, John Gardner, John Shaler, William Jones, and Moses Baldwin appeared according to orders at Ravenna, had their equipments appraised by Charles Curtis, Linus Curtis, and John Campbell, appraisers, which is the last the record says of the services of those so drafted.

On page 42 is the following record: "The Major Commandant issued orders to the Major of the Second Battalion, and to the commandants of each company in the regiment, to meet at the Court House, in Ravenna, on the 29th of March, 1813, for the purpose of assessing fines upon persons who refused to perform tours of duty, when legally called on, and the commandants of companies ordered to notify the delinquents in their respective companies." And this is the last of our war record, as then follows some thirteen large blank pages, left apparently to record the assessment of fines for non-performance of "tours of duty." After these blank leaves follows the regular record of ordinary regimental boards for ordinary business, but no more drafting orders. I think, however, but few of our drafted men evaded the draft. I knew of the services of many of them. Several I knew to be posted at Camp Avery, which was near the present village of Milan, Erie County.

After our return from the service, September, 1812, I knew little of the war movements, except what was found in the papers, and papers were then scarce. I can give little information of the times subsequent to those records, than what I have given in this communication, that would be valuable to the Historical Society. I spent some time in Cleveland in December, 1812, and there became acquainted with Maj. Jessup, Quartermaster Biddle, and his assistant, Mr. Downing, son of Capt. Downing, of Frenchtown, River Raisin, and was informed of the then recent raising and organization of a volunteer company in Cuyahoga and Geauga Counties, with Clark Parker, Captain, and Harvey Murray, Lieutenant. I think it was then out at one of the posts of the West.

I was in Harpersfield in the summer of 1813, when Capt. James Harper was recruiting, and was offered a position by him, but being still a prisoner on parole, would not forfeit my parole. We were not informed of our exchange for about two years after our return. But several of our company did again enter the service, before we were informed of our exchange. I believe Samuel C. Thompson, Charles Carter and John Smith, and perhaps some others, were out in the service some time in 1813 and 1814. Though we were not specially successful, we had much cause to rejoice, and be proud at

the prowess and progress of our armies thereafter, and of the final success of our arms; and especially that the war finally broke up the baneful influence of the British over the Western Indians, on our territory.

With this I close my communication on the subject of the war of 1812.

JOHN HARMON, *Ravenna, February, 1870.*

In the summer of 1813 every able-bodied man in Portage County not then in active service or on parole was ordered to Cleveland, and the scattered settlements were left defenseless. It is a part of the tradition of that time that the sound of the cannonading in the battle of Lake Erie, fought September 10, 1813, was plainly heard in this county. A messenger arrived at Ravenna from Cleveland the same night, warning the women and children, in case of Perry's defeat, to be ready to fly to Pittsburgh. All next day the families residing in this section anxiously waited for definite information as to the result of the battle, but as night came on the sound of a horn was heard in the direction of Shalersville, then a voice was distinguished, and soon an excited horseman dashed into the village with the joyful tidings of Perry's great victory. The terrible suspense and dread of Indians were past, and soon gave way to thanksgiving and rejoicing over the brilliant success of the American naval forces on Lake Erie.

The following distressing incident of this period may appropriately be given in connection with the history of Portage County in the war of 1812. Daniel Cross, an early settler of Randolph Township, hearing that produce and provisions of every sort were very scarce and commanded high prices at the military camp near Wooster, Ohio, set out from his home in December, 1812, with a load of oats for that point. He was accompanied by his son, a young man about eighteen years old. On arriving at Wooster and selling his oats, he found teams so scarce that the army had no means of transportation, and, by the offer of high wages, Cross was induced to go with the army as far as Mansfield, and assist in transporting the forage and baggage of the camp. Here he was paid off, and started for home. On the road between Mansfield and Wooster he purchased seventeen head of oxen and steers, with which he arrived at the latter town on the last day of December, 1812. The following morning, New Year's, he and son started with their stock up the valley of the Killbuck, intending to reach the house of Joseph Harris, who had removed from Randolph Township to the site of Lodi, Medina County, in 1811. Soon after they left Wooster, there came on a terrible snow storm, which lasted three days. Nothing further was seen or heard of Cross and his son, and the following March, his family in Randolph Township becoming alarmed at their lengthened absence, sent another son in pursuit of them. Finding they had left Wooster on the 1st of January for the Harris settlement, the son followed their trail, and on reaching the settlement was informed that they had not been there, but that several stray cattle had been "taken up" during the winter for which no owner could be found. It was now evident that Cross and his son had perished in the storm which came on soon after they left Wooster, and the settlers of that section turned out *en masse* to try and find their remains. Nearly three miles southeast of the settlement they found the skull of Cross and some of his bones picked clean by the wolves, also his jack-knife and remnants of his clothing, but no trace of the son was ever discovered. The remains of two yokes of oxen, still in yoke, were also found near by. They had been chained to trees, and therefore could not get away with the balance of the cattle, but starved to death in their yokes. The bones of the unfortunate Cross were gathered up and buried in a field just south of the present town of Lodi, and his name was carved upon a beech tree which stood close to where he met his death.

Soon after the return of peace, in 1815, Congress passed a law re-organizing the militia, and making it obligatory for all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform military duty. The State was divided into military divisions, and certain points designated in each county where the different militia companies should meet and receive instructions in the science of war. This was called "company muster," but once a year all of the companies were required to meet, usually at the county seat, to attend the "general muster." The militia could not draw military equipments from the Government, but at those musters armed themselves with rifles, shotguns, broom-handles, sticks, or any other implement with which they could be put through the manual exercises. The law also provided that if any company would furnish their own uniforms, and otherwise comply with its provisions, the State would supply them with arms and munitions. Several companies of this class were organized from time to time in Portage County. On performing military duty for seven years in time of peace, the members of those independent companies were exempted from poll tax. Sham fights would sometimes be gotten up for the purpose of indulging the popular taste for excitement. About 1833 a celebrated sham fight, with real Indians as opponents, took place in the southern part of the county, which is yet well remembered by many of the older inhabitants. Those sham fights and training days were looked upon with much favor by all classes, as they were days of recreation, social joys and friendly greetings.

CHAPTER VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE GREAT INDIAN TRAIL—PIONEER ROADS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—MAIL FACILITIES AND LETTER POSTAGE—STAGE ROUTES AND DRIVERS—CANALS—EARLY CANAL LEGISLATION—THE OHIO CANAL COMMENCED AND COMPLETED—PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO CANAL—THE EFFORTS MADE TO HAVE IT BUILT—ITS CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION—FIRST BOATS ARRIVE AT RAVENNA—SUBSEQUENT SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE—CAUSES WHICH LED TO ITS ABANDONMENT—RAILROADS—CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH—CLEVELAND & MAHONING VALLEY—ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN—CLEVELAND, YOUNGSTOWN & PITTSBURGH—CONNOTTON VALLEY—PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO—THE PROPOSED CLINTON AIR LINE, AND THE GENERAL RAILROAD FACILITIES OF THE COUNTY.

AS a matter of necessity, almost the first thing to be done after the settler arrived was to cut out a road; in fact, it had often to be done before he reached his land, and in many instances days of weary work in underbrushing a path through the primitive forest intervened before he could move forward with his ox teams and rude wagon. This latter necessity was the origin of the first road in the county constructed by white men. When Benjamin Tappan, Jr., in the spring of 1799, as detailed in Chapter IV. of the county history, arrived at a point on the Cuyahoga where now is the town of Boston, Summit County, he unloaded his goods, and placing them in charge of one of his hired men, proceeded, with the assistance of Benjamin Bigsby, to cut out a road to his father's land, now known as Ravenna. After working two or three days, Tappan struck the great Indian trail which crossed the Cuyahoga at Standing Rock, a short distance east of the present site of Kent. Following this trail, he soon reached the spot where he erected his first cabin, in the



E. C. Smith

southeast corner of the township, the Indian trail passing out of Ravenna exactly at the southeast corner. This great trail had been used from time immemorial by the aborigines, and was their main thoroughfare in the upper portion of Ohio. It extended from Fort McIntosh, where Beaver, Penn., now is, to Palmyra Township; thence passing through Edinburg, Ravenna and Franklin Townships, left Portage County, going northwestwardly to Sandusky. As early as 1786 Col. James Hillman, one of the pioneers of the West, who afterward lived to an advanced age in Youngstown, made six trips over this route, he being engaged in forwarding goods and provisions for a firm in Pittsburgh. The road is said by old settlers to have been very compact and firm.

About the same time that Benjamin Tappan cut his road, one was underbrushed from Atwater to Georgetown, Penn., for the purpose of obtaining provisions. Capt. Caleb Atwater, Jonathan Merrick, Peter Bunnell and Asa Hall did the work. The road was about forty miles long, and ran through Atwater and Deerfield Townships, it being the present east and west center road of those subdivisions. Ebenezer Sheldon also had cut a road from the center of Aurora Township in 1799, that ran northwestwardly until it intersected a bridle path to Cleveland. In Nelson Township an east and west center road was cut out shortly after the Mills brothers settled in that section. In 1802 the road running north from Ravenna through Shalersville and Mantua Townships, to Burton, Summit County, was laid out, but it was several years until it was completed. Also, in 1802 a road from Warren to Cleveland, which ran through the center of Hiram and Mantua Townships, was begun. In 1804-05 a road was cut from the center of Rootstown Township eastward to intersect the great road from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, which passed through the center of Edinburg Township. Not far from this time a road from Randolph Center, standing at the creek just west of the Center, was cut to a point on the line between Rootstown and Edinburg Townships, and from thence running northwardly. There was also a horse path to Canton, and a trail to Atwater. In 1805 Amzi Atwater surveyed a road from his place in Mantua Township, along the south line of Hiram Township to Garrett's Mills in Nelson, and in 1806 another was cut out running westward to Aurora. About the same time a road was cut through Windham Township to Braceville, running thence to Warren, and is now known as the State Road. In 1808 Alva Day, of Deerfield Township, and Charles Chittenden, and Cromwell and Walter Dickinson, of Randolph Township, cut out and bridged the road from old Portage to the Seventeenth Range, west of Medina. In 1809 Erastus Carter, of Ravenna, and Lemuel Punderson, of Newburg, laid out a road from Ravenna through Rootstown and Randolph Townships toward Canton, as far as the south line of the county, but it was not completed in Stark County till 1812. This road afterward became the great north and south route over which J. O. Granger ran his four-horse stage line. In 1817 David McIntosh cut the center road through from Shalersville Township to Freedom, at which time the latter township was an unbroken wilderness, the first settler not arriving till the following year.

Mail facilities were extremely meager in the early days, and months would elapse before news could reach the settlers in their new homes. As late as the spring of 1801 Pittsburgh and Meadville, Penn., were the nearest postoffices to the Western Reserve, and in October of that year the first mail arrived at Warren, Ohio. Postage, even to a much later date, was high, and frequently a bushel of wheat was refused as payment on a single letter. A considerable number of letters were permitted to pass to the dead letter office, and in the advertised lists of letters at the Ravenna postoffice, published in the *Courier* of 1825-26, can be

seen the names of many prominent citizens who at the time lived within a stone's throw of the office. John Diver, of Deerfield, was one of the earliest mail contractors and carriers on the Reserve. He had the contract for carrying the mail from New Lisbon to Mansfield, *via* Canton and Wooster, and was in the business over forty years. The Cleveland & Wellsville Turnpike was finished in 1827 and became a great thoroughfare. It entered the county in Streetsboro Township, passed diagonally across Ravenna, Edinburg and Deerfield and left the county in the southeast corner of the last named township. Lines of stage routes were also opened east and west and north and south about the same time as the Cleveland & Wellsville Turnpike.

The old stage coach was an institution of those early days, and was, of course, the only means of traveling long distances. Several lines of them passed through this county, and Jabez Gilbert, of Palmyra Township, was the most noted driver and mail contractor in all this region. In the *Western Courier* of April 1, 1826, the editor says: "The line of stages between Pittsburgh and Cleveland have always been more or less irregular, but arrangements now are made by Mr. Gilbert, the enterprising proprietor of this end of the line, to prevent these irregularities. * * * He has been at the expense of a new stage, which, instead of two, is to be drawn by four horses. * * * The line is now completely established from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and will run regularly twice a week." In the same month a line of stages is announced to run from Beaver to Cleveland twice a week. The route was through a portion of this county, and was much traveled, as it intersected at Stow, now in Summit County, a line that ran due south to the interior of the State. August 5, 1826, J. O. Granger advertises in the *Courier* that he will run regularly twice a week a line of stages from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand River, to Canton, through Painesville, Chardon and Ravenna, and the editor, speaking of this new evidence of improvement, says: "Few country towns possess equal facilities for the receipt and transmission of private and public documents; there being 728 arrivals and departures of mails within the year at and from Ravenna." In November the Pittsburgh and Cleveland line, run by Jabez Gilbert, John Stokes and Horace Daniels, was increased to three trips per week. In August of this year (1826) the new bridge across the Cuyahoga at Carthage (Kent) was completed; and early in the following year a line of stages was put on the road that passed over it, running from Ravenna to Middleburg (now Akron). By this date roads had been opened in every part of the county, which through the passing years have been greatly improved, while many others were built from time to time as the wants of the country demanded.

Canals.—The subject of canal building began to be eagerly discussed in this portion of the Union during the first quarter of the present century; but this system of navigation met with considerable opposition from sections of the State off the lines of the proposed routes. Canal construction was one of the first great measures to which Ohio gave attention, and as early as January, 1817, a resolution on the subject of canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio River was introduced into the Legislature. In 1822 a bill was passed authorizing a survey of four several routes, *viz.*: From Sandusky Bay; from the Maumee River; from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, or the Black River, by the Muskingum; and from the mouth of the Grand River, *via* the Mahoning, to the Ohio. At the next session of the Legislature the Canal Commissioners reported all of the routes practicable, but requested further time to ascertain the comparative advantages of each. At the session of 1823-24 the route through the upper part of the Muskingum, the Licking, and the lower part of the Scioto Valleys was recommended; but they also called attention to the advantages of the route by way of the Miami Valley.

In the summer of 1824 two lines of canal were located, one from Cincinnati to the Maumee River, and one from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by one of three different routes to Lake Erie. By an act passed February 4, 1825, the Canal Commissioners were authorized to begin work on these two canal routes. The western route received the name of the Miami Canal, while the eastern was called the Ohio Canal, and the line of the latter, from Coshocton northward, was established by way of the Tuscarawas River, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, passing from south to north through what was then the western range of townships of Portage County. Bids for the several sections of the Ohio Canal were advertised for in May, 1825, and by the middle of June several miles were under contract. It was thought that the breaking of the first ground would take place at Portage Summit, then in Portage County, and that Gen. LaFayette, who at that time was on a visit to America, would attend, but the ceremony occurred July 4, 1825, at Licking Summit, on which date that celebrated Frenchman had promised to be in Boston. The invited guests, however, included many notables of the State and Nation. Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York, raised the first spadeful of earth, and ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, the second. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, was the orator on the occasion. An immense crowd had gathered and the scene was one of great excitement. The canal was completed from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and three years afterward navigation was opened *via* the Ohio Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

The construction of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal from the Portage Summit to Pittsburgh, began to be mooted early in 1825, and during the summer of that year a number of gentlemen along the line of the proposed route made explorations. On the 6th of September, 1825, a meeting of citizens of Trumbull and Portage Counties was held at the Court House in Ravenna to take into consideration the practicability and policy of constructing a canal from the mouth of Beaver River, *via* the Mahoning through the two counties to the Portage Summit. Alva Day was Chairman, and Darius Lyman Secretary of the meeting, which appointed Frederick Wadsworth, Dillingham Clark, Joshua Woodward, Eliakim Crosby, William Wetmore, Jonathan Sloane, Simon Perkins, Elias Harmon, Amzi Atwater, and Calvin Pease a committee to collect information as to the most favorable route for the canal. The meeting then adjourned to September 14, when another was held and arrangements made for a survey of the proposed route. At the following session of the Ohio Legislature a bill was introduced to incorporate the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company "for the sole purpose of making a navigable canal between some suitable point on the Ohio River, through the valley of the Mahoning River, to some suitable point on Lake Erie, or to some such point on the Ohio Canal." Under the articles of incorporation, this act, if passed, was not to become a law until the Pennsylvania Legislature would grant similar rights and privileges to said company. The bill was read the third time in February, 1826, but further action was postponed until the next session.

The people along the line were now thoroughly aroused, and in February, 1826, a canal meeting was held at Ravenna, of which William Stoddard was Chairman and Cyrus Prentiss Secretary. The meeting appointed Seth Day, Jonathan Sloane and William Coolman, Jr., a committee to obtain and communicate information on the advisability and practicability of building a canal from Portage Summit *via* the Mahoning and Big Beaver Valleys to Pittsburgh. A similar meeting was held at Pittsburgh, March 4, with the same object in view. On the 7th of March another meeting was convened at Ravenna, with Jonathan Sloane Chairman and Seth Day Secretary. Jonathan Sloane, Seth

Day and Frederick Wadsworth were appointed to represent Portage County in a canal convention of Ohio and Pennsylvania citizens at Beaver, Penn., which was held March 10. A canal meeting was also held at Warren, Ohio, on the 21st of March, 1826; and on the 3d and 4th of May following a very large convention assembled at Newcastle, Penn., in which twenty delegates from Allegheny, Mercer, Butler and Beaver Counties, Penn., and Trumbull and Portage Counties, Ohio, were in attendance. Those from Portage were Seth Day, Frederick Wadsworth and Jonathan Sloane. This convention adjourned to meet at Warren, Ohio, October 25, 1826, on which date a bill for the incorporation of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal was prepared. The next day the bill was approved and adopted, Jonathan Sloane and Frederick Wadsworth, of Portage County, being two of the incorporators named in the instrument. This bill was passed by the Legislature January 10, 1827, to take effect whenever the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a similar charter. The latter State passed an act of incorporation in April, 1827, and the legal power for the construction of this much cherished project was at last obtained. Jonathan Sloane, then representing the Portage district in the Ohio Senate, was the author of the bill, and also of a resolution passed during the same session authorizing the State Board of Canal Commissioners to have the proposed route surveyed and estimates made by a competent engineer the same season, and report to the next session of the General Assembly. Several surveys of the route were made but nothing positively decided at that time. The *Courier* in its issue of July 3, 1829, announces the location of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal through Ravenna, and says "the information was greeted by the inhabitants of this village by the discharge of a national salute, fired near the located route south of the village, accompanied by hearty cheers." The survey was under the charge of Capt. Dumest, an accomplished engineer of the United States Army.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, and witnessing the steady progress that Pennsylvania was making in extending her improvements towards the Ohio boundary, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company deemed it advisable to postpone the opening of books for the subscription of stock. The enterprise, therefore, lay dormant for several years, but in 1833 meetings began to be held along the surveyed route, with the object of reviving the scheme. The friends of the project went vigorously to work, and February 20, 1835, the charter, passed in 1827, was renewed and amended, and ten years, from December 31, 1835, given the company to complete the canal. On the 13th of April, 1835, the Pennsylvania Legislature also passed a bill renewing the old charter. Subscription books for stock were opened at Philadelphia, April 27, 1835, and in less than one hour \$780,000, the amount of stock to which that city was limited, was all taken. The whole amount was placed at \$1,000,000, and the remaining \$220,000, allotted to Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania, was all taken before the close of May. The stock-holders met at Newcastle, Penn., May 21, 1835, and elected the following Board of Directors: Abner Laycock, William Boyd, William Robinson, Joseph T. Boyd, William Rayen, Leicester King and Jonathan Sloane; Abner Laycock, President; Zalmon Fitch, Treasurer; Leicester King, Secretary. Messrs. Sloane, Laycock and Rayen were appointed an Executive Committee to let contracts and transact and superintend any other business connected with the construction of the canal.

Col. Sebried Dodge and James D. Harris were appointed Chief Engineers of Construction, and with their corps began surveying on the Ravenna Sum-

mit, east of the village of Ravenna, June 8, 1835. By the middle of August the survey was completed, and on the 17th and 18th of that month contracts were let for the portion of the canal west of Ravenna, but the western terminus being afterward changed to run by Cuyahoga Falls, the contracts for the whole western division, extending from the east line of Portage County to Akron, were re-let November 16, 1835. The several sections of the eastern division of the canal, extending from the east line of Portage County to near Newcastle, Penn., were put under contract August 10, September 21, and November 11, 1835. The whole length of the canal from its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, about two miles below Newcastle, Penn., to its intersection with the Ohio Canal, at Akron, Ohio, was eighty-two miles. "Feeders" from the small lakes in the western section of Portage County were also built at the same time. The total estimated cost of the canal at that time was about \$913,000. The section east of Warren, according to the terms of the contracts, was to be completed on or before September 1, 1836, and that between Warren and Akron *via* Ravenna and Franklin Mills (Kent), one year later.

The work of construction was begun at once and pushed forward vigorously. Hundreds of laborers found employment at good wages, but finally on account of the stock-holders neglecting to pay their subscriptions according to contract, the work was greatly retarded, and the canal was not finished at the dates specified. Though the finances were very low, work was however continued through the winter of 1836-37. In May, 1837, Gov. Vance, in the name and on behalf of the State of Ohio, subscribed \$450,000 to the stock of the canal, and as soon as the money could be raised, paid the first installment of \$145,000 to the Treasurer of the company. For a time, in the winter of 1837-38, the work lagged, but throughout the balance of the latter year the canal bed was rapidly opened through this county. In June, 1839, the Pennsylvania Legislature subscribed and paid \$50,000 to the capital stock, which it was thought would complete the canal; and by April 1, 1840, it was expected to be finished and opened for business. These expectations were realized, for the writer found in a report of the Harrison Convention, held at Ravenna, April 3, 1840, the proceedings of which were published in the next issue of the *Ohio Star*, the following item relative to the canal:

From Trumbull County came first two crowded canal boats, with each a band of music—the "Mohawk," of Beaver, and the "Tippecanoe," of Warren—the first that ever passed through the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal now just completed.

On the 19th of April, 1840, the "Ohio City" arrived at Ravenna, on her way to Pittsburgh, freighted with ashes, fish, etc.; and on the following day the "Huron" arrived from Pittsburgh with merchandise, the first brought to Ravenna by canal. Boats were now passing Ravenna daily, to and fro, along the canal, and on the 4th of August, 1840, a celebration was held all along the line, Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished citizens being passengers on one of the excursion packets which made the trip. Meetings were held at nearly every town on the route of the canal, all expressive of a deep satisfaction over the successful completion and operation of the great enterprise.

For twelve years nothing occurred to mar the success of the canal, and throughout the summer of 1851 a line of packets connected at Ravenna with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, which was completed to Ravenna early in that year. But in March, 1852, the railroad was finished to Wellsville, on the Ohio River, and therefore a superior mode of travel and shipment instituted between northern and southern Ohio and Pennsylvania. It, however,

did a comparatively good business for three or four years longer, or until the completion of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, when its traffic gradually dwindled away, and it became an unprofitable institution. In January, 1863, the State Board of Public Works sold the stock owned by the State in the canal, being the one-third of the whole amount, to the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, for the sum of \$30,000, by which purchase this road obtained a controlling interest in the canal, and thus sounded its death knell. In December, 1863, the warehouse at Ravenna was sold, and though an occasional boat floated lazily along its sluggish waters, its day of usefulness and prosperity had passed away, and it was gradually abandoned. Its bed, which runs through Paris, Charlestown, Ravenna and Franklin Townships, Portage County, is now occupied by the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, but nothing remains to be seen by the casual observer, save here and there portions of its old channel.

Railroads.—Up to the close of 1850, 150 charters for the construction of railroads had been granted by the General Assembly of Ohio, and the work was fairly under way for the net-work of roads now covering the State. The year 1851 introduced a new era and an entire revolution on the subject of railroad legislation. During the session of the General Assembly this year, twenty-one railroad charters were granted, and over forty amendments were made to those already in existence. The charters and amendments all contained power and authority to borrow money, and thirty-six of the amendments authorized counties, cities, towns or townships to subscribe stock. The door was thrown as wide open as legislation could go to enable railroad companies to borrow money and procure stock subscription.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was the first corporation to obtain a charter from which Portage County subsequently reaped a benefit. It was granted under a special act passed March 14, 1836, vesting that company with the right to construct a railroad from Cleveland to some point on the State line between Ohio and Pennsylvania, or on the Ohio River, in the direction of Pittsburgh. But little or nothing was done under the rights thus granted, and an act of revival and amendment was passed March 11, 1845. By the acts of February 16, 1849, March 9, 1850, and February 19, 1851, certain branching privileges were granted, under which the roads from Bayard to New Philadelphia, and from Hudson southwest into Wayne County were subsequently built. On the 8th of April, 1850, an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the company to extend its railroad from the eastern line of Ohio up the valley of the Ohio River to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Beaver. The same Commonwealth also passed an act April 18, 1853, adopting the two first named acts of this State, and making the company a corporation of Pennsylvania with all the rights and powers granted by the Ohio acts. Under those various acts the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company constructed 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railroad (not including the branch from Hudson, which was built by a separate company), extending from Cleveland to Wellsville, and thence down the Ohio River to Bellair, and from Wellsville up the Ohio to Rochester, and the Tuscarawas Branch from Bayard to New Philadelphia.

By the fall of 1850 much grading had been done on the main line, and the company began laying the track between Cleveland and Ravenna. On the evening of March 6, 1851, the last rail connecting these points was laid and the last spike driven about one mile southeast of Hudson, and Monday morning, March 10, the first passenger train left Ravenna for Cleveland, returning the same evening. The first round trip from Cleveland was made on the

following Thursday, March 13, 1851, when the locomotive "Ravenna," drawing one car filled with Directors of the road, came down from the city to examine the progress of the work. On the 18th of March regular daily trains began running, connecting at Ravenna with a packet on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal, which ran to Beaver, Penn., where the traveler took the steamer for Pittsburgh. The trip was made in twenty-six hours, and the fare from Cleveland to Pittsburgh was \$3.50 including meals and bed on the boat. At that time a daily train (except Sundays) left Cleveland at 8:30 A. M., arrived at Ravenna at 10:30 A. M., and left the latter point for Cleveland at 2:30 P. M. But after the 1st of April, 1851, an accommodation left Ravenna every morning (excepting Sunday) for Cleveland, and returned in the evening, so that, at that early day, Ravenna enjoyed traveling facilities that many country towns do not even yet possess.

The first week the road averaged 175 passengers daily, besides carrying considerable freight, and from that time forward its business increased rapidly. A telegraph office was opened in Ravenna, in connection with the road, April 22, 1851, which was the first established in the village. The work on the road south of Ravenna was pushed along vigorously, and by May 28, 1851, about eight miles of track were laid between Ravenna and Atwater. The track was being put down at the rate of half a mile a day, and before the close of June a passenger car on the construction train was making daily trips to Atwater, Lima and Alliance, and many availed themselves of the accommodation thus afforded. The cars began running to Hanover, about seventy-five miles southeast of Cleveland, November 5, 1851, there connecting with the stage for Wellsville on the Ohio River, and thence to Pittsburgh by a special line of steamers. Leaving Cleveland at 8:45 A. M., the traveler arrived at Pittsburgh at 10 P. M. the same day. The last rail completing the road to Wellsville was laid on Saturday, February 14, 1852, and the same evening the cars came through from Wellsville to Ravenna. But the first passenger train came over the line from Wellsville to Cleveland February 23, and February 26 regular trains began running between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. On Thursday, March 4, 1852, a grand celebration was held at Wellsville over the completion of the road, and on the following day at Wheeling, West Va. The line was subsequently built to Bellaire, Ohio, and Rochester, Penn. At the latter point the Cleveland & Pittsburgh connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which track it uses from Rochester to Pittsburgh, under a twenty-five-year lease entered into between the two companies December 15, 1862, which went into effect April 1, 1863. On the 25th of October, 1871, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company leased its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the term of 999 years from December 1, 1871. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad enters Portage County in the southwest corner of Streetsboro Township, and thence passing in a southeast direction across Franklin, Ravenna, Rootstown, Edinburg and Atwater Townships, leaves the county on Lot 51 of the last mentioned subdivision. It is one of the most prosperous roads in the country, and pays a large annual dividend to its stock-holders.

The Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company was chartered by a special act passed February 22, 1848, with authority to construct a railroad from Cleveland to some point in or near Warren, Ohio, with the right of continuing the road to the east line of the State. The road was built under this charter from Cleveland to Youngstown, and a branch from Youngstown to the State line. It enters Portage County near the northwest corner of Aurora Township, and passes through Aurora, Mantua, Hiram, Garrettsville, Nelson

and Windham Townships, striking the Trumbull County line near the northeast corner of Windham. Most of the grading was done and the track partially laid through this county in the fall of 1855. The *Portage County Democrat* of November 7, 1855, says that the rails were then laid between Warren and Mantua Station, and construction trains running between those points. In the spring of 1856 the road was completed to Cleveland, and July 4 of that year regular trains began running from Cleveland to Warren. The road east of Warren was, after that date, rapidly pushed to completion. On the 7th of October, 1863, the company leased the road to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for the term of ninety-nine years, and it has since been operated as a branch of that line.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad is one of the principal trunk lines between the East and the West. It had its inception in three different charters granted in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, that granted by the last-mentioned State being the one in which Portage County is more directly interested. On the 10th of March, 1851, the Ohio Legislature granted a charter to the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from Franklin Mills (Kent), Portage County, to Warren, Trumbull County, and thence to the east line of the State, with power to continue the road westward or southwestward from Franklin Mills to connect with any other railroad in Ohio. On the 21st of May, 1851, the company was organized by the following incorporators: Marvin Kent, Zenas Kent, L. V. Bierce, Thomas Earl, O. L. Drake, Cyrus Prentiss, Simon Perkins, H. B. Spelman, Charles Smith, Jacob Perkins, Rufus P. Ranney, A. V. Horr, Daniel Upson, Fred Kinsman and C. G. Sutliff. Marvin Kent, the leading spirit of the enterprise, was elected President of the company July 8, 1851, and served five years continuously. He was again elected President in July, 1859, and re-elected annually five times, serving in that capacity until the fall of 1864, when he resigned the office.

Another well-known citizen of the county, who from long connection with the road deserves a passing notice, is Enos P. Brainerd, Esq. He became Treasurer of the company in January, 1855, and for nine successive years was annually re-elected to the same position, which he resigned December 2, 1864. He was, however, retained as Assistant Treasurer, and July 11, 1865, again elected Treasurer, but lost the office upon the consolidation of the three companies the following August.

In the meantime, during the summer of 1852, some gentlemen in Ohio and Pennsylvania had proposed the project of continuing the broad gauge of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad through Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York. This grand plan for a great broad gauge from St. Louis to New York was subsequently submitted to the Directors of the three local companies of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York (the two last-mentioned having some years previously, under different titles, obtained charters covering the construction of roads in the same general direction), and favorable action taken thereon. By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County, dated October 17, 1854, the name of the company in Ohio was changed to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Company also changed its corporate name, by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1858, to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of New York was incorporated the same year, and it was the intention to build and operate these three roads as one line, so far as such could be done by contracts with each other.



Joseph Waggoner

On the 20th of April, 1860, the engineers commenced work at Jamestown, N. Y., and on the 27th the contractors began grading. On the 8th of May, 1860, the first rail was laid, and the first spike driven. In May, 1861, the track was laid to Corry, Penn. Work was soon afterward suspended and it was not until October 22, 1862, that the road was opened to Meadville, Penn. During this time the work on the Ohio division was progressing very slowly, but in the spring of 1862 it was energetically commenced, and vigorously pushed throughout the summer. The first week in November, 1862, two locomotives were placed upon the track at Ravenna to aid in the work, and by the 12th of that month about seven miles of track were laid east of that town. The telegraph office of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad was opened in Ravenna September 20, 1862, and the first dispatch sent over the wires to Corry, Penn., on that date. By December 10, 1862, the track between Ravenna and Warren was completed, and the construction trains freely running from the latter town to a point four miles west of Ravenna; and January 4, 1863, the last rail, connecting Warren and Meadville, was laid in place.

On the 15th of January, 1863, thirteen freight cars loaded with rails arrived at Ravenna from New York over the new line, being the first cars direct from the eastern metropolis without change. On the evening of February 10, 1863, the first accommodation train reached Ravenna from Meadville. The passengers were principally officers of the road. They were met at the depot (then a temporary frame building), by a number of leading citizens, taken in carriages to the Collins House and handsomely entertained, returning to Meadville the following morning. The first freight was sent over this road from Ravenna to New York February 11, 1863, and consisted of a car load of flour from one of the mills in the town. Two days afterward ten barrels of sugar were received at Ravenna from New York, *via* the Atlantic & Great Western. A regular accommodation train began running east from Ravenna February 16, 1863. It made three trips a week each way, and was only intended as a temporary arrangement to accommodate the people along the line until the further completion of the road. Though the rails were laid and an accommodation running in connection with the construction train, as far west as Kent, in February, 1863, the first through passenger train did not reach that town until Saturday, March 7, 1863. The passengers consisted of President Marvin Kent, Chief Engineer Thomas W. Kennard and other officials of the road, who made the trip from New York to Kent without change. Up to March 30, 1863, there were only three trains weekly each way, but on that date daily trains began running. Business grew rapidly, and by the 18th of May the company found it necessary to put on two daily passenger trains each way to accommodate the traveling public. On the 26th of May, 1863, the line was completed to Akron, December 27th to Galion, and in June, 1864, to Dayton, there taking the broad gauge track on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati, which had been prepared for a connection to the new line. In August of the same year a train was run from New York to St. Louis, 1,200 miles of broad gauge, in forty-seven hours.

Under an agreement of August 19, 1865, the three companies of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York were consolidated as the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. On the 1st of April, 1867, the road went into the hands of a receiver, and December 7, 1868, it was leased to the Erie Railway Company for the term of twelve years, but was only operated by them four months, when at the suits of creditors the courts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio again placed the road in the hands of receivers. The Erie Railway Company leased the road in February, 1870, but in July, 1871, it was sold,

the purchasers re-organizing as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. The road again went into the hands of a receiver December 10, 1874, and January 6, 1880, was sold and its name changed to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. The track has been changed to the standard gauge of the country. In March, 1883, it was leased for ninety-nine years to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, who still operate it. It strikes the east line of Portage County in Lot 50, Windham Township, and taking a general southwest course through Windham, Freedom, Charlestown, Ravenna and Franklin, leaves the county at the northwest corner of Brimfield Township. The machine shops at Kent, which employ a large number of men, were located at that point by the Board of Directors April 5, 1854, though they were not built for many years afterward.

The Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad, which passes up the eastern side of Deerfield and Palmyra Townships and across the southeast corner of Paris, sprung from the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad, chartered February 19, 1874, to run from Fairport, on Lake Erie, to Wheeling, W. Va. Early in 1876 the work of construction was begun, and the road was completed the same year from Alliance, Stark County, through Portage, to Newton Falls, in Trumbull County, and the following summer to Braceville. On the 9th of May, 1878, the road was sold, and on the 31st the purchasers re-organized as the Alliance & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and in the fall of 1879 completed the road to Phalanx. It was originally a narrow gauge, but July 14, 1882, a consolidation was effected with some other companies, under the title of the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh, and the road changed to a standard gauge.

The Connotton Valley Railway Company was formed by a consolidation of the Connotton Valley Railroad Company and the Connotton Northern Railway Company. The Youngstown & Connotton Valley Railroad Company was incorporated August 29, 1877, to construct a line of road from Bowerstown to Youngstown. In 1878 this company purchased the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, which consisted of a finished track from Dell Roy to Minerva, and in the fall of 1879 the route and terminus of the Youngstown & Connotton Valley was changed, making Canton instead of Youngstown the northern terminus. By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, issued November 20, 1879, the name of the corporation was changed to the Connotton Valley Railroad Company. The Connotton Northern Railway Company was chartered March 23, 1879, to build a road from Canton to Fairport on Lake Erie, but the northern terminus was afterward changed to Cleveland. When the Connotton Valley was built to Canton, and the Connotton Northern in course of construction, the two companies saw that their interests would be better conserved by uniting, and on the 25th of October, 1880, the consolidation was effected as the Connotton Valley Railway Company. The road is a narrow gauge, which entering Portage County on the southern line of Suffield Township, takes a general northerly course through Suffield, Brimfield, Franklin and Streetsboro Townships, and crosses into Summit County on Lot 7, in the southwest corner of Aurora Township. It was completed and trains running as far north as Mogadore by the close of June, 1881, and during the same year was finished and opened through to Cleveland.

The Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated April 28, 1882, to construct a road from Newcastle Junction, in Lawrence County, Penn., to Akron, Ohio. Work was begun at once and pushed vigorously throughout 1882 and 1883, the track being laid through Portage County in the summer of the latter year. The road was opened for business February

1, 1884, but regular trains did not begin running until the 4th of March following. It follows the abandoned bed of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, through Paris, Charlestown, Ravenna and Franklin Townships, and has proven quite an acquisition to the railroad facilities of the country through which it passes.

The foregoing are the only completed railroads which touch Portage County territory, but from 1853 to 1856 considerable grading was done on a proposed road called the Clinton Air Line. It entered the State at Kinsman on the Pennsylvania line, and passed southwest through Trumbull, Geauga, Portage, and Summit Counties, thence onward in the same general direction. It struck the northern boundary of Hiram Township, in Lot 4, and passed southwest through Hiram, Mantua and Aurora Townships to Hudson, Summit County, crossing the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad near the boundary line between Mantua and Aurora. Some efforts have recently been made to revive the project, but so far nothing definite has been effected, and it is very doubtful if the road will ever be built. Portage County, however, is well supplied with railroads, few counties in the State being able to point to six roads passing through their territory. Randolph and Shalersville are the only townships in the county not touched by a railroad, yet railroad communications are so close at hand that the inhabitants of those two townships probably derive as much real benefit from the roads as if they passed within sight of their doors.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION IN OHIO—LANDS GRANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES—COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LANDS IN 1822—THE SCHOOL LANDS SOLD AND A SCHOOL FUND ESTABLISHED—PIONEER SCHOOLS, SCHOOLHOUSES, TEACHERS AND BOOKS IN PORTAGE COUNTY—HOW TEACHERS WERE EMPLOYED AND PAID—AN AMUSING AGREEMENT—GROWTH OF EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS PRIOR TO 1851—SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH ESTABLISHED—RE-ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS UNDER THE LAWS OF 1853—PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

THE most casual observer cannot but have noticed, notwithstanding the privation and discomforts attending the lives of the early settlers, the zeal they manifested in education, and that, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils could be collected and a teacher secured, a house was erected for the purpose. The period just preceding the Revolution was characterized by its number of literary men, and the interest they gave to polite learning; and the patriots who were conspicuous in that struggle for human liberty were men not only of ability, but of no ordinary culture. We can readily understand that the influence of their example had its weight in molding public sentiment in other respects besides that of zeal for the patriot cause. To this may be added that, for the most part, the early pioneers were men of character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for their children, and with a faith in what the future would bring forth, clearly saw the power and value of education. Then we find, from the beginning, this object kept steadily in view, and provision made for its successful prosecution; and the express declaration of the fundamental law of the State enjoins that "the principal of all funds arising from the sale or other distri-

bution of lands or other property, granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations, and the General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as, from the income arising from the school trust fund, shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State."

The act of Congress providing for the admission of Ohio into the Union offered certain educational propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other contiguous or equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never to be sold, or leased for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the sale of the public lands in the State should be applied toward the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through Ohio. Those propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th of June, 1802, should be exempt from State taxation for five years after sale. The ordinance of 1787 had already provided for the appropriation of Section 16 to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States. This, therefore, could not, in 1802, be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and Ohio; and by many it was thought that the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands were inadequate equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being so modified and enlarged as to vest in the State, for the use of schools, Section 16 in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Reservation, of the United States Military Tract and of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and to give 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in Ohio, under the direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications, and thus was established the basis of the common-school fund of Ohio.

We have seen in the foregoing how Congress, by a compact with the people, gave them one thirty-sixth part of all of the lands northwest of the Ohio River for school purposes. The lands for this purpose set apart were, however, often appropriated by squatters, and through unwise, careless and sometimes corrupt legislation, these squatters were vested with proprietorship. Caleb Atwater, in his history of Ohio, in speaking on this subject says: "Members of the Legislature not unfrequently got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, their relatives or to their partisans. One Senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into either his own or his children's possession." From 1803 to 1820 the General Assembly spent a considerable portion of every session in passing acts relating to these lands, without advancing the cause of education to any degree.

In 1821 the House of Representatives appointed five of its members, viz., Caleb Atwater, Loyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a Committee on Schools and School Lands. This committee subsequently made a report, rehearsing the wrong management of the school land trust on behalf of the State, warmly advocated the establishment of a system of education and the adoption of measures which would secure for the people the rights which Congress intended they should possess. In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, the Governor of the State, in May, 1822,

having been authorized by the Legislature, appointed seven Commissioners of Schools and School Lands, viz.: Caleb Atwater, Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, N. Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber and James M. Bell. The reason why seven persons were appointed was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the State, viz.: Section 16 in every township of the Congress lands, the United States Military lands, the Virginia Military lands, Symmes' Purchase, the Ohio Company's Purchase, the Refugee lands and the Connecticut Western Reserve. This commission of seven persons was reduced by various causes to one of three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins and Hoge, who performed the arduous duties incumbent upon them with but little remuneration and (at the time) but few thanks.

The Legislature of 1822-23 broke up without having taken any definite action upon the report presented by the commission, but during the summer and autumn of 1824 the subject of the sale of the school lands was warmly agitated, and the friends of the measure triumphed over the opposition so far as to elect large majorities to both branches of the General Assembly in favor of its being made a law. The quantity of land set apart was ascertained in 1825 to be a little more than half a million acres, and was valued at less than \$1,000,000. The school lands were finally sold and the proceeds taken charge of by the State, the interest accruing from the moneys derived from the sale of the different classes of lands to be annually distributed among the counties in the respective land districts, according to the school enumeration of each county. It might be well to state here that the school age at this time was from four to sixteen, which was, however, changed whenever the General Assembly considered such a change necessary or judicious. From the time the school lands were sold up to the present, each county in the State has received annually its quota of the interest obtained from this school fund. Nearly one-half of the counties of Ohio pay more money into the common school fund of the State than they receive back again, the surplus thus raised going to poor or sparsely settled counties. This has been the case in Portage County for many years. In 1875 she paid \$16,412.86 and received \$12,537.60, or \$3,875.26 less than she paid in. In 1880 she paid \$15,785.11, and received \$11,662.50, or \$4,122.61 less than paid into the State fund. These two years will serve to illustrate what this county has been doing for the cause of education, for besides educating her own youth she has and is paying annually for the instruction of the school youth in other counties of the State.

In the early development of Portage County a great variety of influences were felt in the way of general education. The settlements were and for years continued to be sparse. The people, as the pioneers of all new counties are, were poor, and lacked the means of remunerating teachers. Their poverty compelled all who were able to labor, and the work of the females was as important and toilsome as that of the men. Added to these, both teachers and books were scarce. This condition of things continued perhaps for more than a quarter of a century. Taking these facts into consideration, it is surprising that they had any schools whatever.

The interest awakened in literature and science immediately after the Revolution followed the pioneers to their Western homes; but to make their efforts productive of useful results time became absolutely necessary. Just as soon as the settlements were prepared for the experiment, schools were opened; but at every step it was the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. Everything connected with them was as simple and primitive as were their dwellings, food and clothing. Houses were built in the various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary, not by subscription in money, but by

labor. On a given day the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and the work was done. Timber was abundant; they were skilled in the use of the ax, and having cut logs of the required length, the walls were soon raised. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the building. The door was of clapboards and creaked on wooden hinges; the latch of wood and raised by a string. The floor was "puncheon," or trees split in the middle, tolerably true, the edge and face being dressed with the ax. The crevices between the logs forming the walls were filled with "chinks," or split sticks of wood, and daubed with mud. The fire-place was equally rude, but of ample dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with puddled clay within and without. Light was admitted through the door and by means of an opening made by cutting out one of the logs, reaching almost the entire width of the building. This opening was high enough from the floor to prevent the boys from looking out, and in winter was covered with paper saturated with grease, to keep out the cold, as well as to admit light.

In the rural districts school "kept" only in winter. The furniture corresponded with the simplicity of the house. At a proper distance below the windows auger holes were bored in a slanting direction in one of the logs, and in these strong wooden pins were driven, and on the pins a huge slab or puncheon was placed, which served as a writing desk for the whole school. For seats, they used the puncheon, or more commonly the body of a smooth, straight tree, cut ten to twelve feet in length, and raised to a height of twelve to fifteen inches by means of pins securely inserted. It has been said that not infrequently the pins were of unequal length, and the bench predisposed to "wabble." Many of the pioneer teachers were natives of Ireland, who had fled from the oppression of the English Government, prior to and succeeding the struggle for Irish independence, in 1798, and here in this land of freedom were putting to good use that education obtained in their native isle. Dr. Johnson's notion that most boys required learning to be thrashed into them was practically carried out in the pioneer schoolhouse. The pupils sat with their faces toward the wall, around the room, while the teacher occupied the middle space to superintend each pupil separately. In some rooms a separate bench was furnished for those too young to write. Classes, when reciting, sat on a bench provided for this purpose.

The books were as primitive as the surroundings. The New Testament was a common reading book; the "English Reader" was occasionally found, and sometimes the "Columbian Orator." No one book was common in all the families. The reading class recited paragraphs alternately, and the book in use was made common property, passing from hand to hand during recitation. It was not unusual for the teacher to assist a pupil in one of his "sums," discipline a refractory scholar, and hear the reading-class at one and the same time. Dabold, Smiley and Pike's arithmetics were commonly used, with the examples for practice almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence, and a marked absence of clear rules and definitions for the solving of the different divisions. Webster's "American Speller" was the ordinary spelling-book, which afterward made way for Webster's "Elementary Speller." This latter book maintained its popularity for half a century. The spelling class closed the labors of the day. All who could spell entered the "big class," and the rivalry was sharp as to who should rank first as good spellers. The class was numbered in the order in which they stood in line, and retained the number until a miss sent some one above them. Spelling-matches were frequent,

and contributed largely to make good spellers. Grammar was not often taught, partly for the reason that books were hard to get, and partly because some of the teachers were not proficient in this branch of learning. When the science was taught, the text-book was the earlier and larger edition of Murray, which, by the close of the first quarter of the century, was largely superseded by Kirkham, which, though of little real merit, stimulated a taste for grammar. The boys and girls went to the same school, but sat on opposite benches.

It occasionally happened that teachers were employed who had learned that an elephant may be led by a hair, or more probably were blessed with gentle natures, and won the hearts and life-long affection of their pupils by their pleasant and loving ways; but these were exceptions. The standard of excellence was often measured by the ability and swift readiness to thrash the scholars on any provocation. Disobedience and ignorance were equal causes for the use of the "birch." "Like master, like boy." The characteristics of the one tended to develop a corresponding spirit in the other, and the cruelty of the one, with the absence, too frequently, of all just discrimination in the use of the rod, excited animosities which lasted through life. There were few boys of that day who did not cherish the purpose to "whale the master" on sight at some future time.

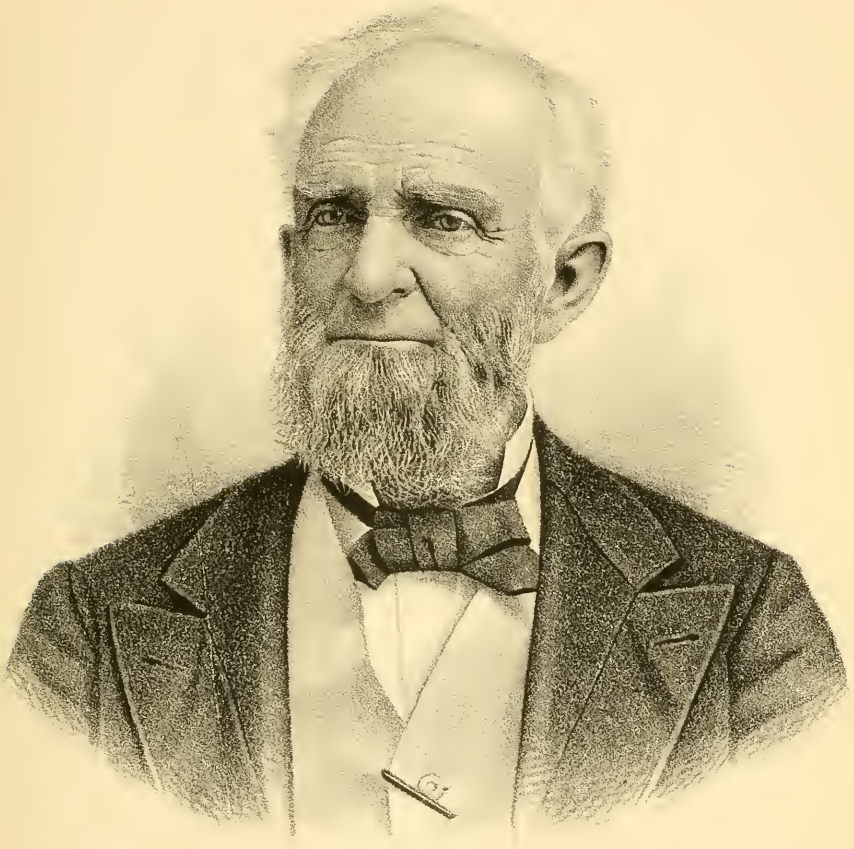
The schools were supported by subscription, the charge being from \$1 to \$3 per term of three months during the winter, to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, with an hour to an hour and a half recess at noon, and close at 5 o'clock. One-half of Saturdays, or alternate Saturdays, made part of the term. Writing was taught to all the larger pupils, and the only pen used was the goose or turkey quill, made into a pen by the skillful hand of the teacher. Mending the pens was an essential part of the work. Copy-books were made of sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and copies were "set" by the teacher during recess, which were commonly taken from the maxims in use from time immemorial. Sometimes the teacher was partly paid in produce or other commodities, which were the equivalent to him for money, while his support was often obtained by "boarding around." As an illustration of the mode of employing teachers during the pioneer days of Portage County, the writer inserts the following amusing agreement made December 3, 1823, between the Directors of a school in Edinburg Township, and Austin Loomis:

Agreed with Austin Loomis, of Atwater, to teach school in Edinburg three months, for twelve bushels of wheat per month; one-half to be paid at the end of three months *in grain*, and the remainder *in some other trade, such as cattle, sheep and whisky*.

It would bother a modern school teacher to cipher out how twelve bushels of wheat could be paid in "cattle, sheep and whisky," but probably the arithmetic now is not as it used to be, and the pioneer teacher may have had little difficulty in solving the problem to his own satisfaction. The early settlers were forced to resort to many expedients in the transaction of business, because of the stringency of the money market. That necessary ingredient was very scarce, and to make change it was the common usage to halve and quarter pieces of silver coin. The introduction of schools in one settlement was an incentive to their speedy adoption in others, and the foregoing description applies to all of the earliest schoolhouses erected in this county. The building of saw-mills, and the opening up of wagon-roads, brought about a better order of things, and plank, weather-boarding and glass took the places of clapboards, puncheon floors and desks, log benches and greased paper windows. The first schools opened in the different townships of Portage County are spoken of in the township sketches, to which the reader is referred for further information on the subject.

The gradual development and progress of education in Ohio was encouraged and fostered by State laws that were the germs from which came forth the present common school system, and believing that a brief synopsis of those enactments would be valuable for future reference, the writer has compiled the following facts from the Ohio statutes, trusting they will enable the reader to understand more thoroughly the history of the schools on the Western Reserve up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. On the 2d of January, 1806, three Trustees and a Treasurer were authorized to be elected in each township, for the purpose of taking charge of the school lands, or the moneys arising therefrom, and applying the same to the benefit of the schools in said township. In 1810 this act was more fully defined, and in 1814 every scholar was entitled to his or her share of said school funds, even when attending a school outside of their own township. In 1815 those moneys were distributed according to the time of school attendance, an account of which each teacher was required to furnish to the Trustees, and the apportionment made accordingly. No act of any importance was then passed until January 22, 1821, when a vote was ordered to be taken in every township for the purpose of deciding for or against organizing the same into school districts; also for the election of a School Committee of three persons, and a Collector, who was also Treasurer in each district. The inhabitants were authorized to erect schoolhouses in their respective districts on land donated or purchased for that purpose, said schools to be paid for by donations and subscriptions, together with the taxes raised for that object. This act authorized that all lands located in said districts liable to State or county taxation were also liable to taxation for erecting schoolhouses, and for educating the children of those unable to pay for schooling. Parents and guardians were assessed in proportion to the number of children sent to school by them, but those unable to pay had their assessment remitted, and such deficiency was paid out of the fund raised by taxation. Of course, the moneys accruing from the school lands went into the school fund held by the Treasurer of each district.

The first general school law was passed February 5, 1825, and it provided "that a fund shall hereafter be annually raised among the several counties in the State, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools, for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." This was in harmony with the constitution, which asserted that schools and the means of instruction should forever be encouraged by legislative provision. This act provided for a general tax to be levied for the fostering of common schools throughout the State, which was to be collected annually and used for general educational purposes. Three School Directors were to be elected annually in each district, to transact the business of said schools, erect buildings, employ teachers, receive and expend all moneys derived from any source, etc. The Court of Common Pleas in each county was authorized to appoint annually "three suitable persons to be called Examiners of Common Schools," whose duties it was to examine teachers for qualification and grant certificates, also to visit and examine the schools throughout the county. If any district neglected to keep a school therein, at any one time for the space of three years, its proportion of the school fund was divided among the other districts in said township that employed teachers. The school fund of each county was taken charge of by the Auditor, who distributed the same between the several townships. In 1827, this act was amended. The Directors were instructed to appoint a Treasurer for each school district. Fines imposed by any Justice of the Peace, for offenses committed in any given district, were to



Luther A. Parmelee

be paid to the Treasurer, to be used for the support of education in said district. Taxes were levied to build new houses and repair old ones. Every householder, whose tax was less than \$1, had to pay that amount, or give two days' labor toward the building or repairing of schoolhouses. The number of Examiners was increased, but at no time were they to exceed the number of townships in the county.

In February, 1829, a law was enacted providing more fully for general education, but the children of black or mulatto persons were not permitted to attend these schools, nor were such persons compelled to pay taxes toward their support. The official term of Examiners was designated as two years, and their number to be not less than five in each county, nor more than one in each township thereof. Whenever the regular school fund ran short, the teachers, if not paid by voluntary subscription, were to be paid by those sending scholars to said schools. Often the regular fund did not pay for more than three months' schooling annually, so that even then the schools, though slowly improving, were anything but flourishing. The act of 1830 did not materially improve them, and in March, 1831, the following clause appears in a law relative to raising the school fund. It says a general fund shall be raised "for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade," so that, although Ohio was a free State, a black man was debarred from the educational advantages accorded to his white brother, and though his body was not kept in slavery his mind was kept in ignorance as far as the State laws had the power to do so. With all this injustice the property of negroes was exempt from taxation for school purposes, which was at least a small grain of justice to the despised race. The school age was changed so as to include those between four and twenty-one years, and the number of Examiners read "not less than five in each county, nor more than two in each township."

On the 2d of March, 1831, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a fund to be designated "The Common School Fund," the income to be used for the support of common schools. All moneys arising from the sale of school lands were to be put into this fund, and the State guaranteed a certain interest on all such moneys paid into the State Treasury. The County Auditors were authorized to draw said interest and distribute it among the several districts in their respective counties, to which said lands originally belonged. Donations and bequests were also put into this fund and used for the same general purpose. These moneys, however, were to be funded annually, until January 1, 1835, after which date the interest was divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white males over twenty-one years of age residing therein.

Up to this time women were not eligible as school teachers, for we find that an act was passed December 23, 1831, allowing Directors to employ female teachers, but the Directors had to signify in writing to the School Examiners that it was the desire of the inhabitants of said district to employ "a female teacher for instructing their children in spelling, reading and writing only." The Examiners were then empowered to give the lady "a special certificate" to teach those branches. It is unnecessary for the writer to comment on this injustice; he takes it for granted that the most illiberal of men will agree with him that this discrimination against women was a grievous wrong and unworthy of this great Commonwealth. In 1833 other provisions and amendments were made to the school laws, whose object was to increase their influences, but no material changes were made in former ones.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools was created March 7, 1837, and made permanent a year from that date. He was elected by the General

Assembly for a term of five years, but on the 23d of March, 1840, the office was abolished, and the Secretary of State required to perform the duties thereof. In 1838 a fund of \$200,000 was provided for, to be annually distributed among the several counties, according to the number of white youth, unmarried, between the ages of four and twenty-one. It was known as the "State Common School Fund," was reduced, March 7, 1842, to \$150,000 and again raised to \$300,000 on the 24th of March, 1851. By Article VI of the Constitution of 1851 it is declared that the principal of all funds accruing from school lands, donations or bequests, "shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished." It was enacted by the law of 1838 that the Township Clerk should be Superintendent of Schools within his township, and this law remained in force until the re-organization of the school laws, in 1853. By this same law the County Auditor was endowed with the position of Superintendent of Schools throughout the county. The number of School Examiners was reduced to three members for each county, who were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 16th of March, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of night schools in towns, wherein male youth over twelve years of age, who could not attend school in the daytime, might be instructed. This law also enacted that scholars could attend German schools and yet receive their quota of school money. Subsequently the German language was introduced into the schools as a part of the regular studies.

On the 24th of February, 1848, a law was passed authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored children. This law was amended in 1849, and was thought by many to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, but the Supreme Court declared it constitutional. Separate school districts were authorized to be organized and managed by Directors chosen by the adult male colored tax-payers, whose property was alone chargeable for the support of said schools. Colored children were not really debarred under the constitution at that time from attending the schools provided for white children, but it amounted to about the same thing as the objection of any parent or guardian whose children attended said school prevented the attendance of colored youth. Thus the law existed until 1853, when the schools for colored children were placed upon the same basis as those for white. By the law of 1853, Boards of Education were directed, whenever the colored youth in any school district numbered more than thirty, to establish a school for them. This law was so amended in 1864 that two or more districts could unite for the same purpose. Much trouble has been caused in different towns by the colored people insisting on sending their children to the schools for whites. In some places little or no opposition has been manifested, while in others a bitter struggle resulted. In the country districts and smaller towns white and colored children usually attend the same schools, and, as far as the writer has investigated the plan, it seems to work harmoniously.

The school law of 1853 made ample provision for the education of every class and grade of youth within the State. We have seen in the preceding pages that those who participated in the organization of the Northwest Territory, and subsequently the State, recognized religion, morality and knowledge as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. We have also seen the gradual development of education from its earliest inception in the State up to its present permanent foundation through the law of 1853. Under the present law the State is divided into school districts as follows: City districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts, special districts and township districts. To administer the affairs of

the districts, and to look after and promote the educational interests therein, the law has provided for the establishment of Boards of Education in each district. These boards may acquire real or personal property for the use of their districts, and are required to establish schools for free education of the youth of school age, and may establish schools of a higher grade than the primary schools. They are to determine the studies to be pursued and the text-books to be used in the schools under their control; to appoint superintendents of schools, teachers and other employes, and fix their salaries. They are authorized to make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient and necessary for the government of the board, their appointees and pupils.

The State Commissioner of common schools is elected by the people, and his official term is three years. He is required to superintend and encourage teachers' institutes, confer with Boards of Education or other school officers, counsel teachers, visit schools and deliver lectures calculated to promote popular education. He is to have a supervision over the school funds, and has power by law to require proper returns to be made by the officers who have duties to perform pertaining to schools or school funds. It is his duty to give instruction for the organization and government of schools, and to distribute the school laws and other documents for the use of school officers. He is required by law to appoint a Board of State Examiners, consisting of three persons, who hold their office for two years. This board is authorized to issue life certificates to such teachers as may be found, upon examination, to have attained "eminent professional experience and ability." These certificates are valid in any school district in the State, and supersede the necessity of all other examinations by the county or local Boards of Examiners. Each applicant for a State certificate is required to pay a fee of \$3.

There is in each county in the State a Board of Examiners appointed by the Probate Judge, their official term being three years. The law provides that "it shall be the duty of the Examiners to fix upon the time of holding the meetings for the examination of teachers, in such places in their respective counties as will, in their opinion, best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination, notice of all such meetings being published in some newspaper of general circulation in their respective counties, and at such meetings any two of said board shall be competent to examine applicants and grant certificates; and as a condition of examination, each applicant for a certificate shall pay the Board of Examiners a fee of 50 cents." The fees thus received are set apart as a fund for the support of teachers' institutes.

In city districts of the first and second class and village districts having a population of not less than 2,500, the Examiners are appointed by the Boards of Education. The fees charged are the same as those of the County Boards, and are appropriated for the same purpose.

There are, in the different townships, subdistricts, in which the people elect, annually, a local Director, whose term of office continues for three years. From this it will be seen that each subdistrict has a board consisting of three Directors. These Directors choose one of their number as Clerk, who presides at the meetings of local Directors, and keeps a record thereof. He also keeps a record of the proceedings of the annual school meetings of the subdistrict. The Board of Education of each township district consists of the Township Clerk and the local Directors, who have been appointed Clerks of the subdistricts.

The law provides that "in every district in the State, there shall be taken, between the first Monday in September and the first Monday in October, in each year, an enumeration of all unmarried youth, noting race and sex, between

six and twenty-one years of age, resident within the district, and not temporarily there, designating also the number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, the number residing in the Western Reserve, the Virginia Military District, the United States Military District, and in any original surveyed township or fractional township to which belongs Section 16, or other land in lieu thereof, or any other lands for the use of schools or any interest in the proceeds of such land: Provided, that in addition to the classified return of all the youth residing in the district, that the aggregate number of youth in the district resident of any adjoining county, shall be separately given, if any such there be, and the name of the county in which they reside." The Clerk of each Board of Education is required to transmit to the County Auditor an abstract of the returns of enumeration made to him, on or before the second Monday of October.

The County Auditor is required to transmit to the State Commissioner, on or before the 5th day of November, a duly certified abstract of the enumeration returns made to him by Clerks of school districts. The law provides that "the Auditor of State shall, annually, apportion the common school funds among the different counties upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the State Commissioner of Common Schools, and certify the amount so apportioned to the County Auditor of each county, stating from what sources the same is derived, which said sum the several County Treasurers shall retain in their respective treasuries from the State funds; and the County Auditors shall, annually, and immediately after their annual settlement with the County Treasurers, apportion the school funds for their respective counties according to the enumeration and returns in their respective offices."

The law provides that the school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year, and close on the 31st of August of the succeeding year. A school week shall consist of five days, and a school month of four school weeks. The law also provides, in relation to common schools, that they shall be "free to all youth between six and twenty-one years of age who are children, wards or apprentices of actual residents of the school district, and no pupil shall be suspended therefrom except for such time as may be necessary to convene the Board of Education of the district, or local Director of the subdistrict, nor be expelled unless by a vote of two-thirds of said Board of local Directors, after the parent or guardian of the offending pupil shall have been notified of the proposed expulsion, and permitted to be heard against the same; and no scholar shall be suspended or expelled from the privilege of schools beyond the current term: Provided, that each Board of Education shall have power to admit other persons, not under six years of age, upon such terms, or upon the payment of such tuition as they prescribe; and Boards of Education of city, village or special districts shall also have power to admit, without charge or tuition, persons within the school age who are members of the family of any freeholder whose residence is not within such district, if any part of such freeholder's homestead is within such district; and provided further, that the several Boards of Education shall make such assignments of the youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them, as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their districts; and provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall supersede or modify the provisions of Section 31 of an act entitled "an act for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools, passed March 14, 1853, as amended March 18, 1864."

Provision is made by law for the establishment and maintenance of teachers' institutes, which are established for the professional improvement of

teachers. At each session competent instructors and lecturers are employed to assist the State Commissioner, who is required by law to superintend and encourage such institutes. They are either county, city or joint institutes of two or more counties, and the examination fees paid by teachers to Boards of Examiners are devoted to the payment of the expenses incurred by these instructions.

History teaches us that no art or science, wealth or power will compensate for the lack of moral and intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of this Republic must consist in the morality and intelligence of its people. Every youth in Ohio under twenty-one years of age may have the benefit of a public school education, and since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a general knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of this State are about thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus Ohio, which was in the heart of the wilderness one hundred years ago, and has been a State only eighty-two years, now presents to the world not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but a good system of popular education.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC OFFICERS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS—TERRITORIAL AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TREASURERS—CLERKS—RECORDERS—AUDITORS—SHERIFFS—CORONERS—SURVEYORS—PROBATE JUDGES—SEAT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—PRISON BOUNDS—COUNTY INFIRMARY—POLITICAL STATISTICS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION HELD; WITH THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES AND VOTERS—GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

AFTER much labor and research among the musty, age-dimmed records stowed away in the Court House vaults, we have carefully compiled the roster of Portage County officials embraced in this chapter, together with their respective terms of service, from the organization of the county up to the present. In regard to the members of Congress, State Senators and Representatives, the reader will bear in mind that they respectively represent the district of which the territory now embraced in Portage County formed a part since the organization of the second grade of Territorial government in 1799. The latter lists were obtained from the annual reports of the Secretary of State, and may therefore be regarded as reliable.*

Members of Congress.—William H. Harrison, of Hamilton County, 1799, resigned in 1800, to accept the Governorship of the Territory of Indiana; William McMillan, of Hamilton County, *vice* Harrison, resigned, 1800 to 1801; Paul Fearing, of Washington County, 1801 to 1803; Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, 1803 to 1813; John S. Edwards, of Trumbull County, 1813, resigned in April, 1813; Rezin Beall, of Wayne County, *vice* Edwards, resigned, April, 1813, Beall also resigning in August, 1813; David Clendenen, of Trumbull County, *vice* Beall resigned, August, 1813 to 1817; Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga County, 1817 to 1819; John Sloan, of Wayne County, 1819 to 1823; Elisha Whittlesey, of Trumbull County (now Mahoning), 1823 to

* For Common Pleas and Associate Judges, and Prosecuting Attorneys see Chapter X.

1833; Jonathan Sloane, of Portage County, 1833 to 1837; John W. Allen, of Cuyahoga County, 1837 to 1841; Sherlock J. Andrews, of Cuyahoga County, 1841 to 1843; Daniel R. Tilden, of Portage County, 1843 to 1847; John Crowell, of Trumbull County, 1847 to 1851; Eben Newton, of Mahoning County, 1851 to 1853; George Bliss, of Summit County, 1853 to 1855; Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark County, 1855 to 1859; Sidney Edgerton, of Summit County, 1859 to 1863; James A. Garfield, of Portage County, 1863 to 1879; William McKinley, Jr., of Stark County, 1879 to 1881; Ezra B. Taylor, of Trumbull County, 1881, third term expires in 1887.

State Senators.—Samuel Huntington, district Trumbull County, 1803; Benjamin Tappan, same district, 1803 to 1804; George Tod, same district, 1804 to 1806; Calvin Cone, district Trumbull and Geauga, 1806 to 1808; David Abbott, district Portage and Geauga, 1808 to 1810; David Abbott, district Portage, Geauga and Cuyahoga, 1810 to 1812; Peter Hitchcock, district Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga and Ashtabula, 1812 to 1816; Aaron Wheeler and Almon Ruggles, district Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Ashtabula and Huron, 1816 to 1818; Aaron Wheeler and John Campbell, same district, including Medina County, 1818 to 1819; John Campbell and Almon Ruggles, same district, 1819 to 1820; Jonathan Foster, district Portage and Medina, 1820 to 1822; Jonathan Sloane, same district, 1822 to 1824; Aaron Norton, same district, 1824 to 1825; Elkanah Richardson, *vice* Aaron Norton, deceased, same district, 1825 to 1826; Jonathan Sloane, same district, 1826 to 1828; Darius Lyman, district Portage, 1828 to 1832; Chauncy Eggleston, same district, 1832 to 1834; Darius Lyman, same district, 1834 to 1835; Frederick Wadsworth, same district, 1835 to 1836; Daniel Upson, same district, 1836 to 1838; Gregory Powers, same district, 1838 to 1839; Simon Perkins, Jr., same district, 1839 to 1840; Elisha N. Sill, same district, 1840 to 1841; Elisha N. Sill, district Portage and Summit, 1841 to 1842; John E. Jackson, same district, 1842 to 1844; William Wetmore, same district, 1844 to 1846; Asahel H. Lewis, same district, 1846 to 1848; Lucian Swift, same district, 1848 to 1850; Darius Lyman, same district, 1850 to 1851.

Under the Constitution of 1851 the State was divided into fixed Senatorial districts. Portage and Summit were designated as the Twenty-sixth District, and have so remained to the present time. The Senators since then have been as follows: Ransom A. Gillett, 1852 to 1854; William H. Upson, 1854 to 1856; Oliver P. Brown, 1856 to 1858; George P. Ashmun, 1858 to 1860; James A. Garfield, 1860 to 1862; Lucius V. Bierce, 1862 to 1864; Luther Day, 1864, resigned in the summer of 1864, and was succeeded the following October by Alphonso Hart, who served until 1866; N. T. Tibbals, 1866 to 1868; Philo B. Conant, 1868, resigned in August, 1868, and was succeeded by William Stedman, who served until 1870; Henry McKinney, 1870 to 1872; Alphonso Hart, 1872 to 1874; N. W. Goodhue, 1874 to 1876; Marvin Kent, 1876 to 1878; David D. Beebe, 1878 to 1882; S. P. Wolcott, 1882, second term expires in 1886. Senator Wolcott, under the apportionment of 1881, was chosen to represent the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Districts, the former embracing the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, and the latter Summit and Portage.

Territorial and State Representatives.—James Pritchard, district Jefferson County, 1799 to 1801; Edward Paine, district Trumbull, 1801 to 1803; Ephraim Quimby and Aaron Wheeler, same district, 1803; David Abbott and Ephraim Quimby, same district, 1803 to 1804; Amos Spofford and Homer Heine, same district, 1804 to 1805; Homer Heine and James Kingsbury, same district, 1805 to 1806; John P. Bissell and James Kingsbury, district Trum-

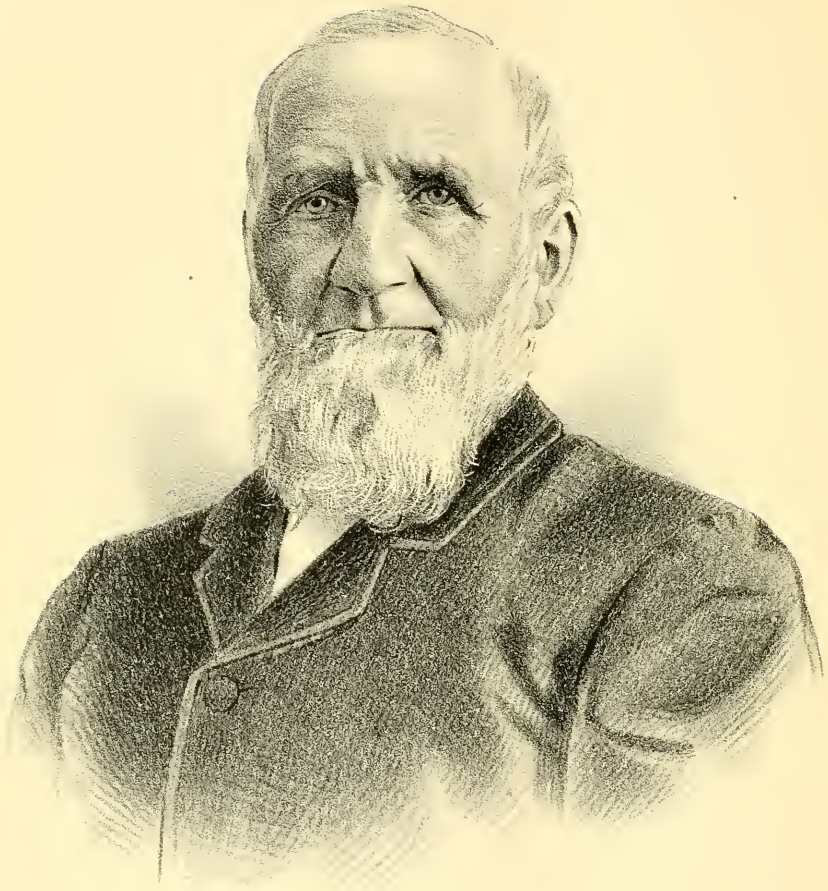
bull and Geauga, 1806 to 1807; John W. Seeley and James Montgomery, same district, 1807 to 1808; Abel Sabin, district Portage, 1808 to 1809; Benjamin Whedon, same district, 1809 to 1810; Elias Harmon, same district, 1810 to 1812; Rial McArthur, same district, 1812 to 1815; Moses Adams, same district, 1815 to 1816; Darius Lyman, same district, 1816 to 1818; Darius Lyman, district Portage and Medina, 1818 to 1820; Jonathan Sloane and James Moore, same district, 1820 to 1822; George B. DePeyster and Joseph Harris, same district, 1822 to 1823; George B. DePeyster and James Moore, same district, 1823 to 1824; William Coolman, district Portage, 1824 to 1828; Van R. Humphrey, same district, 1828 to 1830; Thomas Earl, same district, 1830 to 1832; Gregory Powers, same district, 1832 to 1833; Roan Clark, same district, 1833 to 1834; Amos Seward, same district, 1834 to 1835; Joseph Lyman, same district, 1835 to 1836; William Quimby and Thomas C. Shreve, same district, 1836 to 1837; Solomon Day and William Wetmore, same district, 1837 to 1838; Elisha Garrett and George Kirkum, same district, 1838 to 1839; Rufus P. Spalding and Ephraim B. Hubbard, same district, 1839 to 1840; Jason Streator and Hiram Giddings, same district, 1840 to 1841; John Streator, same district, 1841 to 1842; Thomas Earl and Samuel H. Pardee, same district, 1842 to 1843; Plimman C. Bennett, same district, 1843 to 1844; Robert F. Paine, same district, 1844 to 1845; David McIntosh and Thomas C. Shreve, district Portage and Summit, 1845 to 1846; Luther Russell, district Portage, 1846 to 1847; William Coolman and Amos Seward, district Portage and Summit, 1847 to 1848; George Sheldon, district Portage, 1848 to 1850; Lorin Bigelow, same district, 1850 to 1851.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, Portage County has composed a separate legislative district, and has been represented in the Lower House by the following citizens: Lorin Bigelow, 1852 to 1854; L. W. Cochran, 1854 to 1856; Erasmus Needham, 1856 to 1858; Cyrus Laughlin, 1858 to 1860; William Stedman and A. J. Squire, 1860 to 1862; David L. Rockwell, 1862 to 1864; Samuel E. M. Kneeland, 1864 to 1866; William Stedman, 1866 to 1868; Reuben P. Cannon, 1868 to 1872; Joseph R. Conrad, 1872 to 1874; Orvil Blake, 1874 to 1878; Charles R. Harmon, 1878 to 1882; Egbert S. Woodworth, 1882 to 1884; Aaron M. Sherman, 1884, term expires in 1886.

County Commissioners.—Abel Sabin, from June 8, 1808, to October, 1808; Joel Gaylord, June 8, 1808, to October, 1809; Lewis Day, June 8, 1808, to October, 1810; Joseph Harris, October, 1808, to October, 1811; Oliver Snow, October, 1809, to October, 1812; Samuel King, October, 1810, to October, 1813; John T. Baldwin, October, 1811, to October, 1814; Oliver Snow (re-elected), October, 1812, to October, 1815; Owen Brown, October, 1813, to October, 1816; John T. Baldwin (re-elected), October, 1814, to October, 1817; Amzi Atwater, October, 1815, to October, 1818; Owen Brown (re-elected), October, 1816, to October, 1819; Rufus Ferris, October, 1817, resigned March, 1818; Alexander K. Hubbard, April, 1818, to October, 1820; Dillingham Clark, October, 1818, to October, 1821; George Clark, October, 1819, to October, 1822; Asa K. Burroughs, October, 1820, to October, 1823; James Coe, October, 1821, to October, 1824; Elkanah Richardson, October, 1822, to October, 1825; Asa K. Burroughs (re-elected), October, 1823, to October, 1826; James Coe (re-elected), October, 1824, to October, 1827; Asaph Whittlesey, October, 1825, to October, 1828; Owen Brown, October, 1826, to October, 1829; James Coe (re-elected), October, 1827, to October, 1830; Hiram Giddings, October, 1828, to October, 1831; Jonathan Foster, October, 1829, to October, 1832; Edwin Wetmore, October, 1830, to October, 1833; Andrew Bassett, October, 1831, to October, 1834; Elisha Garrett, October, 1832, to October, 1835; Alanson Baldwin, October,

1833, to October, 1836; Solomon Day, October, 1834, to October, 1837; Henry Chittenden, October, 1835, to October, 1838; Royal Taylor, October, 1836, to October, 1839; Ephraim L. Williams, October, 1837, to October, 1840; Henry Chittenden (re-elected), October, 1838, resigned June, 1840; Moses Eggleston, October, 1839, to October, 1842; Arthur Anderson, June, 1840, to October, 1840; Miner Merrick, October, 1840, to October, 1841; Leverett Norton, October, 1840, to October, 1843; Miner Merrick (re-elected), October, 1841, to October, 1844; Moses Eggleston (re-elected), October, 1842, to October, 1845; William R. Kelso, October, 1843, to October, 1846; Benjamin Marshall, October, 1844, to October, 1847; Caleb Carleton, October, 1845, to October, 1848; William R. Kelso (re-elected), October, 1846, to October, 1849; Orsamus L. Drake, October, 1847, to October, 1850; Carnot Mason, October, 1848, to October, 1851; Hiram Spencer, October, 1849, to October, 1852; Joel H. Curtis, October, 1850, resigned December, 1852; Moses A. Birchard, December, 1851, to December, 1854; Ebenezer S. Harmon, November, 1852, to December, 1855; David K. Wheeler, December, 1852, to December, 1856; Sylvester Huggins, December, 1854, to December, 1857; Evan E. Davis, December, 1855, to December, 1858; Charles Goodsell, December, 1856, to December, 1859; Horace Adams, December, 1857, resigned January, 1858; David K. Wheeler, February, 1858, to December, 1858; S. A. Hinman, December, 1858, to December, 1860; E. D. Carlton, December, 1858, to December, 1861; A. H. Weatherbee, December, 1859, to December, 1862; L. C. Merrill, December, 1860, to December, 1863; Thomas Gorby, December, 1861, to December, 1864; E. D. Carlton (re-elected), December, 1862, to December, 1865; P. P. Dawley, December, 1863, to December, 1866; Joseph R. Conrad, December, 1864, to December, 1867; Ozias Allyn, December, 1865, to December, 1868; P. P. Dawley (re-elected), December, 1866, to December, 1869; Joseph R. Conrad (re-elected), December, 1867, to December, 1870; H. J. Noble, December, 1868, to December, 1871; N. B. Jennings, December, 1869, to December, 1872; Smith Sanford, December, 1870, to December, 1873; Isaac Brown, December, 1871, to December, 1874; Luther H. Parmelee, December, 1872, resigned December, 1874; Smith Sanford (re-elected), December, 1873, to December, 1876; Edward A. Parsons, December, 1874, to December, 1875; Wanzer Holcomb, December, 1874, to December, 1877; Edward A. Parsons, December, 1875, to December, 1878; Edgar Whittlesey, December, 1876, to December, 1879; P. C. Nichols, December, 1877, to December, 1880; A. B. Merrill, December, 1878, to December, 1881; Edgar Whittlesey (re-elected), December, 1879, to December, 1882; P. C. Nichols (re-elected), December, 1880, to December, 1883; A. B. Merrill (re-elected), December, 1881, to December, 1884; Orrin Smyth, December, 1882, term expires in December, 1885; J. L. Thompson, December, 1882, term expires in December, 1886; Wanzer Holcomb, December, 1884, term expires in December, 1887.

Treasurers.—Elias Harmon, June, 1808, resigned November, 1810; Gersham Bostwick, from November, 1810, to June, 1814; Heman Oviatt, June, 1814, to June, 1815; Gersham Bostwick, June, 1815, to June, 1816; William Wetmore, June, 1816, to June, 1824; Isaac Swift, June, 1824, to June, 1832; Frederick Williams, June, 1832, to June, 1840; Henry L. Tilden, June, 1840, to June, 1846; Enos P. Brainerd, June, 1846, to June, 1848; Jackson T. Green, June, 1848, to June, 1852; Charles Green, June, 1852, to June, 1856; Lyman Bryant, June, 1856, to June, 1858; Harvey C. Newberry, June, 1858, to September, 1860; George Sanford, September, 1860, to September, 1862; Samuel D. Harris, September, 1862, to September, 1866; Gustavus P. Reed, September, 1866, to September, 1870; Edward G. Hinman, September, 1870, to Septem-



Thomas Gorby

ber, 1874; John C. Beatty, September, 1874, to September, 1878; Nathan H. Smith, September, 1878, to September, 1882; Wilbur A. Jenkins, September, 1882, second term expires in September, 1886.

Clerks.—Benjamin Whedon, August, 1808, to December, 1809; William Wetmore, December, 1809, to March, 1813; Ira Hudson, March, 1813, to October, 1817; Seth Day, October, 1817, to October, 1831; George Kirkum, October, 1831, to October, 1838; William Coolman, Jr., October, 1838, to June, 1845; Horace Y. Beebe, July, 1845, to February, 1852; Ebenezer Spalding, February, 1852, to February, 1855; Edmund Bostwick, February, 1855, to February, 1861; Horace M. Clark, February, 1861, to February, 1867; Andrew Jackson, February, 1867, to February, 1873; John Meharg, February, 1873, to February, 1882; John Porter, February, 1882, second term expires in February, 1888.

Recorders.—Titus Wetmore, October, 1808, to April, 1810; William Wetmore, May, 1810, to February, 1813; Ira Hudson, March, 1813, to September, 1817; Seth Day, October, 1817, to August, 1831; John N. Skinner, August, 1831, to October, 1849; Rodolphus Bard, October, 1849, to October, 1852; Andrew Jackson, October, 1852, to October, 1855; Joshua T. Catlin, October, 1855, to January, 1862; James Norton, January, 1862, to January, 1868; George W. Barrett, January, 1868, to January, 1877; Philo Bierce, January, 1877, third term expires in January, 1886.

Auditors.—This office was created by an act of the Legislature passed February 8, 1820, the duties then belonging to the position having previously been performed by a clerk appointed by the Commissioners. Under the old *regime* but six men filled the office, viz.: Abel Sabin and Seth Day, in 1808; Seth Day, 1809; Oliver C. Dickinson, 1810–11; Stephen Mason, 1812–17; Alexander K. Hubbard, 1818; Orvill Crane, 1819 to February, 1820. Since that time the Auditors have been as follows: Rial McArthur, February, 1820, to February, 1823; Samuel D. Harris, March, 1823, to February, 1831; Samuel Foljambe, March, 1831, to February, 1841; George B. De Peyster, March, 1841, to January, 1844; Charles L. Rhodes, February, 1844, to February, 1847; Caleb Atwater, March, 1847, to February, 1849; John G. McBride, March, 1849, to February, 1853; Lorenzo Frost, March, 1853, to February, 1855; Thomas W. Browning, March, 1855, to February, 1857; H. L. Carter, March, 1857, to February, 1859; Alfred Baldwin, March, 1859, to February, 1861; Frank L. Sawyer, March, 1861, to February, 1863; Henry H. Stevens, March, 1863, to February, 1869; William Grinnell, February, 1869, to November, 1880; Le Grand A. Olin, November, 1880, second term expires in November, 1886.

Sheriffs.—Alva Day, June 8, 1808, to December, 1810; John Campbell, January, 1811, to November, 1812; Stephen Mason, November, 1812, to November, 1816; Asa K. Burroughs, November, 1816, resigned in March, 1820; William Coolman, April, 1820, to November, 1824; John King, November, 1824, to November, 1826; James Perry, November, 1826, to November, 1830; Frederick Wadsworth, November, 1830, to November, 1834; George Y. Wallace, November, 1834, to November, 1838; Laurin Dewey, November, 1838, to November, 1842; Willam Frazer, November, 1842, to November, 1844; David W. Jennings, November, 1844, to November, 1846; John Gillis, November, 1846, to November, 1850; James Woodward, November, 1850, to November, 1854; Ferris Couch, November, 1854, to November, 1856; Ira Gardner, November, 1856, to January, 1859; Thomas R. Williams, January, 1859, to January, 1863; William F. Parsons, January, 1863, to January, 1865; Henry, C. Jennings, January, 1865, to January, 1869; Otis B. Paine, January, 1869, to

January, 1873; O. C. Risdon, January, 1873, to January, 1877; Benjamin F. Keller, January, 1877, to January, 1881; William Wilcox, January, 1881, to January, 1885; H. T. Sheldon, January, 1885, term expires in January, 1887.

Coroners.—Lewis Day, June 8, 1808, to October, 1808; Lewis Ely, October, 1808, to 1814; William Frazer, 1820, to 1823; J. V. Gardner, 1832, to 1839; William Frazer, 1840, to 1841; E. M. Crane, 1842, to 1843; R. J. Thompson, 1844, to 1845; A. W. Stocking, 1846, to 1847; E. Needham, 1848, to 1849; J. M. Tilden, 1850, to 1851; E. B. Babcock, 1852, to November, 1854; Ephraim B. Hubbard, November, 1854, to November, 1856; D. R. Bissell, November, 1856, to October, 1857; George Sanford, October, 1857, to January, 1860; James O. Gurley, January, 1860, to January, 1862; D. C. Stockwell, January, 1862, to January, 1864; Chauncy B. Curtis, January, 1864, to January, 1866; E. W. Crain, January, 1866, to February, 1866; Luther H. Parmelee, March, 1866, to January, 1869; Recellus Root, January, 1869, to January, 1871; Lyman Bryant, January, 1871, to January, 1874; Thomas R. Williams, January, 1874, to January, 1876; Aaron M. Sherman, January, 1877, to January, 1879; A. H. Barlow, January, 1879, to January, 1885; O. D. Olds, January, 1885, term expires in January, 1887.

Surveyors.—Among the first Surveyors of Portage County were Amzi Atwater, Rial McArthur, Abel Sabin and A. K. Burroughs, who discharged the duties of the office for the first seven years of the county's history, since which time the following citizens have filled the position: John Harmon, 1815 to 1827; Orrin Harmon, 1828 to 1832; Samuel D. Harris, 1833, to 1835; John E. Jackson, 1836, to 1838; Samuel D. Harris, 1839, to 1840; Daniel Woodruff, 1840, to 1843; Samuel D. Harris, 1844, to 1857; Ruggles Bostwick 1858 to 1863; Isaiah Linton, 1864 to 1866; C. J. Gillis, 1867 to 1869; Jedediah Cole, 1870 to 1884; C. B. Wadsworth, 1885, term expires in December, 1887.

Probate Judges.—Luther L. Brown, February, 1852, to February, 1855; Darius Lyman, February, 1855, to February, 1864; Oliver P. Brown, February, 1864, resigned in May, 1864; Joshua T. Catlin, May, 1864, to February, 1867; Jacob V. Mell, February, 1867, to February, 1873; Gideon Seymour, February, 1873, to February, 1882; Cornelius A. Reed, February, 1882, second term expires in February, 1888.

Seat of Justice and Public Buildings.—The act erecting Portage County designated the house of Benjamin Tappan as the place for holding the courts of said county until a permanent seat of justice should be established. This house, the second one occupied by Judge Tappan, was a frame building, which then stood about a mile east of Ravenna on what is now the Marcus Heath farm, and was erected by John McManus for Tappan about 1804. A tradition exists that on the first meeting of the Court of Common Pleas August 23, 1808, this house was found in ruins, having been burned down the previous night. The journal of that date does not mention where the Court first met, but says that after organizing and accepting the report of the Commissioners, Robert Simison, Samuel Hunter and Rezin Beall, appointed by the Legislature to select a seat of justice for Portage County, it adjourned to meet the same afternoon at the house of Robert Eaton. The journal of the Commissioners of Portage County shows that their first session was held at the house of Robert Eaton on the 8th of June, 1808. The Eaton house, which is yet standing in a fair state of preservation, is located about two miles and a half southeast of Ravenna, and is now (January, 1885,) the residence of R. J. Thompson, Esq. It is a two-story frame structure of large dimensions, and was utilized for both Court House and Jail until the completion of the first public buildings at Ravenna in 1810.

Ravenna was laid out by Benjamin Tappan early in 1808, and the plat acknowledged by him April 22 of that year before Henry O'Neill, a Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township, Trumbull Co. (now in Portage), Ohio, which township then embraced a large scope of territory in Portage County, subsequently divided into several townships. The State Commissioners previously mentioned soon afterward selected Ravenna as the seat of justice for Portage County, and reported the result of their labors to the Court of Common Pleas of said county at its first session the following August. The original town plat contained 192 lots, four of which were donated by Judge Tappan for public uses, viz.: Nos. 22 and 78 for school sites, and Nos. 52 and 108 for churches. He also gave a piece of ground at the southwest corner of the town plat for a grave-yard, for which purpose it was used several years. On the 25th of April, 1809, the Commissioners of Portage County purchased of Judge Benjamin Tappan, as the agent of his father, Benjamin Tappan, of Northampton, Mass., Lots Nos. 55, 56 and 57, whereon the Court House and Jail now stand, for the sum of \$300, the acknowledgment of the deed for said lots being made by Judge Tappan on the same date before Joseph Harris, a Justice of the Peace of Portage County. The next things necessary were a Court House and Jail, and under the date of December 5, 1809, the following item appears on the Commissioner's journal:

Mr. William Tappan entered into an agreement in behalf of himself and John Tappan, to erect at the seat of justice in Ravenna at their own expense a Court House forty feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty feet high, the lower story to be finished for the accommodation of the Court, etc.; and to build a log Jail two stories high, twenty-five feet long and twenty feet wide, the lower story to contain three rooms, and a chimney to contain two fire-places, one on each story; and the said William and John, on the completion of the said Court House and Jail, are to receive those lots given by Benjamin Tappan for the use of the county.

From the wording of this agreement we would naturally infer that Benjamin Tappan had donated some lots to the county, but there is not the stroke of a pen on record to show that Portage County ever received a foot of land from Judge Tappan or from any other member of the Tappan family, only what she paid for. We have already shown that the lots upon which the Court House and Jail now stand were purchased of Judge Tappan for the sum of \$300, a copy of the deed for which may be found in the Recorder's office, and this is the only transaction on record relating in the remotest degree to the subject, as the lots given for the sites of churches and schools, as well as the block of land for burial purposes, were for the use of the citizens of Ravenna and not for Portage County. Judge Tappan, however, may have agreed to donate certain lots for public uses, though never legally transferring them to the county, and the Commissioners concluding to locate the public buildings on their present site, turned over their right to said lots to William and John Tappan, to whom the deed was subsequently made, yet there is not an iota of evidence on record to give any foundation for this theory, only the agreement for erecting the Court House and Jail made between the Tappans and the County Commissioners December 5, 1809.

The buildings were completed in the summer of 1810. The Court House was a frame structure, and stood a little northwest of the present commodious building. The *Courier* in its issue of October 21, 1826, thus comments on this structure: "Portage County can boast, on the score of public buildings, nothing but a shell, which is alternately occupied by bipeds and quadrupeds, and which, from its dilapidated state, is equally easy of access to both—and in which, we may, at different times, hear the preachers of the Gospel, the expounders of the law, and the birch of the schoolmaster, and consequently

the squalls of the children, the squealing of the pigs and the bleating of sheep. 'Tis, in fact, occupied as a Court House and meeting-house, and we all know it has become proverbial as the county sheep-pen."

In 1829 it was sold to Gen. Samuel D. Harris, who removed it to the site of Merts & Riddle's factory. After standing unoccupied for several years it was purchased by James Clark & Co., who converted it into a carriage-shop, which was subsequently owned and operated by N. D. Clark & Co. The factory passed thence into the possession of Merts & Riddle, and was burned down August 11, 1871. The first story of the Jail was built of hewn logs, eighteen inches square, and was floored and roofed in the same manner. The Sheriff's residence was in one side of the building, while the second story over the Jail proper was also occupied by that officer. This building stood on the southwest corner of the present Jail site, but was removed soon after the completion of the second Jail, in November, 1819. It does not seem to have given very good satisfaction, judging from the following protests made to the Commissioners by two successive Sheriffs.

PORTAGE COUNTY, July 16, 1810.

To the Clerk of Commissioners of Portage County.—I protest against the Jail of this county with my solemn declaration that it is an insufficient Jail. ALVA DAY, *Sheriff*.

PORTAGE COUNTY, February 9, 1811.

I, the subscriber, do hereby protest against the Jail of Portage County, it being entirely insufficient to secure a prisoner.

JOHN CAMPBELL, *Sheriff*.

A few years after the erection of the first Court House and Jail, a very substantial one-story brick building, 30x60, was erected upon the site of the new portion of the present Court House. It contained two rooms, which were occupied as the offices of the Recorder, the Clerk, and the Commissioners' Clerk. This building continued in use until the second Court House was in process of erection, when it was torn down, and the material used in the walls of the new structure.

In April, 1818, steps were taken by the Commissioners toward the erection of a new Jail, and three lots in Ravenna, viz., No. 175, 176 and 177, were purchased of William Tappan for the sum of \$90, the purchase being agreed to December 31, 1818, and the contract consummated on the 5th of January following. On the last day of December, 1818, a contract was made with Oviatt & Kent for the erection of a frame Jail, to cost \$1,520. As these old buildings are of some historic interest to the present generation, we here give a partial copy of the agreement. Oviatt & Kent having given bond in the sum of \$3,050 for the faithful performance of the contract, the agreement goes on to say:

The conditions of the above obligation are such that, whereas, the above bound Oviatt & Kent hath undertaken to build a good and sufficient Jail for the county of Portage, thirty-two feet in width by thirty-four feet in length, two stories high, and furnish themselves with all the materials, and finish it off complete for the sum of \$1,520, the building to be divided in the following manner, viz.: The lower story, fourteen feet off one end to be built of good sound white oak timber, hewn fourteen inches square, without wane, and divided into two rooms, with a space-way between of four feet in the clear, and floored under and over with timber of the same description as the walls, with one fifteen-light window in the back end of the hall, in two sashes and very strongly grated with iron; one door out of the space-way into each of the prison rooms, and one into the other part of the house, all made double with two-inch white oak plank and covered on the inside with sheet-iron at least one-eighth of an inch thick, and doubled over the edge of the door and very strongly nailed with stout nails, and hung with large iron hinges suitable for doors of such weight and size, and one large and sufficient lock on each of the three doors. * *

Those two prison rooms were supplied with ventilation and light through an iron-grated hole, fourteen inches in height by three feet in length, cut through the log walls into the dividing hall-way. When the reader is informed that under each of those cells, and connecting therewith, were the closets or sinks

used by the prisoners, the excrement being allowed to filter through a stoned drain, he can readily discern the great improvements that have been made in the sanitary condition of our prisons during the past three-quarters of a century. This portion of the building was to have a solid hard-head stone foundation, the remainder to be of common stone well laid. The other twenty feet of the lower story was divided into four rooms: a Sheriff's office, a bedroom, a kitchen and a buttery, a large fire-place at the end of the building serving the two-fold purpose of cooking and heating. A strongly-walled cellar, fourteen feet square, was constructed under the kitchen, and the second story was reached by a stairway from the same room. The upper story was divided into seven apartments. Two debtors' rooms were constructed immediately over the lower prison cells, and of the same dimensions as the lower ones, but each was provided with an iron-grated window from which the inmates might view their fellow citizens upon the outside who had not the misfortune to be burdened with the crime of poverty. Those rooms also possessed a small fire-place, while the occupants of the lower cells had to get along without fire. On the opposite end from the debtors' prison were four rooms, two of which were used as sleeping apartments, and the others for various purposes. The building was covered on the outside with two-inch white oak plank laid on perpendicularly, and framed into the sill and upper plate, and pinned on the joists, and then weather-boarded with common siding. This Jail was completed according to contract by the middle of November, 1819, and stands across the alley from the Congregational Church, on the northeast corner of Meridian and Oak Streets. Upon the erection of the present Jail the log portion was removed, and the building converted into a dwelling, which is now (December, 1884,) occupied as the residence of S. L. Jennings, Esq.

On the 5th of September, 1826, the Commissioners took into consideration the expediency of building a new Court House, and gave public notice that sealed proposals would be received at the Auditor's office until the first Monday in December for furnishing materials for the new structure. In the latter month the Commissioners advertised for proposals for 150,000 bricks to be delivered near the Court House in Ravenna by the first Monday of March, 1828. The contract for the erection of the building was finally let to Zenas Kent in the spring of 1828, and on the 11th of February, 1830, it was completed and accepted by the Commissioners, having cost in full about \$7,000. It was a long, two-story brick building of the Grecian Temple order, six wooden columns on the front upholding a projecting roof, which was surmounted by a cupola. The county offices were located in the lower story, while the courtroom is the same one now occupied. In the erection of the new Court House about twenty feet were cut off the front part of the old one to make room for the more modern structure.

The present two-story stone Jail on the public square had its inception June 13, 1836, when the Commissioners concluded to take the necessary measures toward the erection of a new Jail, and bids were ordered to be advertised for in the county papers. The plan of the Jail, adopted September 6, 1836, was drawn by Mr. Medbury, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, while the small residence adjoining it on the west was an after consideration, added to the plans by John N. Skinner, the Recorder, and Samuel Foljambe, the Auditor. On the 20th of October, 1836, the bid of Ebenezer Rawson was accepted, but it was not until the 8th of December following that the contract was let to Rawson, for the sum of \$9,100. Toward the completion of the building a disagreement arose between the contractor and the Commissioners as to the proper

remuneration for certain work needed on the Jail, which the specifications did not expressly stipulate. The matter was left to a board of arbitration, which on the 16th of July, 1839, decided that Rawson should put in certain extras and receive \$284.68 over and above the original contract price of the Jail. Rawson was evidently dissatisfied with the decision, for he neglected to fulfill its terms, and the building was finally completed, in May, 1840, by William Stinaff, whom the Commissioners employed to carry out the decision of the arbitration. The building has fully answered the purposes for which it was erected, but its location for many reasons is objectionable, and it is only a question of a few years when it will be replaced by a more modern one, located on a more eligible site. On the 13th of October, 1856, the Commissioners purchased of John G. DeWolf Lot 5S, upon which the engine house now stands, for \$1,500; and July 13, 1857, the legal right to the public alley, which originally ran east and west in the rear of the Court House, was obtained, and the alley became the property of the county.

The elegant and commodious Court House now adorning the public square in Ravenna, was built by authority of a special act of the Legislature passed March 11, 1881, "to authorize the Commissioners of Portage County to build a fire-proof addition and to remodel and repair the present Court House in said county and to issue bonds therefor." The design of the building was prepared by Samuel W. Lane, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the contract for the erection of the new structure and remodeling the old one was awarded to Mr. P. B. Carpenter, of Conneautville, Penn., in June, 1881, for the sum of \$32,226, but subsequent changes in the specifications ran the cost up to \$39,622.90. The new building was completed and occupied in September, 1882, and the old portion subsequently remodeled and finished. The following figures are an authentic estimate of the original cost of the Court House: Contractor, \$39,622.90; architect's labor, \$1,540; steam-heating apparatus, \$4,600; vaults, \$619.35; furniture, \$3,815; clock, \$1,250; grates and mantels, \$435; gas fixtures, \$340.22; carpets for court room, \$293.13; stone pavement in front of Court House, \$444; total cost, \$52,959.60. It is a handsome brick structure, two stories and a half in height, with a lofty mansard roof (making the building more than three stories high), and with its artistic stone trimmings, both modern in design and finish, will favorably compare with the best county buildings of the State. A fine clock occupies the tower, and a large figure of justice surmounts the dome. At the main entrance is a substantial stone portico, upheld by six handsome stone pillars, adding much to the beauty of the front view of the building. On the first floor are the offices of the Recorder, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioners, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney and Surveyor; and on the second floor those of the Probate Judge and Clerk, also the court room and jury rooms. The whole interior is handsomely finished in black walnut and butternut, and the stairways partly in cherry, while the large, well-lighted offices, furnished in black walnut, and possessing fire-proof vaults, where the valuable records are absolutely safe from destruction, harmonize thoroughly with the progressive spirit of the age. The halls and stairways are wide, and the ceilings high and airy, while a general air of utility and comfort pervades throughout the building.

Prison Bounds.—Upon the establishment of the American Government, many of the laws previously existing under English rule were partly or wholly retained on the statute books of the young Republic. Imprisonment for debt was one of those relics of barbarism which existed for seventy-five years after the Declaration of Independence. This law was an outrage upon honest poverty, and the cause of untold misery to hundreds of struggling pioneer families.

The prisoner confined for debt, upon giving good security to his creditors, was allowed his freedom inside of a certain defined limit surrounding the Jail known as the "prison bounds," but by crossing the established line he forfeited even this small grain of liberty. In 1799 a law was enacted by the Territorial Assembly establishing 200 yards as the dimensions of the prison bounds. This was increased in 1800 to 440 yards, but reduced in 1805 to 400. In 1821 the village or town limits became the boundary line, and in 1833 the "bounds" were made co-extensive with the county. Thus they remained until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, when the law having almost become a "dead letter," was expunged from the statutes of Ohio. At the April term of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County, in 1809, the Court assigned the following prison bounds: "Beginning at a stake and stones eleven chains north, forty-five degrees east from said prison, thence south twenty chains; thence west fifteen chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east fifteen chains to the first bounds." The action of the Court was in conformity with the then existing State law; but with the progress of civilization all such laws become obnoxious to the spirit of humanity which true civilization engenders, and therefore give way to a more just and enlightened policy.

County Infirmary.—Throughout the pioneer days of Portage County each township supported its own poor, but finally this duty devolved upon the county, and the indigent were "farmed out" to those who would keep them the cheapest. This method did not prove very satisfactory, as the unfortunate poor were in many cases treated badly. It was finally decided by the Commissioners to establish a county farm where the poor could be collectively supported, and at the annual election held in April, 1839, the citizens of Portage voted in favor of the proposed institution. The Commissioners advertised at once for a cultivated farm of from 125 to 200 acres on which to erect a "County Poor House," and on the 29th of April accepted the proposal of David McIntosh, to sell them his farm in Shalersville Township, consisting of 162 acres of land, in Lots Nos. 62 and 79, with buildings, stock and farming implements thereon, for the sum of \$5,000. On the 3d of May following the purchase was completed and possession given, and on the same date the Commissioners appointed Darius Lyman, David McIntosh and Frederick Williams, a Board of Directors to take charge of and manage the affairs of said poor farm.

For ten years no additions were made to the farm, which was found ample for the necessities of the institution; but the number accepting its benefits kept increasing with the growth in population, and in April, 1849, the Commissioners purchased of Erastus Chapman an additional tract of 129.47 acres, located in Lots Nos. 63 and 64, for the sum of \$2,524.60. In June, 1850, they exchanged 56.41 acres of land in Lot No. 62, being the north part of the original farm, with Noble Haven for the same amount in Lot No. 61, adjoining the farm on the south. The buildings finally became inadequate, and a new one was regarded as a necessity, therefore, in April, 1858, the Commissioners advertised for bids to erect a new brick Infirmary building. The plans of H. N. Bostwick, Esq., were adopted, and in May the contract was let to Samuel H. Bloomer, Abraham Bloomer, Elisha Brigham and J. S. Brigham, for the sum of \$4,988, the building to be completed by the 25th of November, 1858. This structure, together with the frame buildings standing there when the farm was purchased, served the purposes of the institution for about fourteen years, but on the 8th of February, 1872, the contracts for an additional wing to the main Infirmary building were let as follows: The masonry, brick work, etc., to Messrs. Brigham & Jennings, for the sum of \$5,400, and the carpen-

tering, painting, glazing, etc., to Johnson & Babcock for \$4,588. The addition was completed in the fall of 1872, but extras ran the cost a good deal above the original contract price. Brigham & Jennings were paid in November, 1872, \$1,091.59 for flagging and repairs; while Peter Martin, of Cleveland, received \$4,000 for putting in the heating and ventilating apparatus, making the total expense of the improvements carried out in 1872 over \$15,000. The main Infirmary building is an L shaped brick structure, two and a half stories high, but a portion of the original building purchased with the farm is yet standing and in use. The farms now contain about 300 acres of first-class land, while the institution is self-supporting, and pays a good interest on the capital invested, besides having furnished through the passing years a comfortable home for hundreds of unfortunate poor.

Political Statistics.—The political history of Portage County, even if written correctly and devoid of prejudice, would be of very little utility to the average reader, and when we take into consideration the utter impossibility of accomplishing such a task, we think it best, for the sake of historical truth, to illustrate the county's political complexion by simply giving the vote it cast for each Gubernatorial candidate since 1808, together with that polled in a few of the Presidential contests. It may, however, be of some interest to the present and future generations to know who the candidates for the several county offices were at the first election, held June 8, 1808, also the names of the voters at that election. The polling place was at the house of Benjamin Tappan, which stood where Marcus Heath's residence now stands, east of Ravenna. Eighty-seven votes were cast, distributed as follows: For Commissioners, Abel Sabin, of Randolph, 86; Joel Gaylord, of Hudson, 84; Lewis Day, of Deerfield, 49; Elias Harmon, of Mantua, 42. For Sheriff, Alva Day, of Deerfield, 47; John Campbell, of Charlestown, 38 (these two gentlemen were again the candidates for Sheriff in October, 1808, with the following result: Alva Day, 151; John Campbell, 140). For Coroner, Lewis Day, of Deerfield, 38; Samuel Andrews, of Rootstown, 31; David Root, of Rootstown, 14. All of the successful candidates were supporters of President Jefferson's administration.

The following list of voters at the election of June 8, 1808, together with the present names of the townships in which they then resided, were copied from the returns made at that time, and are therefore reliable. John Campbell and Abel Sabin, though candidates, did not vote:

Silas Tinker, Jr., Mantua.	Heman Oviatt, Hudson.
Frederick Caris, Jr., Rootstown.	Stephen Upson, Suffield.
Benjamin Tappan, Ravenna.	Horatio Day, Deerfield.
Frederick Caris, Sr., Rootstown.	Joel Baker, Shalersville.
John Caris, Rootstown.	John Creighton, Ravenna.
William Chard, Ravenna.	David Hudson, Hudson.
Samuel Bishop, Hudson.	Benjamin Whedon, Hudson.
Samuel Simcox, Ravenna.	Josiah Ward, Randolph.
Moses Thompson, Hudson.	Isaac Mills, Nelson.
James Robinson, Northampton.	Jonathan Foster, Suffield.
Aaron Norton, Tallmadge.	Oliver Dickinson, Randolph.
Robert Walker, Ravenna.	Delaun Mills, Nelson.
David Jennings, Ravenna.	John Goss, Randolph.
John Boosinger, Ravenna.	John Wright, Sr., Ravenna.
Daniel Haynes, Ravenna.	William Wetmore, Stow.
John Chapman, Deerfield.	Jacob Eatinger, Ravenna.
Thomas Wright, Ravenna.	Jacob Stough, Ravenna.



J. B. Weymaker

Arthur Anderson, Ravenna.
 Phillip Willyard, Rootstown.
 Michael Simcox, Ravenna.
 Nathan Chapman, Rootstown.
 John Wright, Jr., Ravenna.
 Abraham Toms, Ravenna.
 Jotham Atwater, Mantua.
 Abel Forsha, Ravenna.
 Samuel Baldwin, Aurora.
 John Ward, Ravenna.
 Jotham Blakesly, Ravenna.
 Samuel McCoy, Rootstown.
 Oliver Mills, Hiram.
 James Laughlin, Deerfield.
 Samuel Moore, Mantua.
 Oliver Forward, Aurora.
 Henry Rogers, Deerfield.
 George Wilber, Atwater.
 Samuel H. Ferguson, Aurora.
 Beman Chapman, Rootstown.
 Nathan Muzzy, Deerfield.
 Ephriam Chapman, Rootstown.
 Asa Betts, Deerfield.
 Enoch Harrymon, Ravenna.
 Stephen Mason, Deerfield.
 Joseph Murrill, Deerfield.
 Alva Day, Deerfield.

Calvin Ward, Randolph.
 Henry Ely, Randolph.
 Jeremiah Sabin, Randolph.
 Ebenezer Goss, Randolph.
 Joseph Harris, Randolph.
 Amzi Atwater, Mantua.
 Joel Gaylord, Hudson.
 Samuel Andrews, Rootstown.
 David Goss, Randolph.
 Elias Harmon, Mantua.
 Lewis Day, Deerfield.
 Seth Day, Deerfield.
 David Root, Rootstown.
 Bazel Windsor, Jr., Mantua.
 Bela Hubbard, Randolph.
 John McWhorter, Ravenna.
 Henry O'Neil, Rootstown.
 William Price, Ravenna.
 Asa D. Keyes, Shalersville.
 Conrad Boosinger, Ravenna.
 Henry Sapp, Ravenna.
 Aaron Weston, Randolph.
 Robert Campbell, Ravenna.
 David Moore, Ravenna.
 Gersham Bostwick, Rootstown.
 Reuben Tupper, Suffield.

1808—Vote for Governor: Samuel Huntington, 118; Thomas Worthington, 152; Thomas Kirker, 9. Total, 279.

1810—Vote for Governor: Return J. Meigs, 250; Thomas Worthington, 28. Total, 278.

1812—Vote for Governor: Return J. Meigs, 295; Thomas Scott, 000. Total, 295.

1814—Vote for Governor: Thomas Worthington, 367; Othniel Looker, 78. Total, 445.

1816—Vote for Governor: Thomas Worthington, 99; James Dunlap, 000; Ethan Allen Brown, 320. Total, 419.

1818—Vote for Governor: Ethan Allen Brown, 558; James Dunlap, 1. Total, 559.

1820—Vote for Governor: Ethan Allen Brown, 679; Jeremiah Morrow, 24; William Henry Harrison, 28. Total, 731.

1822—Vote for Governor: Jeremiah Morrow, 833; Allen Trimble, 202; William W. Irvin, 16. Total, 1,051.

1824—Vote for Governor: Jeremiah Morrow, 60; Allen Trimble, 1,090. Total, 1,150.

1826—Vote for Governor: Allen Trimble, 1,055; John Bigger, 2; Alexander Campbell, 1; Benjamin Tappan, 7. Total, 1,065.

1828—Vote for Governor: Allen Trimble (National Republican), 1,414; John W. Campbell (Democrat), 437. Total, 1,851.

1828—Vote for President: John Quincy Adams (National Republican), 2,110; Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 853. Total, 2,963.

1830—Vote for Governor: Duncan McArthur (National Republican), 1,562; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 625. Total, 2,187.

1832—Vote for Governor: Darius Lyman (Whig and Anti-Mason), 2,084; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,368. Total, 3,452.

1832—Vote for President: Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 1,406; Henry Clay (Whig), 2,327; William Wirt (Anti-Mason), 2. Total, 3,735.

1834—Vote for Governor: Robert Lucas (Democrat), 2,074; James Findlay (Whig and Anti-Mason), 2,362. Total, 4,436.

1836—Vote for Governor: Joseph Vance (Whig and Anti-Mason), 3,056; Eli Baldwin (Democrat), 2,525. Total, 5,581.

1836—Vote for President: William Henry Harrison (Whig), 3,302; Martin Van Buren (Democrat), 2,683. Total, 5,985.

1838—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 3,051; Joseph Vance (Whig and Anti-Mason), 3,252. Total, 6,303.

1840—Vote for Governor: Thomas Corwin (Whig), 2,544; Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 2,120. Total, 4,664.

1840—Vote for President: William Henry Harrison (Whig), 2,542; Martin Van Buren (Democrat), 1,963; James G. Birney (Liberty), 16. Total, 4,503.

1842—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 2,181; Thomas Corwin (Whig), 2,301; Leicester King (Abolition or Free Soil), 133. Total, 4,615.

1844—Vote for Governor: Mordecai Bartley (Whig), 2,467; David Tod (Democrat), 2,360; Leicester King (Abolition or Free Soil), 234. Total, 5,061.

1846—Vote for Governor: William Bebb (Whig), 1,858; David Tod (Democrat), 1,841; Samuel Lewis (Abolition or Free Soil), 163. Total, 3,862.

1848—Vote for Governor: John B. Weller (Democrat), 2,234; Seabury Ford (Whig), 2,249. Total, 4,483.

1850—Vote for Governor: Reuben Wood (Democrat), 2,104; William Johnston (Whig), 1,249; Edward Smith (Abolition or Free Soil), 000. Total, 3,353.

1851—Vote for Governor: Reuben Wood (Democrat), 2,198; Samuel F. Vinton (Whig), 1,117; Samuel Lewis (Abolition or Free Soil), 787. Total, 4,102.

1853—Vote for Governor: William Medill (Democrat), 2,160; Nelson Barrere (Whig), 682; Samuel Lewis (Abolition or Free Soil), 1,222. Total, 4,064.

1855—Vote for Governor: William Medill (Democrat), 1,861; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 2,660; Allen Trimble (American or Know-nothing), 10. Total, 4,531.

1857—Vote for Governor: Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 2,696; Henry B. Payne (Democrat), 1,956; Philip Van Trump (Know-nothing), 000. Total, 4,652.

1859—Vote for Governor: William Dennison (Republican), 2,620; Rufus P. Ranney (Democrat), 2,038. Total, 4,658.

1860—Vote for President: Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 3,065; Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), 1,970; John C. Breckinridge (Democrat), 117; John Bell (American or Union), 7. Total, 5,159.

1861—Vote for Governor: David Tod (Republican), 3,274; Hugh J. Jewett (Democrat), 559. Total, 3,833.

1863—Vote for Governor: John Brough (Republican), 3,677; Clement L. Vallandigham (Democrat), 1,788. Total, 5,465.

1864—Vote for President: Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 3,478; George B. McClellan (Democrat), 1,918. Total, 5,396.

1865—Vote for Governor: Jacob D. Cox, (Republican), 2,853; George W. Morgan (Democrat), 1,932. Total, 4,785.

1867—Vote for Governor: Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 3,342; Allen G. Thurman (Democrat), 2,317. Total, 5,659.

1868—Vote for President: Ulysses S. Grant (Republican), 3,604; Horatio Seymour (Democrat), 2,362. Total, 5,966.

1869—Vote for Governor: Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 3,213; George H. Pendleton (Democrat), 2,241. Total, 5,454.

1871—Vote for Governor: Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 2,970; George W. McCook (Democrat), 2,139; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibition), 47. Total, 5,156.

1872—Vote for President: Ulysses S. Grant (Republican), 3,478; Horace Greeley (Independent Republican and Democrat), 2,438; James Black (Greenback), 27; Charles O'Connor (Independent Democrat), 50. Total, 5,993.

1873—Vote for Governor: Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 2,285; William Allen (Democrat), 2,056; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibition), 272; Isaac Collins (Liberal), 24. Total, 4,637.

1875—Vote for Governor: Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 3,402; William Allen (Democrat), 2,859; Jay Odell (Prohibition), 54. Total, 6,315.

1876—Vote for President: Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat), 3,006; Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 3,712; G. Clay Smith (Prohibition), 27; Peter Cooper (Greenback), 14. Total, 6,759.

1877—Vote for Governor: William H. West (Republican), 3,031; Richard M. Bishop (Democrat), 2,624; Stephen Johnson (Greenback), 287; Henry A. Thompson (Prohibition), 69. Total, 6,011.

1879—Vote for Governor: Charles Foster (Republican), 3,652; Thomas Ewing (Democrat), 3,104; A. Sanders Piatt (Greenback), 114; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibition), 56. Total, 6,926.

1880—Vote for President: James A. Garfield (Republican), 3,990; Winfield Scott Hancock (Democrat), 3,147; James B. Weaver (Greenback), 86; Neal Dow, (Prohibition), 36. Total, 7,259.

1881—Vote for Governor: Charles Foster (Republican), 3,365; John W. Bookwalter (Democrat), 2,548; Abraham R. Ludlow (Prohibition), 116; John Seitz (Greenback), 70. Total, 6,099.

1883—Vote for Governor: Joseph B. Foraker (Republican), 3,381; George Hoadly (Democrat), 3,002; Ferdinand Schumacker (Prohibition), 167; Charles Jenkins (Greenback), 41. Total, 6,591.

1884—Vote for President: Grover Cleveland (Democrat), 3,273; James G. Blaine (Republican), 3,931; John P. St. John (Prohibition), 217; Benjamin F. Butler (Greenback Labor Reform), 122. Total, 7,543.

CHAPTER X.

THE JUDICIARY—ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN OHIO, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—PIONEER COURTS OF PORTAGE COUNTY—SESSIONS OF 1808-09, AND THE JURIES AND TRIALS OF THOSE TWO YEARS—ANECDOTES OF PIONEER JUSTICE IN THIS COUNTY—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—RIDING THE CIRCUIT—PIONEER RESIDENT AND VISITING LAWYERS—BRIEF SKETCHES OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BENCH AND BAR—PRESENT BAR OF PORTAGE COUNTY—THE PORTAGE COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AS people often fail to agree respecting their rights and duties, and as they sometimes violate their agreements, and even disobey those rules and regulations prescribed for their conduct, it is necessary that tribunals should be provided to administer justice, to determine and declare the rights of disagreeing parties, to investigate and decide whether the laws are observed or violated, and to pronounce judgment according to law and the just deserts of the citizen. These determinations are called judicial. Upon the organization of the Northwest Territory, courts were established and laws promulgated for its proper government. The Court of Common Pleas was the first to take shape, being established by the Governor and Judges at Marietta, August 23, 1788. This Court was first composed of not less than three and not more than five Justices, appointed by the Governor in each county, and known as the "County Court of Common Pleas," but in 1790 the number of Justices was increased to not less than three and not more than seven in each county, and the regular sessions were, by the same act, increased from two to four annually. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, its judiciary was re-organized. The State was divided into circuits, for each of which a Judge, who had to be a lawyer in good standing, was elected by the General Assembly, whose term of office was seven years. Three Associate Judges were chosen in each county by the same body, and for the same length of service, and were usually farmers or intelligent business men. The President Judge with the Associates composed the Court of Common Pleas of each county, and thus this Court remained until the re-organization of the judiciary under the Constitution of 1851. That instrument provided for the division of the State into judicial districts, and each district into subdivisions. It abolished the office of Associate Judge, and directed that in each sub-division one Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who had to be a resident thereof, should be elected by its qualified electors. The official term was fixed at five years, and the Legislature reserved the power to increase the number of Judges in each subdivision whenever such became necessary.

Prior to the erection of Portage County, all of its judicial business, excepting that transacted by its Justices of the Peace, was done at Warren, the county seat of Trumbull County. The first session of the Court of Common Pleas in this county left the following record of its preliminary proceedings:

"State of Ohio, County of Portage, Tuesday, August 23, 1808. This being the day appointed by law for the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, the Court opened, present Calvin Pease, Esq., President, and William Wetmore, Aaron Norton and Amzi Atwater, Esqs., Associate Judges.

"The report of Robert Simison, Samuel Hunter and Rezin Beall, Commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice for the County of Portage, was made to the Court, which being read was ordered to be recorded.

"Ordered that the Court adjourn till 2 o'clock in the afternoon to meet at the house of Robert Eaton.

"Tuesday, 2 o'clock, afternoon, the Court opened pursuant to adjournment, present, the same judges as in the morning.

"The grand jury being called, came to-wit: Ebenezer Pease, Samuel Bishop, David Hudson, Robert Bissel, Moses Thompson, Stephen Baldwin, Samuel Andrus, Jacob Reed, John Campbell, Wiley Hamilton, Ethelbert Baker, Alfred Wolcott, John Hutton, Jeremiah Root and David Abbott. The Court appointed David Hudson, Esq., foreman of the grand jury, and the jury being sworn and affirmed, were charged by the Court and sent out."

The act erecting the county designated the house of Benjamin Tappan as the place for holding the courts until a seat of justice should be selected; but tradition says that when the Court met at the appointed place on Tuesday morning, August 23, 1808, Tappan's residence was a smoldering ruin, having been burned to the ground the previous night, and that the Court organized in the open air under the spreading branches of a large tree. The writer cannot vouch for the truth or falsity of this pioneer tradition, but it is, however, a fact, that after organizing and accepting the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the site for the county seat, the Court adjourned to meet at Robert Eaton's house in the afternoon of the same day. This building, which is yet standing in a good state of preservation, is now (January, 1885,) the residence of R. J. Thompson, Esq., and is located about two miles and a half southeast of Ravenna. It was utilized by the Common Pleas' and Commissioners' Courts until the completion of the first Court House in 1810, and is therefore very closely identified with the early history of the county.

The first case that came before the Court at this session was the petition in chancery of James Beatty *vs.* Benjamin Tappan and Benjamin Tappan, Jr., which was continued until the succeeding term. The second case was a petition for partition of Ezekiel Williams, Jr., and others *vs.* Timothy Burr and others, which was also continued to allow notice of said petition to be advertised in the *Western Herald*, of Steubenville, Ohio, and the *American Mercury*, of Hartford, Conn. The next business was the appointment of Joel Walter as administrator of the estate of Heman Lucas, deceased, of Hudson, with David Hudson, Owen Brown and Abraham Thompson, appraisers of said estate. The Court then appointed Asa D. Keyes Prosecuting Attorney, which position he filled until the close of 1808. John Cochrane and Amzi Atwater, administrators on the estate of Solomon Cochrane, were given authority to fulfill the terms of a contract previously entered into by the deceased, in the sale of fifty acres of land to James Nutt. By this time the evening of the first day was fast approaching, and, the whisky bottle having circulated pretty freely, some of the audience had grown boisterous. The Court thereupon decided to uphold its dignity, which the following official item attests:

STATE OF OHIO, }	} Summary proceeding for contempt.
vs. }	
SAMUEL TAYLOR. }	

This day came the said Samuel Taylor in custody of the Sheriff, and is set to the bar of the Court, to receive the sentence of the law for a contempt this day committed in open court, by disorderly and contemptuous behavior, of which the said Samuel is convicted on the personal view of the Court, whereupon it is considered by the Court that the said Samuel for the contempt aforesaid pay a fine of \$5 into the treasury of the County of Portage, and the cost of prosecution, and stand committed until sentence is performed.

The last business of the first day's proceedings was a case in debt of Zebina Wetherbee *vs.* John Haymaker and George Haymaker, which was continued till the next term. The Court then adjourned until the following morning, Wednesday, August 24, which was largely taken up with probate business and suits in debt, the latter being generally continued. The grand jury, however, appeared with two indictments against William Simcox, of Franklin Township, one for larceny and one for "breach of the Sabbath," after which it was discharged. The larceny case consisted of an accusation that Wilcox shot a tame deer, valued at \$3, belonging to David Jennings, of Franklin Township, and took the carcass to his home. The following jury was impaneled and tried the case: Abraham Thompson, George W. Holcomb, Oliver Forward, William Skinner, William Kennedy, Jr., William Price, John Campbell, Frederick Caris, William Calhoon, John Whittlesey, Enos Davis and Ephraim B. Hubbard. The accused pleaded not guilty, and though vigorously prosecuted by Prosecutor Keyes, he was so found by the jury, and discharged from custody. The second charge against Simcox was, that on the 15th of June, 1808, he "wickedly and maliciously interrupted, molested and disturbed the religious society of said Franklin Township, while meeting, assembled and returning from divine worship, by sporting and hunting game with guns and hounds." We would be apt to conclude upon reading this serious charge, that the defendant was what is now commonly known as a "bad man," but those were the days when any deviation from the Puritanical ideas of the majority of the first settlers, was looked upon as a heinous crime. Simcox pleaded guilty to the charge of Sabbath breaking, and was fined \$1.50 and costs, the latter amounting to \$5. This closed the first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County.

On the 27th of December, 1808, the second session of the Court of Common Pleas opened, with William Wetmore, Aaron Norton and Amzi Atwater, Associate Judges, on the bench, and lasted three days. The grand jury called at this term was composed of the following pioneers: David Daniels, Ira Morse, David Jennings, Amos Lusk (foreman), Moses Pond, John Redding, Titus Wetmore, George Darrow, Sr., Nathan Moore, George Taylor, Enoch Judson, Caleb Wetmore, David Hudson, Jeremiah Root and Stephen Mason. It found but one indictment, viz.: Against John Boosinger, for assault, who acknowledged his guilt, and was fined \$4 and costs, the whole coming to \$9.21. The three days were principally taken up in probate business, cases of debt, petitions in chancery and partition, most of the suits being continued until the following term.

The proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas during the second year were almost a repetition of the first, though breaches of the peace became more numerous as the population increased, and at every session there were more or less cases tried in which muscular development had attempted to invade the rights of the law by settling disputes in the old-fashioned way of personal combat. The April term, 1809, was held by the three Associates who presided at the previous December sitting, with Thomas D. Webb as Prosecuting Attorney. The grand jurors called at this session were Elias Harmon (foreman), James Carter, Gersham Bostwick, Owen Brown, Hiram Roundy, Nathan Sears, Ebenezer Goss, Bela Hubbard, David Waller, Gersham Judson, James M. Hendry (now spelled Heury), Stephen Upson, Timothy Bishop, Jacob Reed and David Root. Indictments were returned against Epaphroditus Stiles and John McMann for assault and battery. The term lasted four days, from the 25th to the 28th inclusive, and the only petit jury empaneled were as follows: Pascal R. McIntosh, Oliver Dickinson, Oliver C. Dickinson,

Benjamin Oviatt, Mahlon Calvin, Ezra Wyatt, Daniel Stow, Thomas Vanhynning, Silas Waller, Asher Ely, David Baldwin and Stephen Cotton, before whom James Walker was tried for an assault upon Robert Campbell, and convicted.

The next session was held August 22, 23 and 24, 1809, by Hon. Calvin Pease and the three Associates of the previous terms. The grand jury was composed of the following citizens: Gamaliel Kent, Isaac Mills, John Rudolph, David Jennings, Arthur Anderson, Ebenezer Bostwick, James Laughlin, Aaron Miller, David Hudson (foreman), Jonathan Sprague, Raphael Hurlbut, George Darrow, Jr., Amos Lusk, Lewis Ely and Samuel Bishop. The first petit jury of this term tried a *non-assumpsit* case of John Wright, Sr., *vs.* Frederick Caris, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. The jurors of this panel were Jeremiah Root, David Pond, Moses Smith, Anson Beman, Mun Day, Adam Vance, Henry Vanhynning, Elisha Perkins, Reuben Parker, Henry Bryan, William Neil and Joseph Fisher. The second petit jury tried and convicted John McManus for assault and battery. Its members were Reuben Parker, Joseph Fisher, Henry Vanhynning, Frederick Caris, Jr., Jeremiah Root, William Neil, David Pond, Elisha Perkins, Moses Smith, Anson Beman, Mun Day and Henry Bryan. The third jury trial of this session was a *non-assumpsit* suit of Caleb Wetmore *vs.* Elijah Wadsworth, the jury being the same as in the second panel, excepting John Wright, Jr., and Adam Vance replacing Moses Smith and Anson Beman. The case was decided in favor of the defendant. The fourth jury of this term was also the same as the second, excepting Adam Vance instead of Anson Beman, and tried a *non-assumpsit* suit of James Arbuckle for the use of John Keating *vs.* William and Titus Wetmore, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

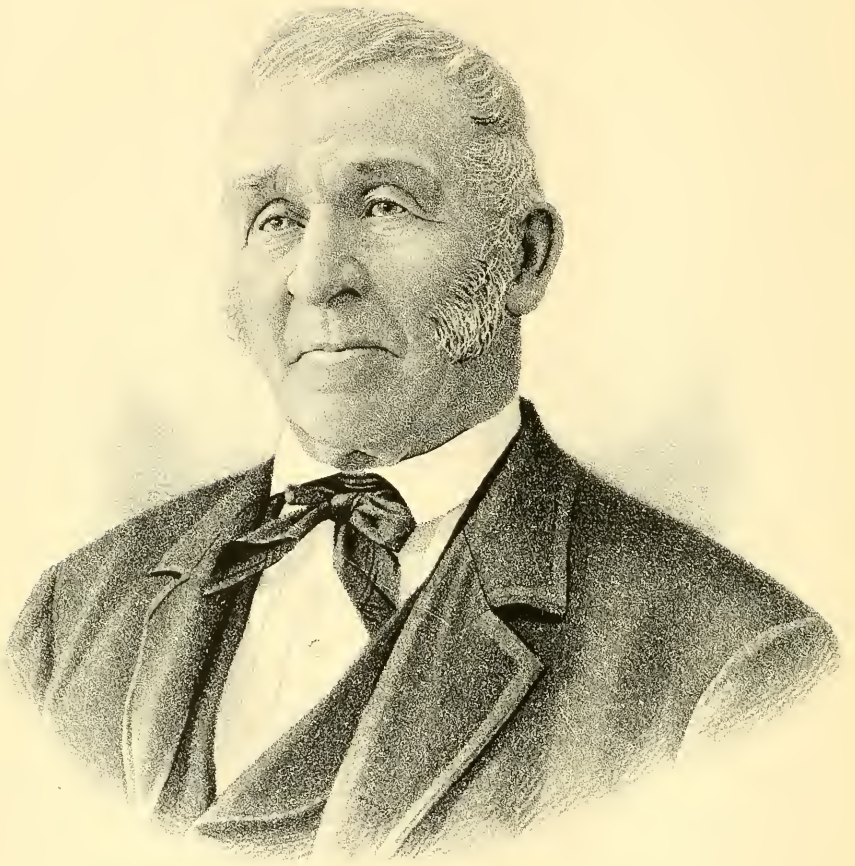
The last session of the second year was held December 26, 27 and 28, 1809, the same President and Associate Judges being on the bench, except Judge Wetmore, who was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and the vacancy on the bench was not filled until the meeting of the Legislature in 1810. The grand jurors of this session were Lewis Ely, Robert Campbell, John Blair, Ebenezer Sheldon, Josiah Starr, Joseph Darrow, Heman Oviatt, (foreman), James Robinson, Josiah Mix, Henry Chittenden, Champlin Minard, Benjamin Stow, Erastus Carter, John Oviatt and Jeremiah Root. Indictments were found against John Bolles, David Wright and Philip Ward, for assault and battery; against Joshua King for selling liquors in less quantities than allowed by his license; and against Isaac Bacon for a breach of the revenue laws. The case against David Wright for an assault upon Jacob Vanhynning, was tried before the following jury: Joel Walter, Stephen Cotton, Elisha Sears, John McWhorter, Gideon Chittenden, Jacob Reed, Erastus Skinner, Joel Gaylord, David Root, Wiley Hamilton, Ebenezer Bostwick and Arthur Anderson, who found Wright guilty as charged in the indictment. We have now run through the first two years of the record of the Court of Common Pleas, and given a brief outline of its proceedings. In giving the lists of the several juries, the sole object the writer has in view is to furnish the reader with the names of those pioneers who took the most active part in the judicial affairs of Portage County during the earlier years of its history.

The pioneers troubled their brains very little about the written code, but were a law unto themselves. As good illustrations of their peculiar mode of administering justice in their inferior courts, the following cases will serve our purpose. A man in Randolph Township was arrested for breaking the Sabbath, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in Jail for six hours. But the joke of it was there was no Jail, and the prisoner was set free and the

complainant ordered by the Court to pay the costs of the trial. Another amusing case was tried July 8, 1815, before Elijah Alford, the first Justice of the Peace of Windham Township, being that of Hiram Messenger *vs.* Thatcher F. Conant, "for the value of an otter's hole." In going to Garrett's Mill, Messenger tracked an otter into its hole, and, as he supposed, fastened him in with a stone, and then went on his way rejoicing. Meeting Conant he sold his claim to him for \$3. The purchaser had no trouble in finding the hole, but if it ever had contained an otter the animal had vanished, and Conant, therefore, refused to pay for the empty hole. Messenger sued him before Squire Alford, and recovered judgment for the \$3. Conant thereupon gave notice of appeal, which the Squire prevented by paying Messenger the money, and remitting the costs of the suit. Thus the case was settled to the entire satisfaction of both parties, and the only loser in the affair was the good-natured Justice of the Peace, who took this means of preventing an expensive lawsuit, and at the same time upholding the justice of his decision.

Common Pleas Judges.—Calvin Pease, from August, 1808 to December, 1809; Benjamin Ruggles, January, 1810, to October, 1815; George Tod, October, 1815, to February, 1830; Reuben Wood, February, 1830, to February, 1833; Mathew Birchard, February, 1833, to January, 1837; Van R. Humphrey, January, 1837, to February, 1844; Eben Newton, February, 1844, to January, 1847; Benjamin F. Wade, February, 1847, to March, 1851; George Bliss, April, 1851, to January, 1852. As previously mentioned in this chapter, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, prior to 1851, were chosen by the General Assembly of the State, but the constitution framed that year abolished the Associate Judgeship, and divided the State into judicial districts and the districts into subdivisions. The counties of Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning then became the second subdivision of the Ninth Judicial District, and have so remained up to the present. The Judges elected by the people in this subdivision since that time, together with their respective terms of service are as follows: Luther Day, from February, 1852, to February, 1857; Benjamin F. Hoffman, February, 1857, to February, 1862; Charles E. Glidden, February, 1862, to January, 1867; George M. Tuttle, January, 1867, to January, 1872; Philo B. Conant, (extra Judge), October, 1868, to October, 1878; Charles E. Glidden, February, 1872, to February, 1877; Frank G. Servis, elected in the fall of 1876, died in March, 1877; Ezra B. Taylor, appointed March 16, 1877 (*vice* Servis, deceased), and elected in October, 1877, resigned in September, 1880; William T. Spear, October, 1878, second term expires in October, 1888; George F. Arrel, appointed September 20, 1880 (*vice* Taylor, resigned), elected in the fall of 1881, term expires in February, 1887.

Associate Judges.—William Wetmore, February, 1808, resigned in December, 1809; Aaron Norton, from February, 1808, to February, 1815; Amzi Atwater, February, 1808, to February, 1815; Samuel Forward (*vice* Wetmore resigned), February, 1810, to February, 1815; Elias Harmon, February, 1815, to February, 1836; Samuel King, Jr., February, 1815, to February, 1820; Alva Day, February, 1815, to February, 1829; Augustus Baldwin, February, 1820, to February, 1827; Elkanah Richardson, February, 1827, to February, 1834; George B. DePeyster, February, 1829, to February, 1836; Charles Sumner, February, 1834, to February, 1840; Ira Selby, February, 1836, to February, 1843; Joseph Lewis, February, 1836, to February, 1843; Jeremiah Moulton, March, 1840, to March, 1847; Jonathan Foster, February, 1843, to February, 1850; Thomas B. Selby, February, 1843, to February, 1850; Isaac Swift, March, 1847, to January, 1852; Isaac Brayton, February, 1850, to January, 1852; Luther L. Brown, March, 1850, to January, 1852.



Sileus Crocker



Elizabeth Crocker

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Asa D. Keyes, 1808; Thomas D. Webb, from January, 1809, to April, 1810; Benjamin Tappan, 1810; Thomas D. Webb, 1811, to 1812; Peter Hitchcock, 1813, to 1814; Calvin Pease, 1815, to February, 1816; Darius Lyman, March, 1816, to 1818; Jonathan Sloane, 1819; Darius Lyman, 1820, to 1828; Lucius V. Bierce, January, 1829, to January, 1839; Daniel R. Tilden, January, 1839, to January, 1844; Luther Day, January, 1844, to January, 1846; Robert F. Paine, January, 1846, to January, 1848; Luther Day, January, 1848, to January, 1851; Samuel Strawder, January, 1851, to January, 1856; Ezra B. Taylor, January, 1856, to January, 1858; Joseph D. Horton, January, 1858, to January, 1860; Philo B. Conant, January, 1860, to January, 1862; Alphonso Hart, January, 1862, to January, 1865; Horace H. Willard, January, 1865, to January, 1868; E. L. Webber, January, 1868, to January, 1870; C. A. Reed, January, 1870, to January, 1874; George F. Robinson, January, 1874, to January, 1878; O. S. Ferris, January, 1878, to January, 1880; Joseph D. Horton, January, 1880, to September, 1882; John Meharg, September, 1882, to January, 1884; I. T. Siddall, January, 1884, term expires in January, 1887.

In the early days of mud roads and log-cabins, the lawyers rode the circuit with the Judge, on horseback, from county to county, equipped with the old-fashioned leggins and saddle-bags. The party usually had their appointed stopping places where they were expected, and, on their arrival, the chickens, dried apples, maple sugar, corn dodgers and old whisky suffered, while the best storytellers regaled the company with humor and anecdotes. Among the pioneers of Portage County were some who possessed a fair knowledge of the law, and two at least who were full-fledged lawyers—Benjamin Tappan and Asa D. Keyes. Upon the organization of the county, and the selection of Ravenna as the seat of justice, lawyers' offices began to make their appearance in the village. The disciples of Blackstone and Kent seem to have always looked upon Ravenna as a fruitful field for their profession, for there has been no period of its history when it has not contained one or more of the leading attorneys of northeastern Ohio.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan was the first lawyer to locate in Portage County. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1773, received a good education in his native State, and there read law and was admitted to the bar. In the summer of 1799 he located in what is now the southeast corner of Ravenna Township, and built the first log-cabin in that subdivision. In the summer of 1800 he went to Connecticut, and married Miss Nancy Wright, and with his young bride returned to his cabin in the primeval forest of this county. In 1803 he was chosen to represent the Trumbull district in the Ohio Senate, and served one term. The act erecting Portage County designated his house as the temporary place for holding the courts of said county, until a seat of justice should be selected. By this time he had removed to the second residence built by him, which stood on the farm now owned by Marcus Heath, about one mile east of Ravenna. His father was the owner of the south division of lots in Ravenna Township, and had appointed his son Benjamin as his agent, and as such the latter laid out the old town plat of Ravenna, early in 1808, which was subsequently selected by the State Commissioners for the seat of justice of Portage County. About 1809 Judge Tappan left this county and located at Steubenville, though for several years afterward he attended court at Ravenna, and was the Prosecuting Attorney in 1810. He became President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in 1833 was made United States District Judge. His name is widely known as the compiler of "Tappan's Reports." In 1826 Judge Tappan was one of four Gubernatorial candidates, yet strange to say

received only seven votes in Portage County. In December, 1838, he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, Thomas Ewing being his Whig opponent, and served until 1845. After a long and useful public career, Judge Tappan retired from active life, and died in 1857, at the ripe age of eighty-four.

Asa D. Keyes, whose father, Daniel Keyes, settled in Shalersville Township in 1807-08, was, doubtless, the second resident attorney of the county. He was a native of Connecticut and a young man of considerable talent but of intemperate habits. At the first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County, beginning August 23, 1808, Mr. Keyes was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and served in that capacity until the close of the year. Little further is known of him, and he must have removed from the county at an early day. He once hired a horse of Judge Amzi Atwater to go to Warren, and on his return said to the Judge, that he believed he had changed the bridle. "Yes," said Judge Atwater, "and the horse too—that is a better horse than I let you have." It was afterward discovered that Keyes, and a Squire Tyler, of Hubbard, had been imbibing pretty freely all day, and on getting ready to leave Warren were so "full" that each mounted the other's horse, and rode home without having the faintest knowledge of the comical blunder.

Hon. Darius Lyman was the next attorney to open an office in Ravenna. He was born in Litchfield County, Conn., July 19, 1789, graduated at Williams College, in 1810, studied law in Norfolk, Conn., was admitted to practice and came to Ravenna in 1814. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1816 to 1818, and again from 1820 to 1828, and represented Portage County in the Ohio Legislature from 1816 to 1820. From 1828 to 1832 he served in the State Senate, and was elected to the same position in 1833 and in 1849, serving one term at each period. In 1832 he was the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated by Robert Lucas, the Democratic nominee. He continued in the practice of law at Ravenna until his election to the office of Probate Judge in the fall of 1854, in which position he served nine years. Judge Lyman was neither an orator nor a brilliant advocate, but his love of justice and unswerving integrity gave him influence with Court and jury, and made him a formidable competitor. After retiring from the Probate Judgeship, in 1864, he removed to Cleveland, where he died about ten years ago. He was twice married and was the father of six children. His eldest son, Prof. Darius Lyman, Jr., has served twenty years in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., and a grandson, Henry D. Lyman, has been Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. Jonathan Sloane settled in Ravenna in 1816, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1837, in which year he retired from active life. He was born in Pelham, Mass., in November, 1785, and graduated at Williams College in the class of 1812. Soon after graduating he commenced reading law in the office of Jonathan Lyman, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He then came West, took up his residence in Ravenna, and soon gained an honorable position at the bar. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1819, a member of the Legislature in 1820-22, was in the Ohio Senate 1822-24 and 1826-28, and represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837. From the commencement of Mr. Sloane's residence in Ravenna, he was the general agent of the Tappan family for the sale of their lands in this section, which position he held many years, and by means of which he became well and favorably known to most of the early settlers, being always lenient and obliging to those who purchased land

of him. He took an active part in obtaining the charter of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, and the successful completion of this then important public work was greatly due to his influence and efficient efforts in its behalf. At the expiration of his second term in Congress he gave up the practice of law, and gradually withdrew from business life. He never married, and physical infirmities growing upon him, he retired from society many years before his death, which occurred April 25, 1854, always relishing, however, the visits of his old friends and associates. Mr. Sloane possessed none of the graces of oratory, but during his prime he was a forcible, energetic advocate, and a sound and able counsellor, achieving the distinction of being the best Chancery lawyer on the Western Reserve.

Gen. Lucius V. Bierce comes next in the order of time. He was a native of Litchfield County, Conn., but came to Ohio when young; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, where he subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Ravenna in September, 1825. Gen. Bierce became quite distinguished as a criminal lawyer throughout northern Ohio, and was Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County from 1829 to 1839. He remained in Ravenna until October, 1851, at which time he removed to Akron, where he followed the practice of his profession until his death, about ten years ago. From 1862 to 1864 he represented the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District in the Ohio Assembly, and held various other offices. He was twice married, but left no children. He devoted considerable time to writing historical sketches of the Western Reserve, exhibiting considerable taste and ability in literary pursuits.

At the close of 1825 we find but three resident attorneys in what is now Portage County, viz.: Darius Lyman, Jonathan Sloane and Lucius V. Bierce. But there were a number of visiting attorneys who practiced regularly at this bar from the time the county was organized, among the most prominent of whom might be mentioned John S. Edwards, Robert S. Parkman, Elderkin Potter, Calvin Pease, Thomas D. Webb, Peter Hitchcock, Benjamin Tappan, John C. Wright, Elisha Whittlesey, Reuben Wood, Van R. Humphrey, George D. Norton, Andrew W. Loomis and a Mr. Metcalf, all of whom won their way to high positions. Among later visiting lawyers we find Gregory Powers, D. K. Carter, Wyllis Sillman, Samuel W. McClure, Eben Newton, Henry McKinney and Milton Sutliff.

William Turner was admitted to the bar in Ravenna in January, 1828, and about the same time John Pearson opened an office in the village. Turner was a fine classical scholar, and after many years' practice removed to Wooster, abandoned the profession and subsequently died in Cleveland. Little is remembered of Pearson, who did not remain long in this county.

William S. C. Otis was also one of the pioneer lawyers of Portage County. He came to Ravenna at an early day, and was associated in law practice with Hon. Jonathan Sloane, under the firm name of Sloane & Otis. Through legal ability Mr. Otis attained to an eminent position at the bar in Portage and surrounding counties. He removed to Akron and afterward to Cleveland, and became somewhat famous as a railroad lawyer, devoting most of his time to that branch of practice. Mr. Otis died in Cleveland a few years ago. A more exhaustive sketch of this gentleman will be found among Ravenna Township biographies.

Hon. Rufus P. Spalding was born at West Tisbury, Mass., May 3, 1798, graduated at Yale College in 1817, read law in the office of Chief Justice Zephaniah Swift, of Connecticut, and was there admitted to practice. In 1820 he opened an office at Little Rock, Ark., but after remaining there a year and

a half, returned East and located at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He continued the practice of his profession at Warren until 1838, when he removed to Ravenna, where he soon became recognized as a leading attorney, and represented Portage County in the Ohio Legislature from 1839 to 1840. In the latter year he removed to Akron, and in 1841-42 served another term in the Legislature, representing the new county of Summit. The General Assembly of 1848-49 elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, for the term of seven years, but through the Constitution of 1851 the office became elective by the people, and his term thus expired after three years' service. On leaving the bench he removed to Cleveland, and in October, 1862, was elected, as a Republican, to Congress, re-elected in 1864 and again in 1866. Upon the expiration of his third term he returned to the practice of law. He has been twice married, three children surviving from the first marriage. Judge Spaulding, though yet living in Cleveland, has not been engaged in active practice for some years, as he is now (March, 1885,) within two months of being eighty-seven years old. As a lawyer and statesman he achieved a wide reputation. He possessed in his prime a profound knowledge of the law, great power as a debater, and the ability of strongly impressing both courts and juries, while his dignified appearance and manner heightened the effect of his arguments.

Hon. Daniel R. Tilden was born in Lebanon, Conn., in November, 1807, came to Ohio about 1830, studied law with Rufus P. Spalding at Warren, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar in 1837. The same year he entered into partnership with his preceptor, and in 1838 both came to Ravenna, opened an office and remained in law practice together until 1839. In 1839-40 he was a member of the law firm of Sloane & Otis, and from 1839 to 1844 was Prosecuting Attorney of this county. About this time he went into partnership with John L. Ranney, under the firm name of Tilden & Ranney, which continued until his removal to Akron in 1850. He practiced his profession in Akron until 1852, when he removed to Cleveland. Mr. Tilden was elected to Congress from the Portage District in 1842, re-elected in 1844 and served until 1847. Soon after settling in Cleveland he was elected Probate Judge, and at the close of his present term will have held the position thirty-three years. During all the years of Mr. Tilden's legal practice, he sustained the reputation of being an able advocate, a good lawyer and an honorable member of the profession. As a legislator he was loyal to his own convictions of right, and the best interests of his constituents.

John L. Ranney was born in Blandford, Mass., November 14, 1815, and in 1824 his father removed with his family from the East, to Freedom Township, Portage Co., Ohio. The educational advantages of John L. were limited to the common schools, and a brief academic course. He read law in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, with his brother Judge R. P. Ranney and Senator B. F. Wade. After being admitted to the bar, he settled in Ravenna, and soon after formed a partnership with Daniel R. Tilden, under the firm name of Tilden & Ranney. This law firm continued business until Mr. Tilden's removal to Akron in 1850. Subsequently the firm of Ranney & Taylor was organized, and later the law firm of J. L. & H. C. Ranney, which continued until February 22, 1866, the time of J. L. Ranney's death. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1858, and was President of the First National Bank of Ravenna from its organization to the close of his life. If not so distinguished as his brother, Judge Rufus P., he may be safely classed among the leading lawyers of his time in this county. He was a gentleman of high intelligence, strict integrity and untiring industry in the prosecution of his professional labors.

Hon. Luther Day. For biography of this gentleman see personal sketches under heading of Ravenna Township.

Ebenezer Spaulding came from Connecticut to Ravenna about 1840, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1852 to 1855, and subsequently followed his profession until November, 1861, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died in August, 1866.

Christopher P. Wolcott located in Ravenna a few years after Ebenezer Spaulding, whence he removed to Akron. He became quite a prominent lawyer, and was Attorney-General of Ohio from 1856 to 1861.

Hon. Robert F. Paine studied law with Daniel R. Tilden, was admitted to practice, and opened his first office at Garrettsville, whence in March, 1846, he came to Ravenna. He represented Portage County in the Ohio Legislature in 1844-45, and was Prosecuting Attorney in 1846-48. In the latter year he removed to Cleveland, where he was subsequently elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. If not profound, Judge Paine is adroit and successful as a jury lawyer, and has won and retained a large practice at the Cleveland bar, of which he is still an active member.

Hon. Ezra B. Taylor was born in Nelson Township, Portage Co., Ohio, July 9, 1823. He acquired an academic education, and studied law at Garrettsville with Hon. Robert F. Paine. After his admission to the bar, in August, 1845, he commenced practice in Garrettsville, whence he removed to Ravenna in 1847, and for some years was the partner of John L. Ranney. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1856-58, and for many years was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Portage County bar. He removed to Warren in 1861, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Judge Servis, deceased, and in October, 1877, elected as his own successor. In September, 1880, he resigned the Judgeship, and the same fall was elected to Congress by the Republican party, and has been twice re-elected, being now in his third term.

Hon. O. P. Brown was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 11, 1817, and in 1829 removed with his parents to St. Catharines, Canada, and the following year to Ashtabula County, Ohio. He received a good common school education, and taught for several winters to assist him in completing his higher scholastic and professional studies. At the age of twenty he entered the law office of Wade & Ranney in Jefferson, Ohio, and read with this celebrated firm until 1839, when he was admitted to practice. He immediately opened an office in Chardon, Geauga County, and was soon regarded as a rising young man of fine promise. While at Chardon he assisted in establishing the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, which he edited one year. In the fall of 1850 he ran against Hon. Peter Hitchcock for a seat in the Constitutional Convention, and after a splendid campaign was defeated by only 180 votes. In 1852 he removed to Ravenna, and formed a partnership with Samuel Strawder. He was the first Mayor of Ravenna, elected in 1853, and re-elected the following year. He was the State Senator from the Portage-Summit District in 1856-58, and in September of the latter year was one of the Republican candidates in this district for Congressional nomination, and on the twenty-second ballot received exactly half the votes of the convention, but after the next ballot he withdrew from the contest. In the fall of 1863 he was elected Probate Judge of Portage County, and took his office in February, 1864, but disease had laid its heavy hand upon him, and being unable to attend to his official duties, he resigned on the 9th of May following, and died June 25, 1864. Judge Brown was a genial man of fine natural endowments, and highly gifted as a popular

speaker. Rising at times to true eloquence, he then exhibited great powers of persuasion, and produced a marked effect upon his audience. He was at once the champion of temperance and freedom, and did all in his power to stem the tide of strong drink and abolish the curse of slavery.

Hon. Philo B. Conant, though yet an active member of the bar, has been so long and prominently associated with it that he can with propriety be classed among its later pioneers. He was born in Windham Township, Portage Co., Ohio, August 3, 1837; studied law with a maternal uncle, Alexander Bierce, in Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Ravenna in 1850. He began practice in 1853, and in 1860-62 served as Prosecuting Attorney. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned in August, 1868, to accept the Common Pleas Judgeship, in which position he served ten years. Judge Conant is recognized as a lawyer of good abilities, and both upon the bench and at the bar has ever been guided by conscientious convictions of justice and right. Upon retiring from the bench in October, 1878, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since been actively engaged.

Joseph D. Horton was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, January 3, 1833. For several years he lived in Nelson Township, there enjoyed brief academic advantages, and followed teaching a short time. In 1853 he entered the law office of Ranney & Taylor, in Ravenna, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Soon after his admission the firm of Taylor & Horton was formed, and subsequently Judge Luther Day became a member of the firm, which as Day, Taylor & Horton, existed three years. The old firm of Taylor & Horton was then resumed, but subsequently took in John Meharg, who, however, retired from the firm upon taking the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, but which he again entered in 1882. Mr. Horton died September 14, 1882, after a professional experience of twenty-seven years. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1858-60, and again in 1880-82. He was Mayor of Ravenna several terms, and during the early part of the war was Military Commissioner of the county. He represented Portage County in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, ranking as one of its ablest members. In his professional life, Mr. Horton was engaged in nearly every prominent trial, and among the members of the bar his conclusions and opinions upon points of law were usually accepted as sound. As an illustration of the position he occupied in his profession, the following anecdote is told by one who knew him well. Some years ago a group of lawyers were discussing a knotty point of law, and none could clear it up. "There comes Horton," said Judge Taylor, "ask him, he knows more law than all of us." This frank expression of Judge Taylor's seems to be the opinion of nearly every lawyer who knew Mr. Horton, for his assistance was generally sought whenever intricate questions were involved.

Hon. Alphonso Hart came to Ravenna from Trumbull County, Ohio, in July, 1854, and with R. E. Craig purchased the Portage *Sentinel* of Samuel D. Harris, Jr., one of the founders of the paper. He conducted the *Sentinel* until the close of 1857, but during this time had read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1863 the firm of Hart & Reed was formed and lasted ten years. Mr. Hart soon gained a prominent position at the bar, was Prosecuting Attorney from 1862 to 1865, State Senator in 1864-66, and again represented this district in the Ohio Senate in 1872-74. He was the Presidential Elector from this Congressional district in 1872, and cast his vote for Grant and Wilson. In 1873 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and in that year removed to Cleveland. He afterward went from Cleveland to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he was elected to Congress. During his term in Congress he was recognized as a sound thinker and an able, ready debater.

Among the attorneys who have been members of this bar in the past are Samuel Strawder, Lyman W. Hall, F. W. Tappan, Archibald Servoss, N. L. Jeffries, E. Ferry, H. H. Willard, J. W. Tyler, O. W. Strong, Edward P. Bassett, Lester L. Bond, J. S. Hinman, James Hall, B. F. Curtiss, William McClintock, H. B. Foster, G. F. Brown, L. D. Woodworth, H. C. Ranney, J. Crowell, O. A. Taylor, C. W. Leffingwell, J. G. Hole, A. W. Beman, H. A. Waldo, J. H. Terry, E. L. Webber, S. E. Fink, E. W. Stuart, Will Pound, A. A. Thayer, I. N. Frisbee, F. O. Wadsworth, A. J. Dyer, W. L. Marvin, H. C. Sanford, M. G. Garrison and M. A. Norris.

The present bar of Portage County embraces twenty-nine attorneys, some of whom, however, are not very actively engaged in the profession. The lawyers of Ravenna are Philo B. Conant, Michael Stuart, William B. Thomas, Cornelius A. Reed, John Meharg, Andrew Jackson, Gideon Seymour, John Porter, George F. Robinson, David L. Rockwell, Seth D. Norton, Isaac T. Siddall, Bradford Howland, John H. Dussel, Augustus S. Cole, James H. Nichols, Isaac H. Phelps, Orion P. Sperry, Arthur E. Seaton, Mark W. Phelps and James W. Holcomb. In Kent there are S. P. Wolcott, O. S. Rockwell, W. W. Patton and T. W. Peckinpaugh. In Garrettsville we find O. S. Ferris, E. W. Maxson and R. S. Webb; and C. D. Ingell, at Mantua Station.

The Portage County Medical Association was organized at a meeting of physicians held at the Gillett House, in Ravenna, in June, 1866. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Joseph Waggoner, upon which Dr. P. C. Bennett was elected Chairman, and Dr. F. F. McCreary Secretary. The Chair appointed Drs. A. M. Sherman, E. Warrington and O. Ferris a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society, which were subsequently reported and adopted. The following physicians then signified their intention of becoming members of the association viz.: Drs. P. C. Bennett, A. Belding, J. G. Lewis, O. Ferris, J. W. Shively, Charles E. Poe, G. B. Baldwin, George Sadler, A. M. Sherman, P. H. Sawyer, Joseph Waggoner, B. F. Pitman, Ezra Rose, E. Warrington, A. W. Alcorn, C. S. Leonard and F. F. McCreary. After their names were recorded they at once proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Dr. P. C. Bennett, President; Dr. A. Belding, Vice President; Dr. F. F. McCreary, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. The several committees were then appointed, and Dr. P. Barron admitted as an honorary member, after which the society adjourned to meet at Ravenna, January 27, 1867. On that date Drs. Joseph Price, F. C. Applegate and W. S. Hough were admitted to membership. Dr. Isaac Swift, who located in Ravenna in 1815, was made an honorary member the same day, and at the succeeding June meeting Dr. Joseph DeWolf, who opened an office in Ravenna in 1810, was also admitted to an honorary membership.

The officers of the society elected each June since 1866, have been as follows: 1867—Dr. A. Belding, President; Dr. Joseph Price, Vice-President; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Secretary; Dr. Charles E. Poe, Treasurer. 1868—Dr. Joseph Price, President; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Vice-President; Dr. George Sadler, Secretary; Dr. O. Ferris, Treasurer. 1869—Dr. Joseph Waggoner, President; Dr. A. M. Sherman, Vice-President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, Secretary; Dr. E. Warrington, Treasurer. 1870—Dr. A. M. Sherman, President; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Vice-President; Dr. E. W. Price, Secretary; Dr. P. H. Sawyer, Treasurer. 1871—Dr. C. S. Leonard, President; Dr. G. B. Baldwin, Vice-President; Dr. John Ewing, Secretary; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Treasurer. 1872—Dr. G. B. Baldwin, President; Dr. P. H. Sawyer, Vice-President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, Secretary; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Treasurer. 1873—Dr. E. Warrington, President; Dr. F. C. Applegate, Vice-President; Dr. A. W.

Alcorn, Secretary; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Treasurer. 1874—Dr. F. C. Applegate, President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1875—Dr. A. W. Alcorn, President; Dr. O. Ferris, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1876—Dr. O. Ferris, President; Dr. George M. Proctor, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1877—Dr. George M. Proctor, President; Dr. E. W. Price, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1878—Dr. E. W. Price, President; Dr. B. B. Laughead, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1879—Dr. B. B. Laughead, President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Vice-President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, Secretary; Dr. C. S. Leonard, Treasurer. 1880—Dr. H. P. Hugus, President; Dr. H. H. Spiers, Vice-President; Dr. F. R. Morath, Secretary; Dr. George M. Proctor, Treasurer. 1881—Dr. H. H. Spiers, President; Dr. W. G. Smith, Vice-President; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Secretary; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, Treasurer. 1882—Dr. W. G. Smith, President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, First Vice-President; Dr. Charles A. May, Second Vice-President; Dr. F. R. Morath, Secretary; Dr. H. P. Hugus, Treasurer. 1883—Dr. Charles A. May, President; Dr. C. S. Leonard, First Vice-President; Dr. Joseph Price, Second Vice-President; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Secretary; Dr. B. B. Laughead, Treasurer. 1884—Dr. G. O. Frazier, President; Dr. A. W. Alcorn, First Vice-President; Dr. George M. Proctor, Second Vice-President; Dr. Joseph Waggoner, Secretary; Dr. B. B. Laughead, Treasurer.

The principal object of the society is to stimulate and encourage the dissemination of medical science among its members, and so control their mode of practice as to bring it within the code of medical ethics usually adopted by the societies of the "regular" school of medicine. The most important feature of such societies is the interchange of thought and discussion which takes place between the members at their meetings. Any strange or difficult cases that may have come under their observation are reported and discussed, and opinions exchanged as to the most successful mode of treatment to be followed. A well-conducted medical society thus becomes a training school for the profession, and the meetings are looked forward to with much pleasure and interest. The greater number of the "regular" physicians of this county have belonged to the Portage County Medical Association at some period of its existence. Some have died, others have removed from the county, and still others have severed their connection with the society, and no longer take any interest in its doings. The society, however, is continually receiving new members, and is now in a flourishing condition. It contains at this writing (March, 1885,) twenty-two members, whose names are as follows: Drs. Joseph Waggoner, A. W. Alcorn, C. S. Leonard and B. B. Laughead, of Ravenna; Drs. A. M. Sherman, J. W. Shively, E. W. Price and J. D. Davis, of Kent; Dr. E. Warrington, of Atwater; Drs. Joseph Price, G. O. Frazier and C. S. Hiddleston, of Randolph; Drs. W. G. Smith, L. C. Rose, William Jenkins, and B. B. Davis, of Palmyra; Dr. F. C. Applegate, of Windham; Dr. Seth L. Sloan, of Freedom; Dr. George M. Proctor, of Shalersville; Dr. Charles A. May, of Streetsboro; Dr. W. H. McConnell, of Brimfield, and Dr. H. H. Spiers, of Edinburg. In 1866 and 1867, the meetings of the society were semi-annual, in 1868, quarterly, but ever since the latter year they have been monthly, and are productive of great benefit to the members of the association.



Joseph Price

CHAPTER XI.

THE MOST NOTED CRIMINAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY—TRIALS AND SENTENCES OF THE CULPRITS—THE ALLEGED CRIME OF JOHN McMANUS—THE MURDER OF MATHEWS BY AUNGHT—THE MURDER OF CUMMINGS BY BARRIS—THE MURDER OF CATHERINE McKISSON BY HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, DAVID McKISSON—THE HEATHMAN MANSLAUGHTER CASE—ALANSON BALDWIN STABBED TO DEATH BY HIS NEPHEW, LEMUEL W. PRICE—ATTEMPTED KILLING OF PRENTISS BY FLOWER—THE SHORTS-WILSON SHOOTING—THE MURDER OF JOHN RHODENBAUGH BY JACK COOPER AND JOEL BEERY—HARRIET MUSSON MURDERED BY WILSON S. ROOF—SHOOTING OF ALFRED L. HARRIS BY HIS FATHER—THE KELSO-MONTAGUE CASE—THE NEWELL-ROBERTS AFFAIR.

ALL organized communities, it matters not what may be their geographical location or their general moral and religious status, have criminal records, some of which are replete with deeds of violence and bloodshed, while others are not quite so bad. There are many facts of a criminal character of such importance belonging to the legitimate history of Portage County, that they cannot with historical propriety be left out of this work. It is not the intention of the writer to give a record of all the deeds of a criminal nature that have been committed in this county, but only those where life was taken, or where the culprit was tried for murder or intent to commit that crime.

The first murder trial that occurred in Portage County took place at the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1813, whereof Hon. Benjamin Ruggles was President Judge, and Aaron Norton, Amzi Atwater and Samuel Forward, Associates. John McManus was the defendant in this case, being indicted for the murder of Betsy McManus, his wife, and lived on what was then and since known as the Bell lot, in Ravenna Township. The indictment charged that McManus assaulted his wife while she was lying in bed, soon after the birth of a child, and struck her with a boot-jack, breaking the shoulder-blade and one of the ribs upon the right side, making a wound eight inches long and six inches wide, and that he also kicked her. The injuries were inflicted on the 12th of May, 1813, and the woman died upon the 27th of the same month. Benjamin Whedon was the foreman of the grand jury finding the indictment. The following are the names of the jurors before whom the case was tried: Gipson McDaniels, Jr., Palmyra; Isaac Osmun, Boston; Paul Williams, Portage; James McCormick, Springfield; Asher Gurley, Rootstown; William Sprague, Tallmadge; Theophilus Anthony, Atwater; George Walker, Hudson; Jonathan Foster, Mantua; Robert Taylor and David Way, Suffield; William Price, Ravenna. The case was conducted by Peter Hitchcock as Prosecuting Attorney, and by Benjamin Tappan and John C. Wright for the defense. After a protracted and exciting trial, the defense claiming that the woman died of child-bed fever, the accused was acquitted of the charge of murder, and discharged. McManus is described as a quarrelsome man, who was perpetually in trouble, and indicted for assault and battery several times. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and from ailments contracted in that service died in 1814 or 1815.

The first premeditated murder in this county was the killing of Epaphras Mathews by Henry Aunght, August 20, 1814. Capt. Waller, of Palmyra

Township, while on his way to Ravenna, discovered the body of a man lying behind a log, in the woods, near the schoolhouse now standing on the corners of the Charlestown and Edinburg roads, a mile and a quarter east of Ravenna. The body proved to be that of Epaphras Mathews, a peddler, of Pittsburgh, Penn. An investigation proved that Mathews was last seen at the tavern at Campbellsport, on the 20th of August, and on the same day by a party grinding scythes in front of the present residence of Richard J. Thompson. It was noticed that a man was traveling with him, and to this man suspicion attached as the murderer. On the night of August 19, Mathews and the strange man, who afterward proved to be Henry Aunghst, stayed at the tavern of Jabez Gilbert, in Palmyra. Taking these facts as a starting point, Robert Eaton and Lewis Ely started in pursuit of the murderer, whom they followed about a month, and arrested in a blacksmith shop in Center County, Penn. They were paid by the county \$222.87 for their services and damages inflicted upon their horses in apprehending and bringing the culprit back to Ravenna. Mr. Ely was also paid the \$100 reward which had been offered for the capture of Aunghst, and Abraham Reed was paid \$28.50 for eight days spent in hunting for the murderer. The meshes of the inevitable fatality surrounding a murderer seemed woven about Aunghst, and without any of the modern resources for tracing a great criminal, his pursuers at once struck his trail, and steadily followed him until their pursuit culminated in his capture.

Some weeks prior to the murder, Mathews and Aunghst left Pittsburgh in company, and traveled together until the hour of the murder. What pretext Aunghst gave to his victim is unknown, but upon his confession he stated that his purpose was to effect a robbery of his friend and companion. At first his plan was to seize and bind Mathews to a tree in the woods, rob him and flee, but chance, or destiny, frustrated the purpose in each instance. Once, when in the woods near Poland, when a suitable moment seemed to have arrived, Deacon Sacket, of Tallmadge, traveling with his wife, came upon them. The Deacon knew Mathews well, and the meeting was an agreeable one between the two friends, and formed an important link in the chain of evidence against the murderer, as Deacon Sacket afterward visited Aunghst in jail and recognized him as the man he saw with Mathews in the woods near Poland. At times on their travels, when going into a village, Aunghst would take some goods and visit a few of the houses making sales, giving the money up to Mathews. The idea of murdering Mathews, Aunghst stated, first occurred to him about the time they reached Campbellsport. So many times had various plans of robbery been frustrated, that, grown desperate, when this suggested itself he acted upon it at the first opportunity. The murder was committed with a blue beech fence stake or club, which the murderer purloined from the premises of Gen. John Campbell, at the "Port." Coming to the spot where the murder was committed, he dealt his victim a vigorous blow with the club. Seeing at once he had given his victim a death-blow, he seized the body, threw it over a log and the club after it; next unharnessed the horse and turned it loose in the woods, dropping the harness on the thills, rifled the wagon and walked off. The money obtained consisted of \$270 or thereabouts, in coin, which the murderer tied up in a pocket handkerchief. Coming to Ravenna, Aunghst stopped at Greer's Tavern, got a drink of whisky and enquired the road to Pittsburgh. While at the tavern he placed his handkerchief of coin on the bar. He was next seen at Daniel Collins', in Rootstown, and in the afternoon of the same day in Randolph, and the next day in Deerfield, enquiring, from point to point, the road to Pittsburgh. Next we hear of him at Canfield, where he bought a horse, paying for it in silver. Next at Petersburg,

where he fell in with Gen. Simon Perkins and Judge Calvin Austin. With Gen. Perkins he exchanged the greater portion of his silver for paper money, stating that he had made it boating on the river, and, intending to buy some land near Wooster, had brought the silver, supposing he could do better with it than with paper money. Not liking the country as well as he expected, he was going back, and had got tired of "lugging the coin." So the General gave him all the paper money he had with him for coin. So from point to point he was traced on his route to Pittsburgh, and from that city to the forge in Center County, where he was arrested.

At the January term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1815, the grand jury, of which Wiley Hamilton was foreman, found an indictment against Aunghst. He was arraigned and plead not guilty, and the case continued. At the October term, 1815, Hon. George Tod, Presiding Judge, his counsel, John C. Wright, moved his discharge in consequence of some error in the indictment. The Court overruled the motion. The grand jury, however, of which Erastus Carter was foreman, found a new indictment, which was certified to the Supreme Court, the prisoner electing to be tried by that court.

At the June term, 1816, he was again indicted, Lewis Day being foreman of the grand jury, and Darius Lyman Prosecuting Attorney. These proceedings were certified to the Supreme Court. This last indictment proved to be sound, and at the September term, 1816, of the Supreme Court, Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Jessup N. Couch, of Chillicothe, upon the bench, the trial was had. Darius Lyman and Benjamin Tappan were the attorneys for the State, and John C. Wright for the defense. A motion for change of venue to Columbiana County was made, it being alleged that the prisoner could not have an impartial trial in this county. The motion was overruled, and the trial proceeded.

The following persons out of a panel of thirty-six were chosen as the jury to try the case: Daniel Collins, Rootstown; Simeon Crane, Lyman Hine, Asa K. Burroughs, and David Hine, of Shalersville; David Thompson, Ravenna; Benoni Thompson, Shalersville; Joseph Lewis, Palmyra; Daniel Burroughs, Shalersville; Elijah Burroughs, Shalersville; Frederick Willard, Franklin; J. F. Wells, of Ravenna. The trial terminated in finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree; whereupon the following sentence was pronounced:

It is considered, by the Court, that the said Henry Aunghst be taken from hence to the Jail of the County of Portage, from whence he came, there to remain until the last Saturday of November next, being the 30th day of November, on which day he be taken to the place of execution, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and there to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Aunghst was from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and was six feet, seven inches high. He was a man of powerful muscular organization and great strength. He was a foundry-man, or iron-worker, by trade, but naturally sluggish in his motions and movements. It was told of him that when at work in Pittsburgh he would pick up a trip-hammer, weighing 500 pounds, and lift it into an old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon. He was a man of easy disposition. The Jail in which he was confined, was a log one, and the Jailer was in the habit of storing some of his household effects in the prison portion of the Jail. One day the Jailer's wife—Mrs. Mason—went into the prison to deposit a spinning-wheel. Aunghst pushed her aside at the door and ran out. Mrs. Mason gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit was made. After running a short distance Aunghst gave out and turned back to his pursuers, laughing, and gave up the race, and, puffing and blowing, came back to the Jail. This

old log-building in which Aunghst was confined from the time of capture until his execution, was the first Jail erected in the county. The prisoner was a German, or a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," and Howard Carter says that though he feigned his inability to speak or understand English during the trial, could subsequently converse glibly enough with the school children who would stand upon a barrel and talk through the iron grating covering the window of his cell.

When the day of execution arrived, November 30, 1816, Asa K. Burroughs was Sheriff of the county, and William Coolman, William Frazer and Almon Babcock his deputies. A militia force was called out, under command of Col. Solomon Day, of Deerfield, as special guard on the occasion. The gallows was erected in the center of what is now Sycamore Street, near the corner of Spruce, and about 1,800 people witnessed the execution. Upon the gallows Aunghst made a partial confession, the substance of which the writer has given in the foregoing account. The neck of the wretched man was dislocated, but not broken by the drop, and after being pronounced dead, the body was cut down and buried near the foot of the scaffold.

The night after the execution the body was dug up by some parties, who doubtless desired it for anatomical purposes. They were discovered soon after the body was out of the coffin, and attempted to flee with it. Hot pursuit was made, and they were forced to drop their prize, and left it on what is now the corner of Oak and Meridian Streets. The body was carried to the Court House and guarded that night. The next day a party of German residents of the town took the body with the intention of sinking it in "Mother Ward's Pond," to "keep it from the doctors." William Tappan, an erratic Justice of the Peace, pursued this party, and commanded them, in the name of the State of Ohio, to return the body. This they did with fear and trembling, and again the body lay in state at the Court House, surrounded by the Sheriff's posse. It was finally re-interred in the original grave, the coffin being filled with lime, and the largest log possible placed upon it. It was rumored that the doctors got the body after all, but Homer Frazer says: "I was present when the grave was opened many years afterward, and the skeleton was found in a fair state of preservation."

The next murder trial on record is that of Abner S. Barris for the murder of Nathan Cummings, December 9, 1832. This murder was committed on the canal north of the village of Akron, which was then included in Portage County, and the victim was a lad who drove the horses for the canal-boat. Barris, it seems, had had a quarrel with the helmsman of the boat, and in order to have his revenge had secreted himself at the side of the tow-path, with a gun, intending to shoot the helmsman. As the boat came up, putting him in range of his adversary, Barris took aim and fired, missing his intended mark, the shot taking effect upon the left side of the neck of the lad, Nathan Cummings, causing almost instant death. Suspicion at once attached to Barris, and with but little delay he was arrested and lodged in jail at Ravenna. At the session of the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, whereof Matthew Birchard was President Judge, and Elkanah Richardson, Elias Harmon and George B. De Peyster were Associate Judges, an indictment for murder was found against Barris by the grand jury, of which Jonathan Metcalf, of Hudson, was foreman.

The prisoner, electing to be tried in the Supreme Court, was tried at the September term of that court, 1833. Hon. Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, presided at this term, and Lucius V. Bierce was Prosecuting Attorney. The following persons constituted the jury before whom the trial took place, having

been selected from a panel of thirty-six men: Elisha Garrett, Garrettsville; William N. Merwin, Palmyra; Daniel Everett, Nelson; George Y. Wallace, Northfield; Lyman Hine, Shalersville; Enoch Drake, Freedom; Caleb Atwater and John A. Whittlesey, Atwater; Jonah Hine, Randolph; Abel Sabin, Randolph; Merrick Ely, Deerfield; Joseph Lewis, Palmyra. The trial was not protracted, and scarcely any witnesses were examined save the hands upon the canal-boat. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The Court sentenced Barris to the penitentiary for life.

Barris never, according to the writer's information, denied the commission of the murder, and a remark he made when brought to Ravenna will show his own conviction on the subject. When first brought to town he was taken to the Globe Tavern, kept by William Coolman, Esq. Mr. Coolman recognizing Barris, said to him that he was told he was charged with a desperate crime. Barris looked at him a moment, drew himself up, and then replied, "It was not Abner Barris that did it, it was whisky." Barris was a day laborer, a rather passionate man, and about forty years of age. He worked in Ravenna by the month about a year, not long previous to this occurrence. It is understood that Barris died a number of years ago in the penitentiary.

The McKisson murder was committed in the township of Northfield in what is now Summit County, on Monday, July 24, 1837. The victim of this murder was Mrs. Catherine McKisson, the wife of Robert McKisson, a stout, robust woman about thirty-five years of age, and weighed 175 pounds. The murder was committed about 11 o'clock at night. Robert McKisson, the husband, was absent from home at the time, and the family consisted of Mrs. McKisson and her daughter (by a former marriage), Lucinda Croninger, and a man named John Johnson. The two women slept in the same room in different beds and Johnson up stairs. That night Johnson went to bed about dark, the two women between 9 and 10 o'clock. The murderer entered Mrs. McKisson's room and in doing so aroused Lucinda, who was rendered temporarily senseless by a blow on the head, but recovered enough to see the last blow that was struck her mother. The murderous weapon used was an axe, with which the blows were given Mrs. McKisson, one on her back, one on the top of her head and one on the side of her head. The mortal wound was upon the right side of the head, about two inches deep, four inches long and half an inch wide. Mrs. McKisson lived until the next day—July 25—and declared the murderer to be Samuel McKisson, the father of her husband. Lucinda, the daughter (aged about eighteen), was also positive that Samuel McKisson was the murderer. Samuel McKisson was arrested the next day by Col. Arthur. He was a man about seventy-two years old, and was somewhat crippled in his hand. He manifested no trepidation and even went to his son's house and kissed the corpse.

Suspicion was attached to David McKisson, son of Samuel and brother of Robert. He was seen in the neighborhood the evening of the murder, and it was well known that in the March previous he had a bitter quarrel with his brother, and entertained ill will toward his wife. Col. Arthur set out in pursuit of David, and, the Saturday after the murder, arrested him on Turtle Island, in Maumee Bay. When found by Col. Arthur he was on a pile driver, and was told he must go with the Colonel. He did so without demur, said good-bye to some of the workmen, saying, "I shall never see you again," or "I never expect to see you again." This was before he was told why Col. Arthur wanted him. After being brought back he had an interview with his brother Robert, who said to him, "What have you brought us to, David?" "What have I brought you to, Robert?" was the reply. "No, these hands never did that

deed." When David first caught sight of Robert he extended his hands and cried out, "Oh, my wronged brother, my poor wronged brother, but you can't be righted." David seemed much distressed and said to Robert, "I little thought the words we had in the lane would put me in irons, did you?" Further than these things David McKisson never admitted his guilt, but asserted his innocence to the end, and upon the scaffold said "these hands never did the deed."

At the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1837—Hon. Van R. Humphrey, President Judge, Charles Sumner, Ira Selby and Joseph Lewis, Associates—the grand jury indicted both Samuel and David McKisson for murder. Both plead not guilty, and were allowed separate trials.

The trial of Samuel McKisson commenced on the 4th of October, before the following jury: Jonathan Brown, Edward Sumner, Hiram Collins, Ezra S. Bassett, Uriah Case, David Collins, William N. Merwin, Isaac Ozmun, Bowen Blair, Moses Eggleston, Harvey Baldwin and Jonathan Metcalf. A portion of the evidence in the case developed the fact that the accused had a quarrel with Robert and his wife about a cow, and the evening before the murder, in passing the two women at a spring on their premises had uttered a threat to them. They were laughing at the time, and the old man cried out—"Laugh on! your laughing will soon be turned to trouble and sorrow." The case was conducted by L. V. Bierce and Eben Newton on behalf of the State, and by D. K. Carter and Wyllis Silliman for the defense. The jury were out but a short time and returned the verdict of *not guilty*, and the accused was discharged.

The trial of David McKisson was commenced on the 6th of October, before the following jury: Charles Reed, Peter Mason, Silas Comstock, Ashbel Bostwick, William Coolman, Jr., A. K. Hubbard, Miner Merrick, Hugh Judson, Jonathan Foster, John N. Whittlesey, Alva Day and Daniel Trowbridge. This trial was conducted with spirit and ability by L. V. Bierce and Eben Newton on the part of the State, and by R. P. Spalding, David Tod and N. M. Humphrey for the accused. It was proven by a witness on this trial, that in May previous to the murder, David had said to his sisters Mary and Margaret, at Cleveland—"I will kill Robert's wife, By G—d I will; and then if Lucinda has a mind to have me she may, or she may go to hell." The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and the sentence of the Court was pronounced that he should be hung upon the 9th day of February, 1838. The gallows was erected between what is now Prospect and Walnut Streets, immediately east of the Disciples' Church, in Ravenna.

From the *Ohio Star* of February 15, 1838, the following account of the execution is taken: "On Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., David McKisson was executed for the murder of his brother's wife. From the day of his conviction to the last moment of his existence he declared himself innocent of the crime laid to his charge, but his conduct seems more indicative of great depravity than of innocence. Until the day previous to his execution, he almost uniformly spoke of his situation in the most indifferent manner, and studiously banished from his mind all thoughts of his condition. On that day he seemed to be somewhat affected at the near approach of death, and on the morning of the execution he requested the presence of Elder Stevens. To the Elder, who visited him in his cell and accompanied him to the gallows, he professed that he had asked for and obtained mercy, and declared that he could die in peace. On his way to the place of execution McKisson appeared solemn and thoughtful, and when he first arrived in sight of the gallows he was evidently overcome by the spectacle and swooned away, but recovered himself and sat firm and erect on his seat. He then handed to the Rev. Mr. Graham,

who also accompanied him, his farewell address which he had prepared, remarking that he intended to read it upon the gallows, but that he should not be able to do it. On arriving at the gallows he got out of the carriage without assistance, requested Elder Stevens and Mr. Graham to accompany him upon the scaffold, and then firmly and unhesitatingly ascended the same with the Sheriff. He then addressed the spectators in a speech of nearly a half hour's length, consisting partly of admonition to the wicked and vicious, and partly of an examination of the testimony upon which he was convicted, and concluded by declaring his innocence and his preparation for death. He then requested prayers, and he appeared to respond to the petition which was offered.

"The rope was then adjusted, his arms pinioned, and the cap drawn down over his face by the Sheriff, who then descended from the scaffold; as he reached the bottom he trod upon the spring which supported the platform, and McKisson suddenly dropped about seven feet. Once or twice he shrugged his shoulders, and four or five times he drew up his legs, probably in consequence of the contraction of the muscles, and all was over. After hanging until he was dead, his body was taken down and delivered to his brother Robert, who took it to Northfield for interment. An immense concourse of people attended to witness the execution. The number is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000, of which, we are sorry to say, at least one-eighth part were females. What there can be in such a spectacle calculated to excite the curiosity and attract the presence of woman, delicate and sensitive woman, we are utterly at a loss to determine."

Sylvester Heathman was tried and convicted of manslaughter at the February term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1838. It appears from the evidence that on the day when the disastrous occurrence took place, the defendant, with his two brothers, John and Elisha, had been absent from home until nearly night. How they were employed was not apparent, but about supper time John Heathman (the deceased) returned to the house of his widowed mother much intoxicated, and was seated at the table eating his supper when the defendant (Sylvester) entered the room. John immediately addressed Sylvester with the inquiry, "Where is Elisha?" "He has gone up North." "You are a d—d liar!" replied John, "and the truth is not in you;" and upon uttering these words he caught up his fork and threw it at the head of his brother, and inflicted something of a wound upon his nose. This violence on the part of John was followed with a threat that if Sylvester came up stairs that night "he would be the death of him." About this time, said the witness, Mary Heathman (a sister, and the only person in the room at the time), there was heard a noise resembling the rattling of knives and forks near the place where John had been seated. At this instant Sylvester seized a chair and with it struck John a severe blow on his side. The young woman then left the room for the purpose of calling her mother. Upon their entering the room after the space of a minute John exclaimed, "Mother, I am going to fall," and immediately fell to the floor. At this time blood was discovered running from his shoes, and the odor of whisky pervaded the room. Sylvester advanced to the prostrate body of his brother and exclaimed, "John, brother John!" "You may call him now," said the poor mother, "but he cannot hear you, for you have killed him." Sylvester then endeavored to procure the attendance of a physician, but none arrived before the death of John, which took place about thirty minutes after the blow was inflicted.

Upon examination it was ascertained that the deceased had, in his right pantaloons pocket, at the time of the blow, a junk bottle filled with whisky;

that the chair had been hurled with so much force as to break the bottle into small pieces, one of which had been driven into the groin so as to cut the artery, by means of which the deceased bled to death. The cause was argued to the jury by Messrs. Bierce and Spalding for the State, and Messrs. Carter and Newton for the defendant. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and the culprit was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

The murder of Alanson Baldwin, of Aurora, took place November 8, 1859, and was perpetrated by Lemuel W. Price, also a resident of Aurora, and the nephew of his victim. Price was a man about sixty, a hard drinker and at times uncontrollably passionate. On the morning of the 8th of November he became offended with Mr. Baldwin, though causelessly so, and watching his opportunity stabbed him with a shoe knife upon the left side of the abdomen, the wound going through to the abdominal cavity. Mr. Baldwin died the next day after being stabbed. Price was indicted at the December term, 1859. The case began before Judge Benjamin F. Hoffman, February 23, 1860, on an indictment for murder in the second degree, to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The following persons were the jurors in the case: James Hudson, Ravenna; C. O. Brainerd, Randolph; O. B. Highley, Windham; C. M. Taylor, Hiram; Silas Clark, Nelson; A. B. Bristol, Edinburg; Alden Bissell, Rootstown; Nathan Sanford, Edinburg; H. B. Fenton, Randolph; E. Hawley and T. Stewart, Paris; D. C. Davis, Palmyra. The theory of the defense consisted of two points: insanity, and death from other causes. During the trial Price manifested a listless indifference, and received his sentence without emotion. The jury were out but forty-five minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The Court sentenced Price on the 25th to the penitentiary for life. The case was conducted by P. B. Conant and E. B. Taylor for the State. Price being without counsel, the Court assigned him Alphonso Hart and O. P. Brown.

To keep unbroken the chain of this narrative, brief allusion is made to the murderous assault made upon J. C. Prentiss, in the store of D. M. Clewell, in Ravenna, upon the morning of December 17, 1864, by W. W. Flower, for the purpose of effecting a robbery of the safe in the store. The case was tried before Judge Charles E. Glidden, at the January term, 1865, of the Court of Common Pleas. The jury were in deliberation but ten minutes and returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to murder. The Court sentenced Flower to the penitentiary for seven years, the severest penalty prescribed for the crime by the statutes of Ohio. H. H. Willard and Alphonso Hart conducted the case for the State; Luther Day and P. B. Conant for the accused.

Upon the 17th of March, 1865, a young woman named Harriet Shorts was shot in her mother's house, and died of the wound, by a man who was reported to be her husband. This individual, Joseph N. Boor, *alias* Charles Wilson, was arrested for murder, but set up the defense of accidental shooting. The accused in the case was indicted at the May term. Trial was not had until the September term, when the case was heard before Judge Glidden and the following jury: G. B. Purdy, William Stedman, R. F. Gardner, W. J. Gardner, H. E. Brush, A. J. Shuman, Reuben Brobst, Smith Sanford, A. Chittenden, A. H. Barlow, Arvin Olin and H. J. Cannon. The indictment charged that the accused, "on the 17th of March, 1865, made an assault upon Harriet Shorts with a shot-gun, inflicting upon the middle of her back one mortal wound of the length of one-half of one inch, and the depth of ten inches, of which mortal wound she immediately died. This did Joseph N. Boor, *alias* Wilson, with premeditated malice to kill and murder the said Harriet Shorts." After hearing the testimony and arguments of counsel, the jury returned a verdict of



V. H. Tidwell. M.D.

manslaughter. The Court imposed a sentence upon the prisoner of one year in the penitentiary from the 19th day of September, 1865. The case was conducted by H. H. Willard and Alphonso Hart for the State, and P. B. Conant and E. L. Webber on behalf of the accused.

John Rhodenbaugh, a citizen of Franklin Township, residing upon his farm about three miles from the village of Kent, in that township, and about the same distance from Ravenna, was foully murdered between 7 and 8 o'clock on the night of October 24, 1865, while returning home from Kent, and within a little more than a mile from his home. The spot chosen for the scene of the murder was upon the road leading from Ravenna to Hudson, passing between Lakes Brady and Pippin, at a point where the road runs parallel with the C. & P. R. R., and within a few rods of the crossing of the latter with the carriage road leading to Kent, within sight of the lakes and the farmhouse of Joseph Heighton. Mr. Rhodenbaugh had resided in Franklin Township over thirteen years, and was well known in this and adjoining counties as a public auctioneer. He was fifty-six years of age on the 19th of September, 1865, and left a family consisting of a wife, four sons and a daughter, all of whom were present at the trial. He was fond of company and the social glass, and at times drank freely, and was, under such circumstances, apt to discourse largely upon his pecuniary means.

On the afternoon of the day of the murder, commencing at about 3 o'clock, we find him at Kent in the company of Cooper, Beery and others, playing cards, drinking and the like. Leaving Kelso's billiard and drinking saloon at or near 7 o'clock on that evening, soon after drinking with Cooper and Beery, he set out for home. Having proceeded two-thirds of the distance alone in an open wagon, he was assaulted and dealt two blows upon the head (causing instant death) with a heavy club, cut near the scene of the murder. His person was robbed of a watch and the money he had with him, supposed to be nearly \$200. The murder was discovered shortly after its committal by George Dewey, a resident of the neighborhood. A Coroner's inquest was held on the 25th before Justice D. L. Rockwell. Suspicion at once attached to Jack Cooper and Joel Beery as the perpetrators of the awful crime. Before 9 o'clock of the 25th they were arrested near Ravenna by officers R. W. Buck and S. L. Jennings, and at once incarcerated in Jail. An affidavit was made before Justice Coolman against these men, and an examination held upon Saturday, October 28, occupying from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., the result of which was that the accused were committed to Jail for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The grand jury at the January term, 1866, H. M. Lewis, foreman, found indictments against Cooper and Beery, alleging the facts previously narrated. Being arraigned upon Thursday, February 1, both the accused plead not guilty thereto, and separate trials were ordered them. Being unable to pay counsel, the Court assigned Messrs. E. B. Taylor, J. D. Horton and P. B. Conant as counsel for the defense. On the part of the State H. H. Willard, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Alphonso Hart, conducted the prosecution.

The trial of Jack Cooper was commenced on Monday afternoon, February 5, 1866, before Hon. Charles E. Glidden. The first proceeding in the case was the impaneling of the following jury: Franklin H. Snow, Windham; E. F. Jagger, Windham; M. P. Higley, Windham; H. S. Johnson, Nelson; R. H. Miller, Garrettsville; Charles Goodsell, Nelson; Isaac Stowell, Garrettsville; Jason Rider, Hiram; Benjamin Waters, Hiram; I. J. Rhodes, Mantua; Edwin Sanford, Mantua; William L. Coe, Edinburg. As soon as the jury were sworn, Mr. Willard, on the part of the State, made an elaborate statement of the case to the jury, detailing the items of proof it was intended

to present. Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the defense, made a general denial of the allegations of the State, meeting them all with the simple plea, *not guilty*. For three days the trial progressed with unflagging interest. Thirty-six witnesses were examined, and elaborate arguments made by both prosecution and defense. On the evening of the third day the attorneys' pleas were finished, and Judge Glidden delivered his charge to the jury, which retired at 6 o'clock. Near the hour of midnight the jury returned to the court-room with a verdict of murder in the first degree. For a moment Cooper buried his face in his hands, and then as if accepting the death-knell of his doom asked to speak to some of the jurors. A short time was devoted to this, and the doomed man, encircled by stalwart guards, was returned to his prison cell, there to meditate and prepare as best he could for the consummation of the dread penalty of that law he so mercilessly violated.

The trial of Joel Beery as aider and abettor of Jack Cooper in the murder of John Rhodenbaugh, the next scene in this drama of crime, was commenced before Judge Glidden, on Thursday morning, February 8, 1866. The case was conducted by H. H. Willard and Alphonso Hart for the State, and Ezra B. Taylor, J. D. Horton and P. B. Conant for the defense. The prisoner, as he sat within the bar, was attended by his mother, and his brother, H. L. Beery. The pressure of attendance during the trial was unabated, and the court-room was crowded to its very utmost capacity during the entire progress of the case. Beery belonged to Portage County, and had many relatives and friends living here, while Cooper was a comparative stranger and but little known in this section. The following jury was impaneled and sat upon the case: John Webber, Deerfield; Caleb Steele, Deerfield; J. V. Mell, Deerfield; George Webber, Deerfield; Stephen Frazer, Deerfield; John H. Hoffman, Deerfield; J. M. Fry, Deerfield; T. H. Whittemore, Deerfield; John Mansfield, Atwater; Curtiss Goddard, Edinburg; George Brigden, Edinburg; Cornelius Mott, Deerfield. After the selecting of the jurors was completed, the trial was opened by a full statement of the case to the jury by Mr. Hart, on behalf of the prosecution, of the State *vs.* Joel Beery, for aiding and abetting Jack Cooper, on the 24th of October, 1865, in murdering John Rhodenbaugh. The theory of the defense was then ably presented to the jury by Ezra B. Taylor. Nearly fifty witness were examined on this trial, which also lasted three days, and untiring efforts were put forth by Beery's counsel to clear him. The jury was charged by Judge Glidden on Saturday forenoon, February 10, and retired at half past 12 o'clock. For more than twelve hours the jury wrestled with the evidence before reaching a unanimous conclusion. At a quarter past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning they filed into the court-room with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The verdict was received by the people with great surprise, as it was the general opinion that Beery was equally guilty with Cooper, and should have received the extreme penalty of the law; and the jury was, at the time, considerably criticised and blamed for letting him off so easily.

On Monday morning, February 12, the convicted murderers, Cooper and Beery, were brought before the bar to receive sentence. The latter was the first to appear in Court, and after being asked if he had anything to say in his own behalf, and answering that he had not, was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for life, where he was soon afterward taken. The sentence was received with but little or no emotion by the prisoner, and as no effort was made by his counsel to get a new trial, we can readily infer that both they and Beery were satisfied with the lenient justice of the verdict. Upon receiving sentence, Beery was returned to his cell, and Cooper brought into Court. A

motion for a new trial was made by Cooper's counsel and promptly overruled by Judge Glidden. Before pronouncing sentence the Court asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the penalty of the law should not be pronounced upon him. Thereupon, Cooper arose and answered that he had little to say about his innocence, but he could hardly feel as if he had been fairly dealt with, or he would not have been convicted of murder. He said he was not a smart, or an educated man, and could not speak very well, but did not think on the evidence against him, he ought to be hung. The prisoner then resumed his seat, and Judge Glidden, after an able and exhaustive summing up of the evidence upon which he was convicted, and showing beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty of the crime charged, sentenced him to be hanged on the 6th of April, 1866.

The verdict and sentence in the Cooper case gave universal satisfaction. It was the third in which the death penalty was pronounced upon a criminal in Portage County; and a full, thorough, unbiased review of the testimony can leave no shadow of doubt of the equal justice and propriety of the verdict, inflicting, as it did, upon the culprit, the direst penalty of the law. The terrible deed was deliberately planned and cruelly executed.

In the management of the Cooper and Beery trials, Judge Glidden exhibited an impartiality and clearness upon legal questions that commended him in a high degree to the bar, and the many hundreds of citizens who watched their progress. The attorneys for the State, Messrs. Willard and Hart, performed their duties with a fitting sense of the responsibility resting upon them, and with a zealous care that through no default of theirs should the interests of the people be allowed to suffer. Of the defense made for the prisoners by Messrs. Taylor, Horton and Conant, it can truly be said, that no man could have been defended with greater ability, pertinacity or zeal. Had the culprits been members of the most influential or wealthy families, instead of having to depend upon the county for their defense, greater efforts could not have been made in their behalf. The State thus throws her mantle of protection around the accused, guaranteeing him every chance for a fair and impartial trial.

After Cooper's conviction, he gave a history of his career. His real name was Samuel Wittum, and he was born in Elk Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., a few miles east of the Ohio line, October 22, 1837. His father, Artemus Wittum, had previously resided in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and also in Indiana. Both his parents died when Samuel was about six years old, and he then went to live with a farmer named James Bird or Baird. This man treated him badly, and one of his sisters learning the facts came and took him away. He began life for himself on the Beaver & Erie Canal, and henceforth followed a wild, roving career. He was twice married, and is said to have been a gambler, counterfeiter, horse thief and murderer, and to have served a term in the Missouri penitentiary, ere committing the deed for which he finally suffered death. Wittum, or Cooper, as he is best known to our readers, was rescripted by the Governor from the 6th until the 27th of April, for the purpose of giving a sister living in the East an opportunity to visit him. Though at first professing repentance for his crime, he tried to break Jail three times, the last being a desperate attempt. He fiercely attacked Sheriff Jennings, secured a fastening bar used on one of the doors, and calling on some other prisoners for assistance, which they, however, refused, made a superhuman effort to gain his freedom. The alarm was given and the Jail soon surrounded by a crowd of excited citizens, and Cooper, seeing that escape was now impossible, threw down the bar and retired to his cell cursing and swearing like a maniac.

He refused to allow the Sheriff to enter his cell for the purpose of putting irons on his hands and feet, and exhibiting a knife which he had in some unknown manner secured, swore he would kill any man who would attempt to do so. Science now came to the rescue, and a physician was called in who with a syringe drenched Cooper with chloroform until he lay upon the floor in a senseless condition. He was then heavily ironed, and so remained until his execution, April 27, 1866, on a gallows erected in the southeast corner of the Jail.

A few months passed by, and the dark crime of murder once more stained the record of Portage County. On Monday, November 26, 1866, a young man named Wilson S. Roof entered the house of William A. Musson, at Mogadore, Suffield Township, and shot to death his wife, Mrs. Harriet Musson, while she was engaged in her daily labors. The murderer fled, and a reward of \$550 was offered for his arrest, which was effected on Thanksgiving morning, November 29, in Stark County, about a mile and a half from Lima Station, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The culprit was captured by James Roath, a farmer of that vicinity, to whom he confessed that he was the murderer of Mrs. Musson. Roath and William Wiles took the prisoner in a buggy to Lima Station, thence by train to Ravenna, where they arrived a little after noon, and delivered him to the Sheriff. The following Saturday Roof was examined before Justice Andrew Jackson. Prosecuting Attorney H. H. Willard and J. J. Hall, of Akron, appeared for the State, and Alphonso Hart and C. A. Reed for the defense. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder, and upon a thorough examination was remanded to Jail to await the action of the Court of Common Pleas.

Soon afterward the case took a new turn, and suspicion began to center on Milton Moore, a wealthy married man of Mogadore, doing business in Akron, as an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Musson. In March, 1867, he was indicted for prompting and procuring Roof to commit the deed. It was rumored around Mogadore that Moore was a trifle too intimate with Roof's sister, Hattie, and the scandal soon became common gossip. During the absence of Mrs. Moore from home, Mrs. Musson (who was her cousin) it is said, wrote her regarding the talk that was going the rounds, and upon Mrs. Moore's return she parted temporarily from her husband. This it was claimed led up to the commission of the tragedy. Moore gave bail in \$50,000 security, and the case came to trial May 27, 1867, before Hon. George M. Tuttle and the following jury: T. G. Austin, R. P. Cannon, C. O. Foot, E. W. Grey, A. B. Griffin, Clark Norton, Isaac Brown, Charles Dudley, Ira Gardner, John Gillis, C. A. Mason and Joseph Preston. The attorneys for the State were H. H. Willard, A. J. Dyer, George Bliss, John McSweeney and Michael Stuart; and for the defense Ezra B. Taylor, S. W. McClure and J. J. Hall. The trial lasted five days, and though Roof swore positively to Moore's connection with the crime, the latter was acquitted on Friday, May 31. On the following day Roof pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for life.

On the 20th of September, 1867, Charles E. Harris deliberately shot his son, Alfred L., a young business man of Kent. At the November term of the Court of Common Pleas he pleaded guilty to the indictment of "shooting with intent to kill," and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The father's intemperate habits was the cause of the deed, and though the son apparently recovered at the time, he has since died, it is claimed from the effects of the shot.

Frank M. Kelso, of Kent, was indicted at the January term, 1870, for murder in the second degree, James Montague, who died on or soon after November 18, 1869, being the victim. The trouble occurred through Kelso accusing Montague of stealing whisky from his (Kelso's) saloon, which the latter denied. A fight ensued, and it was claimed by the State that from injuries then received Montague subsequently died, his body being found November 28, in a cornfield some distance from the scene of the fight. The trial came off before Hon. P. B. Conant in the fall term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1870. Kelso's attorneys were Ezra B. Taylor and D. L. Rockwell, and the State was represented by Prosecuting Attorney C. A. Reed and Alphonso Hart. The accused was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. There was no premeditation in this affair, and such an unfortunate event as the death of Montague might result from one blow struck in passion during any ordinary quarrel. Upon the expiration of his term, Kelso returned to Kent, a reformed man, claiming that he could now see the evil results of liquor selling, and said that his imprisonment was the best thing for him that could have happened. He engaged in railroading, and soon came to be regarded by his employers as one of the most peaceable and trustworthy men on the road.

The shooting of E. M. Newell by Orlando H. Roberts at Mantua, on Sunday, October 19, 1884, is the last killing that has occurred in this county. The shot was fired while the two were engaged in a controversy over some chestnuts, and Newell died about a week afterward. Roberts gave himself up on the day of the shooting, and was placed in the county Jail at Ravenna, but subsequently he had a hearing before Justice Smith, who discharged him. Another trial took place before Justice Holcomb, who placed him under bonds of \$1,000 to appear before the Court of Common Pleas at the January term. The grand jury indicted him for murder in the second degree, and the trial began before Hon. George F. Arrel on Monday, February 2, 1885. The attorneys for the State were Prosecutor I. T. Siddall and J. H. Nichols; and Hon. Luther Day and W. B. Thomas for the defendant. The defense labored to establish a case of self-defense, claiming that Newell was the aggressor. The jury retired on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday afternoon returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. A verdict of acquittal would have created much less surprise throughout the county, and the general opinion is that Roberts escaped with a very light sentence. On Saturday morning, February 7, Judge Arrel sentenced the defendant to three months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

CHAPTER XII.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—RAVENNA PAPERS—WESTERN COURIER AND THE WESTERN PUBLIC ADVERTISER—OHIO STAR—WATCHMAN—BUCKEYE DEMOCRAT—WESTERN RESERVE CABINET AND FAMILY VISITOR—PLAIN DEALER—PORTAGE SENTINEL—PORTAGE COUNTY WHIG, AND HOME COMPANION AND WHIG—PORTAGE COUNTY DEMOCRAT, REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRAT, AND RAVENNA REPUBLICAN—INDEPENDENT PRESS, AND REFORMER—HICKORY FLAIL AND FUSION THRESHER—ARGUS—DEMOCRATIC PRESS—PORTAGE COUNTY REPUBLICAN—KENT NEWSPAPERS—PROPOSED FRANKLIN GAZETTE—THE OMNIUM GATHERUM AND ITS SUCCESSORS: THE FAMILY VISITOR, LITERARY CASKET, CUYAHOGA REPORTER, SATURDAY REVIEW, COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, SATURDAY BULLETIN, AND KENT SATURDAY BULLETIN—KENT NEWS OF 1867—PRESENT KENT NEWS—GARRETTSVILLE NEWSPAPERS—GARRETTSVILLE MONTHLY REVIEW—GARRETTSVILLE JOURNAL—HOME BAZAR—ATWATER NEWSPAPERS—SHARP SICKLE—ATWATER NEWS.

FOR seventeen years succeeding its organization, Portage County had not one newspaper published within her limits, but in 1825 the first printing press was set up in Ravenna, thus furnishing another link toward founding a community of progressive and intelligent people. Just sixty years ago J. B. Butler, a young man from Pittsburgh, Penn., made his appearance in Ravenna with a press, type and other materials of a newspaper office, and April 23, 1825, issued the first number of the *Western Courier and The Western Public Advertiser*. It was a four-page, twenty-column sheet, 20x26 inches in size, and printed on the coarse, heavy paper of those early days. The subscription price was \$2.50 per annum, but if paid "half yearly in advance," \$2 was the amount charged. An offer was made by the editor to receive in payment for subscriptions "most kinds of produce, at the current market prices, if delivered at the stores of Mr. Z. Kent or Perry & Prentiss, in Ravenna." Mr. Butler was an eccentric young man of some talent, an admirer of Henry Clay, and yielded his support to the administration of John Quincy Adams, which went into power March 4, 1825. The *Courier* was started on a subscription list of 320, which at the end of the first six months had grown to 650. It was a very good local paper for those days, and was regarded as a great boon by the people of the county, irrespective of political affiliations.

Upon the close of Volume II, April 14, 1827, Mr. Butler sold the *Courier* to William Coolman, Jr., and C. B. Thompson, by whom its publication was continued. In May, 1828, James B. Walker bought a half interest in the paper, the firm being Coolman, Thompson & Walker. The *Courier* at this time was intensely anti-Jackson, and in the Presidential campaign of 1828 fought "old Hickory" bitterly, but to no purpose, for he swept the State and Nation, though Adams carried Portage County by a majority of 1,257. Mr. Thompson died March 15, 1829, leaving Coolman & Walker sole owners. On the 6th of June, 1829, the latter disposed of his interest to Mr. Coolman, who thus obtained the full ownership. When the *Ohio Star* was established at Ravenna, in January, 1830, the *Courier* became the Democratic organ of the county, and so remained until it ceased publication. On the 15th of January, 1830, a Mr. Harsha purchased an interest, and the firm of Coolman & Harsha existed until April, 1831, when the latter retired and Mr. Coolman was once more sole owner. In August, 1832, John Harmon, who for several months

previously had been assistant editor, purchased the *Courier* of Mr. Coolman. He edited and published the paper until the fall of 1836, when he sold it to Selby & Robbins, two young men of Ravenna, who, in January, 1837, raised the subscription price to \$2 in advance, \$2.50 within six months and \$3 at the close of the year. The *Courier* does not seem to have prospered under its new management and Mr. Harmon again took control, but early in 1838 it ceased publication and was never revived.

The *Ohio Star* was established at Ravenna by Lewis L. Rice, and first issued January 6, 1830. Mr. Rice was a printer from New York, but without means to start such an enterprise, and the capital to buy the press and type was furnished by Cyrus Prentiss and Jonathan Sloane, two well remembered pioneers of Ravenna. The *Star* was a four-page, twenty-column sheet, 20x30 inches in dimensions, the annual subscription price being \$2 in advance and \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of the year. It adopted as its motto, "Be Just and Fear Not." The first prospectus issued by Mr. Rice gave its title as the *Western Star*, but subsequently learning that a paper bearing that name was located at Lebanon, Ohio (which paper, by the way, was established by John McLean in 1806, and is still in active operation), he at once substituted "Ohio" for "Western," and the first issue came out as the *Ohio Star*. In his prospectus the editor says: "We are opposed to all secret combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character." But the *Star* was especially an anti-Masonic paper, the workings of which order it vigorously attacked and exposed in every issue. It was also bitterly opposed to the Catholic Church, In August, 1832, the *Star* was enlarged to a twenty-four column paper, and otherwise much improved.

On the 1st of January, 1834, Mr. Rice retired from the editorship, having previously disposed of his interest in the *Star* to Laurin Dewey, who still continued the anti-Masonic and anti-Catholic warfare. When the Whig party succeeded the anti-Masonic, embracing the elements of the latter organization, the *Star* became the local organ of Whiggism in Portage County. In January, 1837, the subscription price was increased to \$2 in advance, \$2.50 within six months, and \$3 at the close of the year. On the 8th of March, 1838, Lyman W. Hall, who came to Ravenna in September, 1830, bought an interest in the *Star*, and the firm became Hall & Dewey. In June, 1838, the paper was again enlarged, and was now a four-page, twenty-eight-column sheet, 24x36 inches in size. Mr. Dewey being elected Sheriff of Portage County in October, 1838, disposed of his interest to Mr. Hall, who thus became sole proprietor. In December, 1839, he sold the *Star* to Root & Elkins, who engaged A. H. Lewis to edit the paper. In April, 1840, Mr. Elkins bought out Root, and he in turn retired in December, 1842, having sold the office to Laurin Dewey and William Wadsworth. Mr. Lewis still continued as editor of the *Star*, which position he filled continuously from December, 1839, until December, 1843. The firm of Dewey & Wadsworth continued until April, 1844, when the latter purchased Mr. Dewey's interest, and Mr. Lewis again assumed editorial control; but the following December he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Ohio General Assembly, and gave up the editorship of the *Star* to accept that position. In April, 1845, Mr. Lewis obtained an interest in the paper, and the firm became William Wadsworth & Co., which existed until October, 1847, when the senior partner bought out Mr. Lewis, who, however, filled the editorial chair until December, in which month he finally severed his connection with the paper.

On the 12th of July, 1848, Lyman W. Hall again got full ownership of

the *Star*, and in September, 1852, enlarged the sheet, making it 25x39 inches in dimensions. He remained the editor and proprietor until its amalgamation with the *Home Companion and Whig*, in April, 1854. Soon after the advent of the Free Soil or Abolition party, the *Star*, though previously a Whig paper, became an advocate of the principles of Free Soilism. This was its political faith at the time of the amalgamation, though considerably tinctured with Know-nothingism, which had previously made its appearance in the political arena. These several elements embraced in the Whig, Free Soil and Know-nothing parties in Portage Counties, had drifted so closely together in political sentiment, that the amalgamation of the two papers as the *Portage County Democrat*, was a judicious move. The *Democrat* was therefore their lineal successor in the journalistic field.

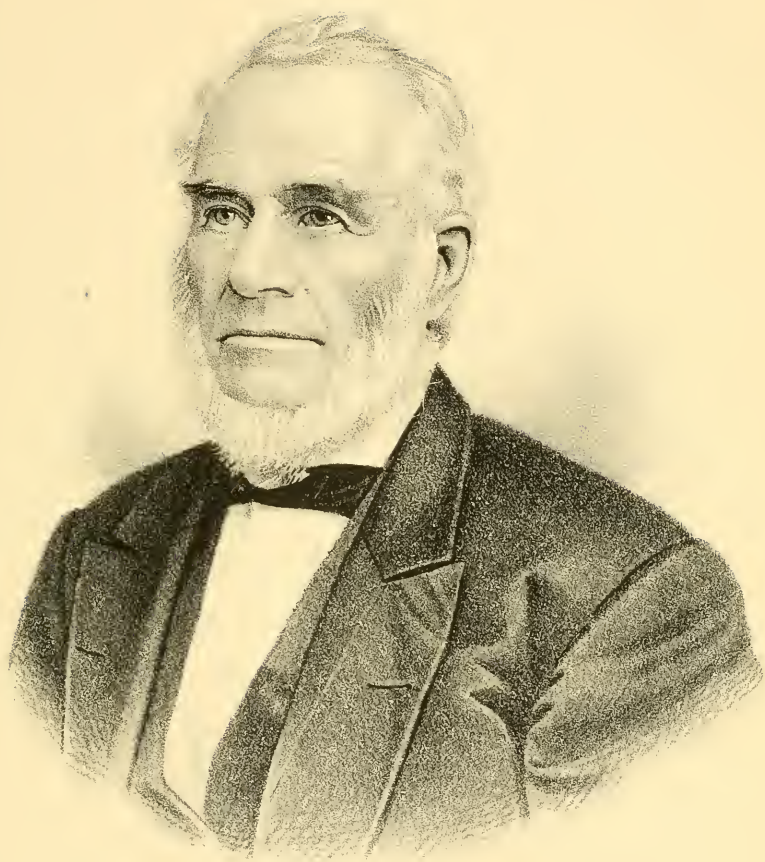
The *Watchman* was a small monthly paper of free thought or infidel tendencies, established in Ravenna in January, 1835, by John Harmon. It was issued from the *Courier* office, which paper Mr. Harmon was then publishing, and lasted only a brief time, as the community would not at that period give their support to such a publication.

The *Buckeye Democrat* was started in Ravenna on capital furnished by a coterie of gentlemen, among whom were John B. King, Rufus P. Spalding, Joseph Lyman and Asahel Tyler, under the firm name of John B. King & Co., with Le Grand Byington as editor. The *Democrat* was intended to fill the place of the *Courier*, which had discontinued publication the previous year, leaving the Democracy of Portage County without a local organ. Its first number made its appearance May 24, 1838, and was a four-page, twenty-four-column paper, 22x32 inches in dimensions. The *Democrat* was thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, but after an existence of about nine months it ceased publication, issuing its final number February 14, 1839.

The *Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visitor* was first issued in Ravenna January 1, 1840, by Lyman W. Hall, who previously owned and edited the *Ohio Star*. The *Cabinet and Visitor* was a small twenty-column sheet, 18x27 inches in size, a kind of religio-political, literary and scientific paper, started to supply a supposed craving for such advanced reading matter. The subscription price was \$1.50 per annum. The initial number was an experiment, and the second number did not make its appearance until March 5, 1840. With the beginning of Volume III in March, 1842, the paper came out enlarged to a twenty-four-column sheet, 21x33 inches in size, but upon the close of this volume, February 21, 1843, it was discontinued, because of the delinquency of its subscribers. Judging from the editor's valedictory, it would seem that there was not sufficient encouragement to warrant a continuance of the publication of the *Cabinet and Visitor*.

The *Plain Dealer* was a Democratic paper started in Ravenna in 1844, for the purpose of giving a helping hand toward the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency. A Mr. Canfield was editor and publisher, but after a very brief and flickering existence, it gave up the struggle and ceased publication.

The *Portage Sentinel*, the next journalistic enterprise in Ravenna, was established by Samuel D. Harris, Jr., and Roswell Batterson, and first issued June 5, 1845, as the local Democratic organ of Portage County. It was a four-page, twenty-four-column sheet, 22x32 inches in dimensions, and had placed at its head the following motto taken from the inaugural of President Polk: "The Constitution—The Safeguard of our Federal Compact." Its subscription price was \$1.50 in advance, \$2 if paid within the year and \$2.50 after that period. In June, 1847, the *Sentinel* came out in a new dress,



Willis Strickland

enlarged to a four-page, twenty-eight-column sheet of 24x36 inches, and flying the following suggestive motto from Jefferson: "Opposition to Tyranny is Obedience to God." On the 24th of March, 1851, Mr. Batterson, on account of poor health, severed his connection with the paper, leaving Mr. Harris sole proprietor. With the issue of August 2, 1854, he too retired from the *Sentinel*, having previously sold the office to Alphonso Hart and R. E. Craig, under the firm title of Hart & Craig, who began a new series, Vol. I, No. 1. On the 24th of August, 1854, the name of the paper was changed to the *Weekly Portage Sentinel*, and also somewhat enlarged. In January, 1855, Mr. Hart became sole owner, but with the beginning of Volume III, August 14, 1856, he sold an interest in the *Sentinel* to James W. Somerville. The partnership of Hart & Somerville continued until December 31, 1857, when Mr. Hart disposed of his interest to the junior partner. Throughout Mr. Hart's editorial control the *Sentinel* was intensely Democratic, opposing the American and new-born Republican parties, and their local organ, the *Portage County Democrat*, with an unsparing pen.

The *Sentinel*, after a publication of nearly seventeen years, issued its final number February 8, 1862. By virtue of a mortgage, Samuel D. Harris took charge of the office, sold the material to Lyman W. Hall, of the *Portage County Democrat*, and thus the *Sentinel* became extinct.

The *Portage County Whig* was established in Ravenna by John S. Herrick in August, 1848. It was a four-page paper, of twenty eight columns, printed on a sheet 23x35 inches in dimensions, and published at \$1.50 per annum in advance, and \$2 at the end of the year. It advocated the political principles of the Whig party, and soon gained a respectable circulation. On the 24th of August, 1853, the beginning of Volume VI, the name of the paper was changed to the *Home Companion and Whig*, and so remained until its amalgamation with the *Ohio Star* in April, 1854.

The *Portage County Democrat* sprung from the amalgamation of the *Ohio Star*, owned and edited by Lyman W. Hall, and the *Home Companion and Whig*, of which John S. Herrick was the editor and proprietor. It was established by the firm of Hall, Herrick & Wadsworth, the last-mentioned gentleman having been connected with the *Ohio Star* from December, 1842, until July, 1848. The *Democrat* was first issued April 5, 1854, and was a four-page, thirty-two-column paper, 26x40 inches in size, published at \$1.50 per annum in advance, or \$2 at the close of the year. The new paper took for its motto Jefferson's saying: "Resistance To Tyrants Is Obedience To God," which had previously been the motto of the *Sentinel*. In the State election of 1855 the Know-nothings and the new-born Republican party united on all of the candidates excepting Governor, and the *Democrat* supported the combination ticket, and Salmon P. Chase, the Republican Gubernatorial nominee.

In 1858, three years after its organization, the Republican party of Ohio embraced within its fold most of the strength of the Whig, Free Soil, and Know-nothing parties, previously the opponents of the Democracy. The *Democrat* was its local organ in Portage County throughout this gathering-in process, and, with the changes in name, has so remained up to the present.

With the issue of April 30, 1856, Mr. Wadsworth's connection with the *Democrat* ceased, H. R. W. Hall, son of the senior partner, taking his place, the firm becoming Hall, Herrick & Co. In March, 1859, Mr. Herrick sold his interest to the Halls, and the title of the firm changed to L. W. Hall & Son, who continued the business, raising the subscription price to \$1.50 in advance, \$2 at the end of six months, and \$2.50 after that period. In April, 1861, the junior partner severed his relations with the *Democrat*, retiring on account of

his physical health becoming impaired. Lyman W. Hall continued as editor and proprietor, giving his earnest and vigorous support to the Union cause. In March, 1862, he took his son into the office as associate editor. The high price of labor, paper, and all other materials during the war, necessitated the advancement of the subscription price, which, in March, 1864, was raised to \$2 in advance, and the following December to \$2.50. In March, 1866, H. R. W. Hall again obtained an interest in the paper, and the firm became once more L. W. Hall & Son. On the 18th of April, 1866, the *Democrat* came out enlarged, and in an entirely new dress, printed from new type. It was now a four-page, thirty-six-column paper, 28x44 inches in size. In November, 1868, the *Democrat* announced as its terms \$2 in advance, \$2.50 within the year, and \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. On the 9th of March, 1870, the junior partner retired from the firm, his father continuing alone until April, 1871, when he turned over the office to his son, H. R. W. Hall; but in April, 1873, the elder Hall again assumed joint control, L. W. Hall & Son composing the firm.

Since December 9, 1868, the paper had at its head the cut of a printing-press placed between "Portage" and "County," and over the press the word "Republican." In July, 1875, they placed at the head of the first column, on page 1, the "*Portage County Republican-Democrat*." In March, 1877, the name was changed to the *Republican-Democrat*, and an eight-page style adopted, containing fifty-six columns, printed on a sheet 35x48 inches in dimensions, but the subscription price remained as before the change. Financial disaster finally overtook the long-time publishers of the paper, and with the issue of February 27, 1878, it passed from their ownership and control into the hands of J. D. Horton and C. A. Reed, assignees of L. W. Hall & Son, who engaged H. R. W. Hall to edit and manage it. On the 2d of May, 1878, the assignees sold the paper and office to the Republican-Democrat Publishing Company, a stock company organized for the purpose of buying it, and who are now the owners, although some changes have occurred in the *personnet* of the company. The sheet was at once reduced in size to 30x44 inches; and in July, 1878, the subscription price was established at \$2 in advance. Mr. Hall continued to edit and manage the *Republican-Democrat* until September, 1882, when he was succeeded by Arthur Mosley, Esq., the present efficient editor and manager.

On the 1st of March, 1882, the company bought out the *Portage County Republican*, a Republican paper which had been in operation in Ravenna about four years, and on the 2d of May, 1883, the paper came out as the *Ravenna Republican*, the publishers regarding that title as more consistent and euphonic than the old one, which was both unwieldy and misleading. The *Republican* was enlarged April 30, 1884, and is now an eight-page, fifty-six-column paper, 35x48 inches in dimensions. The annual subscription, however, remains at \$2, and like its predecessor, it is issued every Wednesday. During its long and varied career, this paper, under its several names, has always stood in the front rank of country journals, and it is still the aim and earnest effort of the publishers and its present editor and manager to keep the *Republican* fully abreast with the progressive journalistic spirit of the age. In connection with the paper is operated a first-class job office, equipped with the best and most approved machinery and printing appliances. The *Republican* is the official organ of Portage County, and claims a circulation of about 2,300.

The *Independent Press*, subsequently called the *Reformer*, was first issued from its office in Ravenna, April 25, 1855, as "a religious and anti-slavery

journal, independent of party or sect," with W. B. Orvis editor and publisher. It was a four-page, twenty-eight-column sheet, 24x36 inches in size, and was published at \$1.50 per annum. In December, 1855, the paper came out as the *Independent Press and Reformer*, and A. Pryne became associated with Mr. Orvis in its publication. The latter retired in January, 1856, and was succeeded by Willard Burr. The following February the name of the paper was reversed, being then named the *Reformer and Independent Press*, and in April the latter part of the title was dropped. In September, 1856, James Gregg took the place of Mr. Burr on the paper. With the beginning of Volume III, the *Reformer* was reduced in size and also in price to \$1 per annum. But those changes do not seem to have been judicious, as the paper soon afterward gave up the struggle and was numbered among the many dead newspaper enterprises whose wrecks are to be found in every town from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The *Hickory Flail and Fusion Thresher* was a small Democratic humorous campaign paper published in Ravenna during the Gubernatorial campaign of 1855. It was a four-page, sixteen-column sheet, 17x23 inches in size. The *Hickory Flail* supported William Medill for Governor of Ohio, and was edited and published by a *coterie* of Democrats with the sole purpose of accomplishing that object, but though the Democracy of the State made a gallant fight they were defeated, and the *Flail* went down at the same time.

The *Argus* was started in Ravenna by H. A. Waldo, some time after the demise of the *Sentinel*, and was intended to take the place of that paper as a local Democratic organ. The writer has been unable to find a copy of the *Argus*, and therefore can tell nothing of its size or exact date of publication; but it made very little impression in the newspaper field, and ran only a few months.

The *Democratic Press* was established in Ravenna by the veteran editor and publisher, Samuel D. Harris, and first issued September 3, 1868. It has always been a four-page paper, 27x39 inches in size; issued every Thursday, and containing thirty-two columns of matter. Mr. Harris had been absent from the editorial chair for about fourteen years, or since retiring from the *Sentinel*, of which he was one of the founders, August 2, 1854; but a local Democratic paper in Portage County became a necessity, and he concluded to go into the enterprise. The *Press* was started at \$2 per annum in advance, and \$2.50 if the subscription was allowed to run, but in August, 1878, the price was reduced to \$1.50 and \$2 respectively. With the beginning of Volume XIII, in August, 1880, Mr. Harris gave his son an interest in the *Press*, and the firm has since been S. D. Harris & Son.

The *Press* began its career on a subscription list of 300, but grew rapidly under the good management of Mr. Harris until to-day it possesses a circulation of about 1,000 copies, and is regarded as one of the leading Democratic country papers in northeastern Ohio. Mr. Harris is one of the oldest editors and publishers in the State, born in Ravenna Township, Portage County, May 17, 1816, his whole life has been passed on his native heath, the greater portion of it in Ravenna. His memory goes back to the days when Portage County was almost a wilderness, and possessed not a single newspaper of any sort. He worked as a printer on the *Courier*, the *Ohio Star*, and the *Buckeye Democrat*, and his knowledge of the newspapers of this county is more extensive than that of any other man now living within her boundaries. He distinctly remembers seeing the old press of the *Courier* hauled into Ravenna, and laughs over the avidity with which its first issue (April 23, 1825) was scanned by the few people then living in the village. May he long continue to fill the editorial

chair which his experience has done so much toward establishing on a firm foundation.

The *Portage County Republican* was the last newspaper enterprise established in Ravenna. It was started as a Republican paper in April, 1878, by J. H. Fluhart, in opposition to the *Republican-Democrat*. The *Republican* was first an eight-page, 30x44 inch sheet, but about two months before it was sold it was enlarged to 35x48 inches. It was printed on the co-operative plan, with patent inside. On the first of March, 1882, the office and paper was purchased by the Republican-Democrat Publishing Company, and absorbed by that institution.

Kent Newspapers.—The first effort made toward establishing a paper at Franklin Mills (now Kent), occurred in May, 1836, when D. Radebaugh, foreman of the *Courier* office in Ravenna, issued a prospectus for a paper to be founded by him at that village, and to be called the *Franklin Gazette*. The principal object intended by the enterprise was to advocate the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, but for want of funds the scheme did not fully materialize, and nothing further than issuing the prospectus was ever accomplished.

The *Omnium Gatherum* was the pioneer paper of Kent, and was established by Dr. Alonzo Dewey, with W. W. Beach as editor, and first issued September 7, 1859. It was a small four-page, twenty-column sheet 20x26 inches in size, politically independent and issued weekly at \$1.25 per annum. It ran under the above title about two months, but November 17, 1859, changed its name to the *Family Visitor*, which was the same size and price. The *Visitor* was issued irregularly for three months, and on the 16th of February, 1860, the paper was changed to a monthly, called the *Literary Casket*, with Marshall Dewey as editor and publisher. It was subsequently issued semi-monthly, changing back and forth, in size and time of issue, as the circumstances and patronage justified. In connection with this venture Mr. Dewey started, in May, 1860, the *Cuyahoga Reporter*, also a semi-monthly, of which only a few numbers were issued. For about five years the *Casket* ran along in a sort of "a half dead and alive" manner, but Mr. Dewey was evidently determined to keep up the fight, and December 2, 1865, the paper came out as the *Saturday Review*. It was issued weekly, and December 16 the sheet was increased in size, though still a five column folio. The *Review* ran along through the summer of 1866 and was then for a short time suspended. Mr. Dewey again resolved on a change of name, and in October, 1866, sent forth the *Commercial Bulletin*, a small four-column folio, which increased in size with the passing years until it became quite a respectable looking newspaper. In the meantime the name was changed to the *Saturday Morning Bulletin* and afterward to the *Saturday Bulletin*, the paper having by this time grown to a four-page, 22x30 inch sheet of twenty-four columns. The *Bulletin* was edited and published by Mr. Dewey up to the issue of May 1, 1876, though for some years previously its financial condition was at a low ebb, its annual subscription price changing according to circumstances, being but \$1 when Mr. Dewey sold the office.

The present editor and proprietor, Mr. N. J. A. Minich, before purchasing the *Bulletin* of Mr. Dewey, was President of the Akron Daily Argus Publishing Company. With the first issue, May 6, 1876, Mr. Minich changed the name to the Kent *Saturday Bulletin* and increased the price to \$1.50 per annum in advance, at which figure the subscription has ever since remained. On the 29th of July, 1876, the *Bulletin* was enlarged to a four-page, twenty-eight-column paper, 23x35 inches in dimensions, and on the 16th of November, 1878,

it was still further enlarged to a 26x39 inch sheet of thirty-two columns. Thus it remained until October 29, 1881, when the *Bulletin* was changed from a folio to a quarto—an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns. The progress made under the editorship and management of Mr. Minich was very noticeable from the moment he took the helm. The *Bulletin* had then a very small subscription list and little advertising patronage. He soon infused new life and vigor into the concern, and to-day the paper is enjoying a more liberal patronage than ever before. The best evidence of the *Bulletin's* prosperity is the steady increase in its subscription list and the general growth of the business from comparative insignificance to its present high position among the newspaper properties of Portage County. In the fall of 1884 the office was refitted with new steam printing machinery, and it now possesses all the conveniences of a first-class job office. The policy of the *Bulletin* under Mr. Minich has always been thoroughly independent, and it now claims a circulation of about 1,400 copies.

The *Kent News*, established by L. D. Durban & Co., and first issued October 26, 1867, was the next newspaper started in Kent. It was a four-page, twenty-eight-column paper, 24x36 inches in size, published at \$2 per annum and advocated the principles of the Republican party. The *News* began on a subscription list of about 600, and Mr. Durban, who published a paper at Newcastle, Penn., put his son in charge of the office. The paper did not prosper under the young man's management, and after a career of about one year, the father gave up the experiment, and removed the printing material to his own office at Newcastle.

The present *Kent News* is the only Democratic paper ever published in Kent. It was established by A. C. Davis and Richard Field, and first issued July 8, 1881. The *News* was then a four-page, sixteen-column paper, printed on a sheet 15x21 inches in dimensions. The firm of Davis & Field existed only a short time, the latter retiring from the business. On the 5th of August, 1881, the *News* came out in quarto form—an eight-page, thirty-two-column sheet 30x42 inches in size. In June, 1882, the News Publishing Company purchased the office, with Paul B. Conant as editor and publisher; but the following fall he was succeeded by O. S. Rockwell, who has since edited and published the paper. On the 15th of December, 1882, the *News* was enlarged to a four-page sheet, 24x35 inches in size, and containing twenty-eight columns of matter. Its issues of May 11 and 18, 1883, were published, as an experiment, as the *Penny News* (being the same size as its first number issued two years before) and sold at one penny. The experiment, however, does not seem to have proven successful, for after two numbers the paper went back to its old title, appearing on the 25th of May, 1883, as a fifty-six-column quarto, which made it one of the largest newspapers in this section of the State. On the 16th of May, 1884, the *News* was somewhat reduced in size, and has since been an eight-page, forty-eight-column paper, 30x44 inches in dimensions. In 1884 the office was re-equipped, a Campbell steam printing press introduced, and the present comfortable quarters in the Rockwell Block occupied. The *News* has always been thoroughly Democratic, and complete in the current news of the day. Under Mr. Rockwell's management it has made itself felt in the local political arena, and though it has had an uphill struggle for existence, is now safely established, claiming a circulation of about 1,000 copies, at a subscription price of \$1 per annum in advance. The *News* has come to stay, for its columns are full of life and energy.

Garrettsville Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in the bustling town of Garrettsville was the *Garrettsville Monthly Review*, by Warren Peirce,

and first issued in April, 1865. The office was in an old frame building, now (January, 1885,) a part of the structure occupied by the postoffice. Mr. Peirce was born in Windham Township, Portage County; came to Garrettsville in 1851, and soon after opened a small job printing office. For a while he manufactured his own presses, and did job work. Prior to 1865 he purchased a small hand-press of the Cleveland Herald Company, and with it published the first and subsequent editions of the *Review*, which was a four-page sheet, 12x20 inches in dimensions. He continued the *Review* about sixteen months at 50 cents per annum, and then gave up its publication.

The *Garrettsville Journal* was also established by Mr. Peirce, and first issued July 10, 1867, as a four-page twenty-four-column paper, 22x32 inches in size. In 1870 he enlarged it to a 26x40 inch sheet of thirty-two columns, published at \$1.50 per year. A short time before this enlargement he purchased a large cylinder power press, which is now operated by steam. On the 15th of September, 1873, Mr. Peirce sold the *Journal* to Charles B. Webb, who, October 25, 1883, changed it to an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns, printed on a sheet 30x44 inches. By his energy and persistent efforts Mr. Webb has increased the patronage of the *Journal*, until he now claims a circulation of about 1,200 copies. During its entire existence the *Journal* has been independent in politics, its owners devoting their energies toward publishing a good local paper for their readers, irrespective of their political opinions. The presses and job office are still owned and operated by Mr. Peirce, who does quite a large business in the job printing line.

The *Home Bazar* was another Garrettsville publication, started by Mr. Peirce in January, 1869. It was a literary magazine, 9x12 inches in dimensions, and contained sixteen pages. He ran it for two years at a subscription price of 50 cents and 75 cents per year respectively, and then sold it to the Rev. W. Clouse, of the Baptist Church, who removed the office to Cleveland, where the *Bazar* soon afterward failed for want of patronage.

Atwater Newspapers.—Two papers have been established at Atwater, viz.: the *Sharp Sickle* and the *Atwater News*. The *Sickle* was published by a Mr. Hicks for some time prior to his death in 1879, and the press used is now in possession of William Stratton, of Atwater. The *News* was first issued in July, 1884, but ceased publication after a few numbers. Owing to the fact that the *News* was printed at Alliance, full postal rates were collected at the Atwater postoffice, which was the main reason for its discontinuance.

CHAPTER XIII.

PORTAGE COUNTY IN THE REBELLION—THE PATRIOTIC FEELING OF HER PEOPLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIFE—MEETINGS HELD TO DENOUNCE TREASON AND TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT—ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST CALL, AND THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CAMP TAYLOR—GOOD WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEES, AND GENEROSITY OF THE CITIZENS—THE NUMBER OF MEN SENT INTO THE WAR BY EACH TOWNSHIP, AND THE COMMANDS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—OFFICIAL ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM THIS COUNTY—AMOUNT OF MONEY ANNUALLY EXPENDED FOR WAR PURPOSES BY PORTAGE COUNTY FROM 1861 TO 1865—CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR—PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF GREAT JOY OVER ITS GLORIOUS TERMINATION—THE REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE SUDDENLY TURNED TO GRIEF BY THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WHEN the news of the firing on Fort Sumter flashed over the wires, a deep feeling of patriotic indignation filled the hearts of the loyal millions of the North, and in nearly every city, town and hamlet, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, meetings were held for the purpose of giving public expression to that feeling. Portage County was not behind the rest of the Nation in this respect, for the thrilling news had scarcely grown cold before her citizens assembled in the several towns and villages, and passed ringing resolutions of fealty to the Union. Ravenna being the seat of justice, the action taken in that city will be a fair illustration of the sentiment which prevailed throughout the county during that momentous period of our history. On Monday evening, April 15, 1861, the citizens of Ravenna and vicinity, irrespective of party, in response to a call for a Union meeting issued the same afternoon, came promptly together as if moved by the one common impulse of upholding the flag. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing, and men of every shade of political belief vied with each other in patriotic ardor. The hearts of all those present beat as the heart of one man, as all pledged themselves to maintain the Union and to uphold the constitutionally elected executive in his proper efforts to sustain the Government and execute the laws. It was a very noticeable fact that the strongest condemnation of the firing on Fort Sumter, the most emphatic expressions of devotion to the Union, and the most decided and cordial pledges to sustain the Government, uttered by the several speakers, met with the loudest cheers and the most hearty and decisive responses from the people.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel D. Harris, Jr., when Hon. Darius Lyman was appointed Temporary Chairman, and J. W. Somerville, Secretary. On motion, a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of Messrs. O. P. Brown, Samuel D. Harris, Jr., John C. Beatty, H. C. Ranney and J. G. Willis, was appointed by the Chair. A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Alphonso Hart, Lyman W. Hall, Horace Y. Beebe, J. T. Catlin and Luther Day. After a short recess, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Darius Lyman, President; J. G. Willis, R. J. Thompson and Charles Lawrence, Vice-Presidents; J. W. Somerville and H. R. W. Hall, Secretaries. The report of the committee was accepted and adopted. The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That in utter and patriotic disregard of past partisan differences, we, the citizens of Ravenna, here assembled without distinction of party, declining now to pause to recount the causes which have brought upon us the crisis which imperils the existence of the Nation, do emphatically declare, that every other feeling should give way to love of country, and a desire for the preservation of the Union, and now, when war is waged by rebel forces, and rebellion to constitutional law and constitutional government is openly proclaimed, and secession, which is but another name for revolution, is undermining the National fabric, it is the duty of every American citizen to stand by the Stars and Stripes and to uphold the Federal authorities in every constitutional effort to enforce the laws and maintain the constitutional rights of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the wanton and improvoked attack, by rebels in arms, against the authority of the National Government, in the warlike attack on Sumter, having inaugurated civil war, we hereby cordially pledge our support and co-operation to the Federal authorities in every legitimate effort by them put forth to suppress rebellion and maintain the Federal authority in every part of the Union.

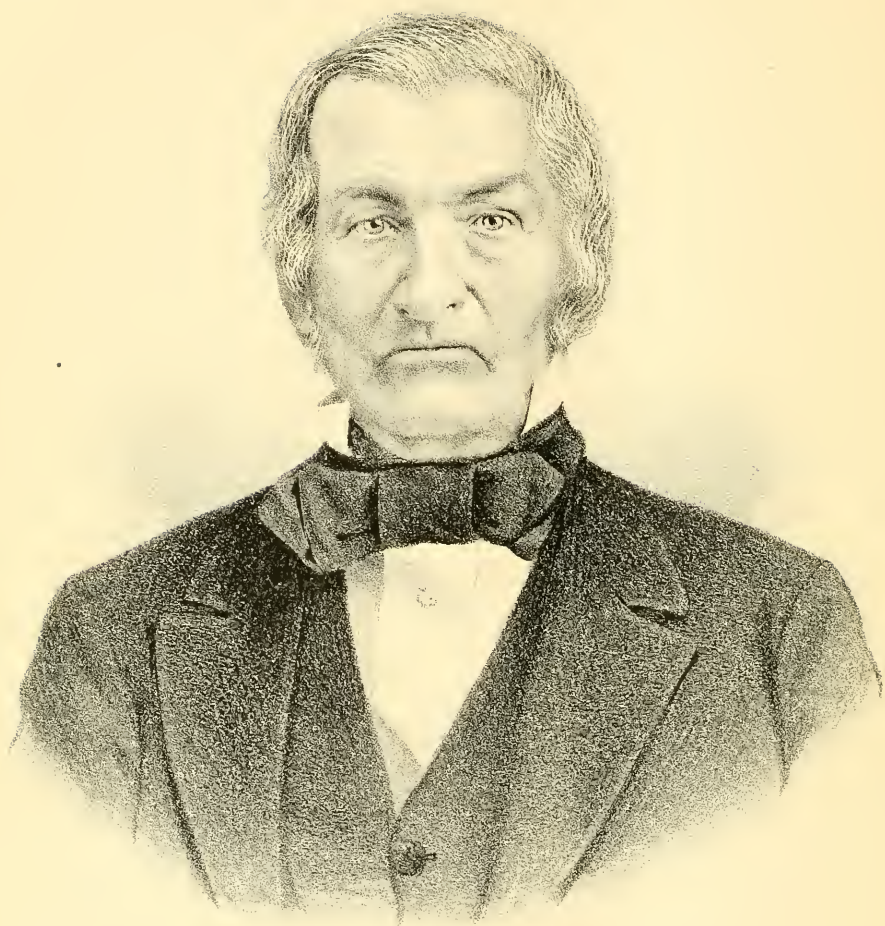
These resolutions were accepted, and, after short patriotic addresses by Alphonso Hart, Luther Day, Samuel D. Harris, Jr., O. P. Brown, Rev. J. C. Hart, Rev. E. J. L. Baker, Michael Stuart and L. D. Woodworth, were unanimously adopted amidst great enthusiasm. Three hearty cheers for the Union were then given, and the meeting adjourned. The magnanimous forgetfulness by the Democratic speakers of all the bitter partisan conflicts of the past, was equaled only by the cordial spirit of fraternization with which they were met by the Republican speakers, and by the hearty response of the assembled hundreds. The scene was truly creditable and exhibited the loftiest patriotism.

The people of Portage County were now thoroughly aroused, and, in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, the work of organizing military companies began at once. A few croakers here and there exhibited their opposition to the war measures of the Government, but men no longer acted in the spirit of party, or with the aims of partisans; they no longer felt themselves Republicans or Democrats, but awoke to the full consciousness that they were American citizens, that they had a common interest in the perpetuation of the Union, and an equal weight of responsibility and of duty in upholding a constitutional government in its efforts to protect its property and enforce its laws against the assaults of armed traitors.

Meetings were held in the Town Hall in Ravenna, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, April 17, 19 and 20, 1861. The Wednesday evening meeting was called for the purpose of organizing an artillery company. Judge Luther Day was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and H. H. Willard, Secretary. On taking the chair, Judge Day made a few remarks full of the patriotism required by the occasion, which infused a similar spirit through the audience, and the entire evening was a continued outburst of enthusiastic devotion to the Union. A Committee of Finance was chosen, consisting of Alphonso Hart, Ezra B. Taylor and Samuel D. Harris, Jr. Messrs. Hart and Taylor were called out and spoke briefly, but with the spirit demanded by the crisis. Twenty volunteers for Capt. C. S. Cotter's Artillery Company were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned amid loud cheers from the audience.

The meeting on Friday evening had for its main object the enlistment of a rifle company. At the hour announced the Town Hall was filled with an interested audience. Gen. E. B. Tyler was chosen Chairman, and Samuel D. Harris, Jr., and T. W. Browning, Secretaries. Brief addresses were delivered by Ezra B. Taylor, Alphonso Hart, Philo B. Conant, Gen. E. B. Tyler and T. W. Browning, earnestly urging the necessity of prompt action in regard to the specific purpose of the meeting. Those sentiments were heartily endorsed by the audience, and a fine list of volunteers went forward and enrolled their names on the recruiting papers held by Capt. H. H. Willard.

At 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, a telegram was received from Hon. James



Peter Carlton



Charles Carlton

A. Garfield, of Hiram Township, and Hon. William Stedman, of Randolph Township, who then respectively represented Portage County in the upper and lower houses of the General Assembly of Ohio, announcing that they would be glad to meet the citizens of Ravenna that evening in one of the public halls of the town. The news was proclaimed upon the streets and the Town Hall was too small by far to contain all who came to the meeting. Gen. E. B. Tyler was chosen Chairman, and T. W. Browning, Secretary. Representative Stedman first spoke. He said he came not to say, but to do; not to talk, but to enlist; the peril of the Nation demanded men, not words, and he was ready for his part of the duty. Senator Garfield was the next speaker. His hand as well as his heart was in the work, and in a very effective manner he sought to impress and inspire the audience with the generous, patriotic and burning emotions which animated his own nature. His soul-stirring address was received with the wildest demonstrations, his ringing remarks nerving every heart to deeds of heroism. Judge Luther Day was next called out, and responded in a similar strain and with like effect. He was followed by Gen. John B. King, of Ravenna, who wanted to know what such men as he, who were not exactly the stripe for "fighting men," could do; not that his heart did not want to fight; but what could he do for his country; he must do something. A motion was at once made and enthusiastically adopted, that Gen. King be empowered to raise a Home Guard, and drill and command the same. Gen. E. B. Tyler made a few remarks in conclusion, and after appropriate music by the Ravenna Martial Band, the audience dispersed to their homes,

" Their souls in arms,
All eager for the fray."

During the evening a resolution was passed at the meeting that a "mass county convention" be called at Ravenna on Monday, April 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of raising volunteer companies. Hand bills were at once issued, and runners dispatched into every township in Portage County requesting that the notice be read in all the churches on the following day. This call was promptly responded to, and from every portion of the county streams of patriotic people came pouring into town on Monday morning, and by the appointed hour such a large concourse had seldom been seen in Ravenna. The Windham Township delegation, bearing the Stars and Stripes, made the welkin ring with their huzzas for the Union. The Brimfield Volunteers marched in holding aloft the flag under which they had enlisted to do battle. This township also sent a fine delegation of her citizens, which appeared in the procession. Franklin Township was represented by a long procession of about 100 teams lined with flags and banners, and led by the Franklin Band and the Franklin Volunteers, forty in number, with Dr. E. W. Crain, himself a volunteer, marching proudly at their head. Ravenna, Franklin, Garrettsville, Charles-town, Brimfield and Edinburg each contributed a band, and soul-stirring martial notes filled the air upon that bright and buoyant April day.

At a morning citizens' meeting T. R. Williams, Andrew Jackson, E. H. Witter, W. R. Alcorn and J. T. Catlin were chosen as a Committee of Arrangements; and George Bostwick and R. B. Witter, Marshals. At 1 o'clock P. M. the volunteers were marched from the Town Hall to the stand in front of the Court House, escorted by Gen. E. B. Tyler, the Ravenna Light Artillery and the several bands. A salute was then fired by the artillery, after which Gen. John B. King, of Ravenna, President of the day, was introduced to the assembled multitude by T. R. Williams, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The other officers consisted of Vice-Presidents Gen. David McIntosh, Shalers-

ville Township; Col. O. L. Drake, Freedom Township; Col. John E. Jackson, Aurora Township; and Col. W. R. Hallock, Rootstown Township; Secretaries H. R. W. Hall and J. W. Somerville, Ravenna; and Rev. J. C. Hart, Chaplain. The meeting was called to order by Gen. King, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Hart. The large assemblage was then addressed by Hon. Luther Day, Hon. William Stedman, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Hon. James A. Garfield and Gen. E. B. Tyler in the order named, all breathing the same patriotic sentiments of undying devotion and fidelity to the dear old flag. They spoke as men speak whose hearts bleed for their country, whose souls are enlisted in the cause they advocate, and who, appreciating the justice of their position, and the purity of their motives, launch forth upon an irresistible tide of argument, unanswerable because inspired of God and approved by man. Every speaker was greeted with great enthusiasm, and loud cries of "lead us to the field" filled the air. Volunteers were called for and came forward readily, soon filling the quota at that time required of Portage County. Every man seemed anxious to be on duty, and all would have gladly marched on the morrow to the field of battle.

In the meantime Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler had been assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Ohio Volunteer Militia, consisting of the counties of Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning, with headquarters at Ravenna. His staff was composed of the following officers: Brigade-Major, J. B. Willis, *vice* D. C. Coolman absent from the State; Major, H. C. Ranney; Acting Surgeon, C. S. Leonard; Aid-de-camp, Capt. Joseph King. During a temporary absence of Maj. Willis, Samuel D. Harris, Jr., served as Brigade-Major. Gen. Tyler issued enlisting orders for infantry to Capts. W. B. Bingham, of Ravenna Township, and William Stedman, of Randolph Township; for riflemen, to Capts. H. H. Willard and J. C. Giddings, of Palmyra Township, and to David C. Stockwell, of Shalersville Township; and for artillery to Capt. C. S. Cotter, of Ravenna.

The days succeeding the mass meeting at Ravenna were days of great excitement throughout the county. War was the topic of the hour, volunteers were enrolling and departing for camp, and general business was almost suspended. The Franklin Mills Rifle Company was organized on Tuesday, April 23, by the election of John Morris, of Franklin Mills (Kent), Captain; John Rouse, of Franklin Mills, First Lieutenant; and Isaac N. Wilcox, of Windham Township, Second Lieutenant. This company received orders to report at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, and on Wednesday evening, April 24, left Ravenna for the camp, being the first organized company from Portage County to reach that rendezvous. Upon the regimental organization of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, into which the Franklin Mills company had been mustered as Company F, April 30, Capt. Morris was chosen Quartermaster on Col. Tyler's staff, and William Stedman became Captain of the company.

On Thursday morning, April 25, orders came to Ravenna for another company of volunteers to report at Camp Taylor, and at an early hour the Tyler Guards was organized at the Town Hall, and so named in honor of Gen. E. B. Tyler. The officers elected were Frederick A. Seymour, Captain; William H. Robinson, First Lieutenant; Elliott S. Quay, Second Lieutenant, all of Ravenna. The company left for Camp Taylor the same evening, and on the 30th of April was mustered into the Seventh Regiment as Company G. At the Ravenna railroad depot, just before departure, Capt. Seymour was presented with a "navy six-shooter" by Judge Luther Day, on behalf of his Ravenna friends, while to each man in the command was given a small silver shield, with the emblematic stars, the name of his company and his own name

engraved thereon. Those shields were the gift of Gen. Tyler, in token of his appreciation of the company receiving his name. On the 23d of May Capt. Seymour returned from Camp Dennison, whither the regiment had removed, to Ravenna, for the purpose of recruiting his command, and by the 27th the requisite number was ready for service. Those volunteers came chiefly from Garretttsville, Palmyra, Edinburg, Atwater and Deerfield Townships.

By midnight on Thursday, April 25, an order came for the Ravenna Light Artillery, under the command of Capt. C. S. Cotter and Lieut. C. J. Gillis. The muster drum was beaten, the members called together and the following morning the company departed for Camp Taylor. Before leaving, Miss Sereptha Mason, on behalf of the ladies of Ravenna, presented to Capt. Cotter a box containing a rosette for each member of the command, also \$12 with which to purchase a flag. By request of Gen. Tyler, Ezra B. Taylor then presented Capt. Cotter and Lieut. Gillis each a fine navy revolver, after which the train sped onward and the people returned to their daily avocations. The battery remained at Camp Taylor until June 3, when, pursuant to orders it returned to Ravenna and partially disbanded. Soon afterward, Capt. Cotter went to Columbus, Ohio, where he received orders for active service. Returning home he reorganized and recruited his command, which was regularly mustered into the service at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1861. On the following day it left for the front, and July 17 participated in a skirmish on Scarey Creek, W. Va., where John Haven, of Shalersville, was mortally wounded, being the first Portage County man who lost his life in battle.

The Ravenna Martial Band escorted each command to the depot, and the departures were signalized by patriotic speech-making, and tender, tearful adieus. Every household in the town was represented, and no series of events in the history of Portage County have ever brought her people so closely together in heartfelt sympathy. The Stars and Stripes were displayed at every available point, and unbounded enthusiasm in the Union cause filled the hearts of all good citizens. In the *Portage County Democrat* of May 1, 1861, the writer found the following beautiful poem, which fully expresses the feelings of the great majority of the people of this county at that time:

TO THE PORTAGE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Dear ones, farewell! With trembling voice, and low
We bid you hasten at a Nation's call!
How we shall miss you—He alone can know,
Who bends from Heaven to watch our tear-drops fall.
The while with close-clasped hands we kneel and pray,
God's blessing, and his tender care to be
The shield of those we love—while far away
With strong, true hearts—they fight for *Liberty!*

And yet we hide our pain—and as we take
Perchance the last sweet meaning from proud eyes,
We thank our God that *for our country's sake*,
Our woman hearts may make such sacrifice!
And oh! if, where the star-gem'd banners wave—
Where sword and spear gleam in the noonday sun,
One—wildly worshiped—finds an early grave,
And sleeps in death, ere victory is won;

Still—though our lips be white as winter's snow,
Still—though we drink from wasting sorrow's cup
And die in anguish—not a tear shall flow
In vain repentance that we gave you up!
Go! He who rules our Nation's destiny—
Who whispered "Peace" and the wild waves were still,
Will lead our loved ones on to victory,
And give *us* strength to say again—farewell.

During this period of martial excitement another good work was effectually pushed forward, which was only second in importance to the raising of volunteers. This was the organization at different points in the county of Relief Committees, and the collection of clothing and money for the equipment of the volunteers, or the relief of their families. On Friday, April 26, H. Y. Beebe, of the Ravenna Relief Committee, having procured in Ravenna a sufficient number of blankets to give one to each man in the Tyler Guards and Ravenna Light Artillery, took them to Camp Taylor for the boys of those commands. Three trunks filled with flannel shirts, lint and bandages, made by the women of Ravenna, at the Town Hall, on Saturday and Sunday following the departure of the volunteers, were also forwarded to Camp Taylor. Through the efforts of Mrs. John L. Ranney and Mrs. Beckwith, the women raised a fund, purchased a handsome flag for the Tyler Guards, and on the 30th of April sent it to that company. The citizens of Franklin Mills (Kent), headed by Marvin Kent, pledged \$5,000 to be paid as needed for the benefit of the members and families of the Franklin Mills Rifle Company, each man being also provided with a blanket and other camp necessities by their friends at home.

The Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, into which the first two companies raised in Portage County were mustered, effected the following regimental organization on the 2d of May, 1861: E. B. Tyler, of Ravenna, Colonel; William R. Creighton, of Cleveland, Lieutenant-Colonel; John S. Casement, of Painesville, Major.

From this time forward volunteering and recruiting progressed rapidly, and every township in the county was soon represented in the Union armies by a greater or less number of volunteers. A martial spirit prevailed in nearly every household, and each family vied with their neighbors in the exhibition of military ardor and patriotism. The war had now begun in earnest, and the most sanguine soon discovered that putting down the great Rebellion was no holiday task. Most of the three months' men re-enlisted for three years, and the places of the few who returned were at once filled from the ranks of the many anxiously awaiting at home the call to arms. Thus the days passed in Portage County during the first stages of the war, but as months lengthened into years, and the many brave boys who, when the tocsin of war first sounded, went forth in all their vigorous manhood to do battle for their country's unity, came back no more, then indeed was there deep anguish and mourning in many a previously happy home.

The military record of Portage County will compare favorably with any other county in Ohio. The census of 1860 gave it a population of 24,208, out of which more than 2,000 men went into the army, more than 300 of whom laid down their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country. According to a military record book in the Auditor's office in Ravenna, the following number of soldiers was furnished by the several townships of the county: Atwater, 107; Aurora, 82; Brimfield, 88; Charlestown, 59; Deerfield, 113; Edinburg, 46; Franklin, 159; Freedom, 55; Hiram, 120; Mantua, 85; Nelson, 118; Palmyra, 38; Paris, 79; Randolph, 210; Ravenna, 235; Rootstown, 61; Shalersville, 72; Streetsboro, 96; Suffield, 132; Windham, 115. Total, 2,070.

The Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the three months' service at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, April 30, 1861, embraced two full companies from this county, F and G, and this regiment subsequently re-enlisted for three years almost to a man. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the service near Cleveland, Ohio, October

31, 1861, was largely recruited from the northern section of Portage County; while Companies A and F, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, November 26, 1861, were also raised in Portage. The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the service at Camp Massillon, near Massillon, Ohio, August 30, 1862, contained two companies, D and I, from this county. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered in at Camp Taylor, October 6, 1862, contained one company, D, principally recruited in Portage County. The Ravenna Light Artillery, composed of Portage County men, went out in April, 1861, and September 25, 1861, was mustered into the First Ohio Light Artillery as Battery A, for the term of three years. The Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, organized in October, 1861, at Camp Hutchins, Warren Co., Ohio, was mostly recruited upon the Western Reserve, Portage County being well represented in that gallant regiment. Several other companies in the foregoing regiments, besides those mentioned, contained soldiers from this county, but none were so purely representative of this portion of the State as the ones given.

The brave boys of Portage County went into every arm of the service, and nothing illustrates so well their deep devotion to the Union cause as this fact. Their patriotism could not wait until they were needed to fill up the decimated ranks of the first companies that went into the field, and many left the county and joined other commands or branches of the service. We find the county represented in the following Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments: First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh (colored), One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-third, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, and One Hundred and Ninety-eighth. Portage County men served in the Third, Seventh, Fifteenth and Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Regiments, the Fifth Virginia, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Twenty-third New York, Seventy-fifth Illinois, Eighty-fifth Indiana, and in the First and Twenty-seventh Colored Infantry. The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiments contained many Portage County boys; while the Sixth United States Cavalry, the First and Third Michigan Cavalry, the Fifth Pennsylvania, and

Sixth Illinois Cavalry had each some men from this county. The county was largely represented in the First Ohio Light Artillery, and had a goodly number of her sons in the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Ohio Independent Batteries; also in the First and Sixth United States, and in the Fifth New York and the Eleventh Michigan Artillery Regiments, besides having many of her citizens in the United States Marines and Navy.

The following list of commissioned officers, who were citizens of Portage County at the time they entered the service has been compiled from White-law Reid's "Ohio In The War." As we have already given in this chapter the names and rank of the several officers who went into the three months' service from this county, it is unnecessary to again refer to them, and we will, therefore, continue the list after that period:

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Erastus B. Tyler became Colonel June 19, 1861, was promoted to Brigadier-General May 20, 1862. Frederick A. Seymour became Captain June 14, 1861, was promoted to Major March 2, 1863, Major's commission revoked, and again issued August 13, 1863, resigned March 29, 1864. William H. Robinson became First Lieutenant June 14, 1861, and died at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., of typhoid fever, October 8, 1861. John B. Rouse became First Lieutenant June 19, 1861, and resigned August 8, 1861. John Morris became First Lieutenant June 19, 1861, and resigned December 5, 1861. Elliott S. Quay became Second Lieutenant June 19, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant November 30, 1861, subsequently to Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Tyler's staff in May, 1862, resigned in October, 1862, and died at Ravenna, October 20, 1863. A. H. Day became Second Lieutenant June 19, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 1, 1862, to Captain November 2, 1862, and resigned January 18, 1863. Seymour S. Reed became Second Lieutenant December 12, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant May 20, 1862, and mustered out November 1, 1862. Frank Johnson became Second Lieutenant April 1, 1862, and was killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862. Henry M. Dean became Second Lieutenant September 1, 1862, promoted to First Lieutenant November 1, 1863, and mustered out July 6, 1864. H. C. Ranney appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Tyler's staff in October, 1862, *vice* Quay resigned. J. G. Willis appointed Quartermaster of the regiment in the fall of 1862, was afterward Brigade Quartermaster on Gen. Tyler's staff, and resigned in the fall of 1863.

Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—William B. Hazen, Captain in the Eighth United States Infantry, was appointed Colonel of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry August 7, 1861, and Brigadier-General November 29, 1862, which rank he now holds in the Regular Army. C. W. Goodsell became Captain October 29, 1861, and resigned January 30, 1862.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—James A. Garfield was appointed Colonel August 14, 1861, promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, to Major-General in September, 1863, and resigned December 5, 1863. Frederick A. Williams became Captain September 20, 1861, was promoted to Major March 14, 1862, and died at Ravenna of camp fever July 25, 1862. Horace H. Willard became Captain November 18, 1861, and was honorably discharged January 3, 1864. Howard S. Bates became First Lieutenant September 20, 1861, and resigned February 8, 1862. Orlando C. Risdon became First Lieutenant October 7, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-third United States Colored Infantry in May, 1863, and breveted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. William H. Clapp became Second Lieutenant September 20, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant March 14, 1862, and to Captain and Assistant

Adjutant-General May 15, 1863, and is now a Captain in the Regular Army. Samuel H. Cole became Second Lieutenant October 5, 1861, and resigned May 9, 1862. Henry C. Jennings became Second Lieutenant March 9, 1862, First Lieutenant December 16, 1863, and resigned as Second Lieutenant. J. S. Ross became Second Lieutenant March 14, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant July 25, 1862, to Captain May 1, 1863, and mustered out September 30, 1864. Charles E. Henry became Second Lieutenant July 25, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant May 1, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment in the fall of 1864. Horace S. Clark became Second Lieutenant May 25, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant July 25, 1864, and mustered out the following autumn.

Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Samuel H. Cole became First Lieutenant August 12, 1862, and resigned June 17, 1863. Frederick L. Dunning became Second Lieutenant February 18, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant October 12, 1864, and to Captain June 16, 1865, but mustered out with the regiment as First Lieutenant June 15, 1865.

Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Henry Boehl became First Lieutenant January 8, 1862, and resigned November 28, 1862.

Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Joseph R. Mell became Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 29, 1864, transferred to the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry with the same rank April 29, 1864, and mustered out with that regiment July 24, 1865.

Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—George F. Robinson became Second Lieutenant March 21, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant January 15, 1863, to Captain July 22, 1863, and mustered out March 12, 1865.

Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Edwin L. Webber became Major December 31, 1862; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel July 25, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment July 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Lorin D. Woodworth became Major August 9, 1862, and resigned December 9, 1862. Rev. Buel Whitney became Chaplain September 10, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment June 17, 1865. John A. Wells became Captain January 26, 1862, and resigned March 27, 1863. Marcus C. Horton became Captain November 21, 1862, and was killed near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864. David D. Bard became First Lieutenant August 23, 1862, was promoted to Captain May 29, 1863, and killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Lewis D. Booth became First Lieutenant August 17, 1862, and honorably discharged February 22, 1864. Edward E. Tracy became Second Lieutenant July 17, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant February 27, 1864, to Captain January 6, 1865, and resigned April 1, 1865. Luther R. Sanford became Second Lieutenant August 5, 1862, and died February 26, 1863. William Grinnell was promoted from the ranks to Second Lieutenant, and to First Lieutenant March 27, 1863, to Captain January 9, 1864, and honorably discharged as First Lieutenant May 28, 1864, on account of wounds received at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. Horace L. Reed became Second Lieutenant May 29, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant August 19, 1864, and mustered out May 15, 1865. G. P. Reed was promoted from the ranks to Second Lieutenant August 19, 1864, and having lost a leg at Kenesaw Mountain January 11, 1864, was honorably discharged.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Isaac D. Spaulding became Captain November 11, 1862, and resigned April 6, 1863. Ephraim P. Evans became Second Lieutenant September 20, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 23, 1863, to Captain July 13, 1864, and was killed in

battle. Freeman Collins became Second Lieutenant March 3, 1864, and was killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—George M. Phillips became Second Lieutenant November 23, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant March 29, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment July 17, 1865. Lewis R. Ranney became Second Lieutenant March 29, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment July 17 following his promotion.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry (National Guards).—Surgeon, Fred C. Applegate, May 7, 1864; Capt., Cyrus A. Mason, May 5, 1864; Second Lieut., A. W. Alcorn, May 5, 1864; and Second Lieut., Frank H. Snow, May 5, 1864, all of whom were mustered out with the regiment August 20, 1864.

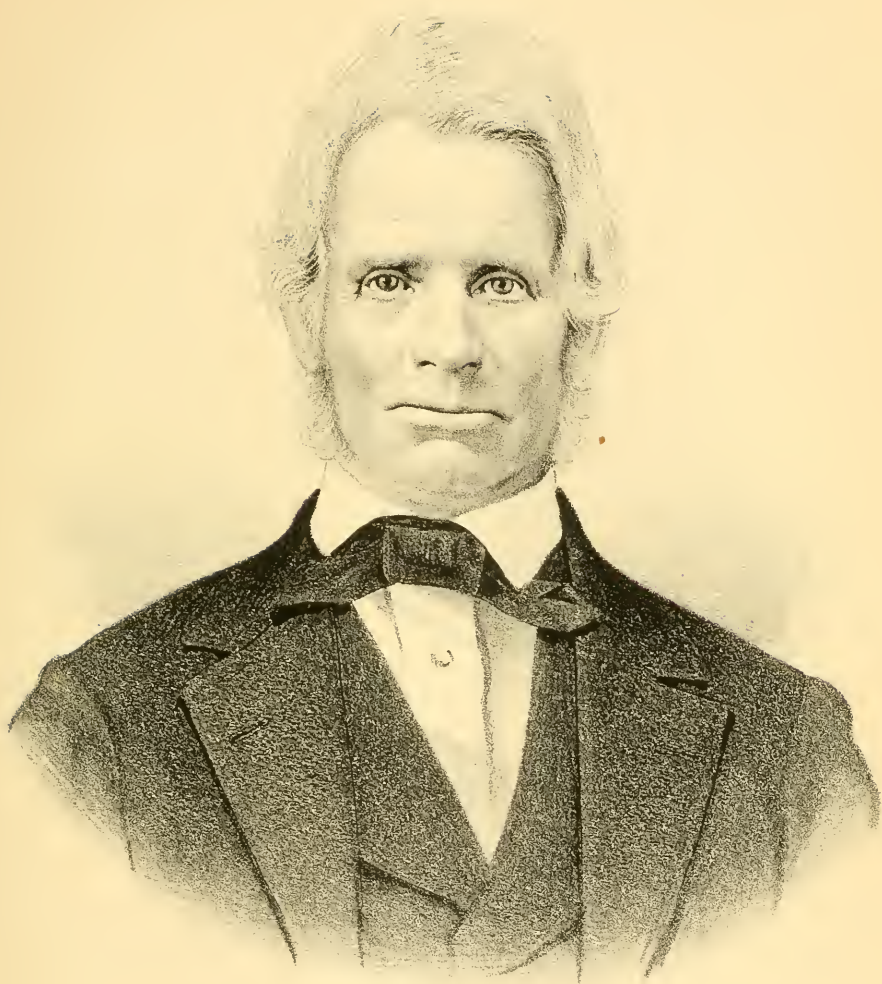
First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.—Charles S. Cotter became Captain August 5, 1861, was promoted to Major June 9, 1862, to Lieutenant-Colonel October 20, 1864, to Colonel November 26, 1864, and discharged August 10, 1865. Albert L. Beckley became First Lieutenant August 5, 1861, and resigned April 24, 1862. Charles G. Mason became Second Lieutenant August 5, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant March 12, 1862, and resigned April 26, 1862. Allen W. Pinney became Second Lieutenant August 5, 1861, and resigned March 15, 1862. Joseph D. King became First Lieutenant March 13, 1862, and was honorably discharged November 14, 1862. Edmund B. Belding became Second Lieutenant March 12, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 24, 1862, to Captain October 20, 1864, and mustered out with Battery E July 22, 1865. Charles W. Scoville became Second Lieutenant March 15, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant June 9, 1862, to Captain October 20, 1864, and mustered out with Battery A July 31, 1865. Roland G. Day became Second Lieutenant April 26, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant March 3, 1864, and mustered out with Battery B July 22, 1866. Clark Scripture became Second Lieutenant November 14, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 13, 1864, and mustered out with Battery E July 22, 1865. B. K. Davis became Second Lieutenant March 30, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant May 2, 1865, and mustered out with Battery I July 24, 1865. Lewis B. Maxwell became Second Lieutenant May 2, 1865, and was mustered out with Battery H June 14, 1865.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—William Stedman became Major October 21, 1861, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel August 3, 1863, to Colonel January 1, 1864, mustered out October 6, 1864, and breveted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. William H. Bettes became First Lieutenant December 16, 1861, and resigned March 23, 1862. E. S. Austin became First Lieutenant January 29, 1863, was promoted to Captain May 9, 1864, and killed at Hutchin's Run, October 27, 1864.

Charles H. Bill became Second Lieutenant in the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry July 15, 1862, First Lieutenant May 19, 1863, Captain May 11, 1865, and was mustered out September 11, 1865. B. T. Spelman became Captain in the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry January 15, 1863, and resigned May 31, 1864. William H. Smith became Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Ohio Battery September 10, 1861, and resigned April 16, 1862.

Fifty-third United States Colored Infantry.—First Lieutenant Orlando C. Risdon, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-third in May, 1863, and breveted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. M. H. Judd and Isaac R. Barton were appointed Captains of the same regiment. All these officers were from Shalersville Township.

Capt. Clifton Bennett, of Freedom Township, served in the First United



P. U. Jennings.

States Colored Regiment, and Second Lieut. D. L. Rockwell in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was also composed of colored soldiers.

The following summary of the money paid out by Portage County during the war for war purposes furnishes one of the strongest arguments toward demonstrating the earnestness displayed by her citizens in the Union cause: She expended as a "War Fund" in 1862, \$3,737.19; 1863, \$3,956.48; 1864, \$1,239.28; 1865, \$1,292.75. Total "War Fund," \$10,225.70. The "Relief Fund for Families of Volunteers" paid out was, in 1862, \$6,354.79; 1863, \$11,278.81; 1864, \$24,556.95; 1865, \$25,855.06. Total "Relief Fund," \$68,045.61. The "Soldiers' Bounty Tax," was, in 1863, \$11,240.65; 1864, \$38.13; 1865, \$76,878.63. Total "Bounty Tax," \$88,157.41; making the combined public expenditures for war purposes, from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, reach a grand total of \$166,428.72, or about \$6.85 for every man, woman and child then residing in the county. And this was not all, for from the close of the war up to the present the several townships have continued to levy a tax, when necessary, to pay bounties to soldiers who have not received but are entitled to them.

The closing scenes of the great struggle aroused all over the North much of the same spirit of excitement that characterized its early stages. The people of Portage County manifested no slight interest in the stirring events of each day, and the good news of victories won was welcomed with the most profound sentiments of joy. The fall of Richmond and its occupation by Grant's forces, was duly celebrated by a large gathering at Ravenna on Tuesday evening, April 4, 1865. Speeches were made, patriotic songs were sung, bonfires blazed, cannon belched forth their deep-toned hallelujahs, and the people truly rejoiced over the glorious news. Upon Friday afternoon, April 7, when the news of the deeds of the gallant Phil Sheridan, "On whose bright plume of fame not a spot o' the dark is," was announced at Ravenna, and the brilliant captures his army had made were briefly detailed, the excitement was intense. Bells were rung, drums beaten, minute guns fired, flags flashed out from every available point, business was suspended, and all surrendered to the jubilant spirit of the hour. At Franklin Mills (Kent), Garrettsville, and in nearly every township in the county, as the glad tidings made their way, similar demonstrations took place over the success of the Union armies. The following poem very appropriately illustrates the spirit then uppermost in the hearts of the people:

RICHMOND IS OURS!

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
 Hark! to the jubilant chorus!
 Up, through the lips that no longer repress it,
 Up, from the heart of the people! God bless it!
 Swelling with loyal emotion,
 Leapeth our joy, like an ocean!—
 Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
 Babylon falls, and her temples and towers
 Crumble to ashes before us!

Glory to Grant! Glory to Grant!
 Hark! to the shout of our Nation!
 Up, from the Irish heart, up from the German—
 Glory to Sheridan!—Glory to Sherman!—
 Up, from all peoples uniting—
 Freedom's high loyalty plighting—
 Glory to all! Glory to all!—
 Heroes who combat, and martyrs who fall!
 Lift we our joyous ovation!

Fling out the flag! Flash out the flag!
 Up from each turret and steeple!
 Up, from the cottage, and over the mansion,
 Fling out the symbol of Freedom's expansion!
 Victory crowneth endeavor!
 Liberty seals us forever!
 Up from each valley, and out from each crag,
 Fling out the flag! Flash out the flag!
 Borne on the breath of the people!

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
 Hark! how the welkin is riven!
 Hark! to the joy that our Nation convulses,
 Timing all hearts to the cannon's loud pulses;
 Voices of heroes ascending,
 Voices of martyred ones blending;
 Mingling like watchwords on Liberty's towers,
 Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
 Freedom rejoiceth in Heaven!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

The masses of the people of Ohio exhibited a grand self-sacrificing devotion and fervor in the support of the Government and the overthrow of the Rebellion, and the God of battles and of justice blessed them in their noble efforts and their unselfish sacrifices. With the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, one of the greatest of modern wars was virtually ended. The news of the surrender was received by the loyal people of the North with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Gov. Brough, of Ohio, in harmony with President Lincoln's proclamation, recommended that Friday, April 14, the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, be observed in this State as a day of thanksgiving and general rejoicing; that religious assemblages mark the day, the evening to be given up to bonfires, illuminations, firing of salutes, public meetings, and such other manifestations as would appropriately celebrate the heroic deeds of the armies and the general joy of the people over the dawn of a glorious peace. In pursuance to this proclamation the day was observed in Ravenna and many other points in Portage County by the general suspension of business, religious services and evening demonstrations. The Committee of Arrangements of the Ravenna celebration were H. Y. Beebe, L. C. Dodge, H. C. Ranney and J. H. Terry, under whose directions the affair was planned and carried out. As the shadows of evening drew on, the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and music of the band announced the commencement of the programme that was to fittingly close the day. At the conclusion of a salute of fifty guns—the number with which Maj. Robert Anderson saluted his flag as he withdrew from Fort Sumter four years before—a very fine display of fireworks took place. The people then assembled in front of the Court House, where speeches were made and patriotic songs indulged in. An immense bonfire was lighted on the public square, and amid the cheering of the assembled hundreds, and the stirring notes of the band, the ceremonies of that historic day were concluded.

On the 14th of April, 1861, Maj. Robert Anderson and his patriot band lowered the National flag at Fort Sumter; but on the 14th of April, 1865, he raised over the battered walls of that fort the same identical flag that at the bidding of a rebel foe four years before was trailed in the dust. In 1861 the South asserted the right to throw off her allegiance to the United States Government; but in four short years she lay at the mercy of the victors, shattered and bleeding from every pore, thousands of her sons slain, her cities sacked and burned, and her four millions of slaves proclaimed freemen, in all of which may be traced the finger of an Omnipotent God.

The grand operations of the Union armies had brought victories most signal, and the last great battle had been fought and won. The glad tidings multiplied. The brave, the strong, the hopeful, the faint-hearted and indifferent, all participated in the inspiration of the great Union triumphs. The sun of the Nation's destiny rode in a cloudless sky.

"But e're our songs had died away,
Our triumphs o'er our foes,
There comes a knell to every heart,
That speaks a Nation's woes."

An appalling sorrow suddenly overshadowed the land, which throughout its length and breadth became as a house of mourners. The beloved Lincoln was dead—assassinated! The heart that dictated and the hand that penned the immortal proclamation of freedom were pulseless forever. The plain, unassuming man, whose gentle virtues, pure and unselfish patriotism, clear intellect and honest heart, made him emphatically the soul of the Nation, had finished the work which the Master had given him to do. Strong men were stricken speechless. In all the many bitter sorrows of the previous four years, none proved so startling and horrible as this, and every true heart was filled with consternation at the inhuman desperation of the crime.

The succeeding days in Portage County were days of sadness and gloom, and everywhere might be seen the insignia of deep mourning. On Wednesday, April 19, Ravenna formed one point in the long line of mourners, who, from one end of the country to the other, assembled at the same hour to make public expression of their sorrow over the death of the President. At an early hour in the morning all places of business were closed for the day. The public buildings and business houses were heavily draped, and on every hand was displayed the emblem of sorrow. Draped flags were placed at half mast, and though there was no ostentation or parade, the people of this county bore witness to their deep sorrow at the Nation's bereavement. The public exercises of the day at Ravenna took place in front of the Court House, and were attended by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the town. Rev. J. E. Wilson was chosen by the Committee of Arrangements to preside. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. G. Hall, after which the people joined in singing, "God moves in a mysterious way." A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mason, and Rev. Tribby read selected portions of the Scriptures. Appropriate and touching addresses were next delivered by Rev. J. E. Wilson, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Revs. Mason and Tribby and Hon. Philo B. Conant. After singing and prayer, the benediction was given by Rev. Wilson, and the large audience quietly dispersed to their homes. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, and every breath seemed to whisper, "This is the funeral day of Abraham Lincoln." The events of those days cannot easily be forgotten, and the impression made by the assassination of Lincoln, so closely associated as it was with the great Rebellion, can never be effaced from the memory of the Nation.

CHAPTER XIV. -34 ✓

ATWATER TOWNSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF ATWATER AND OTHERS—EARLY PRIVATIONS—BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD—ANOTHER LONE SETTLER—ORGANIZATION—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—SOME OLD AND NEW THINGS—AN ANCIENT MUSKET—EARLY CHURCHES AND PREACHERS—SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPERS—INDUSTRIES, ETC.—OFFICERS AND STATISTICS.

ATWATER is one of the five townships in which a settlement was made as early as June, 1799, and is second only to Mantua, which antedated Atwater only about six months. The township was laid off in the surveys as Town 1, Range 7, which fell to the lot, as well as two or three other townships and parts of townships, of Capt. Caleb Atwater, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve. He gave this township to his only son, Joshua Atwater, who, however, did not visit his land till 1805.

In April, 1799, Capt. Caleb Atwater, in company with Jonathan Merriek, Peter Bunnell, Asahel Blakesley and Asa Hall and his wife, left Wallingford, Conn., and after a long and tedious journey arrived in what is now the township of Atwater. The entire party remained till the following fall, when they all returned to the East with the exception of Asa Hall and wife, who came for permanent settlement, and having put up a cabin during the spring, settled down to make themselves as comfortable as the circumstances would admit, and from that time till the spring of 1801 they were the only white persons living in the township; in fact, there were only six or seven other settlers in the entire county, there being one in Mantua, one in Ravenna, one in Aurora, one or two in Deerfield, and one in Palmyra; his nearest neighbor being Lewis Ely, in Deerfield.

As soon as the party of Capt. Atwater arrived they began surveying the township into lots and laying out roads, and many were the hardships encountered by those hardy old adventurers, but they were made of the material and had the wills to withstand all the privations with which they came in contact. Shortly after their arrival the horses of the party broke loose and ran off into the dense forest. Jonathan Merriek started after them in the morning, but soon became lost in the woods, and wandered around till evening, when he found himself on the banks of the Mahoning, near the southeast corner of the township. The next day he continued his search, but with no luck, and still not knowing exactly where he was, but on the third day had better success, reaching camp in the afternoon. He was almost exhausted with fatigue and hunger, and had been given up by his companions, who thought he must have been devoured by wild beasts, or killed by some roving band of Indians.

An event occurred early in 1800 that enlivened matters considerably in the Hall household. A child was born, and this first little visitor was named Atwater, in honor of the proprietor. This was the first birth in the county.

About the time Hall moved away from the Center, David Baldwin, Jr., came in and settled two miles south of the Center. He came on the 20th of June, 1801, and was from Wallingford, Conn., where his father had removed from Massachusetts. For the next three years Baldwin and Hall and their

families were the only persons in the township, and they lived five miles apart. During the first few years flour, or rather meal, and provisions were extremely hard to get. They had to go to Smith's Ferry, forty-five miles, to a grist-mill, and as for shoes, the children of those times in this locality never had a pair on their feet till they were nearly grown. Baldwin was the agent of Capt. Atwater, and was a man highly respected by all who came in contact with him. In 1802 a child was born to David Baldwin, and this child is now the hale and hearty old gentleman of eighty-two years. Maj. Ransom Baldwin, he being the second born in the township, and the oldest and only person near his age now living inside the county upon the spot where born. The Major is well preserved in all his faculties, and has filled several honorable positions during his long life, notably that of Major of the Independent Rifles.

After a journey of nearly six weeks from Connecticut, there arrived, November 1, 1804, a party consisting of David Baldwin, Sr., Moses Baldwin, his son, and Theophilus Anthony, Capt. Joseph Hart arriving soon after. Anthony settled in the southern part of the township, and cleared up a fine farm, the first plow he used being brought from Suffield on his back. Hart settled at the Center, and raised the first frame barn, which was the first frame erected in the township. A frame saw-mill was erected about the same time.

In 1805 the then proprietor of the township, Deacon Joshua Atwater, with Josiah Mix, Jr., came to the township from Connecticut, having ridden all the way on horseback. This was the first visit of Deacon Atwater to the township. Mix returned in the fall to his home in the East, but in the spring following came out again on foot, in company with Jeremiah Jones, the latter gentleman afterward becoming a Magistrate, and the best commentary on whose official course is the fact that but one appeal was taken from his decisions to the County Court.

The year 1806 brought several persons into the township who very materially helped to shape the future of the community. In addition to Jeremiah Jones and Josiah Mix, came John H. Whittlesey, Asabel Blakesley, Caleb Mattoon and Ira and Amos Morse. Blakesley, who was one of the party who came out in 1799, was the only one to return to the West, but having married in the meantime, brought his wife and three children.

The year 1807 saw quite a number of new settlers, as at that time came William Strong and family from Durham, Conn., who erected the first frame house in Atwater. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and died at Black Rock. Also came Capt. James Webber, who is now ninety years of age, being brought out when a boy of about twelve years, Jared Scranton and one or two others from the East. At this time a number came in from South Carolina, who settled in the southwest part of the township, including Enos Davis, who brought a son about ten years old, Isaac Davis, who is now living at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, William Marshall, John Hutton, John Campbell and some others. William Marshall was a stone mason, and had helped to build Fort Sumter; he brought two mason's picks with him used in that work.

In 1810, the township being attached to Deerfield, which had been organized several years before, David Baldwin, Jr., was elected Justice of the Peace, receiving his commission from Gov. Huntington. The first entry on the docket of the Squire was April 1, 1811, in a case of debt and damage, being Lewis Day *vs.* Lewis Ely, which was, however, settled by arbitration. The first trial before him occurred the following fall. Petition having been made and granted, the township was organized, and the first election held April 3, 1815, at the store of Elkanah Morse, which resulted in the election of

Ira Morse, Justice of the Peace; Jeremiah Jones, Town Clerk; Gideon Chittenden, Joseph Marshall, Amos Morse, Trustees; David Baldwin, Jr., Caleb Mattoon, Overseers of the Poor; Ira Mansfield, Charles Chittenden, Fence Viewers; John H. Whittlesey, Josiah Mix, David Baldwin, Jr., Supervisors; Almon Chittenden, Constable; David Baldwin, Jr., Treasurer, which office the latter held for twenty-one years; he died on the 23d of December, 1837, after a long and useful life.

The first marriage that occurred in the township was solemnized January 28, 1807, the parties being Josiah Mix, Jr., and Sally Mattoon; Lewis Day, of Deerfield, officiated. On the 23d of April Jared Scranton and Phoebe Mattoon united their fortunes, and Day also officiated. The next fall Moses Baldwin and Nancy Burns were married. In the spring of 1808 Maria Strong, daughter of William Strong, died, at the age of seven years, and her grave was the first in the little cemetery at the southwest corner of the Center. In the fall following, on September 1, 1808, David Baldwin died.

The first sheep brought to the township were procured at Georgetown by John H. Whittlesey and Jeremiah Jones, who on their trip to the point named, while traveling through the dense forest, came upon and captured an immense bear, to which they got close enough to strike with a club on the nose. They brought twelve sheep and the bear back with them, but were in a dilemma how to keep the sheep from wolves, until Mr. Whittlesey thought of fencing off part of his kitchen.

The first mill was put up by Asa Hall, on Yellow Creek, in the northeast part of the township, which was, possibly, the greatest acquisition then made to the township.

John Norton, who lives one mile and one-fourth north of the Center, and whose father, Jerry Norton, came from Durham, Conn., in 1812, has in his possession a musket that no doubt has the history that its possessor gives of it. Mr. Norton says that it belonged to his father's great-grandfather, and that it came over in the Mayflower in 1620. It was five feet, six and one-half inches in length, but has had four or five inches cut from it. No gun of the character of this one has been made later than 250 years, and it is precisely like one or two others that came over in the Mayflower, now owned by New England families, who possess indisputable evidence in regard to them.

Maj. Ransom Baldwin has a powder horn that was carried through the Revolutionary struggle. The first Postmaster in the township was Caleb Atwater, a grandson of the original proprietor. Charles Bradley, Sr., who is ninety-two years of age, is the oldest man in the township.

"The Queen of the Harem," Amelia Folsome, one of the wives of Brigham Young, was born in Buffalo, and settled at Atwater Station with her parents, who were Mormons, previous to leaving for Nauvoo, Ill.

Mrs. Susan Carter (widow of James Carter, who is supposed to have been murdered and his body subsequently placed on the track,) was killed by a passing train in December, 1884, near Atwater.

On January 3, 1885, Dr. Bevington, of Freedom, was killed and Miss Eva Elliott nearly killed by a train on this road just north at Atwater Station.

Early Churches and Preachers.—The first sermon preached by a Presbyterian minister in the township is supposed to have been one delivered by Rev. Leslie, at the house of Maj. Mansfield, in 1808, which may have been in the spring or summer, as Rev. Mr. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, preached the funeral sermon of David Baldwin, Sr., in September of the year named. In 1806 a Rev. Mr. Ely visited the settlement and preached regularly that year. A number of ministers visited the township at different times, until 1812, when

Deacon Ozias Norton came in and began holding services in a small log-house at the Center. About this time an event occurred that gave evidence that those early worshippers had not lost their patriotism, for on one Saturday they received notice that nearly all the able-bodied men would be required to march to the seat of war on Monday, so the son of Deacon Norton mended all their shoes, and the women made their knapsacks on the Sabbath. In 1813 Deacon Norton left, and from that time till 1816, when his place was filled by Deacon Jonathan Baldwin, the spiritual wants of the settlers were supplied by missionaries who would visit occasionally. No regular services were held, however, till 1818, when, according to previous notice, on the 20th of March a little band assembled at the house of Sylvester Baldwin, which was organized into a church, Revs. Caleb Pitkin, William Hanford and Joseph Treat officiating. After a sermon by Rev. Treat, eleven persons were formed into a church, namely: Deacon Jonathan Baldwin and wife, Aaron Baldwin and wife, Joseph C. Baldwin and wife, Sylvester Baldwin and wife, John H. Whittlesey and wife, and Mrs. Rachel Norton. Meetings were held in various houses and in a log-schoolhouse until 1822, when a small brick church was erected a few rods from where the present church now stands, which was used till the elegant and commodious edifice that now adorns the Center was dedicated, that event occurring November 7, 1841, Prof. Hickox preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. E. C. Sharp became the regular pastor June 1, 1842, and for upward of a quarter of a century continued in charge of the church, dying in 1867. Rev. John Field preached one year as stated supply in the little brick church about 1824.

The old Methodist Church of the Center, built in 1821 near the Center Square, is now used as a barn by J. M. White, one mile and a fourth south of the Center. The first preaching of the Methodist Episcopal Church was at the Josiah Mix homestead. The next house of worship at the Center was a schoolhouse purchased by the society. Then the building now used as a town hall was erected and used until sold for \$800 to the town. With this \$800 and subscriptions a new building was erected at Atwater Station, fourteen years ago, and dedicated by Rev. Moses Hill. The preachers since that time were B. F. Wade, Rev. John Brown, George Elliott, Sherwood, James Axell, Mark McCaslin, C. H. Merchant, and Moore, the present pastor. There are about fifty members. The land on which the church stands was donated by J. H. Whittlesey, and Mr. Hillyer donated about \$3,000. This building, when finished, was paid for and dedicated.

Holy Teinne Dutch Reformed Lutheran Church, of Atwater, was organized as a society, under State Law. December 7, 1850, and elected Michael Jaiser, C. Reichke, and James Miller, Trustees, and Jacob Rotman, Clerk. This church is two and a half miles south of the Center, and is one of the old religious associations of the county.

The first school is supposed to have been taught by Mrs. Almon Chittenden in 1806-07, at the Center, in a little log-house that is now gone. Another is said to have been taught about 1809 in the southwestern portion of the township, but the exact location and the old pioneer teacher are now numbered among the forgotten things. The condition of the schools of this township in August, 1884, is shown by the following statistics: 214 boys and 193 girls enrolled in primary school. Total revenue, \$3,445.09; paid teachers, \$2,275.75; number of schoolhouses, 9; valued at \$7,000. Average monthly pay of male teachers, \$39; of female teachers, \$21.

The *Sharp Sickle* was published at Atwater by William Hicks up to the time of the editor's death in 1879. The press used in the office is now in

possession of William Stratton. The *Atwater News* was issued in July, 1884, and ceased after the publication of a few numbers. Owing to the fact that the *News* was printed at Alliance, full postal rates were collected here. This was one of the main reasons for discontinuing this journal.

The Atwater Choral Union, one of the oldest musical associations in the county has 100 members. E. E. Heiser is Secretary and Dr. O. A. Lyon, President. Prof. R. Griffiths, of Akron, is Conductor.

The first hotel at the Station was opened by Mrs. Massie White, in a house built by Joel Haugh. Mrs. White conducted the house for some years, under the name of the Colonnade, now the Atwater House, which is at present operated by Abram Huffman. In 1881 Abram Huffman opened a hotel in a house which he built opposite the present Atwater House. The American House is also conducted as a hotel, with W. A. Loomis, proprietor. Wells Hillyar conducted a hotel at the Center for many years. There was also another house opened there and conducted for a time.

The Atwater Stone-ware Company's Works were established by Pardee & Loomis, and a company was organized February 22, 1871, with A. W. Loomis, J. R. Conrad, Joseph T. French, E. M. Chapman and Joseph Peck, members. The capital stock was \$50,000. This Company went into liquidation, and the works were suspended, until purchased by George Stroup. The value of buildings and plant is placed at \$4,000, and of annual product \$9,000. This industry gives employment to ten men.

Atwater Coal Company was organized May 1, 1871, with George L. Ingersoll, S. A. Fuller, A. K. Spencer, John Hutchins, J. E. Ingersoll and J. C. Hutchins, for the purpose of mining and selling coal, building railroads, etc., etc. The capital was \$300,000 in \$100 shares. In July, 1873, the stock was reduced to \$100,000. An explosion in the mines of this company killed ten men a short time after the opening of the works. Since that time the mine has been closed down. Another coal bank is operated by Woolford on the Spires coal land. John Spires & Sons' pottery was established by Pardee & Husted on lands belonging to Mr. Hillyer. William F. Burns operated the works until his death. The present owners have operated the works since 1878. This industry gives employment to twelve men annually. The capacity is 6,000 gallons of stone-ware per week or about 1,600 tons of clay annually. The value of annual product ranges about \$7,000 or \$8,000 per year. The market for both stone-ware and tile (the latter manufactured at the works three and a half miles east of Atwater Station), extends over the Eastern and Western States. O. J. Ellison is Superintendent of the ware works at Atwater Station.

A saw-mill was erected by Capt. Hart in 1805, which was the pioneer manufacturing industry. Many of the pioneers believe that this mill was on the town line, and the same which Abel I. Hall conducted subsequently.

George Stroup's saw-mill, one and one-fourth miles north of the Station, was established and operated by Stacey Dole about thirty-two years ago, as a muley-mill. This is now operated by Mr. Stroup of the Atwater stone-ware works.

David Glass operates a steam saw-mill and grist-mill just north of the Center. This was built by Grannis & Co., and run by cattle-power. Grannis also operated a grist-mill at this point.

The Spires' saw-mill, three and a half miles east, was constructed by John Spires sixteen years ago. The capacity is stated at 10,000 feet per day. There is a planing-mill in connection with this saw-mill.

Stanford & Mendenhall, the undertakers at Atwater Station, furnished,



William Parker

during the year 1884, seventy-five caskets, and attended a like number of burial services. Their business calls them to visit the cemeteries of Atwater, Randolph, Rootstown, Edinburg, Palmyra, Deerfield, Berlin, North Benton, Suffield, and Marlboro.

Homer Hillyer was appointed first railroad agent in July, 1851. The first shipment was a lot of cheese from B. Huff, who procured it from his brother's factory at Rootstown. This was shipped to Granville, but Huff never received the price of the goods. What is now the Thomas & Jones blacksmith shop was a portion of the first depot. In January, 1884, Mr. Hillyer retired, when Daniel Townsend, the present agent, was appointed. The shipments from Atwater Station per month are 161 tons, principally stone-ware and butter.

In addition to the industries named above are William Stoutberger's wagon shop at the Center, and a carriage shop, marble shop and two blacksmith shops at the Station. The mercantile circle is made up of J. H. Green & Co. and Webber & Webber at the Center, and Baith & Jackson at the Station; H. H. Woolf's hardware, Stanford & Co.'s furniture store, and W. T. McConney's drug store at the Station, and Craig Bros.' agricultural implement warehouse southwest of the Station. Rev. Rossell Chapin, Congregational Church, Rev. Moore, Methodist Church, Dr. E. Warrington, Dr. O. A. Lyon, and Dental Surgeon W. A. Loomis, represent the professions in the township. Clarence Green is Postmaster at the Center, and A. V. Willsey at the Station.

There is in the township a fine coal deposit opened, entitled "Murehead Coal Bank," proprietor Charles Murehead, which usually runs about eight or ten men; a steam saw-mill one mile north of the Station, and a Sweitzer kase factory, Jacob Matti, proprietor.

Township Officers.—Trustees: Edgar Whittlesey, W. T. Mendenhall, Levi Heiser; Clerk, B. F. Hathaway; Treasurer, E. T. Goodman, Assessor, Abner Hoskins; Constables, Charles Goodman, William Baith; Justices of the Peace, H. H. Woolf, S. A. Hinman.

Atwater furnished for the service of their country in the war for the Union, seventy-two soldiers, fourteen of whom laid down their lives, and four were disabled.

The country is strictly agricultural, and the land is first class, tolerably well watered and gently rolling. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Branch of the great Pennsylvania system of railways affords an excellent shipping point at Atwater Station for the products of the township.

The statistics of Atwater Township for 1884 are: 976 acres of wheat produced 17,016 bushels; 5 acres of rye produced 15 bushels; 7 acres of buckwheat, 53 bushels; 679 acres of oats, 25,649 bushels; no barley; 481 acres of corn, 4,423 bushels; 1,558 acres of meadow, 2,400 tons of hay; 114 acres of clover, 180 tons of hay and 31 bushels of seed; no flax; 26 acres of potatoes, 4,936 bushels; no tobacco; butter, 41,677 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,333 lbs.; 5,089 gallons syrup from 29,820 trees; 84 hives, 3,095 lbs. honey; 5,779 dozens of eggs; 6,520 bushels apples; 582 bushels peaches; 12 bushels pears; 50 bushels plums; 10,795 lbs. wool; 289 milch cows; 3 stallions; 113 dogs; 8 sheep killed and injured by dogs; 7 hogs, 46 sheep, 22 cattle and 4 horses died from diseases; 5,432 acres cultivated; 5,409 pasture; 2797 forest; 10 acres waste; total acres, 13,648. The population in 1850, 1,119, including 391 youth; in 1870 was 1,180; in 1880, 1,147; now over 1,200.

CHAPTER XV.

AURORA TOWNSHIP.

EBENEZER SHELDON—FIRST LEGAL BUSINESS—A LONELY COUPLE—A MODEL PIONEER WIFE—OTHER SETTLERS—EARLY HARDSHIPS—ORGANIZATION—THE METHODIST CIRCUIT RIDER—FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOLS—FIRST BIRTH AND DEATH AND OTHER FIRST THINGS—HUNTERS AND HUNTING STORIES—EARLY FACTS—A SMALL MEETING WITH LARGE RESULTS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—BUSINESS, ETC.—STATISTICS.

AURORA is known in the surveys as Town 5, Range 9. The original proprietors were David, Ebenezer and Fidelio King and Martyn Sheldon; John Leavitt, Gideon Granger and Ebenezer Sheldon, Jr., also had interests.

The first white man to enter the township for settlement was Ebenezer Sheldon, of Suffield, Conn., who arrived in his future far Western home in June, 1799. He selected Lot 40, and with the assistance of Elias Harmon and his wife commenced a clearing and made preparations for a small crop. Harmon and wife came in the same month as Sheldon, and were employed by him. Mrs. Harmon was the first white woman to come into the township, but after getting through with their job they moved to Mantua. Sheldon returned to Connecticut, and in the following spring (1800) brought out his wife, four sons and two daughters. They came all the way with an ox-team and a pair of horses, and a small, rude wagon. After arriving at Warren they rested over night, but the next day started across the wilderness of woods, and were overtaken by what we would now call a moderate cyclone. The wind tore up immense trees by the roots and split and splintered them and threw them about in such a manner that Sheldon and his wagons were penned in. They had to remain in their perilous situation all night, and were only released by getting assistance and cutting a road out. But Sheldon was of that sturdy race of pioneers, those grand old heroes to whose daring, perseverance and endurance we owe the settlement of this splendid Western country, so he quietly settled down on his place, built a log-cabin, put out his crop and lived there the balance of his days.

In the spring of 1801 St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest, appointed Mr. Sheldon Justice of the Peace, but the duties for the first three years, at least, were not very onerous; in fact, the only official act performed during that time by the Squire was marrying his daughter Huldah to Amzi Atwater, of Mantua, November 21, 1801. Sheldon used to say, facetiously, that he often tried, during the first few years of his official career, to kick up a fuss with his wife, in order to make business, but that she always got the upper hand of him. Mrs. Sheldon was one of those women that nature seems to provide for certain emergencies and conditions. She was large and healthy, and of great strength of character, besides being more than ordinarily handsome and intelligent, and although dignified in appearance and manner, had a flow of spirits and a buoyancy of disposition that seemed almost essential in the lonesome wilderness to keep up the courage and determination of the sterner sex. She used to tell her husband during those three years when they were the only

family in Aurora, and when anything would perplex him, that his wife was "the smartest and best-looking woman in the township," and well she might have thus boasted, for it was many a long day, even after the township became more thickly settled, that she had an equal, much less a superior. After the death of her husband, which occurred in August, 1829, she made her home with her daughter Huldah, in Mantua, and died December 11, 1846, aged eighty-six years.

In 1803 Samuel Forward came in from Granby, Conn., bringing several sons and daughters, and settling on Lot 18, where Gen. Nelson Eggleston now resides at the Center. His sons, Samuel, Oliver, Chauncy, Rensselaer and Dryden, were those who came with him, but another son, Walter, remained in Pittsburgh, where he afterward became distinguished in the law. He was editor of the first Democratic paper in Pittsburgh, the *Tree of Liberty*; was a member of Congress in 1822, Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler, and Charge D'Affaires to Denmark. The father died in 1821, aged sixty-nine years, having been a man of stern integrity, great strength of character, generous and genial in ordinary life, and an upright Judge, he having been honored by his fellow citizens with the position of Associate Judge. His widow died in 1832, aged eighty years.

In 1804 came James M. Henry, from Blandford, Mass., with his family, and settled on Lot 13. The wife of Henry was a lineal descendant of the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and the descendants of the Henrys have in their possession to this day (we believe now in Cleveland), a Bible presented by the great Protector to his sister Margaret. Also in 1804 came from Massachusetts John Cochran, Jr. and David Kennedy, Sr., and George Holcomb, from Connecticut, and their families; also David Kennedy, Jr., Eber Kennedy and Justin Kennedy, sons of David Kennedy, Sr., Samuel Ferguson and several others, all single men. Eber Kennedy was noted for his remarkable strength.

In 1805 came Solomon Cochran and family, from Blandford, Mass., together with the widow, Mary Cannon, mother of Eli and Stephen Cannon, and Horace Granger, a single man, from Suffield, Conn.

In 1806 arrived from Middlefield, Mass., Moses Eggleston, father of Gen. Nelson Eggleston, who resided where he settled till a few years before his death, which occurred in Aurora Center in 1866. His brother, Joseph Eggleston, Robert Bissell and family, and Capt. Perkins and family, also from Middlefield, Mass.; Samuel McConnaughy and family, from Blandford; Isaac Blair and Col. Ebenezer Harmon, son-in-law of Squire Harmon, all came in this year and made settlements. John Cochran, Sr., in attempting to follow the fortunes of his son, who had come out two years previously, was taken sick at Buffalo, N. Y., and died, where he was buried, he being the first white person interred there. The balance of the family continued their journey, and after many hardships arrived at Aurora. In the family was a crippled daughter, Rhoda, then twenty years of age, who was intrusted to the care of a little sister, Laura, only thirteen years of age, who walked almost the entire distance beside the wagon in which Rhoda was transported. This little girl, Laura, afterward Mrs. Stephen Cannon, used to take great interest in describing how her feet were blistered and how tired she would get walking along the lonesome road. In this year, 1806, occurred a total eclipse of the sun, and as the event was unknown to, or forgotten by, the most of the early settlers, considerable consternation prevailed when the darkness began to obscure the sky.

During the spring of 1807 quite a boom occurred to the little settlement, and matters were very stirring, as wagon after wagon arrived in different por-

tions of the township, and the new comers were looking up their lands and making clearings. Seventy-two persons came out, almost in one body, and among the heads of families may be mentioned Benjamin Eggleston, Jeremiah Root, Samuel Taylor, Brainerd Spencer and Amos Sweet, all of whom are now dead but three. Also, in 1807, came John C. Singletary and Samuel and Caleb Baldwin and their families. October 12, 1807, the township was organized, and Samuel Forward was elected Justice of the Peace. The settlement now began to assume somewhat the appearance of civilization, as roads were beginning to be cut out, and an occasional wagon could be seen winding its way through the woods from the distant mill.

In 1808 came Justus and Horace Bissell and families, and settled on Lots 11 and 12; also Maj. Elijah Blackman, Elijah Blackman, Jr., Samuel Blackman and Abner Pease and their families, who settled on Lots 19, 20 and 27. Maj. Blackman served through the war of 1812-14, and died in 1822.

In 1809 Bohan Blair, Septimus Witter and James W. Herrick came, and in 1810 the widow Anne Kent and three sons; also Dr. Ezekiel Squires, who settled on Lot 38. He was the first physician to settle in Aurora, and it can readily be imagined that he was welcome. From this year (1810) till 1820 many families settled in the township, all of whom were from the New England States. During this decade came the Swards, Wheelers, Rileys, Pakers, Plums, Russells, Crooks, Parsons, Spencers, Laceys, Hurds, Jacksons and others.

In 1802 the first sermon was preached at Ebenezer Sheldon's house; there were present Mr. Sheldon and his family. This was the first sermon in the township, and, doubtless, the first in the county.

Previous to 1809 the settlers held religious services every Sabbath, but had no regular pastor, they conducting the services themselves; but on December 30 of this year a number of persons assembled at the house of John C. Singletary, pursuant to a call made by Rev. Nathan B. Darrow, a missionary sent out by the Congregational Missionary Society of Connecticut, and formed themselves the next day, Sunday, into a church organization. The names of those forming this society were Ebenezer and Laura Sheldon, James M. and Sarah Henry, Septimus and Anna Witter, Mary Eggleston, Thankful Lucretia Root, Mary Cannon, Jeremiah Root and Brainerd Spencer. Jeremiah Root, at the first election, was elected Elder. Brainerd Spencer succeeded Deacon Root. In 1811 Rev. John Seward became the pastor of the church and filled that position for over thirty years. The first church stood where the Presbyterian building now is.

The Congregational Church was reorganized and incorporated March 20, 1872, when Alanson Parker, J. L. Thompson, C. Eggleston, Solomon Little and Frank Hurd were elected Trustees, and C. H. Root, Clerk.

The Disciples Church was reorganized under State law May 11, 1855, with Victor M. Cannon, A. V. Jewell and J. Bartholomew, Trustees, and Ebenezer Sheldon, Clerk. The name adopted was Disciples in Aurora.

The school was an institution here as early as the winter of 1803-04. Samuel Forward, Jr., opened one in a little building on the Square at the Center, and he had as pupils Julia Forward, Ebenezer Sheldon, Jr., Gersham Sheldon, George Sheldon, Festus Sheldon, Chauncey Forward, Rensselaer Forward and Dryden Forward. The next school was taught by Oliver Forward, and the third by Polly Cameron, in 1807. As an illustration of the feeling of the times, and showing that politics ran fully as high as at present: "This old school-master, Oliver Forward, delivered a Fourth of July oration at the Center in 1808, and all the Federalists went to Hudson to avoid it. They didn't

want to be in the same town while it was being delivered." The following statistics show the condition of schools in August, 1884: Boys enrolled, 76; girls, 71; revenue, \$4,632.41; expenditures, \$3,963.92; number of school buildings, 7, valued at \$5,500; average pay of male teachers, \$54; of female, \$33.

The first birth in the township occurred in the family of Oliver Forward, when a son was born to him April 6, 1804, whom he named Cromwell, after his distinguished ancient relative. The second birth was that of James Henry, son of James M. Henry, in 1806; and the third, in the same year, was a son born to John Cochran, Jr., whom he named Leveritt W., and who in after years was an honored member of the Ohio Legislature, besides holding other offices. The first death was that of Rhoda Cochran, the crippled girl who came out with her mother in 1804. She was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and died December 25, 1806, aged twenty-two years.

The first human habitation erected in the township was a log-cabin put up about two miles east of the Center, by Ebenezer Sheldon, and Samuel Forward built the next at the Center. They were, of course, of the most primitive pattern, consisting of round logs, puncheon floors, cot and clay chimneys, etc., etc. The first mill, it being a combination saw and grist, was located near the Station, and was run by Septimus Witter. It was a great convenience to the settlers when first erected, as they had, up to that time, to go many miles to get their grinding done. The first distillery, a small one—and the only one, by the way—was erected at an early day, but it did not thrive as well as they do in some other localities, and it was abandoned many years ago. The first tavern was built about 1812, and is the present residence of Gen. Eggleston, the building having been remodeled. It was kept by Judge Samuel Forward. A large ashery was run for many years by Hopson Hurd, who also had a pearl ash oven, and shipped large quantities to Pittsburgh. Hopson Hurd also brought the first stock of goods, and sold them for a good round price, at least his wet goods, getting 50 cents and 75 cents per drink for brandy. Mr. Hurd was also the first Postmaster at the Center. In the fall of 1809 \$200 was raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a Town House, but as money was extremely hard to get, and the cash not being forthcoming, a vote was taken on the second Tuesday of January, 1810, which resulted in the affirmative, that the articles of sugar and lumber which were subscribed should be "delivered by the 1st of May, and the grain by the first of November, next." The building was finished in the early part of 1811, and on the following Fourth of July a ball was held within its sacred walls, but it was sacred nevermore, for the church people, who had, ever since its erection, been using it as a place of worship, would never enter it again for religious purposes. Joseph Skinner, the versatile Joseph, of Mantua, of whom more hereafter, furnished the "catgut," as an old settler remarked to the writer.

Some of the most noted hunters were Benjamin Williams, Marcus Taylor, Jarvis McConaughy and William Crooks and his son George. Game was, of course, plenty, and bear, deer and turkey meat were had almost for the asking. There was a famous hunt participated in by the Nimrods of Aurora, which took place in Streetsboro, but further mention of that will be made elsewhere. One of the largest bears ever killed in the county was brought down from the limb of a tree on Squire Forward's place, and he was so large and fat that the gambrel upon which he was hung up is preserved to this day with date, weight etc., marked upon it. About ten or a dozen wolves were caught in a swamp in 1827, and the boys, armed mostly with clubs, dispatched every one of them. A den of yellow rattlesnakes was unearthed in the southern part of the township,

and over fifty were killed. Miss Sally Taylor, who afterward married Moses Eggleston, taught school in Springfield, now Summit County, and during one of her trips across the country, lost her way and had to stay in the forest all night. Not long after she had tied her horse and laid down, a pack of wolves came howling around, which, scaring her horse, caused him to break loose. She then thought it was all over with her, when, to her delight, the horse came up and stood over her, evidently seeking protection from her whom he was best protecting by his position. She held him by the bridle all night, and the rays of the morning sun, glinting through the trees, were the most welcome she had ever seen.

Capt. Harmon, during the war of 1812, at the time of Hull's surrender, formed a company for service, but they were not needed, although they marched as far as Huron and remained in the service several weeks. Worthy Taylor, who is now about ninety years of age and the oldest man in the township, was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812. Owen Brown, father of "old John Brown" whose soul went marching on so peacefully a couple of decades ago, married one of his wives, Sallie Root, in this township. She was not the mother, however, of the immortal John. Some years ago Truman Howard and sons operated a hand rake factory near the depot and sold wagon loads of their product, but the horse rake spoiled their business. Cheese making was one of the earliest industries, and the handicraft of the thrifty New Englanders in that line has not passed away from them to this day, as they yet make the finest cheese in the northwestern section of the county. November 8, 1859, Alanson Baldwin was murdered by his nephew, Lemuel W. Price, who was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. A somewhat noted slander suit occurred in Aurora in the early days. Harriet Perkins said something derogatory to the character of Thankful Bissell, for which she was tried and a judgment rendered against her of a gallon of whisky. Old Squire Forward was the referee.

November 26, 1835, Gen. Nelson Eggleston issued a notice for a preliminary meeting to be held at the Eggleston Tavern for the purpose of arranging for a larger meeting to be held, to take into consideration the feasibility of constructing a railroad. The meeting was held, being attended by Alanson Baldwin, Chairman; Nelson Eggleston, Secretary, and Moses Eggleston, A. W. Stocking and two others. The result of this meeting was the building of two important lines of railway through Portage County.

Aurora Iron Company was organized February 1, 1866, for the purpose of manufacturing wrought iron from iron ore. The capital was \$60,000. The members were Evan Moses, William Davis, T. G. Rees, T. J. Rees and M. N. Gardner.

The history of apple stealing from P. P. McIntosh in 1819, points out the arrest and trial of a few of the boys. It appears that Royal Taylor and Harvey Baldwin, of Aurora, went south to avoid arrest *in re* the apples, and took with them a small stock of cheese. This resulted in the Southern cheese trade, which became the leading industry of northern Portage County. McIntosh, the prosecutor of the boys, died March 9, 1832.

There is a very fine Presbyterian Church at the Center, Rev. George C. Lyon, pastor; also a Christian Church with no regular pastor; both have good Sunday-schools. General stores, C. R. Harmon, Hurd & Bro.; Postmaster, C. R. Harmon; John Gould, Editor.

At the Station, general store, Charles Russell; grocery, Burroughs; Postmaster, C. Russell. There is a grist-mill owned by Herbert Carleton and a saw-mill by C. R. Howard; two cheese factories and creameries.

Aurora furnished for the late war seventy-two soldiers, fourteen of whom died and four were disabled.

There are seven good schoolhouses with a fair attendance of pupils.

Township Officers.—Trustees, Julius Granger, Daniel Lacey, John Gould; Assessor, R. L. Granger; Treasurer, W. E. Hurd; Justices of the Peace, R. P. Cannon, Ed. Shoup; Constables, John Leisun, Emmett Lacey.

The statistics of this township for 1884 are as follows: 443 acres of wheat; no rye; no buckwheat; 487 acres of oats, 15,088 bushels; no barley; 385 acres of corn, 1,440 bushels; 2,320 acres meadow, 2,647 tons of hay; 8 acres of clover, 16 tons of hay; 32 acres of potatoes, 3,420 bushels; 7,695 gallons of milk; 3,550 pounds home-made butter; 86,900 pounds factory and creamery butter; 522,300 pounds cheese; 82,651 maples, yielded 12,285 pounds of sugar and 1,490 gallons; 19 hives, 100 pounds honey; 280 dozen eggs; 438 bushels of apples; 4,195 pounds wool; 1,401 milch cows; 55 dogs. There died of disease 23 hogs, 69 sheep, 41 cattle and 6 horses. Acres of cultivated land, 1,154; pasture, 10,294; woodland, 2,223; waste land, 150 acres, aggregating 13,731 acres. Population in 1850 was 823, including 329 youth; in 1870, 642, and in 1880, 666.

CHAPTER XVI.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A MANY-NAMED TOWNSHIP—EQUALIZING LANDS—EXPLORERS AND SETTLERS—LOCATION OF THE EARLY PIONEERS—ORGANIZATION AND POLITICS—THREE CLASSES OF FIRST EVENTS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—BUSINESS BEGINNINGS—LARGE SHIPPERS—RESOURCES—STATISTICS.

BRIMFIELD, like one or two other townships of the county, had the reputation of being swampy, and was slow to be settled. It was originally the property of John Wyles, of Hartford, Conn., and Israel Thorndike, a merchant of Boston, and was Town 2, Range 9. From the fact of its being swampy, it at first went by the name of Swamptown, after which it was called Beartown, because there were many bears inhabiting the swamps. Then, for some reason not remembered now, the township was known as Greenbriar, which gave place in turn to Wylestown, in honor of one of the proprietors, who had owned the entire township at first, but at the organization in 1818, Thorndike offered to give a plat of ground for a public square at the Center, if they would call it Thorndike, which was agreed to and it was so named officially, but the old "Ingun Giver" backed out of the contract and would not make a deed for the ground, so the citizens petitioned and had the name changed to Brimfield, in honor of John Wyles, Jr., to whom his father had in the meantime bequeathed his interest. Wyles, Jr., resided in the town of Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass.; hence the name. At the division of the property of the Connecticut Land Company, townships were drawn and awarded without regard to the quality of the land, or its location, but in some instances the townships so drawn were, according to common report, so very far below the average that, to equalize the drawing as near as they could get at it, lots were added elsewhere to the property that fell to the share of the unfortunate ones. This township being considered a "poor" share, a lot on

Superior Street, Cleveland, afterward very valuable, and several hundred acres of land in Geauga County, were thrown into the bargain by the Equalizing Committee. The honest old speculators, however, were slightly mistaken, for Brimfield is now one of the best sections of the county, and the "swamp" lands are among the best grazing spots to be found anywhere.

In 1816 Thorndike and Wyles came to the Reserve to view their land and make a division of the same. They found Brimfield, or rather Town 2, Range 9, an unbroken wilderness, with nothing but wild beasts as its inhabitants, and they had no difficulty in making the division. Thorndike chose the north, and Wyles the south half. They then returned to the East, but Thorndike sent out his nephew, Henry Thorndike, to act as his agent and make a settlement. He brought with him Arba Twitchel, who immediately commenced a clearing on the old Boszor hill, half a mile north of the Center. About this time a man named Simcox, a squatter, attempted to make a settlement, but he never purchased any land, and remained only a short time. The first permanent settler was John Boosinger, who came from Ravenna in June, 1816, but was originally from Maryland. He settled on Lot 39, where he lived for sixty years, when he passed across the River. In the following November, Henry Thorndike with his family and his brother Israel arrived. Israel was a bachelor, but soon after coming married a daughter of Martin Kent, of Sufield. Henry settled on Lot 21. Abner H. Lanphare, a single man, also came and lived in the Thorndike family.

In January, 1817, Deacon Alpheus Andrews came in and settled at the Center, and the reason whereof is thus stated: Thorndike, being anxious to have a speedy settlement of his township, offered to give to the first child born therein, eighty acres of land. The good Deacon, hearing of this proposition, and having certain indications within his household that he might possibly win the prize, straightway moved into the township from Rootstown, and sure enough, on the 17th of April ensuing, the expected visitor arrived. He demanded the prize-land, but as the child had died, a compromise was made on forty acres of land, upon which he lived and died.

During this year, 1817, among others there came in Jeremiah Moulton, Henry Boszor, Erastus Flower, Capt. Uriah Sawyer, Harrison G. Moulton, Abner Moulton, John V. Gardner, Jonathan and David Thompson, David Coburn, Reuben and Henry Hall, Thomas Rice, Benjamin Mallory, Champlain Minard, John Furry, Nathan Packard, John K. Chapman, Peter Wolford, John Williard, Nathaniel Beasley, John Twitchell, Samuel Thompson, Jacob Hall and Alpheus Underwood. In 1818 came Asa Sawyer, William Smith, Frederick Jones, Edwin Barber, Jonathan Law and E. A. Palmer; in 1819 Lyman Barber, Amos Benedict, Selah Hart, Peter Osborn, Benjamin Hall and William Hall; in 1820 Jeremiah Pike, Dr. Lincoln and William Davidson; in 1821 Guy Doolittle, Capt. Courtant Chapman, and one or two others, and along about 1825, among other prominent settlers were Deacon Harmon Bradley and James and Julius Blake. From this time forward the township settled up very rapidly, and in 1831 contained the following families, with their locations, as enumerated by Dr. A. M. Sherman, of Kentucky, in an address delivered in 1881.

"We first find the family of Edward Russel in the northwest corner; coming to the Mogadore road, we find on the hill, Uncle Asa Sawyer, next, his son, Squire Asa Sawyer; passing west from the Corners, Benjamin Mallory, John Furry and John Chapman; returning and coming south, Capt. Uriah Sawyer and Uncle Sammy Thompson; going west from the Corners, Reuben Hart, Amos Benedict, Jonathan Law; at the Corners, Selah Hart, Jacob Hall, Erastus



Horace Adair

Flowers, Edwin Barber, Guy Doolittle and Julius Blake; further south on the Corners, was Philo Taylor; next, Joseph Gilbreath, John Gilbreath and Barnett Stilwell; commencing at the north line again, we find Deacon Harmon Bradley, Arba Twitchel, the Wolford family on the Henry Boszor farm, William Hall and father, Benjamin Hall, Deacon Henry Hall, Reuben Hall, Oliver Sawyer; south at the Corners, Cone Andrews; south, John Boosinger, Harris Sherman; south on the hill, William James, John Shelhorn; a little west, William Davidson, and south of him, William Spaulding; following the east and west road, south from the Center, were Conrad Fowser, Samuel Myers, Peter Osborn; south of the Corners, Thomas Parsons, Deacon Edward Parsons, Moses Birge and Peter Hockobout; east from the Corners there was no house for two miles; north from the Corners, toward the Center, was Sullivan Moulton, George Moulton, Anson Moulton, Augustus Moulton, George Price, William Price, Jonathan Price; west from the Center, Solomon Carver, Henry Sawyer, Hiram King, Dr. Lincoln, Abel Forcha and Benjamin Haynes; north from the Center, were Martin T. Hackett, Nathaniel Beasley, Henry Boszor, Nathaniel Packard and Champlain Minard; at the Center, Deacon Alpheus Andrews; east, Widow Harrison, G. Moulton, Capt. Chapman, Harry Chapman, Joseph Chapman, Abner H. Lanphare, James Blake, Orrin Blake, Judge Jeremiah Moulton, Sluman Able, E. A. Palmer and Alpheus Underwood; south on the diagonal road, David Coburn, John V. Gardner and Abel Burt; north of Gardner was Isaac Osborn, Jeremiah Pike, Andrew Coosard, John Hill; east from the Corners were Albert Underwood, Lybia Underwood, Augustus Minard and David Fuller; north from the Corners, Freeman Underwood, Frederick Jones, William Smith, Martin Edson, Huedang Hall, Benjamin Cady, Elisha Burnett and Isaac Ives; in the northeast corner of the town were Levi Stoddard, Thomas Cartwright, Lucius Edson, Joseph Williard, Frederick Moore, Lyman Barber, Benjamin Edson, Beverly Y. Russ and Chauncey Isbell.

From 1821 to 1840 came the following persons: Col. H. L. Carter, William Sessions, Hiram Ewell, Alvin Needham, Erasmus Needham, Valorous Needham, Williard Thomas, Algernon Thomas, James Furrey, old Father Cairier and his son Lucius, George Guiestwite, Conrad Neff, Dr. Samuel Hastings, William R. Kelso, John Kelso, Charles Edson, David L. Rockwell, Joel Burnett, the Bard family, Leverett Black, Ebenezer Rawson, Porter King, William Meloy, the Stow family and many others."

The township was organized in the spring of 1818, and the first election held in April. There were thirteen votes cast, out of which eleven officers were elected: Trustees, Henry Thorndike, Champlain Minard, Reuben Hall; Clerk, Alpheus Andrews; Treasurer, Israel A. Thorndike; Assessor, David Thompson; Fence Viewers, John Boosinger, Henry Boszor; Constables, Arba Twitchell, Thomas Futson; Justice of the Peace, Jonathan Thompson.

Politics did not enter into this election for the reason that they were all of the same mind, but it is reasonable to suppose they were Jeffersonian, as the township has been Democratic for nearly fifty years in the Republican county of Portage. In 1840, owing to the great popularity of Gen. Harrison, the Whigs had a small majority, and politics ran high, so high, indeed, that when two Constables were running, one of them was so reckless as to bet a dollar on his election.

The business of the Justices in those early days seems to have been nearly *nil*, and the same good custom of not going to law for every trifling and imaginary wrong seems to prevail at the present time. There is less litigation in Brimfield than in any other township in the county, scarcely two cases a year

coming up in any shape whatever. Magistrates never grow rich here on fees. Extremely rare have been the cases carried to the County Court, and no lawyer has ever lived here, yet the township has been the home of many excellent business men, among whom may be mentioned Judge Jeremiah Moulton, Associate Justice for seven years; John V. Gardner, Coroner; William R. Kelso, Commissioner; Rodolphus Bard, Recorder; Erasmus Needham, Representative; and Col. H. I. Carter, County Auditor.

The child born to Mrs. Alpheus Andrews, wife of Deacon Andrews, and, named Henry T., in honor of Henry Thorndike, and in seeming response to the prize offered by that gentlemen, was the first to make its appearance in the township, and the date was April 17, 1817. The first death was that of an infant of Capt. Uriah Sawyer; the next the death of Porter Walbridge, an adult, and the third the prize-child of Deacon Andrews. Walbridge was buried in the cemetery at the Center, and it is said that he had such pronounced heterodox views on religion that the good Deacon would not bury his son in the same ground, for fear the devil, when he came around for his own, would make a mistake and carry off his child in place of Walbridge, so he conveyed the little fellow over to Rootstown, and buried him there. Dr. Sherman tells this tale, and another in regard to the first marriage, or rather the marriage of parties living here, the knot being tied in Ravenna. A fellow named Thompson, with a p, was courting a Miss Durkee, and she agreeing to have him, he started to Ravenna to get a license, but after he had gone, Thomas Tutson, as a joke, persuaded her to give up the other fellow and marry him, upon which she said it was a "whack," and they started off, also for Ravenna. On the road they met the expectant groom, who was informed that she had changed her mind, and although he said he would die, etc., etc., the couple continued their journey, and were made one. The first marriage in the township was that of Abner H. Lanphare and Miss Sophia Moulton, July 4, 1819.

On the 22d day of December, 1818, the first school in the township was opened by Jeremiah Moulton, in his own house, and continued during the winter. Four families monopolized this school. The teacher had ten children, Alpheus Andrews had seven, and the two Thompsons' houses were full of them. He opened again the following winter. The first district school was taught by Henry Hall. Abner Lanphare also taught school in several districts.

There are eight schoolhouses in the township, and the high school at the Center is a very excellent and creditable institution. Prof. A. W. Carrier is Principal, and there is an attendance of about fifty pupils. The course of study is well advanced, and the school is doing a good work. The statistics for August, 1884, are as follows: 129 boys and 119 girls enrolled; 8 school-buildings, valued at \$8,950; male teachers' average pay, \$40; female teachers' pay, \$21; revenue, \$3,005.43; expenditures, \$2,586.38.

The first church to have a regular organization was the Presbyterian, in 1819, the membership being seven persons: Jonathan Law and wife, Alpheus Andrews and wife, Reuben Hall and wife, and Benjamin Mallory. Rev. Simeon Woodruff called the little flock together. They built a modest little church in 1834, which is now used as a residence. In 1818 Simeon Woodruff preached the first sermon at Henry Thorndike's log-house.

A Methodist Church was organized in 1823 by Elder Eddy, of Hudson, and consisted of eight members: Benjamin Mallory (formerly a Presbyterian) and wife, Amos Benedict and wife, John K. Chapman and wife, and Abner H. Lanphare and wife. This society built a church in 1836. A Baptist Church was organized about 1834, and consisted of four members: Deacon Harmon Bradley, Martin T. Hackett, and John Taber and wife. They built a small house of worship in a year or two afterward.

The first Universalist Church was built in 1837. It was burned down, and rebuilt in 1868. Resident ministers have been very few. The Universalists have as their present pastor Rev. Andrew Wilson, and the Methodists have Rev. Huston.

In 1818 Israel and Edward Thorndike started a nail factory one mile and a half west of the Center, but the difficulty in obtaining the raw material and the consequent high price of the nails, 18 cents per pound, soon rendered the enterprise a failure. In connection with the nail factory a saw-mill was started, but it, too, was abandoned, and the building afterward removed.

The first store was opened in 1833 by William Sessions. The first post-office was established in 1835, and Constant Chapman was first Postmaster; the next was Edward Parsons. A hotel was opened by William R. Kelso, and there never was any other. The first frame house was built in 1819, by Henry Thorndike. The first physician was Dr. Lincoln; then came Dr. Stocking, Dr. Gray and Dr. Hastings.

Township Officers.—Trustees, J. T. Williams, J. P. Luli, A. H. Underwood; Clerk, G. W. Bard; Treasurer, E. D. Brobst; Assessor, James E. Woods; Constables, William Hasness, Lewis Metcalf; Justices of the Peace, J. L. Carrier, M. S. Chapman.

Brimfield Center has one general store, kept by J. T. Williams, who is also Postmaster; one harness shop, A. C. H. Brown; a chop-mill, a wagon-shop, one fly-net maker. Werstler Bros.' feed-mill and cider-mill was established in 1882 at Brimfield. The value of machinery and building is \$2,500. This industry gives employment to three men. Darwin Smith's saw-mill was erected in 1882, employing three men; the capacity is 6,000 feet per day. The Brimfield cheese factory is operated by Parker.

Brimfield is the largest wool-producing and shipping center in the county. Reuben Brobst is one of the heaviest dealers on the Reserve, handling some seasons over 100,000 pounds of wool. J. T. Williams is the next largest dealer, he handling about 75,000 pounds. Both of these gentlemen are also the heaviest dealers in clover seed in the county.

The Center is beautifully located, and has the handsomest town hall and park surrounding it, in the county. The cemetery is beautifully laid out and the monuments elaborate. The citizens are an intelligent, genial and hospitable class, alive to all public enterprises and the needs of the Nation. They sent eighty-one brave boys to the field of war, and twenty of them fell in the service.

The statistics of this township for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 2,050, bushels, 31,132; acres of oats, 968, bushels, 38,491; acres of corn, 850, bushels, 13,726 (shelled); acres of meadow, 1003, tons of hay, 1465; acres of clover, 676, tons of hay, 840, bushels of seed, 180; acres of potatoes, 160, bushels, 17,986; home-made butter, 42,536 pounds; factory made, 6,000 pounds; cheese, 33,300 pounds; 117 maple trees yielded fifteen gallons of syrup; 86 hives, 960 pounds of honey; 32,928 dozens of eggs; 8 bushels of sweet potatoes; 13,049 bushels of apples; 445 bushels of peaches; 15 of pears; 10,289 pounds of wool; 484 milch cows; 6 stallions; 136 dogs; 39 sheep killed or injured by dogs; animals which died of disease—15 hogs, 78 sheep, 11 cattle and 2 horses; acres of cultivated land, 8,453; of pasture, 1874; of woodland, 2,221; of waste land, 139, aggregating 12,687 acres. Population in 1850 was 1015, including 411 youth; in 1870, 913; in 1880, 1030; in 1884 (estimated) 1,200.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

A HUNTER SQUATTER—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER—THE BLANDFORD & GRANVILLE CO.—POST-BELLUM SETTLERS—FIFTY-SIX IN FOUR FAMILIES—LEADING FIRST EVENTS—FIRST BIRTH AND MARRIAGE—FIRST MILLS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—REV. CALEB PITKIN—ORGANIZATION—OFFICERS, BUSINESS, ETC.

CHARLESTOWN in the original surveys, Town 3, Range 7, fell to the lot principally, at the drawing of the land company, of John Morgan, who afterward disposed of it to Samuel Hinekey, of Northampton, Mass., and went by the name, up to the organization in 1814, of Hinekey Township.

Abel Forcha came to the county about 1800, from the western part of Maryland. He was a widower and first made his headquarters near the settlement of Benjamin Tappan at Ravenna, after which he moved to Charlestown about 1803, and settled on what was afterward known as Farnham's Hill, where he lived several years, when he moved to near where Kent now is, and thence to Brimfield, having married a Miss Williard, whose father lived in that township. Forcha, when he came here, made his living by hunting, and furnished the settlers with as much game as they wanted. He never acquired any land in this township, and therefore cannot be called the first settler.

John Campbell, afterward well known as Gen. Campbell, came to Deerfield in the spring of 1800, with Alva Day and Joel Thrall, and on April 7 of that year married Sarah Ely, daughter of Lewis Ely, the first settler in that township, the wedding being the first within the borders of Portage. In 1804 he was elected Ensign of a military company formed in his township, and in 1811 was elected Captain of a company which afterward took part in the operations on the northern frontier, but he being sick at the time, the command devolved upon Lieut. Day. Capt. Campbell was subsequently elected Brigadier-General of militia, and served one term in the Ohio Senate. His elaborate address to the General in command asking that the Irish troops be grouped and allowed to engage the enemy as a distinct command, is well remembered. In 1805 he came to this township, and settled on Lot 1, which is the extreme southwest corner, and built a house that stood one quarter each on Charlestown, Ravenna, Rootstown and Edinburg, and which afterward became the nucleus of the thriving little village of Campbellsport, but which when the old canal was relegated to the things that were, lost its grip, also, nothing now remaining of its former glory save a few houses, and one store, whose owner is also Postmaster. Gen. Campbell was a man of strong natural abilities, energetic, active and useful, but of limited education. He died in 1827, and was buried with Masonic honors. A singular fatality attended several members of his family, the coincidences being remarkable. John L., a son, was burned on the steamer "Daniel Webster," on the Mississippi; Homer M., another son, died on a steamer on the Mississippi; and Robert E., still another son, while in a fit of temporary insanity shot himself at Rock Island, on the Mississippi; whilst John H. Campbell, a grandson, was so scalded that he died, on the steamer "Pennsylvania," on the Mississippi.

In 1809 Campbell was appointed agent for Hinckley, and he proceeded to the East for the purpose of forming a company for settlement, which he did, from residents of Granville and Blandford, Mass., the members of which were Samuel Hinckley, David, Charles and Linus Curtiss, David L. Coe, John Baldwin, Levi Sutliff, Perry Babcock, John and William King, Anson Fairchild, Joel Parsons and Solomon Noble, all of whom signed an agreement that if they did not move on to the land, clear five acres and build a cabin within five years, to forfeit their right and pay \$100 besides. All of them came except Hinckley, Fairchild, Noble and Parsons, who paid their fines and stayed at home, their places being filled by others, and the \$400 applied to building a house for town, school and religious purposes.

In the summer of 1810 Linus Curtiss and Levi Sutliff, with their families, and Giles and Ransley Wood and John B. Shaler, single men, came in, Curtiss settling on Lot 41, and Sutliff on Lot 33. In the fall came Molly Knowlton and Elisha King, who settled on portions of Lots 36 and 37 respectively. In the summer of 1811 Charles Curtiss settled on Lot 40, David L. Coe on Lot 41, and John Baldwin on Lot 34. In the fall came John and William King and Abel Thompson, who settled on Lot 32, Lodowick Parsons on Lot 29, and Almon Babcock on Lot 40. In 1812 Lucretius Bissell and Ralzemon Loomis, from Tarringford, came in.

During the war of 1812-14 there was little or no immigration, but when hostilities closed settlers came in rapidly. In the spring of 1815 fifty-six persons arrived in one party. They were Moses James, from Windham, Conn., Lemuel Knapp, from Northampton, Mass., and Timothy and Joel Hart, from Granville, Mass. Each of these sturdy old pioneers brought his wife and *twelve children*. That was the way they populated a country in those times. It was quite fashionable to have a dozen or so of children, and the couple who did not have eight or ten were not considered of much account.

In this year, 1815, there were thirteen families in the township, and thirteen more came in, doubling the population, among whom were Deacon Ozias Norton, Deacon Joel Dorman, Joseph Steadman, Elisha Wetmore and James King. The Knapp family came from Northampton, Mass., to Charlestown in 1815, and settled on Farnham Hill, near the present residence of William Fox. The Knapp family numbered sixteen, Mr. Knapp and wife being the parents of fourteen children. George Knapp, of Garrettsville, born in Northampton, Mass., March 14, 1799, is a member of this family. Norman Rood, born in Litchfield County, Conn., July, 1806, settled in Charlestown in 1824, and is still a resident of the township.

The first death was that of Brayton King, son of John King, in 1812, which was soon followed by the death of Charles Curtiss, and about the same time Rachel, daughter of William King, while getting water at a spring, was killed by the falling of a tree.

The first white child born was John W., son of Mrs. John Baldwin, born March 7, 1813.

The initial marriage occurred March 14, 1816, and the parties were Martin Camp and Sallie Coe. The groom was from Tallmadge, and he brought with him to tie the knot Rev. Simeon Woodruff. October 21, of the same year, Leverett Norton and Polly Curtiss joined their fortunes as man and wife.

In the spring of 1812 Charles Curtiss set out an orchard on his place on Lot 40. He gave twenty bushels of wheat to John Harmon, of Mantua, for 200 apple trees.

The first saw-mill was erected by the company that came out before the war, and was located half a mile east of the Center. It did a great deal of

sawing for the county seat, as well as for the settlers in Charlestown. The Knapps also built one on the same stream lower down. Smith Hall built one south of the Center, and Capt. Curtiss and Claudius Coe built one north of the Center, but timber becoming scarce, their mills all went down. A steam saw-mill was erected by Ezra Stephenson on the land of Sheldon Farnham. Some parties from Connecticut wanted to locate an auger factory at the Center, but not getting sufficient encouragement, went a mile west and put up their works, but it did not pay and was abandoned. The name, Augerburg, is all that remains of the project.

Before leaving Massachusetts, the Blandford & Granville Company organized a Congregational Church, the members of which were Charles Curtiss and wife, John Baldwin and wife, David L. Coe and Almon Babcock. The first preachers they had were missionaries sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society, among whom were Revs. John Seward, Joseph Treat, Simeon Woodruff and Nathan B. Darrow. They early had an edifice in which to hold services, thanks to the \$400 forfeited by the four who backed out of the agreement, as stated previously, in addition to which Charles Curtiss agreed to contribute a barrel of whisky toward the building if they would name the township Charlestown, which was accepted, a mode of "fighting the devil with fire," quite ingenious on the part of the stern old sticklers for high morality. But it must be remembered that whisky was one of the only products of the time in this locality that represented money. A contribution of grain would not have been thought much of, for there was no market; made into a liquid it was quite another thing—always a market for that. In 1817 Rev. Caleb Pitkin received a call from the church, which he accepted, remaining with the flock until 1827, when he resigned to take charge of the college at Hudson. The first regular church building was erected in 1829. This old building was burned in the winter of 1878, and the present church was erected and opened the same year. The cost was about \$3,000. This society was reorganized by Rev. J. C. Hart September 16, 1858. Rev. L. B. Wilson was Clerk; R. L. Loomis, J. W. Baldwin and Israel Greenleaf were elected Trustees, and Amos T. King, Clerk. The Methodist Episcopal Church Society elected Thomas B. King, Joel O. Hall, Joseph Hough, J. M. Beardsley and Newton Barnes, Trustees, December 9, 1858. Their house of worship still stands just north of the Congregational Church. The present pastor is Rev. Colton. The Methodists also have a neat edifice at the Center, and Rev. S. Collier is pastor. Their house of worship was erected in 1859, just north of the Congregational building.

The first school in the township was taught in a log schoolhouse at the Center in the summer of 1811 and winter of 1812-13, by Miss Sophia Coe, a sister of Ransom L. Coe, who, by the way, together with his wife, Mrs. Rebecca M. Coe, are still living at advanced ages, she being eighty-seven and he eighty-five years. They are the only ones left in this county of the early settlers. Mrs. Polly (Curtiss) Norton, one of the old settlers, is now a resident of Connecticut.

Mr. Coe came with his father in 1811. The scholars at this first school were Chauncy B., Joel, Melissa, Charles L., Dennis, Harris P., Prudence, Harriet and Lucretia Curtiss, Adnah C. and Phoebe Coe, Robert, Lathrop and Rachel King, Samuel and Lydia Sutliff, and Mina Forcha, daughter of Abel Forcha, the hunter-settler. The condition of the schools is as follows: Revenue for year 1883-84, \$2,573.16; expenditures, \$1,879.51; six school-houses valued at \$3,000; pupils enrolled, 83 boys and 80 girls; average pay of male teachers, \$32, of female, \$22.

The township was organized in 1814, and thirteen votes were polled at the election, with the following result: Trustees, Lodowick Parsons, Lucretius Bissell, Thaddeus Curtiss; Clerk, Elijah N. Bissell; Treasurer, Thaddeus Curtiss; Lister, James Newton; Overseers of the Poor, (Moses James, Ozias Norton; Fence Viewers, Joel Hall, Junia Knapp; Constable, Elisha Wetmore; Justice of the Peace, Lucretius Bissell. Squire Bissell made a good officer and served two terms. His first official duty was to marry Almon Babcock and Mary Collins. His immediate successors were Ralzemon Loomis, Thaddeus Curtiss, Lodowick Parsons and Junia Knapp. There was very little litigation in those days, and one could get his case attended to for a day's chopping.

Township Officers.—Trustees, William Baldwin, F. C. Hatfield, O. A. Coe; Clerk, (A. D. Bishop;)Treasurer, W. L. Wetmore; Assessor, (J. W. Copeland; Constables, W. L. Dutter, G. A. Hine; Justices of the Peace, A. P. Curtiss, William Fox.

There is a grocery store at the Center owned by W. L. Wetmore, and E. L. Wetmore, is Postmaster. There is a basket factory, also, and a wagon shop. Charlestown Co-operative Cheese Factory was established April 28, 1874. The original members were A. B. Curtiss, Jacob Phile, A. W. Loomis, William Baldwin, Carlton G. Hall, J. N. Hall, C. L. White, Edwin Halsted, Lorin C. Baldwin and Jacob L. Coe. This ceased operation in 1881 owing to litigation. The cheese factory east of the Center was established by A. P. Curtiss and Henry Carrington, but is now closed down.

The township has furnished a Sheriff, John Campbell; Senator, Campbell; and a Probate Judge, Luther L. Brown.

The land being high and rolling is finely adapted to sheep-raising, whilst the hills overlie almost exhaustless mineral wealth, all that is required being capital to develop it, and a railroad to afford the market, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad merely touching the northwestern corner. The township is well watered by various small streams, in addition to the Mahoning River. One of the finest views to be found anywhere is from the square at the Center looking eastward, across Trumbull County to the high lands of Pennsylvania far in the distance. Charlestown furnished fifty brave soldiers to the war for the Union, nine of whom gave their lives to the glorious cause.

The statistics of this division of the county for 1884 are set forth in the following review: Acres of wheat, 790, bushels, 11,210; of oats, 532, bushels, 21,353; of barley, 6 acres; of corn, 195, bushels, 4,242; of meadow, 1,269, tons of hay, 2,269; of clover, 125, tons of hay, 212, bushels of seed, 74; of potatoes, 61, bushels (estimated), 8,259; home-made butter, 26,548 pounds; 21,774 maple trees yielded 2,225 pounds of sugar and 5,231 gallons of syrup; 20 hives yielded 210 pounds of honey; eggs, 12,692 dozens; apples, 3,127 bushels; peaches, 114 bushels; pears, 22 bushels; wool, 13,915 pounds; milch cows, 365; 1 stallion; 71 dogs killed 10 sheep and injured 17; 224 sheep died of disease; acres of cultivated lands, 2,027; of pasture, 6,362; of wood, 1,806; of waste, 942; total acreage, 11,137 acres. Population in 1850 was 809, including 304 youth; in 1870, 675; in 1880, 633; in 1884 (estimated) 600.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BREAKING FIRST GROUND—SETTLERS OF 1800—THE ELYS, DAYS AND DIVERS—A TRIP ON THE MA-UM-ING—HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS—GREAT INCREASE—FIRST MILITARY COMPANY—AFTER THE ORGANIZATION—A REMARKABLE FAMILY—SOME EARLY FACTS—GRANT'S TANNERY—SHOOTING OF DIVER—HUNTERS AND HUNTING—EARLY PREACHERS AND CHURCHES—SCHOOLS, BUSINESS AND STATISTICS.

DEERFIELD, laid down in the surveys as Town 1, Range 6, was one of the earliest settled in the county, and for three reasons, possibly—good land, well watered and being in close proximity to the early western settlements of Pennsylvania; for although the very first settlers were from New England, there came in afterward such a sprinkling of Pennsylvanians as to materially alter the character of the inhabitants, for the modes of life of the average Pennsylvania and New England farmers differ in many particulars. Your Pennsylvania farmer, for instance, builds him a big barn, highly ornamented, regardless of what his dwelling may be, while his neighbor from Connecticut takes care, first, that his house is comfortable, and then attends to the outbuildings. The original proprietors of the township were Gideon Granger, appointed Postmaster-General in 1800, and Oliver Phelps, both of Connecticut; Phelps owned two-thirds of the land.

In the early part of 1799 Lewis Ely, Lewis Day, Moses Tibbals and Daniel Diver, of Connecticut and Massachusetts, purchased one-third from Mr. Phelps, when Lewis Day, accompanied by Horatio Day, started for his new possessions, in a wagon drawn by horses, arriving in June. Shortly afterward, in July, Lewis Ely came in, he having started a little later than the other two; he, however, was the first settler in the township, as he brought his wife and family, built a cabin and settled down for life. In the fall the two Days and Ely broke the first ground and put out a crop, the Days then going back to their home in the East. Ely, although at the time of his coming being a resident of Connecticut, was born in Massachusetts. He located on Lot 19, a little east of the grave-yard, on the east of the Center. He died in September, 1826.

February 10, 1800, John Campbell, Joel Thrall and Alva Day walked all the way from Connecticut to their future home in Deerfield. The Alleghenies, when they crossed those mountains, were covered with nearly six feet of snow, and they suffered terribly from cold, but arrived safely on the 4th of March. In this same month Alva Day and Lewis Ely went across to Atwater and cut a large tree for the purpose of digging out a canoe and going to Virginia to procure provisions, as they were very scarce. They launched their log into Yellow Creek and floated it down to the Mahoning, or, as the Indians called it, *Ma-um-ing*, meaning "the way to the market," where they fashioned it into a canoe. It was some time in April before they arrived at their destination, but after starting back with their supplies, obtained opposite Steubenville, they found they could not get back by water, and returned for an ox-team, only getting back home the latter part of May. In this year



Lewis M. Bloomfield

1800, came James Laughlin from Washington County, Penn., bringing his wife and one child, a daughter. He afterward had six sons and five other daughters. He settled south of the Center. Henry Rogers and several others came at the same time. In July Lewis Day, who had returned to Connecticut the year before, came out with his wife, Horatio, Munn, Seth, Lewis, Jr., Solomon and Seba; also the wife of Alva Day, who came out earlier. They came with an ox-team and were over forty days making the trip. Mr. Day came from Granby, Conn., and had been a soldier in the Revolution, being Sergeant of his company. His brother, Asa, was with him, and was killed by the Indians on the Mohawk River, at a place called Stony Arabia. The old gentleman died in 1847, at the extreme age of ninety-three years. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years. Horatio, who came out with him in 1799, died in 1852, aged seventy-two years. The wife of Alva Day died in 1838, and Mrs. Lewis Day in 1823, from the bite of a rattlesnake.

For the next four years after 1800 the population increased at a rapid rate, many settlers coming in not only from Connecticut and Massachusetts, but from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. In 1802 Ephraim B. Hubbard, a native of Stratford, Conn., who had removed to Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was married, and thence to Greene County, same State, resolved upon settling in the Scioto Valley, but on his way thither fell in company with a Mr. Penn, who induced him to change his mind and come to this county, which he did, settling in Deerfield, and purchasing a tract of land. He died in 1825 aged sixty-one years. His three sons became prominent citizens, one of them entering the ministry of the Methodist Church. Many others, whose names are now forgotten, came in this year. In 1803 Daniel Diver came in with his wife and family. He was born in 1752, in Granville, Mass., but the family was originally from Holland. His sons were Daniel, John and Samuel; and the daughters were Peggy, married to Simeon Card, who came in with the Divers, and who died a few years afterward; Mary, married to Rev. Shadrach Bostwick, who came in at the same time his father-in-law did, and who was not only a typical circuit rider of the Methodist Church, but a very excellent physician; Betsey and Josey were two other daughters. In 1804 the population had so increased that a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a military company, which resulted in the selection of Henry Rogers, Captain; John Diver, Lieutenant and John Campbell, Ensign. Campbell afterward became General and Rogers Major. Numerous settlements were made during this year, most of the newcomers being from Pennsylvania. In 1805 John Murray came in and commenced following his trade as a millwright, but there not being much to do in his line, he commenced the study of medicine at New Lisbon shortly afterward. He was a man of considerable education and natural talents, and became somewhat noted, locally, as a physician. A German named Burhans, a miller, from Maryland, came also in this year, as well as one or two from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

April 7, 1806, the township was organized, and the following officers elected: Joseph Hart, James McKelvey and Horatio Day, Trustees; Daniel Diver and David Daniels, Overseers; Amos Thurber and Alva Day, Fence Viewers; Alva Day and William Bacon, Appraisers; James Carter, Constable; Daniel Diver, Treasurer; Alva Day, E. B. Hubbard, Amos Thurber, Asa Hall, John Vennetta and E. Baker, Supervisors. Lewis Day, James Laughlin and James Thurber were the Judges of the Election, and Shadrach Bostwick, the Clerk. Several of these officers resided at this time in what are now adjoining townships to Deerfield, and the list includes the first man who settled in

Atwater and the first in Palmyra. The township was named in honor of Deerfield, Mass., the birthplace of the mother of Lewis Day, Sr. At a meeting of the County Commissioners in August, 1808, James Carter was made Collector of Taxes for Deerfield, and at the annual election in October, Alva Day was elected Sheriff, Lewis Day a Commissioner, and Lewis Ely, Coroner, four county officers from Deerfield. In 1809 Seth Day, one of the sons of Lewis, Sr., was appointed Clerk to the County Commissioners, and the same year was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court; in 1817 he was appointed Recorder, and in 1818 Postmaster of Ravenna, holding the last three offices till 1832, when he entered private business, where he became widely known.

In 1806 came in a large number of settlers, and from various sections. Moses Tibballs, one of the original four purchasers, came this year and settled on Lot 28. He was from Granville, Mass., and died in 1841, leaving four sons: Alfred M., Aubert L., Francis W. and Seymour S. Either this year or previously, Noah Grant settled in the township. He was the father of Jesse R. Grant, and grandfather of Gen. U. S. Grant. The wife of Noah Grant lies buried in the old cemetery at the Center, but the exact spot has now passed away from the memory of all. James Carter, from Virginia, and Robert and George Taylor, and William Reed, from Washington County, Penn., also came, and quite a number of the descendants of the latter still live in the county. In 1807 the influx increased, and many names appear which afterward figured in various ways in public and private business of the township and county. Peter Mason came from Connecticut, in company with his brother Stephen, both young men. One of them married a Day and raised seventeen children. The other married an Ely. Andrew Pownell and a brother also came about this time, both having families. Also the Hartzells.

There came Jacob, John, George H., William, Abraham and Joseph Hartzell, from Northampton County, Penn. George H. Hartzell, the leader of the company, and the patriarch of the entire connection, had come out in 1806 and made a large purchase of land for himself, his numerous family, and two sons-in-law, John Quier and Frederick Lazarus. George H. Hartzell had a family of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, and his eldest son John had twelve children; George, Jr., had a family of eleven children; the daughter who married Lazarus had ten children; William had ten children, and so on; George, Jr., was eighty-four; John, eighty; Christena, wife of George, seventy-four; Lazarus, eighty, and his wife seventy-eight; William seventy-eight years old, and so on.

Hartzell, Senior, called together his own family and organized a congregation on his own account. He was not a preacher, nor even an Elder, but he read from the Scriptures and instructed his flock.

In 1800 Lewis Ely gave a plat of ground east of the Center to be used as a burying ground, and the first person buried in it was a good Indian; he was a little boy, and they say "all good Indians die young." Two young men made him a nice little coffin and stained it with the juice of maple bark. The next, and the first white person, to die was Betsey Rogers, who died from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake. She was the daughter of Henry Rogers. The first marriage occurred in April of this year, and the parties were John Campbell and Sarah Ely. They were married by Squire Calvin Austin, of Trumbull County, the nearest official to them who could tie the knot. The groom was known in after years as Gen. Campbell. The first birth occurred August 22, 1800, when the wife of Alva Day bore him a child, whom they named Polly. She became the wife of Jeduthan W. Farnum. In this year

Lewis Day was appointed Postmaster by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger. In the fall of 1801 James Laughlin finished a grist-mill on the Mahoning, which was a great convenience, as up to that time the inhabitants had to go to Youngstown to get their milling done. In this year, April 12, the next child was born, a daughter, to John and Sarah Campbell, and whom they named Anna. The next wedding was probably that of John Diver to Laura Ely, in the spring of 1804. He immediately settled on Lot 30 and opened a public house, which was the first tavern in the township, and where there is still one kept called the Diver House. "Uncle John," as he was familiarly called, kept this tavern forty years. About 1805-06 Burhans, the German, built a rude mill on the Mahoning, about one mile below Laughlin's mill, but not a vestige of it now remains. The land tax of resident owners in 1808 was \$48.78. In 1808 Alva Day, Cromwell and Walter Dickinson and Charles Chittenden cut out and bridged the road from Old Portage to Range 17, west of Medina. John Diver, whose character resembled very much that of Jabez Gilbert, in Palmyra, was, like Gilbert, one of the earliest mail contractors and carriers on the Reserve. Diver had the first contract for carrying the mail from New Lisbon to Mansfield, by way of Canton and Wooster. He was in the business over forty years, and it is said that no obstacle, however forbidding, ever prevented him from keeping to the letter and intent of his contracts. Following Indian trails when the savages were hostile and swimming swollen streams at the dead hour of night were common occurrences in the early days. In the latter part of 1811 a company of men was raised for the purpose of offering themselves to the Government when hostilities would commence with the British or Indians, and John Campbell was elected Captain, Alva Day, First Lieutenant, and Lewis Day, First Sergeant. When they were called into service in July, 1812, Campbell was sick, and Lieut. Day took his place. They were first ordered to Lower Sandusky, and from there to Detroit to re-enforce Hull. While at River Raisin they were informed of the surrender of Hull, and were told by a British officer that they were included in the surrender. Several of them who were sick were sent to Malden, where Lewis Day died. Lieut. Day was elected in 1815 a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for fourteen years. Deerfield, not only in the early times, but latterly, has furnished many men who have made their marks in the history of the county in the various walks of life.

In 1801 James Laughlin erected a grist-mill, the first on the Mahoning River. It was also the first water-power mill in the county.

About 1804-05 there came to the township and settled near the Center a man named Noah Grant. He had a wife and a son, latter named Jesse, and soon after coming started a small tannery a fourth of a mile west of the Center on the site of the present tannery owned by H. W. Muerman. This old tanner, as stated elsewhere, who also followed shoe-making, was the grandfather of the great General who gave the Rebellion its quietus and restored the Union, and whose name will go ringing down the ages as one of the ablest Captains of the world. Noah Grant did considerable work for the Indians and was, consequently, well known to most of them in the southern part of the county, and, being familiar with his dusky customers, possibly drank with them sometimes.

The correct account of Diver's murder as near as it can now be gathered, is, in a nutshell, about as follows: John Diver had traded a mare and colt to Nickshaw, an old Indian, for an Indian pony, and who got the best of the trade will never now be ascertained, but that Diver cheated the Indian is not reasonable from the fact that they were on good terms afterward, several months elapsing from the time of the trade till the shooting. Besides, the wary character of the Indian and his knowledge of horse-flesh, precludes any probability of his being

cheated in that kind of a trade. It is said, however, that Nickshaw became dissatisfied because the mare would not "eat sticks"—browse—in the scant undergrowth, not being raised on that kind of food, as the Indian rarely feeds his horse. The truth of the matter, no doubt, was that the treacherous and revengeful nature of the savage prompted him to get even with Diver, not because the mare was not a good one, nor that he was cheated, but that she was not suited to Indian modes of living, for he never asked Diver to trade back. He being an old man and not quite sure of his aim, employed John Mohawk, a young buck, to shoot his fancied aggrievor; so, on the night of January 22, 1807, Mohawk watched his opportunity and sent a ball through the temple of Daniel Diver, the brother of John, he being mistaken for his brother. He was shot between where the monument now stands and the blacksmith shop. The bullet destroyed the optic nerve and rendered the victim blind for life; he afterward raised a family. A party was collected who followed the Indians, who immediately fled into Richland Township, in what is now Summit County, where Nickshaw and his squaw were killed. Big Son, the chief, and several others were captured and brought back, tried and acquitted; Mohawk escaped. It was a case of proxy all around, for neither Daniel Diver nor Mohawk had anything to do with the affair, except as shooter and "shootee."

In 1802 Henry Shewell preached the first sermon in Deerfield Township. In 1803 Rev. Shadrach Bostwick, who married a daughter of Daniel Diver, came to the settlement with his father-in-law, and from that time made his home in the township when not engaged in ministerial duties. He was one of the very early circuit riders of the Methodist Church, and was a man peculiarly fitted for the arduous duties of the position. His endurance was wonderful, and, although not having much culture, his sermons were powerful, and just what was suited to the primitive ideas of the pioneers. He, of course, preached the first sermon in Deerfield, and the next was, doubtless, Rev. William Shewell. Rev. William Swayzey, also, was an early preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he would get so excited that he would jump down from the pulpit and rake his hearers over the coals from the floor. The first church society organized in the county was the Methodist, about 1803 or 1804, and consisted of the Lewis Day and Lewis Ely families; their first church edifice, however, was not erected until 1818, when a frame building was "put up" on the southwest corner of the square. The next was in 1835, by the same denomination. The present substantial structure was dedicated July 26, 1874, and is an honor to the taste, piety and liberality of the Methodists of the township. This edifice cost \$8,000, and is handsomely finished and furnished. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Moore.

In 1816 Rev. Bruce organized a Presbyterian Church of the Old School, and they erected a small building on Lot 11, but it afterward passed into the hands of another branch of the church. Rev. Beers also preached here. The Disciples of Christ organized a church in 1828. They have a very neat little church now, with Rev. Pierson as pastor. The Deerfield Free Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1853. John, F. and L. Hurtzell were elected Trustees, Caleb Steel, Treasurer, and Jacob Shutz, Clerk.

The first school taught in the town was presided over by Robert Campbell, somewhere about 1803. The house stood on Lot 20. In the following statistical review is shown the present condition of the Deerfield schools: Total revenue, \$2,600; total expenditures, \$1,924; eight school buildings, valued at \$3,500; average pay for teachers, \$30 for males and \$22 for females; pupils enrolled, 102 boys and 101 girls. The schoolhouse at Deerfield Center is a commodious and substantial building.

Deerfield Center Business.—General store, Isaac Wilson & Son; drug and grocery, J. G. Preston; wagon shop, Charles Mertz; harness, H. P. Hoover; blacksmith, Elmer Miller; hotels, Bartlett House and Diver House; physician, Dr. H. M. Ogilbee; Postmaster, N. L. Wann.

Yale.—Postmaster, Hiram Farham; wagon and blacksmith shop; steam saw-mill. Deerfield Station—warehouse, John S. Wilson. Benton Depot—warehouse, Bosworth & Shafer. Grist and saw-mill water-power, one mile south of Deerfield Center. Steam, saw and grist-mill, three miles southeast of Center. Steam saw-mill, two miles northeast of Center. Tannery, one-fourth mile west of Center. Tannery on southern line of township. Cheese factory, two miles southwest of Center. Town mill, two and one-half miles southeast of Center. Gunsmith, two miles northeast of Center.

Township Officers.—Trustees, C. M. Smith, F. D. Tibbals, Ely Day; Clerk, James Forsythe; Treasurer, H. P. Hoover; Assessor, O. P. Mowen; Constables, H. N. Hutson, James Watson; Justices of the Peace, J. H. Hoffman, C. S. Tibbals.

Portage Oil Company was organized April 4, 1865, at Deerfield, with the following named members: J. S. Cowden, W. C. Wharton, Reuben H. Orvis, John McConry, N. N. Wann, A. T. Bacon, Samuel Diver, C. Ruel, W. Pickering, E. W. Gray, Isaac Williams, Albert Ruel, D. W. Goss, Adam McCrosen, F. Hartzell, Daniel Hartzell, Joseph Waggoner and Solomon Hartzell. The object of organization was to dig or bore oil wells. The capital stock was placed at \$500,000. The history of the "oil craze" of that time tells the story of this enterprise.

Deerfield Agricultural Society was organized at Deerfield February 6, 1874, with Charles O. Betts, Harmon D. Hutson and Charles Parham members. This was a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, of which the ladies of the township were honorary members.

The township is one of the best in the county, all things considered. The land is excellent, and it is well watered, the Mahoning River and its tributaries affording ample irrigation for the southern and western portions, whilst numerous small streams supply the balance. The soil is mostly a clay loam, and the land lies handsomely. Considerable wool is grown, in addition to a large surplus of the ordinary farm products. The Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad passes through the township. A beautiful monument stands at the Center, erected to the memory of the gallant boys in blue who so nobly marched and bravely fell that their country might live. Deerfield sent eighty-six soldiers to the field, and fifteen of them were killed or died in the service.

The statistics of Deerfield for 1884 present many interesting facts: The number of acres of wheat, 1,030, bushels, 17,037; 96 bushels of rye; 176 bushels of buckwheat; 28,760 bushels of oats; 1,280 bushels of corn (shelled); 70 bushels broom corn; 1,846 acres of meadow, 2,702 tons of hay; clover, 426 acres, 654 tons of hay, 145 bushels of seed; flax, 21 acres, 270 bushels of seed, and 23,100 pounds of fiber; 43 acres of potatoes yielded 5,808 bushels; home-made butter, 55,055 pounds; home-made cheese, 4,000 pounds; 4,247 pounds maple sugar, and 2,815 gallons of syrup from 17,605 trees; 941 pounds of honey from 98 hives; 24,242 dozen of eggs; 291 acres of apple orchard produced 4,047 bushels; 238 of peaches gave 32 bushels; 6 bushels of plums; wool, 30,037 pounds; milch cows, 412; stallions, 4; dogs, 104; killed 2 sheep; died of disease—10 hogs, 130 sheep, 12 cattle and 7 horses. Acres of cultivated land, 5,935, of pasture, 5,076, of woodland, 2,664, of waste land, 211; aggregate, 13,886 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,371, including 591 youth; in 1870, 1,025; in 1880, 985; in 1884 (estimated), 1,000.

CHAPTER XIX.

EDINBURG TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—ABBOTT AND CHAPMAN—OTHER PIONEERS—RIAL MCARTHUR AND R. M. HART—SOME NOTED NAMES—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—THE CHAMPION HUNT—OLD TIME ADVENTURES, FACTS AND SOCIAL EVENTS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—EDINBURG CENTER—BUSINESS, RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

EDINBURG, at the partition of the land of the Western Reserve, was drawn by Gen. William Hart, of Saybrook, Conn., who owned, in addition to this township, which in the survey was laid off as Town 2, Range 7, Sheffield and Saybrook on the lake and fractions of other townships. Gen. Hart was a very wealthy man for those times, and invested \$20,000 in Western Reserve stock. He was a Major-General of Militia, and served in the Revolutionary Army in Rhode Island. He died in 1817, at the age of seventy-two years.

In the spring of 1811 Eber Abbott, of Tolland County, Conn., arrived in the township and settled on Lot 2, Subdivision 5, being the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the township. He built a cabin and made a clearing, but met with an accident that rendered him a cripple for life. A tree fell upon one of his feet, and broke several of the bones. His wife afterward dying, he removed to Ravenna Township, and settled on a piece of land owned by Dr. De Wolf, about the same time marrying a sister of Jacob Stough, who lived near by. Abbott afterward moved to Michigan, where he died.

Shortly after Eber Abbott came in, Lemuel Chapman, Jr., whose sister was the first wife of Abbott, settled on Lot 2, Subdivision 5, being the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the township, made a clearing and built a cabin. He boarded with his father, who lived just across the line in Rootstown. The winter following his settlement he returned to Coldbrook, Tolland Co., Conn., for his wife and children, but just before starting, his wife died, and he brought his six children, part of whom lived with their grandfather, Lemuel Chapman, Sr. He afterward married a Widow Waller, of Palmyra, who also died, when he married as his third wife a maiden lady, Dorothy Bond, by whom he had five children. He was the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom were living at the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1857, he being a little over eighty years of age. His youngest child, a boy, was only twelve years old at the time.

In 1813 a man by the name of Howard settled and made an opening near Silver Creek, where he resided till 1815, when he exchanged his place for one near Sandusky to a James Stoops, who came in and still further improved the Howard settlement. Stoops was originally from Beaver County, Penn., and in 1790 the Indians made an attack on the settlers at Brady's Run, where his father lived, and carried off a number of prisoners, among them being Stoops, who was then a child. They were all carried to Canada, and several years elapsed before they were released.

In February, 1815, Alanson and Justin Eddy started from their homes in Williamstown, Mass., and came all the way through in sleighs, with their families. Alanson made the first settlement on the farm afterward occupied by C. H. Rowell, and Justin broke the first ground and made the first clearing on the splendid farm now owned by Theodore Clark. Justin had been out the year previously with his father and made his selection. A young man, who drove one of the teams for the Eddys when they came in, afterward married and settled down, and in after years became an excellent citizen, owning a fine, highly cultivated farm, all the result of his own industry and perseverance. This was Russell Clark, who not only was a good driver, but an expert in handling an ax; the first trees cut on many of the farms of Edinburg were laid low by his sturdy strokes. He used to point with pride to many a huge stump, as the result of his early labors.

In the year 1816 a large accession was made to the population. Besides several others there came from Connecticut in seven wagons forty-two persons, being the families of Henry Botsford, Amasa Canfield, Capt. Trowbridge, Edmund Bostwick, Elizur Bostwick, Cyrenus Ruggles, Rial McArthur and Mr. Cowell, the father-in-law of the latter. They started some time in August and arrived on the 30th day of September. This number of persons arriving in one body, gave an impetus to immigration that made the little settlement feel like putting on organization airs, and it materially advanced the price of land.

Robert Calvin, a bachelor from Virginia, came in about this time and settled on Lot 8. He afterward married Miss Fisher, of Palmyra, and June 15, 1820, his son, John Calvin, who now resides in the northeast corner of the township, was born. David Trowbridge and Sylvester Gilbert also came in 1816, and settled in the northeast corner of the township.

Richard M. Hart, who was born May 9, 1795, and who still resides upon a portion of the land whereon he settled, was a nephew of Gen. William Hart, the original proprietor of Edinburg, and went to live with his uncle when he was six years old. The rich old uncle took a liking for the boy and provided well for him, giving him the entire northeast quarter of the township; so the young land-holder in May, 1817, came West to look up his possessions, and liking them so well, went back to Connecticut, married his sweetheart, and in the spring of 1818 returned and settled down for a good long life, which he certainly has enjoyed. He first settled at Silver Creek, near the east line of the township, cleared eight acres and put it in wheat. At the organization he was the first Treasurer, one of the Justices of the Peace and one of the Supervisors.

In 1819 many settlers came in; among the number was Adnah H. Bostwick, of New Milford, Conn., who settled on Lot 8, Subdivision 2, being in the northeast quarter of the town. He first came to Ohio in 1805 with his father, who settled in Canfield, and from there went to Rootstown, then to Palmyra, where he married, and from there to Edinburg.

The township had now arrived at the point when the inhabitants desired to become organized and have their own officers, and, application being made to the Commissioners and granted, an election was held April 5, 1819. Edmund Bostwick, Justin Eddy and Daniel Trowbridge were the Judges of the Election. The following officers were chosen: Trustees, Alanson Eddy, Daniel Trowbridge, Edmund Bostwick; Justin Eddy, Clerk; Fence Viewers, Enoch Martin, Benjamin Brown; Overseers of the Poor, Amasa Canfield, Robert Calvin; Appraisers Lemuel Chapman, Jr., Amos Thurber; Lister, Lemuel Chapman, Jr.; Supervisors, Lemuel Chapman, Jr., Justin Eddy, Richard M. Hart; Constables, Daniel Trowbridge, Benjamin Brown; Treasurer, Richard M. Hart.

At a subsequent election Justin Eddy and Richard M. Hart were chosen Justices of the Peace. There were twenty votes cast, and sixteen tax-payers in the township. The name of the township arose from the fact that Levius Eddy had purchased the first land in the township (although he never came into possession of a foot of it, he not having complied with the contract of purchase, and it passed to another), coupled with the fact that the two other Eddys were among the first settlers and prominent men. It was called Eddysburg and from that the transition was not great to Edinburg. It had, originally, been called "Hart and Mother," but just exactly why, does not now appear, unless it was in honor of the mother of Gen. Hart, an exemplary old lady, who had been known to some of the first settlers.

Edinburg was not settled up as rapidly as some other of its neighbors, owing to the fact that the southern half had not yet regularly come into market; but it must not be supposed that it was entirely unsettled at that time. Several "squatters," as they would be called now, took up lands, and when they came into market bought them. This accounts for the settlement of 1811 by Abbott and Chapman, as some have supposed that date was too early for them. Besides, where they settled was near the Rootstown line, and Rootstown at that period was far advanced, a number of Chapmans, relatives of the one who settled in this township, being there as early as 1804. It is altogether probable Lemuel Chapman, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Abbott, reached this place from Chapman's father's settlement across the line in Rootstown, as all east of them was what might be called a *howling* wilderness, and very correctly so, for the accounts the old settlers give of the number of wolves in those primitive forests, especially at night, was something not to be ignored.

About the biggest hunt that ever happened inside of Portage County was the Army Hunt of 1819, participated in by Edinburg, Rootstown, Atwater and Palmyra. It took place on the day before Christmas, and the slaughter ground was the south half of Edinburg and the north half of Atwater. It was conducted in the usual way, having officers and a cordon of hunters within seeing or hearing distance all the way around. Trumpets were sounded by the leaders, which signal was passed along the line, taking about five minutes to make the circuit. This being the summons to advance, a forward movement was made by all till they enclosed a space of half a mile square, when shooting began. After nothing else could be seen alive, the hunters gathered their game, and found they had 103 deer, 21 bears, 18 wolves and about 500 turkeys, which were equitably divided.

Lemuel Chapman, late one evening whilst in search of his cows in the woods east of his house, lost his way, and night coming on had to remain where he was, as he knew that wandering around would, possibly, take him farther away from home; so he "clum" a tree and prepared to pass the night in that position, in order to be safe from wolves. His family getting uneasy about him went in search of him and found him, but as they approached his tree, not knowing he was there, one of his sons, Joel, remarked: "Well, I guess the wolves have got daddy," when the old man sang out, "I'll get you when I come down," almost scaring the boys out of their senses.

Justin, Polly and Sally Clark and Harriet Canfield went nutting one day, and were caught in a rain storm, and had to stay in the woods all night. Justin helped each of the girls up a tree, placed the nut bags around them, and made them as comfortable as possible, and there they stayed till morning, but they were all terribly exhausted from their strained positions, and their hands badly swollen. Polly afterward married Seth Day, of Ravenna; Sally married



R. H. Ober

Edwin Howard, of Edinburg; and Harriet married George Bostwick, and many a laugh those ladies used to have over their adventure.

In the ledge of rocks on the land where Justin Eddy settled, there was an immense den of yellow rattle snakes, and the boys used to pass many a Sunday killing the "varmint." Seventy-two were killed at one sitting, as it were, and the Jumbo of the lot was hauled out and tormented by having sticks poked at him, until, finally, a green stick with the bark taken off was thrust at him, into which he struck his fangs, and the virus could be seen, we are told, ascending through the pores of the wood, twenty-two inches, and almost dripping out of the end of the stick!

"Uncle" Thomas Brigdon says that the first corn he planted was put in ground plowed with an ax, the "bull plow" even in that day being scarce. He cleared the land where the town house now stands. Also, that since he came here, there have died in four families thirty-six persons. Justin Eddy and John Campbell built the first saw-mill in 1816, on Barrel Run, on Lot 2. Henry Botsford built another saw-mill and run it for many years. The first house was built at the Center by James Stoops in 1818, and the first orchard was set out by Lemuel Chapman in 1815. In 1819 Frederick Wadsworth donated an acre of ground about three-fourths of a mile north of the Center, for a burying place. It is said that a cabin was seen in the township as early as 1808, by Lemuel Chapman, Jr., while on his way to his father's in Rootstown, but it is possible it may have been just over the line in the township named, as no settler can be traced here earlier than Abbott.

The first child born in the township was a daughter to Lemuel Chapman, Jr., born July 23, 1815, and the next was Richard, son of Amasa Canfield, born April 24, 1818, he being the first white male child born in the township. The third birth was a son, Asa H., to Harvey Botsford, born October 13, 1818.

The first death was Mary J. Eddy, aged four years, a daughter of Alanson and Rachel Eddy, who died August 4, 1819, and the grave of this little girl, which remained solitary and alone for nearly a year in the grave-yard north of the Center can now be seen surrounded by others so thick that one cannot walk without treading upon them. The next death was that of Mrs. Nancy Bostwick, wife of Elizur Bostwick, died July 17, 1820.

The first marriage was in February, 1817, when Greenbury Keen and Betsey Hitchcock joined fortunes. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Caleb Pitkin, a Congregational minister, at the house of Alanson Eddy, with whom the young lady had come to Ohio.

During the early days there was no regularly organized church in the township, but occasional sermons were delivered by ministers of the Connecticut Missionary Society and the Methodist circuit riders, the first sermon being about 1812, by Rev. Nathan Damon. In 1823, however, a Congregational Church was organized by Revs. Caleb Pitkin and Charles B. Storrs, the members being Edward Bostwick and wife, Benjamin Carter and wife, Mrs. Alanson Eddy, Mrs. Amasa Canfield, Mrs. Greenbury Keen and Ethel Strong. They afterward erected a small church, but in 1844 put up a neat and beautiful building.

In the latter part of 1826 a Methodist organization was effected. They had no house of worship, but Rev. P. D. Horton and Rev. Phillip Green officiated occasionally, preaching at the houses of the settlers. The first class was formed by Edward P. Steadman, assisted by his brother, Rev. J. J. Steadman. In 1834 a small building was commenced, but the flock being few in numbers and poor, the house was not finished till 1837, being used, however, in the meantime, in its unfinished condition. This building was occupied till 1865, when becom-

ing almost unfit for use it was remodeled and rededicated January 23, 1866, Bishop Kingsley preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building was finished in a modern and tasteful manner.

The first school was taught in a log-house on the land of Amasa Canfield in 1818, and the teacher was Miss Clarissa Loomis, of Charlestown. Her scholars were Juliette A., Edwin A. and Harriet Eddy, children of Alanson Eddy; Henry, Julia, Harriet, Polly and Charles Canfield, children of Amasa Canfield. The second school was taught by Miss Electa Bostwick, in 1819, during the summer, and another was taught in the following winter by Jesse Buell, near Campbellsport. In 1823, however, the fathers and mothers becoming a little more ambitious, desired a school of a higher grade than those up to that time, so they employed Austin Loomis, of Atwater, to fill their bill, who entered into a contract with them as follows: "December 3. Agreed with Austin Loomis, of Atwater, to teach school in Edinburg three months for twelve bushels of wheat per month, one-half to be paid at the end of three months in grain, and the remainder in some other trade, such as cattle, sheep and whisky." A reference to the school statistics of the present day conveys a full idea of a half century's progress:

Edinburg Schools.—Revenue, \$2,506; expenditure, \$2,375; 7 school buildings valued at \$4,000; pupils enrolled, 108 boys and 75 girls; average pay of teachers \$25 per month.

Edinburg Special District.—Revenue, \$1,893.66; expenditure, \$1,178; 2 school buildings valued at \$4,000; average pay of teachers, \$40 per month; pupils enrolled, 89 boys and 27 girls.

Edinburg Center.—General stores, Goss Bros., D. D. Davis; wagon shop; blacksmith shop; Postmaster, Smith Sanford; physician, Dr. H. H. Spiers.

There is an excellent high school at the Center with Prof. Work as Principal, and Misses Georgia Gladding and Hattie Frazier assistants. There are seven other schools in the township. An excellent brass band, with W. G. Gano as leader, furnishes music for the Edinburgers. There is also at the Center a Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Joseph Gledhill, pastor; Congregational Church, Rev. A. E. Colton, pastor; Disciples Church, Elder White, pastor. There is a Methodist Episcopal Chapel, a branch of the church at the Center, but with no regular pastor. At Silver Creek is a good-sized tannery owned by Shultz Bros., and a saw-mill one mile southeast of the Center, F. B. Chapman, proprietor. Campbellsport, which partly lies in Edinburg Township, used to be a place of considerable importance during the old canal days. It now has one store kept by James Beardsley who also has the post-office.

Township Officers:—Trustees, Chauncy Porter, F. I. Byers, Joseph Featherby; Clerk, H. A. Marsh; Treasurer, H. H. Spiers; Assessor, Thomas H. Clark; Constable, D. D. Hill; Justices of the Peace, John R. Giddings, William Willsey.

Edinburg is strictly an agricultural township, and has some of the finest land on the face of the globe, although hilly in some sections, and splendid crops are raised, besides being finely adapted to grazing. Much improved stock are bred and handled, and at their fairs an excellent showing is made. In 1856 the first sale and show exhibition occurred, at which, on March 22 of that year, seed corn, oats, spring wheat and potatoes were placed in the Town Hall for inspection and sale. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad just touches the southwestern corner of the township. Edinburg furnished forty-nine soldiers for the Union, nine of whom were lost in the service.

The first saw-mill was erected by Campbell and Eddy on Barrel Run (Lot 2), in 1816, which was the first manufacturing industry of the town.

Edinburg Farmers' Association was founded January 13, 1873, with A. S. Plummer, H. Horeon, W. D. Turner, James L. Dale, W. H. Weir, Daniel Ewing and S. Strong, for the promotion of agriculture and mutual improvement of members.

Grange Hall Building Society of Edinburg was organized February 2, 1878, with the following members: Smith Sanford, Isaac Williams, M. O. Gano, L. B. Wright, E. B. Higley, E. C. Myers and Hezekiah Hann. The purpose of organization was to build houses for a store and hall, and conduct the same at Edinburg.

Edinburg Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company is one of the best conducted associations of this order in the whole Reserve. The entire Board of Managers for 1885 are named as follows: President, J. R. Giddings; Vice-President, T. H. Clark; Treasurer, D. D. Davis; Secretary, George P. B. Merwin; Directors, Vespu Clark, B. W. Gilbert, Calvin Hutson.

The statistics of the township for 1884 are: Acres of wheat 957, bushels 14,165; 41 bushels of buckwheat; 24,338 bushels of oats; 4,075 bushels of corn from 520 acres; 2,169 acres of meadow, 3,090 tons of hay; 49 acres of clover, 49 tons of hay and 33 bushels of seed; 5 acres of flax, 105 bushels of seed; 50 acres of potatoes, 6,295 bushels of potatoes; 80,682 pounds home-made butter; 1,660 pounds of maple sugar, and 6,174 gallons of syrup; 25,268 maples tapped; 1,580 pounds of honey from 68 hives; 19,180 dozens of eggs; 200 pounds of grapes; 7,315 bushels of apples; 1,455 of peaches, and 29 of pears; 16,468 pounds wool; 123 milch cows; 2 stallions; 93 dogs; animals died of disease, 3 hogs, 76 sheep and 1 horse; acres cultivated 4,456; pasture 15,872; woodland 2,816; aggregating 23,144 acres. Population in 1850, 1,101, including 474 youth; in 1870, 929; in 1880, 910; in 1884 (estimated), 950.

CHAPTER XX.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP AND KENT.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—THE HAYMAKERS—A PRIMITIVE MILL—EARLY FACTS AND SETTLERS—CONTEST FOR THE COUNTY SEAT—LOW PRICE OF PRODUCE—FIRST BURYING GROUND—REEDSBURY—ORGANIZATION—FIRST LAW SUIT—CACKLER'S GEESSE—IMPORTANT PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES—FINE WATER-POWER—THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS—THE TWIN VILLAGES IN 1827—THE RIVAL TAVERNS—EARLY MERCHANTS, ETC., ETC.—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT—ZENAS KENT—FRANKLIN LAND COMPANY—THE CANAL OUTRAGE—FRANKLIN & WARREN RAILROAD—INCORPORATION—INCREASE OF BUSINESS—STANDING ROCK CEMETERY—NAMES, AGES AND DEATHS OF SOME EARLY SETTLERS—JOHN BROWN—BRADY'S LEAP—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS AND RELIGION—SKETCHES OF THE CHURCHES—FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—ODD FELLOWSHIP—OTHER ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

FRANKLIN was the first civil organization effected in what is now Portage County, after the admission of Ohio as a State in 1802. it being formed the same year. Originally it comprised the whole of the present Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summitt Counties. The present territory of Franklin, Town 3, Range 9, containing 16,000 acres of land, was purchased in 1798 by Aaron Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn., for 12½ cents per acre, and in 1803 Ezekiel Hoover and Ralph Buckland were employed to survey it into lots. As

early as 1803, before there was a settler or a clearing of any kind, Benjamin Tappan, of Ravenna, and others from Hudson, had cut a road through the township from Ravenna to Hudson, and built a bridge over the Cuyahoga River about four yards from the spot where Capt. Brady made his famous leap in 1790. The late Christian Cackler, then a lad of thirteen years, passed over this bridge with his father in 1804, on their way to the southeast corner of Hudson, where they settled.

About the 1st of November, 1805, John Haymaker, his wife, Sally, and their three children, Jacob, Eve and Catharine, came into the township from Warren, where they had located a year previously, having come from Pittsburgh, Penn. They were of German descent and members of a large connection of that name in central and northern Pennsylvania, many of whom are still residents of that State. The father of John Haymaker had prospected through this section of country during the spring of 1805, and liking the looks of Franklin, generally, purchased from Olmsted's agent a tract of land covering the present site of Kent's mill. Arriving at the Cuyahoga John and his family took possession of a rude cabin, left by the surveyors in 1803, which stood just west of where the upper bridge now is. This hut had been used for several years indiscriminately by the Indians as a stable for their horses, and as a shelter by the deer and other wild animals, and was almost a foot deep with excrement, which had to be shoveled out before occupation. During the time they occupied this hovel the Indians came around them in great numbers, as the headquarters of the red skins was at the Falls of the Cuyahoga, and on a small stream in what is now Streetsboro Township. One day while the Haymakers were occupying this cabin, a few Indians came there and the squaw, as usual, took her pappoose from her back, and stood the board to which it was attached against the logs, as they never took their children into the houses of the whites except in very cold weather. After the mother had gone in, a wild hog came through the brush, and grasping the Indian baby ran off with it. The mother hearing the noise ran out and rescued her babe, but not until the infuriated hog was badly beaten.

In the spring of 1806 George Haymaker, brother of John, and their father, Jacob, came in. Jacob built a house on the west side of the river near where Kent's mill now stands. In April of this year Samuel Burnett was employed by Judge Quimby, of Warren, to make a clearing on Lot 65, and to receive as payment eighty acres of land in that vicinity. He made a clearing and put up a cabin with the assistance of the father, Christian Cackler, but he did not remain there long, as Judge Quimby died and Burnett failed to get his eighty acres. During the following fall Frederick Haymaker came in and purchased a tract of land that included most of the upper village. Frederick, also, was a son of Jacob, and was a man of fine educational and natural abilities. He had served as private secretary to the brilliant but unprincipled Aaron Burr, on the famous expedition for which he was tried for treason, and is said to have possessed the secret reasons and motives and plans of his superior, but he never divulged a word in regard to them; the facts, known to no one else, dying with the faithful secretary. Frederick was the father of twenty-seven children, having been married three times. The Haymaker family owned about 600 acres on the present site of Kent.

During 1807 the Haymakers built a small mill, the stones used for grinding being those known as "hard heads," and were prepared by Bradford Kellogg, of Hudson. The mill, of course, was a very rude affair, and was used before it was entirely finished. Crotched poles were planted, upon which other poles were placed, and a roof thus formed. A coarse cloth was used by hand

as a bolting-cloth. This primitive affair was a great convenience, and was used, with very little improvement, for several years. Andrew Kelso was the miller. From the fact that this mill was located here the name, Franklin Mills, as designating the village, originated, for in time the settlement became known through the mill, it receiving patronage from a large section of the surrounding country.

The first white child born in the township was John F., son of John and Sally Haymaker, this event occurring September 11, 1807; Emily, a daughter to the same parents, was born November 26, 1809. The first death was that of Eve Haymaker, the wife of Jacob, and father of the first settler, John, and his brothers George and Frederick. Jacob died in 1819, John in 1827, George in 1838, Frederick in Trumbull County in 1851, and Sally June 15, 1869, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, having lived in the township sixty-four years.

During the summer of 1807, after the organization of the county, there was a very heated competition to secure the county seat for Tappan's town mills. Benjamin Tappan, of course, wanted to gain the prize and brought much influence to bear; but Olmsted, the proprietor of Franklin, and John Campbell, although a resident nearer Ravenna, endeavored to secure it for the Haymaker settlement. Campbell was instructed by Olmsted to offer to the Locating Committee a plat of ground for the public buildings, and to give them the necessary assurance, also, that he would defray the expense of erecting a Court House and Jail. A beautiful site was selected by Campbell on a rise just north of where now is Standing Rock Cemetery, and it was deemed certain by all concerned that the county seat was secured, but Olmsted returned to his home in the East and died, leaving all his unsold lands to his grandchildren; so, when the committee came to make the necessary arrangements, they had no title to the land. Thus, Kent lost the county seat, but she fully makes up for it in natural advantages, and bids fair to outstrip her rival in population, as she has in manufacturing.

In 1811 Jacob Reed moved into the township from Rootstown, where he and his brothers Charles and Abram had settled in 1804. Reed purchased the little mill from the Haymakers and improved it, roofing and side-boarding it. From this old miller the settlement came to be called for several years Reedsburg, but, he selling out in 1816 to William Price and George B. DePeyster, the mill was again very materially improved, and the name Reedsburg was dropped, the original designation of Franklin Mills being generally adopted.

The old burying-ground in which Eve Haymaker was buried in 1810 was donated by one of the Haymakers and contained about two acres of land. It was used until Standing Rock Cemetery was laid off, and in that old and hallowed ground lie the remains of many of the early settlers.

In 1814 Christian Cackler was married to Theresa Nighman, the ceremony being performed by Frederick Caris, of Rootstown. This was the first wedding in Franklin Township, and when we consider that nearly ten years had elapsed since John Haymaker had cut his first tree there, it will be seen how slowly the settlement grew.

In 1814 Elisha Stevens erected a saw-mill, the first in the township, which stood upon the spot where was afterward erected the Lane foundry. Up to this time very little timber was used except in the rough. As soon as Stevens got his mill in operation the settlers actually built frame houses.

The township was organized in 1815, and an election held, at which twelve votes were cast, the voters being Amasa Hamlin, Elisha Stevens, George Haymaker, John Haymaker, David Lilly, Hubbard Hurlbut, Jacob Reed,

Alexander Stewart, Adam Nighman, William Williams, Christian Cackler, Sr., and Andrew Kelso. This was the entire voting population in 1815. The officers elected were: Trustees, Amasa Hamlin, Elisha Stevens, George Haymaker; Clerk, Hubbard Hurlbut; Justice of the Peace, John Haymaker; Jacob Reed and John Tucker were the Judges of Election.

Not long after the organization, the first lawsuit in the township occurred. It was a case for damages instituted by Christian Cackler, whose geese had trespassed upon the lands of David Lilly, and was a reversal of the ordinary mode of procedure. Lilly killed several of Cackler's geese while destroying his (Lilly's) oats, and was sued therefor, and forced to pay for them, the Justice holding that there was nothing in the law to prevent a goose from destroying a man's oats, but that there was a penalty for killing the same goose, even if caught.

Some time in the twenties a couple of cases arising from the ultra-religious sentiments of a few of the early settlers, occurred, which created a great deal of feeling. A man named Brown, who was working at one of the mills, went out on Sunday, having no other time through the week to do so, to gather a few chestnuts for his little ones. He was observed by the son of Deacon Andrews, informed upon, as a Sabbath-breaker, and fined \$1 and costs. About the same time Jacob Stough and Sylvester Babcock, of Ravenna, drove through the settlement and the next day were arrested at the instance of a fellow named Russell, who was studying for the ministry. The teamsters were on their way home from having delivered some goods to Zenas Kent. They were also fined, but the good people of Franklin Mills went to Stough, and told him that if he would cowhide Russell they would foot the bill, in order to clear their township of such fanaticism, and Stough did it, yet there was no one to make complaint against him for the act, so just was considered the drubbing he administered to the pious man.

The present officers are named as follows: Justices of the Peace, Isaac Russell, John Bentley, N. L. Barber; Constables, Oliver Newberry, John F. Clark; Trustees, Willard Moody, S. W. Burt, William Bassett.

In 1818 Joshua Woodard moved into the township from Ravenna and commenced erecting, in conjunction with Frederick Haymaker, who had removed to Beaver, Penn., a number of buildings. They put up a woolen factory, dye-house, cabinet shop, turning-lathes, and a number of dwelling houses; also a hotel. Haymaker & Woodard continued in partnership till about 1826, when they dissolved, the former taking the mill property, and the latter the hotel and other buildings. In 1822 Woodard had formed a partnership with Benjamin F. Hopkins and David Ladd, who built a glass factory near where the upper mill now stands. They also built a tannery on the east side of the river, near the upper bridge; a woolen factory, saw-mill and ashery one mile east of the village, on the Breakneck Creek, and a woolen factory and anvil-mill in the lower village, and opened a stock of goods in the basement of the house of George B. DePeyster. In addition they erected a number of private dwellings, and did a large business till 1831, when the firm dissolved and divided their property.

The settlers in the township in 1820 were: S. Babcock on Lot 1; S. Shurtliff, on Lot 2; W. R. Converse, Lot 6; G. Haymaker 10; D. McKim, 11; E. Pimbers, 12; S. Andrews, 13; A. Shurtliff, 16; S. Jennings, 19; R. Shurtliff, 21; A. Loomis, 22; S. Clapp, 23; W. Newberry, 24; C. Newberry, G. B. DePeyster and W. Stewart, 25; T. Wallace, 27; J. Henderson, T. Williard, S. McMillen and J. Woodard, 30; B. Clark, 31; H. Moore, R. Moore and Granger, 32; J. Stewart, 38; E. Dewy, 39; H. Hurlbut, 40; E. Stevens, 42;

D. Williams, 48; A. Hamlin, 49; W. Bassett, 50; Widow Price, 51; J. Day, 52; John Haymaker, 59; D. Lilly, 69; D. Greer, 73; and A. Stewart, 79. The above named appear on a chart of the town made by Selah S. Clapp.

In 1824 James Edmunds, and Henry Park and his brother, built a glass factory on land now belonging to the Cackler estate, and for about ten years ending in 1831, William H. Price and George B. DePeyster had in operation in the Lower Village a grist-mill, saw-mill, forge and trip-hammer and a hemp factory. They also ran a general store and did a fine business. They manufactured scythes, axes, forks and many other articles of iron and steel. DePeyster was at this time appointed Postmaster of Franklin Mills, that being the official name of the office, although the twin settlements were known respectively as Upper Village and Lower Village. The name Carthage was afterward applied to the Upper Village. Postmaster DePeyster kept his mail matter in a cigar box, and 25 cents was the usual moderate fee of Uncle Sam for carrying a letter a reasonable distance.

A sad event dissolved this enterprising firm of Price & DePeyster. In 1831 Mr. Price went to New Lisbon, where he procured a large grindstone to be used in his factory, and was on his way home, having the heavy stone upon a wagon. It was in February, the ground being covered with ice, and through some jolting or jerking of the wagon the stone slipped off and fell upon the unfortunate owner, inflicting such injuries that he died shortly afterward. Another misfortune in connection with the Price & DePeyster mills came in March, 1833, in the shape of a tremendous freshet that swept everything before it, carrying away the entire mill property and inflicting an almost irreparable loss upon the proprietor.

In 1831-32 Frederick Haymaker sold his property, consisting of 100 acres of land and a fine water power in the Upper Village, to Pomeroy & Rhodes, who built a grist-mill, woolen factory and a cabinet shop, and set up turning-lathes, which they operated for several years. About this time J. C. Fairchild purchased the tannery put up by Woodard and others and ran it for some years. Mr. Fairchild erected the first brick house in town, it being a small building south of the John Thompson residence on the west side of the river, and in this building was born the son who became Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin.

With the enumeration of the above industries, we are brought to what might be termed the end of the first era of Franklin, or rather Kent, although the settlement was not known as yet by that name, it being called Carthage for the upper, and Franklin Mills for the lower settlement. It will be noted that the tastes and enterprise of the original settlers of Kent ran strongly in the direction of manufactories, and it is very remarkable that, with a population so sparse, so many mills and factories should rise, considerable in size, too; yet, what she has since accomplished in this way make her original efforts appear pigmean.

From an address delivered at the seventh annual meeting of the Portage-Summit Pioneer Association, by Rev. W. F. Day, the following facts are gleaned. In 1827 the spot now occupied by Kent contained two villages, having each about half a dozen families. They were known originally as Upper Village and Lower Village, but, in addition the upper one bore the classic title of Carthage, whilst the lower was Franklin Mills, the postal station. The name Carthage, however, died out, and until the present appropriate name was adopted, the villages were called Upper and Lower respectively, and Franklin Mills, collectively. The first house built in Upper Village about that time was by Eber Phelps, on the site where now lives S. P. Stinaff.

Another small house stood a few rods below Phelps, and was occupied by the Frosts. The third, and more pretentious building was erected by Frederick Haymaker, a part of which is still standing. The fourth house, as you come down, was the residence of Rev. William Foljambe. This house was on the street just west of the upper bridge, and has been down many years. He owned a cow that knew when Sunday came as well as her master, and would pack off to where they held services on that day with the human regularity of those early church-goers. The animal, doubtless, knew when Sunday came by connecting the fact of wagons collecting together, all of which contained hay or straw for the use of the horses that hauled them, and to which she would make her way and filch a good feed. The fifth house was the Woodard Tavern, owned and kept by Joshua Woodard, and is the present Dewey place. Another, and the sixth house, stood a few rods west of the tavern. Passing southward through the woods to a point a few rods south of where the Episcopal Church now stands, you come to the residence of William Stewart, whose daughter Maria became the wife of Hon. Marvin Kent. In the Lower Village was located the Lincoln Tavern, on the opposite side of the way a small house, and to the east was the residence of George B. DePeyster, who was Justice of the Peace for several years, and a Judge under the old county system. Franklin, for many years after the date mentioned, had no lawyer or scribe, and DePeyster drew up all documents requiring the peculiar and nonsensical phraseology of the law—his “hereunto attached,” “fetch, bring and convey the body of,” and his “for, and in consideration of and by,” being deemed absolutely essential to the legality of any paper between man and man. On the opposite side of the street was the residence and store of Capt. Price, and on the brow of the hill above the grist-mill was a small building in which was kept a store by Samuel Foljambe, now of Cleveland. There were two dams to the river, each village having one. The upper dam was nearly against the Woodard Tavern, but was afterward moved a few rods farther down, where a grist-mill was built. The lower dam was across the river, a little above the present location of the flouring-mills, and a flouring-mill, the only one in the two villages, stood near the site of the present mill, whilst on the other side of the river was an oil-mill. In the Lower Village was a saw-mill. There was also a small glass factory, a woolen-mill and a tannery, and these, added to the others, with possibly the addition of two or three small houses, constituted the two villages.

Woodard's Tavern, and Lincoln's Tavern, were great rival hostelries. They were each kept by more than ordinarily shrewd men, and both of the proprietors were accommodating and pleasant hosts, coming fully up to the standard of knowing “how to keep a hotel.” And they both exerted their powers to obtain custom, using all fair means to divert travel one from the other. There were two roads of travel between Ravenna and Cuyahoga Falls. About one mile west of Ravenna was the Black Horse Tavern. There the road to Cuyahoga Falls divided. The northern route, starting off where it now does, ran about where the present road does, save that it crossed directly between the lakes, instead of turning to the north as it does. After reaching the Woodard Tavern it dropped south a few rods, when it turned west across the woods and came out near John Perkins' place. The other road, after leaving the Black Horse Tavern, crooked around somewhat, though running in the same general direction as the present one, until, within about a mile of the town, it turned off to the southwest, crossing the Cuyahoga on a bridge a little below the grist-mill, then continuing on until it intersected the other. One road, therefore, was the road to Woodard's, and the other to Lincoln's, and the



George Dewey

strife between the rival tavern-keepers was which should succeed in turning the travel at the Black Horse Tavern, or at the Perkins place. They had handbills and signs eulogizing their respective houses, each showing conclusively why his route was the best for general travel, and why the other was a great deal farther, a great deal rougher, and entirely unfit for any sane man to think of taking, unless compelled to do so. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh stage was then running, and the great point was to get the stage route. Sometimes Lincoln would induce the stage company to run by his route, and then Woodard would get them to adopt his. The matter was finally compromised by running on the Woodard road from the Black Horse Tavern to Woodard's, when the stage would then drive down to Lincoln's, and then on west. About the date 1827 Jairus Cassius Fairchild came into the Upper Village, built a house opposite Woodard's, and opened a tannery on the other side of the river. He then built the brick store which was taken down some years ago, that being the first store in the Upper Village. A Mr. Root was associated with him. There were then two stores in the Lower Village, but shortly afterward a Mr. Button opened a store in the Upper Village, and Carthage for a time ran ahead of its rival. This store was in the south end of Woodard's Tavern, but the proprietor dying, G. D. Bates, now of Akron, carried on the business.

No doubt it was the fact of there being two distinct dams, that two villages grew up so close together, but when the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company destroyed the water-power, and especially when the brick buildings, owned respectively by Zenas Kent and Joy H. and Nelson Pendleton, were erected, all competition ceased, and everything has moved harmoniously since.

Outside of the villages there were, possibly, about twelve or fifteen families, and taking these with those in the villages, gave a population of not very far from 125 souls in the entire township. The following in regard to those outside of the villages is gleaned from a source considered to be as accurate as can be obtained at this late date. There may have been a few others who afterward passed away and became forgotten. In the northern section Jacob Lilly lived on the east banks of the East Twin Lake; John Haymaker was occupying the Olin place, half a mile or so below, where the roads fork. Edward Farnham had a small clearing on the east side, and Paul Davidson on the west side of the lake; a little further down was the settlement of Amasa Hamlin, whose wife, familiarly called Aunt Sallie, was a "holy terror" to the young men who attended "meeting" where she did, for if the pious old lady would detect any one of them whispering or misbehaving, she would march over to where he sat and take a seat beside him. As everybody knew what Aunt Sallie meant by that, the unfortunate offender became "spotted" forever after. In the northwestern part of the township lived the Cacklers; John Dewey lived where he died some years ago. In the eastern part of the town, Barber Clark, a Moore family, the Busts, the Clapps, Deacons Andrews and McBride, Timothy Wallace, Andrew Kelso, Alexander Stewart, Adam Nighman, Hubbard Hurlbut, Elisha Stevens, and a few others also were residents.

KENT.

In May, 1832, Zenas Kent and David Ladd purchased the Price & De Peyster property, the mill on which had been swept away the preceding February, they paying for the entire site \$7,000. The property consisted of 300 acres of land, including the fine water-power of the Cuyahoga. In the course of a year Mr. Kent bought his partner's interest, and continued the improvements. In 1836 Mr. Kent and Messrs. Pomeroy & Rhodes sold their entire

interests, the first for \$75,000, and the latter for \$40,000. Kent received in cash \$25,000, and P. C. R. \$30,000 from the Franklin Land Company. The parties buying were known as the Franklin Land Company, which in the year following transferred its interest to a company incorporated as the Franklin Silk Company, the following gentlemen being the members: Norman C. Baldwin, Truman P. Handy, Alexander Seymour, David H. Beardsley, Sherlock J. Andrews, John A. Foote, Solomon L. Severance, John S. Potwin, Seth W. Crittenden, Flavel W. Bingham, of Cleveland; Augustus Baldwin, John B. Clark, Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson; Elisha Beach, Nathan Button, of Franklin; Theodore Noble, of Middlebury; Zenas Kent, George Kirkham, George Y. Wallace, of Ravenna; Frederick Wadsworth, of Edinburg; and James W. Wallace, of Boston. This company made great improvements. They erected the fine stone dam and the wooden bridge, where now stands the fine stone bridge, and seemed to lay out a splendid future for Franklin Mills. The company contracted with the canal company to build the dam, but, as the canal people, besides controlling the water at this point, were interested in the then rival town of Akron, they diverted nearly the entire volume of the Cuyahoga to their canal, ostensibly for navigation purposes, but really to furnish water-power to Akron. This was a terrible blow, as well as an outrage on the struggling, yet plucky and enterprising people of the twin villages. The property of the Silk Company depreciated, it became embarrassed, their circulating notes were retired, and it finally went into insolvency. But, fortunately, by legal process and purchase, the property fell into the hands of a man whose stamen and ability were equal to the emergencies. This man was Zenas Kent, who did all in his power to revive the flagging interests and to recover from the effects consequent upon the loss of the water-power to the villages. In 1848 the property was sold to Henry A. and Marvin Kent, who for thirty-five years, have been engaged in promoting the interests of the now consolidated villages. They erected a large cotton-mill, but through the failure of Eastern parties to fulfill their obligations in the matter, the factory was not stocked. Glass works were erected, and other enterprises inaugurated, but the village languished until the completion of the Franklin & Warren Railroad, now the New York, Lake Erie & Western, lately known as the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. This great road was a conception of the brain of Marvin Kent, who early saw that the future would require a great thoroughfare to run diagonally across Ohio, and he ceased not his labors till he heard the whistle of the first passenger train of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad as it approached Franklin Mills on the 7th day of March, 1863, in which year the name of the duplex villages was changed to Kent, in honor of the projector, executor and President of the now colossal railroad system. The location of the principal shops at Kent, and it being the termini of two divisions, gave a marked stimulus to the village, and it being the geographical centre of the road, an elegant depot and dining-rooms, to which H. A. and M. Kent donated grounds valued at about \$10,000, were erected.

John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, came into the adjoining township of Hudson with his father in 1805, and moved into Franklin Mills in 1835, being then thirty-five years of age. He built a house which he intended opening as a boarding house, but failed in his venture through some cause or another. The house still stands in Kent, and was used some years ago by a party for the very purpose Brown intended it. Brown & Thompson's addition to Franklin Village was platted by John A. Means, surveyor, in 1838, and recorded October 22, that year. This embraced twenty-one acres, extending from the bend of the river to the east line of Township Lot 12, and from the north line of Township Lot 12 to the south line of same lot. This plat was vacated. The

Island tract and extension to Water Street of forty-five acres was purchased by Marvin Kent from Capt. Heman Oviatt, to whom it was conveyed by John Brown. The descriptions on the original plat, now in Marvin Kent's possession, are in John Brown's handwriting.

On May 7, 1867, Kent was incorporated, and the first Mayor elected was John Thompson. Five Trustees, corresponding to Councilmen, were also selected, they being C. Jones, James Glass, Joseph Bethel, E. A. Parsons and A. D. Power. The Recorder was John P. Catlin.

1867, John Thompson, Mayor; John P. Catlin, Recorder. 1868, John Thompson, Mayor; L. H. Parmelee, Recorder. 1869, E. W. Stuart, Mayor; H. G. Allen, Recorder. 1870, S. P. Wolcott, Mayor; D. H. Knowlton, Recorder. 1871, S. P. Wolcott, Mayor; J. P. Hall, Recorder. 1872-74, Isaac Russell, Mayor; A. C. Hind, Clerk. 1874-76, Charles H. Kent, Mayor; Frank Woodard, Clerk. 1876-78, Charles H. Kent, Mayor; N. B. Rynard, Clerk; 1878-82, James Woodard, Mayor; W. I. Caris, Clerk. 1882-84, O. S. Rockwell, Mayor; W. I. Caris, Clerk. 1884, W. I. Caris, Mayor; Robert Reed, Clerk.

The official list for 1884-85 is as follows:

Mayor, W. I. Caris; Clerk, James Wark; Marshal, W. H. Palmer; Street Commissioner, Charles Anglemyer.

Councilmen.—A. C. Hind, Thomas Lyons, Robert Christian, G. T. Case, John Cross, B. F. Hargreaves.

Board of Health.—George Rouse, H. T. Lake, F. L. Dunning, H. M. Foltz, Dr. E. W. Price, Dr. J. S. Sweeney; Oliver Newberry, Health Officer; H. K. Foltz, Clerk.

Board of Education.—E. A. Parsons, Robert McKeon, Thomas Egbert, I. L. Herriff, A. L. Ewell, C. S. Brown.

On October 26, 1875, the Council authorized the purchase of a Silsby engine, hose cart, hose, etc., for the sum of \$3,400. In March, 1876, the Fire Department was organized as a department of the village.

The issue of bonds for \$6,000, money required to make additions to the triple-arched bridge at Kent, over the Cuyahoga at Main Street, was authorized March 25, 1877.

The cemetery bonds were issued last year for cemetery purposes.

The first school in the township is said to have been taught in the winter of 1815-16 by Abner H. Lanphare, of Brimfield, in a small cabin that had been erected by a Mr. Rue in 1811, but just where it stood has now been forgotten. In the summer of 1817 the inhabitants erected a building, regardless of religious proclivities, to be used as a meeting-house for all sects, and for school purposes. It stood on the east side of the river near where Dr. Crain used to live. Among the early teachers, in addition to Lanphare, may be mentioned Amasa Hamlin, who taught awhile more for accommodation than pay; also Miss Orpha Curtiss, and a Miss Thayer. Up to about 1830 there was only one schoolhouse here, the one built in 1817, and one teacher. The growth of educational interests since that time is shown by the following statistics:

Franklin Township Schools.—Pupils enrolled, 66 boys and 64 girls; 5 schoolhouses valued at \$6,670; Revenue in 1884, \$4,780.58; expenditures, \$3,524.48.

Franklin Union School District.—Pupils enrolled, 387 boys and 406 girls; 3 schoolhouses valued at \$50,000; revenue, \$19,461, in 1884; expenditures, \$13,417.20.

There is one of the finest educational buildings in the State to accommodate the excellent union schools, under the able management of Prof. A. B. Stutzman, Superintendent of Instruction of the city. The Principal is Miss

Anna M. Nutting. The teachers are Mrs. A. L. McClellan and Misses Stella M. Pearson, Addie E. Stewart, Georgie Gladding, Nellie Jones, Nellie Gettys, Belle Bradley and Anna Christian.

Religious services were held at an early day, but just exactly where and when is not now definitely known, nor is it certainly remembered who preached the first sermon in the township. Rev. Shewell is thought by many to have been the first to expound the Word of God in this portion of the wilderness, and others think that Rev. Shadrach Bostwick, a Methodist Episcopal minister who came to Deerfield in an early day, came up here about the first. Rev. Joseph Badger preached in Mantua as early as 1802, and it is altogether probable that he addressed the settlers here as elsewhere afterward. Rev. Caleb Pitkin was also quite a noted Congregational minister, and it is more than likely he preached here at an early day. But the Congregational Church has the earliest documentary evidence and must be accorded first place.

Congregational Church.—By an arrangement entered into between the authorities of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, a plan of union was adopted by which in a community where there were a few of each they might unite in a common society and thus sustain religious services when neither could have done so alone. There being a few Congregationalists and a few Presbyterians scattered through the township, they came together June 18, 1819, and organized themselves into a society under the care of the Portage County Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, the following persons being the members: Samuel Andrews and wife, Samuel L. Andrews, John Jones and wife, Mrs. Roxana Newberry, Mrs. Jared Thayer and Mrs. Amos Loomis. They held public services in the schoolhouse, and had occasional preaching from missionaries till 1825, when Rev. George Sheldon became their pastor. Mr. Sheldon was a young man of quick perceptions and a high order of intellect, but extremely sectarian in his religious views, so much so that he would not at first fraternize with other denominations, but this wore off in time and he became a portion of the community like anybody else. He built a large two-story frame house about midway between the villages, just north of the Kent residence, which was the finest house for the time in this section. He remained with the church till 1831, when the congregation was without a pastor until 1836, at which time Mr. Sheldon was again called to the pastorate. In the meantime the society had erected the neat brick edifice which was dedicated in the year named. In 1839 Rev. S. W. Burritt was called as their pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Burritt a remarkable revival occurred and a large number of persons were converted, among whom was W. F. Day, afterward a well known preacher. These meetings were in charge of Rev. Avery. Burritt was reserved in his manner, and thereby failed to attract the sympathies of his entire flock. At one of their "confessional" meetings some of the members honestly made it known that they did not like their pastor, which so shocked the good man that he resigned his charge, went to Cleveland, and abandoned the ministry. The church was then without a minister for some time, when Mr. Bates, who also taught an academy here, took charge. Rev. Ira Tracey came in 1846, and Rev. John A. Seymour from 1852 to 1856. In 1858 the new church was built, during the ministrations of Rev. T. M. Dwight. In a short time after this came Rev. John C. Hart, who was followed by Rev. D. B. Conkling in 1868; then came Rev. A. C. Barrows. The present pastor is Rev. Chase. The church is in a very fair condition.*

*A story is related of Mr. Sheldon by his son, who is now a resident of St. Louis. Conversing with a friend one day he remarked that he would never believe or trust a man who drank whisky. The friend appeared to acquiesce in this view, and went farther still by the statement, "I wouldn't believe a man who swears, unless it be Zenas Kent."

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Not far from the date of the organization of the Congregational Church, the Methodists came together and formed a class and held occasional meetings. In 1822 the Deerfield Circuit was formed with Rev. Ezra Boothe and Rev. William Westlake as the preachers, and Franklin was one of their charges. Then came Revs. Dennis Goddard and Elijah H. Fields. In 1824 Rev. Ira Eddy and Rev. B. O. Plympton were the pastors. These gentlemen found the society in a terrible wrangle. Some claimed to be members and others were denying it; so, after one of the preachers had listened to their disputes, he took the church records and throwing them into the fire, told the people that if they wanted to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church they would have to join over again. This cut the Gordian knot, and harmony was restored. The society in its reformed condition, consisted of the following persons: Amasa Hamlin, wife and two sons, Hubbard Hurlbut, wife and son, Jacob Lilly and wife, John Dewey and wife, John Perkins and wife, Rev. William Foljambe and wife, Samuel Foljambe and a Mrs. Burgher. The society worshiped for several years in the schoolhouse, but in 1828 they fitted up a small building, which of late years is known as the Morris House, a little above S. P. Stinaff's, on the opposite side of the road. This was really the first church building in the township, being used exclusively for religious purposes, although it was afterward used as a schoolhouse. The Methodists occupied this building until they erected their regular church in 1840. Some strong preachers held forth in that first little building, and among those may be mentioned Rev. Charles Elliott, who was Presiding Elder in the early days. He was an Irishman and full of wit. On one occasion when holding class meeting, several of the penitents expressed great desire to leave this wicked world and go to Heaven. Elliott stopped one of them short and said that as far as he was concerned he wanted to go to Heaven when his time came, but just now he wanted to go home to Phoebe, his wife. Father Eddy was also a strong character. With Eddy in 1825 was associated John Summerville, who was followed by Revs. Philip Green, Peter D. Horton, E. H. Taylor, George W. Robinson, J. W. Hill, J. C. Ayers, Cornelius Jones, C. Moffitt, Thomas Carr, John E. Aikin, Wilder B. Mack, John McLean, Aurora Callender, Hiram Gilmore, William Stevens, W. S. Warallo, Edward J. Kenney, Alfred G. Sturgis, E. J. L. Baker, W. F. Wilson, L. D. Mix, D. M. Stearns, I. H. Tackett, E. Reeves, J. McLean, A. Burroughs, J. L. Holmes, A. M. Reed, W. H. Hunter, M. H. Bettes, T. B. Tait, W. M. Bear, W. A. Matson, S. Heard, L. W. Ely and a host of others of recent date. Mr. Jones, who was here in the early days, is remembered for his almost angelic temperament. Wilder B. Mack was one of the most graceful of pulpit orators, and Alfred G. Sturgis was considered a very impressive and eloquent man. The church has a good membership and is in a very prosperous condition, with a large Sunday-school. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Smith.

Church of the Disciples of Christ.—The next church in the order of its organization is the Disciples, which was formed into a regular society in 1827. They encountered very bitter opposition at first, more so than any Protestant denomination of the century. The violence of the opponents of the teachings of the Campbells was one of the most unaccountable features of the early religious days, but this violence and opposition was met by the sturdy blows of a number of powerful expounders, in the persons of such men as Revs. Walter Scott and Sturdevant and Bosworth. Churches which disagreed in everything else joined hands in attempting to put down the efforts of this sect, but, like all persecuted causes, it thrived upon the very weapons hurled at it. The society at its organization consisted of Selah Shurtliff and wife,

Lydia Shurtliff, Desin Shurtliff, Luman Shurtliff, Naham Smith and wife, Seth Corbett and wife and William Converse. The following have been pastors of this church: Revs. A. Sturdevant, C. Bosworth, A. B. Green, Moore, T. Munnell, Griffin, Cronmeyer and one or two others. They have a neat and comfortable church edifice and are doing a good work after the concentrated opposition offered them. Disciples Church was organized under State law, December 12, 1853, with George Van Selah, S. C. Clapp and James G. Wallace, Trustees, and Eleazer W. Crane, Secretary.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—Previous to 1835 there had been a number of Episcopalians in the township, but there was no organization as a church. In the year named, on October 11, Rev. A. Sandford formally instituted a church, the services being held in the red schoolhouse in the Lower Village, at which time the following persons became members: Edward Parsons, Levi Stoddard, Francis Furber, Thomas Cartwright, Lucius M. Lattimer, George B. DePeyster, David McBride, Asa Stanley, Chauncy Newberry, David Frazier and Tileman Wagoner, being the male members and representing heads of families. Asa Stanley was Senior Warden and Edward Parsons, Junior Warden. The Vestrymen were Levi Stoddard, Francis Furber, Thomas Cartwright and George B. DePeyster; L. M. Lattimer was Clerk. The present church building was consecrated June 12, 1838 by Bishop McIlvaine. Rev. Orin Miller was the first Rector, serving from 1834 to 1841. The Rectors following the last date have been: Revs. G. S. Davis, A. Bronson, A. Phelps, S. Hollis, L. L. Holden, S. S. Cheevers, J. F. Curtis, T. Taylor, W. H. Capers and A. J. Brockway. They have no Rector at the present time.

Baptist Church.—Not far from the year 1835 a small Baptist society was formed in Franklin, but the members were very few, the Knowlton family being the principal adherents. This denomination, strong in many localities, for some reason or another has never succeeded in gaining the foothold most of the other churches have, although the sparse membership has consisted of some of the most excellent people. For years they were without preaching at all, and have generally been very irregularly supplied. This church was reorganized March 14, 1875. The original members were L. Twitchell, E. B. Smith, W. H. Van Horn, R. Dillon, A. Newton, George Botham and George Botham, Jr., Rev. Lambert Twitchell preaching gratuitously for it for four or five years, during which period they erected a very neat, though small church edifice. The society is on a better footing than it ever has been, and they now have stated services, Rev. M. N. Smith being pastor.

Free-Will Baptist Church, of the Rapids, elected D. B. Crafts, Clerk; A. R. Crafts, Ariel Proctor and Oscar Chamberlain, Trustees, and John Bartholomew, Deacon, at its reorganization.

Universalist Church.—There being a Universalist Church established at an early day in Brimfield, the members of that denomination in Franklin attended divine service there, Alvin Olin and family being about the first who held to that faith in the township. On the fourth Sabbath of May, 1866, an organization was effected. A reorganization of the Franklin Universalist Conference took place March 3, 1867. Alvin Olin, P. Boosinger and J. D. Haymaker; were elected Trustees; A. M. Shuman, Treasurer, and Nelson Olin, Clerk. Among the members were Ransom Olin, J. G. Whitcomb, T. H. Marshall, Mary R. Haymaker, Eliza Wright, Mary J. Parsons, Mary Boosinger, Almira Russell, A. Merrill, Mary A. Furry, Sybil Bradley, Effie Parsons and Rhoda Boosinger. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Andrew Willson, J. S. Gledhill, Edward Morris; the present pastor is Rev. R. B. Marsh. The church building, costing \$17,000, is a tasteful and commodious structure, and is

free of debt. It was dedicated in 1868. They have a membership of about 200.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—This church was organized in Kent in 1867, by Rev. P. H. Brown, at the time pastor of Hudson, Kent then being one of the out-missions under his charge. Forty families comprised the church organization at first, but in after years it has run up to about 100 families. The church edifice was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$12,000, and is practically free from debt. They have a very tastefully laid out cemetery. The priests in charge have been Revs. P. H. Brown, W. J. Gibbons, J. P. Carroll, J. D. Bowles, Fathers O'Neill, Louis Braire, and Rev. J. T. Cahill. In February, 1885, a priest was appointed for this parish.

• *Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—For several years past there have been a number of persons holding to the tenets of this church, and have had occasional preaching to them by ministers of this denomination, but during the year 1884 they built a very neat little structure in which Rev. Mr. Paulsgrove preaches for them. It is, though small in numbers, an active and zealous helper in the work of the Lord.

Free and Accepted Masons.—Rockton Lodge, No. 316, F. & A. M., was organized in the fall of 1858, and worked under dispensation till October 21, 1859, when a charter was granted by Horace M. Stokes, M. W. G. M.; J. N. Bust, D. G. M.; James Williams, S. G. W.; George Webster, J. G. W.; John D. Cadwell, G. S. The first officers of the lodge were A. M. Sherman, W. M.; W. L. Holden, S. W.; J. S. Fisk, J. W. The late Gen. L. V. Bierce, P. G. M., was deputized by the Grand Lodge to institute this lodge, which he did with imposing ceremonies. The membership is 160. In 1870 the lodge built a fine hall at a cost of \$6,000, which is 85x45 feet inside of all.

Odd Fellowship.—Brady Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 10, 1851, by the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, S. Craighead, W. G. M.; Spencer Shears, D. G. M.; W. F. Slater, G. W.; Alex. A. Glenn, G. S.; Mark Pritchard, G. T. The charter members were Asa Douglass, J. C. B. Robinson, Charles H. Kent, M. P. Husted, W. I. Knowlton and David L. Rockwell. The order has a very fine hall, finely decorated and finished, and a membership of 103.

Knights of Honor—Cuyahoga Lodge, No. 316, K. of H., was chartered June 30, 1876, by the Supreme Lodge of the World, J. N. Ege, S. D. The charter members were G. S. Howden, Robert McGhee, A. C. Hines, N. W. Gregg, E. B. Smith, W. R. Emery, F. W. Root, A. D. Clark, W. H. Van Horn, A. B. Bertram, E. Herman, E. M. Jones, E. Parkinson, W. M. Stokes, A. D. Orr, J. T. Wishart, George Fulsinger, John Stouffer, D. H. Plump, J. S. Smith, M. A. Norris, W. I. Cook. They have seventy-six members.

Royal Arcanum, No. 106, was chartered June 13, 1878, with twenty-seven members. The chief officers or Regents were W. W. Patton (1878), J. D. Davis, M. A. Norris, I. L. Herriff, O. S. Rockwell, N. J. A. Minnich, Martin Holdridge and N. B. Rynard. The Secretaries were J. O. Judd, James Wark, M. A. Thorpe, Orlando Thorpe, L. C. Reed, W. R. Jones and A. B. Stutzman. The number of members at present is forty-six. The financial standing of the lodge is good.

A. H. Day Post, No. 185, G. A. R., was organized December 11, 1882, and was chartered December 30, 1882, and named in honor of the late A. H. Day, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry. The charter members were James Crane, L. G. Reed, N. B. Rynard, F. L. Allen, C. P. Rodenbaugh, M. L. Robinson, F. B. Allen, G. A. Furry, J. S. Sweeney, W. M. Stokes, B. A. Brewster, B. W. Fessenden, Sam Dobbins, D. P. Holcomb, A. D. Clark, A. C. Hinds, A. P. Powell,

E. Minnich, L. N. Kaw, John Rubbins, H. W. Kirk, B. F. Hargeaves, C. H. Barber, Hugh B. Deads, F. H. Vickers, H. L. Atkins, Leander Johnson, W. E. Greanfield, I. L. Heriff, R. McGhee, Ed. Wells, William Ropson, W. H. Van Horn, H. M. Foltz, George Harter, F. L. Dunning, Thomas May, A. A. Rogers, S. J. Rouse and Robert Smith. F. L. Dunning was First Commander in 1882 and 1883. J. S. Sweeney was elected in 1884, and Robert McGhee in 1884-85. N. B. Rynard was First Adjutant; F. B. Allen, Second Adjutant, in 1883-84, and Ezra Fowler in 1884-85. The members not mentioned in the foregoing record are John Bechtel, George Meacham, M. B. Norton, William Tucker, G. W. Myers, M. N. Smith, H. H. Snyder, M. V. Merrill, P. Y. Barnes, George L. Andrews, Jefferson Thomas, W. H. Fergusson, C. D. Ruggles, J. S. Cook, H. H. Holden, L. L. Johnson, M. C. Clark, J. H. Howell, J. M. Irwin, Charles Waldron, John Fitzpatrick, John Allman, A. B. Stutzman, Charles S. Tyson, D. Baker, Frederick Myers, Henry J. Shook, H. D. Sawyer, John Cross, John Willeston, W. Champney, George Gangle, John I. Hastings, O. Champney, G. Bertholf, Phil. Ulm, Ezra Fowler, Levi Reed, S. B. Cuthbert, S. B. Bailey, Paul Clark, L. M. Chapman, Dallas Moulton, George Moon, I. F. Wilcox, H. O. Barton, W. S. Nickerson, C. A. Nickerson, H. W. Gridley, William Miller and Moses Owen. This is one of the most progressive posts in this district.

Franklin Township sent to the army of the Union 161 soldiers, twenty-six of whom either fell before the enemy or died in the service.

Kent Dramatic and Literary Association gave the first entertainment in February, 1885. The drama adapted was "Green Bushes," in which the following-named members appeared: F. H. Vickers, W. Donaghy, B. F. Hargeaves, A. C. Hind, T. D. Ruggles, R. McKeon, Thomas May, A. Wilder, A. B. Bertram, Thomas May, Jackson, Harry Vickers, Alexander, W. Stratton, Jones, Holmes, Hastings, McNeal, Davis, Russell, Miss Polly May, Miss Maud Jackson, Miss Rose Green, Mrs. Thomas May, Miss Emma May, Miss Bertha Hargeaves and Miss Ada Minx. Robert McKeon is Secretary and Treasurer.

Franklin Manufacturing Company was also organized June 16, 1851, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, wool and flax. The Kent brothers, S. Huggins and A. H. Allen held 4,000 shares of \$50 each. This company was, in reality, formed for the purpose of holding the water-power of the Cuyahoga River at this point, and other property, such as the woolen-mills, saw-mill, etc.

Franklin Cotton Mills Company was organized June 13, 1851, with Zenas, Charles and Marvin Kent, Sylvester Huggins and Fred Whipple, incorporators. There were 6,000 shares, yielding a capital of \$150,000. This was organized for the purpose of manufacturing cotton. Gen. James, of Providence, was one of the projectors. The cotton industry was never established, as the plant was not supplied under the contract.

Joseph Turner & Sons Manufacturing Company was organized March 20, 1880, with Joshua Turner, Mrs. Martha Turner, Jonas Hey, John G. Turner and Alice H. Hey, members. The object of this association was the manufacture of alpaca cloth and other textile fabrics. The capital was placed at \$100,000. In 1878 the firm of Joseph Turner & Sons leased the old cotton factory from H. A. & M. Kent, introduced English machinery in 1879, and inaugurated the manufacture of alpaca early in 1879, employing seventy-five hands. The firm now employs 120 hands annually. There are 114 looms and 1,800 spindles. The machinery is valued at \$50,000. The buildings are some of the finest devoted to industry in the Western Reserve. John G. Turner is President, and Joshua Turner is Secretary and Treasurer.



E. S. Woodworth

Kent Woolen Company was organized February 4, 1867, with Marvin Kent, R. Dyson, H. L. Kent, E. L. Day and E. P. Williams, members. The capital was placed at \$20,000. This company's mills were destroyed by fire in 1867. A building was moved to the site of the old woolen-mills, which is now used as a warehouse by W. S. Kent.

Franklin Glass Company was organized June 13, 1851, with Charles H. and Marvin Kent, H. M. Grennell, George W. Wells and Horace Sizer, stockholders. There were 800 shares, aggregating \$20,000. Joseph Lyman was a member of this company. The works were built in 1849-50.

Day, Williams & Co., Rock Glass Works, were established in 1864 by Ed. L. Day and Charles T. Williams. The works were erected by Kent, Wells & Co. in 1849 and 1850, and purchased in 1864 by the present owners. The industry employs 100 men annually; the capacity of the works is 70,000 boxes.

Franklin Glass Company was founded January 24, 1873, with Eben Applegate, Henry Brooks, Lewis C. Haler, Alex. Papa, Philip Demuth, William L. Snyder and B. W. Jones, members, for the purpose of manufacturing window glass. The capital stock was placed at \$50,000. This company never erected buildings.

The New York, Pittsburgh & Ohio car shops were formed at Kent in 1861, and the buildings completed in 1862. Marvin Kent donated the land on which the shops stand. The number of men employed is 194, a decrease of 300 in the working force within a few years. The buildings and location are peculiarly adapted to a great industry like this. The Superintendent is S. B. Smith, and shop clerk, J. P. Hall.

Franklin Lath Machine Company was formed February 25, 1859, with William Merrill, J. S. Fisk, M. Kent, C. Peck, Jr., H. Ewell and A. M. Sherman, members. The capital stock was placed at \$20,000. This company erected buildings on Water Street, and carried on the manufacture of machines. Mr. Merrill, the inventor, gained control of this industry and carried on the business for some years.

Railway Speed Recorder Company was organized November 2, 1875, with the following members: J. B. Miller, William W. Wythe, J. H. Holway, A. L. Dunbar and W. H. Stevens. The capital stock was placed at \$250,000, and the location of factory at Kent, with branch office at Meadville, Penn. W. H. Stevens, President, and A. L. Dunbar, Secretary and Treasurer, 1875-77. E. A. Parsons was elected Secretary in 1877. In 1878 A. L. Dunbar was elected President and re-elected annually since that time, while Mr. Parsons has served as Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors since 1877 have been William W. Wythe, J. B. Miller (now Superintendent), E. A. Parsons, A. L. Dunbar. J. T. Blair was a Director until 1879, when Charles Miller was elected. This industry employs fifty hands. The value of annual product is placed at \$80,000. Buildings and machinery are valued at \$37,000. To J. B. Miller is due in great measure the success of this enterprise. He it was who perfected the Recorder, and placed before the company's salesmen a most useful and reliable invention.

The Center Flouring Mill Company was incorporated February 13, 1850, with Edward Parsons, Robert Clark, Jr., Alvin Olin, James Woodard and Thomas Earl, Directors, and 141 stockholders. The capital subscribed was \$10,000, increased to \$20,000 in 1852. Thomas Earl was General Manager, and under this management the industry was transferred to Dr. Earl's son, who rented it to various parties. The buildings were used for milling purposes until their destruction in the winter of 1884.

The Peerless Roller Mills were established by C. A. and S. T. Williams in

1879. In this year a brick building was erected and machinery placed therein at a cost of about \$40,000. In 1882 an addition was made to the mills at a cost of \$5,000. There are sixteen sets of rollers used in this mill, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day. The number employed in all departments of this industry averages twenty-five. Their shipping business is confined to the Eastern States.

The Kent Mills, now operated by George Barnett, give employment to three men. Machinery for grinding new corn, chopping and flour manufacture has been introduced.

T. G. Parson's planing-mill was established in 1866 by Porter Hall and Ed. A. Parsons, in what was known as the Old Mill. About seven years ago the old building was moved to the present site, and a new building erected. This industry gives employment to eight men.

Franklin Steam Saw-mill is now operated by J. S. Sweet and M. M. Smith, and was built in 1884. This firm deals largely in all kinds of hardwood lumber, sash, doors and blinds, etc.

Kent Carriage Works are operated by H. George & Bros.

Kent National Bank, successor to the Franklin Bank, of Portage County (founded by Zenas Kent), was chartered in 1864. This charter was renewed August 31, 1884, to continue until 1904. Marvin Kent is President, W. S. Kent, Vice-President; Charles K. Clapp, Cashier, and W. H. C. Parkhill, Clerk. The capital is \$100,000, and surplus, \$20,000.

Kent Savings and Loan Association was organized July 23, 1873, with Charles H. Kent, H. Y. Bradley, Theo. C. Bradley, Byron B. DePeyster, John Thompson, Henry Magan and David L. Rockwell, members. This company ceased business.

City Bank. This Banking Company was organized with D. L. Rockwell, President, and M. G. Garrison, Cashier. The capital is \$50,000.

The Continental Hotel, in the City Bank Block, is the leading hostelry of the village. It is well conducted by Capt. Crane and Mr. Lewis.

The new Collins House, opposite the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad depot, is managed by Capt. Ezra Fowler.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio restaurant is one of the leading houses of that class in Ohio.

In early days the pioneers devoted themselves to the task of building up a town on the Cuyahoga, with remarkable energy. Not, however, until the various enterprises were taken hold of by Marvin Kent, did the theories of progress put forward by the old settlers assume practical shape. In 1848-49 many of those great industries which make the town their home were conceived, and shortly after those busy hives of manufacturing industry were constructed. The master-hand, in those pretentious beginnings of a manufacturing town, was Marvin Kent. A decade later we see him leading in railroad building, and succeeding not only in constructing the great road now known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, but also in securing the car and machine shops of the road for his town on the Cuyahoga. The great sum of money which he dedicated to public enterprise, has been repaid by the fact that everything he sees around him—a thousand sons of industry earning fair pay, and numerous trains exchanging people and products between the East and West—may be considered the result of his enterprise. In tendering this reasonable tribute to Mr. Kent, the historian takes great pleasure, also, in being able to make the statement that the actual operators of great manufacturing industries of the village are just employers and enterprising citizens.

The township, in addition to the Cuyahoga River and some smaller streams, contains several beautiful lakes. The two largest are known as the East Twin Lake and West Twin Lake, and are places of considerable local resort during the warm season, as they afford fine fishing and comfortable camping grounds. Pippin Lake is in the northeast, Stewart's Pond to the west of Twin Lakes, and several smaller ponds or lakes dot the township, but the most noted is Brady's Lake, about one mile and a half east of the village.

About 1790, according to what is deemed the best authority upon the matter, Capt. Samuel Brady, a noted Pennsylvania Indian fighter, who followed that profession through all this section of country, performed the feat within the bounds of what is now Kent, which for daring, determination and muscularity, stands unparalleled in the annals of the early times. It appears he and a few companions had pursued a marauding party of Indians westward across the Cuyahoga, but the red skins being re-enforced by their friends, turned upon Brady, who, seeing their superior numbers, advised his companions to disperse singly, and every man take care of himself. But the Indians knowing the desperate character of Brady, and anxious to glut a long-standing revenge upon him for the many severe punishments he had inflicted upon them, pursued him only. Brady knew every point of importance in this section as well as the Indians, and so made for the narrowest part of the Cuyahoga, which was and is not far from the upper bridge in Kent. To this spot the Captain ran with the speed almost of a deer, for he was a man of herculean frame, and as active as a cat. The Indians could have shot him easily, but they wished to capture him alive for the purpose of having one of their devilish orgies around the torturing body of their great enemy, but their inhumanity over-reached itself. They had no idea of the latent powers of Brady, and thought that as he neared the rushing stream at the Narrows he would be compelled to surrender. They "reckoned without their host," however, for when the desperate man came in sight of the river he quickly made up his mind what to do. He knew that to be captured was to die a cruel and lingering death, and the dark rolling stream that rushed through the narrow gorge, twenty-five feet below the banks, was more welcome to him than the knife and faggot of the savage; besides, there was a chance for life and escape. By the time he had arrived within fifty feet of the river he knew what to do, and with a mighty effort and the speed of despair he fairly flew through the air, and with a tremendous spring cleared the chasm as clean as an English thoroughbred leaps a ditch. So wonder-stricken and dumbfounded were the savages at the boldness and agility of their supposed victim, and so unprepared were they for his eluding them, that they stood speechless and actless for a moment, but soon realizing that he would escape, sent a volley of rifle-shots after him, one of which took effect in his thigh, but did not disable him. Not a wretch among the lot had the hardihood to duplicate the feat of the gallant Brady, and they had to make their way to the crossing on the regular trail, nearly a mile away, by which time the Captain had gained the little lake now so appropriately known by his name. The Indians saw him go in that direction and still hoped to capture him, but when Brady came to the lake he swam under water some distance to the trunk of a tree that had fallen in, and clinging to the submerged branches, held his mouth in such position as to obtain air. The Indians seeing him enter the water and not reappear, supposed he was drowned. Two of them walked out upon the very tree to which he was clinging, even coming close enough for Brady to ascertain what they would say, he understanding the Indian dialect. The joy he experienced when he heard them say that he was drowned none will ever know, and when

he found them gone, climbed out of the tree and made his way safely homeward. From the evidence of a man who was at this famous spot in 1804, it is ascertained that the distance from rock to rock was about twenty-one feet, the side upon which he alighted being about three feet lower than the other.

The statistics of crops and produce for 1884 deal only with the township outside the town of Kent. Such statistics have been carefully compiled from most authentic sources. While they show the condition of the township in a fair light, they must not be considered a complete review of township values or productions. Acres under wheat, 1,323, bushels, 15,319; rye, 30 bushels from 1 acre; oats, 733 acres, 29,295 bushels; barley, 15 acres, 400 bushels; corn, 729 acres, 15,337 bushels; 8 bushels of broom corn; 1,277 acres of meadow; 1,964 tons of hay; 259 acres of clover; 348 tons of hay and 51 bushels of seed; 127 acres of potatoes yielded 15,529 bushels; milk, 45,810 gallons sold for family use; 73,708 pounds home-made butter; 400 pounds factory butter; 70,426 pounds of cheese; 8 pounds of maple sugar and 403 gallons of syrup from 1,286 tappings; 473 pounds honey from 41 hives; 20,703 dozens of eggs; 1 acre of vines; 7,115 bushels of apples; 30 of peaches; 51 of pears; 7,639 pounds of wool; 524 milch cows; 233 dogs; killed 38 sheep and injured 8; animals which died of disease, 58 hogs, 83 sheep, 22 cattle and 8 horses; acres cultivated, 6,788; pasture, 2,180; woodland, 1,211; waste, 598; total, 10,777 acres. A reference to the history of manufacturing industries will convey a good idea of their value. Total population in 1850 was 1,750, including 753 youth; in 1870, 3,037; in 1880, 4,141, including Kent Village, 3,309. Present population estimated, 4,350.

CHAPTER XXI.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION—CHARLES H. PAINE, THE FIRST SETTLER—A LONE PIONEER—MORE ARRIVALS—FIRST ELECTION—A THOUGHTFUL VETERAN—PAUL LARKCOM—A NUMBER OF FIRST THINGS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—HORACE GREELEY'S UNCLE—THE ARMY HUNT—SAD DEATH—SAGACITY OF A DOG—BUSINESS AND STATISTICS.

FREEDOM was the last of the townships to be organized, with the exception of one, leaving Garrettsville out of the question, which event occurred April 4, 1825, it having been a portion of Hiram Township up to that time, and known as Town 4, Range 7, of the Western Reserve. The land for some reason had been thought, by those who came at an early day, to be very poor—not worth settling on. This bad reputation arose, evidently, from the fact that a large swamp existed about the center of the township, and from the almost unbroken extent of beech woods. It is now, however, one of the finest pieces of land in the county, as drainage has been applied to all the low sections. It had been called North Rootstown in honor of the principal proprietor, Ephraim Root.

In the spring of 1818 Charles H. Paine, commonly called Harry Paine, came into the township and settled on Lots 31 and 41. He came from Hiram, but originally lived at Painesville, his father being Gen. Paine, for whom that town was named. Charles had married the daughter of Elijah Mason, and

remained with his father-in-law in Hiram until he could put up a cabin and make a clearing on his land in Freedom. From the time he moved to his place till 1822, himself and family were the only dwellers within what is now this highly cultivated, prosperous and fertile township, and he used to say that during those three or four years, when there was not a white person other than his own family for miles around, that it took considerable nerve to combat the sense of loneliness that would irresistibly steal over him. In 1822, however, he was rejoiced at the arrival of thirteen persons, all in one body, in fact all in one family, for Thomas Johnston and wife had eleven children at that time. Johnston was an Irishman, who in coming to this country had settled in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to the Reserve. He was a genial soul, and could tell a joke with the true Irish flavor. He settled on Lot 32.

The year 1823 brought in three settlers, Newell Day, Enos Wadsworth and Asa Wadsworth. They were from Tyringham, Mass. Enos was a widower, with two sons and one daughter. Asa was his oldest son, who was married and had two children; he settled on Lot 46, and his father on Lot 47. John was the younger son of Enos, and Electa was the daughter.

In 1824 came in Rufus Ranney, father of Judge R. P. Ranney of the Supreme Court, and J. L. Ranney, and settled on Lot 44; Elijah W. Ranney on Lot 44; Myron Barber on Lot 61; Phineas Spalding on Lot 51; Brigham Harmon on Lot 68; Daniel Brown on Lot 60; Alexander Johnston on Lot 32; Widow Clarissa Wheelock, Amariah Wheelock, and John Wheelock on Lot 48, and Ira Chamberlain on Lot 9.

During the next year came Paul Larkcom, father of A. C. Larkcom, from Berkshire County, Mass. Paul Larkcom was one of the old Revolutionary soldiers, and had been a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Justice of the Peace, etc. His name figures in the history of his native State, being descended from one of the Larkcoms who fled to this country from the persecutions of the seventeenth century. His wife was a cousin of Noah Webster, the great lexicographer. The wife of his son, A. C., was a second cousin of the gallant Commodore Perry. The somewhat famous writer, Lucy Larcom, was a member of this same stock of Larkcoms, but that lady dropped the *k* from the original spelling of the name. In this year also came Joshua Finch, Jeremiah Colton, Nathaniel Brown, Arvin Brown, John Baldwin, Horace Hopkins, Pardon Sherman, Sylvester Hurlburt, and possibly one or two others, now forgotten. The numbers had now so increased that a petition was presented to the County Commissioners to grant the erection into a "separate township, of Town 4, Range 7, with the name of Freedom." The name "Freedom" is supposed to have been suggested by Mrs. Paine, to whom the matter was referred in honor of that lady having been the first female to enter the township. It is said that she first suggested "Liberty," but as that name was too common, it was changed. The usual version is that she was a great lover of liberty, and the name naturally came up, but an old settler says that she suggested the title in consequence of quite a number of the inhabitants having left sundry little debts when they came out.

The result of the first election after the act of creation in the township was as follows: Trustees, Charles H. Paine, Alexander Johnston and Asa Wadsworth; Clerk, Amariah Wheelock; Treasurer, Phineas Spalding; Appraiser, Alexander Johnston; Lister, Benjamin Fenton; Overseers of the Poor, Newell Day and Thomas Johnston; Fence Viewers, Asa Wadsworth and Charles H. Paine; Constable, Charles B. Miller; Supervisors, Phineas Spalding, Thomas Johnston and Amariah Wheelock. C. H. Paine, Alexander Johnston and Asa Wadsworth were the Judges of Election; Amariah Wheelock and

Asa Wadsworth were the Clerks of the same. At a subsequent election Amariah Wheelock was elected Justice of the Peace.

In November, 1830, Paul Larkcom began keeping a record of the entry and settlement of every one from the time that Paine came in, also putting down in writing in an old book, that he had used as far back as 1809, all first events, and it is from that source we obtain the information herein contained. In that book we find, in addition to those already given, the names of those who came in 1827, among whom were Thomas Headlock and W. L. Marcey, A. C. and Samuel Larkcom, and others. In 1828 Elihu Paine, Samuel Johnston, Garry Clark, Amos Hawley, Ozias Hawley, Isaac Stedman and others. In 1829 came another Larkcom, Orsamus L. Drake, Chauncey Hitchcock, G. G. Redding, Myron and Willis Foote and several others. In 1830 came Enoch Drake, the Porters, Libeus Manly, two more Hawleys and a number of others. In June of this year the population was 342, and so rapidly were they coming in that in the following November the number had increased to 364. In 1831 there were eighty-seven families, and a population of 417. In 1835 the number of inhabitants had increased to 767, with 148 families. The number of births from first settlement to that date was 130, and the number of deaths forty-two. In 1836 population was 841; number of families 164.

The first habitation was built by Charles H. Paine, during the summer of 1818. The first death was that of Emeline Paine (at the age of two and a half years), daughter of Charles H. Paine, and who was scalded so badly in October, 1820, that she died. The first birth in the township was in June, 1823, that of Amanda, a daughter to Charles H. Paine; the first male child was born February 19, 1826, a son of Daniel Brown, named Charles R. The first marriage was that of Wakeman Sherwood and Harriet Ranney, in 1825. The bride was a daughter of Rufus Ranney. Another wedding occurred about this time, the parties being Lester Hall and Celestia Finch, and not far from this date occurred the wedding of two of the residents of this township in Shalersville. Henry Humphrey and Electa Wadsworth wanted to get married, but as they had never witnessed that interesting ceremony, they did not know how to go about it, and were fearful lest they should appear awkward in the presence of their friends, so they posted off to Shalersville and were made one. The first Justice of the Peace was Amariah Wheelock, who became so in 1825. The first militia officers were Captain, John Wheelock; Lieutenant, Daniel Brown; Ensign, Alexander Johnston. In 1826 Elijah W. Ranney became the first Postmaster. The first frame barn was built by Thomas Johnston on Lot 32, and the first frame house was put up by Paul Larkcom in 1826, for Daniel W. Strickland, on Lot 46. In 1828 Elihu Paine erected the first saw-mill and had plenty of work to do, as the township always has been supplied with an abundance of timber. The first cider-mill was put up by John Hitchcock, as apples were plentiful from almost the first settlement. Paine having set out an orchard in 1819. As early as 1830 Hitchcock made sixty-three barrels of cider and sold 500 bushels of apples. In 1830 Orsamus L. Drake erected a building on the northeast corner; the same year Loring Hamilton started the carpenter and cabinet business. In 1831 Erastus Carter, Jr., and Cyrus Prentiss opened the first stock of goods in the barn of Enoch Drake, and in 1832 built a store-room on the northwest corner, put in a stock of goods, but sold out afterward to D. W. Strickland. In this year, 1832, Enoch Drake built a house on the south corner; Jabez Smith, a blacksmith, set up in business, and G. G. Redding built a saw-mill. In 1833 Enoch Drake built house, barn, sheds, etc. In this year came Dr. Simeon Birge, who remained till 1838, when he removed to Franklin, where he died in 1854. The township remained

without a physician till 1840, when Dr. James Webb located, and here lived till he died of a cancer, in 1852. In 1835 there were eight tons of cheese manufactured, and 400 tons of hay cut in one locality on the north road, which gave evidence at that early day of what could be done in Freedom with proper cultivation and management. "In 1836 Orsamus L. Drake erected a large and well appointed house at what is now Drakesburg, for the accommodation of the public, and called it the Freedom House. In 1837 the first steam saw-mill was erected at Drakesburg by D. W. Strickland, but it was burned to the ground the following year. Several steam-mills were afterward erected. In this year James Atwood, from Vermont, commenced the blacksmith and wagon repairing business, which grew into a carriage manufactory, doing quite an extensive business for the time.

The first church society in the township was organized February 9, 1828, at the house of A. C. Larkcom, by Revs. Joseph Treat and David L. Coe, members of the Presbytery of Portage County, and was composed of the following persons: Origen Harmon and wife, Alvin Brown and wife, Headlock Marcey and wife, Miss Laura Marcey. Horace Hopkins and wife, Reuben Daniels, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Marcey, wife of Thomas Marcey, D. W. Strickland and wife, Joshua Finch and wife, Samuel Larkcom and wife, Harvey Hawley and wife, and Mrs. Clarissa Wheelock. Sermon was preached by Rev. D. L. Coe. D. W. Strickland was elected Clerk, and Origen Harmon, Headlock Marcey and Reuben Daniels formed the Standing Committee. Until the erection, in 1835, of their first building, a small log-house at the Center, meetings were held at the houses of A. C. Larkcom, Rufus Ranney, E. W. Ranney, and in the log-school-house at Drakesburg. They afterward erected the present commodious building, which is a credit to the township. Rev. Caleb Pitkin was the first settled pastor of the church. The present pastor of the church is Rev. P. G. Powell.

The first Methodist Church was organized by B. O. Plympton and Thomas Carr, in 1831, and consisted of nine members: Orsamus L. Drake and wife, A. Hawley and wife, Ira Chamberlain and wife, Sarah Sherman, Charles Cranmer and Mary Hawley. The first meetings were held in the barn of Enoch Drake, and at the houses of the members, but in 1838 a fine large house of worship was erected at Drakesburg. Nearly all the early Methodist ministers preached at various times to the little flock. The present pastor is Rev. Collier. There is a small chapel of the Disciples of Christ, but there is no regular pastor. The first sermon delivered in the township was preached by Rev. Alva Day, a Congregational minister.

The first school was taught in a small frame building at Drakesburg, by E. W. Ranney, who died March 3, 1835. Another and earlier school is said to have been taught in the northwest part of the township, but the exact time and name of teachers are not now known.

In the following review the present condition of the Freedom Schools is given: Revenue in 1884, \$3,366.52; expenditures, \$2,299; eight school buildings, valued at \$7,000; average salaries of teachers, \$33 and \$25 per month; enrollment, 91 boys and 97 girls.

In the year 1841 there came to the township a somewhat elderly and seedy man named Leonard Greeley, who had no visible means or employment, and when the fact came to the knowledge of the Overseers of the Poor, Messrs. Simon Landfear and Lucius Wood, those two officials ordered the Constable, James Francis, Esq., to notify said Greeley that his absence would be more highly appreciated than his presence, and to either run him out of the township or "run him in" for vagrancy. The Constable chose the former, and Leonard Greeley left.

In 1818 occurred the big hunt, which was participated in by the citizens of several townships. This was the Army Hunt, referred to in other chapters.

Thomas Lloyd, of Hartford, Conn., donated five acres of land at the Center, to be used as a public square and for the erection of public buildings.

One of the finest mineral springs, with the most delightful water, in the State of Ohio is on the road half way between the Center and Drakesburg. It is slightly impregnated with iron, sulphur and magnesia, an excellent combination, and is, doubtless, extremely healthful and beneficial.

In the southwestern quarter of the township there is an extensive limestone ridge, from which an excellent quality of lime has been made. Timber from the earliest time has been very plentiful, affording good material for the manufacture of wooden-ware, rakes, etc. The country is well adapted for grazing, and the attention of the farmers is turning considerably in that direction. Much fruit is raised, particularly apples. There is very little water-power in the township, but at one time there were five saw-mills in operation. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad passes through the southeastern corner of the township, touching at Freedom Station, which affords an excellent shipping point for the various products.

During the winter of 1824 an event occurred that threw a gloom over the little settlement, consisting at that time of about a dozen families. Enos Wadsworth, whose name appears as the fourth person to settle in the township, and who was a widower with two sons and a daughter, was a successful hunter of small game, but had never killed a deer, although he had frequently hunted for them, upon which fact some of his friends twitted him, whereupon he declared he would go out and bring home a deer if he died in the attempt. He went out on Saturday, and not returning that evening nor the next day, the whole settlement turned out to hunt for him, a large party from Nelson also going out during the week, which party, on the ninth day after Wadsworth had disappeared, found him lying on his face in the swamp with his gun in his hand and some provisions in his pocket, the latter fact showing that he had not been lost and starved, as was supposed, but that he had either been stricken with apoplexy or died from heart disease.

Warner Durkee, a noted hunter in the early days, was inclined to consumption, and occasionally had slight bleeding of his lungs, but not to such extent as to interfere with his work or sport. On one occasion, while out with his dog in the woods, he was taken with violent bleeding at the mouth, and it so weakened him that he had to lie down, being unable to go any farther. In that condition he would have perished had he not, partly in frolic and partly in earnest, said to his dog, "Go home and tell them I am bleeding to death." The sagacious dog seemed to understand, and ran home at the top of his speed. It being then late at night, and all the folks in bed, they got up to see what was the matter with the dog, when he ran to the bed of Durkee's son and pulled and tugged at the bed clothes. Being driven away he would return, and the last time he caught hold of the pants lying on a chair and shook them, as much as to say, "Put these on and come with me." The young man being struck at the singular actions of his father's dog, got up, put his clothing on, following the dog to the woods and brought the suffering man home, where he was relieved.

In 1828 a saw-mill was erected by Elihu Paine. Previous to the building of the Methodist Church in Drakesburg a steam saw-mill was constructed in 1837 by D. W. Strickland, which was destroyed by fire the same year.

There are two cheese factories in operation, one rake factory, one saw and feed-mill near the Station, one saw-mill at Drakesburg, and another in the



James Woodward

north part of the township; at the Station is one general store kept by A. H. Scovill, who is Postmaster; at the Center is one store kept by Lyman Bryant, who is Postmaster.

Physicians.—Dr. J. L. Bevington, near the Center, and Dr. S. L. Sloan at the station.

Township Officers.—Trustees, M. J. Harris, A. A. Thayer, E. P. Thayer; Clerk, T. M. Robinson; Treasurer, J. B. Harrison; Assessor, Elbert Kneeland; Constables, Clinton Dutter, A. D. Williams; Justices of the Peace, Atwell Bryant, Charles Williams; Notary Public, Lyman Bryant.

Fidelity Circle No. 10, B. U. (H. F.) C. A. No. 98, of Freedom, reorganized December 28, 1853, with John Wheelock, A. C. Larkcom and Seth Hewins, Trustees, was one of the earliest associations in the township.

Merritt Harmon and Mrs. G. W. Kneeland are the oldest survivors of the early settlement of Freedom.

Freedom furnished fifty-four soldiers, fifteen of whom died in the service of their country.

The statistics of the township for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 857, bushels, 9,413; of rye, 8; of oats, 708, giving 18,705 bushels; of corn, 501, yielding 4,846 bushels; of meadow, 1,854, giving 2,596 tons; of clover, 202, yielding 264 tons of hay and 68 bushels of seed; of potatoes, 222, yielding 18,032 bushels; 56,645 pounds of butter; 61,277 pounds of cheese; 12,113 pounds of maple sugar and 4,996 gallons of syrup from 28,535 tappings; 475 pounds honey from thirty-eight hives; 24,399 dozens of eggs; 346 acres of apple orchard gave 7,039 bushels; 72 bushels of peaches and 25 of plums; wool, 11,061 pounds; 752 milch cows; 2 stallions; 103 dogs; killed, 6 sheep, and injured, 8; animals died of disease, 9 hogs, 237 sheep, 21 cattle and 9 horses; acres cultivated, 1,436; pasture, 10,437; woodland, 2,580; total, 14,453 acres. Population in 1850 was 996, including 387 youth; in 1870, 781; in 1880, 804; in 1884 (estimated) 870.

CHAPTER XXII.

GARRETTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF COL. JOHN GARRETT—THE FIRST MILL—SLOW GROWTH—THE DUAL GOVERNMENT—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, ETC.—THE FAIR—CHURCHES—UNION SCHOOLS—MASONIC BODIES—ODD FELLOWSHIP—YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE COUNCIL—GOOD TEMPLARS—STATISTICS.

GARRETTSVILLE having been carved out of the southwest corner of Nelson and the southeast corner of Hiram, its history may be said, until a comparatively recent date, to belong to those townships, and therefore many facts pertaining to its early settlement will be found recorded in the chapters relating to Hiram and Nelson.

The nucleus around which afterward clustered the village of Garrettsville was established by Col. John Garrett, who arrived from Delaware in July, 1804, and made the first settlement. He brought with him a man named Dyson, a blacksmith and gun repairer, who was of great use to the surrounding settlements. Shortly after coming Col. Garrett lost a son, who died in

September following. In January, 1806, the Colonel himself departed this life. He left a widow and four children, the venerable Mrs. Garrett surviving her husband for forty years. The children became distinguished citizens in various walks of life. Col. Garrett left provision for a lot upon which to build a Baptist Church, and a plat of ground for a grave-yard. The year following his arrival he built a saw and grist-mill, which was one of the greatest conveniences the dwellers in the northern section of Portage had afforded them, Garrett's Mill being known and patronized by the early settlers for fifteen and twenty miles around.

For many years there was only slight improvement in the settlement established by Col. Garrett, there being scarcely anything more than the mill and a few other buildings, no attempt being made to aspire to the proportions of a village. In fact, till there was talk of a railroad, and even after its construction for a time, Garrettsville was simply a Four Corners. After the war, however, a boom struck the little village, and it has been steadily growing ever since, until now it is the busiest and most progressive town in the county in proportion to population.

In 1864 the village was incorporated, and began to assume some importance as a trade center. The people now could elect their own officers and conduct their internal affairs as they pleased, but still being under the wing of the township organization they were hampered somewhat, so they petitioned the County Commissioners in 1874 to set apart their territory, about one mile and a half square, as a separate and independent township. Now this request being granted on July 6, 1874, and still retaining the privileges as an incorporate village, Garrettsville presents the spectacle of what the Greeks would have called a duarchy. They have two sets of officers, having an election for each, held at the same time and same voting place, in separate boxes, and yet there is no clashing of authority. The officers dovetail, as it were, so nicely that, notwithstanding the fact that the territory of the village and the territory of the township are co-extensive, yet all moves on harmoniously with the duplex arrangement. There is said to be but one other combination of the kind in Ohio. There are no Trustees, however, as a Board of Councilmen perform their duties, and the same Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor serve both organizations, yet are elected separately, to fulfill the requirements of the law.

The township was incorporated on petition of ninety-five residents, who signed under date of June 8, 1864. The Mayors and Recorders since that time are named in the following lists:

Mayors.—Isaac Stowell, 1864; C. T. Barton, 1866; M. G. Francis, 1867-68; T. Winans, 1869; O. L. Hawley, 1870; C. W. Knapp, 1872; O. S. Ferris, 1874; James Ashald, 1876; Enos C. Smith, 1878-80; James Norton, 1882; R. H. Ober, 1884.

Recorders.—O. A. Taylor, 1864; Edward Knapp, 1866; O. A. Taylor, 1867-68; E. Knapp, 1869; Ed. L. Davis, 1870; V. M. Noble, 1872; W. D. Webster, 1874; W. D. Webster, 1876; W. D. Webster, 1878-80; O. S. Ferris, 1882; E. L. Davis, 1884.

The present Councilmen are C. W. Goodsell, James Dunn, O. J. Bates, O. Collons, G. D. Smith, A. C. Belden; Solicitor, A. W. Maxson; Treasurer, J. S. Tilden; Marshal, O. F. Hoskins; Justices of the Peace, Charles Thayer and H. M. Merwin. The fire bonds for \$2,000 (6 per cent), issued in September, 1884, are outstanding, due in six years.

The Fire Department was organized in the fall of 1884, when E. S. Hutchison was elected Chief. The town supplies engine, hose, hook and ladder and quarters; the men are all volunteers, the Chief alone being a salaried official.

A Remington fire-engine was purchased in September, 1884, with hook and ladder, hose, etc., for \$2,000. There are a number of Babcock extinguishers belonging to the department, which is the pioneer fire department of northern Portage County.

During the present year there have been erected over twenty buildings of various kinds, and there are located here some of the finest stores in the county. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, which passes through the village, affords the best shipping facilities, and large quantities of produce finds its way to the Eastern markets from this point. In addition to the business houses of all kinds there is a rake factory, a factory for the manufacture of the Success Evaporator, a planing and sash-mill, blind factory, pail factory, basket factory, foundry and machine shops, grist-mill, saw-mill and carriage factory.

The First National Bank is in a very flourishing condition, the President of which is W. B. McConnell; Cashier, J. S. Tilden; Assistant Cashier, W. B. Agler.

There are four physicians and surgeons, two dentists and three lawyers, and a very excellent newspaper, the *Garrettsville Journal*, edited and conducted by C. B. Webb.

The Highland Union Agricultural Association was organized December 28, 1859, with William N. Williams, Henry Beecher, Hiram Pierce, E. W. Williams, W. Chaffee, Jr., S. D. Norton, A. N. Daniels, O. E. Niles, J. L. Hunt and Silas Raymond, and in 1884 it held its twenty-fifth annual fair. Originally it was held exclusively for the exhibition of stock, farm products and women's work, etc., and all races, shows and games were strictly forbidden, but of late years it has dropped all such staid old notions, and has entered into the matter precisely like other exhibitions, having its horse-racing, snide shows and games of chance, just like the county fair.

Prior to 1865, at the time of the incorporation of the village, the school district was composed of District No. 2, Nelson Township, a district in the southeast corner of Hiram and a district in the northeast corner of Freedom; but the act of incorporation merged these three districts into one, under control of a Board of Education of the village, a vote of the people adopting the school law of 1849. May 13, 1867, a vote was taken to authorize the Board to levy a tax of 10 mills for school building purposes, and in 1869 a good brick building, large enough to accommodate 300 pupils, was completed at a cost of \$15,000. The success of the above measures was largely due to James Ashald, James Dunn, Rev. Isaac Winans, S. W. Fuller, A. A. Barber, G. P. Udall, C. O. Foote, Charles Tinker and O. A. Taylor. The school opened in the new building in December, 1869, with Will Murdoch as Principal, and an average daily attendance of 112; total attendance, 186. In 1870-71 R. S. Kuhn was Principal, and the average daily attendance was 106; total attendance, 199. In 1872-73 James Norton became Principal; average attendance of 133; total attendance, 207. In 1874 the Board appointed J. Cole and Will Murdoch to prepare a course of study, which was adopted, and C. W. Carroll became Principal, regular graded school work being adopted. H. L. Peck succeeded Mr. Carroll in 1876, and remained in charge till 1882, when John E. Morris took charge, and has successfully conducted the school since. Twenty-three pupils completed their course during the first two years of Mr. Morris' administration. The average attendance is now about 208, and total attendance, 250. In 1880 an elegant brick building was erected on the same lot as the other school, its cost being \$6,500. The schools now have five departments, each department having a supply of books, pict-

ures, paintings and other decorations. There is an organ in every room except one. A set of philosophical apparatus was added in 1882. A library containing nearly 700 volumes, exclusive of public documents, is a principal feature. The library has been formed from two others that existed some years ago, the union being due to the efforts of Principal Peck, O. S. Ferris and A. J. Smith. The School Board has been the same for three years: A. J. Smith, President; James Norton, Clerk; Warren Pierce, Treasurer; C. M. Crane, S. W. Fuller and James Dunn. The present Board take active, personal interest in all educational affairs, and make it a point to attend all meetings, thereby contributing in large measure to the great success of the schools. The corps of teachers for 1884-85 are John E. Morris, Principal; J. J. Jackson, Assistant in High School; Anor A. Eckert, Grammar Department; Ione S. Wolcott, Intermediate Department; Cora Adams, A Primary Department; Della V. Reed, B Primary Department. The present condition of the schools is shown in the following statistics: Revenue in 1884, \$7,508.29; expenditures, \$4,642.33; two schoolhouses valued at \$20,200; average pay of teachers, \$76 and \$37; enrollment, 103 boys and 110 girls.

Baptist Church.—Col. Garrett, who died in 1806, bequeathed to the Baptist Church a lot for meeting-house and cemetery. The organization of this society was due mainly to Mrs. Garrett. The first church was built by Edwin Atwood and John Garrett. On June 22, 1881, this old building was blown to pieces by twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, after its restoration in the fall of 1880. The deed was attributed to *whisky apologists*. The work of building a new house of worship was at once entered upon, and on January 3, 1884, the present church was dedicated. Its cost was \$5,000. The original members of this society, formed July 30, 1808, were Mary West, Susan and John Rudolph, and Eliza and John Noah. Rev. Thomas G. Jones, of Sharon, presided, and named the church at Nelson, *Bethesda*. The clerks of the church were John Rudolph, 1808 to 1824; William Summer, 1824 to 1832; E. Welsh and John Brainerd, 1832 to 1837; A. Servoss, 1837; William Wilson, 1841 to 1846; Ira Fuller, 1846; William Wilson, 1852; M. F. French, 1861 to 1872; C. W. and J. B. Knapp, 1872-74; C. T. Truesdale, 1874-79; and Mrs. E. E. Truesdale, 1879-85. In January, 1885, the first bell used by the Baptists here was placed in the belfry of the new building.

The Congregational Church was organized as a Union Church February 21, 1834, with seventeen members, of whom Mrs. Eunice P. Baker, of Connewango, N. Y., and Mrs. Delia Peffers, of Garrettsville, are still living. Deacon Francis Strong and wife; Sarah Maxson; Diana Sprague; Mrs. S. W. Orvis, of Nevinville, Iowa; Whitmore Hazen, of Washington, D. C., a brother of Gen. Hazen, of the Signal Service; J. J. Demarest, Waupaca, Wis.; Deacon Waters and wife; Mrs. M. E. Wales; Mrs. A. B. Gardner, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Deacon Wade White and wife; John D. Hazen and wife, who owned the lot and erected the main part of the old church building, were among the original and old members. In 1836 the society was reorganized under the Congregational form, and has since been conducted as a purely Congregational Church. In May, 1845, John D. Hazen offered to donate the land and building to the society, on condition that they would repair the house, erect a spire, and place therein a bell. Mr. Hazen died before the conditions were fulfilled, and his executor, Robert Payne, of Cleveland, refused to recognize his action. This resulted in a round of litigation, which was favorable to the society. In May, 1847, the society was incorporated. The resolutions adopted by this society, *in re* the anti-slavery movement, were entirely in consonance with the spirit of the times. The organizing ministers were Joseph Treat and Benjamin Fenn. The orig-

inal members were John D. Hazen and wife, Wade White and wife, Vienna Norton, Clarissa Eggleston, Harry White and wife, Wealthy White, Mary White, Eunice White and John D. White, Susan Ferry, Polly T. Stevens, Eleanor Hindman, Sophia Smith and Hannah Trask.

Rev. Isaac Winans served this church for a greater number of years than any other pastor. Charles B. Webb has served as Clerk since August, 1880, succeeding W. S. Wight. The Trustees are J. W. Root, N. W. Leezer, G. D. Smith, P. S. Tinan and S. J. Buttles. The membership is 130, and the congregation numbers about 300. The average Sunday-school attendance is about 125. R. H. Ober is Superintendent. The house of worship is the same as existed in 1836, and was repaired in 1845. Rev. J. R. Nichols is pastor.

The Disciples Church was reorganized a few years ago with fifty-two members. The old society built a house of worship on Main Street in 1846, which house was sold sixteen or eighteen years ago to Mrs. S. S. Beecher, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house by the purchaser. For many years services have not been held, but in 1882 the reorganized society purchased a lot and determined to erect a house of worship. N. H. Nichols, James Norton, S. O. Wilbur, Frank Poor and James Ashald, Trustees, with Mr. Norton, Clerk, and Mr. Ashald, Treasurer. Of the old society there are about ten members here.

The Methodist Church, Garrettsville, was organized in 1872 with seven charter members, and organized under State law February 10, 1873, with M. Hashman, R. A. Houghton, T. Barton, Albert Gage, William Fox, H. E. Spencer, Joseph C. Ensign and James R. Thorne, Trustees. James Greer was President, and E. M. Sanderson Secretary of the meeting.

The pastors since Garrettsville was created an appointment in September, 1872, were John Brown, 1872; W. H. Haskell, 1874; H. Webb, 1875; H. N. Steadman, 1876; A. S. Morrison, April 13, 1879; Eugene P. Edmonds, 1879; W. H. Rider, 1880; H. B. Edwards, 1881, and Charles Ed. Locke, October, 1883. The record of official members gives the following names: A. D. Hoskin, H. L. Peck, E. M. Sanderson, S. A. Udall, R. T. Ellenwood, William Fox, N. Steele, H. E. Spencer, G. B. Graham, W. C. Dunn, J. R. Thorn, C. V. Francis, E. B. Lewis, J. E. Morris and Oliver Bow. The membership is about 124. The present church building was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$10,000. The building is brick, well located, with spire 100 feet high. The bell weighs 1,000 pounds.

Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was chartered October 19, 1853, and was organized January 10, 1854. The charter was granted by L. V. Bierce, M. W. G. M.; W. B. Dodd, R. W. D. G. M.; Matthew Gaston, R. W. S. G. W.; W. D. Brock, R. W. J. G. W., and the following were the charter officers and members: Reuben Daniels, W. M.; Orin Smith, S. W.; David B. Lee, J. W., and Joshua Finch, John A. Messenger, Charles Slayton, Martin McClinton, James Heath, William Messenger, Ransom Munn, John Udall, W. Hopkins and I. Hubbard. The lodge has a present membership of 124.

December 19, 1860, the hall in which the communications were held was destroyed by fire, and all the lodge fixtures, library, book of records, etc., were lost. In 1872 the fine brick building, in the upper portion of which is located the lodge rooms, was erected by the fraternity, and was dedicated January 15, 1873, the services being conducted by Right Worshipful Grand Master Woodward. The lamented President Garfield was Chaplain of the lodge in 1869.

Silver Creek Chapter, No. 144, R. A. M.—This Chapter was constituted and established May 3, 1879, and worked under dispensation till October 17 of the same year, when a charter was granted by James W. Underhill, Grand High

Priest of Ohio. The charter officers and members were Alonzo H. Tidball, H. P.; Ezra B. Hopkins, K.; Waldo Webster, S., and Edmund Knapp, Stephen G. Warren, Gordon F. Mattison, Charles D. Hosmer, Ira T. Wilder, Titus B. Hopkins, Leroy H. Payne. The membership is sixty-four. There are also in Garrettsville twenty-one Knights Templar, but no Commandery.

Odd Fellowship.—Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted July 25, 1870, by H. Y. Beebe, Grand Master. The charter officers and members were Wolcott Chaffee, Jr., N. G.; E. C. Farley, V. G.; C. W. Knapp, R. S.; J. E. Snow, P. S.; L. N. Moses, T.; T. M. Hobart and E. M. Talcott. After the first night's work following the institution of the lodge there were fourteen members, and the work has gone on steadily ever since, until at the present time there is a membership of 137. The lodge has cleared off its original debt, and now owns a very fine hall handsomely decorated and furnished in the third floor of the old Bank Building, where the order is doing good work, its members being among the most influential and respected citizens of Garrettsville. The present officers are C. H. Foster, N. G.; N. W. Leezer, V. G.; Wolcott Chaffee, Secretary; E. L. Davis, Treasurer; Guy Warren, R. S. to N. G.; C. H. Crafts, L. S. to N. G.; S. W. Fuller, R. S. to V. G.; C. B. Webb, L. S. to V. G.; E. Burke, Warden; E. S. Bishop, Conductor; J. C. Hoffman, R. S. S.; B. F. Bush, L. S. S.; Robert Durney, I. G.; L. W. Ahrens, O. G.

Young Men's Temperance Council.—This organization was formed March 17, 1882, and, as its name implies, is a temperance society, but on a new plan. It had its origin among the young men of Garrettsville, and its ritual was written by E. L. Sanderson, E. B. Lewis and N. W. Leezer. It is a secret order consisting of three degrees, which are concise and free from the defects of some corresponding societies. The members are not only pledged to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, but also from entering a place where liquors are sold, thereby showing by their habits discouragement to the traffic. The lodge affords an attractive place of resort, furnished with good reading matter, and thus handicaps the saloons and their temptations. The original members forming the organization were E. L. Sanderson, B. G. Daniels, J. D. Cole, N. W. Leezer, G. J. Dunn, E. B. Lewis, A. C. Daniels, W. B. Pike, E. E. Maltby, F. W. Brown, T. W. Esty, W. S. White, H. G. Koons and R. H. Over.

Good Templars.—Garrettsville Lodge, No. 199, I. O. G. T., was instituted in 1883, and has passed through the varied experiences incident to such a society. Its officers for the ensuing term are as follows: W. C. T., John McGill; W. V. T., Mrs. W. B. Pike; P. W. C. T., H. A. Truesdale; W. R. S., Hattie E. White; W. F. S., Will Hoskin; W. T., L. A. Tidball; W. C., Mrs. J. B. Knapp; W. M., Wilber Winfield; G., E. B. Lewis; S., David Goss; W. A. S., Mrs. H. A. Truesdale.

Young Men's Temperance Council.—The members of the Young Men's Temperance Council celebrated their third anniversary with appropriate public exercises at Buckeye Hall. The Council is in good working condition, and since its organization has been the means of doing much good.

The Western Reserve Sugar Makers' Convention was held January 21 and 22, 1885, when the following named officers were elected: President, P. C. Nichols; First Vice-President, E. P. Clark, of Windham; Second Vice-President, S. L. Love, of Warren; Recording Secretary, F. D. Snow, of Windham; Corresponding Secretary, B. H. Udall, of Garrettsville; Treasurer, C. F. Cowdrey, of Hiram.

Success Evaporator Works.—The Garrettsville Manufacturing Company was organized March 20, 1872, with I. L. Robe, E. C. Smith, Warren Bishop,

E. B. Lee and James Norton. The capital stock was \$30,000. This industry was devoted to the manufacture of nuts and bolts and other hardware. This collapsed a few years later, and the buildings are now used by Wilcox & Son, manufacturers of sugar makers' sundries. Wilcox & Son have just invented and perfected a new syrup tester, also a pan connection which is simple, durable and reliable every time. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect connection on the market. By its use interchangeable pans can be easily and successfully used to get rid of the silica deposit.

Garrettsville Table Manufacturing Company was established for the manufacture of tables in 1880-81 by John Gottchalk, and conducted by him until the buildings were destroyed by a boiler explosion three years ago. Together with the destruction of buildings, two men lost their lives. The works were rebuilt and operated for some time, when James Davidson purchased them. Recently the buildings and machinery were leased by R. H. Ober from Davidson & Hoskin, and he now conducts a fair business. This industry employs about six men.

Fuller & Hatch, saw and planing-mill, was established twenty-eight years ago by John F. Taylor and Daniel Ellinwood, Jr., as a saw-mill. They conducted it for a number of years until purchased by Getter & Letterbrant, who operated it for some time. In 1861 S. W. Fuller purchased an interest, and in conjunction with his partners has operated the saw-mill since that year. The planing-mill machinery was introduced in 1863-64. The capacity of the saw-mill is about 10,000 feet per day. The value of buildings and machinery of both industries is \$6,000. The number of men generally employed is eight. This company, in addition to local work, has a large shipping trade. The feed store and warehouse at the depot is operated by this firm; lime, salt, seed and fertilizers are also dealt in extensively.

Udall & Hoskin's pail factory was built by Charles Tinker about twenty years ago for a machine shop, and operated as such until 1868, when Udall & Co. purchased the buildings and established the pail factory. In 1882 A. D. Hoskins purchased the interests of Tinan and Sanderson and now is partner of Mr. Udall. The works turn out about 50,000 pails, well-buckets, butter-tubs and paint-pails annually, and give employment to twelve men. Water-power was used exclusively up to February, 1885, when steam-power was added. The value of buildings and machinery is \$10,000.

W. L. & B. H. Udall's foundry was established thirteen years ago by J. E. Udall & Gregory. Saw-mill and sewing machine machinery, castings and repairs form the leading work. Buildings and machinery are valued at \$5,000. This industry gives employment to thirteen men from October to April, and about eight men during the summer season.

Graham's sash, door and blind factory was established by G. B. Graham in the old woolen-mill buildings, and operated by him down to the present time. This factory gives employment to a large number of hands.

Garrettsville Grist-mill was built by Edwin Atwood and Leman Ferry in 1837, and finished in the fall of that year. They operated it jointly until Mr. Ferry sold out his interest. Mr. Atwood continued to hold his interest in the mill until the beginning of 1884, when it was sold by his guardians to former past owners, the Vanderslices. The property was leased by Goodhue & Nelson in August, 1884. The capacity is thirty barrels of flour and from 150 to 200 bushels chop-feed per day. The mill employs four men throughout the year. The value of machinery and buildings is about \$9,000.

W. L. Wilcox, wagon repairer and horse-shoer, established the works in 1882. The building, land, plant and tools are valued at about \$2,700. This industry gives employment to two men.

O. Collins & Co., saw-mill, rake manufacturers and lumber dealers, established their business seven years ago. At that time O. Collins & W. L. Udall were the owners. The buildings were destroyed by fire on May 1, two years after, and the same year the present buildings and machinery were put up. The company gives employment to about twenty hands.

Garrettsville carriage shops were established in 1849. The shops are now conducted by Charles O. Foote.

Garrettsville Savings and Loan Association was organized January 30, 1869, with W. C. Thrasher, H. Mills, Charles Tinker, T. Robe, W. R. Knowlton, James Dunn, C. W. Goodsell, James Norton, S. S. Beecher, John H. Beecher, L. K. Raymond, H. C. Tilden, L. Ferry, Sr., L. D. Brown and O. A. Taylor. This company ceased business in 1877.

First National Bank.—The Directors of this banking company are W. B. McConnell, E. C. Smith, and G. E. Crane. J. S. Tilden is Cashier. The resources as published December 20, 1884, are \$237,350.42.

The Cannon House, on East State, is the only hotel in the town, and the successor, so to speak, of the old hotel which was destroyed by fire. This building was the residence of Dr. Manly, and after the Doctor's death was opened as a hotel by Mrs. Manly. Thomas Seymour operated it subsequently as the Washington Hotel; then in 1878 E. D. Wadsworth bought the house, and conducted it until March, 1879, when S. E. Wadsworth took possession, named the hotel the Cannon House in conjunction with the former Cannon House just south. This hotel is well managed and is certainly one of the most pleasant hostleries in the county.

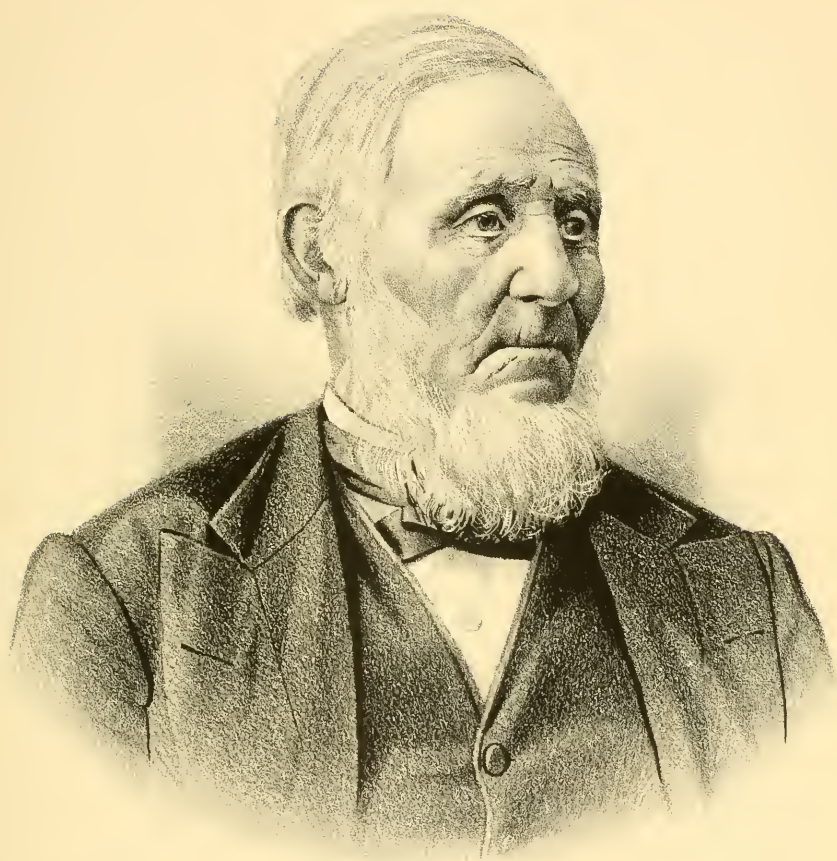
The statistics for 1884 are as follows: acres of wheat, 16, bushels, 98; oats, 11 acres, bushels, 470; corn, 7 acres, bushels, 20; meadow, 52 acres, hay, 95 tons; potatoes, 10 acres; milk sold for family use, 5,300 gallons; maple sugar, 100 pounds from 500 trees; honey, 20 pounds from 5 hives; orchards, 3 acres; milch cows, 17; one stallion; 88 dogs; acres cultivated, 27; in pasture, 140; woodland, 35; waste, 62; total, 264 acres. This little township is occupied mainly by the village of Garrettsville. Population in 1870, 658; in 1880, 969; in 1884 (estimated) 1,100.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HIRAM TOWNSHIP.

WHO WAS THE FIRST SETTLER?—HONEY AND WILLIAMS—MASON AND TILDEN—OTHER PERMANENT SETTLERS—THE YOUNGS, BENJAMIN HINCKLEY AND SAMUEL UDALL—MANY FIRST EVENTS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—HIRAM COLLEGE—PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD—ORGANIZATION AND ORIGIN OF NAME—THE MORMONS—TARRING AND FEATHERING SMITH AND RIGDON—RICH LAND, BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AND BUSINESS.

HIRAM, the third township settled in the county, and known with its present limits as Town 5, Range 7, was originally the property of Col. Daniel Tilden, Daniel Green, Joseph Metcalf, Levi Case, John Fitch, Joseph Burnham and Joseph Perkins, all of Connecticut. Hiram then comprised the territory now known as Mantua, Shalersville, Freedom, Windham and Nelson. The early history of Hiram has been kept by several persons in the township, who have made special efforts in ascertaining the correct facts of those primi-



Wm S Hill

tive times, and among them Mr. Alva Udall has been particularly active and careful in collecting these matters, and to him the writer is indebted for the most of the information contained in this chapter.

There is some doubt respecting the first settler in Hiram. By some it is thought that Abraham S. Honey, who made the first settlement in Mantua, was the man, and that he came as early as 1799, but that cannot be, for he, with his brother-in-law, Rufus Edwards, settled in Mantua, or at least made some improvements there, in the fall of 1798. Mr. John Harmon, one of the first settlers in Mantua, was under the impression that a man named William W. Williams came in the spring of 1799, built a cabin and made a clearing, but that he soon after left and settled in Cuyahoga County, where, in 1800, he built the first mill in that county. The truth, possibly, of this matter is, that when Honey left Mantua, which he did about 1802, he stopped during the spring or summer in Hiram, made a small clearing and built a cabin, but getting tired of the country, went away in the fall to Cuyahoga, where it is known that he lived several years.

In 1802 Elijah Mason, Elisha Hutchinson and Mason Tilden came to the township and located their lands. Mason, who was from Lebanon, Conn., selected the west half of Lot 23; Tilden, also from Connecticut, selected Lot 22, and Hutchinson, who was from Herkimer County, N. Y., selected a portion of Lot 23. They then returned to their Eastern homes. A permanent settler, but whose actual residence was only about one year or less, came in during this spring also. He was John Flemings, who began improvements on the southeast corner of the west half of Lot 33. He girdled the timber on sixteen acres and built a cabin, also put out a crop of corn and potatoes, which was the first crop raised in the township.

In the spring of 1803 Mason with his two sons, Roswell M. and Peleg S., lads of seventeen and nineteen, and Tilden and Hutchinson, came out, leaving their families at home, and made improvements on their lands, Mason clearing about 22 acres and putting it out in wheat, and building a cabin. Hutchinson also cleared twenty acres and built a cabin; Tilden, in like manner, clearing and building. Shortly after they came they discovered and named Silver Creek. They all then went back and were preparing to come out permanently the next spring, but the two sons of Mason refusing to again go into the wilds of the Reserve, the father was compelled to change his plans, and he purchased a farm in Vermont. This action of Mason induced the others to forego for the time emigrating Westward. Three of their hired men, however, were pleased with the country and concluded to settle here. They were Richard Redden, Jacob Wirt and Samuel Wirt, from Pennsylvania. Flemings, also becoming discouraged, concluded to leave when he found that Mason, Hutchinson and Tilden were not coming, and he sold his place to Redden, the Wirts at the same time settling on the east half of Lot 33. Redden sent for his father and family, which was the first white family to winter in the township. Mason came in the summer of this year, 1804, and harvested his wheat, which was the first in the township, turning out well. His two companions disposed of their effects in Ohio as well as they could, and left the country.

For several years after these first few settlers named came in but little progress was made. In the fall of 1804 William Fenton began improvements on the east half of the west half of Lot 38, and Cornelius Baker on the west half of the same. In this year, also, came Col. John Garrett and Abraham Dyson, a blacksmith, but fuller mention is made of these two settlers in the history of Nelson Township.

In 1806 Roswell M. Mason had a change of heart in regard to the Western

country, and came from Vermont to settle on Lot 32, which had been given him by his father. His father owned considerable land here and Roswell was made agent for it, but instead of settling down to the life of a farmer, hired others to improve the land, and studied law.

The most of the settlers, up to about 1807, were from Pennsylvania, and were poor, but generous and hospitable. They were usually squatters, and put such improvements on their land, as frequently, when the owner came around, to sell enough of it to pay for the whole and still retain a fair sized farm. From about 1809, however, the New England element largely predominated, but even at this date the number of inhabitants was only twenty. Thomas Johnson, an Irishman, came in this year. He had lived in Pennsylvania, but moved from Trumbull County to this township. Simon Babcock, of Connecticut, came in the fall of 1809, and settled on Lot 22.

In 1810 Pasley Hughes with a yoke of oxen came in from Vermont, and settled on the property improved in 1803 by Elijah Mason, Hughes having purchased it before leaving his native State. In the fall of the same year Ephraim Hackett, son-in-law of Hughes, came in with his family and settled on the west part of the east half of Lot 22. The population was now about thirty. In June, Orrin Pitkin and wife came in and settled where Honey had improved on Lot 32, in 1802.

In 1811, on the 16th day of August, George Young, James Young and Seth Cole, each with large families, came from Sterling, Conn. James Young, who was a tailor, settled on the west half of Lot 18; George, on the east half of the same lot, and the west part of Lot 25, and Cole bought the improvements on Lot 38. On the 2d of October Elisha Hutchinson, having changed his mind, also, in regard to the West, arrived with his family and settled upon the spot which he had cleared in 1803, the brush having been cleared off by Isaac Mills, of Nelson, whom he had employed. There were at this time, the fall of 1811, eleven families, embracing fifty-eight persons, in the township.

In 1812 Thomas F. Young came with his family from Windham, Conn., and settled at the Center. He was the father of Clinton and Thomas Young, who still reside on the old place. In September, 1813, Benjamin Hinckley and family came in from Connecticut and settled on the west part of the west half of Lot 38, and purchased considerable land.

In 1816 Symonds and Jason Ryder, with their father, mother and sisters arrived and settled on land previously located by Symonds. Aruna Tilden also came in this year, bringing his family, which included his brother-in-law, John Jennings, and settled on the west half of Lot 37. In the winter following Elijah Mason, fulfilling his intention of thirteen years before, brought his family and settled on the west half of Lot 43.

In 1817 Gersham Judson came from Mantua and settled on Lot 31, but he afterward sold to Paul Pitkin and moved away. Stephen B. Pulsifer and family settled on Lot 19, and Ira Herrick with his father and mother began on the east end of Lot 33. Daniel Tilden, Benjamin Tilden, John Tilden and Polly Tilden also came in the spring. In October Ebenezer Pinney settled on Lot 31, which afterward passed to Samuel Udall, and from him to others. These arrivals ran the population up to 120.

In 1818, early in January, Daniel Hampton came from Trumbull County and settled on the west part of the east half of Lot 33, and about the 23d of the same month Samuel Udall, John Johnson, Martin Miller, Charles Loomis and Thomas Cowen left Pomfret and Hartford, Vt., with their families, which were all large, bound for Hiram. Udall had four yoke of oxen, three horses and a cow. The rest were also supplied well with oxen and horses. The

weather was cold, the snow was deep, and they were six weeks on the road. Arriving in Hiram March 4, 1818, Udall settled on the west halves of Lots 24 and 27, Johnson on the west ends of Lots 22 and 39, Miller on the west half of Lot 36, Loomis on the middle part of Lot 39, and Cowen moved into a cabin owned by Richard Redden. In the following summer came Gideon Chapin, Lemuel Herrick, Miles T. Norton, Joel Bulton, Elisha Taylor, Horace A. Loomis, Curtis Eggleston, Truman Brace, Capt. William Harris and Charles H. Paine, the last-named moving in the fall to Freedom, and becoming the first settler of that township.

In March, 1819, John M. Tilden with his family came in and settled on the west part of the east half of Lot 25, and in June came Paul Pitkin. In 1821 Col. Daniel Tilden, one of the original proprietors of the township, came in and lived in seclusion till 1835, in which year he died at the age of ninety. He had been a man of great prominence in his native State, but the party in politics opposed to him so wronged him that he became soured and sought obscurity in the wilds of the West. About this time came Deacon John Rudolph, originally from Shenandoah County, Va., but who had resided in Nelson from 1806. One of his sons, Zeb Rudolph, married a daughter of Elijah Mason, and their daughter is the widow of the lamented President Garfield, who fell by the hand of the cowardly assassin, Guiteau. The population in 1820 was about 225.

In the fall of 1807 Gersham Judson, a widower, residing in Mantua, was married to Miss Sarah Redden, and from that time there was not another wedding in the township till 1817, when Charles H. Paine married a daughter of Elijah Mason, Parthenia Mason, who was Mrs. Garfield's aunt.

The first birth was that of Edwin Babcock, son of Simeon Babcock, on March 3, 1811. The second was that of John Fenton on the 11th day of the same month, the mother of the child dying at the same time; this was the first death in the township.

The first blacksmith to open business was Abraham Dyson, who came in 1804. The first mill in the township was built by Lemuel Punderson at the Rapids, in 1807, for Squire Law, of Connecticut, but a flood came in the fall and carried it off. In 1808 the dam was rebuilt and a saw-mill put in operation. Several others followed. Elisha Taylor, a tanner, currier and shoemaker came in 1818 and commenced business. In 1816 the first postoffice was opened at the Center, and Thomas F. Young was appointed Postmaster, an office which he held for thirty-six years, till the day of his death in November, 1852. The first stock of goods and first store opened was in 1820, by Deacon John D. Hazen. The first frame dwelling-house was erected in 1819 by Jesse Bruce. It stood on the hill a few rods east of Alva Udall's barn on Lot 27. A few years previous to this Thomas Johnson and Elisha Hutchinson had erected frame barns, which were the first frame buildings in the township. A distillery was erected about 1820, as Hiram had to keep pace with Mantua and Nelson, each of which had two of these institutions in operation. The first road in the north part of the county was from Warren to Cleveland, built in 1800, and ran through the center of Hiram. James Young was the first tailor, and Seth Cole the first cooper to settle in the township; they came in 1811. The first military company was organized by the election of Symonds Ryder, Captain; Orrin Hutchinson, Lieutenant; Silas Raymond, Ensign; John Tilden, Orderly Sergeant; George Udall, Drummer; John M. Tilden, Fifer. Thomas F. Young was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1814, being the first Justice in the Township; he served three terms.

Occasional sermons were delivered from a very early day, both by the Method-

ists and Congregationalists or Presbyterians and among that number were Rev. Caleb Pitkin, Rev. Shadrach Bostwick and Rev. R. R. Roberts, who preached all over the Reserve, and in fact all over northern Ohio, but the Baptist denomination seems to have taken the lead up to along about the year 1830. They had a small church at the Rapids, and the Congregationalists had also a small church. In 1835 the Disciples of Christ organized a church at the south road schoolhouse, which consisted of thirteen members. This congregation grew rapidly, and in 1844 they erected a church building, which about 1856 was burned, when the present tasteful and commodious edifice was erected; the membership now runs into the hundreds. In 1844 the Methodists built a neat frame church just north of the Corners at the Center, but the society not being very prosperous, it was deemed advisable to dispose of the building and appropriate the proceeds otherwise.

In the year 1813 Benjamin Hinckley arrived, and on December 13 he commenced teaching school in a log-house that had been put up in the fall. He taught ten weeks ending February 22, 1814, and had twenty scholars. There were seven Youngs, three Johnsons, two Hutchinsons, two Dysons, two Hughes, two Hinckleys, a Hampton and a Judson. From about this time schools were maintained in the township, but there was but one school district. In 1816 two districts were formed, each having its log-schoolhouse, and were known as the Center and South Districts respectively. During the year 1820 a frame schoolhouse was begun in the South District, and after much effort it was completed. In the Center District some time afterward, a frame building was commenced for a schoolhouse, and to have a Masonic hall above, but it was never finished.

The Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, formerly so well and favorably known throughout northern Ohio, was the parent of Hiram College. Previous to 1850 there had been a growing feeling among the Disciples of the Western Reserve that they needed an educational institution located somewhere in northern Ohio. Delegates from the prominent churches of the Disciples met to consider the matter. They were unanimous in the opinion that a school should be established, and after several meetings decided, November 7, 1849, to locate it at Hiram. Its charter was granted March 1, 1850. The same summer, near, but a little south of the crest of the water-shed dividing the waters of the lake from those of the Ohio, in the middle of an eight-acre enclosure that has since become one of the most beautiful campuses in the State, as it is by nature one of the most commanding, a substantial and commodious brick building, three stories high, with a front of eighty-four feet, and a depth of sixty-four feet, was erected.

In this building, November 27, 1850, the new school went into operation, under the name of the "Western Reserve Eclectic Institute," the name having been suggested by Isaac Errett, then pastor of the Church of the Disciples in Warren.

The work done was substantially that of an academic school of high grade. The aims of the school may be stated as follows: 1. To provide a sound scientific and literary education. 2. To temper and sweeten such education with moral and scriptural knowledge.

The popularity of the Institute was great from the beginning, and the annual attendance rose as high as five hundred.

February 20, 1867, the Board decided to clothe the school with collegiate powers and responsibilities. As Hiram had become widely and favorably known as the seat of the Institute, the name now chosen was "Hiram College." The change in the name and rank of the institution did not essentially change its aims and spirit.

A. S. Hayden, a cultivated and well-known minister of the Disciples, was the first Principal. For seven years he served in this capacity with great acceptance. Associated with him much of the time were Thomas Munnell, Norman Dunshee and Almeda Booth.

James A. Garfield, who had taught under Mr. Hayden's administration, succeeded to the Principalship. The Institute, which had been prosperous under Mr. Hayden's administration, now reached a still higher degree of prosperity. Mr. Garfield was Principal from 1857 to 1861, and won a wide popularity as a teacher and manager, and as a lecturer on general and scientific topics. His associates were Norman Dunshee, Harvey W. Everest, J. H. Rhodes, Almeda Booth, J. M. Atwater and B. A. Hinsdale.

From 1861 to 1867 there were frequent changes in the head of the school. H. W. Everest, C. W. Heywood, A. J. Thomson and J. M. Atwater served for brief periods, the name of James A. Garfield as Advising Principal appearing much of the time. This period was in some particulars Hiram's darkest day. Within this period came the Civil war, and many of Hiram's best workers were called to the battlefield.

As a chartered college Hiram began its work August 31, 1867. Dr. Silas E. Shepard was its first President. He was succeeded by Prof. J. M. Atwater, who in 1871 was succeeded by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale. Prof. Hinsdale's administration continued until June, 1882, when Vice-President Dean became Acting President. At the beginning of the collegiate year 1883-84 the Board of Trustees were called upon to choose some one to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Hinsdale. After due deliberation their choice fell upon the present incumbent, President G. H. Laughlin. President Laughlin came from Oskaloosa College, Iowa, with which institution he had been for nine years connected and of which he was the President. The experience of the year seems to have shown the wisdom of the choice. He has entered upon and pursued his labors like one schooled to the position, has proved himself a thorough teacher, and has won in a high degree the confidence and esteem of all.

Hiram College is affiliated with the Ohio College Association, in accordance with the rules of which association the courses of study are arranged. The special departments comprise the Biblical, musical, normal and art. The degrees conferred are B. A., B. P., M. A. and M. P. On May 7, 1883, a Bible Chair was established.

The first building continues in good repair. Six years ago the Ladies' Hall was erected. The tabernacle and the boys' dormitory complete the list of buildings, each one is well equipped, and admirably adapted to its purpose.

There are five well-selected libraries, containing more than 3,000 volumes. These libraries are being constantly enlarged with the best publications of the day. One of the libraries belongs to the college; the others to the Olive Branch, Delphic and Hesperian Societies, and the Y. M. C. A., respectively.

The college buildings, campus, libraries, apparatus, cabinet and furniture are worth \$40,000; the productive endowment is estimated at \$50,000; bequests, in the form of wills, are estimated at \$100,000.

In the following summary of the history of education in this township since 1850, the statistics of common schools and literary societies are given.

Enrollment in 1884, nine boys and eighty-three girls; revenue, \$3,824.68; expenditures, \$1,932.33; seven schoolhouses valued at \$4,200; average monthly pay of teachers, \$26.

The Olive Branch Society, a ladies' organization, was the first literary association of ladies of the college, being founded in 1853. The Hesperian Literary Society of Hiram was organized in 1855, and reorganized May 2, 1862, with D. D. Humeston, H. B. Norton, C. A. Dudley, C. C. Smith and J. H.

Hogue, Trustees. C. F. Willcutt was Clerk. Delphic Literary Society in connection with the Eclectic Institute was organized in 1854, and reorganized April 18, 1862, with I. K. Davidson, Edgar Maxon and J. C. Cannon, Trustees, and Lewis L. Campbell, Clerk. L. J. Adair presided. The Alpha Beta Delta Society of Hiram College was reorganized Feb. 14, 1870, and chartered subsequently. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1868.

Of the many who have taught at Hiram, mention may be made of the following distinguished names:

Munnell, Dunshee, Wilber, Hall, Hillier, Rhodes, Everest, J. M. Atwater, Amzi Atwater, Suliote, Thomson, Coffeen, Hill, Dr. Shepard, Lottie M. Sackett, Weston, Hinsdale, Demmon, Pardee, Wakefield, Barber, Booth and Garfield. Almada Booth came to Hiram in the spring of 1851, and remained in service, except one year spent in Oberlin College, until commencement, 1866, in all fourteen years and one term. She began her work at Hiram as teacher of English studies, but soon became Principal of the ladies' department. Although excelling in teaching English studies, yet she taught with success in every department of the college. Her life and character formed the theme of an address by James A. Garfield at Hiram commencement in 1876.

In the spring of 1816 Nelson was set off from Hiram, and at the election in the following April Thomas F. Young was chosen Clerk; James Young, John Redden and Benjamin Hinckley, Trustees; and Richard Redden, Treasurer. There are no records of the township earlier than 1820, and these officers are given from memory. The name of the township, Hiram, was suggested by Col. Tilden, who proposed it to all the original proprietors, who were Freemasons, in honor of an Illustrious Ancient Master Workman well known to the fraternity. Owing to the carelessness of a surveyor, who was probably unskilled in his business, some of the lines of survey are very irregular, frequent cases of lots being several rods wider at one end than the other occurring.

In 1820 there were four Revolutionary soldiers residing in Hiram—Col. Daniel Tilden, Christopher Redden, Elijah Mason and old Mr. Turner. Hiram did nobly in the war of the Rebellion, having been represented by two Major-Generals, two Captains and two Lieutenants, besides her full quota of men up to 1864. She sent to the front seventy-four men, thirteen of whom were killed or died in the service.

In the winter of 1831 Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon came to Hiram, held meetings and made many converts to the then new faith of Latter Day Saints, or Mormonism, but after a time something leaked out in regard to the Saints having an eye on their neighbors' property, that it was their design to get into their possession all the lands of those whom they converted. Whether the charge was true or not cannot now be affirmed, but at any rate the good people of Hiram and some others went to the houses of Smith and Rigdon, took them out, stripped them to the buff, and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers and a rail ride, which induced them to leave.

Hiram occupies the highest elevation on the Reserve, being 1,300 feet above sea level, which gives it great salubrity and healthfulness. Its hills and dales are not only beautiful, but the land is excellent, being a clay loam, in some portions sandy, and at the same time it is well watered. It is well adapted to fruit and grazing, and in 1865 Ozias Allen made from the milk of twenty-one cows 12,600 pounds of cheese, which he sold for 15 cents per pound—\$90 from each cow. There are in the township three cheese factories, three steam saw-mills, two feed-mills and an apple jelly factory, besides two general stores at the Center and at Rapids Postoffice.

The proposed railroad, called the Clinton Air Line, is treated of in the "General History" at page 297.

Township Officers.—Trustees, Homer Abbott, F. R. Freeman, James Young; Clerk, S. J. Young; Treasurer, C. L. P. Reno; Assessor, G. B. Merwin; Constables, Joseph Hall, C. C. Sheldon; Justices of the Peace, Arvin Wilson, A. A. Turner. Postmaster at Hiram Center, D. H. Beaman; Postmaster at Rapids, Taylor Wilcox.

The statistics of this township for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 854, bushels, 8,294; bushels of rye, 40; of oats, 25,029; of corn, 6,489; tons of hay, 2,664; of clover hay, 140 tons; of seed, eight bushels; of potatoes, 40,344; gallons of milk, 350; pounds of home-made butter, 51,738; of factory butter, 20,000; of cheese, 19,694; of maple sugar, 12,767; gallons of syrup, 6,190 from 30,439 maples; of honey, 1,175 pounds from 81 hives; dozens of eggs, 25,328; 11,821 bushels of apples, 610 of peaches, and 13 of pears from 549 acres; 6,404 pounds of wool; 820 milch cows; 1 stallion; 87 dogs (killed 8 sheep); died of disease, 7 hogs, 90 sheep, 19 cattle and 9 horses; acres cultivated, 4,493; under pasture, 5,657; woodland, 2,578; waste, 114; total, 12,842. Population in 1850 was 1,106, including 45S youth; in 1870, 1,234; in 1880, 1,058; in 1884, 1,000 (estimated).

CHAPTER XXIV.

MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

FIRST SETTLER OF PORTAGE COUNTY—FIRST WHEAT—AMZI ATWATER—ELIAS HARMON—OTHER SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES—A PECULIAR CHARACTER—ANOTHER QUEER ONE—JUDGE ATWATER'S BEAR FIGHT—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—BUSINESS, SOIL, ETC.—MANTUA STATION—MANTUA CORNERS—MASONRY—STATISTICS.

MANTUA received the first settler that entered Portage County, anticipating four other townships by about six months. It was originally the property of the "Suffield, Cuyahoga & Big Beaver Land Company," all the members of which, some sixteen in number, lived in Suffield, Conn. This company owned three other townships, but at the drawing the land now comprising Mantua fell to the lot of David, Fidelio and Ebenezer King, Jr., and Martin Sheldon, Gideon Granger, Thomas Sheldon and Oliver Phelps, also owned small parcels of the land, and Ebenezer Sheldon afterward purchased a part of Martin Sheldon's interest. It was then known as Town 5, Range 8. The township was surveyed by David Abbott into tracts of 420 acres each, there being forty-two lots. Abbott took two quarter lots, northwest quarter of Lot 29 and southeast quarter of Lot 23. He was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of Ohio.

The first man to drive a stake, put up a cabin, make a clearing and settle down to business was Abraham L. Honey, which he did in the fall of 1798, and although it has been asserted that a man by the name of Peter French came in the fall of 1798, cleared off some land on the northwest quarter of Lot 24 and put out a small patch of wheat, he also cleared some land on the southwest quarter of Lot 29. After making those improvements he moved to Mentor. That a small crop of wheat was harvested the next season by Rufus Edwards, who came in and took possession of Lot 24, the lot settled upon by Honey, is beyond dispute. How he got possession of Lot 24 does not now

appear. Honey remained only two or three years in Mantua, when he moved to Hiram and from there to Cuyahoga County. The wife of Honey was a sister of Rufus Edwards, and it is possible that Honey made the improvements for his brother-in-law, himself settling on a portion of the land, there being plenty of room on 420 acres for three or four families in those times. At any rate Rufus Edwards was the second settler, for in the notes kept by Elias Harmon of those early days he says that just after he came in he chopped for Edwards and hewed for Crooks. Crooks by this appears to have been the third settler, though not a permanent one, as he only arrived at Mr. Honey's on the 12th of June, 1799. David Crooks, the person referred to, settled on the southwest part of Lot 29. He remained there until November, 1799, when he went for his family, who refused to return to Ohio with him. William Crooks died in Aurora, some time in the fifties at the age of eighty-five years. He located in Warren, then at Nelson, next at Parkman, and ultimately in Aurora.

Elias Harmon, who can be set down as the fourth settler, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1773, and started for the Reserve in February, 1799, in a two-horse sleigh, going as far as Pittston, N. Y., where he remained till May, when, in company with Benjamin Tappan, David Hudson and Jotham Atwater, started for their future home—Tappan for Ravenna, then Town 3, Range 8; Hudson for what is now Summit County; Atwater for Euclid, and Harmon for Mantua. After a long, tiresome and perilous trip, partly by lake, partly by land and partly by river, Harmon landed at the clearing of Honey, as stated, on the 12th of June, where he stopped awhile, and then went to the place of Ebenezer Sheldon, who had engaged him before leaving home to help him in boarding and aiding the surveyors in their allotment of Aurora, afterward returning to Mantua with his wife in September, 1799, and settling on Lot 18. One of two or three entries in his diary, shows that the erection of a habitation in those days was a matter to be accomplished in short order; he says: "July 1, began to cut timber for our house. July 2, put up and moved into house. July 3, got timber for floor. July 4, laid the floor."

An entry under date July 15, 1799, is as follows:

RUFUS EDWARDS, DR.

June 15, half day chopping.....	\$ 37½
Aug. ½ of a day stacking wheat.....	25
Oct. To one day logging.....	75
To ½ pound of tobacco <i>lent</i> .	
Jan. 7, 1800. To mending great coat	12
" 25, " To making a shirt....	37½
Mar. 16, " To washing and bak-	
ing.....	25½
April, 1800. To washing and bak-	
ing.....	31½
" 18. To chopping rail timber	
one day.....	75
" 20. To burning brush half day	37½
To ½ lb. tobacco <i>lent</i> .	
" 26 and 28. To drawing rails two	
half days.....	1 25
" 30. To two-thirds of a day lay-	
ing fence.....	50
May 12. To half day drawing rails..	62½
" 19. To drawing logs a day.....	1 25
" 21 and 22. To oxen to drag two	
days.....	1 00
" 26, 27 and 28. To 2½ days plant-	
ing.....	1 87½
July 8. By hoeing one day.....	75
" 14. By hoeing five days.....	3 75

RUFUS EDWARDS, CR.

Sept. 1799. By eight days working at	
the mill (Coland grist-mill)....	\$6 00
Dec. 1799. By ¾ of a day work.....	50
" By 1½ day laying floor.....	1 12½
Jan. 1800. By putting a sight to my	
gun.....	25
Ap. 19, 1800. By a day work at	
burning.....	75
May 6. By rolling logs a day.....	75
" 16. By cutting and splitting rails	
a day.....	75
May 29. } By two days roll logs....	1 50
June 1. {	
May 3. By half day pick up brush..	37½
By 14½ of venison at 3c per lb.....	44
July 5. By going to Mr. Delon mills	
after whisky.....	37½
July 15. By half day hoeing.....	75
July 15, 1800. We this day Compared books	
and found due to Harmon one dollar to bal-	
ance.	

RUFUS EDWARDS.
ELIAS HARMON.



Luther Russell

In the fall of 1799 Paschal P. McIntosh came in and settled on Lot 23. He was a half-brother to Gen. David McIntosh, and came from Haverhill, N. H. The fact of his being here at that early date is shown by the notes kept by Elias Harmon, where he says: "October 21, 1799, helped McIntosh to raise his house." In this year also came Elisha Edwards and Samuel Burroughs. The next year, 1800, brought in a number of settlers, among whom were Moses Pond, who settled on Lot 35, and afterward moved to Mesopotamia; Jonathan Brooks also came, but soon went to Burton and settled. The Windsor family came in this year, Basil Windsor, Sr., being the head. Samuel Pond, who also came at this time, shortly before they moved away, got lost on a trip to Burton and was almost without food for nine days. It was in the winter, and all his toes were frozen off, crippling him for life. Seth Harmon, John Blair and Jotham Atwater were among the settlers, but the man who more than any other left his impress on the township and county was Amzi Atwater. Jotham and Amzi Atwater came from Hamden, Conn., in the spring of 1800, and settled on 200 acres of the west part of Lot 41, where now is Mantua Station. On the 21st of November, 1801, Amzi married, in Aurora, Huldah Sheldon, daughter of Ebenezer Sheldon, the couple being married by the father of the bride, which was the only official act performed by the old Squire during the first three years of his holding that position. At the first election, on the organization of the county, Atwater was one of the Judges, and the Legislature appointed him one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held for a long time, filling it with marked ability, impartiality and dignity. He had received a liberal education in his native State, had selected civil engineering and surveying as his profession, and, joining the party under Cleveland, came to the Western Reserve first in 1796. Being of a hardy constitution and determined will, combined with a buoyancy of disposition, he was specially adapted to the life of pioneer and surveyor. He was possessed of great versatility of talent, vigor of intellect, having withal a genial temperament and a fund of quiet humor that made him popular. He was courageous rather than daring, persevering, resolute and of sound judgment, qualities which rendered him useful in those early times. He was very ready with his pen, and wrote many letters to his relatives in the East, entirely in rhyme, covering ten or a dozen pages of foolscap, several of which were published some years ago, but which are too long for reproduction here.

Joseph Skinner and William Skinner came at an early day; also Samuel Moore and his son, who killed the last wild deer in the township in 1845; Moore came with an ox-team from Southwick, Mass., in 1806, bringing his wife and six children; a family of Rays came in at the same time. Quite a noted character in his way came in December, 1812, from Windham, whence he had moved from Nelson, coming originally from Massachusetts. This was Wareham Loomis. He brought his wife and family, and worked afterward for Judge Atwater. During a couple of years, covering the period of the war of 1812-14, there was a comparative stoppage of immigration, but in 1815 and 1816 a large number came in. Chester Reed, with his wife and four children, and three other families came in 1815, and in 1816 Sylvester Reed, in company with twelve other young men, came and settled in different localities; also the Frosts, Marvin and James, the latter walking the entire distance from the East, with an ax on his shoulder, Capt. William Messenger, with his wife and six children, Jonathan Foster, the Roots, the Sanfords, the Ladds, the Judsons and others. Peter Carlton came in 1811.

March 5, 1810, the County Commissioners issued an order creating the

township, and shortly afterward an election was held, but the records of the township were destroyed in a fire which occurred in 1815, and the names of the officers elected cannot now be ascertained. At this time Shalersville was included in Mantua, but in 1812 Shalersville was erected into a separate township, and cut off. The name Mantua was given by John Leavitt, in honor of Napoleon, who had in 1796 captured the city by that name in Italy. In 1806 there were but twenty-seven men in the township, but in 1810, at the organization, there was a population of 234. Elias Harmon was appointed United States Marshal in 1810, and took the census of that year. In his enumeration of Mantua he gives the following names of heads of families and the number of each family: Rufus Edwards, 6; Samuel Moore, 8; Silas Penney, 8; Moses Pond, 5; Thomas Bright, 6; Franklin Snow, 5; Virgil Moore, 3; Silas Tinker, 5; Elias Harmon, 6; Gersham Judson, 5; James Ray, 10; David Pond, 5; Jotham Atwater, 5; Amzi Atwater, 6; Oliver Snow, 6; Paschal P. McIntosh, 7; Enoch Judson, 5; Samuel Judson, 5; William Russell, 7; John Blair, 9; William Johnson, 9; Ella Wilmot, 2; Basil Windsor, 7; William Skinner, 6, and Seth Harmon 6. The total population was 152 in the fall of 1810; a great decrease within that year. Dr. Jason Moore and Mrs. (Blair) Patterson are the only persons now living in the township who were enumerated in this township. Orrin Harmon resides at Ravenna.

Simeon Sheldon, Lister, in 1825, stated in the *Western Courier* that up to June 11, 1825, there had been 38 marriages, 369 births, and 22 deaths of three years old and upward, and 45 deaths under three years. They took 41 newspapers from 11 different presses, and 10 religious periodicals from 5 different presses. In the earliest days, when there was no mill nearer than Burton, the little crop of wheat raised had to be husbanded with great care, and there was so little of it that it could all be sent off to mill at once. Rufus Edwards on one occasion collected all the grain and took it in a canoe to Burton, and had it ground, but arriving late at night he left it in the boat, intending to get it as soon as daylight appeared, but when he went for it the next morning he found that some prowling Indians had carried it all off. It was all the flour there was in the township.

In 1803 the men of Mantua, Hiram, Aurora and Nelson Townships were organized into a militia company, with Ezra Wyatt, Captain, and Rufus Edwards, First Lieutenant. On his removal to Hudson, Edwards was elected Captain. He began the erection of a distillery on the Honey farm, but never opened one there.

The enlisted and drafted men from Mantua in the war of 1812 were Enos, Zacheas and John Harmon; James Ray, Mark Moore, John A. Smyth and Zenas Judson's substitute were in Campbell's company. The drafted men were Eleazer Ladd, David Pond, Horace Ladd, John Gardner and Virgil Moore. During this troublous time the "Fourth" was celebrated with *eclat* at Rufus Edwards' house. This was the first regular celebration here. The first child born in the township was Eunice, a daughter of Elias Harmon, who made her first appearance in this world of trouble July 16, 1800, being the second child born in the county. She married Simeon Sheldon, and raised a family. The first male child was Horace, born to Moses Pond in 1803. The first wedding took place also in 1803, when Rufus Edwards married Letitia Windsor, Amzi Atwater, at that time Justice of the Peace of Hudson, performing the ceremony. The first death was that of Mrs. Anna Judson, who had but recently been married, and just moved in with her husband. She had arsenic given to her through mistake, which caused death in a short time. This occurred July 2, 1804, and the next was during the winter of 1806, when Jacob Blair was killed while assisting in the raising of a house.

The deaths in Mantua from 1799 to January 1, 1825, were as follows: Enoch Judson's first wife in 1804; Wareham Loomis' child, two years old, in 1805; Jacob Blair, killed at a "raising" in 1807; Mark Moore died in 1812; Samuel Judson's wife in 1813; Ichabod Payne in 1813; Melissa Reed in 1816; Enoch Judson's second wife died in 1816; Amzi Atwater, son of Amzi, Sr., in 1810; Caleb, son of Rufus Edwards, about 1817; Leonard, son of Lorenzo Chapin, in 1818; wife of Basil Windsor, Sr., in 1818; Martha, daughter of Seth Harmon, in 1820; Franklin Snow's first wife in 1820; Lorenzo Chapin's second son, Leonard M., in 1820; Persis, daughter of Dan Ladd, Jr., in 1822; Ezekiel Ladd in 1822; Ezekiel Squires in 1822; Zenas Kent, Sr., in 1822; Caleb Carlton, Sr., in 1823; Thomas Mayfield, Sr., in 1823; Basil Windsor, Sr., in 1823; Polly, daughter of Silas Penney, in 1823; Mr. Bacon in 1824; and Harvey, son of Jotham Atwater, in 1824.

In 1799 Rufus Edwards constructed a hand grist-mill, which he opened in October of that year. A small building called the tannery was established by Moses Pond in 1802, and continued until 1812, when Dan Ladd, Jr., built a house and established a regular tannery. Pond, having no tools, had the hides finished at Burton. It was he who brought the first sheep into the township, and also apple seeds.

In 1810 William Russell purchased the distillery apparatus of Gersham and Samuel Judson, and erected a building in which he made whisky until the spring of 1817, when he sold the farm, cabin and distillery to George and William P. Young. Orrin Harmon remembers Russell's whisky in connection with sheep-washing days, before the manufacturer moved to Pennsylvania. In 1818 Young failed, and Russell then re-purchased his property, which he sold to Ezekiel Ladd in 1821. In 1822 Ladd died, when Russell resumed possession, and ultimately sold it to Patrick Ray. This Ray was one of the seven sons of James Ray. In 1819 Hezekiah Mooney and Dr. Ezekiel Squires erected a distillery. In 1819 Joseph Skinner built a distillery for which he made the machinery himself. This was burned in 1824, and the same year he erected a new distillery near his grist-mill, on the northwest corner of east half of Lot 30. This grist-mill was built in 1820.

Thomas G. Washburn established an ashery, near the public square at Mantua Center, in 1818, and continued it for about ten years.

The first saw-mill was erected by the Dresser family in 1818, on the north line of the county, and the next mill, a grist, was erected by Joseph and William Skinner, shortly after 1820. It was on the Cuyahoga, where the diagonal road to Garretttsville crosses that stream.

In 1821 David Ladd built a brick kiln; but in the fall he secured a glass-blower named Jonathan Tinker, rented his brother Daniel's tannery (erected in 1812), and began the manufacture of bottle glass December 1, 1821, under the title of the Mantua Glass Company, continuing here until 1823, when he moved the plant to Kent, where he built a factory. Noah and Noble Rogers settled south of Mantua Center in 1825, and erected a tannery on a lot bought of Oliver Snow. In 1829 they sold to Elias Converse, whose sons now operate it.

The first tavern was built and kept by Jotham Atwater, about one mile north of Mantua Station. It was a log building, and was for years a noted tavern stand. A brick building was afterward erected at the same spot, but has since been modeled into a dwelling, and is now occupied by Lewis Turner. There were two pail factories, one owned by Charles Bates, and the other by Joseph Skinner, and the ware made by Skinner was first class. It is claimed that he invented the process of turning pails and other hollow ware. The

manufacture of cheese from the earliest times has been a source of great revenue to the township, and the raising of fine potatoes has also been an industry that has grown to large proportions.

Dr. Ezekiel Squires was the first physician in the township, having, with his family, settled there in 1815. Subsequently Drs. Whipple and Pierce came in, the latter leaving the medical field open to Whipple until 1828, when Dr. Edwin Cowles came. In 1825 Dr. Whipple lost all his children during the epidemic of that year.

Daniel Bidlake was the first blacksmith, early in 1815. The people bought him an outfit, for which he paid by easy installments.

Alonzo Delano opened out at Mantua Corners in 1829, as successor to Joseph Skinner. In 1826-27 Childs had a store at the Corners, while Orrin Harmon taught school there.

Calvin White opened the first store at the Center in June, 1835. His wife was Sabrina Harmon. Mr. White died in January, 1848, and his wife died in October, 1849.

In 1814 the first bridge over the Cuyahoga on the Center road from Mantua to Hiram, was built by Rufus Edwards, the county contributing \$100. That bridge is standing still. Orrin Harmon states "it's the same old jack-knife, with a number of new handles and new blades."

In the spring of 1816 the first colored people came to Mantua. They were Benjamin Sharpe and wife, Lucy and Thomas Hughes. Flora, a colored woman in the employ of the Garretts, formerly a slave of Mrs. Garrett, married Hughes, also colored, in 1818.

Samuel Sanford, who settled in Mantua in 1817, and died September 27, 1858, was the last survivor of the Revolutionary war veterans who settled in this county.

Mark Moore suffered so much while in the hands of the British in 1812, that on his return to Mantua he died, and was the fourth person buried in the cemetery one mile and a half south of Mantua Center.

Elizabeth Kent taught the first school at Mantua Center in the winter of 1815-16.

W. A. Smith established the manufacture of pails, butter-tubs and cheese-boxes, besides operating a saw-mill and planing-mill at Shalersville. On removing this industry to Mantua he erected the buildings now devoted to the several branches of his manufactory. The capacity of the saw-mill is 10,000 feet; the machinery is valued at about \$8,000. The works stand on six acres of land just east of the railroad station at Mantua. This industry gives employment the year round. A portable steam saw-mill is also operated. H. A. Turner is in charge of the saw-mill, and F. H. Hains in charge of the pail factory.

The building known as the Goddard Foundry is one of the old industrial structures of this portion of the township. It is now operated by Ed. Goddard as a foundry and cider-mill.

The Centennial Mills were founded by John Frost and Peter Kines in 1876, in buildings where the Hancock Basket Factory was carried on previously. There were three run of buhrs in use until 1881, when ten sets of rollers were introduced. The capacity is seventy-five barrels per day, employing four men annually. The value of buildings and machinery is \$10,000. John Frost & Co. are the present owners. The mill does custom and merchant work. H. O. Kitzelman has been the miller in charge since 1880.

National Transit Company of Bradford, Penn., established pumping works at Mantua, with Fred. Tinker in charge. C. H. Rider is the present Super-

intendent. There are two powerful engines; the line of five-inch pipe from Hilliard, Butler County, Penn., to Cleveland is about 104 miles. At the Mantua works the oil is contained in a large reservoir, of 12,000 gallons capacity, from which it is pumped into the reservoir at Cleveland, thirty-one miles distant. A. P. Carlton's carriage and wagon shop was established in 1880; the present shop was erected in 1884. The work of the shop is mainly repairs, giving employment to two men.

George Allen was engaged in wagon and carriage work for a number of years prior to 1880. His shops have been rented since that time, and are now occupied by Emery Simpson as a horse-shoeing establishment.

The first hotel was built by Amzi Atwater, and first established as a hotel by Lewis Turner about the time the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad was completed to this point. Shortly after this Homer Frost purchased the house, then sold to Austin S. Beecher, who built the present Cuyahoga House in front of the old Atwater House, now conducted by H. T. Barnum. The house is the property of J. T. Spink.

The Mantua House was built by D. Santori, who conducted it as a hotel until rented to H. S. Sage about a year ago.

L. S. Turner established a livery at Mantua Station in January, 1885. The buildings cost about \$2,000. In this building is Russell's photograph gallery and G. W. Franklin's harness shop.

Theo. Burnett, who was the pioneer of livery business here, died about two years ago, since which time the business has been carried on by J. H. Ditto & Sons.

Mantua Station.—This flourishing little town has about 700 population, and is on the site of an old settlement, but was laid out more extensively about the time the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, now a branch of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was built by Darwin Atwater. It grew rapidly, and is now an exceedingly live village, having a good class of buildings and progressive citizens. It is a large shipping point for potatoes, cheese, onions, some cattle and sheep, and considerable garden truck. There are large shipments of potatoes, one dealer alone handling about 50,000 bushels during the season. Another provision shipper placed upon the cars during last spring an average of 300 calves per week. Great quantities of pails and other wooden-ware are also shipped, and in the matter of cheese Mantua stands as one of the leading points on the Reserve, there being three large factories for that product in the township, besides being the shipping point for the greater part of three other townships.

The business at the Station is as follows: Smith's pail and wood work factory, which employs about twelve hands; Smith's lumber yard; Centennial Flouring-Mills, Frost & Knowles; general stores, Bowen & Sons, A. A. Gilbreath; drugs, O. P. Hays, C. W. Brainerd; groceries, S. Beecher, Kyle & Davis, Ditto & Sons; livery stable, Ditto & Sons; hardware, A. Barber; tinware, W. Westpeaker; millinery, Mrs. Mattie Smith; furniture, F. Bard; clothing, Choeker & Muncy; dealer in hides, pelts, etc., Will Croft; dealer in produce, W. H. Bradley; shoes, Philip Baldinger; foundry, Ed. Goddard; cider-mill, Ed. Goddard; Mantua House, C. H. Sage; Cuyahoga Hotel, H. T. Barnum; Taylor House, A. H. Taylor; carpenters; blacksmiths; restaurant; barber shop; physicians, Dr. George C. Way, Dr. Erwin; dentist, Dr. A. A. Carlton; lawyer, Cheny Ingle; Postmaster, Cheny Ingle; there is a fine Opera House.

Mantua Corners.—General stores, C. H. Ray, J. W. Foster & Co; grocery and notions, Mrs. Frazier; Postmaster, C. H. Ray; Dr. S. K. Wilcox.

The township is high and rolling, especially in the southern portion, and unsurpassed for fruit-raising and dairying, it standing next to Aurora in the

manufacture of cheese. It is well watered, and the soil is a sandy loam, making it splendidly adapted to the production of potatoes, where the finest in the world are raised.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua was organized in September, 1807, by Rev. R. R. Roberts, with Paschal P. McIntosh and wife, Basil Windsor, Rufus Edwards and Asahel Mills. The first building was erected in 1820-21 at the Center, 24x32 feet. This log-house was used for eighteen years, when a new meeting-house was erected. This house was burned, and the same year a third Methodist Church building was erected. The old pastors were Joshua Windsor, 1810, Henry Ferris, John L. Ferris and Joseph Ferris, William Bump, Milton M. Moore, H. H. Moore and Albert Reed. In 1825 Paschal McIntosh, one of the founders, was dismissed, owing partly to his hostility to the United States. In 1815 he returned to Mantua, and his children were the first who had the whooping-cough in the county.

The Congregational Church of Mantua was organized by Revs. Seward and Darragh, May 31, 1812. The first members were Daniel Ladd and wife, Joel Walter and wife, of Shalersville, William Russell and wife, Daniel Ladd, Jr., and wife, Eleazer Ladd and wife, Eunice Harmon, the grandmother of Orrin Harmon, Lois Atwater, mother of Judge Amzi Atwater, Mrs. Eunice Moore and Mrs. Sally Pond.

In 1816 a brick church was erected at Aurora Center for this society. Justus Parrish and others supplied the brick. Previous to 1816 this society held meetings in the first schoolhouse.

The Baptist Church was founded at Mantua in 1809 by Elder Jones, the meeting being held near the Judson cabin. The first persons baptized were Oliver Snow and wife, Jotham Atwater and wife, and Rufus Edwards and wife, Mr. Edwards leaving the Methodist Church. Those persons were baptized in the Cuyahoga near Judson's. John Rudolph and William West were also members. In 1826 Sidney Rigdon, subsequently Joe Smith's Lieutenant, was preacher to this society. In 1827 Sidney Rigdon left the Baptist Church and organized a Campbellite or Disciples Church, and succeeded in taking almost all the members of the old Baptist Church with him.

Disciples Church of Mantua was reorganized July 6, 1850, P. N. Jennings, D. Atwater and Edwin Sandford were elected Trustees, and C. D. Wilber, Secretary.

The Universalist doctrine was preached at Mantua by Rev. Reuben Jones, from 1815 to 1831, when he died.

Mantua Association of Spiritualists was incorporated July 9, 1881; Samuel S. Russell, Joel B. Gilbert, Reuben O. Halsted, David M. King and Henry Cobb, members.

Camp-meeting Association of Spiritualists of northern Ohio was organized October 2, 1881, with Ira Lake, President; A. Underhill and Mrs. Amon, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Sarah Rockhill, Alliance, Mrs. M. A. Merrill, Recording Sec.; Silas Crocker, Treasurer; Samuel Fish, Melon; Reuben Halstead, Mantua; Mrs. Mercy Lane, Braceville; Frank Maloy, Hudson; Jesse Erwin, Alliance; Frank Rily, Warren; M. V. Meller, New Lynn, and Lewis King, Cleveland.

The Catholic Church was built at Mantua Station in 1872-73, under contract with the congregation, by Squire Fair. The building cost about \$1,000, and the altar, pews and furnishing, about \$1,500. The congregation numbers about 150 members.

Union Church.—The first Protestant Church building at Mantua Station is that now known as the Union Church, which is open to all Christian denominations for religious service.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1806-07, at the house of Amzi Atwater, by John Harmon, and the next one was in the summer of 1807, the teacher being Patty Cochran, from Aurora, who afterward became the wife of Ebenezer Sheldon. The school was near where Rufus Edwards had formerly lived. In 1808 John Harmon opened a school in Amzi Atwater's house. There is at present a fine graded school at the Station, in charge of Prof. William Thomas, in addition to the district schools in various parts of the township.

Mantua Township Schools.—Revenue in 1884, \$3,225.83; expenditures, \$1,916.37; eight school buildings valued at \$3,600; average pay of teachers, \$34 and \$26; enrollment, 96 boys and 73 girls.

Mantua Special District.—Revenue, \$1,650.33; expenditures, \$1,281.39; one schoolhouse valued at \$2,500; average pay of teachers, \$60 and \$37; enrollment, 43 boys and 57 girls.

Mantua Lodge, No. 533, A. F. & A. M.—There is a very flourishing lodge of the brothers of the "mystic tie," and although of but recent organization has a membership of over fifty. The lodge was chartered and organized in the fall of 1883, and the following were the charter officers and members: G. D. Smith, W. M.; E. M. Frost, S. W.; G. W. Franklin, J. W.; A. A. Barber, C. H. Thompson, C. E. Ryder, Edgar Chapman, C. H. Bowen, A. H. Kyle, G. T. Mattison, S. P. Vaughn, L. L. Reed, S. E. Coit, C. H. Ray, R. O. Halstead, G. F. Hinckley, A. S. Beecher, E. L. Hine, Myron Richards, M. B. Sanford, C. W. Brainerd, D. Washburn, J. Byron, James and William Bowen. A. A. Barber is the present Master.

Bentley Post, 294, G. A. R., named in honor of one of the soldiers of Mantua, was organized February 21, 1883, with the following members: C. H. Ray, Myron Richards, N. A. Curtiss, A. M. Bishop, M. E. Haskin, G. W. Flemming, M. W. Chapman, H. M. Murry, A. C. Fish, J. B. Hinman, Warren Bowers, C. M. Strond, George Yeagley, T. M. Esty, A. M. Erwin, M. D., G. G. Striker, M. C. Sweet, C. A. White, F. H. Adams, Edward Stiverson, James Flemming, C. A. Bartholomew, S. C. Rice, F. P. Bard, George Hurlbut, Charles Crawford, Henry Briggs, H. F. Smith, S. C. Crane, C. S. Steward and O. W. Folsom. The members who have joined since that time are S. A. Udall, Robert Crawford, Edgar Chapman, W. H. H. Wheeler, Nelson S. Bartholomew, J. F. Schoville, L. Winchell, W. C. Ensign, C. H. Maggs, A. B. Crane, A. H. Button, T. W. Anderson, William Ferrall, Edwin Smith, Henry Langston, Henry Barthold, H. S. Sheldon, John Hass, F. A. Derthick, Merrit Dutton, J. T. Spink, A. R. Houghton, H. O. Snedeker, Henry Green, A. W. Mills, O. W. Truman, Charles Duncan, Sylvester Force and J. B. Shaffer. The first Commander was A. M. Erwin, who served until succeeded by F. A. Derthick in 1885. G. G. Striker is Adjutant, and Edgar Chapman, Quartermaster.

The statistics of Mantua for 1884 present the following figures: Acres of wheat, 923; bushels, 7,128; of buckwheat, 29 acres and 60 bushels; of oats, 677 acres and 24,132 bushels; of corn, 512 acres and 2,161 bushels; of meadow, 2,228 acres and 3,288 tons of hay; of clover, 65 acres and 93 tons of hay and 6 bushels of seed; of potatoes 383 acres, yielding 42,637 bushels; pounds of home-made butter, 40,065; pounds of cheese, 476,450; pounds of maple sugar, 17,957, and gallons of syrup, 3,385 from 20,155 trees; pounds of honey, 1,727 from 98 hives; dozens of eggs, 16,591; 5,889 bushels of apples, 12 of peaches, 1 of cherries, and 3 of pears, from 323 acres of orchard; 4,164 pounds of wool; 1,233 milch cows; 1 stallion; 87 dogs; animals died of disease, 7 hogs; 48 sheep, 17 cattle and 4 horses; acres cultivated, 5,734: pasture, 6,345; wood-land, 2,972; waste, 281; total, 15,332. Population in 1850, 1,383, including 436 youth; 1870, 1,126; in 1880, 1,150; in 1884 (estimated), 1,200.

CHAPTER XXV.

NELSON TOWNSHIP.

COMING OF THE PIONEERS—THE MILLS BROTHERS—TWO LONESOME FAMILIES—IMPORTANT ARRIVALS—HEADS OF FAMILIES IN 1815—FIRST BUILDINGS—FIRST ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—TAVERNS, MILLS AND ROADS—*Fiat Justitia, Ruat Cælum*—EXPLOITS OF CAPT. MILLS—SUMMARY—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—THE LEDGES—STATISTICS.

NELSON, when the first settler arrived in it, and for seventeen years thereafter, was included in the territory comprised in several of the adjoining townships under the name of Hiram, but in the surveys was laid off as Town 5, Range 6. The original proprietors, who purchased from the Connecticut Land Company were Urial Holmes, Ephraim Root, Timothy Burr and Appolos Hitchcock, Holmes being the principal owner.

In the spring of 1800, three sons of Deacon Ezekiel Mills, of Becket, Mass., started out to seek their fortunes in the Western Reserve. They were Delaun, aged twenty-four, who had married at the age of sixteen, and had three children; Asahel, who had been married two years, and had one child; and Isaac, nineteen years of age and single. These three men with the two wives and four children started out in two covered wagons, each drawn by a yoke of oxen. Several weeks elapsed before they reached Youngstown, then a very diminutive hamlet, containing only a few log-cabins. By this time the money of the brothers had dwindled down to less than 25 cents, so they had to seek employment, and, as luck would have it, Urial Holmes, the principal proprietor of Nelson, happened to be on his way to his land for the purpose of having it surveyed, so the brothers were engaged as ax-men to the surveyors, who were led by Amzi Atwater, afterward one of the most noted citizens of the county, and Roger Cook. Leaving their families at Youngstown, the brothers went forward to their work, and returned in the following September. Delaun immediately removed his family to a cabin on 100 acres of land given to him by Holmes as a reward for his settling thereon, which land was on the north side of the road, just west of the Center; Asahel remained in Youngstown till the following spring (1801), and then settled on 100 acres on the north and south road, which, it is thought, was also a gift from Holmes; Isaac returned to the East. Asahel in after years became a Methodist preacher and died in Deerfield. Delaun had an extremely adventurous life, and some of his exploits and experiences will be given in this sketch further along. He was a man of not only great physical strength, but of unusual sturdiness of character, as brave as a lion, and perfectly fearless of consequences, having withal a coolness of temper that to a foe was exasperating. It is said that one of the blindest of smiles would overspread his features when drawing a bead on some cowardly savage who had waylaid and missed him. He was a man of little education, but possessed of extraordinary common sense and correctness of judgment.

Delaun and Asahel Mills and their families were the only inhabitants of the township till the spring of 1803, when quite a number arrived from Mas-



Frederik Plum

sachusetts and Connecticut and made settlement. Among those were Stephen Baldwin, Benjamin Stow and his two sons, Daniel and Caleb, John Bancroft with four sons, Rudolphus, John, Artemus and David, Daniel Owen, two brothers, Stiles and William, Thomas Kennedy and Asa Truesdale, making seven families in all, which constituted the entire population of Nelson in 1804. In this year came Isaac Mills, the father of Mr. Albert Mills, of the Center, who is now seventy-eight years of age, and well preserved in all his faculties. The old gentleman has been a great singer in his day, and led the singing in his church for over forty years, having only within the past two or three years ceased to do so. Isaac, in company with a friend, Origen Adams, both being single men, made the journey on foot from Connecticut, but the former, doing quite well the first year, returned to Connecticut and on November 27, 1805, married his pretty little sweetheart, Miss Polly Adams, a damsel of only fifteen years. It was a fearful undertaking for the child-wife to come to this far-distant wilderness, but of such stuff were some of the women of those days made, that the little girl became a splendid pioneer wife, equal to all emergencies, content and happy, a blessing to all who knew her, and the mother of stalwart sons and buxom daughters.

In July, 1804, also settled Col. John Garrett, from Delaware, for whom was named Garrettsville. A German from Delaware, named Johann Noah, came about the same time as Col. Garrett; also Abraham Dyson, from Delaware, who settled near Col. Garrett, on the spot that afterward became the village of Garrettsville. In 1805 came John Tinker and Nathaniel Bancroft, sons-in-law of Benjamin and Daniel Stow, Martin Manly and Daniel Wood.

In 1806 Asahel Mills, having fitted up accommodations for his aged father and mother, brought the old couple out, but the Deacon died in 1809 and his widow followed him several years later. Oliver Mills, a brother of the above, also settled in the township about 1809, and about the same time came Charles May, the Rudolphs and Rev. William West, a Baptist minister.

In 1810 or thereabouts came Charles Johnson, from Connecticut, bringing three sons, Erastus, Alanson and Charles, Jr.

In 1811-12 a large company, mostly Presbyterians, came in from Connecticut, prominent among whom were Deacon Joshua B. Sherwood, Wells Clark, Bridsey Clark, Theron Colton, David Beardsley, Titus Bonney, Hezekiah Bonney, John Hannah, David Goodsell and a large connection of the Hopkins family. Emigration then ceased almost entirely till the close of the war, 1812-14.

In 1815 an enumeration of the settlers of the township resulted in a showing of thirty-three heads of families, as follows: Hezekiah Higley, John Bancroft, Jr., Adolphus Bancroft, Titus Bonney, Benjamin Stow, John Bancroft, Sr., William Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, John Hannah, Rossitter Hopkins, Stephen Baldwin, Delaun Mills, John Tinker, Alanson Johnson, David Beardsley, Benjamin Pritchard, Theron Colton, Rev. William West, John Rudolph, Widow Garrett, Joshua B. Sherwood, Isaac Mills, Robert C. Bennett, Sylvanus Hewlett, Elisha Taylor, Sr., Martin Manly, David Stow, Johann Noah, Asa Truesdale, Erastus Johnson, Bridsey Clark and Wells Clark. ✓

From the date of the above enumeration till 1820, the township rapidly settled up, and among those who came in were, to give a good heading to the list, Jeremiah Earl Fuller, who was six feet four inches in height, bringing two sons; Charles Whiting, Charles Hewlett, Marcus and David Morris, Thomas Barber, Thomas Perry, Benjamin Brown, one of whose sons was Probate Judge, another a prominent lawyer, and another a well-known physician; also, came

the Merwins, Eatons, Merritts and others. From 1820 onward, emigrants from the East still came in till the price of land began materially to advance. Among those coming about this time were Harry Spencer, Jacob and Ashbel Haskins, Jr., sons of Ashbel Haskins, Sr., Jared W. Knowlton and family, Ira Fuller, who lived to be ninety-four years of age, and a number of the Pritchards and Taylors.

As soon as the surveying party under Atwater arrived in Nelson, they set to work and erected a log-cabin for their use whilst in the township. It was, of course, a rude affair, built of unhewn logs, and stood just east of the present house on the land afterward donated to Capt. Mills. This was the first human habitation in Nelson, and was erected in the early spring of 1800. When Delaun returned with his family in the fall, he made considerable improvements in the surveyors' cabin, and put it in the best condition possible for wintering his wife and her three young children. Capt. Mills afterward erected a double log-cabin, quite a commodious affair, and it was the admiration of the whole settlement. Asahel Mills erected the next cabin after his brother, and was soon followed by many others. But one of the most noted events of the time was the erection by Thomas Kennedy, about 1811, of a frame house. It was located about three-fourths of a mile north of the Center, and when it was finished some of his neighbors said that Thomas was getting too proud. The father of Thomas Kennedy was William Kennedy, who was ninety years of age when he came. The old gentleman was considerable of a drinker, and on one occasion came to his son and told him that the spring back of the house was not water but Santa Cruz rum.

In the spring of 1804 Enoch Judson, of Mantua, married Anne Kennedy, this being the first marriage in the township, but the married life of the unfortunate lady was short, for in June following she became slightly sick, and applying to Mrs. Rufus Edwards for an emetic, was given, through mistake, arsenic, which caused her death. The second marriage was that of a sister of Anne Kennedy, Mrs. Norton, to Joseph Nourse, a lawyer of Burton.

It has been generally supposed that Harmon Mills, son of Delaun Mills, born in November, 1801, was the first child born in the township, but we are sorry to annul that claim by stating that the reputed "previous" Harmon had a little girl cousin named Dianthea, who antedated him by almost a month, she having made her appearance on the 14th day of October, 1801. She was the daughter of Asahel Mills.

The first death in the township, like the first birth, has been wrongly stated. A son of Col. Garrett died in September, 1804, and to this youth has usually been given the honor of departing the earliest, but an infant of Asahel Mills died a year or two before the date of young Garrett's death, as is proven by the Mills' family record. The first man to die in the township was Col. John Garrett, who departed this life in January, 1806, at the age of forty-six years, after a career of usefulness to his fellow-men and honor to himself. He left a widow, who survived him forty years, and four children who became honored and distinguished citizens.

About the first preaching ever listened to in Nelson fell from the lips of Asahel Mills, who at the time he settled in the township had made up his mind to be a Methodist preacher. His sermons may have simply been exhortations in the Methodist sense, but we have the word of Albert Mills that he was the earliest preacher who lifted up his voice in the township. Rev. William West, a Baptist minister, came in very early, probably 1807 or 1809, and of course delivered a sermon to the settlers occasionally, but the first church organization occurred in 1807, at the house of Johann Noah, the services

being conducted by Rev. Thomas G. Jones, of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Jones was afterward a member of the Ohio Legislature, and President of a bank in Wooster. Rev. R. R. Roberts, afterward a leading Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a circuit rider in those early days, and preached every two weeks at the cabin of Capt. Mills. A preacher by the name of George Lane, a noted singer, came in an early day. He had a powerful voice and always led the singing. William West, the minister spoken of above, became the first settled pastor in 1809 or 1810, he having preached irregularly for the settlers sometime before. The original proprietors donated him fifty acres of land. Mr. West was an excellent man and much beloved. He has no descendants in the township, but one of his daughters married Prof. Brainard, of Cleveland. The large company that came from Connecticut in 1811-12, organized a Congregational Church in 1813, all of the members having belonged to the same church before they came West. In 1822 the Presbyterians erected a very fine church at the Center, and it stands there to-day. Rev. Benjamin Fenn was the first regular preacher to occupy the pulpit, he coming there in 1823. The first Methodist Church was built in 1832, and the first minister to preach in it was Rev. J. W. Davis. The church still stands in good condition at the Center.

The first school opened in the township was taught by Hannah Baldwin, at the Center, in 1804. Not one of those who attended this primitive educational institution is now alive. The next school was taught by Oliver Mills, in 1806. He was a brother of the famous Captain, and is said to have monopolized all the "school larnin'" of the early Mills family; he was a farmer, mechanic, teacher and doctor, all combined. Nelson Academy Association was permanently organized January 6, 1852; Charles Goodsell, D. Everest, David Hanners, Josiah Talbot, C. C. Fuller, Silas Clark, John Martin, A. J. Eldred and Albert Mills were elected Trustees. At the annual meeting, January 3, 1853, W. R. Knowlton, J. W. Spencer and G. B. Stow were elected Trustees. C. C. Fuller was Clerk of the first annual meeting. The condition of the township schools at the close of 1884 is shown by the following statistics: Revenue in 1884, \$3,947.10; expenditures, \$2,344.62; eight school buildings valued at \$5,000; average pay of teachers, \$36 and \$22; enrollment, 88 boys and 91 girls.

Capt. Mills for many years kept his house as a stopping-place or tavern. It being located on the route to the farther western country, it was very convenient, especially as he always had on hand a supply of whisky and rum. Another tavern was kept on the road north of the Center by Artemus Bancroft.

The first mill was erected by Col. Garrett, at Garrettsville, and it was the greatest convenience with which the settlers had been supplied, as previous to its erection long journeys had to be made to get their little grists ground. The mill was both saw and grist, and was built in 1805.

This same year Amzi Atwater surveyed a road from his place in Mantua, along the south line of Hiram Township, to Col. Garrett's mill, and in 1806 another was cut out to Aurora, westward, and one through Windham and Braceville, to Warren. Abraham Dyson, who came in at the time Col. Garrett did, was the first blacksmith, and had more than he could do repairing guns for the Indians. The first wheat raised was forty-three bushels, from three pecks of seed, sown in the turnip patch of Capt. Mills in 1801. It was threshed out on a sheet in the wind. An epidemic of a fearful nature prevailed in 1842, and carried off many persons. The patient would be taken with something like the ague, after which a peculiar fever would set in, when death would shortly ensue. It baffled the skill of some of the best physicians.

Mr. Pike, the oldest man in the township, now ninety-one years, was in the war of 1812. Capt. Mills commanded a company at the battle of Mackinaw under Col. Croghatt. He was the first militia Captain, also.

The township was organized in September, 1817, and named Nelson. The first Justices of the Peace elected were Daniel Stow and Elisha Taylor, Jr., the latter declining to serve. One of the first cases was *Delaun Mills vs. James Knowlton*, action to recover the price of a bear. Mills had a bear trap, Knowlton baited it, caught a bear and took it home. Mills claimed the bear, as it was caught in his trap. Judgment, 25 cents, awarded Mills for the use of trap; plaintiff and defendant to *divide costs*.

Before the township was regularly organized, and while Benjamin Stow was Magistrate, Thomas Kennedy and Wareham Loomis got into a fight, and the one who was whipped had the other arrested. When the case came up for trial, the prosecuting witness, defendant and spectators were all greatly surprised at the decision of the Judge. He fined *both* parties \$5 apiece, and made each pay half the costs. Being remonstrated with by a friend of the prosecuting witness at the apparent irregularity of the proceeding—that it was not law—he replied, “I am Chief Justice of this domain, and am here to deal out *justice*; I don’t care a fig for the law.”

Another case, showing that in those early times justice, rather than the strict technicalities of the law, prevailed, occurred during the time Capt. Mills had his tavern. The accommodating Captain, as has been stated, sold whisky, but he forgot to get out a license. He was arraigned before the Trumbull County Court for selling liquor without a license, and plead guilty to the charge. Judge Kirtland, who had often been refreshed at the hostelry of Mills, remarked to Judge Pease that he did not think the defendant guilty within the meaning of the statute, whereupon Pease asked Mills if he could not change his plea. “May it please the Court, your Honor, I am not guilty,” promptly replied the accommodating Captain, and he was as promptly discharged.

Many stories have not only been told orally, but have found their way into print, about Capt. Delaun Mills and the Indians; they have been added to from time to time so abundantly that one would be led to believe that the exclusive business of the redoubtable Captain was to hunt and kill Indians. According to some authorities he would shoot a couple of redskins and throw them on his burning log-pile, just as he would perform any other ordinary work; then he pursues a party of them into a swamp and dispatches half a dozen or so, before breakfast; again, he would kill one, put him under the upturned root of a tree, cut the top of the tree off, and let the balance fly back and thus effectually bury the brave; or again, he would stick the carcass of one of his wily foes into a spring, and ram and jam it down with his rifle. There is no doubt about the extraordinary bravery of this pioneer, no doubt about his skill with the rifle, and no doubt about his hatred of the red savages, but he was a humane man, with a loving wife and a number of children at his fireside, which prevented his being an Indian-slayer by profession, as a man of his good common sense would know that such careers are short. Notwithstanding the many accounts of his deeds of blood, the only really authentic one is that written by his son Uriel, of Salem, Ill., who in a letter dated August 22, 1879, states: “About 1803 an Indian got mad at my father and said he would kill him. Father was in the habit of hunting through the fall. One day in crossing the trail made in the snow the day before, he found the track of an Indian following him; this put him on his guard. He soon saw the Indian. They both sheltered themselves behind trees. Father put

his hat on his gun stock and stuck it out so that the Indian could see it. The Indian shot a hole through the hat, and when it fell he ran toward father with his tomahawk in his hand; father stepped from behind the tree, shot him and buried him. He told my mother and she told me. About the same time the Indians were in camp near the cranberry-marsh, afterward owned by Benjamin Stow, Asahel Mills was hunting cattle and came past their camp; an Indian snapped a gun at him, but the Indian's squaw took the gun away from him. Asahel came home badly scared and told his story. We soon saw ten Indians coming painted for war. They came into the house; all shook hands with father but the last, who uttered an oath and seized him by the throat. Father caught him by the shoulders, jerked him off the floor, and swung him around. The calves of his legs hit the sharp leg of a heavy table; he then dragged him out doors, took him by the hair and pounded his head on a big rock and left him. The Indians scarified the bruised parts by cutting the skin into strips about one inch wide; they then tied a blanket around him, put a pole through the blanket, took the pole on their shoulders and carried him to camp. They said that if he died they would kill father. While he was confined they shot Diver of Deerfield. This created quite an excitement, and the Indians all left for Sandusky, leaving the crippled one in camp. Some time after, when father was away, he came to the house in the dusk of the evening and asked if he could stay. Mother told him he could. She did not sleep any that night, believing he had come to kill us. In the morning he got up, built a fire and cooked his breakfast of bear's meat; he then went out and soon returned with the hind-quarters of a fine bear which he gave to mother, then bade her good-by and left. She was as glad to see him go as any visitor she ever had." He was appointed Captain of the Big Hunt in 1818. Capt. Mills was bitten by a rattlesnake in the summer of 1812, and it very nearly ended his career. Soon after being bitten the blood began to flow from his nose and eyes, and he became partially paralyzed. The usual remedy, filling the patient with whisky, saved him, but he always felt the effects of the terrible virus. He died April 20, 1824.

The township is strictly agricultural, and cheese making is one of the principal industries. The country is rolling throughout its whole extent, but the land is excellent. Considerable fine stock is raised and handled, and some sheep and their product marketed. Originally the entire face of the country was covered with a heavy growth of the finest timber, and game being plentiful it was really one of the best hunting-grounds for the Indians, and some of the well-known chiefs often hunted here. Big Cayuga, Snip Nose Cayuga, both of whom Capt. Mills is said to have killed, Seneca, Nickshaw and John Mohawk, who shot Diver, were among the more noted. White hunters, also, more skilled with the rifle than the Indians, stalked those old woods, and many an adventure with bears and wolves is told of the grandfathers and fathers of the present inhabitants.

A beautiful monument stands in the square at the Center, erected to the memory of the brave boys who so nobly laid their lives down on the altar of their country, and it is an honor to the patriotic citizens who thus remember the martyrs who died that they might enjoy the benefits and glory of an undivided country. It cost \$1,225, and was made at Ravenna. Nelson furnished 109 soldiers; twenty died and eight were disabled.

The township is well watered with several small streams, and an excellent market and shipping point is afforded in Garrettsville.

There are eight good schoolhouses in the township, besides a fine academy at the Center; also one Congregational Church, Rev. Fowler, pastor; one

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. B. Wilson, pastor, and a small church in southeast corner of township.

Three cheese factories are nearly all the time in operation. There are two general stores, one blacksmith shop and postoffice at the Center, S. M. Alger, Postmaster.

Township Officers.—Trustees, A. J. Paine, A. F. Hannah, Edwin Taylor; Clerk, W. W. McCall; Treasurer, William J. Fuller; Assessor, Charles Allen; Constables, Leon Bancroft, Benjamin Paine; Justices of the Peace, L. S. Nicholson, Benjamin Knowlton.

The "Ledges," as they are called, in the northern part of the township, have always been a noted place of resort for pleasure-seekers and curiosity-hunters, and there is a good hotel at one of the principal points of interest for their accommodation. This singular freak of nature is attributed to various causes, but there is no doubt of their being the result of some terrific internal upheaval, when the fierce volcanic fires burst forth, and possibly shot out through the crevices that now appear in all directions, but which through the lapse of unnumbered ages have been mostly filled with rock and lava debris, pulverized in after ages to ordinary soil and sand. Curious upheavals of this character are to be found all over the world, but they generally occur on mountain tops, and are called in two or three localities "the devil's back bone." The Nelson Ledges are well worth a visit.

The general statistics of this township for 1884 are: Acres of wheat, 607, bushels, 8,802; bushels of rye, 88, from 7 acres; of buckwheat, 32 from 3 acres; of oats, 20,155 from 603 acres; of corn, 7,603 from 605 acres; of meadow, 3,237 tons of hay from 2,050 acres; of clover hay, 209 tons and 23 bushels of seed from 127 acres; of flax, 61 bushels of seed from 5 acres; of potatoes, 11,035 from 85 acres; of butter, 67,855 pounds home-made; of cheese, 131,710 pounds; of maple sugar, 32,222 pounds, and 7,361 gallons of syrup from 34,402 trees; of honey, 2,115 pounds from 69 hives; of eggs, 23,862 dozens; of apples, 10,605 bushels; peaches, 995 bushels; pears, 44 bushels; cherries, 6 bushels from 370 acres of orchard; pounds of wool, 11,074; milch cows, 781; stallions, 1; dogs, 111; animals died of disease, 100 sheep, 11 cattle and 2 horses; acres cultivated, 4,228; pasture, 7,339; woodland, 2,621; waste, 108; total, 14,296 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,383, including 561 youth; in 1870, 1,355; in 1880, 890; in 1884 (estimated), 950.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

THE VANGUARD—PIONEER DANIELS—CAPT. BALDWIN, TRUMAN GILBERT, ARTEMUS RUGGLES—THE GREAT TRAIL—A NOTED CHARACTER—PIONEER DENTISTRY—A FAMOUS TRAPPER—AN IRATE F. F. V.—“MOSES JABE” GILBERT, THE CONTRACTOR—NUMEROUS FIRST EVENTS—PREACHER AND CHURCHES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—ORGANIZATION—PALMYRA CENTER—DIAMOND—COAL BANKS—BUSINESS, SOCIETIES AND STATISTICS.

PALMYRA is one of the townships that received its first settler in June, 1799, there being three others, Ravenna, Aurora and Atwater, with Deerfield following in July. It was known in the original surveys simply as Town 2, Range 6, and in the general drawing of the shares of the Connecticut Land Company fell to the lot of Elijah, Homer, and David E. Boardman, Elijah Wadsworth, Jonathan Giddings, Zephaniah Briggs, Stanley Griswold and Roderick Wolcott. The Boardmans were brothers, Elijah being the principal owner of the township. He was one of the surveying party that came to the township in 1797 with Amzi Atwater and Wareham Shepherd.

David Daniels, the leader in the vanguard of the little band of soldiers of civilization who settled and helped make habitable this fine township of Palmyra, arrived on the scene of action June 4, 1799, and settling on Lot 21, one mile and a half south of the Center. This hardy pioneer was born in Graton, Conn., and as a reward for his daring and determination in venturing into a country that had hardly felt the tread of a white man, and when everything was as wild as nature had originally formed it, was given 100 acres of land by the proprietors. Soon after he had made a small clearing and thrown together a rude cabin, he put out an acre and a half of wheat, which he cut the following season, and carried one bushel of the grain on his back to Poland, thirty miles distant, had it ground and brought it back. His wife was Lucinda Meigs, cousin of Gov. Meigs, of Ohio. Daniels died July 13, 1813, highly respected by all, and much honored as the first Justice of the Peace of the township. He had also been a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary Army. His widow survived him till 1849, having lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years. They had six children: Electa, Frederick, Horace, Orville, Harvey W. and Almira. The first two were born in Connecticut, the third in Mahoning County, and the last three in Palmyra.

Shortly after Daniels made his clearing, in the fall of the same year, Ethelbert Baker came in and settled about half a mile south of the Center, on the west side of the road, but after a few years sold out to John Tuttle, who came in 1805. The next spring, 1800, William Bacon came in and settled one mile and a quarter south of the Center. In 1802 Baker and Bacon brought out their families, and at the same time came E. Cutler, who had married a daughter of Nehemiah Bacon, and located two miles south of the Center. In 1803 Baker cleared a piece of land on the southeast corner at the Center, which was the first improvement in that locality.

In 1804 James McKelvey came from Pennsylvania. Amasa Preston and several others came during this year. Amasa Preston was a great snake

hunter, and it seemed to be a hereditary ambition, as his mother, it is said, even after she got too old to see them, used to hunt the "varmints" down on all occasions. There was an immense den of yellow "rattlers" at the "Ledge," in the western part of the township, and much sport was had and a great deal of satisfaction afforded in getting rid of the dangerous reptiles.

In 1805 many immigrants from Connecticut arrived, among whom were several families who became prominent in after years, and whose descendants are to-day the leading people of the township. David Waller, Silas Waller, Asahel Waller and John Tuttle, Jr., came in. The Wallers began making improvements on the southeast corner at the Center, and put up a log-house there. The same year they cleared a piece of land half a mile north of the Center. David Waller brought a number of fruit trees from Deerfield on his back and set them out, which was the starting of the old orchard that afterward afforded such fine fruit. He afterward cleared and lived on one or two other places, but finally lost all his property by having too much confidence in depraved human nature. He could never refuse going upon the bond or note of friends, and so lost all by their ungratefulness or inability to pay. He died in 1840. Asahel Waller lived only seven years after he settled here, dying in the great epidemic that prevailed in 1812. This visitation was in the form of a very malignant fever, and was so virulent as to baffle the skill of the physicians in nearly every case. Silas Waller died in Poland.

In this year, 1805, also came Capt. John T. Baldwin from Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., bringing his wife and three sons, Alva, John and Tibbals. They arrived July 7, and their wagon was the second that came through by the "Old Palmyra Road," there being at the time not a single house between Canfield and Campbellsport. They camped at what is now the Square at the Center, along side of a post that had been erected to designate where the Center was. They then moved into a small log-house that had been built by Baker, where they lived two months, when they moved to the farm where his son, Squire Alva Baldwin, now lives. Two years afterward the Captain opened a tavern, and in 1825 moved to Toledo, where he died. He and David Waller brought the first load of salt from Cleveland, the trip occupying five days, but the salt was worth \$20 per barrel, which paid them a handsome profit, having cost them about \$12. The old gentleman was a kind and generous man, and had a fund of wit and humor that always made his tavern a great place of resort. Many stories are told of his playful jokes, one of which is how he shaved a vain young fellow who had no beard, with the *back* of a razor, having lathered him carefully, and the primitive "dude" never knew any better. His son Alva still occupies the old homestead, and is as hearty and genial an old gentleman, apparently, as his father. He is now eighty-nine years of age, having been born in 1795. He was in the war of 1812-14, although only seventeen or eighteen years of age. His father, the Captain, served with Gen. Harrison in the position of Commissary, which gave him his title. There is a rose bush in the front yard of Squire Alva Baldwin's residence that was planted by his mother in 1805, and it still blooms. Capt. Baldwin was one of the first Commissioners of the county. John Baldwin was for many years a steamboat Captain on the lakes. John McArthur, a brother of the wife of Capt. Baldwin, came in at the time the Baldwins did, and settled on a piece of land in the southwest portion of the township. He was a Justice of the Peace, and died in 1818.

In 1806 there arrived from Litchfield, Conn., Truman Gilbert, Sr., his wife, seven sons and one daughter: Charles, Truman, Jr., Lyman, Marvin, Dr. Ezra, Walter, Champion and Rebecca, the latter being now the



Henry Boszor



Sarah N Boyer

widow of Ebenezer Buckley, and is eighty-five years of age, remarkably well preserved in mind and health, and as genial, social, kind-hearted and even jolly, as, possibly, she was half a century ago. Her husband was in the war of 1812, and the old lady, some years ago, had a pension almost forced upon her. She retains a vivid recollection of the past, and can tell as good a snake story as any of her neighbors, for she lives not far from the "Ledge," and has seen many of the old-time yellow reptiles. Charles Gilbert, the eldest son, had a family of nine, and forty-five years elapsed before a single death occurred among them, a remarkable instance, and a fact tolerably discouraging to any undertaker to settle among such undying families. There is an apple tree on the place of Warner Gilbert that was planted in 1806. When Truman Gilbert was raising his house in 1806, and was being assisted by the neighbors, as usual, and some Indians, an eclipse of the sun occurred, which badly frightened the latter. They left the work, got out their bows and arrows and began firing their arrows up into the heavens in the direction of the slowly darkening sun, to scare off the evil spirit.

In this year, 1806, also came Noah Smith, from Connecticut, who brought with him a colored girl, but the following year the Legislature of the State passed a law making it a penal offence to bring a negro into the State, whereupon the vigilant Trustees of the township had the audacious Smith arrested, and after due trial, fined; but Smith appealed his case to the Common Pleas Court, which reversed the decision of the eminent Judges of the lower tribunal, the court holding that laws in general, and this law in particular, under the circumstances, were not retroacting.

The great Indian trail from Fort McIntosh on the Ohio to Sandusky passed through this township, and it was along this trail, just north of the Center, that the Indians and their pursuers went after the shooting of Diver, in Deerfield. Brady, of "Leap" notoriety, also took this trail in his excursions against the savages. Nickshaw's cabin was on this trail, in this township, not far from Baldwin's and near a spring.

The year 1807 brought in quite a number of settlers to different parts of the township, but there was one man who was, possibly, more of an acquisition in a utilitarian sense, than any who had preceded him. This was Artemus Ruggles, a native of Connecticut, and a large-hearted, sturdy, honest, courageous and ready-witted man, whose services in a new country were just exactly what were needed and desired. He was a blacksmith by trade, and as the saying goes, could make almost anything out of iron, besides being handy in many other ways. He made all the traps for all this section of country, including two or three townships, and literally every "bull plow" that the settlers used for years. In addition to his many other useful qualities, he combined that of dentistry in a primitive way. Mr. Alva Baldwin says it seemed to do Ruggles good to get an opportunity to extract a tooth. He would take hold of a fine large molar with his "turnikey," as he called it, give the instrument a "yank," and sit down and laugh at the suffering patient, holding up at the same time the captured tooth. He was a noted trapper, and he and his sons caught numbers of wolves, bears and small game. Being a strong, compact and active man, with the endurance of an Indian, very few could throw, or "out-do" him, and very few ventured to try it. He died in 1854.

This same year, 1807, came in David Gano, a Virginian, from Hampshire County, and settled two and a half miles north of the Center. He was in character somewhat like Ruggles, sturdy and honest and as hardy as he was brave. He was anything but a quarrelsome man, and his motto was, "Never give an insult nor take one." He was a great wolf killer and bear hunter,

and held his native State in profound reverence. To such extent was he sensitive on this latter point that he whipped half a dozen men from "Jarsey" who had dared to speak lightly of the Old Dominion. He lived to a ripe old age, highly respected for his many good qualities.

The first improvements on the southwest corner of the Center were made by James Briggs, who came in 1807. In 1808 James Boles, from Beaver County, Penn., came in and made a settlement where he lived till 1813, when he moved to Trumbull County. His daughter Kate is said to have killed a bear in a fair and square fight with an ax, the wives of Ben and Gib McDaniel acting as umpires. In 1814 Dr. Ezra Chaffee settled in the township, and kept a tavern at the Center, where he lived till 1830, then moved to Paris. In 1811 came Jemima Palmer, and her two sons, Jesse and Samuel. One of the daughters of Samuel died of fright. As she and her father and others were going to church, some young cattle jumped suddenly out from the bushes, when the girl fell to the ground, dead. Zuhariac Fisher came also in this year from Pennsylvania. He was a large, muscular man, of great strength of character. He died in 1834, leaving a large family.

Jabez Gilbert, a man who was noted not only for his iron will and unflinching determination, but for his seemingly unlimited resources in accomplishing anything he undertook, came in 1811. He was a bridge builder as well as mail contractor and general teamster. He built nearly all the early bridges of the township, and hauled all the steam boilers and machinery for steamboats from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. No one else could be obtained who had the courage to undertake jobs of the character that Jabez considered only ordinary hauling. It must be remembered that in that early time roads were in terribly poor condition, where they existed at all, and to undertake to haul by ox-team one of those immense boilers was no child's play. He was also engaged to carry the mail once a week in a two-horse coach from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. The contract was afterward raised to twice a week in a four-horse coach, then to three times a week, and finally a daily line. He was known as "Moses Jabe," from the fact that he swore "by Moses," and there being two other Jabs among the Gilberts. No obstacles could stop this old contractor from delivering his mail according to specifications, and when streams were swollen he would take the mail on his back, with an ax in hand, and go through "or die in the attempt," as he would say. His contract was finally transferred to the hands of others, and he left the township.

The first white child born in the township was Emeline, a daughter to E. Cutler, born in 1802. The first marriage took place in 1805, and Benjamin McDaniel and Betsey Stevens joined their fortunes with the assistance of Squire Lewis Day, of Deerfield. In this year occurred the first two deaths. A son of John Tuttle, Sr., went down into a well to recover a cup that had fallen in, when he was overpowered by carbonic acid gas, and died before he could be brought to the surface. David Waller lost a child in August. E. Cutler was the first blacksmith, and opened shop in 1802 two miles south of the Center. The first frame house was built in 1807 by David Daniels; in the same year the first tavern was opened by Capt. Baldwin at the Center, and the first postoffice established, with David Waller as Postmaster. The first distillery was started in 1808 by John Tuttle, and William McKibbey, a brother of James, officiated as distiller, and here they turned out a fine brand of primitive "tangle-foot." The first tannery was established in 1810 by Parrott Hadley, a short distance south of the Center. The first physician, Dr. Ezra Chaffee, came in 1810. The first stock of goods opened in the township was brought by Walker Canfield and David Waller, who occupied a building on the southeast corner of

the Center, in 1813. Joseph Tuttle, in 1820, built the first house on the southwest corner, and in 1824 the first frame building was put up at the Center, by a man with the honored name of William Shakespeare. The first saw-mill was built in this same year by Parker Calvin, and a grist-mill was afterward added to it, in 1828, by Henry Kibler, who was then owner. An ashery was operated at an early day by Jabez and Ezra Gilbert near the Center, and another in the northwestern part of the township by Horace Hollister.

One of the first preachers to expound the Word of God to the settlers in Palmyra was Rev. Shewell, a Methodist Episcopal circuit rider, who, although a man of no extraordinary culture, yet had those qualities that amply make up for any lack of scholastic attainments. He was a man of exemplary piety, honest and earnest in all his works, and who left an impress for good wherever he went. He was very zealous, sometimes terribly emphatic in his gesticulation, bringing his fist down upon the Bible at every word with a force that would make everything around rattle. It is said that on one occasion he told the people who were listening to him that if they did not repent they "could go to hell and be damned!" Several other early ministers preached occasionally, but it was not till October 10, 1813, that a church was organized. At that date Rev. Nathan Darrow, a Presbyterian minister, formed into a congregation Noah and Hannah Smith, Jemima, Jesse and Samuel Palmer. In 1818 another church was organized by Rev. Andrew Clarke, a Baptist minister of Pennsylvania, and the members were William Brown and wife, Benjamin McDaniels and wife, George Pownell and wife, and Abigail Tuttle.

The Welsh Regular Baptist Church at Palmyra was reorganized May 23, 1862, when W. W. Davis, Morgan Reese and James Davis were elected Trustees; Shadrach James was elected Clerk. The location of the church was known as Soar, but commonly called Stone Chapel.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal society met at Deerfield June 7, 1879, when Daniel Collins, Hiram G. Spooner, T. W. Edwards, Otis Davis and Enoch Morgan were elected Trustees.

The first school is said to have been taught by Miss Betsey Diver, a daughter of Daniel Diver, and the first schoolhouse was located in the south part of the township. Another very early teacher was Sophia Hubbard. Another was John Barr, who taught the first school at the Center. Nathan Boice, or Boys, Mattie Ruggles and Lewis Ely were also teachers. The statistics of the schools of this township are given as follows:

Palmyra Township Schools.—Revenue in 1884, \$3,767; expenditures, \$2,916; 7 schoolhouses valued at \$7,000; average pay of teachers, \$32 and \$26; enrollment, 132 boys and 151 girls.

Palmyra Special District.—Revenue in 1884, \$1,454; expenditures, \$851; 1 school-building valued at \$3,000; average pay of teachers, \$27 and \$45; enrollment, 55 boys and 55 girls.

March 6, 1810, the County Commissioners issued an order setting off from Deerfield Township, Towns 2 and 3, with the name of Palmyra, and on April 2, 1810, the first election was held, resulting in the selection of the following officers, in part: Amos Thurber, William Bacon, David Calvin, Trustees; David Waller, Clerk; David Daniels, Treasurer; Silas Waller, Appraiser; Jabez Gilbert, John McArthur, Overseers; Charles Gilbert, Constable; James McKelvey, Lister; Truman Gilbert, J. T. Baldwin, Fence Viewers; John Stevens, Zebulon Walker, Artemus Ruggles, Gibson McDaniels, Supervisors. May 21, 1810, David Daniels and Joseph Fisher were elected Justices of the Peace.

Palmyra Center.—General stores, Carson & Diver, W. W. Bigelow, W. B. Wilson; drug store, E. M. Evans; carriage and wagon-shop, Edgar Tuttle; undertaker, David C. Davis; saddle and harness, John Humes, Charles Brown; hotel, Bidlake House, Ira Bidlake & Son; shingle factory and tow-mill, D. C. Davis; steam saw-mill, W. E. Steveson; three blacksmith shops; three saloons; two shoe-shops; one milliner; one barber; physicians, Dr. W. G. Smith, Dr. L. C. Rose, Dr. B. B. Davis; veterinary surgeon, Dr. William Davis.

Diamond.—General store, O. B. Mason; hardware, Johnson & Shively; drug and grocery, Rose & Carson; shoe store, Ralph Stevens; lumber yard, O. B. Mason; hotel, Harris House; Postmaster, O. B. Mason; physician, Dr. William Jenkins; Palmyra Coal Company, W. B. Wilson, manager, one shaft open; Black Diamond Coal Company, proprietor, Samuel Kimberly, one shaft open; Scott Coal Company, proprietor, Enoch Filer, one shaft open; Hutson Coal Company, proprietor, H. D. Hutson, one shaft open. Combined output of the four shafts about 550 tons per day. It ranks with the well-known Briar Hill coal and was first operated in 1865.

At the Center there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, Pastor, Rev. Joseph Gledhill; Congregational Church (Welsh), Rev. John J. Jenkins; Baptist Church (Welsh), Pastor, Rev. Edward Jenkins; Welsh Methodist Church, Pastor, Rev. David Evans. Also, a Disciples Church, one and a half miles northwest of the Center, Pastor, Rev. Linas Rogers. At the Center there is a fine graded school with good attendance, and seven other schools in the township.

A. F. & A. M.—Charity Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 530, was chartered in 1883. Acting W. M., Del Ray Thomas; S. W., Del Ray Thomas; J. W., Charles Merwin; Secretary, W. D. Edwards; Treasurer, D. D. Carson; membership, thirty.

K. of P.—Diamond Lodge, K. of P., No. 136, was organized January 26, 1882. P. C. C., David Joseph; C. C., Stephen Davis; V. C. C., William Barkley; Prelate, Arthur Johns; M. A., Richard Davis; M. E., James Jones; M. F., B. J. Morris; K. R. S., J. C. Buckley; I. G., Richard Wells; O. G., Davis; membership sixty-eight.

For over fifty years there has been held annually what is termed the Welsh Horse Fair, at which are exhibited on the first Monday in May fine horses of all kinds. It is as much for the purpose of affording an opportunity to buyers and sellers, as for show. There are usually fifteen or twenty of the finest stallions on exhibition.

Palmyra Agricultural Fair is held for two days in the fall. The present officers are: President, Isaac Tuttle; Vice-President, D. D. Carson; Secretary, S. A. Church; Treasurer, Jacob Scott.

A good deal of fine stock is raised in the township, and the land is highly productive, though hilly in some portions. The Welsh, who form a large proportion of the population, are generally a frugal and industrious class of citizens. Palmyra furnished thirty-seven soldiers for the Union in the late war, eleven of whom fell in the service. The Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad touches at Diamond.

The general statistics of this division of the county for 1884 are: Acres of wheat, 857, bushels 10,481; no rye; of oats 375 acres, 16,478 bushels; 3 bushels of barley; 180 acres of corn produced 1,857 bushels; 2,404 acres of meadow gave 2,942 tons of hay; 45 acres of clover yielded 67 tons of hay and 8 bushels of seed; 4 acres of flax gave 32 bushels of seed; 15 acres of potatoes produced 2,221 bushels; home-made butter, 24,118 pounds; 9,335 maple trees yielded 1,521 pounds of sugar and 2,498 gallons of syrup; 26 hives produced 440

pounds of honey; dozens of eggs, 2,298; 301 acres of orchard produced 1,073 bushels of apples; pounds of wool, 25,476; milch cows, 333; stallion, 1; dogs, 106; killed, 17 sheep; died of disease, 5 hogs, 39 sheep, 7 cattle and 6 horses; acres cultivated, 1,913; pasture, 8,756; woodland, 2,782; total 13,451 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,093, including 642 youth; in 1870, 848, in 1880, 1,105; in 1884 (estimated), 1,300.

The number of bushels of coal mined in 1883 was 1,081,101, valued at \$91,419. During the year ending May, 1880, there were only 471,200 bushels mined by sixty-six men, valued at \$37,780.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

GOOD LAND WITH A BAD NAME—SLOW SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—SOME FIRST EVENTS—NOTABLE HAPPENINGS—MCCLEINTOCKSBURG AND NEWPORT—OFFICERS, BUSINESS, RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

PARIS was originally the property of Lemuel G. Storrs, Henry Champion, Gideon Granger and Thomas Bull, members of the Connecticut Land Company, and is Town 3, Range 6, of the surveys. Up to 1810 it was a portion of Deerfield, but at that time it was placed with Palmyra and formed a portion of that township, so remaining till 1820, when Paris cut adrift and has since been sailing along smoothly on the sea of progress without her convoy.

For many years before the truth was ascertained, Paris, or rather Storrsboro, as it was formerly called, had a wretched reputation, and a passage over it was avoided by persons ignorant of the real state of affairs, in many instances settlers to other portions of the Reserve going many miles out of their way in order to give the "swamps" of Paris a wide berth. It was commonly reported and believed by many that the entire township was one vast mud-hole, and that to get into it was sure destruction to wagon and team. As the country is level and the soil chiefly clay, in those early days, when scarcely a foot had trodden the soil, water would naturally accumulate in the lower sections, and it *would* get muddy, the mud being tolerably deep and sticky, too; so sticky that, as an old settler remarked, one had to go home and get a shovel to dig himself out of the mud when he got "stalled." He meant his team, possibly. It was pretty bad, and no mistake, but cultivation and drainage have made it second to none on the Reserve as grazing land, whilst all other crops are produced easily. The soil, from the very fact of its original damp nature, is excellent, as it is composed in part of clay and the residue of decayed vegetable matter.

One hardy old Pennsylvanian, from Woodbury, Huntingdon County, ventured into the badly abused township, bringing his family and settling on Lot 21, on the 20th of June, 1811. This was Richard Hudson, and he resided where he settled till his death, which occurred June 27, 1819, his wife having preceded him one month, she dying May 28, 1819.

The old couple and their family were the only settlers till the following spring of 1812, when their son-in-law, John Bridges, arrived and built a house on the farm of Mr. Hudson. The next year John Young and John Cox, with their families, came in from Huntingdon County, Penn., and located on Lot 13, making four families in two years.

In April, 1815, a valuable addition was made to the little settlement by the arrival of Chauncy Hawley and William Selby and their families from Sandersfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., who located on Lots 27 and 33. In the fall of the same year came Calvin Holcomb and family from Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., and settled on Lot 21.

In December, 1816, Brainard Selby, Sr., Newton Selby and wife, Thomas B. Selby and Austin Wilson arrived from Sandersfield, Mass. Brainard Selby took up his residence with his son William, who had come the year before. Newton Selby located on Lot 40, and Wilson on Lot 39.

In the summer of 1817 John Smith and family arrived and settled on Lot 27, and in the fall of the same year Justus Wilson and family, from Sandersfield, Mass., and Rufus Smith from Whitestown, N. Y., came in. Wilson stayed with his son, Austin, and Smith built on the southwest part of Lot 39.

In February, 1818, Stephen Bingham, Sr., Stephen Bingham, Jr., and John W. Whiting came in from Whitestown, N. Y., with their families, and located on the northwest part of Lot 34.

A petition being presented to the County Commissioners, and granted in the fall of 1820, for a separation from Palmyra and its erection into a township, Storrsboro became such on the 10th of November, when the first election for officers was held. Justus Wilson, Stephen Bingham and William Selby were the Judges, and Rufus Smith and Stephen Bingham, Jr., Clerks. The following were the officers elected: Trustees, Rufus Smith, Justus Wilson, John Smith; Clerk, Cheney V. Senter; Overseers of the Poor, John W. Whiting, Titus Stanley; Fence Viewers, Austin Wilson, Calvin Holcomb, Jr.; Lister, Bidwell Pinney; Appraiser, Newton Selby; Treasurer, Stephen Bingham, Jr.; Constables, Chauncy Hawley, Luther Wilson; Supervisors of Highways, Newton Selby, John Smith; Justices of the Peace, Stephen Bingham, Calvin Holcomb. At this election there were twenty-five votes polled, and the name of the township was changed to Paris.

Calvin Holcomb refused to accept the office of Justice with its multiplicity of duties and heavy emoluments, preferring to attend to his farm, and Squire Bingham, therefore, had it all his own way. In 1822 a suit was brought for assault and battery against Samuel Hudson by Jarvis Holcomb.

In 1817 a religious event of much importance for that early day occurred. Richard Hudson, who was a Methodist, in connection with some others of the same denomination, assisted in a camp-meeting held upon his place. Quite a large number of persons were present, and several ministers conducted the services. It might be more properly termed a "bush meeting," as they are called in some sections, and lasted only a couple of days.

In 1835 the first church, the Welsh Congregational, was organized by Rev. David Jenkins, and consisted of the following persons: Richard Morris, Mary Morris, Robert Roberts, Elizabeth Roberts, William Probert, Maria Probert, Edward Morris, Ann Morris, John Morris, Mary Williams and Widow Probert. The organization has remained intact ever since, and they now have a tasteful and commodious church edifice at the Center, which has been erected forty years. The congregation is large and composed almost entirely of Welsh, the services being mostly conducted in that language. There is a fine Sunday-school also connected with the church. Rev. David Davis has been pastor for over thirty years. Welsh Independent Congregational Church of Paris Township, at Newport, was reorganized and elected D. N. Evans, John Rees and (Samuel Jones) Trustees February 8, 1850.

There is a Baptist Church with a large Sunday-school, of which Rev. A. J. Morton is pastor.

At McClintocksbury there was formerly a United Brethren Church, but with the decay of that embryo city it disappeared in the general wreck, and now there is no society of that kind in the township.

Of the early ministers who preached for the settlers may be mentioned Revs. Joseph Treat, Nathan Darrow, Congregational, and Revs. Robert Roberts and Shadrach Bostwick, Methodist.

The first school taught in the township was at the house of Richard Hudson in the summer of 1819 by Miss Betsey North. It was entirely a private school for the benefit of the children of "Uncle" Richard, but a couple of the boys of Chauncey Hawley were admitted. The first public school was taught in the winter of 1819-20 by Daniel Leavitt, of Trumbull County, in a log-schoolhouse erected on the northwest corner of Lot 34. It commenced with twenty-five scholars. The present condition of the schools is shown by the following statistics : Revenue in 1884, \$2,669 ; expenditure, \$1,447.48 ; six schoolhouses valued at \$3,600 ; average pay of teachers \$30 and \$23 ; enrollment, eighty-four boys and seventy-six girls.

In 1812 Richard Hudson set out the first orchard in the township, and in 1814 gathered some apples from it, which was the first cultivated fruit grown here. In March, 1813, William Bradford, of Braceville, Trumbull County, married Betsey Hudson, daughter of "Uncle" Richard Hudson, and Squire John McArthur tied the knot. In the spring of 1814 Mrs. Susan Cox, wife of John Cox, died. The first child born in the township was Elijah Hawley, which event occurred October 11, 1815. This gentleman, who is still living, was the fourth son of Chauncey Hawley, who first settled with William Selby on Lot 33, but afterward moved to Lot 27, where he lived till he died June 14, 1846. His son, Elijah, still occupies the homestead. The first roads established through the township were laid out in June, 1817, one from Palmyra, and one from Charlestown, through to Newton Falls. The first saw-mill was erected by Alexander and Titus Stanley, on the Mahoning River, near where the road crosses it at McClintocksburg. The first frame building, a barn, was erected in 1819, by Calvin Holcomb, on the southern part of Lot 21, and the first frame dwelling-house was erected in 1823 by Gains A. H. Case, at the Center, and it still stands there, but was removed from its original place some years ago. In 1827 William Case commenced keeping tavern at the Center, but he died the following year, when the business was continued by his widow, who, in 1832, married again. "Aunt Cretia," as she was called, was a very strong-minded woman, and a zealous champion of Gen. Jackson and Democracy. She used to say that, "Although my husband is dead, thank God he lived to vote for 'Old Hickory.'" In 1828 a postoffice was established and Thomas B. Selby appointed Postmaster. The office was in the house of William Selby, on the northeast corner of Lot 33. A weekly mail was run to Warren. A tannery was operated in the early times in the south part of the township by Patrick Davidson, and hats were manufactured by Chauncey Hawley. There was also a chair factory, a basket and pail factory, and a small foundry for making hand irons, flat irons, etc.

In the year 1831 John Morgan, of Wales, came into the township, purchased a part of Lot 32, and erected a log-cabin. From this humble beginning the countrymen of Morgan have come in from time to time, and have so increased that the population is now about two-thirds Welsh. Through the inducements of the first settler, who wrote to the old country about the cheap lands in Paris Township, these thrifty people have come and gradually drained and improved the country till it is now one of the finest grazing spots in the county. There is not an acre that cannot be cultivated, and whilst wheat does not do very well, corn can be raised in abundance, but dairying is the main resource. Some of the finest cattle are raised here. The people are noted for their honesty, industry, economy and religious devotion.

In 1835 a man named McClintock started a town on the east and west road near the crossing of the Mahoning, which bid fair to become a fine little town during the canal days, but when that water-way began to run down so did the

town, and now, in these post-canal days, desolation reigns supreme in McClintocksburg.

Newport was also laid out on the canal about the same time as McClintocksburg, flourished for a while and then retrograded, but since the building of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, in the bed of the old canal, it has taken an onward move, several buildings having lately gone up, and a store is about to be opened.

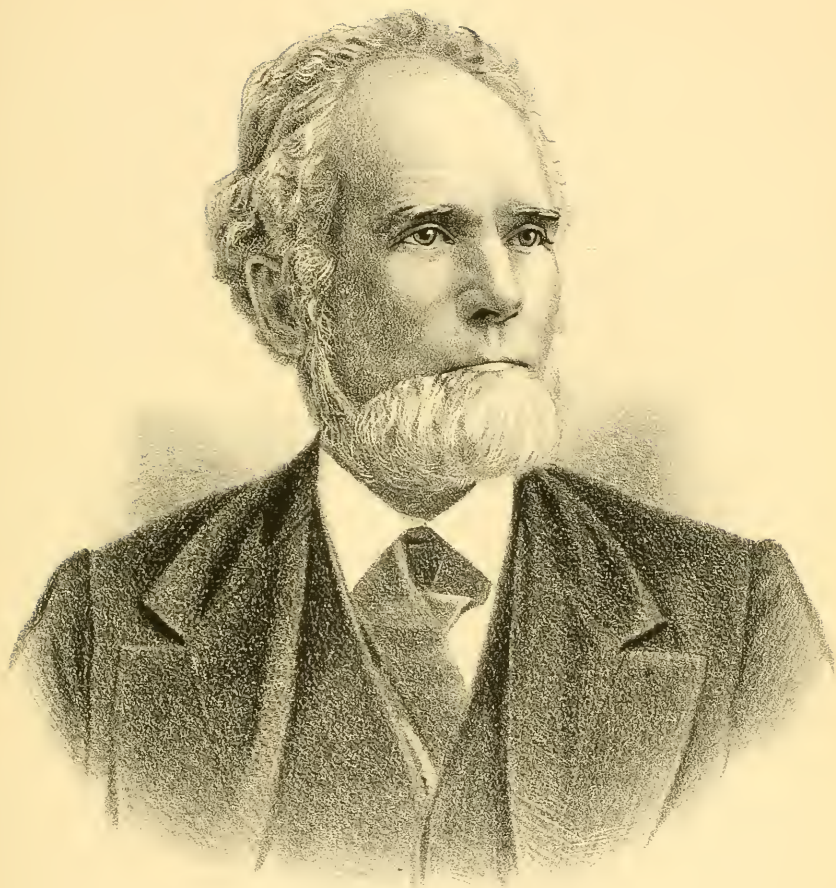
In this year, 1835, Isaac Hopkins came from Pittsburgh and opened the first store at the Center, ran it one year, and then sold out and left. In 1839 the first grist-mill was erected by two Englishmen, William Philpot and Philip Price, on Lot 24, where Newport now is.

Township Officers.—Trustees, H. A. Chapman, Smith Busey ; Clerk, Joseph W. Jones ; Treasurer, Richard Morris ; Assessor, William B. Phillips ; Constables, John A. Evans, T. C. George ; Justices of the Peace, Michael Jones, Edward Roberts.

At the Center there is a general store kept by Samuel Evans. Miss Winnie Morton is Postmistress. There is a cheese factory near the Center, operated by John R. Thomas.

The P., C. & T. R. R. runs across the township, and affords shipping facilities for the various products. Paris will be found to possess considerable mineral resources after the proper development has been effected. Already, and in fact for many years past, fine quarries of freestone have been opened, furnishing an almost unlimited supply of material for building and flagging. It can also be used for grindstones. The township is well watered by the Mahoning River and its tributaries. Paris furnished forty-nine soldiers to the war for the Union, ten of whom lost their lives in the service.

The present statistics of Paris Township are as follows : Acres of wheat, 659, bushels, 7,658 ; buckwheat, 11 acres, bushels 30 ; oats, 694 acres, 21,291 bushels ; corn, 494 acres, 2,088 bushels ; meadow, 2,188 acres, 2,860 tons of hay ; clover, 2 acres, 2 tons of hay and 4 bushels of seed ; flax, 3 acres, 20 bushels of seed and 1,000 pounds of fiber ; potatoes, 16 acres, 839 bushels ; butter, 51,011 pounds ; maple sugar, 2,134 pounds and 1,517 gallons of syrup from 8,037 trees ; 375 pounds honey from 32 hives ; 14,687 dozen of eggs ; 5,057 bushels of apples, 21 of peaches and 1 of pears from 209 acres of orchard (1883) ; 16,279 pounds of wool ; 598 milch cows ; 4 stallions ; 88 dogs ; killed, 13 sheep, and injured, 22 ; died of disease, 11 hogs, 274 sheep, 24 cattle and 8 horses ; acres cultivated, 4,223 ; in pasture, 6,806 ; in woodland, 2,339 ; waste land, 65 ; total, 13,433 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,019, including 470 youth ; in 1870, 691 ; in 1880, 666 ; in 1884 (estimated), 650.



N. Eggertson

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

FIRST TWO SETTLERS—BELA HUBBARD AND SALMON WARD—THE TIDE FLOWS ON—WARD'S FOUR TRIPS—OLIVER DICKINSON—FIRST DEATHS, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES—INITIAL INDUSTRIES—A FEW EARLY FACTS—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—OLD AND NEW INCIDENTS—THE HUBBARD SQUASH—RANDOLPH FAIR—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—SOIL, STREAMS AND STATISTICS.

RANDOLPH, which is Town 1, Range 8, originally fell to the lot of Col. Lemuel Storrs, of Connecticut, Henry Champion and others. Some time after the drawing, however, Col. Storrs purchased the interests of the other holders of the lots in the township, and became sole owner, he being the proprietor of considerable other property on the Reserve. Storrs was in every sense a self-made man, having been born of humble parentage, but he had that within him which to so many men has been better than wealth—integrity, perseverance and fine business qualities.

The first persons, other than Indians, to enter the township were the surveyor, Amzi Atwater, and his assistant, Wareham Shephard. They came to run the lines in the summer of 1797, and camped on a small stream in the southern part of the township, where they made their headquarters.

Among the number of first settlers were Bela Hubbard, Salmon Ward and others, of Middletown, Conn. The two named, in the early part of 1797, removed from their native State to Jefferson County, N. Y., where they remained till 1802, but not being satisfied with their first location started for New Connecticut in the early part of March, that year, with an ox-team and a cart loaded with flour, bacon, tools, etc., and landed in Randolph about the last day of the month named. They halted at a spot about half a mile west of the present Center, and made preparations for establishing a home. The first night they encamped under a large tree that stood for years afterward, it being held sacred as the abiding place of the first settlers. Here the two pioneers made a small clearing, and with the timber thus cut built a cabin, finishing it the day after their arrival. This old cabin was for many years a land-mark where it stood, but venerable things must, or rather do, give way before the chariot of progress. The day after finishing their cabin Ward was taken sick, and when he recovered sufficiently to travel he made as straight a streak for the East as circumstances and the roads would permit, having had quite enough of life in the wilderness, yet, as the sequel will show, retaining a hankering after the fine lands of Randolph. Hubbard continued to reside where he settled for many years, but some time before his death he removed to Mogadore, on the Summit side of that duplex village, having attained a very advanced age. From the time Ward left till July, about six weeks, the only white inhabitant was Bela Hubbard, and he used to say that it was awful lonesome to be far away from any habitation of his fellow man, and when the only sounds of the night would be the howling of the wolves, the hootings of the owls and the sighing of the winds through the almost interminable forests. Yet, had it not been for such heroic men and their heroic wives, what would this beautiful Western country now be?

In July of the same year came Arad Upson from Atwater, where he had been

living a short time, he having gone there from New Durham, N. Y., but originally came from Plymouth, Conn. At the same time came Joseph Harris, afterward a prominent citizen of the county. He came direct from Middletown, Conn., and settled here, but removed some years afterward to Medina County. Late in the summer Salmon Ward, accompanied by Calvin Ward and John Ludington, arrived in the township after a journey of many hardships, having been on the ragged edge of starvation several days before reaching the county. They came by the lake shore, and after leaving the water had to almost cut their way to the section they had in view, they having chosen a route that was very little frequented. The following winter, 1802-03, there were but six persons in the township.

Early in 1803 Salmon Ward returned to New York and brought back with him his elder brother, Josiah Ward, wife and six children. They came in an open boat up the lake, and suffered greatly from cold and many privations. During the summer Jehial Savage and Timothy Culver came in from Atwater, where they at first located. Savage was from Connecticut, and settled on the northwest corner of Lot 57. He had a wife and five children. Culver soon after locating went to Canada and brought out his brother Daniel. In the fall of the same year our old friend, Salmon Ward, for the third time made the trip to New York, and brought back Aaron Weston, Levi Davis and two men named Carey and Smith, the latter two coming to trade with the Indians. They only remained through the following winter.

In the spring of 1804 Salmon Ward started for the fourth time to New York, but was never afterward heard from. It is supposed that he was either drowned in the lake, having no papers about him to show his identity, or was murdered. June 13, of the same year, Ebenezer Goss left Plymouth, Conn., and came by way of Pittsburgh to Mahoning County, arriving at Canfield July 29, having been forty-six days on the road. From there he went to Atwater, and in November came to Randolph. He brought a wife and four children, and when he arrived had only \$1 in money. In December Eliakim Merriman, from Wallingford, Conn., came in. He originally, in 1802, settled in Atwater, removing afterward to Suffield and thence to Randolph.

July 17, 1805, Oliver Dickinson came into the township with his family and purchased the improvements made by Timothy Culver. Mr. Dickinson came from East Granville, Mass., and was one of the most useful of the early settlers. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at first in the shop of Ebenezer Goss, who had set up business shortly after coming. There were now six families in the township, but a number of unmarried men were also here. During this year Isaac Merriman, from Connecticut, Archibald Coon, from Pennsylvania, and Abisha Chapman, son-in-law of Ebenezer Goss, came in. Coon, however, soon moved away, but he left his name in Coon Hill. Chapman, also, afterward moved away. October 23, John Goss, from Connecticut, arrived with his family, and about the same time Jeremiah Sabin and his son, Abel Sabin, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., located in the township.

In 1806 Hiram Raymond and Thomas Miller, from Connecticut, William Thornton, from Pennsylvania, and Daniel Cross, from Vermont, came in. Raymond was a tailor, and many anecdotes are told of him and a fellow whom the settlers called "Bag" Jones, from the fact that he had stolen a bag. Miller became a Baptist preacher and Thornton went into the war of 1812, contracted disease and died from its effects. Also, came this year, Nathan Sears and his son, Elisha, and Rev. Henry Ely, all from Connecticut, and at the same time a queer character, Nathan Muzzy, from Worcester, Mass., of whom more will be found in the sketches on Shalersville and Rootstown.

In 1807 Deacon Stephen Butler and Caleb Wetmore moved in from Connecticut, but in a few years left and settled in Stowe Township. Nehemiah Bacon and his son-in-law, Ethelbert Baker, with their families came in from Palmyra. Dr.

Rufus Belding, from Cattaraugus County, N. Y., arrived with his family in this year, and remained till his death in 1854. For nearly thirty years he was the only physician in the township and had a very lucrative practice. From this year till the war of 1812, many settlers came in, among whom may be mentioned Nathaniel Bancroft in 1810, and Sylvester Tinker and Deacon James Coe in 1811. The latter was a prominent and useful man in his church, and in the affairs of his township and county. After the war a sort of boom struck Randolph and the country rapidly filled up. Some of the best citizens of the county came in at that time, and their descendants are among the leading people in its affairs to-day.

The first death in the township was that of a man, name unknown, an assistant to the surveyors, Atwater and Shephard, who died in July, 1797. It is said that he imbibed rather too strongly of "tangle foot" whisky, and that, together with the heat, killed him. He died on the southern line of the township and was there buried. Mrs. Clarissa Ward, wife of Josiah Ward, was the second person, and the first inhabitant to die. This was in February, 1804, and there being no lumber in Randolph, suitable boards for a coffin had to be procured in Ravenna, from Robert Easton.

The first white child born in the township was Sophronia, a daughter of Arad Upson, in the spring of 1803. The second birth was Amanda, a daughter of Timothy Culver, in the spring of 1806. The first white male child born in the township was Elisaph R., son of Eliakim Merriman, April 23, 1807.

The first marriage was that of Bela Hubbard, the first settler, with Clarissa Ward. This happened in April, 1806. Mrs. Hubbard used to tell her husband that he had to marry her, or none, as no other girl in the township would have him, simply because there was no other girl there at the time. They were first married by a minister, but to make the knot sure, were remarried by a Justice. The second wedding took place June 16, 1806, and the parties thereto were Eliakim Merriman and Hannah Bassett.

In the spring of 1804 Timothy Culver took out a license to keep tavern, and keeping tavern in those days meant selling whisky. The Indians were large consumers of the stuff. Ebenezer Goss started and carried on the first blacksmith shop in 1804. Eliakim Merriman opened a cooper shop in the latter part of 1804, and ran it for fifty years. A barrel that he made in 1815 was still in use a few years ago. In 1805 the first mill was constructed. It consisted of a hollowed stump and a pestle six feet long attached to a pole, nature's winnowing machine, the wind, being used to clean the flour of the chaff. Hiram Raymond was about the first tailor, and Thomas Miller the first shoe-maker, to settle in the township. Raymond invented the first washing machine that was used in Randolph. It was a pole suspended in a stream of water, creek or branch, upon the end of which pole the clothes were fastened and washed as the sailors at sea wash their clothing, by the action of the water. Calvin Ward and Timothy Culver in the year 1808 erected the first distillery. Whisky at this time was worth, or rather sold at, \$1 per gallon, and it therefore was profitable to use the grain in that way instead of selling it at the low price it would bring. A grist-mill and saw-mill were also built this year, a great accommodation to the settlers, and they did a fine business. Josiah Ward was the proprietor, and the mills stood where Hines' mill was afterward built. Nathan Sears had commenced a mill on the same spot, but had to abandon it, as that portion of the township was not yet on sale. Josiah Ward also erected the first cider-mill in 1809. It was a very rude affair, being simply a trough in which was a block of wood with short poles or handspikes attached. The apples were placed in the trough, and the block pressed down upon the fruit. The cider brought more per gallon in Cleveland at that time than whisky. In 1811 Sylvester Tinker put up a tannery west of the Center. He also started a tavern at the same place, to which he added a stock of goods. These various businesses of Tinker, together with his general usefulness to the early settlers,

made his death, which occurred in 1818, very much lamented. In 1817 Samuel and Hiram Webster erected a cloth-dressing establishment, on the creek west of the Center, but in a few years it was destroyed by fire.

In the summer of 1803 the first crop of wheat was raised by Bela Hubbard on the northwest corner of Lot 57. He obtained his seed-wheat at Little Beaver, Penn., and he went ten miles to borrow a plow which he brought home on his back. But he was well repaid, as four acres of this new land among the stumps turned him out 100 bushel. He lost a valuable horse by it, however, as the animal got access to one of the barrels in which the wheat was placed, and ate so much that he died. Milling at this time was not a very "numerous" business, and the settlers had to take their wheat to Chrisman's mill, on the Ohio, a trip occupying about seven days. A bachelor's club was formed about this time, the members of which were Hubbard, Harris, Weston, Davis and Calvin Ward. Sally Bacon kept house for them. There were now fifteen able-bodied men in the township, so they formed a military company with Bela Hubbard, Captain; Ariel Bradley, Lieutenant; and Aaron Weston, Ensign. In 1805 the first sheep were owned in the township. The wife of Josiah Ward bought nine with money she had brought from Connecticut. This year Hubbard and Harris raised about 1,500 bushels of corn, about a mile west of the Center. In 1806 three orchards were set out, one by Oliver Dickinson, one by Bela Hubbard, and one by Josiah Ward. Dr. Rufus Belding was the first physician; he came with his family in 1807. In 1808 the first frame building was erected by Oliver Dickinson. A portion of the timbers are now in the barn of W. J. Dodge. In 1820 the first postoffice was established, with a weekly mail to and from, and Oliver Dickinson was appointed Postmaster.

The petition to set off Randolph as a township was considered by the Commissioners December 3, 1810, and authority granted to organize the towns of Suffield and Randolph under the latter name in honor of the son of Mr. Storrs.

The following is the record of the first business of the new township:

Be it remembered that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1811, the electors of Randolph Township assembled agreeable to public notice for the purpose of electing township officers. John Goss was chosen Chairman of said meeting, and Rufus Belding and Reuben Upson, Judges; Jonathan Foster, Clerk; Abel Sabin, Clerk, *pro tem*.

The following are the names of the persons elected: Samuel Hale, Reuben Upson and Rufus Belding, Trustees; Nehemiah Bacon and Raphael Hurlburt, Overseers of the Poor; Joshua Hollister and Abel Sabin, Fence Viewers; Thomas Hale, Appraiser, and Timothy Culver, Lister of Taxable Property; Arad Upson, Constable; Martin Kent, Ezekiel Tupper, Ebenezer Cutler, E. Merriman, A. Upson, Supervisors. Moses Adams, Thomas Hale, John Goss, E. Cutler, John Sabin, Bradford Waldo, E. Merriman, T. Culver, J. Hollister, Ephraim Sabin, A. Upson, Schoby Outcalt, David Ticknor were returned as jurors. At the same time Jonathan Foster was elected Justice, but did not receive his commission until October 10. Every person taking part in the election has been dead several years. The last one, Ephraim Sabin, died in 1870. Suffield was set off from Randolph in 1818.

The main business of the township was transacted at an early day at the settlement of Gen. Campbell, Campbellsport, Ravenna Village not yet being laid off, and Akron unknown for twenty years afterward. The road from Randolph Center to Campbellsport ran from the creek west of the Center to a point on the line between Rootstown and Edinburg, then northward. There was a horse-path to Canton and a trail to Atwater. There was not a bridge in the whole of what is now Portage County.

The "Hubbard squash" so noted not only in the West but eastern sections of the country, is said to have originated in the Hubbard family of this township. Bela Hubbard produced from some seeds obtained in the southern part of the State this most desirable variety of winter squash. In 1805 land was worth \$2.50 per acre in the northern part of the township.

In 1818 an epidemic prevailed in the form of a fever, and the mortality was so great that the township obtained a very bad name—"the sickly township"—which retarded immigration many years.

When the war of 1812 broke out there were forty-four males in the township over twenty-one years of age. Four of Randolph's boys were in the service—David James, Samuel Redfield, William Thornton and Elisha Ward. Bela Hubbard, who had removed to New York, was Captain of a company of men who were exempt from service by age, but they went in nevertheless. They were called "Silver Grays," and went out three times to protect the lake shore. Hubbard had six teams, also, in the service.

The township sent 180 soldiers to the defense of the Union, and thirty of that number died or were killed in the service.

Randolph was a station on the "Underground Railroad." In October, 1846, Gen. William Steadman, late U. S. Consul to Santiago de Cuba, made a visit to Granville, Licking Co., Ohio. There he overtook John and Harriet, two colored fugitives, who, having bid defiance to their bonds, were cautiously threading their way to Canada. The General assisted them in getting to Randolph, a flag-station on the "Underground Railroad," Mead & Brainerd, who were carrying on steam flouring and saw-mills one and one-half miles southeast from the Center, in a secluded locality, employing these runaways, who were subsequently claimed to be the property of one Mitchell, in Western Virginia. The alleged owner, receiving information of their whereabouts, sought to recover his property. On a rainy Saturday evening early in May, 1847, two men with teams and heavy wagons drove up to the Randolph Hotel and engaged lodgings. Soon after were seen ten Ohio River boatmen in sailor dress and two gentlemanly looking young men making their way east on the steam-mill road. The news of their approach was quickly conveyed to Mead & Brainerd, who at once secreted the fugitives in the attic of Mead's house, to which the kidnappers soon arrived. With axes in hand Messrs. Mead and Brainerd kept the party at bay during a parley, until the citizens came in large numbers from all directions, surrounded the rescuing party and conducted them back to the hotel, where they were guarded till early morn, when they were escorted by the Randolph citizens to Deerfield, thence by two trusty spies across the Ohio River. The fugitives remained secreted, and a week later a long-to-be-remembered wedding took place, attended by scores of the best citizens of Randolph. After being made one these fugitives were taken to Painesville and subsequently landed. The two gentlemanly young men mentioned in the kidnapping party, proved to be the sons of the claimant. They returned home from their fruitless journey more than ever disgusted with Ohio abolitionists, and with exaggerated ideas of the vigilance and military skill of the citizens of the quiet town of Randolph.

The following history of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Churches is summarized from Walter S. Dickinson's reminiscences of early days in Randolph: "Before the arrival of Rev. Henry Ely no religious meetings had been held. In 1806 meetings were held at the house of Oliver Dickinson. In 1807 Rev. Ely removed to Stowe, and meetings of a religious nature were discontinued in this part of the town. The families of Nathan Sears, who were Methodists, and Oliver Dickinson, who were Congregationalists, were all that were connected with a church until the arrival of the Bacon's, E. Cutler and E. Baker in the southwest part of the township. Soon afterward there was considerable religious excitement in that neighborhood, and a Methodist class was formed. It was broken up by the removal of these families from town, and no record remains, so far as is known, of this organization. At the organization of the Congregational Church in Rootstown, Oliver Dickinson and wife joined by letter from the church in East Granville, Mass. Sylvester Tinker, although not a member of any church, was pained by the absence of the religious privileges of the East, and seeing the effect

of such a condition of affairs, said to himself, 'I cannot bear it,' and appointed a religious meeting in the old log-schoolhouse which was near the Little Cuyahoga River. It was well attended. Mr. Tinker opened the meeting, led in the singing, led in prayer and read a sermon. The meeting was so successful that another was appointed. In 1811 there was a revival and a number of conversions, and finally a church was organized. At one time, when holding a meeting in the house of Oliver Dickinson, the room being crowded, the floor gave way, scaring a good many and injuring, slightly, but few. The Congregational Church was organized July 5, 1812. The meeting was held at the house of Oliver Dickinson in the forenoon and in the barn in the afternoon. Rev. John Seward officiated. The following persons were members of the church at the organization: Deacon James Coe, Oliver Dickinson and wife, Richard Rogers and wife, Mrs. Eunice Culver, Mrs. Alvira Dickinson, Sylvester Tinker, Walter Dickinson, Jesse Dickinson, Miss Betsy Stow and Mrs. Statira Bancroft. In November Mrs. Louisa Dickinson, Mrs. Charity Bancroft and O. C. Dickinson united with the church, making a membership of fifteen at the close of the year. There were no more additions to the church until 1818, when Deacon Festus Spellman and wife, Mrs. Roxy Dickinson and William Jones united with it. The death of Mr. Tinker and Deacon Spellman was a severe blow to this weak church, which within eighteen days lost three of its members, two of them being its active workers. For a time Rev. Caleb Pitkin, of Charlestown, preached for the church once in four weeks. After the completion of the frame schoolhouse at the Center meetings were held in it. In 1814 a Methodist class was formed by Rev. Ira Eddy, of persons living in the southeast part of Rootstown and the north part of this township. They met on week days, when supplied by circuit preachers, at private dwelling-houses. Nathan Sears and wife, Samuel Redfield and wife, Grandison Ferris and wife and Mrs. Nancy Coe, wife of Deacon James Coe, were the members of the class that lived in this township.

In 1819 the Baptist Church was organized with twelve members. Deacon William Churchill and wife, Deacon Calvin Rawson and wife, Eben Smith and wife, Mrs. Josiah Ward and Philo Beach were the only members living in this township at the time of the organization. Whenever any one of the religious societies held a meeting at the schoolhouse it was attended by the members of the other religious denominations as well as by its own members. If no minister was there, some one read a sermon. In consequence of a revival in December, 1821, there was an addition to the Congregational Church of eleven members; four by letter and seven by profession. One who then joined by profession (Alpheus Dickinson) is still a member. Soon after the revival a Sabbath-school was organized by members of the Congregational and Baptist Churches. Deacon Churchill and O. C. Dickinson were active workers in its organization."

In 1832 the Congregationalists erected a church, and the year following the Methodists built their first house of worship.

The Disciples Church was organized in 1828 out of the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational societies, and in 1860 erected a house of worship. Their new church at Randolph Center was erected in 1884 and completed in the spring of 1885. This is a neat edifice among the neat homes of this pretty village.

The German Reformed Church was founded in the township at an early day, and in 1857 the members of this society erected a house of worship.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Randolph, founded in 1829 by the Germans, was regularly organized by Rev. Victor Housner in 1865, and a church building was erected the same year. Rev. Matthias Wertz was the first priest, in 1838, and took charge of the mission, its log church and parochial houses. Rev. B. A. Shorb succeeded. Bishop Henmi was here as a priest from 1840 to 1844. John Nepomuck was also here in 1841, then Rev. Father Hoffman in 1844. Dr. Joseph Sadoc, a Spaniard, came in 1850; he was afterward Archbishop of California.

Rev. Jos. Cheney and Rev. McGlogan followed. Rev. Salasius Bruner came in August, 1844, then Father Howard *pro tem.*, then Peter Anton Capedes. Rev. John Vanderbrock and Rev. John Witmer came in 1845. Jacob Ringley came in 1847. Rev. John Hackspill came in 1857 and remained until 1861, when Father Housner and Father Herbstreich came. Father Kahn came in 1869, and was succeeded by Father Nicholas Kirch in March, 1875. The congregation numbers 900 souls, of whom 700 were communicants in 1884. This parish supports a large school of seventy children, and another school southeast of Randolph Center of twenty children. The value of property is \$22,000.

In the summer of 1805 the members of the Bachelors' Club, some six or seven young men, built a schoolhouse, a small building of logs, with "puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper windows," and engaged Miss Laura Ely as teacher. The house stood west of the bridge over the creek, on the north side of the road. As part pay for Miss Ely's services they made her a large rocking chair. This was the first school and schoolhouse in the township. In the winter of 1807-08 a school was taught by Abel Sabin, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in 1810 Dr. Belding and Samuel Redfield taught school during the winter season. In 1812-13 a frame schoolhouse was erected at the Center. The condition of the schools at present is given in the following statistical review :

Township Schools.—Revenue in 1884, \$2,860; expenditures, \$1,904; ten schoolhouses valued at \$7,000; pay of teachers, \$37 and \$22 per month; enrollment, 146 boys and 120 girls.

Randolph Special District.—Revenue in 1884, \$2,677; expenditures, \$2,266; one schoolhouse valued at \$5,000; average pay of teachers, \$24 and \$35; enrollment, 54 boys and 70 girls.

Randolph Agricultural Society was reorganized September 21, 1871, with W. H. Bettes, H. D. Smalley, A. L. Breach, H. B. Fenton, Simon Perkins, Alvah Upson, W. Brockett, George Brockett, H. Morse, C. W. Barton, D. Dibble, Frank S. Myers, G. W. Bettes, Thomas Gorby and George Austin. The object was the encouragement of agriculture.

Randolph sustains a fair that would be a credit to the county. It is largely attended, and its exhibits are numerous and fine, very liberal premiums being offered for the best of everything raised on a farm, whilst its sporting events are looked forward to with much interest. The season of 1884 the twenty-second annual fair of the society was held, and the attendance was extremely large. The officers were: S. Perkins, President; A. Bancroft, Vice-President; Dr. G. O. Frazer Secretary; W. Bettes, Treasurer; J. C. Brainerd, Superintendent of Grounds; C. Bettes, Superintendent of Buildings; B. F. W. Price, Marshal; J. Y. Johnson, Chief of Police.

The Randolph Mill Company's flouring and feed mills were founded about sixteen years ago. The present owners are Dr. Bettes, James Sabin and George Dodge. This is the same mill which was moved from Campbellsport, extended, new machinery added, and rendered of a capacity of fifty barrels per day and 16,000 bushels of chop-feed. The water-power is taken from Congress, seven miles distant. This, together with a thirty-horse-power engine, insures a motive power at all times. Three turbine wheels, four run of buhrs, etc., form the machinery. This industry employs five men the year round. The Randolph cider-mills are carried on by Adelman O. Keller, just south of the Center. A saw-mill is operated by the same machinery. A planing-mill is owned by Bentley & Simmerson. Its location is near the saw-mill. A cheese factory east of the Center forms an important industry.

Randolph filled up rapidly after the war of 1812-14, the soil being very productive and finely adapted to wheat; that on the west side of the Little Cuyahoga River, which flows into the township on the southern border and passes northwardly entirely across the county, being of a sandy nature, while that on the east of

this stream is loamy and well adapted to grass ; on the west oak timber abounds, and on the east beech and maple.

The citizens of Randolph have always been noted for their progressive spirit, and have taken front rank in temperance, morality, education and religion. Originally the population was almost exclusively from the New England States, but about 1850 a number of French and Germans came in, and they have so steadily increased that at the present time the population of the west half is largely foreign, contrasting strongly with the eastern. Together, these two varieties make up the most populous spot in the county, with two exceptions.

The statistics of Randolph are as follows : Acres of wheat, 2,419, bushels, 41,466 ; of buckwheat, 3, bushels, 48 ; oats, 1,220, bushels, 49,069 ; barley, 7, bushels, 113 ; corn, 747, bushels, 19,082 ; meadow, 1,700, tons of hay, 2,529 ; clover, 638 ; tons of hay, 772 ; bushels of seed, 806 ; flax, 3 acres, bushels of seed, 3 ; potatoes, 191 acres, 21,647 bushels ; pounds of butter, 64,391 home-made, and 15,500 factory ; maple sugar, 1,347 pounds, and 4,563 gallons syrup from 19,471 trees ; 2,500 pounds honey from 102 hives ; 32,424 dozens of eggs ; 500 pounds of grapes and 20 gallons of wine from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre vineyard ; 21,014 bushels of apples, 258 of peaches, 68 of pears and one of cherries from 552 acres of orchard ; 13,041 pounds of wool ; 731 milch cows ; 1 stallion ; 121 dogs ; died of disease, 21 hogs, 155 sheep, 25 cattle and 17 horses ; acres under cultivation, 10,407 ; in pasture, 2,645 ; woodland, 2,488 ; waste, 103 ; total, 15,643 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,736, including 845 youth ; in 1870, 1,564 ; in 1880, 1,684 ; in 1884 (estimated), 1,750.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RAVENNA TOWNSHIP AND CITY

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS—THE PIONEERS—FIRST CABIN—BENJAMIN TAPPAN—FIRST BIRTH AND DEATH—PRIMITIVE MILLS—THE VILLAGE SITE IN 1806—A THRESHING MACHINE—LAYING OUT OF THE VILLAGE—FIRST BUILDING—OLD BURYING GROUND—SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS—FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—RECIPE FOR CLEARING OFF STUMPS—TWO OLD STRUCTURES—AN INCIDENT OF 1812—PEN PICTURE OF PRIMITIVE RAVENNA—JOHN BROWN'S FATHER—JESSE GRANT'S TANNERY—SOME NOTED SETTLERS—SOME EARLY FACTS—TWO NOTABLE RAISINGS—FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL—SUNDRY ITEMS—EARLY MERCHANTS—A SCHOOL NEEDED—FIRST SCHOOL MEETING—GROWTH OF THE CITY—INCORPORATION—INDUSTRIES—BANKS AND BANKERS—PIONEER PREACHERS ON RELIGION—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AND REV. C. B. STORRS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DISCIPLES CHURCH—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—STATISTICS.

RAVENNA, Town 3, Range 8, at the original drawing of the lands of the Connecticut Land Company, fell to the lot of the following parties : The south two-thirds to a company at Suffield, Conn., composed of Luther Loomis, Ephraim Robbins and Calvin Austin ; the northern third to Stephen W. Jones, of Stockbridge, and Nathaniel Patch, of Boston. September 2, 1798, Loomis & Co. sold their interest to Benjamin Tappan ; November 1, 1798, Patch sold to John Buell, of Hebron, Conn., and October 31, 1799, Jones sold to Ephraim Starr and Stanley Griswold.

In June, 1799, Benjamin Tappan, Jr., son of the principal proprietor, came to Ravenna as agent for his father, and to make a settlement. He located in the southeast part of the township, and built a cabin of unhewn logs, which was fin-



Joseph, D. King

ished by the following January, 1800. This was the first cabin built in the township and stood near the southeast corner on the farm now owned by Capt. J. Q. King. His second house stood on the farm of Marcus Heath, about one mile east of Ravenna. The following summer he went to Connecticut and married the sister of Hon. John C. Wright, and returned with his bride to the unbroken wilderness to build up a home. After the State was admitted he served in the Second Legislature of Ohio, but in 1809, at the urgent solicitations of political friends in Jefferson County, he settled at Steubenville, where he remained till his death on the 19th of April, 1857. Judge Tappan was a remarkable man in many respects, being one of the most thorough scholars of his day; he was considerable of a linguist, an eminent lawyer. He was Aid-de-camp to Gen. Wadsworth in the war of 1812; Judge of the Fifth Ohio Circuit; United States Judge for Ohio; was the compiler of "Tappan's Reports," and United States Senator from 1839 to 1845.

A man by the name of Benjamin Bigsby and his family came in at the time Tappan came, and assisted him in clearing his place and building his cabin. He remained only a few months, but during this time he lost a son about twelve or fourteen years of age, who died from the bite of a rattlesnake, and was buried in the eastern part of the township, this being the first death. There not being any sawed timber at hand, a log of the proper length was cut and trimmed, and split through the center, then both halves hollowed out, and the corpse placed therein, forming a coffin, rude but secure.

In the spring of 1800 William Chard located on Lot 33, and in August, Conrad Boosinger, with his wife, sons George and John, and daughter Polly, came in and settled on the Mahoning about one mile and a half southeast of Ravenna Center. He purchased 200 acres of land from Tappan, cleared five or six acres and sowed it to wheat. Shortly after his settlement, he being a tanner by trade, constructed a couple of vats, and as fast as he could obtain hides, tanned them. This was the first tannery. John Boosinger, his son, then a lad of fifteen years, moved to Brimfield in 1816, being the first settler in that township. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and left a numerous progeny, his descendants now numbering up into the hundreds.

In the spring of 1801 John Ward and his step-son, John McManus, came in from Pennsylvania, and in the following fall Alexander McWhorter settled on the west side of Breakneck Creek, where, the following year, 1802, he erected a mill, which was the first grist-mill in the township, and was for a long time a great convenience to the settlers, who had, otherwise, to go long distances to get their little grists ground. There were two other mills in the county, one built in 1799 by Rufus Edwards in Mantua, a hand-mill, and one in Deerfield, built by James Laughlin in 1801.

In 1802 David Jennings, Sr., father of Daniel and David Jennings, came in from Bradford, Mass., and settled on Lot 24, and about the same time came Robert Eaton. Jennings and Eaton, in 1805, erected a mill on the Mahoning, which was the second grist-mill in the township. In this year also came David Moore, William Simcox, one of the Boszors, who afterward removed to Brimfield, and several others.

In 1803 Henry Sapp located on the north half of Lot 21, where he lived till his death, at an advanced age. His wife attained the age of over one hundred years, when she died. About this time a daughter was born to the Mr. Boszor mentioned above, and she is believed to have been the first white child born in the township. It is said, also, that the first wedding in the township occurred in this year, the parties being Charles Van Horne and Phæbe Herrimon. The first school was opened this year, it being held in a little log-house near Tappan's settlement, and the teacher was his sister-in-law, Miss Sarah Wright. The pupils were children of Boosinger, Ward and Eaton. The school cabin belonged to Conrad Boosinger. The next teacher was David Root, who taught at the house of Robert Eaton in 1806.

In 1806 Erastus Carter moved into the township from Johnson, Trumbull County, and settled on Lot 16 with his wife and three children: Ruthalia, Lois and Howard. The latter was born in December, 1799, and is yet living, remarkably well preserved in all his faculties, and having quite a vivid recollection of early events. To this old gentleman we are indebted for much of the information herein contained, and who has set right many disputed facts in regard to the days now remembered by scarcely any one else in the county. Where Erastus Carter settled was in the upper part of the township, on the third owned by Ephraim Starr and Stanley Griswold, about two miles north of Ravenna Center. Moses Smith came with Carter to help him put up his cabin, and was so well pleased with the county that he purchased 100 acres of land and moved in the following year, although he had bought 400 acres in Trumbull at the time he and Carter settled there in 1804. In this year, 1807, Howard Fuller, the father-in-law of Erastus Carter, with Anson Beeman, moved in, Fuller buying Jotham Blakesley's place, about a mile southeast of Carter's land.

Not long after their arrival Mr. Carter and his little son, Howard, then about seven years old, came down to the grist-mill on the Breakneck to get a grist ground. They passed over what is now Ravenna City, blazing their way as they went, in order to get back over the same track. The old grist-mill was run by a man named Coosard. The mill had been erected by McWhorter in 1802. This old miller, Coosard, lived till he was nearly one hundred and two years old. The mill-stones rested upon cob-work, and a sort of bark canopy, upheld by crotched poles, formed a roof.

RAVENNA CITY.

Early in 1808 Benjamin Tappan commenced the foundation of the village of Ravenna. He laid off a plat of land containing 192 lots, the boundaries of which at present are Bowery Street on the north, Oak Street on the south, Walnut Street on the east and Sycamore Street on the west. The center of this plat is at the intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets. John Boosinger, then quite a young man, the fall previously "underbrushed" about two and one-half acres, the clearing comprising the present Court House square and a small space surrounding it. The first building of any kind on the original town plat is thought by many to have been erected by Henry Sapp for William Tappan on a spot now covered by the west end of Mechanics Block, but Mr. Howard Carter, who is, possibly, the best living authority as to the original settlement of Ravenna, says the building was erected by Joshua Woodard about the spring of 1808. At any rate the little log building stood on the spot indicated, and a well dug at the time is now under the building, just a little east of the east foundation of Homer C. Frazer's store. The birth of the first child on the town plat, or rather who the first child was, is also matter of dispute. James Woodard, son of Joshua Woodard, is thought by many to have the honor of first appearing in the embryo town, but Mr. Carter says that David Jennings contended and often told him that David Thompson had a son born before Woodard, and as proof cites the fact that Thompson's son won the prize offered to the first child born on the town plat.* The prize was a lot offered by Tappan, and young Thompson came into possession of it at twenty-one years of age. His father built a cabin upon it soon after the child was born. It is the lot where the old water-cure used to be. David Thompson came here from Pennsylvania with his brother and married shortly afterward. His son was born about the spring of 1810.

The first grave-yard was donated by Tappan, and was located at the southwest corner of the town plat, where Mr. William Holcomb's garden now is, and most of the graves were in the southeast corner. Here were buried David Moore, the first Ravenna blacksmith; Mrs. Ruggles and her son; Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. Frederick Wadsworth; Mrs. Patterson, the mother of Mrs. Tappan; Jared Mason, the first tanner in the town plat; Epaphras Mathews, who was murdered

by Henry Aungst, in August, 1814, and Robert Campbell, who returned from the war sick and died shortly afterward. He was the last one buried in this graveyard, and a singular circumstance is connected therewith: The grave-digger dug the grave so that the head lay to the east, but as it was so constructed they would not alter it when the funeral took place. This circumstance served to identify his grave many years afterward, when his relatives sought the spot for the purpose of disinterring the remains and removing them to Campbellsport. Cobble-stones only being placed at the heads of the graves, and no inscriptions, the remains of Campbell could never have been selected from out the others, had the corpse been laid in the usual manner, with head to the west.

The present cemetery was laid off in part in 1813, a plat of land being donated for that purpose by Howard Fuller, Erastus Carter, Moses Smith and Anson Beeman. Fuller made the suggestion of laying out another cemetery, as the one in the village plat seemed to him to be too close to the daily walks of man. Sluman Smith, a lad of seventeen, son of Moses Smith, was the first person buried in this cemetery. He died June 9, 1813. His grave, being the first in the new ground, was of universal interest, it standing alone for some time. In 1815 Zenas Carter was drowned in Muddy Lake, one-half mile south of Ravenna, and was among the first buried in the new cemetery. Carter and Grear, both heavy men, were trying the floating qualities of a new dug-out canoe, when the vessel capsized, and as Carter could not swim, he sank to the bottom and was drowned.

In 1809 David Jennings, Sr., Erastus Carter and Moses Smith erected a log-schoolhouse about opposite where the residence of the late Mrs. Lois Judd afterward stood, and they engaged Miss Achsah Eggleston, of Aurora, to teach the children of the three families mentioned. Her scholars were eight in number: Daniel and David Jennings, Howard, Ruthalia and Lois Carter, and Samantha and Lucina Smith. Ruthalia Carter married Howard Judd, Lois married Lester Judd, Samantha Smith married Richard McBride, and Lucina married Charles Judd. The teacher married Mr. Kent. Miss Eggleston was very tall and stately, and the door of the little schoolhouse was very low, so that, when she entered it for the first time, stooping, she remarked to the proprietors, "I see you have built this for small people, so I will have to bring myself down to their level, or them up to mine, which?" "Up to yours, Miss Eggleston, and we will be satisfied," was the gallant reply. Of all those interested in that school, fathers, mothers, teacher and scholars, there are but two living: Mrs. Lucina Judd, aged eighty-seven, and Howard Carter, aged eighty-four. This school being a success, others wished to share in its benefits, and accordingly a meeting was held which resulted in enlarging the attendance, at the same time deciding by vote that grammar and geography were unnecessary studies. Another school was taught in the unfinished Court House some time during 1810 or 1811, by Thaddeus Bradley.

In 1814, when Maj. Stephen Mason was Sheriff, he taught a school in a room in the Court House, and when he was off on official business the school was closed. The Major was a man of very versatile talents, and peculiarly well adapted to the times, for in addition to filling one of the highest offices in the county, he could "train" as a Major of Militia, and teach the youth.

The school statistics for 1884 are as follows: Ravenna Township schools—revenue in 1884, \$4,451; expenditures, \$3,334; nine schoolhouses, valued at \$8,000; average pay of teachers, \$36 and \$27; enrollment, 162 boys and 126 girls. Ravenna Village schools—revenue in 1884, \$27,047; expenditures, \$20,161; three schoolhouses valued at \$50,000; average pay of teachers, \$79 and \$72; enrollment, 346 boys and 408 girls; number of teachers employed, 15.

In 1810 William and John Tappan completed the building of first Court House and Jail. During this year a number of boys playing ball around the new Court House, discovered a fine buck in the underbrush, when all hands, headed by David Greer, surrounded the deer and captured him alive—the last deer caught or killed on the town plat.

In 1811 Joshua Woodard, who had come in from Geneva, N. Y., constructed a dam about a mile below the old Coosard mill which had then disappeared, at a point on the Breakneck Creek where the stream was wider. Here he erected a saw-mill, grist-mill and fulling establishment. The water set back about two miles, nearly to Ravenna Village, causing much sickness and many deaths. This state of affairs went on for several years, when Woodard was expostulated with by citizens, notified by the lawyers, Messrs. Sloane and Lyman, and threatened by everybody, but all to no avail. Heavy damages were even offered him, yet he persisted in keeping his disease-dealing dam intact, when one night a party went with axes and crow bars and destroyed the dam. He moved to Franklin. There was no more malaria after the dam went.

William Tappan had a frame house put up at about where the middle of the Phoenix Block now is. Now, this building was erected before Mr. Tappan came to Ravenna, and as he was here December 5, 1809, when he signed the agreement to erect the Court House and Jail, it looks very much as if his house was erected before the one claimed to be the first, yet it is generally supposed that the house that stood on the Mechanics' Block lot was the first. It is reasonable to presume that the way these buildings came to be in dispute is that one was a frame, the other a log structure, each being the first of its class.

The first frame building in the north part of the township was a barn erected in 1810 by Moses Smith. Over sixty years afterward the same barn was moved by the grandson of the original owner, and it still stands. They put up buildings in those days to last. A little later Erastus Skinner, father of John N. Skinner, the first resident carpenter, raised a barn on the Hotchkiss place, on which occasion Skinner made a brief speech in honor of the important event. Tom Smith and family came in at an early date, and occupied a small building where now stands the First National Bank. He was a hatter by trade, and the hunters would come into his little shop and unload their bundles of coon and other skins. A hat that he made nearly seventy years ago, and worn at a school exhibition, is still in the possession of one of the oldest citizens of the township.

The oldest building in Ravenna City is the one on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, and the next oldest is the yellow barn standing on the alley in the rear of Mr. Kinney's house on the corner of Main and Meridian Streets. The first was built by David Greer, who came to the town from Pennsylvania about the time the Court House was erected, put up this building and opened the first tavern. He also opened a small stock of goods, and the writer hereof obtained this information from an old gentleman who in 1812 watched the members of Capt. John Campbell's company purchase powder from Greer, pour it into their horns and march away toward the seat of war on the lakes. This venerable structure stands to-day as staunch, apparently, as any of its more modern companions. The other building was erected by Gen. John Campbell, who at the time was keeping a tavern that stood on the four corners of Ravenna, Rootstown, Edinburg and Charlestown. This frame building, afterward painted a peculiar yellow, which made it distinctively known as the "old yellow house," originally stood about where the barber shop now is on the eastern front of the Etna House, and was built with the intention of opening a tavern in it, but, soon after it was completed in 1812, James Haslip, from near Pittsburgh, Penn., rented it and put in a stock of goods, this being the first regular store opened in the township. Greer, also, as has been stated, kept a small stock of goods, but he made no pretensions to being a merchant—his business was tavern keeping. The building stood upon a ridge running east and west, upon which the Court House, also stood. This ridge fell off abruptly to the north and more gently to the south, and down its northern slope the boys coasted many a winter day. In 1824 the "old yellow house" was moved away and now is used as a barn. It was a grand building in its day, as it stood proudly in front of the Court House, where the county magnates would ride in and

hitch their steeds around it and across the way at Greer's Tavern ; for a full-fledged store, where you could exchange two bushels of wheat for a yard of cotton cloth, was of no small consequence.

In 1812 a volunteer company was formed in this vicinity, with John Campbell as Captain ; Alva Day, First Lieutenant ; John Caris, Second Lieutenant, and Aaron Weston, Ensign. A more extended recital of Portage County in the war of 1812 will be found in the general history of the county, the following incidents being only given as illustrations of the times. The company raised by Gen. Campbell pitched their tents of homespun linen sheets near the house of their commander, and went into training for a week, the strictest military discipline being maintained. They had no uniform, very poor clothing, and very bad shoes, but every man managed to get a rifle, a tomahawk and a butcher knife. Thus, with their powder horns and their bullet pouches slung about them, they tramped off to meet the highly disciplined and well accoutred regulars of the British. This company was included in the cowardly surrender of Hull, but the following year, one day when George Barnes had a raising, Horace Burroughs suddenly made his appearance among the men, and gave them orders for marching to Cleveland in the morning. They began to make preparations, and the next day left for the scene of war, leaving Erastus Carter, who had a lame arm, to look after the women and children, and to prepare for retreat to Pittsburgh. Then came an alarm greater than the first. The cannonading between Commodore Perry and the British vessels on the lake was heard, and soon a night messenger came riding down through Portage, warning the people to fly for their lives, as the Indians were about swooping down upon the defenseless settlers of this section. All the next day preparations were going on for flight, and still another messenger arrived, warning the people to lose no time in retreating, but during the following night a horn was heard in the direction of Shalersville, and soon a horseman came dashing along the road, shouting at the top of his voice, " Hurrah, hurrah ! Perry is victorious ! " and the dread of a moment before fled amidst the rejoicings of the happy settlers, who made the welkin ring with their shouts of gladness.

Mrs. Betsy (Eatinger) Ward, widow of William Ward, states that Jacob Eatinger, her father, came to Ravenna in the spring of 1804, from Poland, Ohio, when Mrs. Ward was thirteen years old. There were here at that time David Jennings, Benjamin Tappan, Robert Eaton, William Chard, Samuel Simcox, the first settler in Brimfield, and his son Benjamin, Conrad Boosinger and son, John Boosinger, John and Robert Campbell, John McMannus, John Ward, Henry Buzard, Moses Bradford, Charles Van Horne (son-in-law of Chard), William Lyons, Jack and Thomas Wright, Henry Sapp, Alexander Walker, Robert Bell, David Moore, Jotham Blakesley, David Haines, son-in-law of Simcox, and Polly Boosinger. Sally Wright taught the first school.

Ten or twelve years later Ravenna presents a village appearance. A man steps into the Seth Day store with wheat, and what does he receive for his twenty bushels of golden grain ? A package containing ten yards of cotton cloth ! Dr. Isaac Swift is behind the counter compounding a prescription, for on one side of this store of Day & Swift is kept a general stock of goods and on the other, drugs. Mr. Day had moved in from Deerfield, and Dr. Swift, then a fine-looking single gentleman, of twenty-six years, had come in from Connecticut in June, 1815. He married in 1818, and one of his sons, Henry A. Swift, became Governor of Minnesota, besides occupying other important positions. Mr. Day filled many public positions also.

Step out into the road again. There is another store, just opened by Zenas Kent, on the spot now occupied by the Second National Bank. Of this gentleman it is needless to make only mention, as he is so well known that nothing here can add to his fame as a splendid business man and good citizen. Now from your position in the road look across to the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, and you will see a building that still stands there. It is Greer's old tav-

ern, long known as "King's Tavern." A little east of this spot you will notice a log-building that was put up by Joshua Woodard. Turn plumb around and you will see a little one-storied building, facing you. This is the law office of a man who was afterward known not only in Ohio, but throughout the land. Jonathan Sloane occupies this unpretentious little building. Darius Lyman, another noted lawyer, has an office here, too. Look up the street, eastward, and you will see the house of Almon Babcock about a block distant on the north side of the way, and a little westward from that point a two-storied frame house painted red, looms up. It was built for Mr. Tappan, by Henry Sapp. But here is a building going up. It is on the spot now occupied by the Empire Block. Salmon Carter, or "Papa" Carter, as he was familiarly known, is building this structure for a tavern; so the one diagonally across is going to have competition. Turn partly around again and look westward and you will see a hat shop on the corner, now occupied by the First National Bank. It was the shop of "Uncle" Tom Smith, and not far from this was where Alexander and William Frazer made harness and saddles.

Face again to the south; look across the Court House ground to the southeast and you will see a man getting on his horse, evidently in a hurry, in front of a building, a frame, that stands half a block or so south of Main Street. This gentleman, a physician and surgeon, who has just been summoned ten miles away to see a patient who had been injured by a falling tree, a few years later performed a surgical operation in Ravenna, which for boldness, skill and success stands unsurpassed, if not unequaled, even to this day, and was considered of so much importance that a scientific record was made of it in the French surgical journals. This was Dr. Joseph DeWolf, and the operation referred to is described in the *Western Courier* of November 12, 1825. It was a case of *strangulated hernia*; the patient, William McLaughlin. The Doctor opened the abdomen, found a portion of the intestines gangrenous, cut off eight or nine inches of the same, stitched together the several parts, sewed up the abdomen, and the man was as sound as ever in a couple of weeks.

But, take another look in the same direction you were, when Dr. DeWolf rode off, and you will see two men lifting something from a rude wagon. One of the men is a farmer and he has just sold a couple of ox hides to the other. The buyer is a sturdy looking young man of about twenty-three years, whose sleeves are rolled up, and who has on a leather apron, for he is a tanner. He will have a son after a while, however, who will carry his name ringing down the ages, for it is Jesse R. Grant, who had just gone into business with John F. Wells, on the now Gretzinger lots. A few years ago the vats of this old tannery were taken up, and a walking stick made from a portion of them now awaits the illustrious General at the home of E. P. Brainerd, in Ravenna. Jared Mason, who came from Beaver County, Penn., in 1810, started this tannery and did a lucrative business for three years, dying in 1813. In 1815 John F. Wells married the widow, and thus came into possession of the tannery. Mr. Mason put up the building now standing in the rear of the Mechanics' Block, which was for a long time the residence of Hon. Seth Day, while it stood on Main Street.

Take another look around you and you will see a blacksmith shop some little distance to the east, and a few cabins dotted here and there. These are all the buildings in sight, with the exception of one or two other residences on Main Street. Keep this picture in your mind's eye, and notice who now are in sight. There comes Amzi Atwater, one of the County Commissioners, just crossing over to Greer's Tavern, and there comes Owen Brown, the father of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry renown. Owen Brown is, also, one of the County Commissioners, and there is going to be a meeting here to-day. Here he comes on his old bay horse along the road from Franklin, making for the hitching rack in front of Zenas Kent's store, in the doorway of which stands Capt. Heman Oviatt,

who had furnished young Kent the means to start in business. Near the Court House stand Sheriff Asa K. Burroughs, Darius Lyman, Prosecuting Attorney, William Wetmore, County Treasurer, and Ira Hudson, Clerk. A little further off is another group, consisting of Rial McArthur, William Coolman, William Frazer, Orvill Crane and Calvin Pease. These groups are discussing some public measure, and, while they talk, cross over to Greer's Tavern. Capt. Delaun Mills has just dismounted from his horse, and, cane in hand, is shaking hands with Gen. Campbell, while Lewis Ely, John Diver and Capt. John T. Baldwin, with Artemus Ruggles, are discussing politics, but as they all think the same way there is not much disputation. Passing along the road, some toward the Court House and some toward the hat shop and stores, may be seen Capt. Joseph Eggleston, Elias Harmon, Alpheus Streater, Col. Benjamin Higley, Daniel Dawley and Christian Cackler, who has been married only a year or two, Bela Hubbard, Oliver Dickinson, and—but what is all that noise about among the boys down Main Street, near the eastern edge of the village? Why, a cow belonging to Ira Hudson, the late Clerk, has mired just opposite the frog-pond in the lot attached to the residence of Mrs. Skinner, on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. The cow stumbled off the corduroy road just about where Mr. Mertz's beautiful front yard now is, and the boys, who were stoning the frogs in the pond, raised the alarm. It took nearly all the men in the village to get the poor brute safely out.

Ravenna was really growing into importance, for, in 1825, they had two mails per week from Pittsburgh, and two from Cleveland, and one each week from New Lisbon, Medina, Burton and Warren. James Belden came from Wellsville and took charge of the old tavern opposite the Court House, the one "Papa" Carter ran so long and so well, and named it the "Clinton Tavern." This was in May, 1825, and Belden improved the house very much. In this same month occurred one of the most terrific hail storms on record. On May 18, during the afternoon, a rain and wind storm blew up from the southwest, which shortly turned into hail, and such stones fell as never had been seen here before. One of the stones that fell in the village measured nine inches in diameter, according to the *Western Courier*, published here at the time. Many windows were broken, dwellings, barns and orchards destroyed, and not a fence was left standing in the path of the cyclone; for cyclone it evidently was, but they had not got to calling these visitations by that high sounding title, as yet. William McLaughlin gave notice, May 21, that he had leased the carding works of Stoddard & Wadsworth, and was prepared for business. He also stated that children sent to his establishment with wool, should be "allowed to take their turn, and be treated like anybody else." It evidently had been the habit of the men to crowd out the little ones. Gen. La Fayette, who was in this country at the time, had been invited to Ravenna, and was expected to honor the county with his presence at a Fourth of July celebration at the Portage Summit, but he could not come—had a previous engagement for Bunker Hill and Boston.

The second day-book used by Oviatt & Kent, of Ravenna, was opened March 2, 1818, with the following entries:

Almon Babcock, To 37 lbs. iron, at 14c.....	\$5 18
Alanson Eddy, To 7 dollars of New Philadelphia money.....	
Sam'l D. Harris, To $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, at 31c.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Baldwin, To $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea, at \$2.00, 50c.; 1 pipe, 3c.; and 2 nutmegs, 25c.....	
Giles Sutliff, To 1 lb. sugar, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 1 pipe, 3c.....	
Almon Babcock, To 12 lbs. sugar.....	2 25
Joseph Torrey, To 1 cake of soap, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 1 sheet of sand paper, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Veon, To $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ginger.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nathaniel Austin, To $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee, 22c.; 1 pipe, 3c.; snuff, 6c.....	
Joshua Woodard, To 6 yds. shirting, \$3; 2 skeins of thread, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	
Joshua Woodard, To 1 pair shoes, \$2.25, delivered to E. Baldwin..	
Almon Babcock, To 1 qt. brandy.....	1 25

Hezekiah Hine, To 1 almanac.....	06
Joseph Torrey, To 1 pt. of oil.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
William Coleman, To 4 lbs. 15 oz. hops.....	2 46
Jacob Stough, To $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and spirits turpentine, 25c.	
By credit, deerskin, 99c.....	
Giles Woodruff, To 1 thimble.....	06 $\frac{1}{4}$

A barn was raised in Ravenna for Lyman Hotchkiss, June 8, 1825, in *three hours*, and notice the dimensions: It was eighty-five feet long by forty-two feet broad, with ten bents, one of which was eighty-five feet long, the height of the building being in proportion. The ridge-pole of the barn was a solid and whole piece of timber, eighty-five feet long, a size unprecedented in the annals of barn raising up to that time. It still stands, one mile east of Ravenna, a little back from the road.

Another and still greater undertaking was the erection on June 23, 1825, of a building for Cyrus Prentiss and William Coolman, but let the editor of the *Western Courier* tell it in his way: "We witnessed such a scene on Thursday last. The frame, timbers, etc., of a very large brick building, belonging to Messrs. Prentiss and Coolman, were raised. The building is three stories high, eighty-six feet long and thirty-two feet in width. The timbers were very heavy, and in the morning lay scattered on the ground, but under the direction of the master-builder, Mr. Hills, the different pieces were collected, put in proper place, and now assist in forming by far the largest building in this place."

In 1825 Perry & Prentiss had a fine store for the times, where they kept everything "from a needle to a hay-stack"; so had Zenas Kent and Isaac Swift fine stores. Joseph Carroll made and sold fashionable boots and shoes a few doors east of the Court House, and Alonzo Bristol made and sold fashionable hats for men, but alas! there was not a milliner in the village, and the ladies had to wear sun-bonnets, or their mother's "calashes," brought from New England. A beet was raised this year by Hon. Seth Day that measured two feet and one inch in length, twenty-four inches in circumference, and weighed nine pounds and eight ounces. Timothy Holcomb raised a potato that weighed four pounds, twelve ounces; and William Forbes produced, or rather one of his hens did, an egg that weighed four ounces. About this time Thompsonianism, a peculiar school of medicine, made its appearance here, and the death of one or two patients being attributed to this system, the so-called "sweat doctors" were visited by all sorts of anathemas from the people. Robert Owen, the Scotch vagarist, who wanted to found one of his theoretical Elysiums near Ravenna, made his appearance, and collected a numerous following; but when the "Auxiliary Owen Community" asked the Legislature for a charter, that practical old body "sat down" upon the project by refusing to grant it, and Owen went to pastures new—New Harmony, Ind., and set out his stakes. According to the published abstract of taxables, there was but one pleasure carriage in the county. The great comet of 1825 was visible here in November.

In January, 1826, H. A. Brewster opened a store in a room opposite the Court House, Perry & Prentiss removed to their new brick building on the public square, and M. Oviatt took the room vacated by Perry & Prentiss. Mark Woodruff, in February, took charge of the tavern that Belden had been owning, and called it the "Ravenna Hotel." Jabez Gilbert, "Moze Jabe," put on a spick and span new stage coach with four horses, on his line from Beaver to Cleveland, *via* Ravenna, some time in April. Robert E. Campbell opened the first watch, clock and jewelry establishment in a room next door to Perry & Prentiss' store; Lyman Stephenson opened a shoe shop, and William Forbes was carrying on the tanners and carriers' business. A reward of \$200 was offered for the capture of two runaway slaves, Ned Branch and Bob Booth, who ran away from Washington, D. C. A few years later three stations of the "Underground Railroad" were located in Portage—one in Randolph, one in Ravenna and one in Hiram.



E. P. Brainerd

The directory of Ravenna for 1841 gives the following names and occupations : Clerk of Court, William Coleman, Jr.; Sheriff, Laurin Dewey ; Auditor, George B. DePeyster ; Treasurer, Henry L. Tilden ; Recorder, John N. Skinner ; Notaries Public, John N. Skinner, Luther Day and E. Spalding ; attorneys, Jonathan Sloane, Darius Lyman, E. Spalding, William Turner, Daniel R. Tilden, Luther Day, Joseph Lyman, Alonzo A. Skinner and Francis W. Tappan ; merchants, Prentiss & Whittlesey, H. L. Day & Co., C. P. & F. W. Seymour, S. Mason & Co.; commission merchants and forwarders, Babcock & McBride ; druggists, Isaac Swift, Goddard & Hatch ; leather manufacturers, Cyrus Prentiss and John Gillis ; tin and copper workers, Cyrus Prentiss and John Wygle ; cabinet-ware, G. Lane, O. H. Griffin, A. S. Collins ; carriage builders, J. A. Clarke & Co., William Bond, Jonathan Minard ; physicians, Job Clark, Lyman Collins, Joseph DeWolf and John D. Wellman ; stage office, Hiram Collins, agent ; tavern and livery stable, William Ward ; tailor, William B. Matthews ; *Ohio Star*, A. H. Lewis, editor, R. S. Elkins publisher ; *Western Reserve Cabinet*, Lyman W. Hall, editor.

The citizens resolved to petition the Commissioners to permit them to set up for themselves as an incorporated village, which was accomplished in 1853. O. P. Brown was the first Mayor and S. R. Freeman the first Recorder. Six Councilmen were elected March 5, 1853. The first ordinance passed was for the election of Marshal, Treasurer and Street Commissioners, and prescribing their duties and compensation. The Mayors of the city since that time are named as follows: Darius Lyman, 1854; Pluto B. Conant, 1855; A. B. Griffin, 1856; J. D. Horton, 1857; Sam D. Harris, Jr., 1858; Joshua T. Catlin, 1859 to 1862; S. D. Norton, 1863; J. D. Horton, 1865; H. L. Day, 1867; Royal Taylor, 1869; John Meharg, 1869 to 1873; George F. Robinson, 1873 to 1882; E. P. Hatfield, 1882; George F. Robinson, 1883; N. H. Smith, 1884-85. The present officers are N. H. Smith, Mayor; A. E. Seaton, Clerk; A. P. Oviatt, Q. Cook, C. M. Stillson, Charles Merts, G. L. Horr and John P. Jones, Councilmen; W. T. Greundel, Treasurer; T. R. Mason, Marshal; S. B. Norton, J. W. Holcomb and N. H. Smith, Justices.

The Clerks of the city from 1853 to 1885 are named in the following list: S. R. Freeman, 1853; H. L. Miller, 1856; H. R. W. Hall, 1857; A. W. Beeman, 1863; J. P. Catlin, 1864; E. G. Russell, 1865 to 1877; D. B. Lawrence, 1878; and A. E. Seaton.

On January 12, 1885, the question of constructing water-works was submitted to the people. There were 473 votes for and 217 votes against. Bonds for \$75,000 were ordered to be issued. The vote against construction by private enterprise stood 232 for and 244 against. The large body of voters did not notice the latter question.

The reservoir from which the water supply is to be obtained is known as "Mother Ward's Wash Tub." Theodore Clark, writing of this pond, says: "This phenomenal reservoir, situated upon a natural elevated plateau, saucer-shaped, is invisibly supplied with water; however, supposed to be by some unknown subterranean hydrodynamic power. It has the same invisible, subterranean outlet—eastward—supplying thousands of acres and hundreds of families with its never-failing underflow of soft water, in an area, eastward, of twelve miles, on this sand ridge. This is a reality, based upon a careful examination made by Charles U. Shepard, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, of Yale College, and myself over thirty years ago."

The city has a well disciplined fire department, with a steamer, a hand engine and a hook and ladder company. An extensive telephone system networks the town and stretches away to all important points within forty or fifty miles. A fine Opera House, lately remodeled, affords a place of occasional amusement for players, and a "stand" for peripatetic shows. Ravenna sent 275 soldiers to the defense of the Union and seventeen fell in the service.

Evergreen Cemetery Association of Ravenna was organized March 9, 1849,

with the following members: Dr. Isaac Swift, Seth A. Gillett, Edward A. Atwater, William Frazer, Sam. Mason, Isaac Brayton, F. W. Seymour, H. L. Day, William Coolman, H. Y. Beebe, E. Spalding, J. L. Ranney, John Gillis, George Robinson, Luther Day, Ransom A. Gillett, Cyrus Prentiss, L. Day and John N. Skinner.

Church History.—In the very early days there were no regular religious services held in Ravenna, and the settlers had to depend upon the stray crumbs that fell from the table of the Lord for their spiritual sustenance. Occasionally some hardy old Methodist circuit rider, or some missionary of the Connecticut Society of Home Missions would come along, but their visits were very infrequent, yet when they did come the occasion was one of great joy and satisfaction. The preacher was well taken care of, and if it was a Sabbath when he preached, the entire township would turn out to hear the word. Denomination, sect and particular belief were all dropped; immersion and sprinkling were not thought of, and the rigid Predestinarian and the absolute Free-Willer clasped hands around the Altar of the Lord, beneath the overarching branches of some grand old oak, or at the humble cabin of the pioneer. Occasionally Rev. Shadrach Bostwick and old Father Shewell preached in the Court House, and afterward a minister from Beaver, Penn., would call every month or two. Rev. Caleb Pitkin, of Charlestown, Rev. Nathan B. Darrow and Rev. Mr. Seward, of Aurora, Rev. Hanford, of Hudson, and Rev. Woodruff, of Tallmadge, all paid visits to Ravenna and ministered to the hungry souls of the settlers. About 1816 Seth Day, Dr. Isaac Swift and Daniel Dawley began conducting religious services, adopting the Episcopalian form. Seth Day read the service, Dr. Swift led the singing, and Mr. Dawley led in the responses. Those young men had been reared in the Episcopal Church and were taught to respect the Sabbath in their Eastern homes when they were boys. This embryo Episcopal Church, therefore, can lay claim to being the first organization for religious services in Ravenna. Matters went on this way for several years, but one day, in 1822, an event happened that shaped in large measure the future of the township and village.

First Congregational Church.—On a Saturday afternoon, early in May, 1822, a traveler on horseback rode into the village of Ravenna by the eastern road, and hitching his horse in front of one of the taverns, applied for accommodations till the following Monday. As a stranger in those days, traveling on horseback and alone, was not an every-day occurrence, the identity and business of this person soon became known. He proved to be Rev. Charles B. Storrs, a Congregational minister, sent out by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society to carry the glad tidings into the Western wilds. He was a polished gentleman, a man of culture and refinement and a zealous worker for the Lord—a knight errant in the cause of religion, in search of spiritual adventure and to give succor to the weak. Becoming known to the leading citizens of Ravenna, the young minister was called upon by Darius Lyman and Seth Day and invited to preach the following Sunday, which he did, the service being so highly appreciated and the hearts of the people so thoroughly enlisted in the preacher, that he was solicited to remain a few days, which resulted in the formation of a church of twelve members, and a call for Mr. Storrs to become its pastor.

A call was issued June 25, 1825, by Rev. Charles B. Storrs, of the Congregational Church, for the citizens to meet in the Court House on the following Sabbath to take into consideration the establishment of a Sunday-school. All persons were urged to lend their aid to the cause, bring their children, and be prepared to act as teachers. A sufficient number went to the meeting and a school was formed, but it was a new thing—these schools on the Lord's Day—and the sturdy old descendants of the Puritan fathers did not entirely fancy the idea, so it languished along for about seventeen weeks, and, November 6, closed for the season. Mr. Homer C. Frazer, of Ravenna, is the only person now belonging to the Congregational school, who was a member of that little school of 1825.

The first regular pastor of the church after Mr. Storrs was Rev. Alvan Nash, ordained and installed in September, 1829, at which time there was a membership of sixteen. The other pastors in order of service were Rev. Edward Atwater, Rev. Nutting, Rev. W. D. Saunders, Rev. J. P. Hart, Rev. E. B. Mason and Rev. A. M. Hills. The present church building was erected in 1837, and the present pastor is Rev. Clarendon A. Stone, who began his labors August 1, 1884. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1825; present Superintendent, H. B. Coe.

Free Congregational Church of Ravenna was organized under State law November 12, 1852. Lyman W. Hall, Fred W. Seymour and J. B. McIlwain were elected Trustees, and Homer C. Frazer, Clerk.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1824 the first regular services of the Methodist Episcopal denomination began in Ravenna. Rev. Ira Eddy was engaged to preach every four weeks, he belonging to the Deerfield Circuit. This gentleman and other itinerants supplied the spiritual wants of the few Methodists here at that time till July, 1830, when Rev. John Wesley Hill, who had preached in the brick schoolhouse on Prospect Street, formed a class, which was only temporary, but in October, of the same year, Rev. Cornelius Jones formed a permanent class of probationers, who continued services and class meetings until March 31, 1831, when the same minister organized the class into a church organization, in a little log schoolhouse about two miles north of the village. Eight persons composed this society, viz.: Dennis Sutliff, Edwin Bostwick, Darius Ely, Hannah and Sarah Sapp, Samuel Foljambe, Mrs. Eliza Foljambe and Mrs. Susan Brown. During the following summer Cyrus Prentiss and wife, Ashbel Bostwick and wife, Mary Carter, Lucy Burnham and Phoebe Mason joined this class. At this time, 1831, Ravenna was included in the Ohio District, Deerfield Circuit, and Revs. Cornelius Jones and the famous John N. Maffitt were the circuit riders.

Rev. Ira P. Eddy was the Presiding Elder of the church at this time. Early in September the congregation got the privilege of using conjointly with the Congregational Society the brick schoolhouse in the village, but they had it all to themselves, for the Congregational brethren thereafter held their meetings in the dining-room of Maj. Shaler's tavern, on the present site of the Etna House. The Sunday-school of the church was organized at this time, also. The society continued to occupy the schoolhouse till their first church edifice was erected, it being dedicated December 15, 1832, Rev. Wilder B. Mack officiating.

In August, 1832, the church received its first appointment from the Conference. Revs. Eddy, Hill and Horton being the preachers on the circuit, and Rev. W. B. Mack, Presiding Elder. In July, 1833, Ravenna was made a station, with Rev. John McLean pastor. In 1834 Rev. Aurora Callenan was sent as pastor, and in 1835 Rev. Hiram Gilmon took charge.

In August, 1836, Ravenna was raised from a station to the dignity of head center to a circuit, around which revolved Franklin, Brimfield, Cuyahoga Falls and Northampton. The circuit preachers were Revs. William Stevens, W. S. Warrello, and Isaac Winans, Presiding Elder. In 1837 Revs. William Stevens and E. J. Kinney were on this circuit, and in 1838 Revs. A. G. Sturges and E. J. L. Baker were the preachers. In 1839 Revs. E. J. Sturges and William F. Wilson were sent by the Conference, and in 1840 Revs. L. D. Mix and D. M. Stearns were the pastors in charge, and Rev. John Chandler was Presiding Elder. In July, 1841, Ravenna was again made a station, and Rev. L. D. Mix was appointed pastor. A quarterly meeting, held in Ravenna October 31, 1841, was the initial point of a very remarkable revival, unprecedented in its results before or since. Rev. A. M. Brown, of Cleveland, was present, and during the service he and Rev. L. D. Mix became so warmed up by their feelings that they embraced each other within the altar. The act seemed to fire the audience, and a series of meetings followed, resulting in the conversion of a large number of persons, eighty of whom joined the church, William Coolman, George Robinson, Israel Foraker, John Wait and

R. S. Elkins, and their wives, and Recellus Root, George Somerville, Isaac Hudson and Dr. Carter being among the number. Seventy-four of the probationers became members in full connection.

The first building, erected in 1832, was used till 1856, when it gave place to the present edifice, which was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on Friday, January 30, 1857, by Bishop Simpson. Thus from so small a beginning as that little class of 1830, has grown a large congregation of the leading citizens of Ravenna, with a church edifice that is a monument to their zeal and liberality. Rev. Freshwater is the present pastor.

Church of Disciples.—In the year 1827 the religious movement in which Alexander Campbell and Thomas Campbell, his father, were the most prominent actors, found the Western Reserve its most fruitful field of labor, through the evangelistic work of Walter Scott. The whole Reserve was kindled to a blaze of religious interest never known before. Scott never visited Ravenna in person, save to preach one discourse in the summer of 1830, but he had sown the seeds of his faith in the mind of one of his opponents, Aylett Raines, a minister of the Restorationist Society, so deeply, that Raines came to Ravenna, had a discussion with Ebenezer Williams, the acknowledged champion of a sect opposed to the Disciples, convinced that doughty foe of the correctness of Scott's teachings in a four days' canvass, at the end of which time they both, Raines and Williams, repaired to Sandy Lake and immersed each other. This was June 1, 1828. Ebenezer Williams immediately began preaching the new doctrine.

March 12, 1830, William Hayden converted seven persons in the Clements district in the northwest part of the township, and baptized them in the run flowing through the Clements farm. They were Thomas, Mary and Margaret Clements, Mrs. Jonathan Stewart, Mrs. Sophia Hurlbut, Mrs. Mary Austin and Henry Sturdevant. Shortly afterward Marcus Bosworth came and baptized two others, Misses Eliza Clements and Almira Austin. On the second Sunday of May, 1830, William Hayden organized the little band, now numbering twenty-six, into a society, and the infant church was placed under the care of Abijah Sturdevant, who was elected First Elder. Regular meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse on the Clements place, and from that day to the present the members of that church have not failed to meet on the Sabbath, with but half a dozen exceptions, when they have adjourned to attend the yearly meeting or a funeral. First Congregation of Disciples in Ravenna was reorganized January 26, 1860, with Charles Judd, E. B. Reeves, Henry J. White, William Price and D. W. Jennings, Trustees, E. B. Reeves was Clerk.

The log schoolhouse was used for the church services for a few years, when a frame schoolhouse was erected, which they occupied for some time and then removed to another schoolhouse, whence they came to Ravenna and used the brick schoolhouse of the village till they built their present structure in 1843-44, it being dedicated by Elder A. B. Green in December of 1844. Soon after the dedication Elders O. E. Brown and Symonds Ryder preached for the church, after whom came Charles McDougal, John T. Smith, who were followed successively by Prof. Thomas Munnell, Joel W. James, O. P. Miller, C. C. Foote, A. B. Green, J. S. Lowe, Prof. Amzi Atwater, J. L. Pinkerton; then for three months previous to the commencement of the ministrations of George Darsie, H. J. White and C. F. W. Cronmeyer officiated. Mr. Darsie took charge April 9, 1871, continuing till 1876, when J. M. Van Horne became the pastor, during whose career the church was rebuilt at a cost of over \$9,000, and dedicated on the 18th of November, 1877, Elder Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati, officiating. In 1881 M. L. Streator succeeded Van Horne, and labored two years, when the church was without a pastor for nine months, but in July, 1883, Elder W. H. Scott became the pastor, under whose charge it still is. The church is in a prosperous condition, free of debt and has an enrolled membership of 370.

Universalist Church.—Among the early settlers there were a considerable number of persons holding to the faith of Universalism, but they had no church edifice until 1842, during which year they built a small one in Ravenna, and on November 25 it was dedicated. This church in the course of thirty years became too small to accommodate the congregation and measures were then taken to remodel it. Accordingly, by July 29, 1877, the building had been so materially repaired that it was substantially a new church, and on that date it was rededicated. The services opened with music by the choir, followed by Scripture reading by Rev. C. L. Shipman, prayer by Rev. J. S. Gledhill, and a sermon by Rev. A. Willson. In the afternoon the pastor, Mr. Willson, was installed, the services consisting of music, prayer and reading of the Scriptures, in addition to the installation rites. A sermon was also delivered by Rev. C. L. Shipman in an eloquent and forcible manner. The address to the pastor was made by Rev. J. S. Gledhill, and the address to the people by Rev. A. Canfield. The building is a creditable structure, has a fair membership, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Willson, is one of Ravenna's best citizens, he being connected by marriage with one of the leading families.

Oakwood Chapel Sunday-school was reorganized November 11, 1883, and incorporated. Samuel F. Butts was Superintendent and Miss Mary Musser Secretary. George Sadler, G. S. Husted, H. C. Frazer, W. C. Lacey and W. H. Lepper were incorporators.

This chapel is now (winter 1884-85) headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Church of the Immaculate Conception.—This congregation was formed November 9, 1854, by a number of railroad employes, who removed from Earlville to Ravenna. As Father McGahan, of Akron, Summit County, had visited this small congregation of eight families for eighteen months previous to their removal from Earlville, the same monthly visits were continued by him until the spring of 1856. Father Walsh, his successor in Akron, visited monthly until 1857, when the increasing interests of that town and its nearer-home missions rendered it necessary to have Ravenna attended from some other available source. About this time Ravenna became an out-mission of the Cathedral at Cleveland, and was visited by Rev. Father O'Connor from September, 1857, to September, 1858. He was succeeded by Rev. Father O'Sullivan, who ministered to his charge for some three months, when he was assigned to other duties. As circumstances would permit, the congregation was visited during the year 1859 by various priests from the Cathedral, among whom were Fathers Hannan and O'Callahan. The latter gentleman seeing the necessity of a church for his rapidly increasing flock, set about raising subscriptions for that purpose when he was removed to Youngstown. The Catholics having sufficiently increased in number during the past five years in the Missions of Hudson, Kent and Ravenna to maintain a pastor, Rev. P. H. Brown was assigned in 1860 to the pastorate of the church at Hudson, with the two last-mentioned towns as out-missions. Ravenna and Kent having in the meantime acquired sufficient growth to demand the services of a pastor independent of Hudson, Father Brown, in 1863, was placed in charge of these two congregations. The year previous to his permanent location at Ravenna, he resumed the work of raising funds, which had been already begun by Father O'Callahan to prosecute the erection of a church. Up to this time mass had been frequently celebrated at the Town Hall and the houses of Peter King and Bernard Kinney.

During the administration of Father Brown the corner-stone was laid by Rt. Rev. A. Rappe, of Cleveland, on the 15th of August, 1862, on which occasion the Rev. T. P. Thorpe preached an appropriate discourse, and a little later on the completion crowned his efforts with success. The estimated cost of the structure was about \$7,000. To the untiring zeal of Father Brown is largely due the present flourishing condition of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception. Few can realize the amount of labor performed by this noble priest in his endeavors to promote the welfare of his charge. He knew no rest until he saw a fitting tem-

ple erected in which the Holy Sacrifice could be decently and worthily celebrated. He was frequently away from home for weeks collecting along the railroads to defray the expense in this, at that time, great undertaking. In his travels he was obliged to mingle with the poorest of the poor, and share their scanty fare and meager accommodations. But what would have been almost an impossibility to other men was to him a pleasure, so long as it afforded an opportunity to accomplish the work of building up his mission. This life of privation and sacrifice soon told upon his once robust and vigorous constitution. Shortly after his promotion from Ravenna to Youngstown in 1872, he was stricken with paralysis, and died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Cleveland. The church schools (except the frame building erected by Father Bowles) and cemetery are all monuments to the zeal and labors of Father Brown, whose name is a household word, and whom none mention but to praise.

The Rev. W. J. Gibbons became pastor in 1872 and continued in charge until August, 1874. The Rev. J. T. Carroll was next installed and directed the affairs of the congregation till March 9, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Bowles. The growing wants of Ravenna and Kent requiring a pastor for each, Father Bowles was relieved of Kent July 6, 1878, and given sole charge of Ravenna. In April, 1883 he was removed from Ravenna to Fremont, Ohio. The present incumbent, Rev. John T. Cahill, succeeded Father Bowles. The pioneer families of the congregation, and likewise those who have generously maintained it with their means and counsel, are Peter King, John McNamara, Edward Broderick, Michael McMahon, George Jennings, Charles Murphy, Edward Breen and Patrick Keene. A short time after the formation of the congregation the following families settled in Ravenna and helped to forward the work in hand, viz.: Frank McGoorty, Michael Quirk, Patrick Lee, James King, Patrick Bergin, Daniel Cary, Matthew and Thomas McTighe, Bernard and Thomas Kinney, Christopher Jennings, George Madole, Garrett Herley and Michael Donohue. Among the citizens of Ravenna who generously aided the congregations in their early struggles to obtain a place of worship, are the Hon. Luther Day, ex-Supreme Judge of Ohio, and Mr. Isaiah Linton, Civil Engineer of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The congregation at present comprises 125 families, who support two large schools, respectively primary and grammar, ably conducted by lay teachers. The present enrollment is 125—girls, 65; boys, 60. The Sunday-school has a membership of 130 children. The cemetery is located a short distance outside the corporation on the southwest side of the village and contains five acres. When Father Cahill assumed charge of the congregation, he found it indebted to the amount of \$1,040, but under his earnest and indefatigable labors this debt has been canceled, and steps taken toward the enlargement of the church to meet the growing wants of the parish.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Parish of Ravenna, was organized April 10, 1865, with the following members: W. E. Smith, H. C. Ranney, E. Spalding, E. S. Comstock, senior and junior, H. D. Seymour, T. M. Jones, J. M. Kelly, P. Banon, Charles B. Stowe, T. J. Bailey, Charles Rogers, S. H. Ferry, L. E. Hotchkiss, J. H. Ferry, F. J. Ferry, H. W. Riddle, D. C. Coolman, W. L. Coolman, J. L. Ranney, B. J. Wells, Daniel B. Wells, Francis L. Clark, M. Stuart, H. M. Clarke and C. W. Brainerd. Rev. Levi L. Holden presided. Their present beautiful edifice was built in 1873-74, at a cost, including lot and fixtures, of \$8,000, and was consecrated April 10, 1883, by Bishop G. T. Bedell. The rectors have been, in their order of succession, Revs. Levi L. Holden, Edward Hubbell, George S. Davis, T. J. Taylor, W. H. Capers, A. J. Brockway and J. W. Gilman. First Vestry: P. Banon, Senior Warden; W. E. Smith, Junior Warden; and E. S. Comstock, H. C. Ranney, B. J. Wells, E. Spalding. Present Vestry: G. Fairchild, Senior Warden; A. B. Fairchild, Junior Warden; and D. C. Coolman, H. D. Seymour, J. C. Beatty, E. S. Comstock, D. L. Rockwell, E. S. Comstock, Jr., J. H.

Jones, F. S. Comstock. Superintendent of Sunday-school, J. H. Jones. The late rector, Rev. J. W. Gilman, resigned November, 1, 1883, since which time the parish has been without a rector.

In the fore part of January, 1826, there was not a school of any kind in Ravenna, although the population more than justified one or two schools, and business was increasing at a very rapid rate. New stores were starting up, some little manufacturing was being done, and altogether Ravenna had a "boom" with a full head on, that lasted several years. The great canal was being rapidly pushed forward to completion, the mails were increased to tri-weekly arrivals and departures, a good weekly paper was being printed in the village, yet there was no school.

The Legislature the year previous had passed the act providing for common schools, so May 29, 1826, a meeting was called to be held at the house of Almon Babcock, where the Opera House now stands, for the purpose of taking measures to build a schoolhouse in the First (Ravenna) District. A house was shortly afterward built, and from that time to the present Ravenna has always had schools suitable to the necessities of all its citizens. There are two more than ordinarily handsome and conveniently arranged buildings in the city of Ravenna and the curriculum is particularly good under the charge of Principal Pickitt and his able assistants. Throughout the township, at suitable distances, there are comfortable schoolhouses with good teachers and full attendance.

Unity Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—This lodge commenced work under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, May 28, 1810, and organized under charter signed by Lewis Cass, Grand Master, January 15, 1812. The charter members were Rial McArthur, Joel Walter, George Darrow, Jr., George Darrow, Sr., Joseph Hart, Joshua Culver, William Throop, Timothy Culver, Gideon Chittenden, Jeremiah Root and Elijah Blackman.

In 1831 or 1832, in consequence of the intense excitement in regard to the fraternity throughout the northern section of the country, the lodge suspended work. The late Gen. L. V. Bierce, being at the time Secretary of the lodge, took charge of the Charter of the Three Lesser Lights, the Altar and the Jewels, and twenty years thereafter restored them to their former places within the lodge, which resumed work under dispensation on the 23d day of August, 1852. October 22 of the same year the lodge was again instituted under charter, to E. T. Richardson, W. M.; E. Spalding, S. W.; C. Lawrence, J. W.; and members A. K. King, J. G. McBride, Ephraim Clark and Henry Beach. Upon the rolls there are 135 members.

Tyrian Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M.—This chapter was organized under charter granted December 13, 1864, to Companions E. T. Richardson, H. L. Day, J. C. Beatty, Joseph Vance, M. Bosworth, James E. Wilson, W. H. Day, F. L. Sawyer and William Coolman. The charter was granted by George Rex, G. H. P.; Charles C. Kiefer, D. G. H. P., and J. D. Caldwell, G. S. The chapter has seventy-nine members.

Richardson Council, No. 63, R. & S. M.—This council of Royal and Select Masters was organized under charter dated August, 1876, to Companions E. T. Richardson, D. C. Coolman, D. Lindsay, A. G. Bradley, Quincy Cook, W. Holcomb, C. H. Ray, James Reynolds and G. Seymour. The charter was issued by J. W. Courtright, M. L. G. M.; O. A. B. Senter, L. D. G. M., J. D. Caldwell G. R. The council has twenty-two members. The three Masonic bodies own conjointly a fine hall, handsomely and appropriately fitted up.

Ravenna Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, April 25, 1846. The charter members were Horace Y. Beebe, Edward T. Tremaine, Ransom A. Gillette, James D. Watson, Henry L. Tilden, James W. Clark and A. W. Bruce. The lodge was instituted May 27, 1846, by Edward Downs, D. D. G. M. The first officers were Horace Y. Beebe,

N. G.; R. A. Gillette, V. G.; E. T. Tremaine, Secretary, and Henry L. Tilden, Treasurer. There is a membership of something over 200. The lodge owns the third story over a building on Main Street, their property being worth about \$3,000.

Ravenna Encampment, No. 129, I. O. O. F.—This body was chartered by the Grand Encampment of Ohio, at the May term, 1870, the charter members being William H. Beebe, Horace Y. Beebe, Benjamin J. Wells, David E. Wells, William Ward, J. G. Willis and John Phillips. The encampment was instituted July 5, 1870, by Robert B. Innes, Grand Patriarch of the State of Ohio. The first officers were William H. Beebe, C. P.; H. Y. Beebe, H. P.; B. J. Wells, S. W.; John Phillips, J. W.; David E. Wells, Scribe, and William Ward, Treasurer. The membership is 125.

Ravenna Council, No. 376, R. A., was organized August 29, 1879. The first officers were: Regent, G. Seymour; V. R., D. C. Coolman; Past R., W. H. Beebe; Orator, D. R. Lawmsmer; Secretary, C. H. Griffin; Collector, W. S. Krake; Treasurer, B. F. Keller; Chaplain, A. M. Hills; Guide, J. H. Oakley; Warden, D. L. Rockwell; Sentry, A. T. Smith. The present Regent is E. M. Davis; Secretary, C. H. Griffin; Collector, G. P. Reed, and Treasurer, Quincy Cook. Membership, fifty-nine. Place of meeting, Reed's Opera House.

David McIntosh Post, No. 327, G. A. R., was organized at Ravenna, June 14, 1883, and named in honor of the old militia General of northern Ohio. The members of this post are Philo Bierce, A. D. Bishop, Hiram Bentley, S. P. Barr, H. O. Barber, George N. Bissell, C. L. Bartlett, G. R. Braden, James Baxter, George W. Barrett, Joel Beery.

C. S. Colter, James Calhoun, Seymour Coddington, John Campbell, H. B. Coe.
John S. Dix.

S. R. Freeman, H. Furry, George and John P. Frank.

W. Gill, J. H. Goddard, William Grennell, W. S. Gibbons and D. C. Gardner.

L. P. Hunt, L. F. Hunt and Joseph Henson.

J. Jewell and E. M. Jennings.

Philo L. King, W. S. Krake, I. W. Kirk and S. Kick.

W. Lewis, John C. Lindsay.

D. W. B. Marsh, T. R. Mason, H. H. Moore, John Meharg, J. W. McGahan,
F. N. Marvin, James Miller and C. A. Mason.

A. P. Oviatt, J. H. Oakley and H. L. Osborn.

L. R. Pryor, A. A. Parker, Simon Perkins and F. B. Powell.

George F. Robinson, O. C. Risdon, D. L. Rockwell, J. B. Russell, Peter Richards and George E. Robinson.

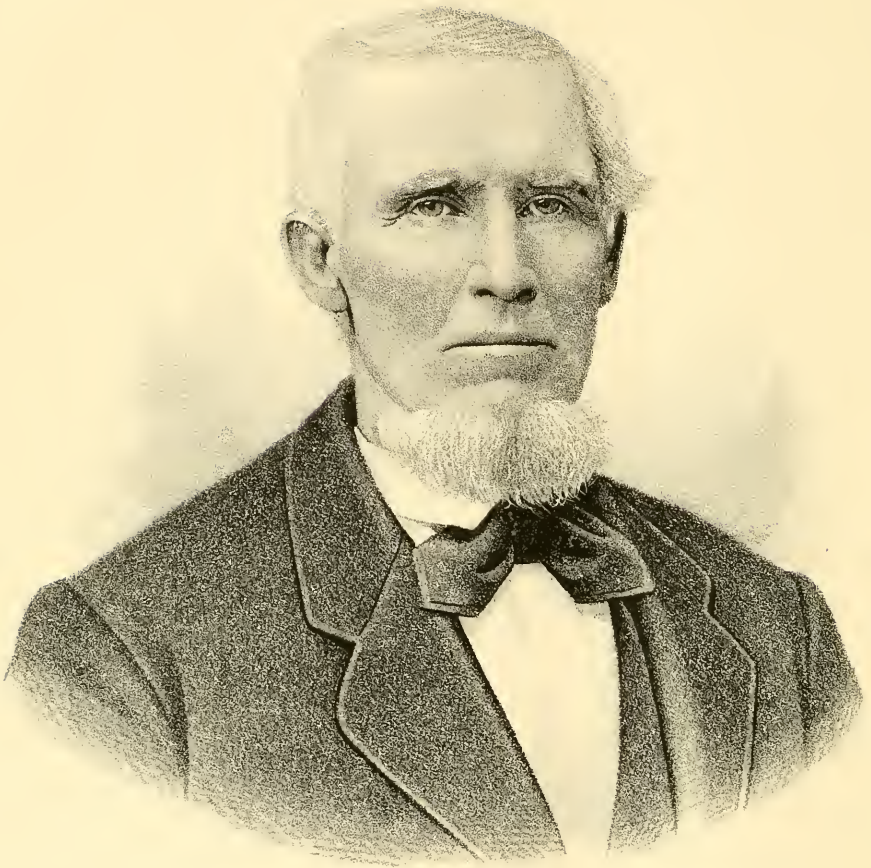
George Sadler, Robert Smith, J. C. Shreader, James Sutliff, J. J. Shreader, Charles Sweeney, Henry Sears, J. F. and R. W. Sapp, James Stewart, Marion Sinclair, C. A. Stone and William Stowell.

W. B. Taylor and W. D. Turner.

H. J. Webber, William Wilcox, John Wilson, O. D. Wheeler and John S. Walker.

Dr. Bevington, of Freedom, was voted in a member in December, 1884, but died in January before muster in.

American Health College and Religio-Medical Society was first incorporated December 15, 1874, for the purpose of practicing and teaching the Vitapathic system of health, by Prof. J. B. Campbell, M. D., V. D., the founder of the system. The college was reincorporated June 15, 1886, when J. B. Campbell was elected Permanent President, Treasurer and Secretary. The names of the incorporators are J. B. Campbell, William Rose, J. T. Johnson, J. C. Haver, G. D. Binkley, T. J. Derver, W. D. Church and A. D. Howard, all having the degrees of M. D. and V. D.; J. E. Mahan, E. Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Flint, Mrs. M. E. Gile, E. W. Bretz, W. E. Sweetland, Mrs. M. Pray and Mrs. L. C. Bassett, having the degree of V. D.



Benjamin Howle.

Western Reserve Horse Breeders' Association was organized May 2, 1859, with the following: J. B. King, William Ward, J. P. Alcorn, Chris. Green, W. P. Hazen, J. L. Leffingwell, J. W. Wilson, R. King, F. Willard and Samuel D. Harris, Jr. The capital was \$2,000 in \$10 shares.

Portage County Park Association was organized February 4, 1878, with Alex. Topping, M. H. Carter, Horace Y. Beebe, H. W. Riddle, R. E. Wait, W. Williamson and A. J. Jennings members, for the purpose of laying out a park, holding fairs, etc. During the last half century many societies have been organized, of which but a few have survived.

Portage County Branch Bank was established at Ravenna December 15, 1847, as a branch of the State Bank. The capital stock was \$103,000. The principal stockholders were David J. Beardsley, Freedom; Robert C. Campbell, Ravenna; Sylvester Beachen, Shalersville; Rufus Paine, Stark County; Seth A. Gillette and F. W. Seymour, Ravenna. Henry Dwight, New York City, held 122 shares. The Presidents from 1847 to 1863 were R. E. Campbell, F. W. Seymour, E. P. Brainerd and Henry Beecher. H. D. Williams, John H. Ebbert and Ezra S. Comstock were its Cashiers. This banking house has been carried on under the name First National since August 19, 1863.

Ravenna Savings and Loan Association was organized January 8, 1872, with Philo B. Conant, F. E. Udell, J. H. Nicholls, Noble Haven and N. S. Olin members. The capital stock was placed at \$100,000. In 1879 this association ceased business, since which time a private banking business has been conducted by Ezra S. Comstock.

First National Bank of Ravenna.—This bank was organized under the United States banking law with \$100,000 capital stock, August 19, 1863. The first Directors were Frederick W. Seymour, E. P. Brainerd, Silas Crocker, Henry Beecher, Newell D. Clark and John L. Ranney. F. W. Seymour was the first President, and at his death in 1863 John L. Ranney was elected as his successor, and held the position till his death in 1866, when Newell D. Clark was elected President, which position he has held to the present time. Ezra S. Comstock was chosen the first Cashier and served until January 20, 1868, when Charles E. Witter was placed in that position, where he has continued to the present time.

Robinson, King & Co., Private Bankers.—These gentlemen formed a private banking house May 8, 1857. George Robinson was first President; Horace Y. Beebe, Cashier. In 1863 W. H. Beebe was appointed Cashier, his father resigning. This company continued to do business till 1864, when it was merged into the Second National Bank.

Second National Bank of Ravenna.—This institution was organized under the United States banking law February 25, 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000. March 12, 1872, its capital stock was increased \$50,000. The first Directors were George Robinson, E. T. Richardson, D. C. Coolman, F. W. Coffin, Robert King, Eli P. King and H. L. Day. George Robinson was the first President, and he and E. T. Richardson have filled that position since the organization of the bank. D. C. Coolman is Vice-President. W. H. Beebe was chosen the first Cashier and has retained the position to the present time, 1885.

The Peoples Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ravenna was organized February 2, 1876, with E. T. Richardson, President, and Andrew Jackson, Secretary. There were 210 holders of premium notes.

Diamond Glass Company was organized October 28, 1867, with F. W. Coffin, George Robinson, D. C. Coolman, H. H. Stevens and J. D. Horton members. In 1874 Messrs. Robinson, Coolman and Holcomb formed the company and in 1879 the latter purchased Robinson's interest. Messrs. Coolman and Holcomb are the proprietors, with George T. Smith Secretary and Treasurer. Sixty men are employed in the manufacture of window glass, the annual product of which is valued at \$100,000.

Ravenna Flint Glass Company (limited) was organized August 26, 1882, for the manufacture of glass, lamp chimneys, hollow and other glassware, with B. Zeigler, John Myrick, J. Bladenheiser, Henry Sweitzer, Henry Evans, Geo. S. Jade, Mat. Harre, J. A. Creighton, John H. Ganse, William Grinnell, John Staiger, Theo. Creighton, Geo. Kline, William Myrick, W. S. Gibbons and Frank Woolpert. The members of the company subscribed \$14,500 and the citizens of Ravenna. On January 8, 1883, the Crown Flint Glass Company purchased the interests and works of this company, and in 1884 erected the large furnace.

Crown Flint Glass Company was organized January 15, 1883, with H. D. Seymour, George E. Fairchild, William Grinnell, Frank Woolpert, Theo. Creighton and James Bladenheiser members, for the purpose of manufacturing pressed and blown glassware at Ravenna. The capital stock was \$40,000. George E. Fairchild, President; H. D. Seymour, Vice-President and General Manager, and F. W. Woodbridge, Secretary and Treasurer. Average number men employed, 175; amount annual sales, \$175,000; pay roll about \$7,500 per month.

Enterprise Glass Company of Ravenna was organized January 16, 1878, with Michael Krebs, C. H. W. Ruhe, George Kleen, James Bladenheiser and Julius Schenk members. They purchased the Ballinger Glass Pail Works, extended the buildings and conducted a successful business up to a few years ago. The works were shut down in June, 1883. Anthony Schneider now holds the works ready for operation.

Star Agricultural Works were established in 1874 at Ravenna. The company was organized October 29, 1874, with E. P. Brainerd, P. P. Dawley, Benjamin J. Wells, Henry D. Seymour and H. R. W. Hall members. The capital stock was placed at \$40,000. The works were founded for the purpose of manufacturing O'Neil's Universal Fodder Cutter, agricultural implements, steam engines, tools, machinery, and carrying on a repairing shop. This was the successor of the Ravenna Mowing Machine Manufacturing Company. The buildings are now owned by the Quaker Mills.

Quaker Mill Company of Ravenna was organized May 3, 1877, with Francis B. King, John B. King, Henry D. Seymour, William Hisler, Henry H. Stevens original members. In November, 1881, the present company purchased the mills from W. H. Corning, who purchased the mills from the original company. H. B. Crowell, President; J. H. Andrews, Secretary; E. R. Crowell, Treasurer; R. L. Phelps, Manager. The mill gives employment to forty men; capacity 200 barrels of oatmeal.

Ravenna Mills were established a few years ago on Main Street near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Depot. Quincy Cook is proprietor. This industry gives employment to five men.

Atlantic Mill was moved to Ravenna from Campbellsport, and rebuilt in 1881.

E. & A. Knapp Pump Factory was established by G. W. Lowe, who sold the building to Mr. Knapp in 1874. This industry gives employment to four men. The value of machinery and buildings is placed at \$4,000.

D. L. Baldwin & Son's planing-mill was established by A. C. Chapman & Son as a cheese box factory, about 1863; the buildings, grounds and machinery were purchased in 1879 by D. L. Baldwin, and new machinery was introduced. The capacity is 40,000 foot surface, matching 10,000 per day. This mill employs five men throughout the year. The value of building and machinery is about \$6,000.

The old hub and spoke factory was started by E. B. Griffin, was converted into a planing-mill and operated for over a quarter of a century.

Work & Yeend established their steam saw-mill in the fall of 1873 at Shalersville, moved the mill and machinery to Charlestown early in 1879, and thence to Ravenna in the fall of 1883. The capacity is 10,000 per day. This industry gives employment to six men the year round. Their lumber yard was established about this time.

Kingsbury & Sons' planing mill was erected about 1867 by K. H. Kline, and purchased in 1871 by J. Kingsbury. The value of buildings and machinery is placed at \$6,000; capacity is about 20,000 surface feet, 15,000 matching, and 15,000 resaw per day. There are four men employed.

Grohe's planing-mill and sash and blind factory (the old Griffin hub factory and planing-mill) was purchased by Henry Grohe in December, 1884. The industry gives employment to five men. Here A. B. Griffin continues to operate the bending works.

Ravenna Gas Light & Coke Company was organized April 19, 1873, with the following members: Isaiah Lenton, Henry W. Riddle, Dewitt C. Coolman, H. D. Seymour, William L. Poe and W. Holcomb. The capital stock was placed at \$40,000. On March 3, 1873, the Village Council ordered an election to be held to decide the question of gas works. This election gave a majority of contents, and on April 11, 1875, the Council authorized the organization of the company.

Zeller Valve Manufacturing Company was organized August 17, 1881, with Mahlon M. Zeller, J. H. Whitehead and E. L. Day members. Mr. Zeller's subscription to the capital was his patent for valves and rights therein.

Stockwell, Griffin & Co., comprising Levi W. Stockwell, A. B. Griffin, M. F. King, Benjamin J. Wells and D. W. Summerville, was organized August 16, 1873, for the purpose of manufacturing bolts, nuts, lapping-pipe, fittings and other machinery, tools and implements. The capital was placed at \$100,000.

The Haley Foundry and Machine Shop was established by William Haley & Co., January 21, 1881. In January, 1884, William Haley purchased the interests of J. Blackshaw, Solomon Haley and Andrew Marshall. The leading manufactures comprise molds and tools for glass works and general machinery. The value of machinery is about \$7,000. There are nine men employed.

J. F. Byers machine shop was established by Mr. Myers in 1873 and, in 1876, in the buildings previously occupied by Ferry & King as a carriage factory. The machinery is valued at about \$4,000. The business of the shop is repairing and jobbing. This industry gives employment to three men.

Doig's foundry was established in 1876 by Robert Doig, who converted a part of the Ferry & King factory into a plow factory, and erected the brick building, just west, for a foundry. During the winter of 1884-85 it was closed down.

The Ravenna Woolen Mills, near the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Depot, are operated by J. and J. M. Gledhill.

Osborn's marble and granite works are operated by H. L. Osborn.

Etna Block Company was permanently organized February 19, 1867, with Henry Beecher, President; William Ward, Secretary; D. K. Wheeler, Superintendent, and H. D. Seymour, Treasurer. The building committee comprised H. Beecher, D. K. Wheeler and William Ward. During the same month the mason work of the proposed building was sold to Brigham and Jennings and the joiner work to George Thomas.

On January 25, 1868, W. S. Streator, N. D. Clark, H. D. Seymour, W. M. Butler, D. K. Wheeler, William Ward and Nelson Converse agreed that W. S. Streator, in consideration of his conveyance of three-fourths interest in his property, known as the Gillette House and Stables, he should hold a one-fourth interest, the company agreeing to remodel the old Gillette House, so as to render it suitable for stores, offices, etc., Streator paying one-fourth of expense and the other members three-fourths, the profits to be divided in the same proportion. The sum paid to R. P. Gillette was \$5,000, and to him the house was rented in January, 1868. The first officers were re-elected, and this re-election was followed down to July 8, 1884, when William Ward, the Secretary, died; William Ward, Jr., was acting Secretary for some time in 1884, and in September of that year was appointed Secretary, which position he now holds. N. D. Clark succeeded Mr. Beecher as President. The company owns the frame blocks known as the Empire and the

Exchange, as well as the large brick block known as the Etna House. This was the second brick block erected in Ravenna, the Phoenix Block being the first.

The Commercial Hotel was erected by Andrew Poe in 1873, at a total cost of \$20,000. This house has seen many changes in its ownership.

The first liveryies were established by Ira Mason, Hiram Collins, Nathan Leonard, H. Hartell, James Leffingwell, Buck & Wheeler and Simon Stowe, from 1840 to 1850. In 1855 Benjamin Morris opened a livery; in 1860, S. R. Poe and Newton & Bills entered the business. From 1866 to 1869 George Alvin and Simpson Poe operated the three establishments then at Ravenna. There are a few liveryies and hack-lines now in operation.

Ravenna Carriage Manufacturing Company was organized September 15, 1855, with James L. Curtiss, D. N. Furry, M. F. King, E. P. Evans and James Johnson original members. The capital stock was \$25,000.

The Mertz & Riddle Carriage Factory is one of the great manufacturing industries of the county. This firm gives employment to over 100 men the year round.

The general statistics for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat 1,106, bushels 16,695; rye 6, bushels 38; buckwheat 6, bushels 61; oats 777, bushels 26,081; barley, 3 acres; corn 625, bushels 7,607; meadow 1,853, hay 3,053 tons; clover 149 acres, 193 tons and 70 bushels of seed; potatoes 228 acres, 27,123 bushels; milk sold for family use, 82,650 gallons; home-made butter, 59,969 pounds; factory butter, 6,300 pounds; cheese, 93,506 pounds; maple sugar, 2,400 pounds; gallons of syrup 1,317, from 5,302 trees; 507 pounds honey from 66 hives; eggs, 17,783 dozens; sweet potatoes, 4 bushels; orchards, 313 acres; apples, 8,716 bushels; peaches, 57 bushels; pears, 96 bushels; pounds of wool, 5,144; milch cows, 715; stallions, 3; dogs, 260; killed, 21 sheep; died of disease, 14 hogs, 21 sheep, 13 cattle and 3 horses; acres under cultivation, 7,456; pasture, 4,266; woodland, 2,095; waste land, 120; total, 13,937 acres. Population in 1850 was 2,239, including 808 youth; 1870, 3,423; in 1880, 4,224; in 1884 (estimated), 4,800, including village, the population of which is estimated at 3,900.

CHAPTER XXX.

ROOTSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST CABIN—DAVID ROOT—A SAD DEATH—FIRST WHEAT CROP—NATHAN MUZZY—A DISTILLERY—AN ALIEN JUSTICE—FIRST BIRTH—THE CHAPMANS—FIRST FRAME STRUCTURE—MOTHER WARD—THE FIRST CRIMINAL—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS—THE OLD GRAVE-YARD—EARLY CHURCHES—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—NOTED EVENTS—SOIL, PRODUCTS AND STATISTICS.

ROOTSTOWN was originally the property of Ephraim Root and John Wyles, Root being the principal proprietor, and owning, in addition to the land here, a great deal of other property on the Western Reserve. He was a native of Coventry, Conn., and a lawyer of some note. He was also agent for a number of other land owners, and paid at least one visit a year to this section after its settlement till about 1811, when the Indian troubles and the war of 1812 had the effect of keeping him away. He died in 1825.

In the spring of 1800 Mr. Root, in company with a young man named Harvey Davenport, paid his first visit to the township. He employed Nathaniel Cook to survey his property, Town 2, Range 8, into forty-eight lots of vari-

ous sizes, commencing with Lot 1 in the southeast corner, then running north, then south, and so on, ending with Lot 48 in the southwest corner.

The first death of a white person in Rootstown was that of the young man spoken of above, Davenport. He had over-heated himself and lain down on the damp ground, whereby he took a violent cold, that in a short time caused his death. He was buried near where he died, on Lot 7.

In the spring of 1801 Mr. Root returned, he having gone back to Connecticut the fall previously, and this time brought out his brother David. They commenced improvements on Lot 6, which Ephraim Root reserved for himself, as it touched upon the portage between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Here the Roots put up a two-story log-cabin near where Campbellsport now stands. Nathan Muzzy, who came out about this time, was engaged to do the carpentering. Muzzy was a graduate of Yale College, and had been a very able and promising young minister in Massachusetts, but meeting with disappointment in a love affair, a screw became loose in his mental machinery and he wandered away to the West. He always carved the name "Emma Hale" on all buildings and gates he constructed. He discovered the little lake in this township which has ever since borne his name. The poor old man died many years ago, and was buried in Palmyra by some friends who took pity on his lonely and decrepit old age, and removed him from the county poor-house to their homes.

The first crop of wheat was put in during the fall of 1801 by the Roots, who then returned to their homes in the East, but David came out again in April of the following year and settled upon the place they had improved, afterward removing to Lot 7, where he lived till his death.

In 1802 Henry O'Niell and Samuel McCoy, natives of Ireland, who had a lived in Pennsylvania awhile, moved in and settled on Lot 3. O'Niell had a family of children, mostly grown; McCoy had only a wife. Together they put up a cabin, but McCoy afterward moved to Lot 28, and put up a cabin by the well-known "McCoy Springs." He was a man of very little education, but could, in the language of the old English tar, "play the fiddle like a hangel!" Mr. O'Niell was well educated, and in 1806 was elected Justice of the Peace for Franklin, which at that time comprised what is now Franklin, Ravenna, Rootstown, Atwater, Randolph, Suffield and Brimfield. O'Niell erected the first distillery, a small affair, but enough to supply the wants of himself and McCoy and their families, and a few friends in the neighborhood. He remained Justice for four or five years, but his magisterial career was cut very short just before he left in 1811. He had offended some person by one of his decisions, when that person went to the Irish Justice and asked him to show his naturalization papers. Being unable to do so, he was informed that he was liable to prosecution for illegally exercising the duties of a magistrate without being a citizen, and that if he did not immediately "git up and dust," he would be arrested. He left, and the township lost one of its best residents.

Ephraim Root gave notice that he would give to the first child born in the township fifty acres of land, and John McCoy, son of Samuel McCoy, won the prize. This event happened in August, 1802, and was the first birth in the township. It is said there was considerable competition between the mother of this little land-winner and the wife of David Root, whose son, Solomon, came in second-best; time, about twenty days behind McCoy's W. C. Johnnie.

In the fall of 1802 Michael Hartle and Frederick Caris came in and settled the first on Lot 42, on the east side of Muddy Lake, and Caris on Lot 43, on the west of the lake. They were originally from Northumberland County,

Penn., but had been living on the Ohio River about thirty miles below Pittsburgh. In January, 1803, John Caris, a son of Frederick, came in, and with him Arthur Anderson, both of whom were engaged by Root to clear land. In April following John Caris, a brother of Frederick, with his wife, came and settled at Muddy Lake. Anderson returned to Pennsylvania, married, and then lived in Ravenna awhile, but finally came to Rootstown.

May 2, 1803, Ashur Ely, of Deerfield, was married to Lydia Lyman, who lived in the family of David Root, at whose house the ceremonies were performed by Squire Hudson, of Hudson Township, he being the nearest official capable of tying the knot.

In 1804 a large number of persons came in, among whom were Frederick Caris, Sr., father of Frederick, Jr., and John, and in the fall of this year Thaddeus Andrews, Nathan Chapman and his son Ephraim, Jacob, Charles and Abraham Reed, and Hannah Russell, a sister of Mrs. Andrews, all from Connecticut. Those who came in the fall remained at Root's place till they erected cabins, which they did during the following winter. Andrews selected Lot 21, the northwest quarter at the Center, but did not move on to the same till a year or two afterward, as he was engaged by Root to keep his tavern near the corners of the four townships. The Chapmans settled on Lot 4, and put up a cabin. Ephraim soon afterward moved to where he resided for many years, a highly respected citizen. He drove the first team from Rootstown to Ravenna. Jacob and Abraham Reed settled on the south west corner of Lot 15, but Abraham afterward moved to the southwest corner of center Lot 22, where he kept a tavern for many years. Charles Reed lived with his brother till he was married, when he moved on to Lot 16. This year, 1804, Mr. Root erected the first frame barn in the township, which stood a little north of his house. David Wright, of Ravenna, hewed the timber, and Nathan Muzzy framed it. The lumber was obtained at the little McWhorter Mill, in the southeast corner of Ravenna Township.

In the fall of 1805 Beeman Chapman, a brother of Ephraim, arrived with his wife and brother Nathan; the latter, after a year passed at Root's settlement, moved to the south part of Lot 4. Stephen Colton and family also came in from Connecticut and settled on Lot 21, but afterward moved to Lot 14. In May, 1806, Gersham Bostwick moved in and settled on Lot 8, in a cabin he had built the fall previously. With his family came Edmund Bostwick and his wife, the parents of Gersham. Edmund died in 1826, aged ninety-six years. When past eighty years he made a trip on horseback from Rootstown to Philadelphia, and thence to Vermont, and back again to Rootstown. Calvin Ellsworth, from Ellington, Conn., came in July, and settled on Lot 28. In November Alpheus, a twin-brother of Thaddeus Andrews, and their brother Samuel, with Martin Bissell, came in with their families. The Andrews settled on Lot 23, but Samuel soon after moved to Lot 21, where he erected the first frame house in the township. Thaddeus having exchanged land with his brother Samuel, moved to Lot 14. Bissell located on the west side of the road, on the south part of Lot 22. Samuel Andrews afterward moved to Franklin Township, and Alpheus was one of the first settlers in Brimfield. With the Andrews brothers came a niece, Miss Mary Whitney, and a teamster, Gersham Norris. This year also came Mother Ward, but she did not bring her husband along with her. She located on Lot 18, and the pond at that point was named for her. She was a remarkable woman; could split rails, lay a fence, and plow as good as any man. She walked one day from Poland to Rootstown, a distance of forty miles. She was married twice, separating from her last husband when she came here. Benjamin Simcox, noted as being the first person to be tried by the County Court in 1808, after organization, also came.

In February, 1807, Hiram Roundy, his wife and their adopted son, G. H. R. Prindle, came in, and about the same time Heman Bostwick, who, however, did not stay long. Titus Belding came in with Bostwick, and in 1809 married Miss Lucy, a daughter of Gersham Bostwick, and settled on Lot 17. Robert McKnight also came this year, and settled on Lot 10. He had been out the year before, purchased 300 acres of land and set out a nursery. His family consisted of his wife, his mother and an only son, Robert, Jr. William and James Alcorn, Irishmen and bachelors, came with McKnight.

The first school that was open to all children was taught by Samuel Andrews in the winter of 1807-08, in a cabin at the Center, which was soon after burned down, and another built, which for many years was used as a schoolhouse, meeting-house and town-house. Miss Polly Harmon, sister of the late John Harmon, taught after Andrews. Three or four years previous to this time Mrs. Ephraim Chapman had taught a few children at her house, but it was not a school for the public. A number of the Rootstown children had attended the school kept by David Root, on the road from Ravenna to Campbellsport, about 1805. The school statistics are: Revenue in 1884, \$4,975; expenditures, \$3,412; number of schoolhouses, 10, valued at \$6,500; average pay of teachers, \$35 and \$20; enrollment, 193 boys and 187 girls.

In 1808 Ebenezer Bostwick and his family came, and settled on Lot 17, where not long afterward he started a pottery for the manufacture of earthenware. About this time Ephraim Root put up a saw-mill on the creek north of the Center. Also came Philip Willard and Valentine Coosard, the former settling on Lot 42, and the latter on Lot 41. In the summer of this year Ariel Case and John Wright cleared a piece of land on Lot 10, and sowed it to wheat.

August 31, 1809, Nathan Chapman died at the age of fifty-one years, and was the first person interred in the first burial ground. The body was carried by hand to the grave, there being no road from Beeman Chapman's, where the father died. In this year came Israel Coe, who settled on Lot 5; also William and Chauncy Newbury. William located on Lot 27, and Chauncy, who at the time was single, lived with his brother till his marriage, when he settled on Lot 28. In 1810 Merriam Richardson and David Parker arrived in the township with their families, Richardson settling on Lot 33, and Parker moving into the cabin built by McCoy. Also came Daniel and Reuben Hall, and their sister Eliza, who married Gersham Norris, and moved to Canton. In 1811 Samuel B. Spellman and Asa Seymour came from Massachusetts, and Asher Gurley, from Connecticut. Spellman settled on Lot 21, Gurley on Lot 9, and Seymour returned to the East. In August, 1811, Robert J. Collins, Sr., and his three sons, Robert J., Jr., David and Daniel, with their families, arrived, Daniel locating on Lot 28, and the others on Lot 20, on the Center road. In 1819 James Wright settled in the township, and January 28, 1821, was appointed first Postmaster. William Huffman, Thomas Hayden and others came in about 1819. Wright held his position for twenty years. Mr. Wright married a daughter of Abraham Reed. He was succeeded in office by Otis Reed, his deputy. He, also, for nine successive years, was Justice of the Peace.

Until the year 1806 the Indian title to the lands west of the Cuyahoga River and Portage path had not been extinguished, and some uneasiness was felt by the settlers on these lands for fear that their title might not be as perfect as they could wish. On March 5, 1805, Ephraim Root wrote to Elijah Wadsworth that measures were pending for the extinguishment of these claims of the Indians, and stated that a treaty would shortly be made with them, and, accordingly, a Treaty Council was held at Fort Industry, and the titles of

the lands obtained, but the measure had yet to pass the Senate. It came before the Senate, that body ratified the proceedings of the Council, and the claims of the aboriginies were forever silenced.

On the 16th day of August, 1810, the Rev. Giles H. Cowles, a missionary from the Connecticut Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church, organized the first church society in Rootstown. It was composed of the following persons: Samuel Andrews and wife, Alpheus Andrews and wife, Thaddeus Andrews and wife, Israel Coe and wife, Mason Richardson and wife, Michael Hartle and wife, Oliver Dickinson and wife, Mrs. Lois Chapman, Mrs. Ephraim Chapman, Mrs. Nathan Chapman, Jr., and Mrs. William Newbury. Samuel Andrews was chosen Deacon, and his brother Thaddeus succeeded him. In 1829 the congregation built a very neat edifice for the times, which was 36x46 feet, and various pastors have filled the pulpit of the church. This society reorganized under State law March 27, 1861, as the First Congregational Society of Rootstown, with Erastus Seymour, President, and A. H. Barlow, Clerk; J. Seymour, J. S. Austin and Gideon Seymour were elected Trustees.

In 1814 Rev. Henry Shewell came to Rootstown and settled on Lot 12. Shortly after coming Shewell formed a class, and in 1815 organized the first Methodist Episcopal Congregation in the township. Meetings, for a number of years, were held at the house of the minister. The church belonged to the Warren District, and the circuit was 400 miles in extent. Rev. Ira Eddy was the first pastor of the Rootstown charge.

The first election held in Rootstown as an organized township was September 10, 1810, when Gersham Bostwick was chosen Chairman and Samuel Andrews and Jacob Reed Judges of the Election. The following are the only names that are now remembered as appearing among the officers elected at that time: Trustees, Gersham Bostwick, Frederick Caris, Jr., Thaddeus Andrews; Clerk, Alpheus Andrews; Samuel Andrews, Justice of the Peace. The oldest records of the township, of date March 7, 1812, give the following officers: Trustees, Stephen Colton, Thaddeus Andrews, Frederick Caris, Jr.; Clerk, Alpheus Andrews; Supervisors, Israel Coe, Ephraim Chapman, Philip Willard, Stephen Colton.

In the very early days a man named Robert Wright, a member of a family which bore a bad reputation, was found on the banks of Silver Creek with his throat cut from ear to ear. Family trouble is supposed to have been the cause.

In 1815 Robert McKnight and his son Robert, Jr., and a boy cut a bee tree, which in falling struck all three of them, injuring the elder McKnight and the boy, and killing Robert McKnight, Jr., instantly. He left a wife and four children.

March 4, 1834, the dwelling-house of Hawkins Clark was burned to the ground and his two daughters, Louisa and Henrietta, were consumed in the building before they could be rescued. It was one of the saddest occurrences that has ever visited the county. A building that occupied the same spot in 1868 was also destroyed by fire.

In 1845 an epidemic called the black erysipelas prevailed to an alarming extent, and seemed to baffle the skill of the best physicians. About one-twentieth of the inhabitants of the entire township fell before the almost irresistible plague, for it was so virulent as to deserve that title.

One of the most singular cases in the annals of surgery and disease occurred about ten years ago. Mrs. Mary C. Burnham had been afflicted for about twenty years with throat affections, which gave her great annoyance, and in 1874 whilst eating dinner was taken with what appeared to be a choking



Joshua Atwood

spell, and in her efforts to dislodge what she supposed was a piece of meat, threw her tongue out of her mouth. She lived till 1876, when death ended her sufferings. Various theories were advanced by physicians, some attributing the disease to cancer, others to catarrh, others to something else. 'For some time before it fell out her tongue was paralyzed, but she learned to talk intelligibly with her lips.

Mrs. Gurley, who settled here with her husband in 1819, had a singular adventure with a bear. Her husband brought two young pigs to the township in 1823-24, which were placed within strong pickets. One night in 1824 she heard the squeals of the pigs, and rushing out saw what appeared to be a large dog within the pen. On the approach of the woman this supposed large dog turned toward her, and as he looked over the fence, Mrs. Gurley struck him in the head with an ax. By this time she realized that her battle was with a bear rather than a dog, and ran toward the house. Some friends there at the time ran forth to continue the battle, when, to their surprise, they found the bear dead.

Rootstown Protective Association was organized three years ago. In January, 1885, the following officers were elected: G. W. Bow, President; H. M. Deming, Vice-President; H. O. Reed, Secretary; C. H. Bradshaw, Treasurer; David Bogue, Homer Chapman and Elam Underwood were elected Directors.

The affairs of the association are in a very satisfactory shape. The amount of risks in force at the end of last year was \$480,963, an increase during the year of nearly \$60,000. The losses during the past year have been \$16.76 or about 3½ cents upon each \$1,000 insured. The association has been in operation nearly three years. The average annual cost of insurance has been about 70 cents per \$1,000.

The school building at Rootstown was erected in 1884 at a cost of about \$3,400. This is a two-story structure, slated; close to it is the Congregational Church. The old Methodist Church here was restored about ten years ago. The only mercantile house at the Center is that of G. W. Bow. At New Milford a general store is conducted by L. F. Pike. At New Milford or Rootstown Station, a grist and flouring-mill was founded years ago. It is now operated by F. P. Root. The capacity is about seventy-five barrels.

The C. H. Bradshaw saw-mill south of Rootstown is an important industry.

Jacob Kriss established his wagon and carriage-shop at New Milford twenty-five years ago. His sons now operate it, and do a large business.

Rootstown is one of the best townships in the county, and is populated by a thrifty, industrious class of citizens. The soil is very productive, and in addition to the usual farm crops considerable dairying is done, and its cheese interests are gradually growing in importance. The country is well watered, having besides the numerous small streams, several lakes, or large ponds. Two of the larger, Sandy and Muddy Lakes are favorite resorts during the summer season. Muzzy and Ward's ponds are the other two. The township is well supplied with schools, and the standard of education of the citizens is much above the average. The Center is a very thriving little village, and considerable business is transacted there, but it lies about one mile and a half west of New Milford, the station of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, a portion of the great Pennsylvania system of railroads. During the struggle for the maintenance of the Union, Rootstown sent to the front fifty-seven of her best sons, eleven of whom were either killed or died in the service.

The statistics of the township are as follows: Acres of wheat, 1,430, bushels, 22,947; of oats, 779, bushels, 26,840; of corn, 6,610 bushels; of hay, 3,164

tons; of clover, 60 tons and 247 bushels of seed; of potatoes, 3,385 bushels; home-made butter, 50,700 pounds; of factory butter, 30,000 pounds; of cheese, 200,000 pounds; of sugar, 190 pounds and 1,370 gallons of syrup from 6,430 trees; of honey, 1,120 pounds from 262 hives; orchards, 421 acres; apples, 12,920 bushels; peaches, 340 bushels; pears, 30 bushels; wool, 3,035 pounds; milch cows, 657; dogs, 143; killed, 8 sheep; died of disease, 11 hogs, 106 sheep, 16 cattle and 6 horses; acres under cultivation, 7,104; in pasture, 7,560; woodland, 2,091; waste, 420; total, 17,175 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,308, including 468 youth; in 1870, 1,169; in 1880, 1,217; in 1884 (estimated), 1,250.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

A PIONEER FAMILY—EARLY PRIVATIONS—SOME OTHER SETTLERS—THREE SELF-MADE MEN—SILAS CROCKER, SYLVESTER BEECHER, DAVID MCINTOSH—ORGANIZATION—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES—MUZZY AND HIS MILL—FIRST INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—WAR RECORD—INCIDENTS AND FACTS—AN AGED LAND-MARK—BUSINESS—RESOURCES—STATISTICS.

SHALERSVILLE at the drawing of the Connecticut Land Company fell to the lot of Gen. Nathaniel Shaler, of Middletown, Conn., and from this fact the township at one time was called Middletown. He was the father of Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh, and William D. Shaler, at one time a merchant of Ravenna. One of his daughters was the wife of Commodore McDonough, and it is said that after the victory of that naval hero on Lake Champlain, when the people of Middletown illuminated, Shaler refused to do so, he being a violent Federalist, until the enraged populace threatened to tear his house down, when the old Tory came to terms. The township is Town 4, Range 8.

In the spring of 1806 Joel Baker with his wife and one child started from Tolland County, Conn., in a wagon, and after a long and tiresome journey arrived on the spot where now is the center of Shalersville. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness, and not the least sign of a clearing appeared, so when Baker got out of his wagon and looked around, it must have been upon a scene calculated to daunt any but the most determined nature. He, however, went to work with a will and, fortunately, had a wife who was, indeed, a helpmeet to him, for when he dug a well, which was almost the first thing he did, his wife handled the windlass while he delved down in the depths. For the first few nights after his arrival the whole family slept in a large hollow log, but soon he reared a small cabin and made a clearing around it on Lot 46, 160 acres having been given him by Shaler to settle upon it. This cabin was located nearly opposite where the hotel now stands, and the well, we learn, is in good condition yet. Baker, some time previous to coming to the Reserve, had purchased Lot 33, and after spending two years at his first settlement, moved to this lot, where he opened up a farm, erected good buildings, and died in 1849. Those two first years were terribly lonesome ones to the sturdy pioneer and his wife, as no settler came in during that time. He had to go long distances for provisions, and the townships of Free-

dom and Streetsboro were still as nature had formed them, they not being settled up for several years afterward. Mantua was beginning to fill up, however, and he had some neighbors there, within two or three miles. Mrs. Baker is said to have been an extraordinary woman in points of endurance and resources, and with a patience that never wearied; just the brave wife for one of those grand old "builders without wage," who laid their foundations deep and strong, and made possible this marvellous occidental civilization.

In the year 1801 Simeon Crane, with his family, came to Canfield. Trumbull County, with an ox-team, a horse and a cow, making the journey in forty days. There he resided till 1808, when he, in company with two brothers, Belden and Calvin, came to Shalersville. Simeon was born in Saybrook, Conn., but the family were of Welsh extraction, an ancestor having immigrated to America at an early day, whence sprung the entire Crane family, so numerous throughout the country. The three brothers built two log-houses during this year, then returned to Canfield, and in the spring of 1809 moved in for permanent settlement, and where their descendants live to this day, E. M. Crane being the leading representative of the family, and having the honor or good fortune to have been the first white male child born in the township. Simeon died September 14, 1846, and their first son, Squire Manly Crane, as he is better known, is a worthy scion of the original stock.

In 1808 came Hezekiah Hine, a young man, from old Milford, Conn., who afterward married and became a leading citizen. He settled at the Center. In 1809 Daniel Keyes, from Connecticut, came and settled also at the Center. The family did not remain long, however. Daniel was the father of Asa D. Keyes, a lawyer, and agent for Gen. Shaler, and at the organization of the county was elected the first Prosecuting Attorney. Asa was a man of considerable natural talent and culture, but let the demon of intemperance get the better of him at times. Elisha Burroughs, who came in 1808, was in Stark's command and heard Stark's celebrated order.

In 1810 William Coolman and family came from Middletown, Conn. He became one of the Trustees at the organization of the township in 1812, and his son, William, Jr., was Sheriff in 1820-23, Representative in the Legislature, Justice of the Peace, and for many years an editor. In this year there came Daniel Burroughs, with his family, and sons Asa K. and Greenhood, with their families, from Vermont, Joel Walter from Connecticut, and Benjamin Bradley. Moses Carpenter also came from Connecticut.

In 1811 Horace Burroughs with wife and family came from Vermont; Ephraim Brown, a son-in-law of Daniel Burroughs, and Daniel Hine and family from old Milford, Conn. Vine Welch also came in this year, and settled south of the Center.

In 1814 Silas Crocker, then a lad of fifteen years, having been born at Chelsea, Vt., in 1799, came in with the Thompsons—Job Thompson, Sr., and Benoni Thompson, and their families—with whom he had lived from his ninth year. The mother of young Crocker died when he was nine years old, and he being of poor parents was put out at that tender age to carve his fortune for himself, and well he has done it. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and is now comparatively hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five.

Gen. David McIntosh, a half brother of Paschal P. McIntosh, of Mantua, started in life a poor boy, but fell into good hands on obtaining work with Judge Atwater, who sent him to school. His death occurred April 17, 1883; no man was more honored in his county than Gen. McIntosh. He left a sum of money to be applied to furnishing flags forever to the county, as his patriotism

was such that it amounted almost to devotion to the "starry banner." He was a Major-General of Militia and represented his county in the Legislature.

Sylvester Beecher, also a poor boy, came from Connecticut at an early day, and worked for many years as a hired hand, chopping and clearing land. He became very enterprising, running a large ashery, and merchandising. Also owned considerable land, and was a stockholder in the bank at Ravenna. He was in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of the River Raisin. He died in 1855.

The township was organized and an election held April 6, 1812, when the following officers were chosen: Trustees, William Coolman, Joel Walter, Simeon Crane; Clerk, Horace Burroughs; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Burroughs, Daniel Keys; Fence Viewers, Samuel Munson, Benjamin Bradley; Supervisors, Daniel Burroughs, Abel Hine; Lister, Asa K. Burroughs; Treasurer, Belden Crane; Constable, Richard E. Gay. At an election held the following September Daniel Burroughs and Belden Crane were elected Justices of the Peace, but for the first two years there was scarcely any business, only one suit being entered, *Greenhood Burroughs vs. Richard Gay*, the Constable, and that official had to serve the notice upon himself. It is said that he took himself aside and gravely read the summons to appear before the magistrate. The suit was to recover the value of a cow-bell that had been loaned and lost. The plaintiff did not recover. At the second Justices' election in 1815, Job Thompson and George Barnes were chosen. Barnes was not thought of in connection with the office when the candidates were nominated, he being an erratic sort of a fellow, living down in the southwest corner of the township, without a road leading to his place. But the voters, not liking one of the regular candidates, threw their votes away, as they supposed, voting for Barnes, when lo! at the counting of the ballots, Barnes was found to be elected. Everybody was surprised, but Barnes, pocketing the joke, qualified and made a good Justice. Three cases were appealed from his decisions, but in every instance he was sustained by the higher court.

After the organization in 1814-15, some settlers came into the township, among whom were many prominent families: James Goodell and family, from Warwick, Mass.; Isaac Kneeland from Colebrook, Conn., and John Hoskins, with a large family, from Colchester, Conn.

The first child born in the township was a daughter, Lucinda, in 1808, to Joel Baker, the first settler. She died in her seventeenth year. The first male child and the second birth was that of a son, E. M. Crane, to Simeon Crane, June 14, 1810. Squire Crane, as stated elsewhere, is not only yet in the land of the living but good for many a year hence. He is a hale and hearty, active and vigorous gentleman of apparently sixty years, but he has the weight of seventy-four winters upon his broad shoulders. The first death was that of Edward Crane, aged seven, a son of Simeon Crane, September 23, 1809. The next death, and the first of an adult, was in 1812, a Mr. Deming, from Vermont, father-in-law of Asa K. Burroughs.

In 1810 an event occurred, and in the higher circles, so to speak, if there *was* any difference where all were upon the same footing. It was a wedding, and the high contracting parties were Mr. Hezekiah Hine and Miss Mary Atwater, of Mantua, a sister of the noted surveyor, large land owner, and afterward Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Amzi Atwater. The occasion drew out all the beauty and fashion of those primitive times, and the knot was tied by Squire Elias Harmon, ministers in those days seeming not to have been employed for the interesting ceremony.

An eccentric character named Nathan Muzzy in 1812 came to the town-

ship, having been employed by Stephen Mason to look up a site for a saw-mill, which he found on the Cuyahoga near the western line of the township. Muzzy was a man who had been highly educated, graduating at Yale College, and afterward studied for the ministry, but was either a little "off" of his mental balance, or had a queer streak of drollery running through him accompanied by a penchant for machine poetry, which he would get off on all occasions. After he had framed his mill and got ready for operations in the fall, a freshet came and destroyed the dam, and his neighbors went over to see how the dam stood the rushing waters. They found Muzzy silently contemplating the devastation, and as they approached him he exclaimed, "God be praised, the Devil's raised, the world rolls round in water."

The damage being repaired, the mill was largely patronized, for timber could be had for the asking, and Mr. Mason, who was elected Sheriff in 1814, added a grist-mill to the property. After studying for the ministry Muzzy became pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass., but, true to his impulsive nature, fell in love with a girl he could not get, and fled for consolation to the wilds of the West, totally disappearing from his former connections for twenty-five years, when he turned up as a carpenter in Edinburg Township. Noah and Noble Rogers moved into Shalersville from Mantua in 1829, and established a tannery near the north line of the township. This ceased existence over forty years ago.

In 1810 Moses Carpenter came in from Connecticut and started a tannery half a mile west of the Center, where he had more business than he could do. It is said that he made an excellent quality of leather, having learned the trade thoroughly before he left the East. He was a singular, reticent man, and thoroughly honest in all his dealings. He lived entirely alone, and never talked of his former home. It was said that some infelicity, or wrong, in his household, had soured a naturally good and confiding husband; at any rate, he never returned to his family, which he had left in Connecticut, and died under the care of Trustees in 1826.

Vine Welch was the first blacksmith. He came in 1811 and settled south of the Center. He lived to an exceedingly advanced age, dying some time during the late war at the house of his son in Euclid, nearly touching his one hundredth year.

The first stock of goods was brought in and the first store was opened by Sylvester Beecher in 1816. Mr. Beecher also had a factory for the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes. In 1817 David McIntosh cut a road through from Shalersville to Freedom, the country at that time being an unbroken forest.

In 1810 the population having grown to proportions sufficient to demand a school, Miss Witter, of Aurora, opened one at the Center, about where the barn of Dr. Proctor now stands. It was a log building of small dimensions, but scholars were not numerous. It was built of unhewn logs, "with punch-eon floor, slab seats, greased paper windows, etc.," in short, having all the conveniences usually to be found in schoolhouses of that period, yet, primitive as it was, the sons and daughters of such families as the Bakers, Cranes, Burroughs and Coolmans received the foundations of their education. Another teacher that came afterward was Miss Sophia Coe. The condition of the schools at present is told in the following statistics: Revenue in 1884, \$4,596; expenditures, \$2,144; 8 schoolhouses valued at \$5,110; average pay of teachers, \$21; enrollment, 63 boys and 61 girls.

Shalersville Library Association was organized February 15, 1847, with Silas Cracker, President; E. M. Crane, Secretary; Samuel Ledyard, P. C. Bennett and A. V. Horr, Trustees, and John D. Ramsey, Treasurer.

During the early settlement there came occasionally one of those ever restless, never-tiring circuit riders of the Methodist Church, and among the number were R. R. Roberts, afterward Bishop, John Waterman, Martin Retter and James McMahon. The Presbyterians, or Congregationalists, also had some early missionaries in this field, and Rev. John Seward, Rev. Timothy Hopkins and Rev. Mr. Hanford preached here. The First Congregational Church was organized in 1818, with eight members, the male portion being Enoch Searle, Roswell Waldo and Isaac Kneeland, but they never had a settled pastor.

Disciples Church was organized under State law, September 20, 1850, with Silas H. Eldridge, Cyrus Haskins, Trustees, and Justin Hayes, Clerk.

In the war of 1812 the township filled its quota promptly. The able-bodied men had been so reduced by voluntary enlistments that when the draft was made in that portion of the town where a company had been raised, there was only one man liable to duty. Joel Baker was drawn and he hired a substitute; Asa K. Burroughs was a Captain. Amongst those who went into the service were William Coolman, Jr., Job Thompson, Jr., George Barnes, Hezekiah Hine, Lyman Hine, Daniel Burroughs, Jr., and Joel Baker, the last by proxy. Capt. Campbell's company, to which they belonged, was included in the surrender of Hull, and they were sent to Malden and paroled.

At the breaking-out of the Rebellion Shalersville rushed to the rescue of the Nation with a promptitude and zeal that placed her among the front ranks. During the war she sent 108 soldiers to the field, and thirteen of them laid down their lives in the contest for the right, while six others were disabled.

About 1815 Asa Burroughs went in search of his cows which, according to the custom, or necessities, of the times, had been turned loose in the woods. He went in the direction of Freedom, but somehow got turned around in his mind so effectually, that, although he had a pocket compass with him, he believed the instrument pointed just the opposite of what it ought to, and following this guide, mistaking the east for the west wandered along far into the night and the next morning he found himself at Garrettsville.

In 1812 Horace Burroughs was going home through the woods at about sunset, half a mile east of the Center, when out walked, in front of him, an immense bear, which seemed bent on disputing the path with Burroughs. The latter, however, swung a shovel he had in hand, but the bear still advanced, when Horace, thinking it a good "time for disappearing," backed out, keeping his eyes on Bruin, who did not follow. Getting arms and assistance Burroughs returned, but the bear, evidently suspecting foul play, scampered off into the forest.

Rattlesnakes were common, and numerous adventures and narrow escapes were related. Mrs. Goodell, the mother of the wife of Squire Crocker, was one day spinning at her wheel, when she heard an accompaniment to the buzzing noise of the machine, and listening close to the floor heard that peculiar z—ing, which, when once heard close to one's person in field or woods is never forgotten. His snakeship was routed out and killed; he measured six feet, two inches.

About 1825 Squire Crocker, while surveying in the southwest portion of the township, came across a pile of stones five or six feet high and about eight feet in diameter. They were placed in order, and evidently brought some distance from where they were. What the purpose of them was and when they were placed there, is only a matter of conjecture. They may have been the work of Mound-Builders, but there are no other indications of that mysterious race having located in this county; yet, it is possible that in passing along—having

lived both east and west of this point—they may have erected this pile as a temporary altar. The Indians never were guilty of doing as much work as the placing of those stones required, so we cannot blame them for this piece of mystery.

On the return of Jonas Goodell, who came to Shalersville from Vermont to locate lands, he reported “that he was homesick on account of it being so wet and muddy; but he found a small piece a leetel rollin.” This piece is now known as *Goodell Hill*, certainly one of the largest hills in the county.

There is a huge boulder lying in a field nearly opposite Squire Crane’s place, that was originally about 20x30 feet and eight or ten feet in height. It lies perfectly isolated from any rock of its kind, and is one of those masses, or a portion of one, that were transported to this section in the glacial period, when this whole country, from the Atlantic Ocean far westward, was covered with slowly moving ice. This rock was first broken from its original bed in an upheaval by volcanic force, and then when the ice which had formed around it began to move southward it was carried onward, rolling slowly over and over until it became rounded and smooth; then when the thaw began, it slowly sank through the ice and remained where we now find it.

The township is well watered, the Cuyahoga River and its tributaries affording a plentiful supply in the northern and northwestern sections, while smaller streams traverse the township in various directions. The land is highly productive, the soil being peculiarly adapted to the potato, and many thousands of bushels of the finest in the world are produced annually. In the season of 1884 one field north of Shalersville Center contained forty acres of the best varietie of this essential article of food. Cheese, also, forms one of the staple products, and the township stands No. 3 in the quantity manufactured. Considerable grazing and raising of stock is done, while the usual farm crops are produced, some of the finest farms in the county being here. The County Infirmary is located in the southwest part of the town.

In the Center there are one general store, the postoffice, and two hotels, two physicians, a saw-mill, and one church building, used by both the Christian and Methodist denominations, neither of whom have any settled pastor. There are a number of good schools scattered throughout the township.

The statistics for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 1,630, bushels, 17,606; bushels of rye, 105; oats, 1,032 acres, 38,490 bushels; barley, 200 bushels; corn, 9,650 bushels from 412 acres; 2,729 tons of hay from 1,420 acres; 1,219 tons of hay from 752 acres of clover, and 177 bushels of seed; 694 acres of potatoes gave 75,242 bushels; milk sold for family use, 28,100 gallons; home-made butter, 37,934 pounds; factory butter, 70,797 pounds; cheese, 613,860 pounds; maple sugar, 11,081 pounds; syrup, 3,340 gallons, from 15,290 trees; 2,035 pounds of honey from 61 hives; 32,441 dozens of eggs; 295 acres of orchard; 8,377 bushels of apples; 67 bushels of peaches, 8 of pears and 5 of plums; 5,427 pounds of wool; 1,234 milch cows; 2 stallions; 121 dogs; killed, 11 sheep; animals died of disease, 12 hogs, 27 sheep, 23 cattle, and 10 horses; acres cultivated, 5,861; in pasture, 7,329; woodland, 3,046; waste, 243; total, 16,479 acres. Population in 1850, 1,190, including 439 youth; in 1870, 977; in 1880, 960; in 1884 (estimated), 900.

CHAPTER XXXII.

STREETSBORO TOWNSHIP.

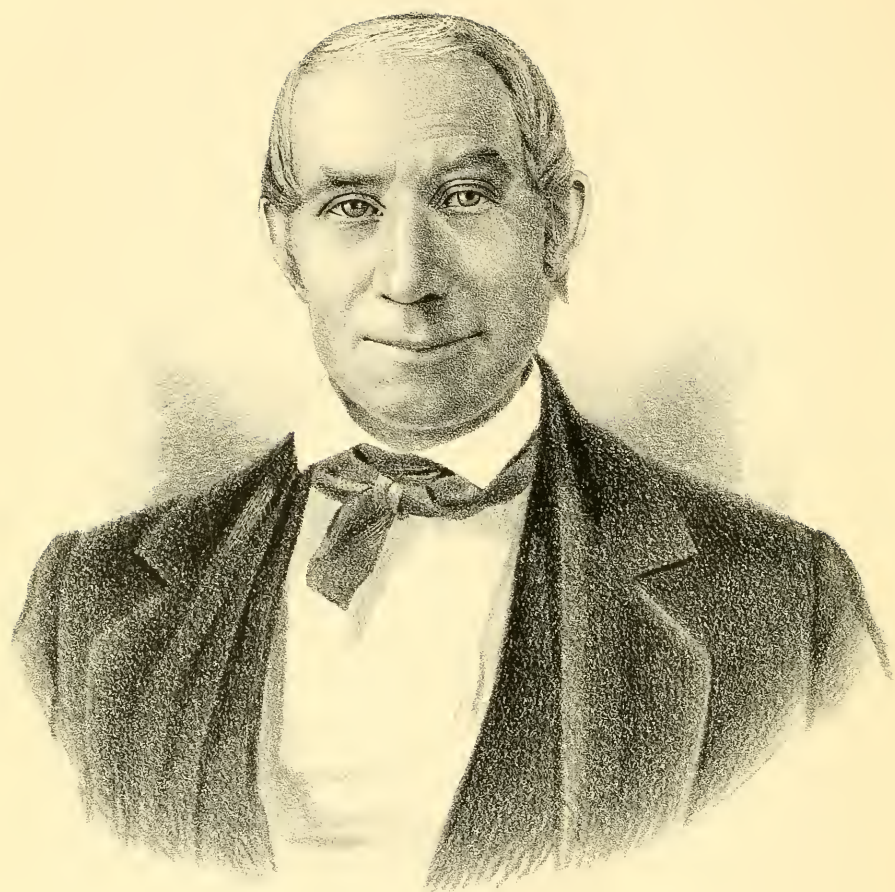
RAPID SETTLEMENT--SOME WELL-KNOWN NAMES--CLEVELAND & WELLSVILLE TURNPIKE -- ORGANIZATION -- NO PAUPERS WANTED -- EARLY LIBERALITY AND ENTERPRISE--A FEW FIRST EVENTS--CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS--BUSINESS, OFFICERS, ETC.--STATISTICS.

STREETSBORO, Town 4, Range 9, was originally owned by Titus Street, of Connecticut, one of the members of the Connecticut Land Company, who held back his property for many years after most of the townships in Portage County had been settled up and organized, in order to get a higher price for his land; in fact, it was not surveyed, except as to boundaries, till 1822, in which year Ralph Cowles laid off into lots of 100 acres the 15,279 acres comprised in the township, and Lemuel Punderson was appointed agent for the sale of them; \$6 per acre was the price fixed upon, but as it was considerably above the average price of wild land on the Reserve, very little was sold. Punderson died the following year, 1823, and shortly afterward Amzi Atwater, of Mantua, was appointed agent for Street, and the price lowered to from \$2 to \$5 an acre, in consequence of which many settlers came in from that time forward.

Early in the fall of 1822 Stephen Myers, Jr., came into the township and settled on the southwest corner of Lot 82, he having, in conjunction with George Walker, purchased sixty acres of that lot. He made a clearing, put out a small crop, and erected a cabin. The following summer he with his partner, Walker, erected a building for the purpose of distilling whisky, which business they conducted for about six years, when the still-house was converted into an ashery. In 1823 Samuel Walker, from Hudson, moved in and settled on a portion of Lot 82.

In 1824 and 1825 quite a number of persons came in, not only from Connecticut and Massachusetts, but several from other townships in the county. About the latter year, among those who are remembered by the oldest settlers were Solomon Carlton, Levi M. Cochran, Michael Stewart, Ephraim Wood, Riley Miller and Daniel M. Johnson. Wood built a house on the southeast corner of the Center, Lot 56, which he sold to Chauncy Case several years afterward. Benjamin Doolittle, from Connecticut, came in the fall of 1825, made a clearing and built a log-cabin on Lot 50, where he lived for many years, a prominent citizen and a good and useful man. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1827, at the organization.

The location of a turnpike from Cleveland to Wellsville being decided upon in this year, 1825, Street, who was a very enterprising, and when the occasion arose, a very liberal man, offered to donate land sufficient for the road if the managers would run said road through the township, which was agreed to, and he made the company a deed for 840 acres, which was an exceedingly wise business transaction, as this liberal policy soon brought his land into demand, for at the completion of the road settlers flocked in from all quarters to secure the fine farms offered at the low price asked. The road was



Janus Webb

completed in 1827, but before that time the township was rapidly settling up. In 1826, or thereabouts, came George Powers from Connecticut, who took up his quarters in a cabin erected by the workmen while building the road. It stood just a little west of the Center, and gave place many years ago to better improvements. About this time came Chauncy Case, Jr., Alvin Loomis, Alpheus Streator, Gideon H. Mills, Heman Thomas, Alonzo Root and others.

In 1826 Col. John C. Singletary built a log-house on Lot 45, the northwest corner of the Center, into which Riley Cochran moved, and the following summer he boarded the hands while they were constructing the frame building into which Col. Singletary moved the following spring of 1828. He opened there the first tavern in the township, and his was the first frame house at the Center, and in which he lived till his death in 1851. In the spring of 1827 Frederick Nighman bought a portion of Lot 80 and built a log-cabin upon it.

Streetsboro was the last township organized in the county, leaving Garrettsville out of the enumeration. It was, in 1800, made a portion of Hudson, now a township of Summit County, and so remained until 1806, when it became a portion of Aurora, under whose convoy it sailed till 1821, when Aurora cut loose from it, and Mantua took it under her wing and kept her safely there till 1827, when the township thought herself big enough to go alone, which she has done, and with credit to herself, too, standing for years No. 1 in the manufacture of cheese, and high in other products.

April 2, 1827, an election was held for officers. Levi M. Cochran, Chauncy Case, Jr., and Alvin Loomis were Judges of Election, and Ephraim Wood, Jr., and George Powers, Clerks. The following were selected: Trustees, Benjamin Doolittle, Daniel H. Johnson, Ephraim Wood, Jr.; Clerk, Alpheus Streator; Treasurer, Chauncy Case, Jr.; Overseers of the Poor, Alvin Loomis, Levi M. Cochran; Fence Viewers, Riley Miller, Alonzo Root; Constables, Gideon H. Mills, Heman Thomas.

Benjamin Doolittle was elected Justice of the Peace, and the first suit before him was George Powers *vs.* Alvin Loomis. Loomis hired Powers to do a piece of work on the turnpike, but Powers not finishing it in a manner satisfactory to Loomis, the latter refused to pay for it, when he was sued for the amount. The Justice found for the defendant and Powers appealing to the Court of Common Pleas was beaten there also. The expenses of the township in those early times did not exceed \$20 annually.

The Overseers of the Poor, who more properly should have been termed the Rooters-out of the Poor, were very efficient officers, and were determined that Streetsboro should have no poor to oversee; so, accordingly, three days after the election of those officials, they issued an order to Constable Thomas to notify James Walker and family to leave the township, to which they paid no attention, but a second order being served some time afterward on Walker, accompanied by the information that if he did not wish himself and family to be put up for sale to the highest bidder, they quickly took themselves off. In 1829 Erastus Smith and family, and in 1830 Atlander Eddy and family, were ordered to vacate the sacred soil of Streetsboro. One old woman, Sally Fleming, would not leave, so they put her up on the block and sold her for \$12 for two months. This was March 1, 1831. In 1832, January 11, Justus Welen, was ordered to leave; on the 12th, Micah Richardson and family, and on the 17th Julius Granger and his daughter Almira were notified. About the same time Mrs. Catharine Dexter and family, and William Beeman, received their walking papers. Where the poor people came from, and what their condition was, doth not now appear, but no drones were wanted in the Streetsboro hive.

It has already been stated that through the wise foresight and liberality of Titus Street, the road from Cleveland to Wellsville was constructed through Streetsboro, he contributing largely in land for that purpose. The road was the first extensive thoroughfare through this section, and was the route over which the famous old mail carrier and contractor, Jabez Gilbert, of Palmyra, familiarly known as "Moses Jabe," and "Old Mose," passed over, an account of whom and his exploits may be found in the chapter on Palmyra. Street gave an acre of ground at each corner of the Center, exclusive of the roads for a public square, and a stone was placed in the center thereof, to designate the exact center of the township. He also donated two acres a short distance south of the Center for a burial ground, and gave \$60 to have it and the public square cleared off.

The first frame house in the township was built by David Johnson, at Johnson's Corners, in the spring of 1827. Street had offered to give \$50 to the person who would put up the first frame house, and Johnson won the prize. The first house erected at the Center was by Levi M. Cochran, in the summer of 1825. It was a log-house, and stood on the southeast center lot. The first saw-mill was erected at Johnson's Corners, in the northwest corner of the township, by David Johnson. The first stage coach over the State road passed through in 1829, Jabez Gilbert driving.

In the fall of 1823 a child was born to Samuel Walker, which lived only a few hours, that being the first birth and first death in the township. The first death of an adult was the wife of Solomon Carlton, shortly after the burial ground was laid off, and she was the first interred there.

The first wedding was that of Frederick Nighman and Parmelia Van, November, 9, 1826. The ceremony was performed by Squire Mills, of Hudson.

The first school was opened in June, 1826, by Clarinda Case, in the northwest corner of the township. She also cooked for her father and other men employed on the road. This schoolhouse was erected by David Johnson, the owner of a saw-mill at Johnson's Corners, and attending it were five of his children, and three of Case's children. Three and one-half years later a district school was opened in Singletary's original log-house, by Almira Taylor. The growth of educational interests since that time is shown by the following statistics: Revenue in 1884, \$5,657; expenditures, \$3,642; 9 schoolhouses valued at \$3,800; pay of teachers, \$34 and \$31; enrollment, 103 boys, and 88 girls.

There is at the Center a Presbyterian Church with a good membership and a prosperous Sabbath-school. Rev. A. C. Barrows is pastor and Newton Sperry Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Methodist Episcopal Society have a neat building and a fair membership, with a good Sunday-school. Rev. Mr. Jacobs is pastor and E. E. Olin Superintendent of the school.

A Baptist Church having a good membership and a thriving Sunday-school is also at the Center. Rev. A. M. Eley is pastor and J. T. Judd Superintendent of the school.

In addition to the burial-ground donated by Mr. Street, there is a very beautiful spot devoted to the dead—Evergreen Cemetery—which also is township property. Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Streetsboro, was organized May 10, 1864. W. S. Hill was Chairman, and Albert Doolittle, Clerk; Enos Payne, John Thompson, Elin Olin, Osmund Thomas, Lewis Green and Albert Doolittle, Trustees.

Township Officers.—Trustees, Wallace Root, E. H. Wait, J. W. Ellsworth; Clerk, F. M. Wilcox; Treasurer, N. D. Peck; Assessor, Lynn Hawkins; Con-

stables, Erving Niman, William Ferguson; Justices of the Peace, N. D. Peck, P. Y. Barnes.

At the Center there is a general store, by N. D. Peck, and a grocery by C. W. Stewart. N. D. Peck is Postmaster. The Central Telephone Company have a toll-station here. A fine brass band furnishes excellent music occasionally. There are five cheese factories in operation in the township, and cheese making is the principal industry, averaging over 600,000 pounds of cheese annually. There is a singular industry carried on about one mile southwest of the Center, there being very few factories of the kind anywhere: Charles E. Peck is engaged in the manufacture of glass cutters' tools. N. S. Olin & Son conduct a large stock farm two miles southeast of the Center, known as the Cuyahoga Stock Farm, and have a fine herd of short-horn cattle. The township furnished eighty-one soldiers for the defense of the Union, and eleven were either killed or died in the service, and eight disabled.

The statistics of the township for 1884 are: Acres of wheat, 738, bushels, 7,067; rye, 3 acres, 25 bushels; buckwheat, 5 acres, 20 bushels; oats, 555 acres, 22,178 bushels; corn, 602 acres, 8,801 bushels (shelled); meadow, 2,329 acres, 3,143 tons of hay; 295 tons of clover, and 108 bushels of clover seed from 259 acres; 76 acres of potatoes yielded 7,169 bushels; home-made butter, 8,098 pounds; factory butter, 138,292 pounds; cheese, 397,992 pounds; maple sugar, 7,340 pounds, syrup, 1,894 gallons, from 7,923 trees; honey, 1,710 pounds, from 75 hives; eggs, 5,160 dozens; orchards, 183 acres, apples, 2,846 bushels; wool, 3,669 pounds; milch cows, 1,594; dogs, 69; killed, 11 sheep; animals died of disease, 13 hogs, 25 sheep, 29 cattle, 2 horses; acres cultivated, 4,331; in pasture, 7,693; woodland, 1,881; waste, 564; total, 14,469 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,108, including 392 youth; in 1870, 706; in 1880, 702; in 1884 (estimated), 700.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SUFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A FINE TOWNSHIP—ONE LONELY SETTLER—BENJAMIN BALDWIN, AND THE "BALDWIN" APPLE—OTHER SETTLERS—HONEST JOHN FRITCH—A NOTED HUNTER—TWO ORGANIZATIONS—A "FLUSTERED" JUSTICE—FIRST MILLS, STORES, ETC.—COMING OF THE GERMANS—FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—FIRST BIRTH AND DEATH—MOGADORE—SUFFIELD CENTER—A DUPLEX TOWN, ETC.—STATISTICS, ETC.—BUSINESS, RESOURCES AND OFFICERS.

SUFFIELD, at the division of the Reserve lands, fell to the lot of parties in Connecticut, living at Suffield, the principal one of whom was Benajah Kent. Royal Pease also owned a considerable portion of the land, and as he was the first to come out the township was known as Pease-town; being in the surveys Town 1, Range 9. The township was slow of settlement, and although it was one of the first in the county to receive a settler, yet some sixteen years elapsed before it was regularly organized. The land is highly productive, and although somewhat hilly throughout and swampy in the lower sections, it is finely adapted to wheat. It is excellent for sheep and general grazing, and the soil being principally a sandy, light gravelly loam, with the many southerly exposed uplands, makes it peculiarly well

adapted to grape culture. Fruit is raised easily and abundantly, and it is here that originated the famous "Baldwin" apple. One of the first settlers, Benjamin Baldwin, brought with him from his home in Connecticut a large quantity of apple seeds, gathered at different times and from many orchards. He planted some of these seeds and gave some to his neighbors. In a few years he had a fine young orchard, and among the bearing trees he found an apple that was particularly fine. Only here and there was a tree of this kind, so he wondered where he had obtained the seed that grew such good fruit, and no matter how much he puzzled over it, he could never think where they came from. From those few trees the "Baldwin" apple has spread, not only over Ohio, but to many other States.

About the 1st of May, 1802, Royal Pease started from his home in Connecticut and made his way slowly and with many hardships to his land on the Reserve, arriving here in June. He located on what was known as the Kent place, where he made a clearing, built a cabin, and put out his first crop. It must be remembered that 1802 was quite an early date to be in the woods of Ohio, for there were at the time probably not much over a dozen families in the county of Portage, or rather what is now Portage. There were no roads leading to where Pease settled, and not a human being nearer to him than five or six miles. He had many neighbors, however, in the dense forests that surrounded him—entirely too many—and their howlings through the long and dreary nights of this first winter in the wilds was enough to "fright the souls" of sterner men than Royal Pease.

In April, 1803, arrived Benjamin Baldwin from Connecticut, the originator, as stated above, of the "Baldwin" apple, and at the same time came Eliakim Merriman, also from Connecticut. In the same month David Way and family moved in, and located on the northern part of Lot 9.

The first birth was that of a daughter, Rebecca, to David Way, in December, 1803. The first death, that of Orestes Hale, son of Samuel Hale, occurred in June, 1805. The first couple married after the organization were Alpha Wright and Lucy Foster.

In 1804 John Fritch, a Pennsylvania German, arrived, and made his settlement at the small lake southwest of the Center, for whom it has since been called Fritch's Pond. This lake is about one mile in diameter, and is one of the sources of the Little Cuyahoga River. Here honest John, the first of the Germans to make this township their habitation, but who have since come in in such numbers as to form fully three-fourths of the population, erected a mill, which was a great accommodation to the settlers, but in the construction of the dam it uncovered considerable soil, which bred malarious diseases, and it had finally to be destroyed, thereby putting an end to the mill as well. Also in this year came from Connecticut Daniel Warner, and soon after Ezekiel Tupper, Bradford Waldo and Champlin Minard, the latter in 1816 removing to Brimfield Township, where he remained. Waldo built the first house in Mogadore on the Suffield side.

In 1805 Martin Kent and family, and Jonathan Foster, a single man, came in. Foster afterward married Betsey Eggleston, of Aurora, moved to Mantua, became a prosperous farmer, a useful citizen, and for many years was a Justice of the Peace, besides filling the position of Associate Judge. Both himself and wife died in 1867. In this year came Samuel Hale and his two sons Thomas and Orestes, the latter dying shortly after his arrival, from small-pox, which he had contracted at Pittsburgh. The father died in 1808 and was the first person interred in the grave-yard north of Josiah Kent's.

Settlers now began coming in more frequently, and in 1808 quite a number

arrived, among whom was Moses Adams from Massachusetts. He had a large family of children, but his wife died on the road out. In 1810 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served nine years; he also represented Portage County in the Legislature. Mr. Adams took as his second wife Sarah Packer, a widow with six children. His son Horace, born in 1811, is now a hale and hearty old gentleman. His father settled on Lot 48. Moses Adams, Jr., was a noted hunter in his day, also Miles and Hiram Culver and John Fritch, and many are the stories related by the old settlers of how they would bring a fine buck in before breakfast, or a bear, or a brace of turkeys.

In April, 1808, Springfield Township was organized, embracing the territory of six townships now included in this and Summit Counties. Benjamin Baldwin was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and about his first official act was to marry Freeman Upson and Sally Culver.

Suffield with its present boundaries was organized April 6, 1818, and at the request of some of the land owners in Suffield, Coun., was so named in place of retaining the unofficial title, Peasetown, by which it had been known. At the election held at the house of Thomas Hale, Martin Kent was chosen Chairman; Thomas Hale, Clerk, and Samuel Hale and Isaac Miller, Judges, the election resulting as follows: Trustees, Martin Kent, James L. Van Gorder, Ebenezer Cutler; Clerk, Thomas Hale; Treasurer, Samuel Hale; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Harget, John Martin; Lister and Constable, Arad Upson. On the 7th day of May, following, Thomas Hale was elected Justice of the Peace. On May 15, 1818, the first list of taxable property was filed by Arad Upson, with the Township Clerk, Thomas Hale. The present Township Officers are: Trustees, G. F. Newbaur, Joseph Paulus, George Lutz; Clerk, G. D. Fritch; Treasurer, Lawrence Memmer; Assessor, J. B. Stine; Constables, Lewis Knapp, Henry Weaver; Justices of the Peace, William Paulus, M. O. Martin.

Suffield sent to the war for the Union 104 gallant boys in blue and twelve of them were sacrificed on the altar of their country.

In 1807 Harvey Hulbert presided over a school of nine pupils. In the summer of 1809 Laura Moore (Mrs Thomas Hale), presided over a school of six pupils in the same house where Hulbert taught in 1807. The present condition of schools is shown by the following statistics: Revenue in 1884, \$4,936.48; expenditure, \$3,083.15; number of houses, 10, valued at \$10,000; pay of teachers, \$20; enrollment, 220 boys and 185 girls.

Mogadore Union School District.—Revenue in 1884, \$497.70; expenditure, \$414.35; one schoolhouse valued at \$2,000; pay of teachers, \$35 and \$55; enrollment, 66 boys and 59 girls.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875, a house of worship erected in 1876, is served by Rev. Harshman, of Mogadore. The membership enrolled is about thirty. John Royer is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and Isaac Slabaugh, Steward.

Suffield Reformed Church was founded in 1841, by Rev. Ham, of Manchester, under the name German Reformed Church. In 1883 the society was reorganized under the present name with sixty-five members, and Rev. J. H. Beek, pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Novinger. The house now occupied by the Newbauer family contains the logs of the first church; the frame of the second building is now Smith & Walter's store. In 1882 the present church was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The Trustees are G. F. Newbauer, Daniel Bolander, Ambrose Garriss and Newton Cook.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Randolph Township claims a large number of its members from this township (see Randolph Township).

The first store was opened in 1816, by James L. Van Gorder, at the mill,

when he was trying to find out, like the rest of the owners of that property, what it was best suited for. The next store was opened in Mogadore, in 1827, by William Richards, on the lot owned by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The first postoffice was established in 1833, one mile and one-fourth west of the Center, and Benjamin Fritch was the first Postmaster. The first tavern was opened in 1840, by Seth Dustin, at the Center.

In 1835-37 a large German immigration set into the township, and as lands were cheap, soon largely increased the population. The emigrants brought with them principles of strict economy, industry and honesty, and they have made Suffield "blossom as a rose." Some of the best farms to be found anywhere are here; splendid orchards everywhere, and the finest barn on the Reserve can be seen on the road between the Center and Brimfield.

On the 18th of May, 1825, a fearful wind storm passed through the township from southwest to northeast. It was a genuine cyclone, and tore down trees as though they were so many dry weeds, killing quite a number of cattle and destroying all buildings in its path. It also passed across the southeast corner of Brimfield, and other points to the northeast.

Mogadore.—This village lies exactly upon the line dividing Portage from Summit County, and most of the business is on the west side of the line. The name is singular, and it is not known who suggested it. There is only one other Mogadore, and that is in Africa. The stores are in Summit County, but there are here two large potteries, operated respectively by Monroe & Son, and Martin Bros.; also a steam clay-mill, a water clay-mill, a cider-mill and a grist-mill. There is a tile factory one mile from this village, and a pottery two miles therefrom. S. Bitterman keeps a hotel. Drs. Ferguson & Bowers are the physicians. Dr. Francis Schuck lives in the east part of the township.

Suffield Center.—General stores, Geidlinger Bros., Smith & Walter. Carriage factory, Michael Bletzer. Harness shop, F. E. Schumacher. Carriage shop, Nicholas Luly. Tinnerns and slaters, F. C. Sweeney & Co. Physician, Dr. F. P. Russell. Postmaster, C. R. Geidlinger. There is at the Center a Reformed Church, no pastor, and a Methodist Episcopal Church, pastor, Rev. G. L. Norris.

The Fritch Mills at Fritch's Pond were erected in 1805 or 1806; but owing to the miasma generated by the damming of the pond, the whole industry was declared a nuisance, and the dam destroyed. The second mill was built by James Shields, who sold it to Van Gorder. After passing through many hands, Daniel Harper converted it into a carding shop. Sometime after this David Ely put in saw-mill machinery and operated it for some years. In after years David and Samuel Ely established a pottery here.

Nicholas Luly's carriage shop on the east side of the village was established many years ago. About 1878 Mr. Luly established it as a carriage shop. He gives employment to five men.

The new Fritch saw-mill was established seventeen or eighteen years ago, by G. W. Fritch. This mill employs three men annually. In 1884 he put up a cider-mill and operated it that fall.

The harness shop was established by F. C. Sweeney and Jacob Ebell three years ago (February, 1882). In 1884 they sold their interests to F. E. Schumacher (at the time he sold his carriage shop to Michael Bletzer) who carries on the work of harness making. Ambrose Garriss is employed here. He has worked at this trade in the township over twelve years.

The carriage and wagon factory of Michael Bletzer was started by F. E. Schumacher seven years ago. This industry gives employment to three hands.

George Michael established the first harness shop and Ambrose Garriss the second.

There is a Schweitzer kase factory near the southern border of the township, where is manufactured an article almost equal to the imported. A number of schoolhouses dot the township at different points. The business of pottery is the largest interest in the township, the clay being obtained across the line in Summit County.

The statistics of the township for 1884 give the following figures: Acres of wheat, 2,556, bushels, 41,005; rye, 2 acres, bushels, 26; oats, 1,226 acres, 46,544 bushels; corn, 1,203 acres, bushels, 33,851; meadow, 717 acres, 1,062 tons of hay; clover, 977 acres, 1,373 tons of hay and 547 bushels of seed; flax, 15 acres; potatoes, 151 acres, 18,938 bushels; home made butter, 53,835 pounds; honey, 462 pounds from 77 hives; eggs, 22,887 dozens; vineyards, 3 acres; sweet potatoes, 1 acre; orchards, 362 acres; apples, 11,832 bushels; peaches, 154 bushels; pears, 97 bushels; plums, 82 bushels; wool, 5,595 pounds; milch cows, 520; dogs, 142; killed, 6 sheep; animals died of disease, 48 hogs, 161 sheep, 27 cattle and 10 horses; acres cultivated, 7,564; in pasture, 2,223; in woodland, 1,904; waste land, 1,410, total, 13,101 acres. Population in 1850 was 1,275, including 626 youth; in 1870, 1,444; in 1880, 1,530; in 1884, 1,550 (estimated).

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.

THE BECKET LAND COMPANY—THE MARCH WESTWARD—SOME EARLY SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—CHURCHES AND PREACHERS—INITIAL EVENTS OF INTEREST—PRIMITIVE EDUCATORS—BUILDING AND ENTERPRISE—BUSINESS—GRAND ARMY—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—STATISTICS.

WINDHAM was owned originally by Gov. Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, Lemuel and Asahel Pomeroy and Ebenezer Hunt, Strong owning twelve-thirteenths of the whole property which in the survey was known as Town 4, Range 6.

On the 11th day of September, 1810, the following persons met at the house of Thatcher Conant, in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., for the purpose of forming a company to purchase a township in New Connecticut and remove there: Bills Messenger, John Seeley, Jeremiah Lyman, Aaron P. Jagger, Benjamin C. Perkins, Elijah Alford, Alpheus Streator, Benjamin Higley, Elisha Clark, Isaac Clark, Ebenezer Messenger, Thatcher Conant, Nathan Birchard, Enos Kingsley, Gideon Bush and Dillingham Clark. The company being formed, a committee of one, Dillingham Clark, was appointed to wait upon Gov. Strong and ascertain upon what terms they could purchase the township, nearly all the land of which he held. A favorable report having been made by Clark, the company appointed him and Jeremiah Lyman to proceed to their proposed purchase and explore it, which they did, returning in about six weeks with accounts that the purchase was closed with the proprietors, Strong and the Pomeroyes. Hunt in the meantime had disposed of his interest to the two latter. The terms of the sale were that the purchasers should turn over to the sellers their property in Massachusetts at its appraised value, and in this way Gov. Strong's interest was entirely paid for. The sale

was consummated in November, and the price per acre was \$1.76, there being about 14,845 acres. The deed was made to "Dillingham Clark, Esquire, Alpheus Streator, yeoman, and Thatcher Conant, gentleman." The township having been surveyed into 100 equal lots, each purchaser had the proportion, according to his investment, deeded to him, the south half of Lot 56 being previously reserved for public use, an act of wisdom of those early settlers that is fully appreciated by their descendants. Dillingham Clark, afterward so well known as one of the best and wealthiest citizens of Portage, having invested \$6,000, became the owner of nearly one-fourth of the township. The name of the township was then changed from its survey title to Strongsburg.

Having made all arrangements necessary for a departure to the Western country, the company selected four young men to go in advance and prepare the way for the rest of them. These young men were Elijah Alford, Jr., Oliver Alford, Ebenezer O. Messenger and Nathan H. Messenger. They came on foot, and had a sled and horse to carry their baggage. Arriving on the 16th day of March, 1811, they immediately commenced a settlement. The Alfords made a clearing on Lot 84, and erected a cabin twenty feet in length by fifteen in width, which was the first house in the township. The Messengers erected a cabin on Lot 82, and made a clearing at the same time. On the clearing opened by the Alfords a crop of wheat was put out for them in the following fall by Col. Benjamin Higley, who, from three bushels of wheat sown on four acres, harvested 100 bushels the next season, which was the first crop raised in the township. Elijah Alford, however, remained only two months, when he returned to Becket and gave many discouraging reports of New Connecticut, but returned to his Western home in a couple of years. Ebenezer O. Messenger also made several changes and finally moved to Wisconsin. On the 27th of same month Wareham Loomis and family moved into the township and settled on Lot 92. He moved in from Nelson, where he had lived for some time, and remained only until the following year, when he settled in Mantua. Loomis was not a very valuable acquisition to the township as he was "half crook, half crank," as he would now be called, and although he was a kind-hearted and accommodating fellow, could not keep his hands off of other people's property. As stated in the history of Mantua, he wound up his career in Portage with a twelve years' term in the penitentiary for passing "home-made" money. On the 12th of June of this year, 1811, Bills Messenger, the first one of the proprietors to come in, arrived with his son Hiram and his family, for the purpose of establishing his son in his new home. The old gentleman remained only about three months, when he returned to the East. Hiram settled on Lot 76. Joseph Southworth, a single man, came in with the Messengers. On the 5th of July Alpheus Streator arrived and settled on Lot 85. Mr. Streator was a kind and good neighbor and an excellent citizen. He died in 1829, leaving forty-seven descendants, living in ten different States. On the 13th of July Thatcher Conant and Jeremiah Lyman arrived, but did not commence their settlement till the 27th; they settled upon Lot 86. On the 15th Col. Benjamin Higley came in and settled on Lot 36. On the 20th Ebenezer N. Messenger, father of Ebenezer O. Messenger, who had been sent on ahead, came in and settled on Lot 82, which his son had commenced to clear. Gideon Bush also came in and settled on Lot 77. On the 12th day of October Deacon Elijah Alford arrived and settled on Lot 57. Nathan Birchard also came in this year, 1811, from Becket, Mass., but not for permanent settlement, as he left his family in the East till he could make a clearing and erect a cabin. On the 30th of June following he moved his family in.

The names of some of the early settlers who came in during the first eight



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or ten years will be given, all of whom are now deceased: Asahel Blair, who drove one of Mr. Birchard's teams, came in 1812; he enlisted in the war of that period and was killed at Black Rock, near Buffalo, in 1814. Dr. Ezra Chaffee also came in this year, was married shortly afterward and removed to Palmyra in 1814. Oliver Eggleston, who afterward removed to Mantua, came in this year. In 1813 Ephraim Seely, son of John Seely, one of the proprietors, came in on foot and commenced preparing a home for his father. Erastus Snow, in company with Nathan Snow, Stillman Scott and H. Crane, arrived this year on foot.

January 2, 1814, Dillingham Clark, one of the proprietors who was born in the vicinity of Cape Cod, but who in early life moved west, but still in Massachusetts, came in, and up to the time of his death was one of the most honored citizens of the county. Jacob Earl, a brother of Deacon Robert Earl, and James Snow, father of Erastus Snow, also came this year.

In 1815 John Seely, an old Revolutionary sire, came in, as did also Daniel Jagger, who was considerable of a property holder when he came here, and afterward getting wealthy was a liberal contributor to all worthy objects, giving at one time \$100 toward the payment of an organ for his church. Joseph Higley came this year. In 1816 came Joel Bradford, Deacon Robert Earl, William Hobart, Ezra Taylor, and Rev. Joseph Treat, a Congregational minister. In 1817 came Joseph Earl, Levi Ellis, Deacon Isaac Clark, Jonathan Foot, Reuben Ferguson, James Robe, Xenophon Wadsworth, and Benjamin Wroth, who soon after went away and returned in 1820. In 1818 came Deacon Henry Bliss, Levi Bush, Joseph Delong, Samuel Foster, Stephen B. Pulsifer, and many others. In 1819 Jason Streater, an erratic genius with a weakness for poetry, came and lived till 1838, when he moved to Shalersville; also came Nathaniel Rudd and Moses Sanford. In 1820, among a number of others, came William Millikan, a native of Massachusetts, a self-made man of energy and activity, and with great capacity to lead in any movement.

March 2, 1813, the township, which had been informally christened Strongsburg, and which, with Nelson, was included in the township of Hiram for election purposes, was set apart and the name changed to Sharon, as Gov. Strong was an unflinching Federalist, and opposed the Government in the war then raging with England, thereby rendering himself extremely unpopular with the settlers on the Reserve. On the first Monday in April following an election was held which resulted as follows: Trustees, Thatcher Conant, Benjamin Higley, Jeremiah Lyman; Overseers of the Poor, Hiram Messenger, Thatcher Conant; Fence Viewers, Levi Alford, Ephraim H. Seeley; Lister and Appraiser, Ebenezer N. Messenger; Constable, Hiram Messenger; Treasurer, Oliver Alford. On the 15th of November following, Deacon Elijah Alford was elected Justice of the Peace, seventeen votes being cast, and but one ticket was in the field. There was little use for a Conservator of the Peace in those harmonious times, and not a case appeared upon the virgin docket of the old Justice for nearly two years, when, as the best of friends will fall out sometimes, Hiram Messenger sued Thatcher F. Conant for \$3, for an otter he had sold him. Messenger discovered a hole, where he saw an otter go in, so he put a stone at the hole and afterward sold otter, stone, hole, etc., for the sum named, but the buyer found nothing, and refused to pay. The plaintiff gained the suit, but the defendant threatening to appeal, the Justice paid the amount. In 1820 the name of the township was changed to Windham. The first child born in the township was to Mrs. Hiram Messenger, October 27, 1811, but it never opened its eyes, dying at its birth. The first living white child was a girl, born

to Wareham Loomis, August 27, 1812. The first death was that of Miss Lucy Ashley, on the 6th of April, 1812.

The first wedding occurred June 11, 1812, when Dr. Ezra Chaffee married Miss Polly Messenger. The Doctor was a man of exceptional ability in his profession, and it was a great loss to the settlement when he moved away in 1814. The next marriage was that of Levi Alford and Miss Edna E. Conant, a daughter of Thatcher Conant. She was a school-teacher of considerable reputation, and when she gave up teaching for household duties her place was difficult to fill.

In 1811, shortly after the first settlers arrived, Dillingham Clark donated a plat of ground at the Center to be used as a burial-ground, but in 1817 the present beautiful location was selected, and the remains of the seven persons buried in the first grounds were transferred to the new cemetery. A singular coincidence in regard to quite a number of the early settlers is that they died at sixty-six years, or thereabout, some seven or eight passing away at that age. Up to 1823 the township was remarkably healthy, but in this year there were eleven deaths. In 1818 a benevolent society was formed for the purpose of rendering assistance to the worthy, as well as for missionary work.

The early settlers of this district, before starting out on their long journey, organized themselves into a Congregational Church, and selected Deacon Elijah Alford, who had held the same position over their church at Becket since 1807, as their Deacon in the New Connecticut. Thatcher Conant was Clerk of the church, and the day after his arrival in the settlement, which was Sunday, the 14th of July, 1811, religious services were held at the house of Alpheus Streater, attended by all the settlers, forty-two in number. On the last day of August following the first sermon was preached at the same place by Rev. Nathan B. Darrow.

The Congregational Society was reorganized under State law, February 25, 1876. T. O. Angel was Moderator; C. F. Jagger, Clerk; E. P. Clark, W. Chaffee, Jason Angel, M. G. Donaldson and William A. Perkins were elected Trustees.

By the spring of 1817 the township had made such progress that the population had grown to 203 persons, comprised in thirty-seven families, and they sorely felt the need of a building in which to hold any public meeting, and especially religious services, so a hewn-log structure was reared at the Center, 30x24 feet, and comfortably finished, in which, on the 24th of September, the Rev. Joseph Treat was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Sharon, he having previously received a "call" from the new organization, and which relation he held till October 2, 1827. In 1828, the church feeling the need of a building of their own, instituted such measures that in 1829 a commodious and tasteful building was commenced, and finished in 1830.

The Disciples of Christ, on May 27, 1828, organized a church society, which met in a schoolhouse on the State road, near where it crosses Indian Creek, but in 1834 erected a neat brick building at the Center.

Up to 1843 the Methodists held service, at the houses of the members of that church and other places, but in that year they erected a small building, which was shortly afterward burned down and the following year built an elegant and commodious edifice at the Center. The society was reorganized June 16, 1871, when Bidwell Pinney, J. C. Ensign, William Moore, F. D. Snow, George S. Belden, C. L. Weed, Royal Buckley, Daniel Stroup, Clark L. Bryant were elected Trustees. James Greer, P. E., was present. In 1884 the work of building a new church was entered upon, and on February 8, 1885, the building was dedicated. The basement is divided into Sunday-school

rooms and vestibule. The audience room is arranged much after the manner of the majority at the present time—platform for preacher and singers at end farthest from the doors, and gallery at opposite end from platform. The church is heated by furnaces. It is covered with a slate roof, and cost, completed, about \$9,000. The principal contributions were: Amount subscribed, \$5,000; amount left by will from Mrs. Seeley's estate, \$700; amount donated, \$2,134. Among the principal articles and amounts donated are: Moving old church, G. S. Pinney, \$50; bell, John Patterson; chandelier, Moses A. Birchard; stone, Pinney Bros.; Ladies' Aid Society, \$250. The bell weighs about 1,000 pounds.

The first school in the township was taught gratuitously in the house of Alpheus Streator by his daughter Eliza, and Rebecca Conant, daughter of Thatcher Conant, in the winter of 1811-12. They taught alternate weeks. Miss Streator married Mr. Cochran, of Aurora, in 1823, and Miss Conant married Leander Sacett, of Tallmadge, in 1822, and went to Maumee as a missionary. In the fall of 1812 a log schoolhouse was erected on Lot 86, near where the stone schoolhouse was afterward erected, and Dr. Chaffee taught school the following winter, having about twenty scholars, there being then thirteen families in the township. From this time on schools were maintained. An educational association was formed in 1834, for the purpose of affording better facilities for instruction in the higher branches, and accordingly an academy building was erected and in 1835 chartered by the Legislature, a school being opened in the spring of that year as the "academy," by John F. Hopkins.

In 1824 a library association was formed, and about 100 volumes collected and placed in charge of one of the members. Not much interest was taken in the project and it went down, but in 1851 a new association was formed and regularly chartered, since which time it has been quite successful, having now about 500 select volumes.

The statistics of schools are as follows: Windham schools, revenue in 1884, \$2,855; expenditures, \$1,940; number of houses, 8, valued at \$5,000; teachers' average pay, \$36 and \$24; enrollment, 92 boys and 78 girls.

Windham Special School District, revenue in 1884, \$5,054; expenditure, \$4,734; two schoolhouses, valued at \$6,178; average wages of teachers, \$40 and \$65; enrollment, 49 boys and 62 girls. Population in 1870, 865; in 1880, 1,029; in 1884, 1,100 (estimated).

November 6, 1813, Jacob Earl and Benjamin Yale erected the first frame building in the township. It was a saw-mill, located about half a mile southwest of the Center. April 16, 1814, Nathan Birchard erected the first frame barn, and April 11, 1816, the same gentleman erected the first frame dwelling-house. In this year from an orchard set out by Ebenezer N. Messenger, peaches were raised, and in 1818 some apples were taken from trees grown from seeds brought from Massachusetts seven years before. In June, 1817, Deacon Isaac Clark arrived, and July 11 he opened a stock of goods in a log-house at the Center. They were valued at \$500, and he sold calico at 60 cents per yard, cambric at 80 cents and fullered cloth at \$1.75; tea was \$1.50 and pepper 50 cents per pound. The first Postmaster was Dillingham Clark, appointed in 1818, and he had his office at his house on the State road. In 1820 Thomas Lee, a blacksmith, opened for business on Lot 54. In 1825 a distillery was started, but it did not last long. In 1829 Henry E. Canfield opened a cabinet shop in the house of Col. Benjamin Higley. In 1824 the first regular practitioner of medicine, Dr. John S. Matson, came in, and settled, but Windham was too healthy for him, and he left in a few months.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad runs from east to west across the

township, and the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, runs across the northeast corner. The former has a station near Windham Center and the latter at Mahoning. They are both now a portion of the system of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road.

Earl-Millikan Post, No. 333, G. A. R., was organized June 29, 1883, with the following named original members: B. F. Lovett, C. W. Hoskins, W. W. Randall, I. N. Wilcox, H. C. Hastlerode, O. L. Earl, G. A. Merwin, W. H. Dorworth, G. S. Pinney, P. R. Higley, T. O. Angil, H. B. Walden, E. S. Woodworth, F. C. Applegate, F. D. Snow, J. A. Snow, L. L. Kinney. The names of Commanders are B. F. Lovett and C. W. Hoskins; the names of adjutants, P. R. Higley, G. A. Merwin, T. O. Angil; names of members other than original members, W. A. Higley, J. S. Chapman, H. D. Walker. The present number of members is twenty.

Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., was organized July 25, 1870, by W. Chaffee, who has been D. D. G. M. for four years. This lodge is one of the most prosperous in the district.

Windham Center.—Two general stores, Higley & Bosley, J. B. Harrison & Co.; hardware and furniture, H. J. Noble; drug store, E. S. Shaw; tin-ware, H. A. Wadsworth; carriage shop and furniture, J. W. Furry; saw-mill and pail factory, Hunt Bros.; basket factory, wagon, blacksmith and barber shops; physicians, Dr. F. C. Applegate, Dr. B. B. Loughead; dentist, E. S. Shaw; Postmaster, B. A. Higley. There are two stone quarries open northwest of the Center.

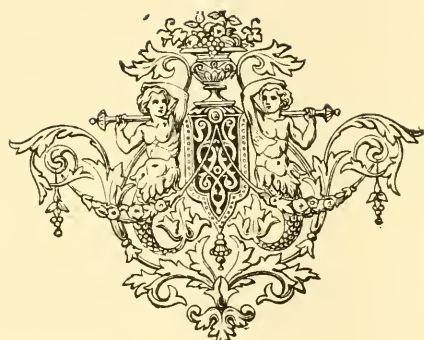
There is at the Center a Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. H. S. Jackson, pastor; Congregational Church, Rev. T. R. Jones, pastor. An excellent high school is taught in a fine new building that cost \$6,000; Prof. Duane Tilden, Principal. At Mahoning Station M. G. Donaldson is Postmaster, who also is station agent and runs a coal yard. A beautiful soldiers' monument stands at the Center, which was erected in 1866 at a cost of \$1,100. It is twenty-one feet in height, and is exquisitely wrought from white Italian marble. Windham furnished thirty-eight soldiers for the Union during the Rebellion, sixteen of whom were either killed or died.

Township Officers.—Trustees, John Keller, Samuel Yale, Joseph Birchard; Treasurer, D. W. Bosley; Assessor, P. R. Higley; Clerk, J. W. Furry; Constables, M. D. Higley, P. B. Higley; Justices of the Peace, L. B. Reed, J. B. Harrison.

The statistics for 1884 are: Acres of wheat, 961, bushels, 10,917; buck-wheat, 8, bushels, 86; oats, 767, bushels, 22,028; barley, 6 acres; corn, 310, bushels, 4,563; meadow, 2,073 acres, 2,770 tons of hay; clover, 27 acres, 39 tons of hay, 14 bushels of seed; flax, 26 acres, 254 bushels of seed; potatoes, 64 acres, 14,910 bushels of seed; home made butter, 52,273 pounds; cheese, 5,100 pounds; maple sugar, 13,862 pounds, syrup, 9,438 gallons, from 36,227 trees; honey, 300 pounds, from 30 hives; eggs, 4,216 dozen; orchards, 213 acres; apples, 4,277 bushels, peaches, 63 bushels, and pears, 25 bushels; wool, 13,388 pounds; milch cows, 570; stallions, 1; dogs, 109; acres cultivated, 5,357; in pasture, 4,835; in wood-land, 2,694; waste land, 40; total, 12,926 acres. The population in 1850 was 813, of which number 310 represented the youth; in 1870 the number was 865, and in 1880 1,029. The estimated population at present is about 1,200.

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ATWATER TOWNSHIP.

E. D. BAITH, member of the firm of Baith & Jackson, merchants, Atwater, is a native of Atwater Township, this county, born in 1854, son of Amos and Mary A. (Kump) Baith, natives of Mahoning County, Ohio, who settled in Atwater Township, this county, in 1850. They reared a family of five children, all of whom are now living: E. D., Hattie (wife of L. C. Porter), Ella (wife of E. R. Spires), Albert and Anna. Our subject was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he purchased the interest of Brush and Alden, of the firm of Brush, Alden & Butler. In 1884 Mr. Jackson succeeded Mr. Butler, and the firm became Baith & Jackson. They carry a general stock of merchandise worth about \$10,000, and do an extensive business. Mr. Baith is a member of the Congregational Church.

MRS. E. H. BEACH, P. O. Atwater, was born February 6, 1817, in Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.; daughter of Eliakim, Jr., and Frances Stannard, natives of Connecticut, born May 16, 1786, and March 22, 1790, respectively. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Adaline, Antoinette, Harriet, Lucinda M., Edward, Lucy, Platt, Mary, Eliakim. Mrs. Beach's grandparents were Eliakim, Sr., and Bethia Stannard, of Puritan stock, both natives of Connecticut, former born August 31, 1753, and latter born July 15, 1759. Lucinda M., our subject, was twice married, on first occasion November 26, 1843, to Ransom Hinman, born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1813, and who, when but a child, came with his parents to this county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying December 22, 1857. Our subject afterward, May 1, 1861, was united in marriage with E. H. Beach, also a native of New York, born in Victor. Mr. Beach came to this county in 1861 and is highly respected and favorably known in this community.

NELSON BENJAMIN, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Greene County, N. Y., September 15, 1814, son of Richard and Jerusha (Clark) Benjamin, natives of Connecticut, who were among the early settlers of New York State, where they both died. The subject of this sketch is the only living child born to this couple. He came to this county in 1846 and began the work of his life without means, but possessed of untiring energy and perseverance. He cleared the farm, consisting of 175 acres, where he now resides and which is finely improved. Mr. Benjamin was married, in his native county, to Miss Adeline Stannard, born May 20, 1811. Their generation is as follows: Platt, married to Nellie Baldwin (have seven children: Addie L., Frances S., Pearl R., Mabel G., Ray L., Chester and Josephine); Frances, wife of Amos Whitten, residing in Boston, Mass. (have the following children: Chester H., Edgar B., Charles N. and William M.); Cyrus, married to Jerusha Blakesley (have three chil-

dren: Bertie S., Mamie and Freddie L.); Amos, married to Josephine G. Whittelsey, resides at home.

LUTHER BUTLER, retired farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in North Branford, Conn., in 1801; son of David and Betsey Butler, who were among the pilgrims of 1827 to Atwater Township, this county, where they located on land now occupied by our subject, and there lived to the close of their lives. Of thirteen children born to them, seven survive. The subject of this sketch served seven years as Drum Major in the militia, and took an active part as drummer in the Presidential Campaign of 1884, joining in most if not in all the torch-light processions and parades, and he is ever happiest when in the ranks beating the drum. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Eliza Jones, by whom he has the following children: Lyman W., Lucius F., Susan S., and Henry W., married to Weltha Wintersteen (they have two children: Albert H. and Arthur W.) In 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Butler celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, when there were present, besides other guests, thirteen grandchildren.

W. W. CLEVERLY, farmer, P. O. Atwater, is a descendant of one of the pioneers of Atwater Township, where he was born in 1835; son of William and Eliza Cleverly, natives of New York and Maryland, respectively, who were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living (the oldest being dead): W. W.; Eliza, wife of J. E. Garrison, of Junction City, Kan.; Fannie, wife of E. Ellison; Abbey, wife of William Ripple, of Warsaw, Ind.; and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. William Cleverly located in Atwater Township in 1831, settling on land now owned by Charles Bradley, Jr., and both died in the township. Our subject was married, in 1861, to Miss Lydia, daughter of John Webber, of Deerfield Township, this county. By this union were born five children: Chase, Charles, John, Florence and Bertie. In 1862 Mr. Cleverly settled on his present farm of 107 acres, which was then wholly wooded but he has cleared about sixty acres, has erected a fine commodious brick residence, and is making other improvements.

THORNTON DOUTHITT, farmer, P. O. Atwater Center, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, October 11, 1831; son of Daniel and Rachel (Pumphrey) Douthitt, the former born in Pennsylvania, the latter a native of Huron County, Ohio, and who joined the early settlement at Edinburg. They were parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. Daniel Douthitt, in the latter part of his life, removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where he died in February, 1881, Mrs. Douthitt dying in 1849. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm with scarcely any educational advantages outside the severe discipline of labor, which taught him economy. Honesty, perseverance and regular habits, giving him a vigorous constitution, combined with a natural ambition to achieve success, seconded by excellent judgment, have caused him to more than equal his greatest anticipations. Neither early habits nor later indulgences have weakened him in body or mind, using neither strong drink nor tobacco. He married, February 16, 1852, at Atwater, Ohio, Miss Matilda Ann Siddall, second child of Mahlon and Elizabeth (Gould) Siddall, of Atwater, Ohio. Mrs. Douthitt was born April 1, 1831, and in all the laborious undertakings of her husband has borne her equal share, acting nobly and truly a self-sacrificing part. She is a kind friend, affectionate mother and good wife; their home being ample and sufficiently ornamental to dispense to a large circle of friends that free-hearted hospitality for which they are justly noted. She (Mrs. Douthitt) has borne our subject five children: Andrew M., born April 20, 1853, admitted to the bar, but engaged in teaching (has two children: Bertha Ann and Dudley M.);



Barnet Stowell

George F., born June 12, 1856, a teacher in the Union Schools, but preparing for the practice of law; Jennie T., born September 10, 1864, married, January 1, 1885, to H. Alva Myers, a teacher; Thomas D., born January 27, 1867, engaged in teaching; Clinton A., born June 1, 1870, attending school and helping his father on the farm. During the late war Mr. Douthitt located on his present farm of 225 acres, clearing it of timber, etc., besides several other large tracts, and with the revenue received from the railroad company (in payment for thousands of cords of wood) he has paid for the farm and liquidated other large obligations. The majority of the family are regular attendants on the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but not any are members of any religious denomination. In politics Mr. Douthitt is an unswerving disciple of Jefferson, but although living in a township overwhelmingly Republican, his fellow-townsmen have seen fit to repose in him the responsible position of Real Estate Assessor in 1880, and Township Trustee for three terms.

JAMES B. ELTON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Atwater January 14, 1848, son of Erbin and Caroline (Woodruff) Elton, and grandson of Ebenezer and Emily Elton, of Puritan stock, who came from Connecticut in 1833 *via* canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Ohio, and settled on the land now occupied by their son Erbin. Mrs. Caroline Elton came with her parents, Chancy and Perlina Woodruff, from Farmington, Conn., to Atwater Township, this county. They had with them their seven children: Havey, Ezekiel, Henry, Caroline, Cornelius, Cornelia and Alfred, and after coming here had two more—Sarah and William. Ebenezer and Emily Elton had six children: Lucella, married Watrous Fairchild Taylor; Erbin, married Caroline Elton; Elizabeth, married John Norton; Harriett, married Lucius Walker; Edwin, married Harriett Knapp, and Ebenezer, died at the age of two years. Ebenezer Elton lived to enjoy pioneer life but a short time, dying December 22, 1835, aged forty-three. At his death, Erbin, who was but a boy at the time, took charge of the homestead and diligently cleared it of timber, etc., and still makes it his residence. He had four children: Edwin, died April 18, 1870, aged twenty-six; those now living are James B., born in this township in 1848, (married, in 1871, Miss Sarah Hacock, by whom he has two children: Iona A. and Edwin); Henry, a farmer, Windham Township, this county (married Miss Eliza Hacock, June 26, 1883, have two daughters: Carrie and Nina); Emily, married October 8, 1879, to Earnest Youngman, farmer, Windham Township, this county. The family are highly esteemed and respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS W. GILSON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Oil Creek Township, Crawford County, Penn., in 1823; son of William and Mary (Laferty) Gilson, natives of Pennsylvania, both now deceased. Of their children, John, Alice, Peter, Margaret and Thomas W. are now living. Our subject spent the greater part of his life in his native county, and has always been a farmer by occupation. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Cynthia Fowler, a native of Crawford County, Penn., who died January 19, 1876, the mother of five children, viz.: M. H., M. W., L. A., A. T. and E. L., who have been spared to care for their father and his home through the declining years of his life. In 1865 Mr. Gilson purchased and settled on his present estate, comprising 120 acres, now one of the best cultivated farms in Atwater Township. He and his family are highly respected in this community.

HOMER HILLYER, retired, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, November 17, 1815; son of Daniel and Charity (Loomis) Hillyer, natives of Southwick, Mass. The family, along with a colony of seventy-five persons, embarked for the West in 1815, and were forty-four days

on the road, settling in this county during October, 1815. Daniel Hillyer was a farmer and did considerable surveying in Atwater and Randolph Townships. Of the six children born to him and his wife, three are now living: Homer, Joseph T. and Edwin, the two younger now residents of Dodge County, Wis. Homer Hillyer was brought up on a farm and was married, June 11, 1845, to Miss Hannah Cooney, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, who died January 17, 1865, without issue. He was married, on second occasion, September 6, 1865, to Miss Celinda C. Crail, born in Beaver County, Penn. Mr. Hillyer was appointed station agent at Atwater on the C. & P. R. R. at the time it was built and acceptably served in that capacity until 1884, when he resigned, being one of the oldest agents on the road, and retired to enjoy the well-earned results of his labors. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for years, and is widely known and esteemed by all.

IRA JACKSON, firm of Baith & Jackson, merchants, Atwater, was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1853, and is an adopted son of Josiah and Lucy A. (Phinney) Jackson, former of whom, now in his seventy-ninth year, is a native of Rutland County, Vt., and the latter of Dover, Ohio. The family settled in Freedom Township, this county, at an early date and cleared a farm where they resided until their removal to this village. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship of ten years at Ravenna in merchandising, and in the spring of 1884 formed the present partnership. This firm are successors to Brush, Alden & Butler, the leading business house of Atwater. Mr. Jackson married, August 15, 1877, Miss Mary F., daughter of Capt. J. C. Long, of Nantucket, commander of a whaling vessel for years, but now living a retired life in Ravenna. The children born to this union are William and George. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Congregational Church; a member of the Royal Arcanum.

S. W. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in New Haven County, Conn., in 1825; son of Levi and Eliza (Riggs) Johnson, who crossed the country, arriving in this county in 1834, and settling in Rootstown Township, where the father purchased a farm and founded a home. In 1846 Levi Johnson removed to Atwater Township, where he lived till the close of his life, August 25, 1862. His widow is now in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Of the children born to this couple, but two survive: S. W. and Henry. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1849, to Miss Sally, daughter of Stephen Wooley, deceased. His living children are James R. and Eliza, wife of B. F. Hathaway, present Clerk of Atwater Township. In 1850 Mr. Johnson settled on a farm of 100 acres in the northern part of Atwater Township, on which he resided until 1882, when he moved to his present farm, comprising sixty acres, situated near Atwater Station. He has spent a life-time of labor and toil in clearing land and creating from the wilderness scenes of growth and abundance.

JOHN KENNEDY, section foreman Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, P. O. Atwater, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1819; son of John and Ann Kennedy. He crossed the ocean in 1851 and began the struggle of life, possessing a vigorous constitution, strong ambition and an honest heart as his only capital. He made his way to the "West" and worked for two months on the Akron branch of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad. In 1852 he was appointed to his present position, and has proved, by his careful application to business, one of the best, as he is one of the oldest, men in the company's employ. He was married first to Miss Mary A. Sebrell, who died in 1871, leaving four children: Ellen, Ann, John and Patrick. He was married, on second occasion, to Mrs. Margret Coats, who died in March, 1883. Mr.

Kennedy, who has ever been temperate and frugal in habits, in 1864 was enabled to purchase his present farm, consisting of 128 acres of land.

WILLIAM W. KETTRING, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Atwater Township, this county, in 1842; son of Jacob and Rachel (Petrie) Kettring, natives of Baden, Germany, the former born in November, 1815, the latter in 1822, the respective families immigrating to America in 1831. They were the parents of six sons: William W., George, Joshua, Jacob, Caleb and Eli. Jacob Kettring, Sr., cleared forty acres of land in Atwater Township, this county, where he engaged in farming till his death. His widow, who survives him, is a resident of Atwater, this county. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he joined the Union Army, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Stone River, siege of Knoxville, the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, Franklin, Ft. Fisher and Nashville under Thomas, and received an honorable discharge as Corporal in July, 1865. Returning to peaceful pursuits he was married, in 1867, to Miss Lucy A., daughter of Thomas Gilson, of Atwater Township, this county. Six children were born to this union, all now living: Henry, Clara, Charles, Maggie, Edith and Mary. Mr. Kettring is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN MANSFIELD, farmer, P. O. Atwater Centre, was born in Wallingford, Conn., November 18, 1806; son of Ira and Susan (Kirtland) Mansfield, who had a family of six children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. His grandfather, John Mansfield, was an officer of some distinction in the Revolutionary struggle. Ira Mansfield, his father, better known as Maj. Mansfield, made his way through the wilderness of Ohio in 1806, and succeeded in making a trade of land with Joshua Atwater, the original proprietor of the township, securing 360 acres. Returning to the East he brought his family back with him in 1808, and here founded a home. This land he subsequently sold, and purchased 150 acres near the present homestead. He raised a company of volunteers for the war of 1812, in which he took an active part. While in camp at Detroit his trusted clerk decamped with \$1,500 of his money. For a time this crippled him, but his untiring ambition soon enabled him to retrieve the loss. Ira Mansfield's death occurred in Atwater in 1849. His widow survived him until 1851. Our subject was married, in 1833, to Miss Mary Hall, also a native of Wallingford, Conn., and who has borne him two sons: Ira K., residing at Chicago, Ill., is married to Emma J. Cook (their living children are Mary M., Susan M. and Bessie I.); Silliman S., married to Margaret Goss, they reside in Atwater Township, this county, (Their children are Charles K., Alfred H., Pearl W., Henry L., Carrie J., Frankie G. and Ira S.). Mr. Mansfield is among the oldest settlers of Atwater Township. He has served as Assessor several terms, and has ever taken an active part in the development of his township.

EDGAR H. MANSFIELD, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born May 4, 1843, in Atwater Township, this county; son of Henry E. Mansfield, born in Wallingford, Conn., August 16, 1803, and grandson of Maj. Ira Mansfield, a pioneer of 1807 to Atwater Township. Henry E. Mansfield was twice married, first to Miss Jane Stanly, a native of Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who died April 2, 1837. Jane, the only surviving child of this union, married M. D. Motherspaw, and is the mother of two children—Harry and Frank—and grandmother of Carl and Ruby. His second union was with Ann S. Stanly, a sister of his deceased wife, born August 16, 1815, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Moore) Stanly, the former born November 15, 1768, died August 13, 1848, the latter born August 22, 1772, died June 11, 1847, and who

had thirteen children, of whom two survive: James, born July 23, 1801, and Ann S. There are seventy-nine living descendants of this couple. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1869, to Miss Lora E., daughter of William Campbell, a native of Atwater Township, this county. This family and its connections are among the oldest and most respected in Atwater Township; they are both industrious and successful, walking in the steps of their forefathers.

SIDNEY A. MATTOON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, is a native of Atwater Township, this county, born December 25, 1832, son of Caleb and Betsey (Hall) Mattoon, of Connecticut, and grandson of Caleb Mattoon, one of the earliest pioneers of this township, coming here from Connecticut with an ox team. Here he cleared a farm comprising 100 acres and lived the balance of his life. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in Atwater Township, this county, January 9, 1856, with Miss Elizabeth, adopted daughter of Aaron Baldwin. This union has been blessed with five children, four now living: Charles A., Jessie, Estella and Edwin. In 1858 Mr. Mattoon settled on his present farm of 240 acres. He is Trustee of the Congregational Church and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The family are among the oldest and most respected in Atwater Township.

JOHN MYERS, Atwater, Ohio, was born in Berlin Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, December 22, 1828, son of Daniel and Polly Myers from Pennsylvania, and early pioneers of Mahoning County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch had not the advantages of acquiring an education that many boys, even of his time, possessed. Arithmetic was his "main fort," and in that branch he got as far as the "double rule of three." His constant practice in compound numbers, interest, percentage and mensuration has made him so proficient in these departments of arithmetic, that better scholars than he frequently acknowledge his superiority in these departments. When about twenty years old he commenced to battle with life for himself, and his first undertaking was a contract to cut 100 cords of four-foot wood at 25 cents per cord for John Boles, of Campbellsport. Taking for a partner his brother Henry, they accomplished the feat in ten days, going to and from their work twice during the time, a distance of fifteen miles. With his share of the proceeds, as part payment, Mr. Myers purchased a "Canfield grain thresher" for which he paid \$200. This was his first investment, and he continued to follow threshing for sixteen years. In February, 1851, he was married to Miss Sophia Betts, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, but who when two years old moved with her parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she lived until united in marriage to Mr. Myers. Our subject and wife spent one year of their married life in Berlin Township, and in the fall of 1852 they moved to Atwater Township, this county, on the farm where they now live, consisting of 120 acres, for which Mr. Myers paid \$17.50 per acre; about ten acres of this farm were cleared off when Mr. Myers moved on it, but being possessed of a strong constitution and a tireless ambition, with the best elements of character and natural frugality, his life's work has been crowned with merited success. He is owner of over 500 acres of land in Atwater Township, and notwithstanding the vast amount of labor connected with operating such a farm, he has always taken an active interest in educational matters, giving his children every advantage of acquiring a thorough education. The record of his family, all of whom are now living, is: W. C., born November 3, 1852; Lucy A., born July 11, 1854, married to L. I. Glass; Chester A., born December 16, 1856, married to Clara E. Hawn; H. Alva, born August 20, 1859, married to Jennie T. Douthitt; Vinnie M., born August 27, 1861; Eddie M., born December 11, 1864; Hattie

J., born January 8, 1867; Jesse O., born May 26, 1870, and Worthy Allen, born December 14, 1873. Six of these have taught school, viz.: W. C., Chester A., H. Alva, Vinnie M., Eddie M. and Hattie J. Mr. Myers is a strong supporter of Democracy, casting his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, and voting for every Democratic candidate for President since that time.

HENRY NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Atwater Centre, was born in Fairfield, Columbiana Co., Ohio, September 20, 1825, son of Nasin and Elizabeth (Gould) Nichols, natives of New York State, where the former died when our subject was but two years of age. The widowed mother, with her son, came West and located in Ellsworth, Mahoning Co., Ohio, and three years later removed to this county, settling in Edinburg Township, where she was married, on second occasion, in Columbiana County, to Mahlon Siddall, by whom she had eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Marilda J., George W., Matilda A., Louisa and Elisha (twins), Lovinia, Keller, Isaac and Melissa. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Atwater and Edinburg Townships, this county, since 1834 and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. Between his residence and Atwater Center the road covers hidden timber which he helped to fell in order to obtain a pass through the woods. He has been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Mary K. Lynn, born in Limestone, Fayette Co., Penn., September 29, 1831, and who died in 1874, the mother of two children, both now living: Frances J., wife of Jerome Huxley, of Princeton, Kan. (have two children: Dallas H. and George E.), and Samuel E., residing in Atwater, married to Ada Wireman (have two sons: Bernard H. and Walter). Mr. Nichols was married on second occasion, in 1875, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Jesse and Emily Rogers, a pioneer family. Mr. Nichols in 1866 settled on his present estate, comprising 126 acres, where he has established a permanent home. He and his wife are connected with the Disciples Church of Edinburg.

JOHN NORTON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, one of the oldest native residents of Atwater Township, this county, was born here in 1813; son of Jerry and Rachel (Hubbard) Norton, who journeyed from Connecticut in 1812, with ox teams and one horse. They had two children with them, were six weeks on the road, and located in Atwater Township, this county. They had a family of twelve children, of whom five are now living: Sarah, wife of Daniel Hall, in Richmond, Mich.; Mary, wife of Isaac Elliott; John; James; and Ellen, wife of Henry Beebe. Jerry Norton in the latter years of his life removed to Randolph Township, where he died. Our subject was married in Edinburg, this county, March 11, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Elton, of Atwater Township. Their only child (adopted), Martha, married Z. Strong and has three children: Willie, Henry and Landa. Mr. Norton lives on the homestead farm consisting of 100 acres. He has served his township as Treasurer.

JAMES SPIERS, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in England, October 16, 1813, son of Thomas and Ann (Parkins) Spiers, with whom he immigrated to this country in 1833, and located in Deerfield Township, where Thomas Spiers died the following week. In 1840 our subject secured fifty acres of his present estate, now comprising eighty-two acres, which at that time was wholly wooded. A road through the forests had to be cut to make a clearing for the erection of a cabin. Their bread was baked in a kettle suspended on poles, over a fire, and they experienced all the other hardships and privations incident to a pioneer's life. He was married in Boardman, then Trumbull, now Mahoning County, Ohio, February 29, 1844, to Miss Betsey, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Webber, by whom he has the following children living:

Milo; Lucy, wife of Charles Craig (have one child—Ethel M.), and Celeste, residing at home, the joy and solace of her parents' declining years. The family are widely known and highly esteemed.

C. J. STANFORD, member of firm of Stanford & Mendenhall, furniture dealers and undertakers, Atwater, was born in Randolph Township, this county, September 7, 1841. His father, Orrin Stanford, a native of Connecticut, came to this county when a youth, with his father, Oliver, who was one of the pioneers of Randolph Township. Orrin Stanford married Eliza Coe, a daughter of Deacon James Coe, Sr., who was born in Granville, Mass., March 19, 1769, and settled in Randolph Township, this county, in 1811. The Coe family came to this country from the County of Suffolk, England, where their ancestors for many generations back had resided. Robert Coe, of Milford, Suffolk, was burned at the stake by orders from Queen Mary, September, 1555. Robert Coe (of the ninth generation) is the first of this name who came to this county. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade of his father, and worked at the same until he joined the Union Army, in 1861, enlisting in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving three years. He participated in the battles of Middle Creek, Ky., under Garfield, Pound Gap, Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and in other skirmishes. After his return he worked at his trade until 1877 when he opened a furniture store and undertaking establishment at Edinburg. In 1880 he removed his business to Atwater, and in 1883 Mr. Mendenhall was admitted a partner in the concern. Mr. Stanford was married, March 15, 1883, to Miss Nina Mendenhall, by whom he has one son—William.

W. H. STOCKBERGER, carriage manufacturer, P. O. Atwater Center, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in September, 1841, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Stockberger, who emigrated from Germany in 1835. They were married at New Lisbon and settled at Atwater Center in 1854. Their family consisted of four children: Caroline, W. H., Daniel and Lizzie. Frederick Stockberger was a carriage-maker by trade, and established the present business here, which he carried on to the close of his life, in 1878. His widow is still surviving. The subject of this sketch was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1862, to Miss Louisa Rettman, also a native of Germany. Their living children are Jessie, Carrie, Mary, Frank, Lottie, Frederick, Walter and one not named. Mr. Stockberger has made great improvements in the carriage factory, moving the old building to the rear and erecting a substantial two-story structure. The main floor is used as a carriage repository and the upper floor as a paint shop and drying room. This addition was completed in 1880. Mr. Stockberger and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JARED STRATTON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in 1841, in Atwater Township, this county; son of Jared and Damaris (Perkins) Stratton, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Atwater Township in 1821. Of their children, three are now living: Almon, born in this township, in 1831, married to Rebecca Henline (they have two children: Willie J. and Howard S.); Jared; and Samuel, unmarried. Jared Stratton, Sr., was a carpenter by trade, and worked at this occupation until within a few years previous to his death in 1883. His widow is now a resident of the old homestead farm. The subject of this sketch, in 1871, settled on his present farm, consisting of fifty-six acres, which he has greatly improved and cultivated. He was married in 1872, to Miss Lydia B. McLeish, who has borne him four children: Fannie, Frank, John and Walter. Mr. Stratton is present Clerk of this district, School Director and a member of the Board of Education. He was appointed a Deacon in the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, in 1883.

SAMUEL STRATTON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Atwater Township, this county, June 21, 1843; youngest son of Jared Stratton, Sr., whose history appears above. Samuel Stratton has always remained on the homestead farm, and since his father's death, February 18, 1883, has been the support and companion of his respected mother, now in her eightieth year. Our subject has added thirty-seven and one-quarter acres to the original homestead, making a total of seventy-five and one-fourth acres. He is connected with the Congregational Church.

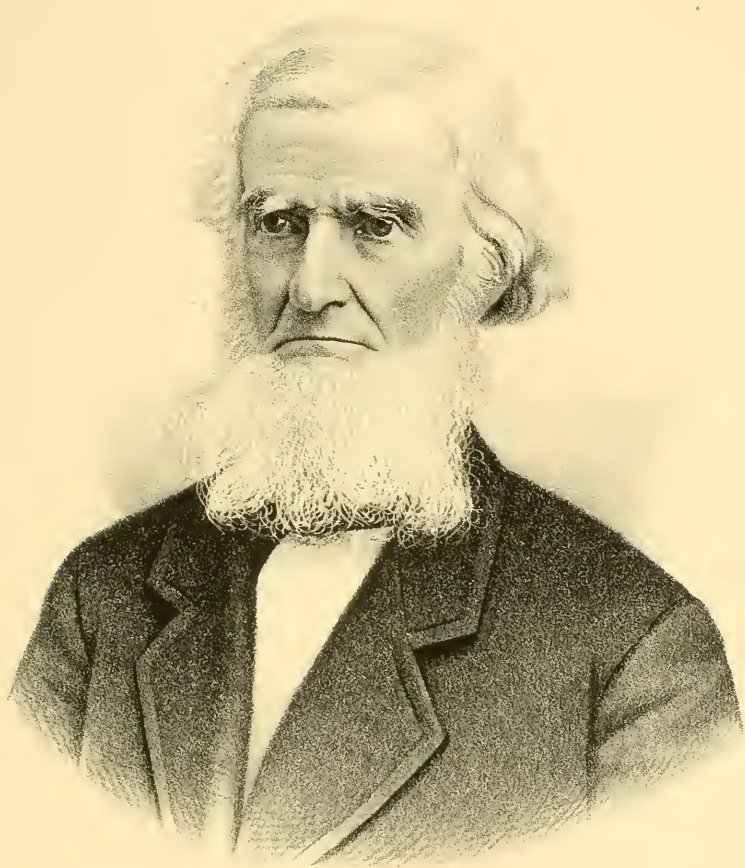
WILLIAM THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, in 1822, son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Allen) Thompson, natives of New Jersey, and among the pioneers of 1810 to settle in Deerfield Township. At that time there were but ten families in the township, the country was covered with woods, and wild animals were in abundance. Their nearest market was New Lisbon. Uriah Thompson secured eighty acres of land which he cleared, but subsequently removed to Atwater Township, where he and his wife died at the ages of eighty-four and seventy-nine, respectively. Of their six children, three now survive: Uriah, Jr., William and Elizabeth. Our subject has occupied his present farm, now comprising 225 acres, since he was eighteen years of age. He erected a cheese factory on his place, and has won for himself a wide reputation as a successful manufacturer of this commodity. He began life empty-handed, clearing his farm of woods and slowly improving it until he has now one of the best in the county. Mr. Thompson was married in 1855, to Miss Emily Fowler, of Pennsylvania. Of the children born to this union five are living: Louie, Owen P., Lillie, Leona and Wendell.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, ticket and station agent, Atwater, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1836; son of Jonathan and Ann Townsend, of English and French descent, respectively. They came from Bucks County, Penn., and settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1833, where they both died. Our subject was married in 1865 to Miss Lois Roller, of his native county. He was brought up on a farm and followed various occupations until his removal to Atwater in 1870. He was subsequently employed as assistant station agent until the resignation of H. Hillyer, in January, 1884, when he succeeded him, and has proved himself to be an efficient officer. He is well known and highly respected.

SILAS P. WALLER, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born November 6, 1841, on the Waller estate, this township, in the old log-cabin which his father first occupied in 1837, since when two generations have been born within its honored walls. His father, David G. Waller, was born in Palmyra Township, this county, August 12, 1812, and was married to Catherine Webber, born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1804, daughter of Peter Webber, who was born September 4, 1779, in Berkshire County, Penn., a son of Christian Webber, a native of Germany who fled from that country when eighteen years of age to avoid being pressed into the army. To this union were born the following children, viz.: Hiram, Silas P. (our subject), and David Webber. David G. Waller's parents, Silas, Sr., and Betsey (Knappen) Waller, were natives of Connecticut and parents of thirteen children, only two of whom now survive: David G., and Mason, a native of Palmyra Township, where he still resides. Silas Waller, Sr., was a son of Joseph (who died in Connecticut) and Sarah Waller, who accompanied her three sons, Silas, David and Asel, with their families, who settled in Palmyra in 1805; she died February 21, 1815. Our subject was married June 2, 1870, to Miss Angeline V., daughter of Henry and Sophia Dawes, early settlers of Deerfield Township, natives of England

and the parents of twelve children. To Mr. and Mrs. Waller have been born six children, four now living: Mary Sophia, Fannie Betsey, Cora Elizabeth and George Edmund. Our subject enlisted in 1861 in the three months' call, but did not go out. He re-enlisted for three years in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged on account of same, March 16, 1863. After being discharged from the army he attended school at the Poland Seminary, Mahoning Co., Ohio, for one year, and during the winter of 1864-65 he attended the Iron City Commercial College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1865. In October, 1865, he removed to Lawrence County, Mo., and was engaged in teaching school for five years, during which time he assisted in organizing a teachers' institute, and establishing a teachers' library of over 350 volumes; was one of the prime movers in establishing a normal school at Marionville (the building costing \$12,000). He was a member of its first Board of Directors, and Secretary of the Board of Directors for three years, and also one of the Building Committee. In the spring of 1870 he returned to the old homestead on a visit, during which he married Angeline Victoria Dawes, and in September returned with his bride to Missouri. During the winter he taught school. In the spring of 1871 he engaged in farming, in which he continued for five years, and during that time he held the offices of Township Clerk, Township Treasurer and Collector of Taxes; he was First Lieutenant of Company I, Missouri State Militia. During the fall of 1873 they lost their little boy, Edmund Guy, and in the spring of 1874 they buried their little boy, Henry Lester, over which his wife became very despondent. Her health remaining very poor all summer, she returned to Ohio on a visit the first of October, staying all the winter of 1874-75. During that time he was engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Ohio, and stayed all summer, during which time his wife's health greatly improved. In the fall of 1875 he proposed to his wife that they return to Missouri again, to which she objected, saying that she would rather live in Ohio in a log-cabin than in Missouri in a mansion. He then decided to return to Missouri, dispose of his property and come back and settle on the old homestead, and is now living in the old log-cabin which has been standing some sixty-five years, and in which the third generation is now living. He has been a member of the Township Board of Education for seven years, and has always taken an active part in public and private enterprises.

E. WARRINGTON, M. D., Atwater, was born in Butler Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in April, 1821, son of Abraham and Keziah (Woolman) Warrington, who were the first couple married in Springfield Settlement, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they raised their family of ten children and resided the balance of their lives. Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving a primary education in Friends' select schools and at Mt. Pleasant Academy. After teaching twelve years and practicing surveying he began the study of medicine, and graduated at Cleveland in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College in 1852. For five years he practiced his profession at North Benton, Mahoning Co., Ohio. In 1857 he settled in Atwater Center, where he has since been in constant and successful practice, and with two exceptions is the oldest living physician in the county. He has been a member of the Portage County Medical Society for sixteen years, ever since it was started; is also a member of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association. During his twenty-eight years' residence in Atwater seven doctors at different times have tried to get a foothold there, but would remain only a short time. Dr. Warrington for many years back has used antiseptic method in the treat-



Edmund Parsons

ment of both wounds and diseases with marked success generally, and in some individual cases with marvellous results. In 1853 the Doctor was married to Miss Jane Sproat, who died in 1863, leaving two children—Richard and Jessie. He was married on second occasion in April, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Ritchie, of Columbiana County, Ohio. Dr. Warrington has served as Township Treasurer and on Board of Education. He is connected with the Congregational Church.

JAMES WEBBER, JR., farmer, P. O. Atwater Centre, was born on the homestead farm where he now resides in Atwater Township, this county, April 8, 1825, the second son of James, Sr., and Phebe (Mix) Webber (whose record appears in this book elsewhere). Our subject was married in 1855 to Margaret, widow of Isaac L. Webber, eldest son of James Webber, Sr. (by whom she had three children: James B., Charles E. and Lida L.), and a native of Harrison County, Ind. To our subject and wife have been born two sons: Robert L. and Howard H. Residing from birth on the old homestead, our subject's life has necessarily been uneventful. He has served as Justice of the Peace some years and in various other township offices of trust.

HIRAM B. WEBBER, merchant, P. O. Atwater Centre, was born in Atwater Township, this county, July 18, 1823, son of James, Sr., and Phebe (Mix) Webber, natives of Wallingford, Conn., whose history appears in this work. The subject of this sketch left home when seventeen years of age, and followed mercantile business at New Albany, Ind., where he was extensively engaged for upwards of thirty years. He was united in marriage in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1856, with Miss Fannie E. Smith, of Bloomington, Ind., and who died in Atwater, this township, March 6, 1881. By this union there are three children, now living: Louis C., Mary J. and John L. Mr. Webber moved to St. Louis in 1872, and engaged in the sale of carpets, but in 1875 returned to his native place, where he erected his present place of business, in which he carries a general stock of goods. Mr. Webber was a stock-holder and Director in the Ohio Falls Iron Works at New Albany, Ind., and has been otherwise identified with prominent operations here and elsewhere.

FRIEND WHITTELSEY, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born April 10, 1830, in Atwater Township, this county, son of Randolph and Clarissa (Mansfield) Whittelsey, of Wallingford, Conn., who were the parents of five children: Patrick, Edgar, Friend, Randall, and Clara, wife of Ambrose Goss. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John H. Whittelsey, also a native of Wallingford, Conn., of Scotch descent, settled in the woods near Atwater about 1807, on the farm now owned and occupied by John B. Whittelsey, Jr., his only living child. Our subject was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza Ballinger, of Atwater, who came from Cheltenham, England, with her parents in 1850, and who died in November, 1859, leaving one son—Elisha. Mr. Whittelsey was married, on second occasion, to Miss Susan B. Smith, of Deerfield, by whom he has two children: Susan B. and Edgar. Mr. Whittelsey occupies a part of the old homestead, having a farm of 260 acres. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of Atwater Township.

RANDALL WHITTELSEY, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born on the homestead farm, upon which he now lives, in Atwater Township, this county, August 30, 1842, the youngest son of Randolph S. and Clarissa (Mansfield) Whittelsey, natives of Wallingford, Conn., where the former was born September, 1799, and the latter in November, 1800. They reared a family of five children, all of whom are now living: Patrick, Edgar, Friend, Randall, and Clara, wife of Ambrose Goss. Randolph S. Whittelsey came to this county when seven years of age, with his father, John H., who founded a home on the

land in Atwater Township, now occupied by John B. Whittelsey. Our subject was married November 16, 1876, to Miss Lucy L., daughter of Royal Merwin, of Palmyra Township, this county, and whose family were pioneers of that township. The three children born to this union are all living: Lois, born June 11, 1878; Clara Jane, born August 7, 1880, and Royal, born August 1, 1882. The Whittelseys are among the most numerous of the pioneers, and are highly respected. Under our subject's able administration the homestead farm has become one of the finest in Atwater Township.

A. V. WILLSEY, Postmaster and merchant, Atwater, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1823, son of Henry T. and Orpha (Snow) Willsey, natives of that State. The family located north of Atwater Center in 1840, and subsequently moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where Mr. Willsey died. His widow lived to attain her eighty-fifth year, and died in Atwater Township, this county, March 28, 1884. They raised a family of five children, all of whom are living, and of these, Moses, who served three years in the Union Army during the late war of the Rebellion, is now a resident of Ashtabula County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade in his native place, and followed this occupation in connection with farming until his appointment as Postmaster of Atwater by President Grant in 1871, which position he has filled continuously since that time. Mr. Willsey was married in 1843, to Miss Mary J. Clover, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has three children: Louisa, wife of Z. Crubaugh; Henry, and Delilah, wife of G. Gelhart. Mr. Willsey owns a farm in Atwater Township, this county, which he operates in connection with his other business. He has served six years as Justice of the Peace, and two terms as Notary.

HOMER H. WOOLF, hardware merchant, Atwater, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 24, 1851, son of George and Eliza A. (Baum) Woolf, natives of Columbiana County and Mahoning County, Ohio, respectively, and who had a family of six children, of whom five are now living: Preston G., Homer H., Maurice O., Clark E. and Wilson W. George Woolf came to this county in 1848, and followed farming until he retired from business. He is now a resident of Atwater township. His wife died December 2, 1880. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and after attending Mt. Union College three years, taught school nine terms and then embarked in business. He was married in Ravenna, June 17, 1875, to Miss Carry V. Crumrine, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, by whom he has three children: Edith A., A. Leslie and Elsie L. Mr. Woolf, with his brother Preston, established their present business in Atwater in 1874, and in March, 1882, Preston disposed of his interest to our subject, who has since carried it on alone and is doing a good trade, having a stock of about \$3,000. He is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace, and has filled other township offices. His father's family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AURORA TOWNSHIP.

REUBEN N. AVERY, farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born on his present farm in Aurora Township, this county, December 10, 1829, son of Reuben and Corrinna (Lewis) Avery. Reuben Avery, Sr., was born at Horseneck, Conn., March 7, 1772, and removed to this township in 1816 with his first wife, Rachel Baldwin, by whom he had ten children. After her death he was married to Mrs. Corrinna (Lewis) Faxon, widow of Isaac D. Faxon, by whom she had four children. She was born in Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn., December 23, 1789, came to Mantua Township, this county, in 1813, and in early life taught school. Her union with Mr. Avery resulted in the birth of six children: Amelia M., Minerva C., Augustus, Henry, Reuben N. and Betsey E. The father died May 22, 1873. Our subject was educated in the common school of his native township. He was married January 1, 1854, to Frances Hatch, born in Aurora Township, this county, December 14, 1835, daughter of Dr. John and Harriet (Gordon) Hatch, natives of Otsego County, N. Y., who removed to Aurora Township in 1826 and 1829 respectively, and where the former died in 1842. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Avery are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Lawrence G., Willis L., John H. and Lillian F. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, and owns eighty acres of land. He has filled a number of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat.

HARVEY BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, April 14, 1823; son of Harvey and Laura (Kent) Baldwin, who were the parents of four children: Laura Ann (deceased), Harvey, Philander (deceased) and Oscar O., residing in Minnesota. Harvey Baldwin, Sr., was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1796, and came to Cleveland, Ohio, with his father and family in 1806, and the following year to Aurora Township, this county. At eighteen years of age he left his home and embarked upon his career in life, first taking a trip South, thence to New York. In 1819 he purchased a quantity of cheese and cranberries, which he conveyed overland to the Ohio River, thence by skiff-boat to Louisville, where he disposed of them. The following year he shipped a cargo to New Orleans, and continued in the cheese business for a period of twenty-five years, making frequent trips down the Ohio River, and as often as once a year to New Orleans. In 1830 he purchased land in Streetsboro, this county, and in connection with farming, engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of cheese. He died in February, 1882. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Suffield, Conn., March, 1797, came to Aurora Township, this county, in 1807, and is now residing with our subject. Mr. Baldwin, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. Leaving home when eighteen years of age, he engaged as farm-hand for Charles Harmon, and in 1847 commenced farming for himself in connection with dairying, which he has since continued, excepting three years spent in California. In December, 1847, he married Emily Carver, who has borne him the following children: Ella F., wife of E. R. Merrill; Alice W., wife of F. A. Gould; Carrie E. deceased; Hattie E.; Anna Laura and Minnie C.

GEN. NELSON EGGLESTON, farmer, was born October 3, 1811, in Aurora Township, Portage Co., Ohio; son of Moses and Sally (Taylor) Eggleston. His father was born in Middlefield, Mass., in 1784. He came to this township with his brother Joseph in the spring of 1806; after arriving, and looking up the land for which their father's farm in Massachusetts was exchanged, they commenced clearing away the trees, and making preparations for the arrival of the rest of the family the coming year. Among other labors, the ensuing spring, they made maple sugar, fashioning the spouts and buckets, for gathering sap, from basswood, with only their axes, knives and a sap-gouge for tools. During the succeeding summer Joseph revisited Massachusetts, and returned with the Eggleston, Taylor, and Root families, in all, thirty-two in number. They came through Pennsylvania and by way of Pittsburgh. In 1810 Moses had made quite an opening on his land and erected a cabin; having provided it according to the fashion of those times, he proposed to Miss Sally Taylor to come and join with him in the labors and struggles of a border life. This place was one mile and a quarter northwest of the center of Aurora, on the old Cleveland and Newburg road. In the war of 1812 Moses enlisted in the service, and was sent to Huron with his company immediately after the surrender of Hull. His wife stayed at the cabin, not knowing what hour the British and Indians might defeat her defenders, and repeat again the scenes of the River Raisin. In 1824 he moved to the Center, where he remained until his death, August 6, 1866. He was formerly of the Federal, then of the Whig and Republican party, by which he was honored with repeated elections to the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. He was an influential member of the Presbyterian Church, and his career that of a man of industry, economy and integrity. The mother of our subject was born in Massachusetts, in 1792, and died in April, 1838. She had three children, two of whom survive her—Nelson and Wealtha. The latter is now living in Tuscola, Ill., the widow of Simeon D. Kelley, by whom she had seven children, three boys and four girls; the sons, Moses, Hiram, and Randolph, served through the late war of the Rebellion. Moses, settled at El Presidio, Texas, where he in a short time accumulated a handsome property, and became a prominent citizen, but was murdered about 1880. His two brothers still reside there. Our subject passed his early life on his father's farm, received a common school education, and spent some time at Hudson College, whence he graduated in 1831. He taught school in Calhoun County, Ky., nearly a year, returned, and commenced to read law with Mathews & Hitchcock, of Painsville, Ohio; subsequently he studied with Humphrey & Hale, of Hudson, and September 9, 1834, was admitted to the bar upon motion before the Supreme Court sitting at Ravenna. He was married, January 29, 1835, to Miss Caroline Lacy, daughter of Isaac J. Lacy. By this union there are two children, Emmett and Addis. Mr. Eggleston engaged earnestly in the practice of his profession for a time, but submitting to the demands made upon him by his father for help in the working of land, and receiving no pecuniary aid from him in the purchase of books, or in the erection of an office, for which things he was unwilling to run in debt, he flung up the law, and has devoted himself since to farming. In 1834-35 he was Adjutant of the cavalry regiment in the Twentieth Brigade, Ohio Militia, under Col. O. L. Drake, of Freedom; afterward was promoted to the Colonelcy, which office he held two or three years until his resignation. Still later he was elected to the command of the brigade with the rank of General. Mr. Eggleston has a wide acquaintance with the early settlers of northeastern Ohio, and has been connected in various ways with its progress. He called the first meeting at his own house that was ever held to consider the subject of a railroad from

Pittsburgh to Cleveland. The report of this meeting made by him and published, resulted immediately in a large convention at the center of Aurora, from all the towns on the route. He has earned a handsome competence, owning 500 acres of improved land in Ohio, and 1,200 in Missouri. He takes a lively interest in literature and politics, but does not permit them to interfere with his daily labor and the management of his farms. He is a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, and acknowledges no other master.

JOHN GOULD, of Aurora Township, Portage County the gentleman here introduced, a well known citizen of Aurora, is now in his forty-second year, having been born in Twinsburg, Ohio, in 1844, of New England parentage. His father, John W. Gould, came from Vermont to Ohio in 1837, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Post, from Saybrook, Conn., removed to Ohio with her parents in 1821. Mr. Gould and Miss Post were married in 1839, which relation was broken in 1882, when the beloved mother died, leaving besides her husband, three children: John, Aaron, and Ettie. In 1848 the family removed to Aurora, where they resided an unbroken family until 1879. John, the subject of this sketch, led much the life of any farmer's son, going to township schools, and for several winters was under the tutorship of the Rev. Joseph S. Graves; being of a very studious turn of mind, he added to his limited school advantages a general fund of information gleaned from an extended reading of books, magazines and the best papers. In 1870 Mr. Gould became locally connected with the Cleveland *Herald*, and in 1873 was advanced to the position of traveling agent of the paper. The year following he became a staff correspondent, and in that capacity made extended tours, his travels in one year alone taking him into nearly a score of States. When the temperance movement known as the "Woman's Crusade" began, Mr. Gould was delegated by his paper to report it, and for over three months this was his exclusive duty, his observations taking him to nearly every corner of the State. In 1879 Mr. Gould was married to Miss Helen Ferris, only daughter of Dr. Osman Ferris, of Mantua, Ohio. Giving up journalism, they located at Aurora Station, Ohio, and farming became his occupation, but in 1880, upon the reorganization of the editorial staff of the *Herald*, he again became connected with the editorial force of that paper, with special assignment to its agricultural department, though his pen furnished many columns to other departments, and many long journeys were taken as a "special correspondent." The same year, by urgent solicitation, Mr. Gould also became dairy editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, and for years his writings for that journal over the pseudonym of "Sam," have been widely read. When Secretary Chamberlain, of Columbus, organized the lecture course known as "Farmers' Institutes," Mr. Gould was early assigned to a prominent place as a special lecturer upon dairy and kindred subjects, and during the winters of 1882-83 and 1884, he has visited nearly every part of the State in that capacity. While rarely ever speaking of the extent of his literary work, it is known that he is a frequent contributor to the better class of farm journals, and his writings are sought for, from East to West, by such papers as the *New York Tribune*, *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, *Coleman's Rural*, *Prairie Farmer*, etc. With the disappearance of the *Herald* in 1885, Mr. Gould was promptly offered a position upon the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have always resided at Aurora Station, where they assert they shall always continue to reside, and in the future, as in the past, welcome their many friends to the hospitalities of their home.

SAMUEL F. HICKOX, retired farmer, Aurora, was born in Hartford County, Conn., September 9, 1810; son of Josiah and Betsey (Forward) Hickox, who were the parents of four children: Josiah V.; Betsey, wife of Marcus Taylor; Sam-

uel F., and Chauncey, deceased in 1836, Josiah Hickox, a native of Watertown, Conn., was born August 22, 1777, a son of Ebenezer Hickox, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who was descended from one of three brothers, natives of England, who immigrated to America in the early part of 1700. The father of our subject came with his family to Aurora Township, this county, in 1818, and here engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 2, 1840. His widow, who survived him until January 15, 1884, was born in Granby, Conn., June 18, 1787, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Holcomb) Forward, also natives of Granby, Conn., who came to Aurora Township, this county, in 1803, and here died, the father in 1821, and the mother in 1830. Samuel F. Hickox was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1840 he was married to Miss Emily Blair, born in Aurora, November 21, 1816, and died January 26, 1884, leaving four children: Oliver, Walter G., Henry M. B. and Olivia, wife of Albert Sheldon. Mr. Hickox is a Democrat in politics; an active member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

CHESTER R. HOWARD, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Aurora Station, was born February 3, 1812, in Hartford, Conn.; son of Freeman and Eunice A. (Risley) Howard, natives of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas and Susanna Howard, who emigrated from England to America, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in the year 1634. Freeman Howard, subject's father, was born in 1789; was a carriage-maker by trade, and in 1828 came to Aurora and erected and controlled a saw-mill and grist-mill. He died in Chardon, Ohio, February 3, 1867. His wife was born June 15, 1788, died June 26, 1866, at Chardon, also. They were the parents of the following children: Freeman, Jr., Chester Risley, Eliza, Celestia and Julius Field. Our subject remained at home during his minority, assisting his father in farming and in the saw-mill. In 1846 he bought the property his father had first owned in Ohio, and has since continued to occupy it. He has been twice married, on first occasion to Harriet Benjamin, who died July 10, 1864, leaving the following children: Emmett, Emerson, Elmira and Eliza. He subsequently, September 7, 1865, married Harriet, daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Henry) Root. Mr. Howard has always quietly and assiduously devoted himself to his private affairs, except when he has been called by the citizens of his township from time to time to discharge the duties of District Assessor, and other local offices.

ELISHA HURD (deceased) was born March 10, 1822, in Aurora Township, Portage Co., Ohio, son of Hopson and Betsey (Lacy) Hurd, who had a family of seven children: Maria, wife of P. H. Babcock, of Cleveland, Ohio; Elisha; Hopson; Eliza, wife of S. C. Greene; Frank; Cornelia, wife of J. E. Williams, and a daughter deceased. About 1815 Hopson Hurd, accompanied by Roman Humphrey, came over the mountains with a stock of goods and embarked in business in Aurora. Mr. Humphrey in a short time withdrew from the firm, and the business was then carried on for many years by Mr. Hurd alone. He accumulated a large fortune and died in Aurora in 1869. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Aurora Township, and here married, October 13, 1852, Louisa Williams, born in Newark Valley, N. Y., May 13, 1830, daughter of Stephen Williams, of Tioga County, N. Y. Four children were born to this union: Eliza, wife of Frank Aldrich, in Cleveland, Ohio; C. Williams; Fred S.; and McClellan, also in Cleveland. Mr. Hurd remained at home assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he engaged in cattle dealing on his own account, and about 1857, in company with his brother Frank, embarked in mercantile trade, and at the same time attended to his dairy, live stock and farming interests. This firm continued until the death of Elisha, when Frank carried on the bus-

iness until 1879, and then sold out to Fred and William S., sons of Elisha Hurd. Mr. Hurd was a Republican in politics. By industry, tact and perseverance he accumulated considerable property, and owned over 700 acres of land at the time of his death, June 17, 1868.

ZENO KENT, farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born on his present farm in Aurora Township, this county, February 20, 1821, son of Zeno and Emily (Granger) Kent, natives of Connecticut, who made a permanent settlement in Aurora Township, this county, in 1810. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living: Julius, a farmer in Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Zeno, and Delight, wife of Mr. Gillman, of Iowa. Mr. Kent died March 27, 1837, and his widow, February, 1865. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received such an education as could be obtained at the schools of Aurora and Ravenna in those early days. In 1848 he was married to Miss Almira, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Gould, who were natives of Vermont. Mrs. Kent died November 27, 1867, leaving six children: Helen H.; Leroy Zeno; Charles E.; Emily D., wife of Arthur Stanton; Dora and Nora. Keno Kent is one of the oldest living residents and natives of this township. He has followed the occupation of a farmer during his life, and is now owner of 340 acres of good land, besides having given each of his sons a farm to start them in life.

SOLOMON LITTLE, farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born on the farm where he now resides in Aurora Township, Portage Co., Ohio, December 27, 1825, son of Warren and Susanna (Spencer) Little. Warren Little was born April 16, 1780, in Middlefield, Mass. He was thrice married, on the second occasion to the mother of our subject, also a native of Middlefield, where she was born September 12, 1781, and who bore him seven children, three of whom are now living: Harmony, wife of Seth Sawyer; Nancy, widow of Oliver Smith, and Solomon. Our subject's father and mother both died in Aurora Township, this county, the former November 8, 1868, the latter July 30, 1838. Our subject was reared on the farm upon which he now resides, and in 1864 he married Myra Ward, born at Middlefield, Mass., January 13, 1840, daughter of John and Phoebe (Church) Ward, also natives and residents of Middlefield, Mass. To this union have been born three children, two of whom are now living: Elma and Harry. Mr. Little, who is a farmer by occupation, owns one of the best farms in the township, comprising 330 acres of fine land. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

HERBERT T. SHELDON, Sheriff and farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born April 17, 1842, in Aurora Township, Portage Co., Ohio; son of Ebenezer and Sarah K. (Sizer) Sheldon, who were the parents of six children: Horace S.; Herbert T.; Arthur E.; Sarah A. (Mrs. C. W. Hammond), in Hubbard, Ohio; Ruby E. (Mrs. Seymour Higley), in Windham, Ohio; Charles S., in Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio. The father of our subject was a native of Aurora Township, this county, born April 30, 1811, and was reared, educated and married here; he engaged in farming and merchandising, was a Republican in politics, Clerk of the township for a number of years; he died February 7, 1876. His widow, who was born in Massachusetts, March 13, 1818, came to Mantua with her parents in 1831, and died in Aurora in August, 1881. Our subject passed his early life at home, and was educated in the common schools of the township. When twenty years of age he engaged in farming for a year on his own account; February 20, 1862, he was married to Ella G., daughter of Roswell and Dorothy L. (Ellsworth) Bissell, who has borne him two children: Maud, wife of William Reed, of Bainbridge, and Claude E. In 1853 Mr. Sheldon entered the store of G. L. Hoor & Co., remaining with them four

years, after which he canvassed for the sale of fruit trees in West Virginia. In 1868 he purchased a farm one mile east of Aurora Center, where he remained nine years, but in the spring of 1877 removed to a farm of C. R. Harmon's and engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics, has served as Trustee of the township several times, and for years has been Township Clerk. In August, 1884, he was nominated Sheriff by his party, and in October, 1884, was elected Sheriff, and took his seat, January 5, 1885.

OLIVER SPENCER, retired farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born in Middlefield, Mass., August 25, 1801; son of Samuel W. and Lucy (Fisk) Spencer, who settled in Aurora Township, this county, in 1812, but after living here one year went back to Massachusetts. After the death of his wife, Samuel W. Spencer returned to Aurora Township, where he remained the balance of his life. He was the father of twelve children, four of whom are now living: Oliver, Selden, Thompson and Nelson. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Spencer, of Middlefield, Mass., settled here in 1812, and lived with his son Brainerd until his death. In 1829 Oliver Spencer settled in Aurora Township on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved. He has been twice married, first, in 1823, to Sally Little; on the second occasion, September 3, 1829, he was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Sylvanus Eldridge, of Aurora Township, this county. They have had three children: Melinda (deceased), Matilda (Mrs. O. J. Payne) and Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Congregational Church, with which he has been connected for upward of forty years, and for thirty-five years has been a Deacon in same.

WORTHY TAYLOR, retired farmer, Aurora, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., January 10, 1797; son of Samuel and Sarah (Jaggers) Taylor. The father of our subject was a native of Springfield, Mass., a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to Aurora Township, this county, with his family, in 1807, and died in 1813. His mother was a native of Hebron, Mass., and died in 1853, leaving eleven children, of whom are now living, Worthy, Col. Royl and Marcus. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Aurora Township, this county, and upon attaining his majority engaged in farming, which occupation he has since continued. On February 17, 1817, he was married to Miss Harriet Kent. In 1872 Mr. Taylor removed to Aurora Center, where he is now residing. He is a member of the Disciples Church; has served the people of his township as Justice of the Peace for twenty-seven years. In politics he is a Republican.

MARCUS TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Aurora, was born in Middlefield, Mass., September 22, 1805; son of Samuel and Sarah (Jaggers) Taylor (see biography of Worthy Taylor). In 1807 he accompanied his parents to Aurora Township, this county, locating on the farm which he now occupies, and which has since been in the name of the Taylor family. In 1828 he purchased the home-
stead of his elder brother, Samuel, who had become its owner after the death of their father. Our subject was married, September 22, 1833, to Betsey M., daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Forward) Hickox (see biography of Samuel F. Hickox), by whom he has had two children: Sally M. (deceased) and Chauncy M., who married Emma Stanton, of Streetsboro, and resides on the home farm, having three children. Mr. Taylor is one of the oldest settlers and citizens of Aurora Towhship, and has served in several positions of trust.



James F. Davidson

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

EDWIN BARBER, retired farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 28, 1797; son of Joseph and Abigail (Coe) Barber. On May 8, 1819, he arrived in Brimfield Township, this county, but in January, 1820, revisited Connecticut, returning to Brimfield Township in 1822, and settling on the farm where he now resides and which he cleared and improved. He was married, August 5, 1823, to Elvira, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Benedict, of Cornwall, Conn., by whom he had three children: Frederick (deceased), Ozias, and Elvira (deceased). Ozias is a resident of Akron, Ohio, and married to Harriet Campbell, of Tallmadge. Mr. Barber is one of the few pioneers now left in Brimfield Township. After a wedded life of nearly sixty-one years, he lost his wife, who died, May 9, 1884, in her eighty-second year. Mr. Barber has been a member of the Baptist Church over fifty years. He has been Justice of the Peace of Brimfield Township one term. In politics he is a Republican.

ELI E. BENEDICT, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 8, 1828, son of Eli and Marcella (Stoddard) Benedict. His maternal grandfather, Levi Stoddard, was an early settler of Perry, Lake County, and in 1830 removed to Brimfield Township, this county. The parents of our subject settled in what is now Northampton, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1830, where his father cleared and improved a farm on which he lived until his death in 1876; he died at the age of seventy-seven. His widow then removed to Brimfield Township, this county, and resided with the subject of this sketch until her death, March 8, 1884; she died at the age of eighty-five. They had a family of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Levi (deceased), Matilda (Mrs. George Allen), Melissa (Mrs. A. Cummings), William, Eli E., Henry, Edwin, Lewis (deceased), Martha (deceased), and Charlotte. Our subject lived in Northampton until 1842, since when he has been a resident of Brimfield Township, this county, living on the old homestead of his grandfather, Levi Stoddard. He was married in 1851 to Harriet, daughter of Horace and Harriet Barton, of Shalersville, by whom he has four children: Julia (Mrs. A. Wilder), Charles, Albert and Lucy. Mr. Benedict is one of the representative farmers of this county. In politics a Democrat.

JOHN BOOSINGER, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, May 8, 1818, son of John and Barbara (Williard) Boosinger, who settled here in 1816. Mr. Boosinger was raised on his father's farm, one mile west of Brimfield Center, where he resided until he was twenty-three years of age. He has been twice married, first, November 4, 1845, to Caroline, daughter of Conrad and Mary C. (Kline) Neff, by whom he had two children: Vernon L., born July 16, 1847, and Lucy C., born March 5, 1853, married to George H. Meachem July 31, 1879. Mrs. Caroline Boosinger died April 10, 1853, aged twenty-nine years, and August 1, 1853, Mr. Boosinger was married to Juliett Neff, sister of his deceased wife, who has borne him three children: Edward C., born April 7, 1854, married Miss Mary E. Spencer December 24, 1884; Omer C., born January 5, 1858, married Emma J. Brown March 9, 1882, and Zaidee B., born January 29, 1863, married Will M. Moulton November 21, 1882. Mr. Boosinger is a Democrat in politics; has

held several offices in the township. He and his wife have been members of the Universalist Church for about twenty years. Mr. Boosinger still resides on the farm which he cleared and improved when first married.

GEORGE W. BOOSINGER, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Rootstown, this county, September 16, 1827, son of John and Barbara (Williard) Boosinger, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1816, the first family who settled here. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Conrad Boosinger, a native of Germany, who settled in Ravenna Township in 1800 and who in 1809 removed to Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, where he resided until his death. John Boosinger, the father of our subject, was born in eastern Virginia March 17, 1785. In December, 1813, he married Barbara Williard, a daughter of Philip Williard, an early settler of Rootstown, and reared a family of eight children (see sketch of Philip Boosinger in Franklin Township). Mrs. Boosinger died March 28, 1867, at the age of seventy-seven years, and Mr. Boosinger died March 16, 1875, in his ninetieth year. Our subject was reared in Brimfield Township, this county, where he received a common school education. When twenty-two years of age he worked his father's farm, continuing with him until his death. He was married December 25, 1851, to Amanda M., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Burdge, of Brimfield Township. By this union there were nine children: Elsie M. (Mrs. Joseph Meloy), Charles N. (deceased), Banks W., Charlie Q., Hoyt F., Frank L., Ida M., Henry S. and Hattie L. Mr. Boosinger came on the farm where he now resides in 1875, though he had owned it several years previous to that time. Both he and his wife are members of the First Universalist Church of Brimfield. He has held various offices in the township; in politics he is a Democrat.

THE BOSZOR FAMILY were among the early settlers of Portage County, and were of German origin. Boszor came from his native country to America about 1772, and settled at Baltimore, Md., where he married Barbara Stoyer. He died at Baltimore in 1798, and the widow subsequently came to this county and died in Brimfield Township. Their son, Henry Boszor, settled at Ravenna in 1804; he was a shoe-maker by trade, but after coming to this county his principal occupation was farming. He at once bought fifty acres of land a short distance east of Ravenna, and in 1805 was married to Polly Boosinger, a daughter of Conrad Boosinger, a pioneer of this county. The following year he sold this farm and bought a farm by the Stark County line, but a year or so afterward he sold out and bought a place in the northeast part of Springfield Township, this county, where he lived for several years, and in 1816 bought a farm one mile west of Brimfield Center, and for the remainder of his life was a resident of Brimfield Township. The last-mentioned farm was afterward known as the "Israel Thorndyke" farm, and a year or so after his purchase he traded his place with Mr. Thorndyke for a farm of 100 acres one-half mile north of Brimfield Center, which became his homestead up to the time of his death. Some five or six years after his last trade he discovered that this farm had been heavily mortgaged previous to his purchase of it, which involved him in a heavy additional expense, and he was obliged to pay for it a second time. This to a man with a young and growing family was quite a hardship, but he may be said to have surmounted all obstacles—raised a family of nine children, and at his death in 1862 left a comfortable property to his widow and children. He was a representative pioneer and a highly esteemed and trusted citizen. From the records it would appear that he served the township in various local offices, such as Trustee, etc., etc. He was formerly an old-line Whig, but in the later years of his life he adhered to the Democratic party. During the war of 1812 he was drafted and hired a sub-

stitute; only a short time afterward, however, he volunteered, and was on his way with others to re-enforce, and was only a short distance from Gen. Hull's army at the time of its surrender, but the company of which he was a member escaped. He died in August, 1862. His widow, Polly, died February 11, 1874. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth, born in 1805, died in 1881; John, born December 28, 1807, died in August, 1884; Jacob, born December 26, 1809; Polly, born in 1811, died in 1835; Barbara, born in 1813, died November 20, 1875; Susan, born in September, 1815; Henry, born August 1, 1818; David, born February 2, 1821, died May 6, 1861; Martin, born June 2, 1824; Simon Peter, born in 1830, died in 1831.

HENRY BOSZOR, son of Henry and Polly (Boosinger) Boszor, P. O. Kent, was born August 1, 1818, one mile west of Brimfield Center. He lived with his parents until twenty-six years of age, in the meantime having received a fair common school education. November 20, 1844, he was married to Miss Sarah Neff, daughter of Conrad and Catharine (Kline) Neff, natives of Pennsylvania, and on April 16 following they commenced housekeeping in a little log-house on a farm of ninety-seven acres which they purchased that spring, located on Lot 17, Brimfield Township. On this farm they have ever since resided. Except the log-house mentioned and some twenty-five acres upon which the trees had been girdled and the land in part cultivated sufficient to raise enough to afford a bare subsistence to the former owners, this farm was in a wild state, and as the purchase was made nearly all on credit, the young couple not only saw before them the prospect of many years of patient industry in order to improve the land and build up a home, but also to create the wherewithal to pay for the same; but they set themselves to the task with a right good will. The log-house has long since disappeared, and in its place, a short distance west of the spot, stands a neat and commodious frame residence and out-buildings, surrounded by well-kept fences and attractive grounds, while the twenty-five acres of girdled trees and land covered with bush and briars have given place to over seventy acres of cultivated and highly productive land, and the homestead has grown to 110 acres, while a short distance away Mr. Boszor owns another farm of 100 acres, nearly as valuable as the homestead, which at a reasonable valuation would be worth \$100 per acre. A very attractive feature of Mr. Henry Boszor's home is a green-house, built on the east end of his residence, to which Mrs. Boszor devotes much care. A curiosity in this climate is a lemon tree that Mrs. Boszor set out thirty years ago, which for the past twenty years has borne excellent fruit, much better than can ordinarily be bought, as the lemons thoroughly ripen and drop from the branch. No two people in the county are held in greater respect for their many excellent qualities. They have ever been ready, in a quiet way, to do their full part toward promoting all those enterprises which are calculated to benefit society. Mr. Boszor has served his township three terms as Trustee, and Assessor one term. He was for some time a Director of the bank at Kent, and for the past ten years has been a Trustee of Boutwell College, an institution to which he has donated nearly \$2,000. Mr. Boszor ascribes his success in life to the fact that he made punctuality in all business transactions his motto. Mr. and Mrs. Boszor are members of the Universalist Church. Politically he is a Democrat. The grandfather of Mrs. Sarah (Neff) Boszor was Conrad Neff, a native of Sweden, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his wife and seven children in 1805, and settled in Canfield Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1830. He died in Canfield, that county, and his wife followed a few years later. They lie buried side by side. Conrad and Mary Catharine Neff

had a family of eleven children: Rebecca, born April 15, 1815; Henry and John (twins), born November 20, 1816, and died respectively February 15, 1832, and April 20, 1817; Mary A., born November 21, 1818; Sarah, born May 24, 1820; Samuel, born June 25, 1821, and died December 18, 1825; Caroline, born December 27, 1823, and died April 11, 1853; La Fayette, born in November, 1826, died August 2, 1828; Juliette, born February 3, 1829; John, born January 22, 1831, and died February 13, 1885, in Osceola, Iowa; and Lucy Ann, born October 20, 1834. The father of this family was reared in the Presbyterian faith, though in later years of his life he became more of a Universalist in thought. He died December 5, 1866, aged seventy-two years, ten months and nineteen days; his wife died July 15, 1865, aged seventy-two years, seven months and five days. She was reared in the Lutheran faith. Both are buried in Brimfield.

HIRAM G. BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Palmyra Township, this county, May 25, 1835, son of Asa and Abigail (Tuttle) Briggs, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and an early settler of Ravenna, where he cleared a farm, afterward settling in Palmyra, where he also cleared and improved a farm, and in 1845 removed to Iowa, where he died the following year at the age of sixty-nine. Asa Briggs was twice married; by his first wife, *nee* Miss Williams, he had four children: Lestina, Sarah, Emily and Ira. His second wife was Abigail Tuttle, of Palmyra, by whom he had three children, Hiram G. being the only one now living. Our subject returned to this county immediately after his father's death, and served an apprenticeship at the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed up to 1859. He was married, March 4, 1859, to Lucy A., daughter of Conrad and Mary C. (Kline) Neff, of Brimfield Township, this county, by whom he has three children: Norris, C. Clark, and Mary G. Mr. Briggs located his farm in Brimfield Township in 1859, where he has since resided. He has held various minor township offices, and served as Trustee two terms. He is a F. & A. M. In politics a Democrat.

REUBEN BROBST, wool buyer, Brimfield, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 22, 1824, son of Daniel and Mary (Brobst) Brobst. His paternal grandfather was Michael Brobst, of Lehigh County, and a farmer by occupation, and his maternal grandfather was John Brobst, of same county, a prominent farmer and merchant. Our subject was reared in Lehigh County until sixteen years of age. He then went to Washington, Penn., where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the tinner's trade. In 1847 he settled in Brimfield, this county, and worked at his trade in connection with putting up eaves troughs, for fifteen years. He then embarked in his present business, in which he has since been profitably engaged. Mr. Brobst was married, in 1848, to Orra, daughter of Nathaniel Packard, an early settler of Brimfield Township, and by this union there are four children: Electa, wife of Henry Ewell; Orpha, wife of Peter Snyder; Alice and Edward D. Mr. Brobst is a F. & A. M. In politics a prominent Democrat.

JACOB BROWN, retired farmer, Brimfield, was born in Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, March 28, 1818, and is a son of John and Catherine (Niswanger) Brown, who settled in Stark County when it was a wilderness, and cleared and improved the farm on which they lived and died. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received a limited education. He was married in 1841, to Lavinia, daughter of John and Sarah Baumbarger, of Stark County, by whom he had six children, three now living: Frank, a physician in Petoskey, Mich.; Amanda, wife of Jacob Kline, in Franklin Township, and Emma J., wife of Homer Boosinger, in Brimfield. Mr. Brown settled in Rootstown in 1842, where he cleared and improved a farm of 225 acres, on

which he resided up to 1881, when he removed to Brimfield Center, and here he has erected an elegant residence. He is independent in politics; a worthy citizen.

SAMUEL BUELL, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Berks County, Penn., June 11, 1809; son of Samuel and Barbara (Godfrey) Buell, who settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1826, and lived and died there. They had eleven children, of whom but two are now living—Elijah and Samuel. Our subject was married, November 14, 1833, to Catherine, daughter of George and Catherine (Ecker) Freebye, of Coventry, Ohio, and the issue of this union has been six children: Henry A., killed in the late war of the Rebellion; Maria (deceased); George; Annetta (Mrs. Eli Leonard); Marvin (deceased); and Samuel, Jr. The latter settled in the southeastern part of Brimfield Township, this county, in 1834, where he cleared and improved a farm. In 1838 he removed to Shalersville, where he lived until 1847, and then returned and located on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Buell and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kent. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH L. CARRIER, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Brimfield, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 24, 1839; son of Lucius and Orilla (Emerson) Carrier. His paternal grandfather was Elisha Carrier, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1835, on the farm now owned by our subject, a part of which he cleared and improved. He lost his mind in the latter part of his life, and died in August, 1845, at the age of seventy-seven years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Emerson, a native of Vermont, and a soldier of the Revolution. Lucius Carrier died in 1842, at the age of twenty-two and his widow in 1862, at the age of fifty-two. Our subject, who is their only child, was married, June 13, 1861, to Mary M., daughter of Benjamin O. and Catherine (Caris) Edson, of Rootstown, this county, by which union there are five children: Arthur W., Elmer E., Joseph M., Frederick L. and Ethel I. Mr. Carrier has given his children the best educational advantages. His three eldest sons are now teachers, Arthur W. being Principal of the select school in Brimfield and considered one of the best educators in the county. Mr. Carrier has held the office of Town Clerk and other minor offices, and is now serving his sixth consecutive term as Justice of the Peace. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB CARSON, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., November 26, 1817; son of John and Catherine (Vance) Carson, who settled in what is now Berlin, Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1831, where they cleared and improved a farm. They were owners of several other large farms in that county, where they lived and died. The father of our subject, who served in the war of 1812, was of Scotch descent, a son of George Carson and a cousin of the celebrated scout, Kit Carson. Our subject went to Mahoning County when fourteen years of age, and when twenty-five years old moved to the farm in Berlin on which his father had first settled, where he remained for seven years. In 1849 he settled in Deerfield Township and improved the farm there on which he resided for sixteen years. In 1865 he removed to Brimfield Township, to the farm he now owns and where he has since resided. He was married, November 27, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Ellen Kinsey, of Columbiana County, Ohio, by whom he had eight children: Annetta, wife of Samuel Risk; Mary, wife of Frederick Edson; Catherine, wife of W. D. Roth; Oliver P.; Helen A., wife of Albert Shuman; Cecelia, wife of Marcy Russ; Charles; and Josephine, wife of Warren Meloy. Mr. Carson is one of the representative farmers of Brimfield Township. He has served the township as Trustee two terms. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

CONSTANT CHAPMAN (deceased) was born in Westbrook, Conn., December 27, 1761; a son of Deacon Jedediah Chapman, Jr., and a descendant of Robert Chapman (of the seventh generation) who was a son of Robert Chapman, Sr., born in 1616 and who came from Hull, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1635, settling in Saybrook, Conn., in November of the same year, and died October 10, 1687. Our subject, when sixteen years of age, chose the occupation of a sailor, and followed the seas up to the time he settled in Brimfield, in 1821, and for many years was a ship Captain; during the war of the Revolution and while in the marine service, he was taken prisoner by the French Government and his ship and cargo confiscated. He was taken to the Island of Guadaloupe and kept a prisoner over a year, when he was exchanged. The American Government afterward made the French pay for the loss of his vessel and cargo. He was married, January 27, 1785, to Jemima, daughter of Silas Kelsey, of Killingworth, Conn., by whom he had nine children: Lydia K. (deceased); Thurot F. (deceased); John K. (deceased); Anna F. (deceased); Chloe P., wife of Henry Smith; Mary C. (deceased); Joseph G. (deceased); Jemima T., wife of Gardner Wing, and Henry C. (deceased). Mr. Chapman was the first Postmaster of Brimfield, and died here in 1847, aged eighty-six years.

CONSTANT H. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born February 24, 1825, in Brimfield Township, this county; son of Joseph G. and Elizabeth (Boszor) Chapman, who had a family of five children: Constant H., Mary (wife of Stephen Webster), Leory M., Thurot K., Electa E. (wife of George W. Bow). Joseph G. Chapman was a native of Connecticut and settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1820, clearing and improving the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Webster, where he lived and died. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Constant Chapman, a native of Westbrook, Conn., who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1821; his maternal grandfather, Henry Boszor, a native of Maryland, settled in Brimfield Township in 1816. Our subject has always lived in Brimfield, with the exception of two years that he resided in Illinois. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Permelia, daughter of Lybia and Julia (Minard) Underwood, of this township, he had one child—Morris S. On June 28, 1863, he married his present wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (McCloughan) Warner, of Suffield, this county, by whom he has two children—Nellie and Edd. Mr. Chapman has owned several farms in Brimfield Township, and has made many improvements on them. He served the township as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years; in politics he is a Democrat.

MORRIS S. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born April 14, 1850, in Brimfield, this county; son of Constant H. and Permelia (Underwood) Chapman. His paternal grandfather, Joseph G. Chapman, settled in Brimfield in 1820, and was a son of Constant Chapman, a native of Westbrook, Conn., who settled in Brimfield in 1821. His maternal grandfather, Lydia Underwood, a son of Alpheus Underwood, settled in Brimfield in 1817. Our subject was reared in Brimfield Township and educated in its common and select schools, and took a course in the Commercial Department of Mt. Union College. He was married October 4, 1871, to Viola A., daughter of Russell R., a native of Providence, R. I., and Mary A. (Wolcott) Ross, of Kent, this county, by whom he has two children: J. P. Ionia., born December 1, 1875, and Aimee R., born November 16, 1883. Mr. Chapman has always been engaged in farming, and prior to 1875 also taught school seven consecutive winters. He is a member of the K. of P.; was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in April, 1883; in politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Buffalo Valley, Union Co., Penn., February 19, 1809; son of William and Mary (Foster) Davidson, who settled in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1816, where they remained four years, settling in the spring of 1820 in Brimfield Township, this county, on Lot 52, now owned by J. W. Sherman, where they built a log-house and barn and cleared about thirty acres. They lived there eleven years, when they moved to the farm now owned by Joseph Fitch, and there lived and died. They had nine children: Jane H., Dorcas F., Betsey C., James F., Hetty M., John F., Mary M., William F. and Harriet T., all now deceased but James F. Our subject located on the farm where he now resides in 1859, and that portion of Lot 58 now included in his farm he cleared and improved himself. He is one of the representative farmers and citizens of Brimfield Township. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN EVITTS, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 24, 1827; son of Daniel and Sarah (Stone) Evitts, who were the parents of six children: Margaret, wife of Perry Merton; Mary, wife of Samuel Cotton (deceased); Magdalena, wife of Martin Brazor (deceased); John, Joseph (deceased) and David. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Evitts located in Springfield Township (now in Summit County), in 1832, clearing and improving a farm on which they lived until 1842, when they settled in Brimfield Township, this county, on the farm now owned by William Gettes, which they cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. Our subject remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, and for the succeeding four years worked by the month as a farm hand. He was married February 21, 1850, to Catherine, daughter of Joseph Williard, who settled on the farm now occupied by our subject in 1826. To this union were born three children: Electa C., wife of Thomas Lighton; Ida C., wife of Frank W. Koon (deceased); and Flora A. (deceased). There are three grandchildren: Clyde E. Lighton, Evitts G. P. Koon and Frank W. Koon, Jr. Mr. Evitts has served his township one term as Trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

AARON FERREY, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 6, 1808, a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Ferrey, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1831. His father located on the farm now owned by Harley Judson, most of which he improved, and here he resided up to 1850, when he removed to what is now Kent and there lived until his death. By his first wife, Elizabeth Gilbert, of Belchertown, Mass., Aaron Ferrey, Sr., had eleven children: Eliza (deceased), Aaron, Moses (deceased), Mary (deceased), George (deceased), John (deceased), Ann (wife of George Williams, in Wisconsin), William, Charles (in Indiana), Emeline (deceased) and Frank. His second wife was Mrs. Mary McPherson, *nee* Dickinson, by whom he had two children: Eliza, wife of Henry Swan, and Byron. Aaron Ferrey, Sr., died in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject was reared in Amherst, Mass., until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Virginia, there they remained five years and then returned to Amherst, and here his father engaged in the manufacture of brick, our subject assisting him until twenty-one years of age, when he embarked in the same business for himself, which he continued for several years in different sections of New England. On May 9, 1837, he was married to Judith, daughter of George and Judith (Hastings) Nutting, of Amherst, Mass., by whom he has had eight children: George W., Charles E. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Frank H., Julia A., Fred A., Will D. and John H. In 1842 Mr. Ferrey came to Portage County and engaged in the manufacture of brick in Franklin, furnishing the material for the large building now known as Kent Worsted Mills. In 1846 he removed to Franklin

Mills (now Kent), where he resided for twenty years, doing an extensive business, and in 1866 he located in Brimfield, on the farm where he now resides, and in connection with farming, carried on a brick-yard up to 1880, when his sons took charge of that department. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrey and daughters are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

REUBEN HART, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 2, 1803, son of Reuben and Ruth (Ives) Hart and grandson of Nathaniel Hart, of Wallingford, Conn., a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Goshen, Conn., and learned the carpenter's trade of his father, which occupation he followed many years after he came to Brimfield Township. He settled here in 1826 on the farm now occupied by his son Charles, where he resided up to 1864, when he purchased the farm adjoining, and here he has lived ever since. Mr. Hart was married July 2, 1829, to Nancy A., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hotchkiss) Law, formerly of Woodbridge, Conn., who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1818, and to this union have been born four children, two of whom are now living: Charles and Lois (Mrs. Edwin J. Glass). Charles married Eleanor Stillwell, of Brimfield Township, this county, October 27, 1863, and had four children, three of whom are now living: M. Gertrude, Harry S. and Jennie L. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled several offices in the gift of his township, and served as Justice of the Peace one term. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY KING, farmer and iron manufacturer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, in June, 1833, son of Robert and Rhoda (Bishop) King, who had a family of three children: Henry, Charles and Helen A., wife of Henry Heyd. His paternal grandfather, William King, a native of Hampden County, Mass., settled in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1811. He was the owner of a large tract of land in Charlestown Township, which he had purchased of the Western Reserve Land Company, and lived there a year or more, disposing of the same in parcels. He returned to Ravenna in 1814, and engaged in hotel business up to 1839, and was one of the best known landlords in this part of the State at that time. He died in 1843, aged about sixty-five years. He had four children: Robert, deceased; John B., deceased; Eli P., deceased, and Mary, wife of Dr. A. Woodworth, now of St. Louis. Robert, his eldest son, resided in Ravenna nearly all his life. He was a prominent farmer and business man, and was at one time engaged in banking, dealing also in live stock on an extensive scale. His wife was a daughter of Deacon Bishop, of Blandford, Mass. Our subject was reared in Ravenna from five years of age, and there received a liberal education for his day, being principally educated by Mr. Calhoun, a Yale graduate and relative of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. In 1850 he was engaged in the Civil Engineer Corps of the C. & P. R. R., with whom he remained one year, and then was employed in the locomotive works at Cleveland for four years. He was married February 11, 1856, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Sharp, of Salem, Ohio. In 1855 Mr. King went to Salem, Ohio, and embarked in the foundry and machine business there for fifteen years, and during that time, in connection with Pittsburgh parties, was also engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in Columbiana County, Ohio, and in Armstrong County, Penn., in which he is still interested. He was a resident of Pittsburgh for ten years, and in the fall of 1883 located in Brimfield Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides. In politics Mr. King is a Republican.



Mason Gibbs

ALMON LANPHARE, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born September 25, 1821, in Brimfield Township, this county, son of Abner H. and Sophia (Moulton) Lanphare, who had eight children: an infant son (deceased), Almon, Eunice (deceased), Eliza A., Nathan (deceased), infant twins (deceased) and Martha C. Abner H. Lanphare was a native of Woodstock, Vt., came to Brimfield Township, this county, in October, 1816, and the following winter taught the first public school in Franklin Township, this county. He afterward bought 200 acres of land in Brimfield Township (a part of which is now owned and occupied by our subject), clearing and improving a farm on which he lived, and died October 4, 1879, in his eighty-fourth year. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Jeremiah Moulton, settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817. Almon Lanphare was reared in Brimfield Township, where he has always resided. He has been twice married, his first wife being Caroline, a daughter of Peletiah and Hannah Bard, of Brimfield, and by her he had two children: Charles, who served through the late war of the Rebellion and died of consumption six months after his discharge, and Henry A., deceased. His present wife is Flora A., daughter of Col. Bissell and Artemesia Austin, of Randolph Township, this county. By this union there are two children, Jennie and Stella. Mr. Lanphare and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held various offices in the gift of the township; in politics he is a Democrat.

AARON P. MALLORY, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, March 14, 1821, son of Benjamin and Johanna (Harris) Mallory, natives of Litchfield County, Conn., who settled here in 1817 on the farm now owned by our subject, and which they cleared and improved. They were the parents of four children: Margaret Ann, deceased; Aaron P.; Benjamin, deceased, and B. O. Plymton, deceased. Benjamin Mallory died October 18, 1859, aged seventy-one years, and his wife October 18, 1848. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided, and was married December 24, 1848, to Fidelia E., daughter of James and Betsey (Avery) Blake, formerly of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., and who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1826, locating half a mile east of Brimfield Center, where they cleared and improved a farm, on which they resided until Mr. Blake's death; he died March 7, 1872, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow died in 1881, aged eighty years. They reared a family of six children: Orville, a clergyman of the Free-Will Baptist Church, who was a Representative in the Ohio Legislature for four years (now deceased), Fidelia E., Buel A., Sherman M. (deceased), Judson A. and Charlotte (wife of John I. Hastings). Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are the parents of four children: Frank N., deceased; Emma J., wife of A. T. Nighman; Nettie, wife of Cyrus Osborn, and Benjamin. Our subject has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was fourteen years of age. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES MOULTON, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born May 30, 1825, in Brimfield Township, this county, son of Augustus and Sarah (Osborn) Moulton, who were the parents of three children: Louisa A. wife of Silas Shannon (have four children living: Maria, Warren, Charlie and Josie, latter wife of Richard Bunker), Warren (now deceased) and James. Augustus Moulton settled on a quarter section of land (a part of which is now owned by our subject and his sister, Mrs. Silas Shannon,) in 1822, where he cleared a farm from what was an unbroken wilderness and lived there until his death. He died in 1863, at the age of sixty-five years. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Jeremiah Moulton, a native of Munson, Mass., who settled in Brimfield in 1817, clearing

and improving a farm where he lived the balance of his life. He was a prominent man in his day, and served the county as Associate Judge for seven years. He reared a family of ten children: George (deceased), Augustus (deceased), Anson (deceased), William J., Sullivan, Lucy (wife of John Abels), Nancy (deceased), Sophia (deceased), Betsey (wife of Chauncey Tupper) and Emily (deceased). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Peter Osborn, of Connecticut, and whose sons, Peter and Joseph, settled in Brimfield in 1821, where they lived for many years. James Moulton, the subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm where he has always resided, with the exception of seven years, during which he lived in Suffield, this county. He married, March 11, 1843, Betsey, daughter of Russell and Betsey (Jones) Meacham, of Suffield Township, this county, by whom he has had the following children: Martha E., wife of John Sylvester; Sarah A., wife of George Maloy (have one child—Clarence A.); Minnie A., wife of E. Ladenslayer (have one daughter—Nellie); Cora, wife of Calvin Miller (have two children: James I. and Clara A.); William M.; Emma W.; Bertha A., and Hannah R. (deceased). Mr. Moulton has served his township as Justice of the Peace one term. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat.

JOHN Q. MOULTON, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 14, 1846; son of Elbridge G. and Almira J. (Dunning) Moulton. His paternal grandfather, Harrison Moulton, settled in 1817 on the farm now owned by our subject, which he cleared and improved. He had six children: Wyles, William (deceased), Elbridge G. (deceased), Susan (deceased), Maria (Mrs. Albert Underwood), Sophia (Mrs. Albert Dawley). Elbridge G. had three children—A. Jeannette (Mrs. J. W. Sherman), Lucy M. (deceased), and John Q. Our subject has always resided on the old homestead. He was married, January 4, 1871, to Eliza A., daughter of Elias and Mary A. Heckman, of Brimfield Township, this county, by whom he has one child, Nina E. Mr. Moulton is a representative farmer and citizen of Brimfield Township. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH P. PARKER, butter and cheese manufacturer, Brimfield, was born in Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 30, 1818; son of Daniel and Sarah (Bartlett) Parker, natives of East Windsor, Conn., who settled in Ashtabula County, in 1813, where Mr. Parker cleared and improved a farm on which he resided up to 1832. He afterward lived in different parts of the State, and died in Ashtabula County, in 1852, at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject came to Shalersville, this county, in 1837, and here for three years worked by the month; the three years following this he rented a farm in the same township, and then purchased a small farm in Shalersville Township, where he lived until 1849, and then removed to Michigan. In 1851 he engaged in farming in Streetsboro Township, this county, where he remained up to 1876, then located in Brimfield Township, and embarked in his present business of manufacturing butter and cheese. He has been twice married; on first occasion, September 9, 1842, to Harriet, daughter of Newton and Molly (Hotchkiss) Morris, early settlers of Shalersville Township, this county. By this union there were two children: Alice, wife of William Beasley, and Ellen, wife of Joseph Quinn. On January 1, 1859, Mr. Parker married Annis, daughter of James and Lucy (Barber) Rose, of Kent, who bore him six children: Frank, Hattie, Addie (deceased), Willie, Lettie and Eleanor (deceased). Mr. Parker is a F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD PARSONS (deceased), who was a pioneer of Brimfield Township, this county, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 14, 1797, son of Moses and Esther (Kingsley) Parsons, also natives of Massachusetts. The

Parsons family is a very old one and the name appears often in the early history of the old Bay State. They were originally of English extraction. The subject of this sketch lived in his native village until a man grown, in the meantime learning the trade of his father, that of a carpenter and joiner. At this place, when about twenty-nine years of age, he made the acquaintance of Miss Clementina Janes, then teaching school at Northampton, a daughter of Peleg Cheney and Martha (Coy) Janes, of Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass., where Mr. Janes was a large mill owner. The Janeses were of English extraction, and the Coys of Irish origin, though both families for generations previous were natives of Massachusetts or Connecticut. This acquaintance resulted in the marriage of Mr. Parsons with Miss Janes on January 1, 1828, and two years and a half afterward Mr. Parsons with his wife and son, Edward A., born in Northampton, Hampshire County, Mass., January 25, 1829, moved to Ohio, and first settled at Brecksville, Cuyahoga County, for one year; thence went to Cleveland, remaining six months, and finally, in the fall of 1831, took up their residence in the township of Brimfield, Portage County. Here Mr. Parsons worked at his trade at odd intervals, but never to any extent, making farming his main occupation, at which he was very successful, for although buying only fifty acres at the start, he afterward became the owner of 200 or more acres near the village of Brimfield. He was one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of the township. In 1868 he retired from active farming, and moved to Kent, where he resided until his death, April 6, 1874. He was from early manhood a devoted member of the Episcopal Church (as was his wife), himself and a Mr. Cogswell being the founders of the first church organization of this denomination in his native village of Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., where he was Junior Warden. At Kent he took the same interest, and was one of the organizers of the Episcopal Church in the village, and for the erection of this house of worship he contributed liberally of his means and served as Church Warden for many years. In politics he was originally a Whig, and in sentiment a believer in liberty and the equal rights of man, and on the formation of the Republican party, he always acted and voted with that party. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, two of his sons volunteered and served in the Union Army: Timothy G., for four years, most of the time in the Quartermaster's Department; and William C., for ten months as an artilleryman. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons reared a family of six children: Edward A., born January 25, 1829; Timothy G., born September 17, 1832; Harriet J., born June 24, 1835, died October 2, 1876; Martha Kingsly, born April 1, 1838; William Cheney, born February 19, 1841; Clementina, born September 30, 1843. All the children were born in Brimfield, Ohio, except Edward A., who was born at Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Parsons is now eighty-two years of age, and is an exceedingly amiable and worthy lady, well preserved for her years, retaining all her faculties. She resides with her daughter, now Mrs. Clementina Barber, wife of Charles H. Barber, the present Postmaster of Kent.

JOSEPH RUSS, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, February, 5, 1832; son of Beverly Y. and Bertia (Emerson) Russ, natives of Vermont. His father came to Ohio in 1829, and purchased a tract of land in Brimfield Township, this county, on which he settled in 1831, cleared and improved and where he resided until his death. The farm is still the property of his descendants. He had five children: Joseph, Seraph (deceased), Van (deceased), Viola (deceased) and Emma (Mrs. S. Samuel Buell, Jr.). Our subject has been a resident of Brimfield Township, this county, most of his life, and has lived on his present farm upward of twenty-seven years; he was married February 23,

1854, to Mary E., daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth Marlett, of Elkhart, Ind., by whom he has had five children: Marcy H., Delos P. (deceased), Marion (deceased), Ernest L. and Herbert L. Mr. Russ has held several township offices in Brimfield. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD A. RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 21, 1818; son of Edward and Love (Spencer) Russell, the former of whom, a native of Washington County, N. Y., died at our subject's residence in December, 1883, aged ninety-two years; the latter, a native of Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., died on the old homestead in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1845. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Capt. William Russell, a son of Ebenezer Russell, a native of Branford, Conn., whose ancestors settled there in 1660. He was the first Treasurer of Washington County, N. Y., and held the office for fifty consecutive years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Phineas Spencer, a native of Vermont, and a farmer by occupation. The parents of our subject settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1829, on the farm now owned by William Kruger, which they cleared and improved. They had eleven children: Phineas S., Martha L. (deceased), Edward A., Mary L. (deceased), William, John (deceased), Frank F., Delia M. (deceased), Eliza J. (Mrs. E. Osgood), Nancy S. and an infant (deceased). Our subject was married, June 2, 1846, to Ann, daughter of John and Julia A. (Harris) Furry, formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y., who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817, and to this union were born five children: Homer B., Albert E., Warren A., Merritt E. and Myra J. (twins). Mrs. Russell died November 24, 1884. Our subject has always resided in Brimfield Township, this county, where he followed his trade, that of a wagon-maker, for eight years engaged in farming, and has resided on his present farm since 1855. He is a Republican in politics, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIVER SAWYER, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Jaffrey, Cheshire Co., N. H., April 21, 1804; son of Uriah and Sally (Spafford) Sawyer, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817, locating on Lot 20, part of the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, where they lived and died. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Sawyer of Berlin, Mass., who had seven children: Amos, Oliver, Asa, Uriah, Nabby, Polly and Hannah, all now deceased. He (Grandfather Sawyer) and two brothers settled about 1740, on an elevated piece of land in Berlin, Mass., which has always gone by the name of "Sawyer's Hill." These three brothers lived and died there, and raised large families. Oliver Sawyer visited the spot in 1857, and found the local school was attended by about sixty scholars, over forty of whom were named Sawyer. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Job Spafford, also of Berlin, Mass. Uriah Sawyer had ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Oliver, Henry (deceased), Lockhart (deceased), Uriah (deceased), William B. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Sally (Mrs. John Walker) and Hannah. Our subject has always lived within half a mile of the old homestead, having when twenty-three years of age purchased the farm three-fourths of a mile south of his present residence, where he lived for over forty years. He has been twice married, on first occasion November 29, 1827, to Sophia, daughter of Asa and Eunice Sawyer, by whom he had four children: Luke (deceased), George L. (deceased), George L. (second) and Jane A. (deceased). August 16, 1862, he married his second wife, Martha L. (Russell) Furry. Mr. Sawyer came back to the old homestead in 1862, where he has since resided with his only surviving child, George L., who is married to Mary J., daughter of Henry C. Chapman and grand-daughter of Constance

Chapman, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1821, and who was a soldier of the Revolution. To George L. Sawyer and his wife have been born five children: Elam (deceased), Elmer, Sumner, Dora and Sophia. Our subject is the oldest living pioneer of the township; in politics he is a Republican.

HENRY D. SAWYER, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, July 4, 1838, son of Asa and Caroline A. (Lincoln) Sawyer. His paternal grandfather, Asa Sawyer, was a native of Massachusetts, who settled here in 1818 on the farm now owned and occupied by A. J. Shuman, where he resided until his death in 1845. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Luke A. Lincoln, the first resident physician of Brimfield Township, this county, having settled in 1820. Asa Sawyer, the father of our subject, settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, which he cleared and improved and on which he lived until his death. He died November 4, 1881, at the age of seventy-nine years. Our subject, with his mother, resides on the old homestead, where he was born and reared and has always followed farming as an occupation. He served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, in Company L., Second Ohio Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in 1865, having participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, except the last battle of Richmond. He is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics a Democrat.

VICTOR P. SAWYER, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, September 12, 1848, son of Uriah and Caroline (Pike) Sawyer. His paternal grandfather was Uriah Sawyer, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in this township in 1817. His maternal grandfather, Jeremy Pike, also a native of Massachusetts, settled here in 1820. Uriah, the father of our subject, when he started in life for himself, settled on Lot 20, Brimfield Township, where he cleared and improved the farm now owned by George Tritt, and there resided up to 1860, when he removed to the farm now owned by our subject, where he lived until his death. He died November 2, 1881, aged seventy-one years. His children were Adelaide R. (deceased), and Victor P. Our subject was married September 27, 1870, to Eunice S., daughter of William R. and Lucy (Sawyer) Kelso, of Brimfield Township, by whom he has two children: Lucy C. and Addie C. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, October 29, 1834, son of Capt. Harris and Sallie (Morgan) Sherman, who settled here in 1831, locating on Lot 52, which they cleared and improved and where they lived and died. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Sherman, son of Thomas Sherman, he a son of Dr. John Sherman, the latter a son of Rev. James Sherman, descendants of Dr. John Sherman, a native of England who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. Our subject was married September 7, 1862, to A. Jenette, daughter of Elbridge and Almira J. (Dunning) Moulton, and grand-daughter of Harrison Moulton, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817, and to this union have been born two children: Florence A. and Howard C. (deceased). Our subject was reared on the homestead which he now owns, and where he remained until 1881, when he moved to the place he now occupies. He and his wife are attendants of the Universalist Church. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

ABRAM J. SHUMAN, farmer, P. O. Kent, Portage Co., Ohio, was born in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., December 31, 1814, son of Henry and Hannah (Johnson) Shuman, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively, who settled in Stowe Township (now in Summit County, Ohio), in 1834, where they

cleared a farm and lived until their death. They were the parents of eight children: Abram J., Catherine (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. James C. Kelso), Erastus, William, Mary (deceased), Henry (deceased), and Elias (deceased). Our subject settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1836, and was married November 29, 1840, to Sarah, daughter of Asa and Eunice (Bruce) Sawyer, who settled here in 1818. The issue of this union was ten children: Alvina (deceased), Albert, Alvina (Mrs. Peter Carlina), Loretta (Mrs. J. Otis Nighman), Amelia (Mrs. Frank Maloy), Asa, Mary, Dora (Mrs. Adam Cline), an infant daughter (deceased) and Henry. Mr. Shuman has lived on the old Sawyer homestead since his marriage, and has held several offices in the gift of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

BARNET STILWELL, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1802, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Earl) Stilwell. He was left an orphan in his infancy, and lived with his relatives in New Jersey until fifteen years of age, when he went to western Pennsylvania and worked as a farm hand by the month for two years. He subsequently leased farms in that vicinity until 1827, when he came to Brimfield Township, this county, and settled on the farm (at that time an unbroken wilderness) where he still resides, and all of which he has cleared and improved. He was married, April 25, 1824, to Jane, daughter of David and Jane (Jackson) Hall, of Armstrong County, Penn. The issue of this union was ten children: Mary, wife of Norris Miller; David; Ezekiel; Eliza (deceased); Smith (deceased); Warren (deceased); Philena, wife of Cornelius Weston; Elenor, wife of Charles Hart; Byron and Alice (latter deceased). Mr. Stilwell is a worthy citizen and one of the few pioneers still living in Brimfield Township. In politics he is a Republican.

LAMBERT TWITCHELL, farmer and clergyman, P. O. Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, August 12, 1827, son of Arba and Sally (Barber) Twitchell, natives of Massachusetts and Litchfield, Conn., respectively. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jonas Twitchell, who came to Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817; he had but two children—John and Arba. Arba Twitchell came here in 1816, and was hired by Henry Thorndike to make a clearing on the old Boszor Hill, a half mile north of the Center, and to him belongs the honor of having made the first improvement in the township. Not long afterward he settled on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, which he cleared and improved and lived on until his death. He had one child—Lambert. Our subject has always resided on the old homestead where he was born and reared. He was educated in the common schools, the Kent Academy and Oberlin College, and was married in November, 1851, to Julia M., daughter of Sedley and Maria (Barber) Sill, of Dansville, N. Y., by whom he had three children: Russell W., Maie, and Josephine (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell are members of the Baptist Church, of which he was ordained a minister some twelve years ago. He served as pastor of the Kent Baptist Church for six years, and organized the present church of that place. Through his labors and exertions the church was built and now has a thriving congregation. In politics Mr. Twitchell is a Prohibitionist.

ALPHEUS H. UNDERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born September 22, 1827, in Brimfield Township, this county, son of Lybia and Julia (Minard) Underwood. His paternal grandfather was Alpheus Underwood, a native of Munson, Mass., who settled in Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1817, locating on the farm now known as the Needham Farm, which he cleared and improved, and on which he lived and died. His family consisted of seven

children: Marcia, Alvira, Pamilla, Lybia, Freeman, Albert and Elam, all now deceased. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Champlin Minard, who settled in Atwater Township, this county, in 1817. Lybia Underwood, after he became of age, settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Julia Minard, he had eight children: Mary A. (deceased), Juliet (deceased), William P., Alpheus H., Pamilla (deceased), Elam, Bruce and Walbridge (deceased). His second wife was Mrs. Ruth E. Baldwin, *nee* Minard. By Maria Edson, his third wife, he had one daughter—Pamilla, wife of Charles Maloy. Lybia Underwood, who was a prominent citizen of Brimfield, serving as Justice of the Peace for many years, died in 1877. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old homestead, and, after he became of age, he, in company with his brothers, worked his father's farm for several years. He was married, May 16, 1854, to Perces C., daughter of Rufus and Martha (Caris) Huntley, of Brimfield, by whom he has had two children: Harmon E. (deceased) and Vernon E. Mr. Underwood has resided on his present farm since 1858. He has filled various offices in the gift of his township, and is now serving his third term as Township Trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

LUTHER L. BROWN, son of Benjamin and Mary (Millman) Brown, who settled in Nelson in 1806, was born August 7, 1804, and came to Charlestown in 1830, settling one-half mile south of the Center on the King farm; moved to the Center in 1840. Among the residents here when he came were Leverett Norton, H. P. Curtis, John Bill and William Aull. Mr. Brown built his house here in 1840. He was married, October 25, 1829, to Minerva E. Hall, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Hall, who settled here in 1815, coming from Massachusetts. Mr. Brown was elected first Probate Judge and served two terms. Under the old State law he was Associate Judge of the county, Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and filled all the town offices. Of his children, Julian married John Holden, February 25, 1855; Sophia M. E. married Spencer B. Morris, April 29, 1860, and Arthur L. died in infancy. Judge Brown was teacher for some time of the Center School.

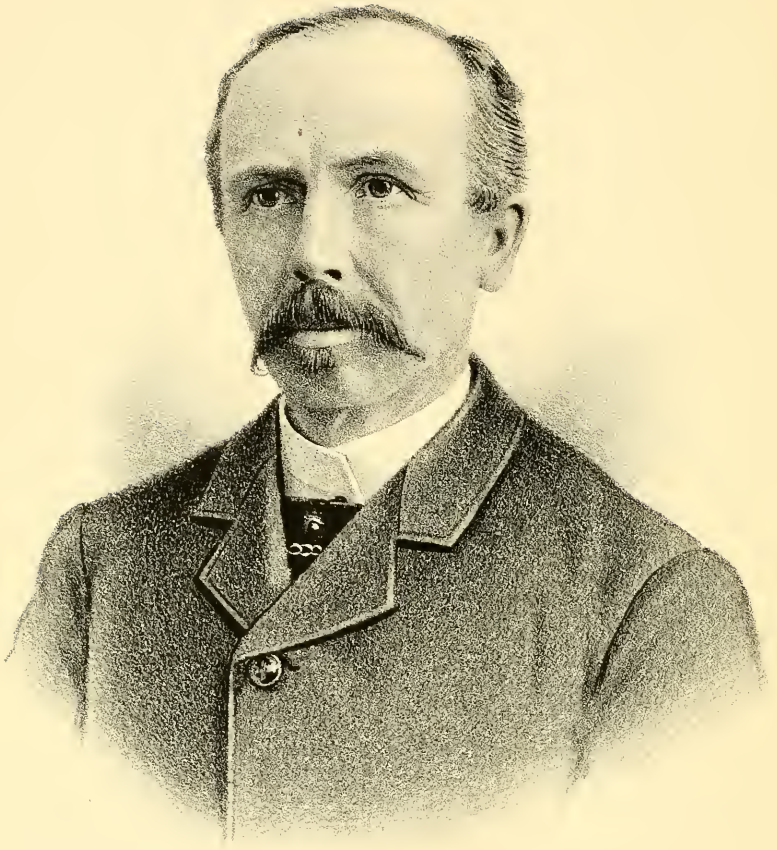
THE COE FAMILY. Capt. David L. Coe came to Charlestown Township, and settled one-fourth of a mile north of the Center. His sons were Ransom, Lyman, Adna and Heman. Claudius L. Coe came several years later, and Sophia, Sally, Phœbe, daughters of the Captain, also came at that time. Mrs. Sarah (Pratt) Coe came from Massachusetts with her husband. Ransom Coe was married, October 1, 1825, to Rebecca M. Austin, daughter of Nathaniel Austin, of Litchfield, Conn., who are the oldest settlers now living in the town. The family of Coes came with the Hinckley colony, and its members were among the very first settlers. Heman and Rev. Lyman died many years ago; Adna and Claudius settled just north of the David Coe homestead, and their representatives reside here still. The house erected by Capt. Coe is the home of his son Ransom. John A. Wadsworth, who died May 1, 1884, son of Zenophon Wadsworth, of Windham, was married March 1, 1849, to Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Ransom Coe. Mrs. Wadsworth still resides at Ravenna.

CHARLES CURTIS, Sr., came to Charlestown Township with the Hinckley colony accompanied by his brothers, Linus and Joel. The children of Charles Curtis, Sr., were Chauncey, Charles L., Henry, Lewis, Denis (who died about 1813), Polly, Lucretia, Harriet, Maria and Lucy. Polly married Lev-erett Norton, still living in Connecticut, where her husband died. Lucretia married Horatio Austin, and after his death was married to Mr. Hart. She died some years ago. Harriet married Charles Austin; both are dead. Chauncey was married to Clarissa Loomis, subsequently to Mrs. Barnes, and lastly to Mrs. Soule. Charles L. married Aurelia Loomis, in February, 1825. Charles Curtis came in 1811, and died in 1813 from disease caught at Cleveland while serving as sutler. The old homestead is opposite the Coe homestead, but occupied by the Worden family now, since the death of Chauncey Curtis, eight years ago.

CHARLES L. CURTIS, son of Charles, the pioneer settler, was born July 31, 1801, and married in February, 1825, Aurelia Loomis, daughter of Asa Loomis, Sr., who was born April 17, 1798. He died March 21, 1848. Mrs. Curtis died August 25, 1873. Their children are Caroline A., born April 17, 1834; Charles L., born February 13, 1836; Emerson G., born November 2, 1838, and Austin P., born April 11, 1841. Austin P. Curtis married Amelia H. Bostwick October 3, 1870. His children are Lewis P. Curtis, born December 30, 1871; Ray and Zada. (Ray P. Curtis died September 10, 1876). He has served as Justice of the Peace about twenty years. He resides on the old Curtis lands on Lot 29.

WILLIAM FOX, JR., son of William and Elizabeth (Myers) Fox, both natives of Pennsylvania, was born August 16, 1829, in Columbiana County, Ohio, where his parents had settled in 1811. In 1833 the family moved to this county, making a settlement in Charlestown Township, opposite Alpheus Baldwin's claim, and resided in the neighborhood until the death of William Fox, Sr., March 15, 1853, and of Mrs. Fox, Sr., November 28, 1877. Mr. Fox moved to Ravenna in 1850, and to Hiram Township in 1860, where he purchased the Mason homestead farm. This he conducted nineteen years, sold to Mr. Rice in 1879, and moved to his present home in Angerburg in 1879, where he purchased the Farnham homestead and residence. Mr. Fox was married April 29, 1854, to Miss Nancy McHenry. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the term. He holds the offices of Infirmary Director and Justice of the Peace.

JOSEPH LOOMIS, of Litchfield, Conn., came to Charlestown Township shortly after the arrival of the Hinckley colony in 1811, and resided in the town until his death in 1827. Ralzimon Loomis arrived here shortly after the Hinckley colony. He was a son of Joseph Loomis above-mentioned. His wife was Nancy Colt, of Connecticut. Willard (died after coming here), Clarissa (married Chauncey Curtis), and Sophia were also children of Joseph Loomis. Asa Loomis, a nephew of Joseph Loomis, came in 1822 from Connecticut, and in 1823 settled just west of the present Lewis Loomis farm. His children, who came with him, were Eliza, who married Andrew Haymaker; Lewis, who married Charity Hough, of Atwater, April 3, 1833; Beulah, who died about twenty-five years ago; Martha, who married Mr. Richards, of Garrettsville; Mary, who married R. Hinman, of Edinburg Township; Harriet, who married Henry Woodruff, of Trumbull County, and Abigail, who married Denison Bostwick, of Edinburg Township. Of the children born here Cornelius was married to Milly Moore, daughter of Zebina Moore, of Franklin, October 21, 1850. Uriah B. Loomis, now residing on the homestead, was married to Elizabeth Boly, daughter of David Boly, of Rootstown; Addison Loomis, now of Clairmont, Iowa, and Addison (first) Loomis, who died in youth.



A. M. Povers

LEWIS LOOMIS, son of Asa Loomis, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1809, came with his parents to Charlestown Township in 1822, and was married to Miss Charity Hough, of Atwater, April 3, 1833. In 1834 he purchased his present farm on Lot 35, from Sheldon Farnham. His children are Martin, married to Amorett, daughter of Chester Howard, of Aurora; Cornelia, married to Henry Gilmore; Anna, married to John Whitney, of Freedom Township.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

M. BOSWORTH, miller and farmer, P. O. North Benton, Mahoning Co., Ohio, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1846; son of Thompson and Annie (Curtis) Bosworth, a pioneer family of Trumbull County, where the former died in 1849. They were parents of three children, two of whom are now living—Mark and Thompson. The widow and her family subsequently removed to Deerfield Township, this county, where our subject received his primary education and grew to manhood. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Hartzell, of Deerfield Township, this county. By this union there are the following children now living: John, Delmer and Charles Rosco, the latter born January 8, 1885. Mr. Bosworth became associated with D. Lazarus in the milling business in 1876, which partnership still continues. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. A member of the Presbyterian Church of Benton.

H. E. DAY, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born on the banks of the Mahoning River, in Deerfield Township, this county, November 23, 1804. His grandfather, Lewis Day, with Mr. Ely and Daniel Diver, came to this county in 1799, subsequently returned to the East, but came back here in 1800, bringing their families, and were the first to settle in Deerfield Township. The Day's settlement was east of the Center, and there two generations have lived and passed away. Munn and Lucy (Ely) Day, the parents of our subject, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, and were parents of eight children, six of whom are now living. Our subject was married, first in 1830, to Miss Minerva Scranton, of Atwater, who died in 1838, leaving three children: Dudley M., born on the homestead in 1831, and who married Miss Mary Smith, of Portage County, Ohio, in 1856 (have three children); Edgar M., and Lucy H., wife of A. M. Crosser. Mr. Day was married on the second occasion to Miss Martha Wakefield, of New York State, who bore him four children: Ewing W., who enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Stone River; Louisa, wife of Charles Newton; Laura E., wife of F. Hartzall; and Heman L. Mr. Day was engaged in the tannery erected in Deerfield by Jesse Grant, father of Gen. Grant, with whom he had pleasant business associations. Our subject is Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a consistent member for many years.

SAMUEL DIVER, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born on the homestead farm at Deerfield Center, January 16, 1817; son of John and Christena (Hartzall) Diver, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was married in this county in 1840, to Miss Miriam, daughter of Peter Mason, a pioneer of this county, and of which she is a native. The children born to

this union, who are all living, are as follows: Mary P., wife of Charles Shaef-fer; Rosella, wife of Oliver Mowen; Alvira, wife of A. McGowan; and Almira, wife of I. Hartzell. Mr. Diver has a farm of 110 acres on which he settled in 1840, and which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He may be said to be a model farmer, and a true type of pioneer stock. The family is noted for its industry, all the members having borne a part in clearing the lands and beautifying their homes. Mr. Diver is a member of the Disciples Church. In politics he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

JOSEPH DIVER, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families in Deerfield Township, this county, where he was born in 1823. His grandfather, Daniel Diver, was a native of Germany, who along with Lewis Day and Mr. Ely traded for a large tract of land, divided it into lots, put the tickets into a hat and made a drawing of same, Daniel Diver securing the center. Here the family made a settlement in the wilderness in 1801, and around their cabin home sprang up a prosperous village. John Diver, of Blandford, Mass., father of our subject, resided with his father and assisted him to clear the land. About 1834 he erected the "Diver House" and conducted the hotel nearly to the close of his life. He carried the mail on horseback between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, having to pass through eighteen miles of wilderness. On one occasion he found a man left by a brook to die, took him home, and by careful attention saved his life. He was married on first occasion to Miss Laura Ely, who bore him three children, of whom Osman only survives. His second marriage was with Christena Hartzell, by whom he had nine children, of whom are now living Samuel; Polly, wife of William Spires; Joseph; and Christena, wife of N. Gillis. He lived to attain the age of eighty-four years, and when he died left each of his children a small farm with which to begin life. Our subject was married in 1847, to Miss Lucinda Wilcox, a native of Deerfield Township, this county. Eight children born to this union are all living: Edwin, Ella, Gertrude, John, Wallace, Julia, Minnie and Eugene. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the "Diver House," but subsequently leased it and devoted himself to farming. He has been very successful and his acres have accumulated until now he is one of the prominent farmers and landholders in the township.

WILLIAM DUSTMAN, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Berlin, Mahoning Co., Ohio, February 6, 1836; son of Daniel and Catherine (Goodman) Dustman, natives of Mahoning County, where they still reside, and parents of the following children now living: Jacob, William, Hannah (wife of Hugh Swartz), John, Abraham, Mary Ann (wife of C. Harman), Isaac, Louisa (wife of E. Harman). The maternal grandfather, John Goodman, and paternal grandfather, Jacob Dustman, were among the early founders of Berlin Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio. Our subject was married at Berlin, in 1860, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Henry Goodman, by whom he has two children—Milton H. and Minnie V. In 1864 Mr. Dustman settled on his farm of eighty acres in this township, also retaining the ownership of his farm of ninety acres in Mahoning County. He has served in several official positions in Deerfield Township, this county. He advocates the principles of the Republican party; is a citizen highly esteemed. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MASON GIBBS, retired, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1801; son of Dolphin and Asineth (Fay) Gibbs. The family removed to Cheshire County, N. H., where the parents died. Our subject was married, October 31, 1835, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles Reed, who died June 19, 1880, the mother of two children, and of whom the only survivor is

Julia, who is living at home and caring for her aged father. Mr. Gibbs came West in 1828, and located at Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; from there he moved to Deerfield, this county, in 1831, and entered into mercantile trade in same year. This he carried on successfully until 1871, and was also largely interested in stock-growing. At the close of his mercantile career his store was converted into a dwelling, one of the neatest and most commodious in the township. Mr. Gibbs retired from all active pursuits in 1883. He is Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been long identified.

IRA GILBERT, farmer, Deerfield, was born in Palmyra Township, this county, in 1831, son of James and Charlotte (Cox) Gilbert, and a direct descendant of Sir John Gilbert, of England, who obtained the first land grant in Connecticut from the Crown. The parents of our subject settled in Palmyra Township, this county, in 1811, where they lived to the close of their lives. Their children are Everett, Ira and Lucinda, wife of David Daniel. Our subject was twice married, on first occasion in 1855, in Paris Township, this county, to Miss Harriet, daughter of John Colwell, of this county, and who died in 1879. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living: Frank, John, Frederick and Mary. Mr. Gilbert married, on second occasion, in January, 1882, Mrs. Cynthia Green, daughter of George and Polly (Ward) Carris, of Rootstown, Ohio, and who were among its earliest pioneers. "Mother" Ward's pond was named after one of Mrs. Gilbert's ancestors. Mr. Gilbert has been a resident of Deerfield Township, this county, for forty five years. His present farm, comprising 155 acres, was first settled by Alva, son of Judge Day, and was among the first cleared in the township. Our subject is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and one of the most active and respected citizens of Deerfield Township.

HENRY HARTZELL was born in Northampton County, Penn., October 5, 1801. His father, John Hartzell, with his family, moved from Pennsylvania to Deerfield in 1805, and after living for some time in a log-house he burned brick and built the first brick house in the township. Of the ten children of the family at this date, March 26, 1885, there are only two living, Henry and Polly, now wife of Rev. John Shaffer. Henry Hartzell remained at home until twenty-three years of age. He then married Miss Annie Sheets, who died, leaving three children. They are still living, being named Simon, Mary and John. His second wife was Miss Jane Smart, a native of Pennsylvania. Three sons, Eli, James and George, and two daughters, Annie and Lucy, survive her. His third wife was Catherine B. Sullivan, to whom he was married October 19, 1848. To them no children have been born. Their married life is yet unbroken by death. Mr. Hartzell settled on the farm where he now resides, in the southern part of Deerfield, in 1857, on which years ago he erected a large and commodious brick residence, and when eighty-one years old—1882—planned and superintended the building of a very large and convenient barn. For twelve years he has suffered severely from varicose ulcers upon his limbs, but in body and mind he is still strong and vigorous. In the days of slavery he was a bold, outspoken anti-slavery man, bearing the brand of an "Abolitionist." Since then he has been a supporter of the Republican party, and on temperance he is a radical Prohibitionist. Without the advantages of education, by untiring industry he has been a successful business man, and in his ripe old age, with bright Christian trust, he is patiently waiting for the end.

MRS. MARGARET HARTZELL, Deerfield, Ohio, was born in Milton Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1816; daughter of James Parshall and

Margaret Baight, a pioneer family of Trumbull County, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1841, with John Hartzell, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who at fourteen years of age came with his father to this county. Here he grew up, and by industry and perseverance accumulated sufficient means to purchase the land where he established a home which stands as a monument to his memory. He died September 1, 1873, aged eighty years, eleven months and twenty-five days, leaving a widow and two children—Anna and Mary, the latter the wife of Mark Bosworth—to mourn his loss. Mrs. Margaret Hartzell is a member of the Presbyterian Church at North Benton, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

FRANK HARTZELL, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, September 14, 1838, a son of George Hartzell, who was born in Deerfield Township, May 12, 1811, and who, with his father, William Hartzell, and his grandfather, George Hartzell, settled in the eastern portion of Deerfield Township in 1807. The family came from Bucks County, Penn. George Hartzell, father of our subject, was married to Miss Emily, daughter of Peter Mason, and who was born in Deerfield Township, in 1813. To this union were born Sebra W., Frank and Lewis D. George Hartzell died April 5, 1881, and his widow now resides near her son. Our subject was married, July 8, 1875, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Heman E. Day, and a native of Deerfield Township, this county. Three children have been born to this union, all now living: M. Cecelia, H. Augustus and G. Nelson. Mr. Hartzell possesses a farm of 133 acres. He is a man of enterprise and highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN, Deerfield, was born in Northampton County, Penn., April 4, 1823, son of John and Maria (Siegfried) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. Their living children are John H., James J., Henry E., Michael S. and Amanda. The father died in 1879, aged eighty-three years; the mother is now in her eightieth year. Our subject learned the tinsmith's trade and settled at Reading, Penn., where he was married in 1847, to Miss Rosannah Baker, a native of Reading, Berks Co., Penn., and to this union were born three children, now living: Mary A., wife of J. N. Gibbons, Winfield S., who is engaged in the tin and stove trade at Alliance, and Josephine, wife of Edwin J. Day. Mr. Hoffman settled in Deerfield, this county, in 1858, and in 1862 as a substitute entered the ranks of the Union Army, in Company F, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg, from which point he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio. Mr. Hoffman has served as Constable in Pennsylvania, and in Deerfield Township, this county, and for eighteen years has been Justice of the Peace. He frequently attends the German Reformed Church in his native State. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He cast his first ballot in the old Whig party, for Henry Clay.

H. D. HUTSON, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Paris Township, this county, August 4, 1827, son of Lazarus and Minerva (Laughlin) Hutson, the former born on the banks of the Juniata River, Pennsylvania, the latter a native of Deerfield Township, this county, and a daughter of James Laughlin, who erected the first grist-mill on the Mahoning River, and died in Deerfield Township in 1852, aged eighty years. The children born to this union now living are Hiram, Homer, Henry and H. D. In 1852 our subject began his career in life as a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the

service as pilot of the Mississippi squadron, assigned to the brig "Restless," subsequently was put in charge of the repair boat "Swallow," and was so engaged at No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis and Vicksburg, where he was taken sick and confined in hospital for three months, during which time his vessel was destroyed by the Rebels. On his recovery he took his position on the "W. H. Brown" dispatch boat, and had charge as pilot of the "Benton" on her memorable trip on the Yazoo River, and participated in the battle at Fort Donelson. His service terminated with the close of the war. He subsequently purchased a share in a steamer which he commanded seven years successfully, and disposed of it in 1875, then came to this county, settling on his present farm of 150 acres. He is the founder of and interested in the Hutson Coal Company. Mr. Hutson was married, in 1862, to Miss Charlotte C. Vaughn, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, by whom he has had one child—Charles W. H.—who died in 1876. Our subject has served the township as Trustee. He is a member of the Disciples Church.

JOHN W. JONES, P. O. Deerfield, a successful and progressive farmer, was born in North Wales, in 1818. His parents, William and Ann Jones, immigrated to the United States in 1831 and settled in Pittsburgh, where the father died; they had a large family, eight of whom came to this country. Our subject had no educational advantages and early learned to labor. He worked at the big hammer in the mills at Pittsburgh, and by close economy and perseverance was enabled to save something from his hard earned wages. He was married in that city, May 2, 1839, to Miss Mary Griffith, a native of Maryland and of Welsh descent. Mr. Jones came to Deerfield Township, this county, in 1853, and located on his present farm (of which he is now the owner) comprising fifty acres of good productive land. He has erected a fine commodious residence, and made all the improvements necessary to a first-class farm. Our subject gave his services to the Union Army in 1862, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After a service of over ten months he was honorably discharged on account of sickness occasioned by exposure. Politically he supports the Republican ticket.

JOHN LAZARUS, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Northampton County, Penn., June 22, 1804; son of Frederick and Christena Hartzell, natives of that county. This family pioneered its way west, in 1807, traveling through the wilderness to Ellsworth, from whence a road had to be cut, and they passed the remainder of their lives in Deerfield Township. Their living children are Joseph, John, George, Annie, Mary and Betsey. Our subject was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1829, to Miss Isabella Moore, who died in 1855, the mother of three children, two of whom are living: Sarah, wife of F. Kirkbright, and Mary, wife of Joshua Hartzell. Mr. Lazarus owns a farm of 160 acres on which he settled after marriage. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church of Benton. In politics he supports the Republican party.

DANIEL LAZARUS, a member of the firm of Lazarus & Bosworth, millers, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, in 1839, son of George, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jane (Craig) Lazarus, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, of which place the latter's parents were among the earliest pioneers. Our subject was married, in 1865, to Miss Drusilla, daughter of Thompson Bosworth. They are the parents of the following children now living: Effie and Mary. Mr. Lazarus is the senior partner of the above firm, which operates a mill erected by him in 1872, on the site of a structure built in 1822, by Peter Lazarus, and adjoins a saw-mill erected in 1816, the first built in Deerfield Township. The present mill is provided with

two run of buhrs, and has a capacity of sixty bushels of wheat and 200 of feed per diem. Our subject is an officer in the Presbyterian Church of Benton, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor.

H. S. LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Randolph Township, this county, December 12, 1834; son of Harlow and Maria (Ward) Loomis, the former born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1798, the latter in Randolph Township, in 1808, a daughter of Josiah Ward. These families were among the earliest pioneers to settle in Randolph, Josiah Ward coming in 1803. The parents lived to a ripe old age, combating the privations and hardships of pioneer life to see as the results of their labor the fields to bloom and ripen with abundance. Of their children five are living: Alfred, a resident of Washington Territory; Celinda, wife of William Bocket; H. S.; Sardis and Albert H. Stephen J., the fifth child in the family, enlisted during the late war of the Rebellion, in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Atlanta, Ga. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and was married, in Suffield Township, this county, in 1860, to Miss Malinda Wise, a native of Greentown, Ohio. Four children were born to this union all now living: Alva A., Stephen W., Rose B. and Humbert H. Mr. Loomis has always been industrious, and very successful, and as the results of his many years of labor has a fine farm of 242 acres in Deerfield Township, which he is continually improving. The family are highly respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. MARSH, proprietor of flax-mill, P. O. Deerfield, was born in England, in 1827; son of Emanuel and Anna Marsh. He immigrated to the United States in 1849 and located at Waterford, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. Four years later he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and was employed at various places until his coming to Deerfield, this county, in 1864. He operated a mill in Deerfield Township (since destroyed), and in 1876 came into possession of his present mill, originally built by Peter Lazarus in about 1840. It has now a capacity of turning out 3,000 pounds of flax per day, which is marketed in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Mr. Marsh has made his investment successful. He was married, in Waterford, N. Y., in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Wright, a native of England, by whom he has the following children: Alice; Giles H., married to Rhoda Mahuran; Flora L., wife of P. Case; Emma; Rose; Mattie; Minnie and Frank. Politically Mr. Marsh supports the principles of the Republican party. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN D. MISNER, carpenter, P. O. Deerfield, is a native of Indiana County, Penn., where he was born in 1819; son of Benjamin and Eve (Ditch) Misner, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1822 and were among the early pioneers of Mahoning County, where the father died in 1854. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: John, Samuel, David, Jacob, George, Benjamin D., Joseph, Elizabeth, Catherine and Eve. Our subject was married, in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Caroline A. Hartzell, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him one daughter—Mary H., wife of William Wilson. Mr. Misner came to Deerfield Township, this county, in 1862. He is a carpenter by trade, an occupation he followed through life with considerable success, and as the fruits of his industry has secured the needed comforts for his old age.

ISAAC MOTT, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, one of the oldest native residents, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, May 10, 1812. His grandfather, Ezekiel Mott, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was among the pilgrims of 1807 to Deerfield Township, where he cleared a farm and lived to the close of his life. Elijah Mott (father of our subject) was born during the Revolutionary

war, and was married to Miss Annie Rose, who bore him ten children, of whom only Sylvester and Isaac survive. The subject of this sketch was married, in Deerfield Township, this county, April 17, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Jobes, born June 25, 1810. Their living children are Cornelius, married to Miss Carson (have one child—Ada); Cornelia, married to Samuel Mell (their children are Isaac, Frank and Minnie). In 1844 Mr. Mott settled on his present farm consisting of 150 acres, where he has since made his home. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

T. R. MOWEN, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 14, 1824; son of Daniel and Elizabeth Mowen (whose record appears elsewhere in this volume). Our subject was married, in 1844, to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Ephraim B. Hubbard (deceased), a pioneer of Deerfield Township, this county. To this union there was born one son—Walter E., married to Miss Alice, daughter of Stephen Randall, by whom he has one son—Don T. Mr. Mowen came to this county in 1844, settling in Deerfield Township. In 1858 he purchased his present estate, comprising seventy acres, and his farm is well improved and ably managed by himself and son. Mr. Mowen is a Deacon in the Disciples Church.

OLIVER P. MOWEN, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born at Fredericksburg, Ohio, April 25, 1843; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Rudicill) Mowen, the former born September 11, 1792, at Hagerstown, Md., on the field where the battle of Antietam was subsequently fought, and died at Fredericksburg April 8, 1845. The latter is a native of Springfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, where she was born April 21, 1797, of German descent. She is now in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She is the mother of ten children. Our subject enlisted during the late war of the Rebellion in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in the efforts made to repulse John Morgan when he ventured on his raid through Ohio, and was discharged on account of sickness December 9, 1862. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Rosella, daughter of Samuel Diver and a native of Deerfield Township, and by this union there is one child living—Mabel. Their eldest child, Sammy, born October 15, 1872, died after a brief illness July 8, 1874. In 1870 Mr. Mowen settled on his present farm of sixty acres, which he has greatly improved and converted into one of the neatest homes in Deerfield Township. It may be observed that it is the same farm settled on by Mrs. Mowen's grandfather, Peter Mason, an early pioneer of Deerfield Township. Our subject is a member of the congregation of the Disciples Church; he has served as Township Assessor for two years.

HENRY W. MUERMAN, tanner and currier, P. O. Deerfield, is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, where he was born in 1838; a son of Charles H. and Sophia S. (Thierman) Muerman, both deceased. Of their children four came to America, of whom three are now living: Christian A., in 1851, President of the Board of Equalization, also engaged in the insurance business at Cleveland; Harman, in 1855, proprietor of the Burnet Hotel, Lima, Stark Co., Ohio; and Henry W. In 1853 our subject came to America and direct to Deerfield, this county, where his brothers, Christian and Morris, were operating a tannery, formerly the property of Dr. Curtis. It was built about 1815, by Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U. S. Grant. Our subject subsequently leased the tannery of his brothers, succeeding them in the business in which he has since been very successful. He was married in this township in 1862, to Miss Jennie R. Schaeffer, a native of Smithtown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, and has three children living and one deceased. Those now living are John C., Paul M.

and Helen E. Charles is deceased. Mr. Muerman has a farm of forty-six acres, which he conducts in addition to his other business. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, of which he is Deacon, chorister and organist. He is well and favorably known.

CHARLES PARHAM, farmer, P. O. Yale, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1817; son of Thomas and Mary (Babcock) Parham, both now deceased. Our subject immigrated to this country in 1835, and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he learned the painter's trade. After remaining there two years, he removed to Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, working at his trade there until his settlement in Deerfield Township, this county, in 1842. At this time he had, by careful management, saved enough to purchase twenty-five acres of land; a second purchase of nine acres followed, and at this time he is the possessor of a farm of 155 acres, secured by his own industry and frugality. He was married in Warren, Ohio, June 2, 1840, to Miss Rebecca Davis, who has borne him six children—Henry, who served three months in the Union Army during the late Rebellion; Albion, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed before Atlanta, Ga., during the war of the Rebellion; Martha, wife of N. Dodge; Sabina, Hiram and Frederick C. Mrs. Parham died June 17, 1859, and on August 4, 1861, our subject married Miss Mary A. Meads, a native of Brighton, England, by whom he has one son., John M., married to Miss Eliza Kibler, and residing on the homestead. Mr. Parham is a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ANTHONY REED, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in October, 1811, son of William and Mary (Middlesworth) Reed; former born in the State of Delaware; the latter in West Virginia. (Their history appears in another portion of this volume.) The family settled in the southern portion of Deerfield Township, this county, in 1812, where the parents lived to the close of their lives. Our subject's advantages for receiving an education were very limited, and his father realizing this fact, erected a log-schoolhouse, in which he taught his own and the neighbors' children in his spare moments. Anthony resided on the old homestead until thirty years of age. He was married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Lazarus, a native of Deerfield Township, this county. This union has been blessed with two children—Amelia, wife of William R. Shilliday (have four children, Maggie, Arad, Mattie and Mary), and Mary, widow of George Ganze (by whom she had two children, Joel and Mabel), and who is residing on the old homestead with her children, a comfort to her father in his declining years. Mr. Reed, when twenty-one years of age, purchased sixty-six acres of land, to which he subsequently added until he is now owner of 429 acres. He inherited but a small amount of money, and his accumulations are the result of his own energy and industry. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

JAMES REED, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1809, a grandson of Anthony Middlesworth, a Hollander by birth, and son of William and Mary (Middlesworth) Reed, the former born in the State of Delaware August 23, 1778; the latter a native of West Virginia. They had a family of twelve children, of whom eight are still living. The family were among the pioneers of this county of 1812, and settled two and a half miles south of the center of Deerfield Township. William Reed here cleared eighty or ninety acres of land and passed the remainder of his life, attaining the ripe age of eighty-five years. Our subject was brought up on the farm, receiving the limited education obtainable in that early day. Being reared in the wilderness he early learned to swing the ax and to toil with his hands. At



F. D. Stratton

the age of twenty-one he began the struggle of life for himself, and by perseverance, industry and frugality he accumulated a fine estate, comprising over 290 acres of land. He was married September 14, 1852, to Miss Rebecca A. McMillen. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

LINUS REED, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born March 30, 1815, in Deerfield Township, this county, son of William and Mary (Middlesworth) Reed, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject attended the school taught by his father, and held in the log-schoolhouse erected by the latter, and resided on the old home farm until his marriage in 1838, in Stark County, Ohio, with Sarah B., daughter of David Swaine, and a native of New Jersey. To this union were born two children, Mary A. (deceased) and Ardelia. Our subject is a self-made man; commencing with but \$50, he has accumulated a comfortable competency. He taught school for fifteen terms at \$12 per month, and from his savings made his first purchase of land at \$9 per acre; for his next purchase he paid \$30, and the residence which he is now building to replace one destroyed by fire will cost \$1,800. When he first settled on his present farm it was covered with woods, which had to be cut away to make room for his log-cabin. His first purchase was twenty-six acres, to which he added seventy-two, and he has also bought lands elsewhere which he disposed of advantageously. Mr. Reed is one of the oldest residents of Deerfield Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MARK B. REGAL, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born November 5, 1840, in Deerfield Township, this county, son of John and Lucinda (Laughlin) Regal, who are among the oldest living pioneers of Deerfield Township. They were parents of ten children and have sixteen grand-children. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the home farm and, after securing an education, for several years worked during summer and taught in the winter seasons. He was married in 1877, to Anna, daughter of John and Margaret Hartzell, and widow of Miller McGowan (by whom she had five children, all now living: Lelia, wife of James Watson, Margaret, Alsora, John and Gertrude). The home farm consists of 166 acres, and is one of the best cultivated and improved in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Regal are members of the Disciples Church.

WILLIAM M. SHEFELTON, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1831, son of John and Jane (French) Shefelton, natives of Washington County, Penn. His grandfather, John Shefelton, one of the earliest pioneers of that county, along with his son crossed the mountains on horseback in August, 1804, securing 160 acres of land in Newton Township, where they erected a shanty, after which the former returned East and brought back his family, the son remaining in the cabin through the winter and living on the results of his hunting expeditions. John and Jane Shefelton, our subject's parents, reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living: George J., Eliza, Melissa, Joseph R., Alexander F., Cynthia and William M. Our subject enlisted at Newton Falls during the late war of the Rebellion, December 7, 1861, in Company D, Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the following engagements: Woodstock, Va.; Mount Jackson, Va.; Harrisonburg; Cross Keys, Va. (these four engagements were in June, 1862); Luray, Va. (July 28, 1862); Cedar Mountain; second Bull Run, Va.; Fredericksburg; Kelly's Ford, Va.; Chancellorsville; Brandy Station; Middleburg, Va.; South Mountain, Md.; Hagerstown, Md.; Boonsboro; Jones' Cross Roads, Md.; Culpeper Court House, Va., and was injured by his horse falling on him while charging a Rebel battery at Auburn Mills, Va., October 14, 1863. He re-enlisted in the veteran service December 24, 1863, and was in the following engagements: Malvern Hill,

Va., July 28, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; Boydstown Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., December 20, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; Dinwiddie Court House, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, and served till the close of the struggle, losing his health from injuries and exposures. Mr. Shefelton purchased his present farm of 159 acres in 1866, and was married in 1867 to Miss Deborah Hartzell, by whom he has had four children, two now living—Hartzell J. and Charles R., now (1885) respectively fifteen and seven years of age.

J. L. SLACK, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Paris Township, Stark Co., Ohio, in 1830; son of Henry and Catherine (Gardner) Slack, natives of Bradford County and Columbiana Co., Ohio, respectively. They were the parents of the following children: John G., Jesse L., Andrew J. and Louis B. The Slacks were among the earliest pioneers of Stark County, the father of our subject being but two years of age when he left Virginia with his father. Our subject remained on the homestead until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to New Franklin, Ohio, and served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. In 1860 he purchased a small farm in Deerfield Township, and completed a partially built grist and saw-mill on the Mahoning River near his place. These industries he has successfully conducted in connection with his farm, which now comprises 112 acres. He was married in Deerfield Township, this county, in 1854, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Ephraim B. Hubbard, of Deerfield Township, and has two children living: Laura, wife of S. F. Henseman, and Helen B. Mr. Slack for many years has been a member of the Disciples Church. In politics he is a Republican, though originally identified with the Whig party.

ISAAC W. SMITH, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, July 11, 1832; a son of Joseph and Margaret (Wilson) Smith, the latter a native of Wilmington, Del.; the former a native of Beaver County, Penn., was a grandson of Isaac Wilson, a native of Ireland, who started Joseph, subject's father, in mercantile trade in Deerfield, which he followed to the close of his life. He also engaged in milling, and was one of the enterprising spirits of the early times. He reared a family of four children, three of whom are now living: Sarah A., wife of John Day; Isaac W., and Susan, wife of Friend Whittlesey. The subject of this sketch was married, December 25, 1855, to Miss Cornelia A. Betts, a native of Connecticut. To this union three children were born, all of whom are now living: Charles, married to Miss Lizzie Card (have one son—Eddie); Joseph M., a resident of Huron, Dak.; and Jessie M. Mr. Smith has spent the most of his life in Deerfield Township. In April, 1880, he obtained a contract with the Government for carrying the mails from the C., Y. & P. R. R. to Deerfield, which duties he has faithfully performed and has never missed a mail. He has been mostly engaged in stock dealing, and has crossed the Allegheny Mountains fourteen times with stock. He was a traveling salesman for the Champion Machine Company, of Springfield, Ohio, for five years. At present he carries on the only livery in Deerfield, and also attends to his mail contract. His services on the road in the latter capacity have made for him many friends, and by the children he is well and favorably known as "Uncle Ike." Mr. Smith has served as Constable of Deerfield Township.

CHARLES M. SMITH, Deerfield, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, September 22, 1855; son of Isaac W. and Cornelia A. (Betts) Smith. He was reared on a farm, and lived on the homestead until his marriage, July 10, 1879, with Miss Lizzie, daughter of Silas and Margaret Card. To this

union has been born one child—Edward C. In 1881 our subject became associated, as a salesman, in the house of John G. Preston, with whom he is connected at the present time. He has won hosts of friends from his boyhood up, being possessed of those qualities which endear him to all who know him.

ISAAC W. SMITH, proprietor of the Bartlett House, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Smith Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, May 1, 1850, son of William and Jane (Trotter) Smith. He was reared on a farm and early learned to labor. After securing an education he accepted a position as salesman at Ravenna, Ohio, with his brothers, with whom he remained some years. Subsequently he came to Deerfield, and filled a similar position in the mercantile house of Wilson & Diver, where he remained until his purchase of the Bartlett House in 1882. Under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Smith this hotel has gained an extended reputation throughout the State, and is highly commended by the traveling public for its clean and well-ventilated rooms, the abundance of the table, and the care bestowed upon the guests by the host and hostess, who strive to make all feel at home. Our subject was married, June 24, 1877, to Miss Ella L., daughter of Joseph Diver, and a native of Deerfield.

WILLIAM P. SPIERS, retired farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Steeple Clayton, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1820, son of John and Rebecca Spiers, whose history appears in this volume. He has been a resident of Deerfield Township since the family made their settlement in 1833. Mr. Spiers served an apprenticeship at carriage-making, and worked over forty years at the business, but subsequently abandoned his trade and is now living a retired life, occupying a pleasant residence with seventeen acres of land. He was married in 1846, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Diver, a native of Deerfield. To this union two children were born, both now living: Ethelbert B., and Emma, married to Edward Lazarus (they have three children: Nellie A., Bertha and Lottie). Mr. Spiers is one of our oldest and most respected pioneers, and is well and favorably known.

JOHN SPIRES, farmer and manufacturer, Deerfield, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, December 13, 1800, son of Thomas and Ann (Perkins) Spires, who reared three sons and two daughters, John and James being the only survivors. The parents came to this county in 1833, and settled in Deerfield Township, but the father only lived about thirty days after his arrival. The mother died in August, 1852. Our subject came to America in 1832, stayed one year in New York, and then followed his parents to Deerfield Township, this county, where he began the struggle of life empty-handed. But he was sagacious, frugal, ambitious, full of energy, and blessed with a rugged constitution. He was married, in 1820, to Miss Rebecca Parker, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, by whom he had nine children, of whom are now living: William P., James, Ann P. Eddy (in Racine, Wis.), Hannah, Richard, Thomas J. and John A. Mrs. Spires died in 1881. Our subject in 1837 was enabled to purchase thirty-five acres of land. He now owns about 100 acres in Deerfield Township and 900 in Atwater Township, this county. The pottery at Atwater, Ohio, carried on under the firm name of John Spires & Sons, was purchased of the administrators of the late W. F. Burns in 1880. His first enterprise was to supply a pottery at Limaville, Stark County, with clay, in the year 1849. In the same year he built a saw-mill on Yellow Creek in Deerfield, which was used twenty-one years. It was then moved to its present site in Atwater, where it is now run by the firm. Mr. Spires, though well advanced in age, enjoys the best of health. During his residence here he has cleared 500 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation.

FREDERICK D. TIBBALS, farmer, was born on the homestead farm in Deerfield Township, this county, November 24, 1825, son of Alfred M., born in Granville, Mass., August 14, 1797, and Martha (Swim) Tibbals, born in Burlington, N. J., November 26, 1800. They were married January 20, 1820, and were the parents of four sons, all now living: John L., Frederick D., Curtis and Newell D. Alfred M. Tibbals was killed by a falling tree February 26, 1858. His widow, though now advanced in years, is strong and vigorous in mind and body. The grandparents of our subject were Moses and Ruth (Spelman) Tibbals, the former born August 6, 1767, the latter March 24, 1773. They were married April 18, 1790, and in 1804 they came to Deerfield Township, this county, from Granville, Mass., bringing with them a team of oxen and a favorite cow. They settled on land still occupied by their posterity, cleared a space in the wilderness, and erected a rude hut, in which they lived until the brick house was built in 1816, and which is in use at this time. Moses Tibbals secured several hundred acres of land from Granger & Phelps, but subsequently disposed of all but 160 acres. The parents on both sides are deceased and buried in Deerfield. The Tibbals are of English descent, the first of this name settling in Massachusetts. Our subject was married, November 15, 1858, to Miss Celia A., daughter of Peter Mason, a native of Deerfield, who died June 4, 1881, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Tibbals is mostly engaged in stock dealing.

WILCOX FAMILY. It is impossible to trace the genealogy of the Wilcox family to a very remote period, not farther than 1745, at which time Abel Wilcox, a resident of Connecticut, moved from Hebron, that State, to Sandersfield, Mass. His wife's maiden name was Susannah Hall. To them were born six children: Abel, Abijah, Jerusha, Hetty, Susannah and William. Abel, Jr., was united in marriage with Lois Chamberlain, of East Windsor, Conn. This union was blessed with three children: Amos, Abel and Jerusha. When quite advanced in life he with his family removed to Erie County, Penn., where he remained until his death. Abijah, the second son, was drowned. William, the youngest son of Abel and Susannah Wilcox, was born in Sandersfield, Mass., August 7, 1777. February 23, 1803, he married Lucinda Gibbs, of East Windsor, by whom he was the father of seven girls and five boys. Austatia, born July 27, 1805, died April 27, 1806. George, a bright and promising youth, born March 22, 1811, died July 29, 1821, aged ten years. The remaining children lived to manhood and womanhood, all settled in Ohio and became heads of families. In 1816 William Wilcox sold his farm to a man named Granger, who had previously been to Ohio and "taken up" several hundred acres of land lying in the northeastern part of the State, near where the city of Akron now stands. William Wilcox, highly pleased with Granger's description of this land and of the surroundings, bought it before seeing the property. They packed their goods, not for passage by railroad, but for passage by wagon behind ox teams, and started for their Western home. The teams consisted of three yoke of oxen, besides one horse; these drew two heavily laden wagons. Among the things in them were 200 pounds of wool, which Mrs. Wilcox carded, spun, and in two summers had woven into cloth. After due preparation, she made it into garments for family use. The journey through the wilderness—for it was forest—was long and tedious. At one time they were delayed a week by the illness of one of the children, and an accident to Mr. Wilcox, whereby he hurt his knee, also detained them. Forty-one days from the time they left Massachusetts they arrived at their destination. They were sadly disappointed when they saw the land, for it was not what it had been represented. Granger at that time had a brother living in Deerfield,

Portage Co., Ohio, and there was an exchange made between him and Mr. Wilcox, but not without sacrifice on the part of Wilcox, and early in the spring of 1818 they left for Deerfield, their future home. This property, situated in the eastern part of the township on the Mahoning River, they were well satisfied with, and Mr. Wilcox said, "I have blundered on a good farm." Mr. Wilcox's health failed, and June 22, 1828, at the age of fifty-one, his spirit returned to God who gave it. His remains rest in the cemetery in Deerfield. Mrs. Wilcox lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight years, dying September 16, 1862. A noble Christian woman. She sleeps by the side of her companion. Seneca, son of Lucinda and William Wilcox, born February 25, 1804, was married to Samantha Wilson, of Palmyra, June 22, 1830 (to them were born seven children: Desire, Emeline, Caroline, Lucinda, John, Cornelia and Melissa). He died November 23, 1863. Julia, born February 17, 1807, widow of Riley Halleck (she was married November 15, 1827, and became the mother of eleven children: Gibbs, Louisa, William, Lucy Ann, Marion, Joel, Betsey, Erwin, Harriet, Elijah and Benjamin). Emily was born April 18, 1809, widow of Jesse Rogers, married March 25, 1832 (seven children were the result of this union: Eliza, Edwin, Linus, Maria, Henry, Harriet and Alice.) Harriet, born December 17, 1814, widow of Caleb Steele, married June 26, 1836 (at present she resides in Alliance); William L., born April 16, 1817, died August 5, 1851, was married to Clarissa Sheets, of Berlin (they had two children, daughters); Newell D., born May 15, 1819, married December 16, 1841, to Amelia Hall, of Palmyra (two sons, Wallace and Curtis, were the fruits of this marriage), died March 1, 1881; Mary M., born August 22, 1821 (married, November 12, 1845, to Linus Sheets, of Berlin, Ohio (the result of this union was seven children: Maria, Newell, Clara, Emma, Warren, Eddie and Ellen), she died January 20, 1878; Lucinda, born February 8, 1824, married Joseph Diver, of Deerfield, November 26, 1846 (of their children, eight are living: Edwin, Ella, Gertie, John, Wallace, Julia, Minnie and Eugene), died March 4, 1877; Clarissa, born December 27, 1825, was married March 8, 1849, to Elias Mowen, of Deerfield (their children are: Alma, Marsha, Ursula, Judson and Wealthy). Alexander H. Wilcox, born in Sandersfield, Mass., November 27, 1812, acquired what education he could in the log-schoolhouse. Bereft of a father's care at the age of fifteen, he turned his energies to the trades of carpenter and joiner. Now, at the age of seventy-two years, he displays his genius by inventing a patent fence, which is proving a success. Mr. Wilcox has built bridges over the Mahoning River, and has erected many dwellings (the first house he built was one done without recompense for his widowed mother). Of the incidents of note that have transpired during his life was the capture of two horse thieves; one he captured at Georgetown, the other at Deerfield. He returned both horses in the possession of the thieves to their owners, and received a reward of \$50 for the last one taken. He was married in 1837 to Betsey, daughter of John Diver, who died August 6, 1850, leaving six children: Julia A., born February 17, 1838 (she was married November 24, 1858, to William B. Wilson, of Palmyra; died April 5, 1872); Harriet L., born September 6, 1839, widow of Henry Carver, married August 4, 1867; George A., born October 2, 1841, married, October 3, 1866, to Calista E. Kibler, of Palmyra; Joseph, born July 20, 1843, a young man with bright prospects, died at his home May 16, 1865, in his twenty-second year; William B., born May 20, 1845, married Adelia Haines, of Deerfield, March 4, 1879; Susan C., born January 11, 1847, died September 5, 1850; Charles E., born August 5, 1849, married to Ida Packer September 28, 1872. Mr. Wilcox was married, on second occasion, in 1851, to Adaline Bar-

rack, of Maryland, by whom he has had three children: Sarah, born November 20, 1851, died November 3, 1861; Cornelius, born June 7, 1853; James B., born March 20, 1856, married July 2, 1882, to Susanna Shively, of Deerfield. Mr. Wilcox is among the few living pioneers of this township. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He attended Cleveland's inauguration and visited Mt. Vernon. Casting his first ballot for Jackson, he has never lost but one Presidential vote, and that was for Horace Greely. Although the hand of time has touched his hair with silver threads, Mr. Wilcox has lost none of the fire of ambition, or the vigor of his earlier manhood; his health is good, his frame elastic, and his capacity for endurance seemingly as great as ever. He is a highly esteemed and much respected citizen of Deerfield.

JOHN S. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1817, son of Isaac and Sarah (Givens) Wilson, natives of Delaware and parents of the following children: John S., Isaac, Elizabeth, George and Joseph. Isaac Wilson, a paper-maker by trade, was appointed Superintendent of a mill on Little Beaver Creek, Columbiana Co., Ohio, by Cramer & Spear, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Accepting this position he located there in 1814. He subsequently established a small stock of goods in a room, and his wife attended to the sale of same while he ran the mill. He was afterward admitted a partner in the concern and carried on the milling business until 1824, when he bought a farm of 175 acres near Franklin, Stark County. Misfortunes came upon him soon after; his barn was struck by lightning and burned, and his son was caught beneath a falling tree and lost his limb. Returning to commercial pursuits he opened a tavern, which he conducted some years. Subsequently he removed to Salem, established himself in business there, and remained the balance of his life. He died August 1, 1846, aged sixty-one years. At the time of his death he had twelve stores under his control in different portions of the State. His widow lived to be eighty-three years of age. Our subject was married in Mahoning County in 1841, to Miss Sarah Everett, of New York, by whom he has had twelve children, seven of whom are now living: Mary, wife of S. Caldwell; Martha, wife of I. Diver; Frank, married to Bertha Benedict; Hartzell S., married to Sarah Hahn; Anna M.; Morgan C. and Joseph. Mr. Wilson came to Deerfield Township in 1846, and for some years engaged in mercantile business. Prior to coming here he carried on a grist and saw-mill in Berlin Township, Mahoning County. He settled on a farm in the eastern part of this township, comprising over 300 acres, and still owns 159 acres of same. In the spring of 1881 he occupied his present estate, comprising twenty-two acres of well-improved land. Although advanced in years our subject is strong mentally and physically. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC WILSON, merchant, Deerfield, was born in Liverpool, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1821, son of Isaac and Sarah (Givens) Wilson. He came to Deerfield in 1840, and took charge of the business which he has since continuously and successfully carried on. He has a stock worth about \$10,000, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He was married in 1844 to Miss Juliette, daughter of J. W. Farnham, of Deerfield. Though they have no children of their own the death of Mr. Wilson's younger sister gave them an adopted son—William H. Wilson, who married Miss Nellie Misner, of Deerfield Township, this county. Our subject is a man of pronounced business ability, unassuming in his every-day life, and possessing those genial qualities of mind and heart that have won for him hosts of friends during his long career in business. Mr. Wilson has filled various offices of trust, and served as Postmaster of Deerfield for upward of twenty-five years.

JOHN D. WOODWARD, farmer, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1830, son of Amos and Mary (Mallaby) Woodward, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Milton Township, Trumbull County, in 1848, thence removed to Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio, where Mr. Woodward died in 1856. His widow resides on the homestead, the mother of eight children: Mary, wife of M. Sutton; John, married to Lucinda Wilcox (have two children: Alice A. and Blanche); William, married to Cornelia Wilcox (have six children: Rowland, Cora, Mary E., Maud E., Joseph and Gertie); Elizabeth, widow of William Earnest (have three children: Reuben, Oliver and William); Albert, married to Julia Westover (their children are Ransom and Jane); Eliza J., wife of Evan Jones; Amos, married to Martha Jenkins (have two children: Wallace and Lemuel); Richard, married to Sarah Wilson (have two children: Conas E. and Archibald). Of these John and William settled on the present estate of 300 acres in Deerfield Township in 1864. Politically they are Republicans. They rank among the enterprising farmers of the county.

EDINBURG TOWNSHIP.

A. T. BACON, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in this county January 28, 1816; son of William and Polly Bacon, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, and who came to this county about 1800, where they lived and died, the father in 1850, the mother in 1864. Our subject was married August 31, 1843, to Cordelia C. Darling, born in New York in 1826, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Darling (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have had three children: William T., Wyllys D., and Mary V., wife of D. P. Shilady. Mr. Bacon, who was reared on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, owns 195 acres of improved land in this county. He has filled the office of Township Trustee with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. The Bacon family is an old and well respected one in this county, where the members have passed many years.

GEORGE W. BARCLAY, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 28, 1810; son of Francis and Elizabeth Barclay, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and who were married in Pennsylvania, removing to Ohio in about 1800, where they settled in Trumbull County and remained until their death. George W. Barclay was first married in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 11, 1831, to Hannah Dawson, a native of that county, where she was born in 1811, daughter of William and Margaret Dawson, and our subject and wife then came to this county in 1832. Five children were born to this union: Elizabeth J., wife of Markus Allen, William, Francis, John R., and George D. After her death, which occurred June 14, 1847, Mr. Barclay, September 7, 1849, married Maria Greenleaf, who is still living, born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., August 27, 1820; daughter of Tilley and Maria Greenleaf, and by her he had one child, Harriet E., wife of Thomas Owen. Our subject has a farm of 113 acres in this county. He has served as a Justice of the Peace, Trustee and Assessor of this township.

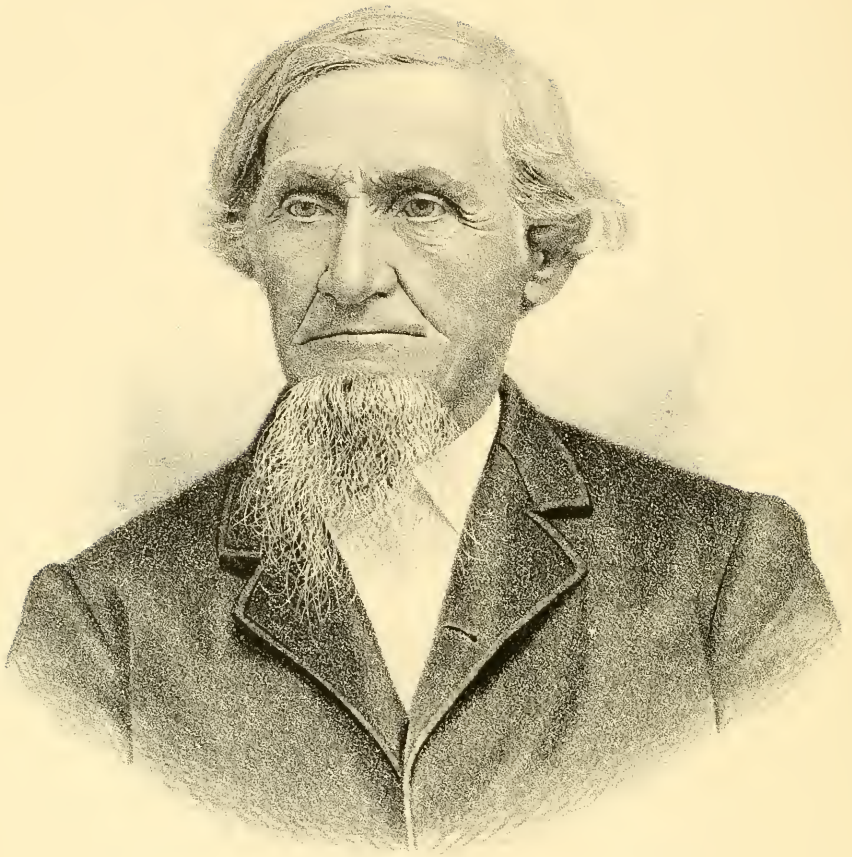
ANSEL A. BETTS (deceased) was born in Deerfield Township, this county, November 5, 1809, son of Hezekiah and Hulda H. Betts (both deceased). Our subject married on first occasion, September 15, 1830, Sophia Case, born March 13, 1812, in Rootstown; died May 21, 1870. He then married, September

22, 1870, Minerva F. Wilcox, born in South Norwalk, Conn., March 2, 1844, daughter of Stephen and Cornelia Wilcox, former of whom died December 12, 1880, the latter October 16, 1857. Mr. Betts was the father of one child by his first wife—Almon, born July 4, 1832, died August 15, 1832; and by his last wife two children: Charles A., born June 29, 1871, and Almira, born April 9, 1878. Our subject was first engaged in farming, and afterward dealt in real estate. At the time of his death, June 23, 1884, he owned the home farm.

LEWIS E. BOOTH, retired farmer, Edinburg, was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. May 26, 1814; son of Eli and Elizabeth (Cowel) Booth, natives of Connecticut, the former born November 23, 1788, the latter April 2, 1782, and who were married in Connecticut, and immigrated to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1817, thence moved to this county in 1820, and here remained until their death. The father died April 9, 1867; the mother September 8, 1872. Our subject was married March 26, 1837, to Lucy L. Booth, born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., September 22, 1819, daughter of Mead and Deborah (Ruggles) Booth, natives of Connecticut, where they were married and whence they emigrated to Randolph Township, this county, in 1841; here they remained until their death, March 24, 1874, and September 30, 1875, respectively, at the house of our subject in this township. Their remains were taken to Randolph Township and there interred. Our subject and wife have had four children, two of whom are now living: Augustus D., born July 15, 1838, and Melville, born January 26, 1847. The deceased are Wallace M., born January 26, 1841, died October 9, 1845; Wilbert E., born July 12, 1844, died October 20, 1845. Mr. Booth has been a farmer all his life, and lived in Edinburg Township, this county, sixty-one years. He and his wife have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years. He has filled all the offices of trust in the church of Edinburg, and is held in high esteem by his many friends, "and they are legion." He says he does not expect to reach that point when all men will speak well of him, for upon such a "woe be unto you" is pronounced from the Sacred Writ.

AUGUSTUS D. BOOTH, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, July 10, 1838, son of Louis E. and Lucy L. Booth, sketches of whom appear in this volume. Our subject was married May 13, 1859, to Elizabeth Hallock, born in Palmyra, this county, June 11, 1839, daughter of William R. and Julia Hallock, the former of whom was born in Connecticut in 1806, and the latter in Massachusetts in 1807. They removed to this county about 1817 and remained until Mr. Hallock's death in 1864. His widow now resides in Rootstown Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have had five children, three of whom are now living: Clara A. (wife of Merwin D. White), William E. and Charles A. The deceased are Eddie and Wallace I. Our subject owns fifty-three acres of improved land where he and his family reside. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this township.

GEORGE BRIGDEN, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, October 30, 1827, son of Thomas and Amelia Brigden, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts in 1804, the latter in Connecticut, and who settled in Edinburg Township, this county, at a very early day, and where the mother died August 2, 1878, and the father still resides. Our subject was married March 28, 1849, to Nancy A. Carr, born in Pennsylvania June 27, 1829, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Orpha S. Carr, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Edinburg Township, this county, about 1834, and here passed the remainder of their days, Mr. Carr dying in 1857, his widow August 31, 1883. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children, but one now



Selah S. Clapp



MRS. MARY CLAPP.

living—Ida A., wife of W. D. Turner, born June 25, 1851. Thomas H. and Hattie are deceased. Mr. Brigden is a farmer and owns a nice farm where he and his family reside. He has filled the offices of Assessor and Trustee of his township with credit to himself. He has never missed an election, township, State or Presidential. Mrs. Brigden is a member of the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL CALHOUN, patentee, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 23, 1823; son of Andrew and Elizabeth Calhoun, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Trumbull County in a very early day and there remained until their death, in 1833 and 1877 respectively. Our subject was married, October 3, 1844, to Martha J. Lynn, born in Pennsylvania in 1826, daughter of John Lynn (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have had five children: Mary E. (wife of C. G. Fisher), James G., Emily J. (wife of J. W. Wilson), Florence E. (wife of Col. Vaughn), and Viola A. (wife of Will Hilliar). Our subject was a stock-dealer for some years, but for the greater part of his life has been engaged in inventing, and has made improvements on gates and fencing.

JOHN CALVIN, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born June 15, 1820, on the farm where he and his family now reside in Edinburg Township, this county, son of Robert and Margaret Calvin, the former born February 9, 1780, in Virginia, latter June 9, 1800, in Pennsylvania. They were married in this county and in 1814 settled upon the farm where they lived and died, the father May 31, 1870, the mother January 24, 1872. They were the parents of eleven children. Our subject was married April 25, 1848, to Margaret Fisher, born in this county April 10, 1822, daughter of George and Esther Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county with their parents, remaining until their death in 1869 and 1866, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin are the parents of ten children: Joshua, Uranie, George, Maryett, Rhodie, Robert, Esther, Sarah, Harriet and Ellen. He is a carpenter by trade, and has also been engaged in farming. He owns 413 acres of land on which he and his family now reside, all of which, with the balance of his estate (except \$1,000 inherited), he has acquired by his own exertions.

THOMAS P. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, February 5, 1837, son of James and Mary E. (Inghram) Chapman, the former born in England January 15, 1800, came to America in 1829, the latter born in Chester County, Penn., January 6, 1811. They were married March 10, 1831, and during the same year they came to Columbiana County, Ohio, and in 1834 to Edinburg, this county, where they remained until their death. The father died April 8, 1872, the mother November 9, 1879. Our subject was married November 26, 1863, to Mary M. Knight, born in Ellsworth, Mahoning Co., Ohio, August 2, 1844, daughter of James and Susan Knight, the former born in Chester County, Penn., May 20, 1812, the latter in Ellsworth, Mahoning County, June 18, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Knight first settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, and thence removed to Ashtabula County, where they remained some time; then returned to Mahoning County and from there moved to Newton Falls, Trumbull County, in 1856, where they lived for several years, when they finally settled in this county in April, 1865, and here died, August 28, 1884, and May 25, 1883, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have been born two children: James W., born June 27, 1865, and Lina M., born September 6, 1867. Mr. Chapman has been a farmer all his life, and owns forty-eight acres of land where he and his family reside. He has been for eighteen years a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH E. CHAPMAN, blacksmith, Edinburg, born in Edinburg Town-

ship, this county, June 17, 1839; son of James and Elizabeth Chapman; the former born in England in 1800, and died April 8, 1871; the latter born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and died November 9, 1880. They were married in Pennsylvania and moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, thence to this county in 1837, and remained here until their death. Our subject was thrice married, first to Susanna Grate, November 26, 1863 (she was born in this county in 1845, and died April 3, 1864). His second wife, to whom he was married February 28, 1865, was Carrie Patterson (born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 28, 1847, died October 29, 1875), and his present wife, whom he married April 25, 1876, was Nettie Heller, born in Fostoria, Ohio, September 24, 1848. Mr. Chapman is the father of two children—Mary A. and Embra C.—and resides at Edinburg, where he owns thirty-two acres of land, on which he and his family reside.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, August 26, 1830; son of Russell and Marilla Clark, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county, the former about 1814, and the latter about 1815, where they were married in 1829, then settled in Edinburg Township, and here remained until his death in 1874. His widow is now residing with her son. Our subject was married, January 24, 1856, to Orrel Payne, born in Rootstown Township, this county, June 17, 1834, daughter of Joyce and Louisa Payne. They were natives of Connecticut, came to this county, and here remained until his death, October 13, 1840. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had four children: Lelia A. (wife of Grover Calhoun), Mary G. (wife of Charles Byers), Charles C. and Emma L. Our subject, who was reared on a farm, now owns 110 acres of improved land in Edinburg Township, where he and his family reside.

WILLIAM L. COE (deceased) was born in Granville, Mass., February 28 1809; son of Samuel and Lucy Coe, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Connecticut, and who emigrated to this county during the summer of 1809, settling first in Rootstown, afterward in Edinburg, where they both died, August 26, 1852, and October 20, 1870, respectively. Our subject was married on the first occasion, January 24, 1833, to Nancy Bostwick, born in New Milford, Conn., December 24, 1814, and died March 15, 1854, the mother of three children: Leroy B., Henry B. and Elbert H. She was a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Coe was again married April 6, 1855, to Adeline F. Brush, born in Atwater, Ohio, November 6, 1819, and the widow of John C. Brush, born in Massachusetts in 1814, and died January 15, 1854. Mr. Coe, who had been engaged in farming, died April 1, 1883. He was a member of the Congregational Church, as is also his widow.

DAVID COPE, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, June 9, 1837; son of Jacob and Mary Cope, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Carroll County, Ohio. They were married in Carroll County, Ohio, and remained there until 1840, at which time they moved to this county and here resided until the father's death, January 7, 1882. The mother is still living. Our subject was married August 30, 1860, to Tamer L. Hutson, born in Paris Township, this county, August 22, 1843, daughter of Isaac and Eley Hutson. The former died in 1878, the latter is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Cope are the parents of four children, two of whom are now living: Leola L., wife of Alfred O. Beardsley, and Walter J.; the deceased are Iona E. and Sarah A. Mr. Cope, who was reared on a farm, owns fifty acres where he and his family reside. Mrs. Cope is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN COSTLEY, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Ireland December 18, 1827; son of Robert and Jane Costley. They immigrated to America and

resided first in Philadelphia, Penn., a few years, whence they moved to Edinburg Township, this county, in 1830, where they settled and remained until the death of the mother in November, 1853. Robert Costley is now nearly eighty-one years of age. Our subject was married, June 7, 1855, to Julia A. Booth, born on the farm where she and her husband now reside January 1, 1828, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Booth (both now deceased). They were natives of the East. Mr. and Mrs. Costley have had three children: Carrie L., Mary E. and Minnie B. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns ninety-six acres of first-class land where he and his family have resided nearly thirty years. Mrs. Costley is a member of the Congregational Church.

B. H. COWELL was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 15, 1837; son of William and Ann Cowell, natives of Connecticut and Youngstown, Ohio, respectively. They first lived in Mahoning County, Ohio, about six years, then removed to this county, remaining some time, thence went to Trumbull County for four years, and finally returned to this county, where they died March 14, 1878, and July 5, 1870, respectively. Our subject was married on the first occasion July 4, 1858, to Lyda A. Steffy, born in Pennsylvania November 27, 1836, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. Steffy, both now residing in Mahoning County, Ohio, and to this union were born two children: Homer and Samuel. Mrs. Cowell died February 2, 1864; she was a member of the Disciples Church. Our subject then married, July 17, 1864, Ann Thomas, born in Wales, January 14, 1840, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Thomas, who died in Portage County, Ohio. By this union were born seven children: Arthur, Hattie L., Willie T., Ida M., Ira M., Anna E. and Mary E. Mr. Cowell, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 157 acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

DEXTER D. DAVIS, merchant, Edinburg, was born September 23, 1844, in Edinburg, Portage Co., Ohio, in the house where he and his family reside at present, son of William D. and Rhoda Davis, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Massachusetts, born April 26, 1801, and May 9, 1803, respectively. They married in Trumbull County, Ohio, where they remained for several years, and then moved to Edinburg Township, this county, where they spent their remaining days. The father died August 17, 1878, and the mother resides with our subject. Dexter D. Davis was married October 1, 1873, to Frank E. Turner, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 6, 1847, daughter of William and Ann Turner, former of whom was born in Philadelphia February 8, 1811, married the first time to Eliza Runner, and after her death to Ann Tolerton, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 13, 1814. They first located in Columbiana County and then removed to this county, where they remained until his death, August 19, 1879; his widow still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had three children: W. Raymond, born June 6, 1877; Charles D., born November 29, 1881, and Mary, born May 31, 1883. Our subject engaged in farming seven years, then was in miscellaneous businesses in different parts of the United States for several years. Returning to Edinburg he farmed for several years more, and in 1881 went into mercantile business and has so continued ever since. He owns fifty acres of land where he and his family reside, and has met with fair success through life.

JULIUS H. DAY, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, May 2, 1813, son of Munn and Lucy Day, from Granville, Mass., the former born September 9, 1783, the latter March 16, 1787. They were married January 2, 1804, and settled in Deerfield Township, this county, remaining until their death, the father dying February 26, 1863, the mother September 12, 1868. Our subject was married the first time February 25,

1836, to Nancy Brisbine, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 27, 1814, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Brisbine, both deceased. Mrs. Day died February 23, 1868. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was married the second time July 14, 1869, to Sarah R. Bump, born in Mantua, Ohio, February 2, 1823, daughter of Philip and Patience Bump, natives of New England, and who came to this county about 1822, where they remained until their death. The father died January 8, 1864; the mother June 26, 1875. Mr. Day is the father of three children: Harrison L.; Lucy A., wife of Elmore Hoskin, and Frances L., wife of Homer Judd. Our subject is a wagon-maker by trade but has been engaged in farming for about thirty years and owns ninety-eight acres of land. He filled the office of Treasurer of the township ten years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANKLIN ELDREDGE (deceased) was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1841, son of Hezekiah and Eunice Eldredge, deceased. Our subject came to Edinburg, this county, when quite young, and remained the greater part of his life. He was married, July 4, 1865, to Susan Carr, born on the farm where she and her family reside, daughter of Thomas and Orpha Carr, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Edinburg, this county, about 1834, and remained until their death, former dying in 1857, latter August 31, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge were born four children: Lewellyn O., born March 13, 1867; Albert C., born June 13, 1868; Emmet F., born June 22, 1870, and Mary F., born January 7, 1872. Our subject, who had been a farmer all his life, died May 24, 1872. He was a F. & A. M. He enlisted in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving for nearly three years during the war of the Rebellion. After leaving the army he served for two years as an engineer. His widow is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, May 7, 1832; son of Mulfred B. and Betsey E. Elliott, the former born in New York State April 23, 1801, the latter in Pennsylvania March 11, 1801. They were married in Charlestown, this county, in 1826, and settled in Edinburg Township, where they remained until their death. The mother died January 28, 1870, the father June 17, 1877, at Angola, Ind. His remains, however, were returned to this county by his son and interred in the family cemetery (beside those of his deceased wife) on the old home farm. Our subject was married, first time, February 16, 1856, to Elsie Hutson, born in this county in 1839, and died December 17, 1867, daughter of Isaac and Elsie Hutson, the latter now living. By this union there were two children: Samuel S. and Laura E., wife of Henry Luke. Mr. Elliott was again married, November 8, 1868, on this occasion to Myra P. Bryan, born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 10, 1832, daughter of Shadrach and Persis Bryan, the former born September 14, 1804, the latter born November 20, 1809, died January 15, 1877. Our subject is a stone-cutter by trade, an occupation he followed for a few years when he became foreman, and thus continued for about thirteen years, since which time his son has taken his place, and he has settled on his farm consisting of 320 acres of fine land. Mr. Elliott is a F. & A. M. Mrs. Elliott is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. FEATHERBY, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, June 14, 1839, son of Joseph and Mary Featherby, natives of Pennsylvania, both born in 1798. They moved first to Columbiana County, Ohio, thence to this county, and here remained until their death. She died in 1847, and Joseph Featherby then married Sabre Wilks, sister to his first wife. He died in 1874, and his widow in 1883. Our subject

married, April 25, 1866, Laura Chapman, born in Edinburg Township, this county, June 13, 1843, daughter of James and Mary E. Chapman, both deceased, and to this union have been born four children, three of whom are now living: Nettie, Edith and Grace. The deceased was an infant. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns seventy-six acres of land. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township. Mrs. Featherby died July 26, 1876.

JEREMIAH FIFER, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 10, 1830, son of John and Polly Fifer, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and who were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 15, 1829, where they remained until 1849, when they moved to and resided in this county, where the father died August 15, 1877. Our subject was twice married, on first occasion, November 25, 1852, to Anna Wilks, born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1834, daughter of John and Anna Wilks, the former now living, and the latter deceased. Mrs. Fifer died in 1860, and our subject then married Eliza Baight, June 20, 1861. She was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 4, 1838, daughter of David and Mary Baight, latter of whom died September 1, 1879. Our subject is the father of six children, three now living: Cynthia L., wife of Michael Adolph; Cyrus J. W., and Addison. The deceased are Angeline A.; Margaret, born October 28, 1863, died March 24, 1866, and an infant. Our subject, who is a farmer by occupation, owns eighty acres of improved land, where he and his family reside.

ELIHU FISH, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Albany County, N. Y., September 30, 1822, son of Silas and Susana Fish, the former born in Rhode Island, October 5, 1751, the latter in Massachusetts in 1792. They were married in New York, whence they removed to this county in 1834, and here remained until their death, March 8, 1842, and December 13, 1874, respectively. Our subject married, May 11, 1845, Eliza J. Kennedy, born in Hubbard Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, February 12, 1829, daughter of David and Martha Kennedy, who were married in Mahoning County, Ohio, and whence they removed to this county, where they remained several years, then moved to Pennsylvania, where they both died, former in 1860, latter in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Fish have been born four children, two of whom are now living: Celia A., wife of T. F. Hughes, of California, and Charles O., married to Hortense J. Goss. The deceased are Franklin and an infant. Mr. Fish settled on his present farm consisting of 105 acres in 1834, and has remained here ever since. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Trustee of this township.

SAMUEL M. FOLEY, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 4, 1830, son of John and Matilda Foley, former born in Wurtemberg, Germany, immigrating to Philadelphia when ten years of age, latter born in Delaware. They were married in Philadelphia and there lived for a great many years. In 1833 they moved to Edinburg Township, this county, and remained until their death, the father dying July 31, 1869, the mother in April, 1870. April 15, 1850, Samuel M. Foley, then twenty years of age, left Edinburg for California, and returned March 24, 1855, and April 15, 1856, he went to Iowa by land with a wagon and span of four-year-old colts, returning following December to Edinburg, this county, where he has remained ever since. Our subject was married, April 18, 1861, to Naomi Haines, born in Ohio March 27, 1838, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Haines, both of whom died in Mahoning County, Ohio, and to this union have been born five children: Thomas R., Ellen G., Mary J., Hattie E. and Ida M. Thomas R. went to Tower City, Dak., March 27, 1882, and died at Fargo,

Dak., February 7, 1885. Our subject, who has engaged in farming most of his life, owns ninety-three acres of good farm land, where he and his family reside.

ANDREW J. FRAZIER, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 11, 1836; son of Lewis and Catharine Frazier, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Philadelphia in 1799, and the latter in Cumberland County in 1801. They were married in Philadelphia, thence moved to Trumbull County, Ohio. After a brief residence there they returned to Mercer County, Penn., and there remained until their death, in 1845 and 1847, respectively. Our subject was married, May 12, 1864, to Catharine Wisell, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 4, 1834, daughter of Daniel and Susan Wisell, also natives of Pennsylvania, but who came to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1833 and remained there until their death; the mother died in 1844, the father in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have been born five children: Hattie J., born August 5, 1865; Carrie T., born September 25, 1866; Charles J., born December 7, 1868; Harry P., born October 1, 1870, and Riley H., born February 27, 1873. Our subject owns 153 acres of improved land where he and his family reside. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, serving his country nearly three years, and left a record as a faithful soldier. Mrs. Frazier and daughters are members of the United Brethren Church.

MILES O. GANO, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Paris Township, Portage Co., Ohio, August 13, 1838, son of Daniel and Adaline Gano, natives of Ohio, who married in this county, first settling in Paris Township, where they lived until the death of the latter, after which Daniel Gano was married to Lorain Streeter, a native of Ohio, and then resided in Paris Township until his death in 1865; his widow is residing with her children. Our subject was married, August 12, 1862, to Emily Bliss, born in Windham Township, this county, in 1829, daughter of Worcester and Harriet Bliss, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Gano have been born three children: Clayton B., Abbie L. and Julia M. Our subject is a farmer, and owns 100 acres of good land where he and his family reside. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability in 1863. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN R. GIDDINGS, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Paris Township, this county, August 14, 1847, son of Thomas and Sarah Giddings, former born in Wales, in 1798, latter in England, in 1802. They were married in this county in 1845, and settled in Paris Township, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Giddings, June 10, 1877. Thomas Giddings still resides in Edinburg Township, this county. Our subject was married, October 2, 1872, to Julia E. Gano, born in Paris Township, this county, January 23, 1853, a daughter of Daniel (who died July 10, 1864) and Lorain Gano. Mr. and Mrs. Giddings are the parents of two children: Burton D. and Lyle C. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, but is now engaged in farming. He owns 109 acres of good land. He is a F. & A. M.; is one of the Justices of the Peace of the township in which he lives. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

ALFRED R. GOSS, merchant, Edinburg, born in Fall River, Mass., August 30, 1834, son of Daniel and Margaret Goss, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Scotland. They were married at Fall River, Mass., and moved to Catskill, N. Y., in 1837, thence to Cincinnati in 1845, where they remained for eleven years, then moved to Edinburg, where the

mother died in 1877; the father died in Philadelphia, in 1873. Our subject was married, October 17, 1860, to Martha C. Carr, born in Edinburg, Ohio, November 26, 1837, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Orpha Carr, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Edinburg about 1834, and remained until their death. The former died in 1857, the latter August 31, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Goss have been born four children: Thomas C., born April 22, 1862; Charles A., born December 10, 1863; Maggie F., born September 9, 1866, and Hatie, born November 21, 1871. Our subject is a hatter by trade, and has also been engaged in farming, but has been for twenty-two years merchandising in Edinburg, Ohio, under the firm name of Goss Bros. Mrs. Goss is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB GRENAMEYER, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 18, 1835, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Grenamyre, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, where they first settled; thence they moved to Trumbull County, and there remained until their death, she dying in 1868, and he June 16, 1877. Our subject was married, May 1, 1858, to Maria A. Kump, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 13, 1838, daughter of Daniel and Mary Kump, natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Trumbull County, Ohio, and are both living. Mr. and Mrs. Grenamyre have had two children: Mary A., born August 7, 1860, and Edward O., born March 24, 1862. Mrs. Grenamyre died January 14, 1883. She was a loving wife and kind mother; a consistent member of the Congregational Church, of which the rest of the family are also members. Mr. Grenamyre, who is a farmer, owns nice property in Edinburg Township. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for over twenty-five years. The family moved to Edinburg in March, 1880.

JOSEPH S. GUNDER, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 23, 1843, son of John and Susan Gunder, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and afterward to Mahoning County, where they remained until the death of the mother in 1859. The father then made his home with his children and died in Lancaster County, Neb., in 1878. Our subject was married, April 19, 1866, to Maria N. Hutson, born in Edinburg Township, this county, December 10, 1847, daughter of Calvin and Olive Hutson, whose sketch appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Gunder are the parents of three children: Josie E., born October 21, 1867; Frank E., born February 12, 1870, and Roy N., born September 18, 1883. Our subject owns a nice property, where he and his family reside. He enlisted during the war of the Rebellion, in Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HEZEKIAH HAWN, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 14, 1827, son of Isaac and Catharine Hawn, natives of Maryland, who removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, about 1812, where they remained until their death, in 1864 and 1866 respectively. Hezekiah Hawn came to Edinburg, this county, about 1839, and was married, September 3, 1856, to Rebecca Brigden, born on the farm where our subject now resides October 12, 1829, daughter of Thomas and Amelia Brigden, natives of Connecticut, who came to Edinburg, this county, January 1, 1827, remaining until the mother's death, August 2, 1878. The father resides on the old home farm with his son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Hawn have had three children: Clara E., (wife of C. A. Meyers), Wilfred H. and Jennie A. Our subject is a carriage-maker by trade, now engaged in farming, and owns ninety-eight acres of land. He has filled the office of Trustee and Treasurer of his township. Mrs. Hawn is a member of the Congregational Church.

STEPHEN HUBBARD, minister, P. O. New Milford, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., February 15, 1800; son of Ephraim and Mary Hubbard, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively. They were married in New York, where their children were born, and from whence they moved to Portage County, Ohio, about 1803, settling in Deerfield Township, where they remained until their death. Our subject was married the first time, June 20, 1819, to Diantha Mills, born in Nelson, this county, October 14, 1801, died September 18, 1844. Our subject subsequently married Maria Crail, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 10, 1820. Mr. Hubbard and first wife were the parents of nine children, six now living: Sophronia, Vestie, Harriet, Wesley, Sidney and Orilla. The deceased are Prosser, Cynthia and Adelia. Our subject was engaged in the ministry for a great many years, but is now retired. He owns forty acres of land, on which he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his deceased wife also belonged.

CALVIN HUTSON, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Paris Township, Portage County, Ohio, June 25, 1822; son of Richard R. and Nancy A. Hutson, natives of Ohio, who were married in Portage County, and first settled in Paris Township, remaining there till 1829, at which time they moved to Edinburgh Township and here died, the former November 17, 1851, and the latter March 24, 1875. Our subject was married September 4, 1845, to Olive L. Churchill, born in Randolph Township, Portage County, February 8, 1824, daughter of Stephen M. and Maria Churchill, natives of Connecticut, born December 4, 1796, and August 8, 1803, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill moved from Connecticut to Randolph Township, Portage County, and there remained until his death in 1879. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are the parents of two children: Nancy M., wife of Joseph S. Gunder, and Calvin M. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 112 acres of improved land where he and his family reside. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Disciples Church. He has filled the offices of Assessor and Trustee of his township.

EDWARD JONES, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Wales, May 7, 1840; son of Watkin and Catharine Jones, natives of that country, born in 1799 and 1797 respectively, and who emigrated to this county in 1841, where they remained until their death. Mrs. Jones died in 1849, and Watkin Jones then married Mary Jones, who is still living. He died in 1874. Our subject was married, February 1, 1863, to Mary Thomas, born in Wales October 10, 1838, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Thomas, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had born to them five children: Watkin T., Daniel L., Sarah A., Catharine E. and Albert E. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 173 acres of improved land. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Disciples Church.

HENRY A. MARSH, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, born in Vermont, June 8, 1824; son of Henry R. and Harriet (Stow) Marsh, both natives of the East, former born in Vermont in 1798, latter in Massachusetts in 1796. They were married in Vermont in 1822, and there resided until the father's death in 1827. His widow, accompanied by her family, came to Trumbull County, Ohio, soon after, thence to this county, where she was married to Robert Earl. He dying in 1855, the widow next married Peter Bissel, who died September, 1872, his widow surviving him until February 13, 1882, when she died. Our subject was married, the first time, September 24, 1846, to Eliza M. Hillman, and after her death, he married October 4, 1849, Thalia E. Strong, who was born on the farm where our subject now resides, April 3, 1825, daughter of Ethel



E. Hawley

and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Strong, both born in the year 1801, the former in Connecticut, the latter in Massachusetts. They came to this county in about 1820, where the mother died in 1860, and after her death Mr. Strong married Mary Hale, but dying in 1865 left her a widow. Our subject and wife are the parents of one child, Stellite E., wife of William Kilpatrick. They have an adopted daughter—Edith A. Carlton. Our subject is an artist by profession, but for the past twenty years has engaged in farming and owns thirty acres upon which he and his family reside. He has served as Township Clerk for eight years. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

EDWIN C. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 21, 1834; son of William and Alice Myers, natives of Chester County, Penn. They lived some time in Columbiana County, Ohio, and from there moved to Edinburg, this county, in December, 1834, and here remained until their death. William Myers died in 1859 and Alice Myers in 1857. Our subject was married, May 21, 1857, to Anna M. Stretch, born in Salem, Ohio, November 25, 1840, daughter of Abiner and Ann Stretch, who are both now deceased. To our subject and wife were born five children: Willis E., born July 8, 1863; Emmet E., born August 11, 1867; Friend E., born June 27, 1870; Telula E., born March 2, 1874, and Clyde P., born August 7, 1877. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, now owns forty acres of good land, where he and his family reside. Mr. Myers took part in the late war of the Rebellion as a member of Company F, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. James A. Garfield, enlisting in the fall of 1861 and remaining in the service a little over one year. He was discharged at Ashland, Boyd Co., Ky., for disability, and gave his discharge paper to Maj. H. H. Willard, who lost it. Mr. Myers then obtained a second one at Cumberland Gap, and when he returned to his regiment he was ordered to Columbus for examination, and there received his final discharge. Mrs. Myers died of consumption January 15, 1880. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABRAHAM S. PLUMMER, retired farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Barree Township, Huntingdon Co., Penn., May 21, 1812; son of John and Sarah Plummer, natives of Maryland (the former was born January 11, 1785, the latter September 15, 1775), and who were married in Pennsylvania August 15, 1809, and came to this county in 1832, where they remained until their death, the father dying August 16, 1856, the mother August 20, 1860. Our subject was married, May 14, 1839, to Amy Coy, born in Pennsylvania, April 29, 1819, daughter of James and Nancy Coy, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until their death, he dying April 27, 1876, and his wife August 9, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer had six children, four now living: Sarah C., wife of Martin V. Dole; John W. C.; Lewis J. and Eugene W. Franklin M. and Benson are deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm and has all his life followed agricultural pursuits. He owns 155 acres of improved land where he and his family reside. Mrs. Plummer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and wife are among the oldest settlers of the township, in which they have lived a great many years.

WILLIAM RANSAW (deceased) was born in 1802 in Germany; son of Fred Ransaw. He emigrated to America, settling in this county, in 1840, and was married in Ravenna Township the same year, to Elizabeth Schriver, also a native of Germany, where she was born in 1822, and from where she emigrated to America the same year her husband arrived. To this union were born seven children, five of whom are now living: William H., Lewis, Fannie, Fred and Henry C. The deceased are George and Mary. Our subject

was a tanner by trade, but after arriving in this county engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death, in February, 1866. He at that time owned fifty-two acres of good land on which his widow now resides. He was universally respected, an honest, upright citizen, true to his obligations and a man who contributed largely to the development of this county.

SMITH SANFORD, farmer and Postmaster, Edinburg, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., January 12, 1830; son of Nathan and Aner Sanford, natives of Connecticut, who removed to Medina County, Ohio, in 1831, and there remained until Mrs. Sanford's death in 1835. Nathan Sanford then married, in 1836, Lorenda Campbell, of New York State, and moved to this county, first settling in Rootstown, afterward in Edinburg Township, where this wife died in 1855. Nathan Sanford then married, for his third wife, Julia Hayden, of Connecticut, who died in 1865. He died in 1868. On November 27, 1855, our subject married Louisa L. Davis, born in Edinburg, Ohio, February 19, 1832, daughter of William D. and Rhoda Davis, former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, April 26, 1801, latter in Massachusetts, May 9, 1803. They first settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, and from there moved to Edinburg, this county, here remaining until his death, August 17, 1878; his widow resides with her son. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith Sanford have been born two children: Frank E., born October 10, 1858, and Rolla M., born October 22, 1869. Our subject, who is a farmer, owns 155 acres of land in Edinburg Township. He filled the office of County Commissioner six years, also Justice of the Peace and Trustee of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY SHEWELL (deceased) was born in Deerfield Township, this county, July 17, 1804; son of Rev. Henry and Mercy Shewell, natives of New Jersey, who came to this county in 1802 and here remained until their death. Our subject was married, March 18, 1832, to Irena Chapman, born in Rootstown Township, this county, July 5, 1811, daughter of Nathan and Mary Chapman, natives of the East, who located in this county, former in about 1804-05, latter in 1806, and who were married during the latter year, settling in Rootstown, where they remained until Mr. Chapman's death. To our subject and wife was born September 18, 1839, one child—Eliza M., now the widow of Willis E. Bottsford and the mother of two children: Edward H. and Harry S. Our subject died at Baxter Springs, Kan., October 12, 1867, leaving his wife and one child, who thereupon returned to Ohio.

ALBERT G. SHEWELL, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Randolph Township, this county, August 22, 1831, son of William and Lydia (Baldwin) Shewell, former born in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn., February 5, 1799, and the latter born in Connecticut October 17, 1799, both of English descent. They were married December 14, 1820, in Portage County, where they remained until their death. The father died in Rootstown, this county, April 13, 1880; the mother died in Rootstown, September 4, 1871. Our subject was married January 21, 1851, to Mary E. Chapman, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 6, 1832, daughter of James and Mary E. Chapman, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shewell have had four children: Idazella J., wife of James W. Dundon; Franchette D., who was married to Ida Gilbert; Judd B., married to Estella Stephenson, and Ulysses G. Mr. Shewell, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 170 acres of land where he and his family reside. He has filled several offices of trust in his township.

HENRY H. SPIERS, physician, Edinburgh, was born in Atwater Township, this county, September 4, 1849, son of William and Elizabeth A. Spiers, natives of England, who married in the old country, removing to Atwater

Township, this county, about 1837, where they remained until his death in 1880; his widow resides on the old homestead. Our subject was married October 5, 1879, to Alla N. Hinman, born in Edinburg, this county, May 2, 1836, daughter of Robinson L. and Mary Hinman, who live in Edinburg, this county. The Doctor and wife are the parents of one child—Frank H. S., born October 2, 1881. Our subject finished his medical course in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1877, and since that time has been practicing his profession in Edinburg, this county, where he is meeting with good success. He has filled the office of Treasurer of his township for the last five years.

EMANUEL STEEL, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Pennsylvania, January 9, 1812, son of John and Sarah Steel, who moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, thence to this county, where they remained all their lives. The father died in 1828, and the mother in 1846. Our subject was married April 5, 1845, to Elizabeth Simpson, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 15, 1826, daughter of James and Margaret Simpson, both now deceased, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, the latter of the East, and who came to Columbiana County, Ohio, here remaining until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Steel have six children: Clarissa, wife of James Lewis; Juliet, wife of Henry Heighton; Mary, wife of William Kibbler; Leora, wife of Wallace David; Caleb, married to Emma McQuinn, and William A. Our subject has been a farmer all his life, and owns 122 acres of improved land where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

HUGH STEWART, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Ireland in 1822, son of John and Jane Stewart, who died in the old country. He was married March 23, 1854, to Sarah Bingham, born in Ireland December 27, 1828, daughter of James and Jane Bingham, also deceased, and the week after their marriage they set sail for America, arriving April 1, 1859, in this county, where they have resided ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have had five children: William J., born July 31, 1855; James B., born March 25, 1857; Alexander T., born November 27, 1859; Robert H., born September 1, 1861, and Samuel A., born December 26, 1865. Mr. Stewart is a carpenter by trade, but has engaged in farming for several years, and owns 203 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE STUMP, JR., farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Milton, Mahoning Co., Ohio, July 30, 1844, son of George and Eliza Stump, both natives of Ohio, and who first settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, where Mrs. Stump died in 1846. After her death our subject's father married Sallie Rumel, and they moved to this county in 1854, remaining here until her death in 1874. Mr. Stump then married (for third time), November 17, 1877, Mrs. E. P. Musser. They are both living and reside in Edinburg. Our subject was twice married, on first occasion August 4, 1869, to Anna Owens, born in Wales, January 6, 1846, daughter of David and Ann Owens, natives of Wales. She died August 31, 1878. To this union were born three children: Albert G., Lyda M. and Viola E. Mr. Stump then married, September 18, 1879, Hannah D. Hutson, widow of Eli Hutson, who was born January 15, 1829, and died February 26, 1874. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 30, 1835, daughter of Edward and Mary Fitz Randolph, and is the mother of one child—Ori B. Hutson—by her first marriage. Edward Fitz Randolph, son of James and Elizabeth Fitz Randolph, and father of Mrs. Stump, was born August 10, 1788, near Perth Amboy, N. J.; his wife, Mary Bailey, daughter of Eli and Ruth Bailey, was born June 3, 1794, in Greene County, Penn. They were married, October 15, 1812, by her brother, Joab Bailey, in Greene County, Penn. Edward Fitz Randolph died at East West-

ville, Mahoning Co., Ohio, March 19, 1872. Mary (Bailey) Fitz Randolph died at same place February 11, 1879. Our subject has been engaged in farming all his life. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, September 1, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out May 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He participated in seventeen battles, the principal of which were Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Nashville. Himself and wife are members of the Disciples Church.

R. D. TROWBRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in Palmyra, Ohio, May 31, 1831, son of Carlos D. and Mary Trowbridge, the former born in Connecticut, December 25, 1804, and died July 24, 1833; the latter born in Pennsylvania, August 27, 1800, died October 11, 1873. They were married in this county, February 26, 1823, and here settled and remained during their lives. Our subject was married, December 19, 1852, to Louisa L. Gilbert, born in Palmyra, this county, August 24, 1832, daughter of George S. and Electa M. Gilbert, natives of Palmyra, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn., respectively, the former born November 18, 1807, and the latter in 1810. They were married in this county, where they settled and remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge are the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: S. Addison, Mary E., Olive E. and Alta M. The deceased are Frank D. and an infant. Our subject is owner of 240 acres of land where he and his family reside. He has also been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements.

WILLIAM I. TUFFING, farmer, P. O. Edinburgh, was born in London, England, August 11, 1839, son of Isaac J. and Mary A. Tuffing, natives of that country, where the former was born in 1798 and the latter in 1803. They immigrated to America and settled in this county in 1854, and have remained here ever since. Our subject was married, November 30, 1865, to Lizzie Forsyth, born in Pennsylvania, June 9, 1835, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Forsyth, natives of Scotland and of England respectively, and who came to this county in 1835, and here remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Tuffing have had two children: Arthur E. and Olive M. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns ninety acres of good farming land. He has filled the office of Assessor of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LAFAYETTE TUTTLE, an early pioneer of the town of Edinburg, was born in Massachusetts in 1797, the third son of John Tuttle by first wife. He came with his parents to Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio, when but seven years old. He was married in after years to Rebecca White, of Pennsylvania, and settled in the northeast corner of Edinburg. He was a blacksmith by trade, and being raised in Ohio when it was a dense forest, commenced life with an iron will to overcome all the obstacles which an early pioneer had to endure. The first district school in that quarter of the town was taught by a Miss Emla Wilcock, of Deerfield, in the year 1826, the school being held in a small blacksmith shop owned by Lafayette Tuttle. He died at the age of fifty-two years, being then the owner of a large farm of about 300 acres of land, on which he had erected a saw-mill and grist-mill on the banks of a stream known as Silver Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Tuttle were both members of the Methodist Church. They reared a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, most of whom have gone West to partake of joys and sorrows of pioneer life. Hiram Tuttle is now the only one of the family residing in Edinburg Township, born November 3, 1832. He was married September 22, 1854, to N. Margaret McCombs,

born in Pennsylvania in 1835, daughter of John and Nancy McCombs, who settled in this county in a very early day and remained until the father's death. His widow resides with her son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have two children: Ellen A., wife of Nathan I. Thompson, and Arthur H. Mr. Tuttle is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but has engaged in farming for several years and owns eighty acres of land where he and his family reside. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN TUTTLE, of Palmyra, Portage County, the father of Lafayette Tuttle, was born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1762, and lived in Sunderland, Mass., where a family of four sons and four daughters were born, all of whom lived to an advanced age, except the eldest boy, John, who met his death through inhaling well-damp while digging a well. Our subject served as a soldier under Gen. Randolph during the Revolutionary war. In the year 1804, when he moved to Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio, with his family, he settled about one mile south of the township center. After this his wife died, and by a second marriage he had a family of five boys and two girls. He died October 19, 1829, aged sixty-six years.

WILLIAM J. WILLSEY, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Fulton, Schoharie Co., N. Y., October 3, 1823; son of Henry T. and Orpha Willsey, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1840, thence removing to Ash-tabula County in 1853, where they remained until the father's death, January 6, 1854. The mother subsequently married William Johnson and died March 28, 1884, at the residence of her son, A. V. Willsey, Atwater, this county. Our subject was married October 6, 1853, to Samantha L. Clover, born in Deerfield Township, this county, July 3, 1833, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Clover, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to this county in 1827 and here remained until their death. Mr. Clover died in 1872, and his widow in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Willsey are the parents of one child—Cecelia L. A., born September 30, 1854, wife of Dix Gilbert. Our subject has been a teacher and farmer; owns 122½ acres of land; is a Justice of the Peace and has filled most of the township offices. Mrs. Willsey is a member of the Disciples Church.

HENRY T. WILLSON, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in the State of New York, November 22, 1820; son of David and Rebecca Willson, former a native of Coxsackie, N. Y., born in 1790, latter a native of New York. They were married in New York and came to this county in 1833, settling and remaining here until their death. Our subject was married the first time, in 1842, to Martha Hancock, born in Michigan in 1826, died in 1865. After her death Mr. Willson married, August 26, 1867, Mary Bartly, born in 1832 in Edinburg, this county. Our subject is the father of seven children, five of whom are now living: Ellen, Omar O., John T., George E. and Alice. Mr. Willson is a carpenter by trade, but of late years has been engaged in farming. He owns eighty-one acres of nice land in Edinburg Township, where he and his family reside.

E. C. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Edinburg, was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 19, 1809; son of John and Clarissa Young, natives of Massachusetts, who remained there until their death. Our subject came to this county November 30, 1831, and afterward returned to Massachusetts, where he was married April 26, 1836, to Maria H. Goodrich, born in that State January, 1813, daughter of Aaron and Affable Goodrich, who died in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Clarissa R., Edgar J. and Sarah M. The deceased are Mary E. and Martha. Mrs. Young died August 1, 1846. After her death

our subject married, September 13, 1853, Betsey M. Goodrich, a sister of his first wife, born in Massachusetts September 29, 1829. To this union have been born two children: George E. and Affa. Mr. Young, who has always been a farmer, owns sixty-five acres of land where he and his family reside.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRED L. ALLEN, druggist, Kent. This gentleman, who is proprietor of a well-conducted establishment for the sale of medicines and the compounding of prescriptions, has been engaged in this special branch in Kent since 1872, and has won the confidence and esteem of the citizens by his uniform courtesy and strict attention to their wants. He has a carefully selected stock of pure and fresh drugs and proprietary medicines of standard reputation, and an excellent assortment of toilet perquisites and perfumery, besides carrying a large stock of paints, oils, dye-stuffs, etc. His attractive store is situated in the Carver Block, in the business center of the town, and has a depth of sixty-five feet with a width of twenty-four. The compounding of physicians' prescriptions and family recipes is a feature in which Mr. Allen takes special aim to excel, and the stock is bought only from reliable houses. Mr. Allen was born in Akron, Ohio, July 10, 1848, a son of Asa S. and Electa (Arms) Allen. His father is a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and is now a practicing physician in Berea, Ohio. Our subject was educated in the Berea schools. During the late war of the Rebellion he served two years in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of service. In 1866 he located in Kent, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship of three years in the drug business, when he became a partner in the business with Dr. J. W. Shively, with whom he was connected for two years. He then embarked in the trade for himself and has been very successful. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is a F. & A. M.

ADAM BAES, retail liquor dealer, Kent, was born in Port Washington, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 8, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native town, and worked at the baker's trade from fourteen to sixteen years of age in New Philadelphia. He served in liquor stores of that place and Kent (where he came in 1873) up to 1882, in which year he embarked in the liquor business on his own account, and has had a successful trade. He was married, August 17, 1879, to Catherine, daughter of George and Catherine Ginther, of Stow, Summit Co., Ohio, by whom he had one child—Minnie. Mr. Baes is a thorough business man. In politics he is a Democrat.

NELSON L. BARBER, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, June 3, 1825, son of Lyman and Julia (Landon) Barber, natives of Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn. Lyman Barber first came to Ohio about 1819 and located at Cuyahoga Falls, then a part of this county. He was a carpenter by trade and worked there for a Mr. Griswold, building oil mills, remaining about a year. In 1820 he returned to Connecticut and married, and with an ox team and horse ahead, made the journey back to Ohio, settling in Brimfield Township, this county, on the place now known as the

Cogswell farm, where he lived two years. He then sold out, bought in the northeast part of the township and there lived until within a few years of his death. He worked at his trade in early days and had his clearing done, paying for the same in carpenter work. He had four children: Emily (deceased), Myron, Nelson L., and an infant daughter (deceased). Lyman Barber was a worthy citizen, and by his industry and perseverance accumulated a large property. He died in 1864 at the age of sixty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Brimfield Township, this county, and is still the owner of the old family homestead. His early education was received in the district school and when twenty years of age he attended a select school in Kent (taught by Rev. Mr. Bates) one term, after which he passed an examination and taught school three months the following winter in Brimfield at \$12 per month, and, as was customary in those days, "boarded round." He then attended school another term in Kent, under the instruction of Frank B. Pond (author of the Ohio Pond Bill), and the winter following taught school in the Hart District at \$14 per month. He afterward attended the Twinsburg Academy under the instruction of Deacon Bissell one term. He has taught school in all fourteen terms, but during the most of his life he has followed his present occupation, that of farming. On March 15, 1851, Mr. Barber closed his school and returned home, cut timber for a house 16x22 and hauled the timber to building site, raised his house and finished it off ready to be occupied. On April 21, same year, he was married, and on day following (Friday), he moved, and the next Monday he commenced plowing for his spring crops. Our subject did all the work with his own hands, except a half day's help from his neighbors at "raising." The partner of his choice was Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret (Matiers) Berkheimer, of Franklin, this county, whose father was one of the company who started the first glass works in Franklin Mills. The issue of this union was four children: Emmet N., John L. (deceased), George M. and Jessie. Mr. Barber was a resident of Brimfield Township up to 1869, when he removed to the farm in Franklin Township where he now resides. His wife died in September, 1881, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. Barber is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but since the breaking out of the Rebellion has been one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party.

CHARLES H. BARBER, Postmaster, Kent, was born in East Windsor, Conn., August 9, 1839, son of Henry and Emily T. (Osborn) Barber, and was reared in his native town, where he received a common school education. He was a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Irish Bend, La., was wounded at the siege of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, when he lost his left arm, and was honorably discharged August 26, 1863. He then returned home, where he remained until January, 1865, when he located in Kent and engaged with Day, Williams & Co. as traveling salesman, for whom he acted thirteen and one-half years. In 1879 he was engaged as time-keeper in the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad shops, which position he held up to November, 1883. In October, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster of Kent by President Arthur, taking possession of the office November 11. He was married in July, 1867, to Clementina, daughter of Edward and Clementine (Janes) Parsons, of Brimfield Township, this county, by whom he has had six children: William H., Edward P., Charles N. (deceased), Clementina J., Frank W. and Arthur O. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are members

of the Congregational Church. He is an active member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE BARNETT, miller, Kent, was born in the County of Sussex, England, July 7, 1821; son of John and Susan (Roberts) Barnett. He was reared and educated and learned the miller's trade in his native county, where he served an apprenticeship of three and a half years, after which he worked as a journeyman in Epsom, Barnstead, Banbury and Elhialsham. In 1851 he came to America, locating at Cuyahoga Falls, where he worked in Van Tine's mill for nearly a year. He then settled in Kent and worked in the Kent Flouring Mills up to 1865, when he rented the mills, and with the exception of three years, has been proprietor up to the present time. This mill was built by Marvin Kent, and is one of the best and most substantial in the State, having four run of stone with a capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour per week. Mr. Barnett was married, February 25, 1866, to Lucina, daughter of Jonathan Thorngate, of Stowe Township, Summit Co., Ohio, by whom he has two children: Fanny and Clara Belle. He has served two terms as member of the Council of Kent; is one of the directors of the co-operative store; in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM BASSETT, JR., farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Ravenna Township, this county, May 22, 1829; son of William and Eloisa (Welton) Bassett, natives of Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., former born September 18, 1794, latter August 4, 1798. They came to this county in 1817 and located in Rootstown Township where they lived about eight months, then moved to Franklin Township and settled on the place known as the Pritchard farm. They afterward exchanged the farm for the property now occupied by the mother of our subject, which was then considered the poorest portion of the township. The farm comprises 263 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. William Bassett, Sr., was a veteran of the war of 1812, Captain of the militia in Franklin Township in early times, and generally known as Capt. Bassett. After his settlement in Franklin Township he taught a night school for two months, said to be the first school in the township. He had four children: William, Jr., Harriet (deceased), Edward W., in Ravenna, and Horace P., in Warren. He was a thorough-going, pushing business man and at the time of the building of the Ohio Canal he contracted to furnish the stone for the locks. He died October 21, 1878, at the age of eighty-four; his widow, aged eighty-six, still resides on the old homestead. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, this county, where he received a common school education and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married, May 9, 1854, to Esther A., daughter of Deacon Barber Clark, of Franklin Township, this county, who died May 8, 1879, at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Bassett is a member of the Congregational Church, with which he has been identified since 1859. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

JOSEPH BETHEL, dealer in stoves, tinware, etc., Kent, was born in England, February 23, 1827; son of Joseph and Sarah (Paylin) Bethel, who immigrated to America in 1828 and located in the State of New York but subsequently removed to Summit County, Ohio, where they lived and died. They had seven children: Joseph; Ann (Mrs. Alexander Ritchie); Mary (Mrs. Perry Prentiss); Cummings; Elizabeth (Mrs. Nighman); Julia (Mrs. Call), and Frederick. The subject of this sketch located in Franklin Mills (now Kent) in 1850, and embarked in the stove and house-furnishing business with L. C. Dodge & Co., of Ravenna. This partnership continued up to 1857, when they



John Hartzell

retired, Mr. Bethel succeeding to the business, in which he has continued up to the present time. He was married, May 22, 1850, to Clara Mills, of Cuyahoga Falls, by whom he has three children living: Louie P., Carrie (Mrs. Preston Spaulding) and Harry. Mr. Bethel is one of the live business men of Kent, and has served as a member of the Council two terms with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. In politics he is a Republican.

BUEL BLAKE (deceased) was born in Cornwall, Conn., in September, 1810; son of James and Dorcas (Buel) Blake. He was reared on a farm in his native town, where he received a common school education, and was married, in May, 1841, to Sally E., daughter of William and Polly (Lewis) Tuttle, of Milton, Litchfield Co., Conn. By this union there were four children: Lewis J., Cicero, Julia C. and William. Mr. Blake came to Portage County, Ohio, in 1857, and located in Franklin Township, where he engaged in farming and here he resided until his death, which was caused by his falling from his barn, June 25, 1867. He was one of the representative farmers and citizens of Franklin. He was a Republican in politics. He never held nor sought office.

CHRISTIAN BOETTLE, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Greene Township, Summit Co., Ohio, March 14, 1836; son of Frederick and Margaretta (Zimmerman) Boettler, natives of Germany, who settled in Greene Township, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1834, and who were the parents of nine children: Jacob; Mary A., wife of F. Krumroy; Margretta, wife of George Humbert; Diana, wife of Adam Fulmer; Elizabeth, wife of Peter C. Frisch; Catherine, wife of Adam Kroehley; Frederick; Christian and Daniel. Frederick Boettler died in 1849, his widow in May, 1883. Our subject was reared in his native township, where he resided until he was twenty-four years of age, when he located in Greene Township, Summit Co., Ohio, for four years, after that in Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio, and there lived eight years. He then resided in Canton, Ohio, one year, and returned to Brimfield Township, this county, where he resided until 1870, when he located in Franklin Township, and has here resided ever since. Mr. Boettler has always been engaged in farming and is owner of the well-known Arvin Olin farm, but resides in one of the finest suburban residences of Kent. He was married, December 14, 1860, to Ann M., daughter of Peter and Catherine (Essick) Pontius, of Stark County, Ohio, by whom he has one child—Charley A. Boettler. Mr. and Mrs. Boettler are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

PHILIP BOOSINGER, of Kent, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 21, 1814, son of John and Barbara (Willyard) Boosinger. His father was born in eastern Virginia, March 17, 1785, son of Conrad Boosinger, a native of Germany, who settled in Ravenna Township, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1800, where he cleared and improved a farm. In 1809 he removed to Tallmadge, Summit County, where he resided until his death. He had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. John Boosinger was married in 1813, and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he resided three years. In June, 1816, he settled in Brimfield Township, one and a half miles west of Brimfield Center, the first permanent settler in the township, where he resided until his death at the advanced age of ninety years. He had eight children, five sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch, who was reared in Brimfield Township, receiving a limited education in the common schools, is a wheelwright, carriage and wagon-maker by trade. On reaching maturity he worked for four years as a journeyman in Pennsylvania and Wayne County, Ohio. In 1843 he returned to Brimfield, embarked in business for himself, and there married in October of the same year Miss Mary A.,

daughter of Conrad Neff. The issue of this union was five children, two of whom are now living: Ellis A. and Rhoda A. (Mrs. Joseph Whitehead.) Mr. Boosinger worked at his trade in Brimfield until 1862, when he removed to Kent and embarked in the boot and shoe business, in which he was engaged about seven years. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the Rebellion joined the Republican party, with which he has since acted.

GEORGE BRADLEY, retired farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 20, 1815, son of Stephen and Lybia (Cook) Bradley. He was reared and educated in his native town, and came to Hudson, Ohio, in 1834, where he worked on a farm, by the month, for one year. In 1835 he settled in the southwestern part of Streetsboro Township, clearing and improving a farm on which he resided up to 1877, when he removed to Kent, where he now resides. He has been twice married, his first wife being Paulina, daughter of Rufus and Sally (Hall) Peck, who settled in Streetsboro, this county, in 1836, and the issue of this union was seven children: Charles; Emily, wife of George Nyman; Clara, wife of Samuel Foster; Paulina (deceased); Susan, wife of James Olin; Clarinda, wife of E. V. Chamberlain; William (deceased). Mr. Bradley was married, January 20, 1878, to his present wife, Almira, widow of Buell Whitney, and daughter of Joseph B. and Ruth (Olin) Stratton, who settled in Franklin Township, in 1837. During his residence in Streetsboro Township, our subject served as Township Trustee two terms. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WARREN BURT, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Southampton, Mass., August 6, 1806, son of Martin and Philomela (Robinson) Burt, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1821, locating in the vicinity of Brady's Lake, where they lived and died. They had six children: Warren, Martin, Horace (deceased), Dorcas C. (Mrs. Rodney Wing), Philomela (Mrs. Ormsby) and Electa (Mrs. Samuel Wales.) Our subject received a limited common school education, and in 1828 settled on the farm now owned by Alonzo Johnson, where he lived until 1863, when he removed to his present place. He was married, November 30, 1829, to Lydia, daughter of Selah and Pruanna (Phillips) Shurtliff, who came from Hampden County, Mass., to Franklin Township, this county, in 1819. By this union there are two children: Louisa A. (Mrs. T. M. Sawyer), of Akron, and Selah W. Mr. and Mrs. Burt are members of the Disciples Church, with which they have been identified upward of sixty years. In politics Mr. Burt is a Republican.

SELAH W. BURT, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, June 15, 1835; son of Warren and Lydia (Shurtliff) Burt. His paternal grandparents, Martin and Philomela (Robinson) Burt, formerly of Hampshire County, Mass., settled in Franklin Township in 1821, and his maternal grandparents, Selah and Pruanna (Phillips) Shurtliff, formerly of Hampden, Mass., settled in Franklin Township in 1819. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, and was educated in the common schools and Hiram College. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Stowe, of Franklin Township, this county. May 24, 1863, he married his present wife, Susan, daughter of Joseph B. and Ruth (Olin) Stratton, of Franklin. The issue of this union is one child—Cora M. Mr. Burt is now serving his eleventh term as Trustee of Franklin Township. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

CHRISTIAN C. CACKLER, farmer, Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, August 17, 1836, son of Christian and Theresa (Nighman) Cackler, who settled here in 1816. His father was born June 27, 1791, in

Washington County, Penn., seventh child and second son of Christian and Julia Ann Cackler, and came to Hudson, Ohio, with his parents in 1804, and in 1807 was bound out until he was twenty-one, to help provide for the family. The war of 1812 breaking out about the time he finished his servitude, he volunteered, serving two years, and was in Perry's victorious engagement September 10, 1813. He was married August 10, 1814, to Theresa Nighman, a native of York County, Penn., born November 23, 1791, daughter of Adam and Betsey Nighman, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, about 1809. The issue of this union was twelve children: George, Almon (deceased), Polly, Elizabeth (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Edward and Edwin (twins, the former deceased), Caroline (deceased), Jacob, Julian, Delanah and Christian C. Christian Cackler settled on the farm now occupied by our subject January 1, 1816. He ran in debt for fifty acres of land at \$3.50 per acre, and did not get his deed for seventeen years. He began to clear his land by cutting out the small timber which, together with the old logs, he burned, after which he girdled the standing timber, and split his rails. Having no teams, he carried them on his back to the line of his fences. Having cleared and fenced his farm, he hired a man to do his plowing, planted his corn, and worked it entirely with a hoe. He died July 5, 1878; his wife, April 23, 1869. Christian C. Cackler, our subject, resides on the old family homestead, where he was born and reared. He was married August 10, 1862, to Lizzie Bentley, born in New York City, January 29, 1843, a daughter of John and Mary (Lindsey) Bentley, the father a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, the mother of London, England, and who have been residents of Kent, this county, since 1857. To this union were born four children (two deceased), two now living: John and Lula. Mr. Cackler is one of the representative citizens and farmers of Franklin Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

W. I. CARIS, dentist, Kent, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, September 4, 1852, son of Samuel and Rachel (Ward) Caris, natives of Rootstown. His paternal grandfather, John Caris, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and who, with his brother Frederick, settled in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1802, was a wheelwright by trade, though in the latter part of his life he was engaged in farming. He cleared and improved two farms in Rootstown Township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as First Lieutenant of his company, and was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, but escaped the same day. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Rootstown, which office he held about fifteen years. He had eight children: George, deceased; Frederick; Michael; Susan, Mrs. Wilson Fallon; Samuel; Lycurgus V.; Mary (Mrs. James Likens), and Henry. The maternal grandfather, Mr. Ward, was also an early settler of Rootstown Township, where he lived and died. Samuel Caris, father of our subject, was reared in Rootstown Township, where he always resided, engaged in farming. He had two children: Belle E., Mrs. I. L. Herrieff, and William I. Our subject was reared in Rootstown Township, and educated in the common schools. When twenty years of age he located in Kent, where he studied dentistry two years with G. A. Case. In 1873 he went to Huntington, W. Va., where he practiced his profession for one year, but in the fall of 1874 returned to Kent and opened an office, where he has been in active practice to the present time. In 1874 he became a member of the Ohio State Dental Association, and is still an active member. He was married, March 25, 1876, to Roxy S., daughter of Luther H. and Tama (Ingersoll) Parmelee, of Kent, Ohio. Dr. Caris is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., of Kent, of the Akron Encampment, and Temple No. 5, of Akron, Ohio. He was elected Clerk of Franklin Township and the

corporation of Kent, in 1878, which position he filled for six consecutive years. He was appointed Mayor of Kent, Ohio, November 6, 1883, and in the spring of 1884 was re-elected. In politics he is independent.

F. F. CARLILE, tinner and plumber, Kent, was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 31, 1854, son of Freeman and Caroline (DeForest) Carlile. His paternal grandfather was Henry Carlile, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled at Newton Falls in 1832. His maternal grandfather was Curtis DeForest, a native of Connecticut, who came to Franklin Mills (now Kent), this county, in 1851, where he carried on farming until 1877, when he retired, and now lives in Kent at the age of eighty-two. Our subject was reared and educated in Newton Falls, served an apprenticeship of four years at the tinner's trade in that place, and in 1875 embarked in business for himself in Kent. In 1881 he engaged in business with Myron A. Thorp, which continued nine months. In April, 1882, he became associated with C. R. Reed, under firm name of Carlile & Reed, and in 1878 plumbing, steam and gas-fitting were added to the business. Mr. Carlile was married, March 12, 1873, to Abbie E. Selby of Newton Falls, by whom he has six children: Darwin D., Willie R., Lewis K., Nathaniel W., Artie and Freddie. Mr. Carlile is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM R. CARVER, P. O. Chicago, Ill., was born in Brandon, Vt., October 15, 1830; son of Jonathan P. and Betsey K. (Knowlton) Carver, who were the parents of nine children, six now living: Emma E., wife of Harry Cooley; William R.; Charles P.; Henry C.; Ann E., wife of Thomas E. Metlin; Mary P., wife of C. T. Williams. They settled in Franklin Mills (now Kent) in 1843, where Mr. Carver kept the Franklin (now Continental) Hotel for about eighteen months, when he retired from business and resided in Kent until his death, May 31, 1871, in his seventy-ninth year. His widow has reached the ripe age of seventy-nine and now resides in Kent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Rufus Carver, a native of Deerfield, Vt., a shoe-maker by trade and a son of the famous traveler, Capt. Jonathan Carver, who in 1766-68 explored the vast country along the Upper Mississippi and received in recognition of his influence and services a grant of territory from the Indians, of which the following is a copy:

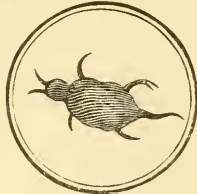
“TO JONATHAN CARVER,

“A chief under the most mighty and potent George the Third, King of the English and other nations, the fame of whose courageous warriors has reached our ears, and has been more fully told to us by our good brother Jonathan aforesaid, whom we rejoice to see come among us, and bring us good news from his country.

“We, chiefs of the Nadowissies, who have hereto set our seals, do by these presents, for ourselves and heirs forever, in return for the many presents and other good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and allies, give, grant, and convey to him the said Jonathan, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded as follows. viz. From the Fall of St. Anthony, running on the east bank of the Mississippi nearly southeast, as far as the south end of Lake Pepin, where the Chipeway River joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and from thence north six days travel, at twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the Fall of St. Anthony, on a direct straight line. We do for ourselves, heirs, and assigns for ever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns for ever, all the said

lands, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers therein; reserving for ourselves and heirs the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on land not planted and improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns. To which we have affixed our respective seals, at the Great Cave, May the first, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

HAWNOPAWJATIN,



his mark.

OTOHTONGOOMLISHEAW,



his mark.

"The foregoing, with the signets from two Indian chiefs of the Naudowissie tribes near the Fall of St. Anthony, on the River Mississippi, to Capt. Jonathan Carver, dated at the Great Cave on May first, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, is a true copy of an original deed, compared according to the testimonies of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters and Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, M. D., as stated in a petition to Congress by Samuel Harrison, on behalf of the heirs of Capt. Jonathan Carver, praying for a recognition of the same as on file in the Senate Office of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States. Examined this 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, at the capitol in the city of Washington.

"Attest, SAMUEL A. OTIS,

Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

"Signed in presence of Samuel Eliot, Junr.

"The above is certified under the seal of the Secretary of State for James Madison."

This original deed on parchment has been carefully treasured in the family as an "heirloom," but was unfortunately destroyed in the "great fire," Chicago, October, 1871.

The "Great Cave," in which the treaty with Capt. Carver was held and the deed executed, is located on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Paul, and is well known as "Carver's Cave," and is visited by thousands of tourists annually. One of the most thrifty counties and towns of Minnesota also bears the name of the great traveler. His maternal grandfather, William Knowlton, a native of Beverly, Mass., settled in Franklin about 1835. Our subject was thirteen years of age when his parents came to this township. He was educated in the high schools of Kent and started in life as a clerk at Ravenna, in the store of Cyrus Prentiss, in 1847, with whom he remained six years. He afterward located at Cleveland, St. Louis and St. Paul, and has been engaged in various branches of business in different sections of the country. In 1872 he purchased the Continental Hotel in Kent, a building five stories high with five stores attached, on which he has expended several thousand dollars in repairing and improvements. He is also owner of other valuable property in Kent. Mr. Carver is a

gentleman of public spirit and enterprise, always interested in anything that tends toward the improvement and public welfare of Kent.

SELAH CLAPP, a pioneer of Portage County, Ohio, was born June 7, 1775, in the town of South Hampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., and was a son of Selah Clapp, a lineal descendant of Sir Roger Clapp, who came from England, his native country, to America in 1630, and settled in the colony of Massachusetts. June 28, 1820, the subject of this sketch, being then married, started from his native town with his wife and family of six children for Ohio. Their means of conveyance was by horse team, which he drove the entire distance, arriving at Franklin Township, Portage Co., Ohio, August 8, 1820. In this township on Lot 23 he bought a farm of 163 acres, and moved with his family into a log house then standing on the land, 16x18 feet in size, which stood about 100 rods southwest of his son's, S. S. Clapp's, present residence. About the same time he purchased 250 acres of land in Avon Township, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mr. Clapp was a man of sterling worth, and soon began taking an active and prominent part in the affairs of the community where he had established his new home. He was a Whig in politics, and served his township in various public capacities, being Trustee for several terms. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a liberal supporter of the religious and educational interests of the township. He was married in Montgomery Township, Hampden Co., Mass., March 1, 1804, to Diana Sheldon, who bore him eight children, all in Massachusetts except the youngest, as follows: Silas W., born December 24, 1804; Susan, born October 13, 1807, now deceased; Spencer, born December 21, 1809; Selah S., born January 9, 1812; Samuel, born November 1, 1814, now deceased; Achsah, born March 16, 1817, now deceased; Diana, born January 5, 1820; Delana, born November 13, 1822, now deceased. The father of this family died June 4, 1840, and the mother August 29, 1850. Their remains rest in the cemetery at Kent.

SELAH S. CLAPP, son of Selah and Diana (Sheldon) Clapp, was born in Montgomery Township, Hampden Co., Mass., January 9, 1812, and was brought by his parents to Franklin Township in 1820. He was reared to the life of a farmer, in the meantime receiving a limited education in the schools of his day. At his father's death he purchased the old homestead, eighty acres of which he still owns and occupies, thus making him a continuous resident on this farm for sixty-five years. He was married at Ravenna, Ohio, March 10, 1835, to Mary Brown, who was born in his native town, and a daughter of Nicholas and Fanny (Phillips) Brown. Her parents having died in Massachusetts, she came to Portage County, Ohio, with her uncle, Benjamin Phillips, who settled in Franklin Township in 1832. To the union of our subject and his wife were born four children: Fanny Eliza, born July 7, 1836, and died January 1, 1855; Mary Adelia, born November 17, 1837; William Henry, born February 16, 1842, married Mary Richardson, and now resides in Franklin Township; Lucy Florilla, born September 2, 1845. Mary A. and Lucy F. both reside at the homestead with their father. The wife of Mr. Clapp died January 27, 1875, aged fifty-eight years, and lies buried in Standing Rock Cemetery at Kent. Mr. Clapp is one of Franklin Township's oldest as well as one of its most substantial citizens. He is at present the owner of 238 acres of valuable land, besides other property. He is a Republican in politics, and although not an office seeker has been elected to and has served his township in various local offices, and once as Trustee. For the past forty-four years he has been a member of the Church of the Disciples, the first four years serving as Deacon and for the past forty years as Overseer, and Church Trustee thirty years. Mrs. Clapp was also a member of this church

for many years. At the erection of the stone church building in Kent for this denomination, Mr. Clapp contributed \$1,000. He also assisted in the erection of the Presbyterian Church of Kent.

CHARLES K. CLAPP, Cashier Kent National Bank, Kent, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, January 15, 1838, son of Charles and Harriet (Kent) Clapp. His father was a native of Turin, N. Y., a son of Ezra Clapp, born January 2, 1807, and settled in Ravenna, this county, in an early day. There he embarked in mercantile trade, which he followed for several years, after which he located in Franklin Mills (now Kent), this county, and engaged in the same business, and later still in Akron, Ohio. He is now a resident of Warren County, Ohio. He was married in Ravenna, Ohio, September 1, 1831, to Harriet, daughter of Zenas and Pamela (Lewis) Kent, by whom he had six children: Harriet L. (deceased), Charles H. (deceased), Charles K., Ella M. (Mrs. John C. Southwick), in New York City; George A., in New York City, and Edward L., in San Francisco. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, where he attended the common schools, thence went to the Leicester Academy, Mass., where he remained two years, which comprised his educational advantages. Leaving there at the age of sixteen, he went to New York City, and for twelve years was employed in the wholesale grocery house of Kent & Co. (the last four years a partner in the house), after which he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he resided twelve years, being engaged six years in the manufacture of woolen goods, and the balance of the time in the agricultural implement business. In the fall of 1877 he returned to Kent, and in January, 1878, accepted the position of Cashier of the Kent National Bank, which he has satisfactorily filled to the present. He was married, November 26, 1872, to Mary E. Wood, of Mankato, Minn., by whom he has four children: Charles W., Frank S., Leon K. and Harold M.

ALBERT D. CLARK, real estate, insurance and Notary Public, Kent, was born in Kent, April 21, 1842, son of John F. and Eliza (Dunning) Clark. His paternal grandparents were George W. and Martha (Laird) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Stark County at an early day, where the father of our subject was born January 13, 1814. George W. was Associate Judge of Stark and Portage Counties at an early day, also one of the first surveyors in this part of Ohio, and laid out the stage road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. His children were William L., the first Sheriff of Summit County; Robert; James H.; George W., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a professor at Allegheny College, Meadville, for twenty years; John F.; Jane; Juliette; Martha. John F., the father of our subject, was educated in the academies of Tallmadge and Randolph, and at the age of sixteen went to Hudson and served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he has followed all his life. He married in 1839 Eliza Dunning, formerly of New Milford, Conn., by whom he had five children: George F., Albert D., Amelia (Mrs. Lorenzo Fessenden), Almira (Mrs. Anson Pritchard, deceased), and Hattie (Mrs. Charles Coyle). He located in Kent in 1838, where he has resided ever since. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Ambrosia Dunning, one of the first settlers of Ravenna Township. Our subject was reared and educated in Kent. He enlisted April 24, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving three months as Corporal was honorably discharged. He re-enlisted August 13, 1861, and served as Sergeant in Company A, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, and was Acting Orderly over two years, and commanded the Second Section of artilleries over a year. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga (he was recommended for promotion for bravery on the battle-

field of Chickamauga by Maj. Wilbur F. Goodspeed), and was in many other engagements, and honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 12, 1864, paying a flying visit to friends in Ohio. He then went into the Quartermaster's Department, at Johnsonville, Tenn., serving eighteen months as Assistant Superintendent of laborers of that place, also in the vicinity of Nashville. When Johnsonville, Tenn., was evacuated by the Union forces he went to Nashville, thence to Franklin and Duck River; returning to Nashville took passage on the transport "New York" for Eastport, Miss. On the steamer's arrival at her destination he accepted and filled the position of Chief Receiving Clerk under Lieut. Samuel W. Treat, commanding river and railroad transportation. On resigning this position he returned to Ohio. He then went West and engaged in railroading, visiting all the principal cities of the West. In 1869 he returned to Kent, and accepted a position as foreman in the brass foundry of the A. & G. W. R. R., which he held until 1883, when he embarked in his present business. He was married August 18, 1870, to Sarah J., daughter of Harvey C. and Flora B. Newberry, of Kent. The issue of this union was four children: Lenah, Scottie O., Lewis C. and Ezzie L., of whom two are now living; Lewis C. and Ezzie L. Mr. Clark is a member of the K. of H., and has filled all the chairs of that order. He now holds the office, to which he was appointed by S. S. Bloom, Grand Dictator, K. of H., of Ohio, of District Deputy Grand Dictator in and for the Twenty-fifth District of Ohio, comprising the following counties, to-wit: Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Lake and Trumbull. He is C. C. Commander of the K. of P., and a member of the G. A. R. He has served the village of Kent as Councilman two terms. In 1877 he was the Greenback candidate for Representative of Portage County, and ran ahead of his ticket. He was also candidate for Mayor of Kent in the Republican caucus in the spring of 1884. In politics he is independent.

JAMES CRANE, hotel proprietor, Kent, was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, August 6, 1830; son of Ira R. and Lucy B. (Rawdon) Crane, natives of Connecticut. His father settled in Warren in 1824, where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade, which he carried on there for twenty years. He then located in West Farmington, and continued in the same business until his death. He died September 17, 1884, at the age of eighty-two. Our subject was reared in his native town and in West Farmington, and was educated in the schools of the latter place, and clerked for his father for many years. In 1852 he embarked in the dry goods trade in West Farmington, in which he engaged up to 1857, when he removed to Illinois, where he resided three years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service, in the late war of the Rebellion, being the first man to enlist in Geauga County, Ohio. He was Orderly Sergeant of Company E, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his time. He re-enlisted March 12, 1862, and was appointed Captain of Battery E, Fifth New York Artillery. He participated in both battles of Winchester, Va., Fishers Hill, Va., at the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, where he was captured October 19, 1864, and taken to Libby, and from there to Danville Prison. He was paroled March 12, 1865, and was honorably discharged from the service the same date at Annapolis, Md. He then returned to West Farmington and re-entered the dry goods business, in which he was engaged up to 1879, when he located in Kent, and with his brother-in-law, F. K. Lewis, Esq., rented the "Continental Hotel," the principal hotel of the place, which, under the excellent management of Crane & Lewis, has become widely known throughout the State. Mr. Crane married Amelia E., daughter of Leonard and Mary (Smith) Lewis, of West Farmington, by whom he has two children: Minnie and Jay. Capt. Crane is



R. J. Thompson

20 p 154

one of the live, enterprising citizens of Kent. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN CROSS, foreman New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad wood-machine shops, Kent, was born in the city of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England May 1, 1835, son of John and Elizabeth (Norman) Cross. He was reared and educated in his native place, where he learned the trade of brick mason, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. He landed in New York City April 1, 1860, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, May 1, 1861, in Company E, Sixty-seventh New York Infantry, serving until January 1, 1863, at which date he was discharged at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., by reason of being appointed Hospital Steward in the United States Army. He re-enlisted January 23, 1863, for five years, and served as Hospital Steward up to August 22, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was married, December 17, 1856, to Sarah B., daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Watkinson) Pearson, of Ely, England, by whom he had two children: Alexander and Sarah. Mr. Cross located in Kent, this county, in October, 1865, and entered the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western, now New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, with whom he has been engaged to the present time, and since 1871 he has held his present position as foreman of the wood-machinery shops of the company. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Cross was elected to the Council of Kent in the spring of 1883. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. DEAN, nurseryman, Kent, was born in Wayne Township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, August 20, 1820, son of Horatio G. and Rebecca (Forbes) Dean, natives of Massachusetts, the former coming to Ashtabula County, Ohio, about 1816, the latter in 1806. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Abiahther Dean, of Massachusetts, and his maternal grandfather was Nathan Forbes, who settled in Wayne Township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1806. Our subject was reared in his native township, and educated in the common schools and the academy at Farmington, Ohio. His father being a shoe-maker, our subject engaged in that trade in his native town and in Auburn, Ohio, until thirty-five years of age. In the winter of 1855 he embarked, in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, in the nursery business, which he carried on there for eight years. In 1864 he removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he has been engaged to the present time keeping a general nursery stock, and up to 1874 he carried a florists' stock. Besides horticulture Mr. Dean has of late interested himself in several branches of natural science, and has collections in Archaeology, Paleontology, Mineralogy and Conchology, and his collection in connection with the last-named science numbers 1,350 distinct species of marine, fresh water and land shells, carefully selected and systematically classified and arranged. Mr. Dean was married September 1, 1852, to Maria, daughter of Col. Drayton Jones, of Wayne Township, formerly of Connecticut, and has one daughter—Lillian. Mr. Dean is an active member of the County Horticultural Society, of which he was Vice-President for several years. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE DEWEY, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Chester, Mass., September 10, 1801, son of Stephen and Persus (Morgan) Dewey, who settled in this county in 1824, locating in Franklin Township on land now owned by our subject and Samuel Beckwith, and where Stephen Dewey died in 1831. He had nine children: Morgan, Edwin, Electa, Almena, Julia, Editha, George, Roland and Alonzo, all now deceased except George and Roland. The subject of this sketch has lived on the farm where he now resides sixty years, and

made all the improvements himself. He was married, April 7, 1830, to Mary, daughter of Chauncey Mosley, of Westfield, Mass. By this union there were nine children, four now living: Margaret (Mrs. Dr. I. S. King, of Montcalm County, Mich.), George, Jr., Mary and Hattie (Mrs. Orlando Stewart, of Montcalm County, Mich.). The deceased are Jane, Clinton, Elizabeth, Lucy and Sarah. Of these Clinton died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., during the late war of the Rebellion, leaving one child—Estelle (Mrs. Ralph Dibble, who has one child—Mary). Our subject is a member of the Portage County Pioneer Society, and has held various offices in the gift of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

FRED L. DUNNING, painter, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, May 23, 1833, son of Samuel L. and Susan H. (Bostwick) Dunning. His paternal grandfather was Squire Dunning, formerly of New England, who settled in Ravenna Township, this county, about 1824, where he lived and died. He had four children: Almon S., Samuel L. (deceased), Almira (Mrs. E. Moulton) and Eliza (deceased). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Ashbel Bostwick, also from New England, who came to Ravenna Township about 1827, where he is said to have built the first frame house. Samuel L. Dunning, the father of our subject, was married December 25, 1830, and the same year settled in Brimfield Township, this county. He was a carpenter by trade, though interested in farming, and always owned a farm until a short time before his death. In 1842 he located in Franklin Mills (now Kent), this county, and manufactured plows, being chiefly engaged in that business for many years. He died January 31, 1858, in his fiftieth year, and his widow September 30, 1880, at the age of sixty-five. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. He received a limited education in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age entered his father's foundry, where he worked until 1862. He served three years in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 2, 1862, in Company F, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service as Corporal, but was promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and finally Captain. He was at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., twenty-two days, under the command of Gen. Burnside, and surrounded by Longstreet's army, in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. For a time his regiment was mounted and detailed as the advance scouts of Burnside's army, with orders to never lose sight of the Rebels, and were sometimes twenty miles ahead of the army. He was with Sherman at Atlanta, Ga., then under Gen. Thomas till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, Tenn., August 12, 1865, when he returned to Kent, since which time he has followed painting as an occupation in the car shops of that city. His first wife was Ann M. Fessenden, of Kent, by whom he had two children: Ella M. (Mrs. Arthur Olin), and Cora (deceased). His second wife was Clara Fowler, and his present wife is Ellen, daughter of Hiram and Clarissa (Meacham) Spencer, of Suffield, this county. In politics Capt. Dunning is a staunch Republican. He is an active member of the K. of H. and the G. A. R.

JOHN G. EVANS, merchant tailor, Kent, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, December 25, 1845; son of John and Eleanor (Evans) Evans. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the tailor's trade. In 1866 he came to America and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked as a journeyman tailor for seven years. From there he went to Butler, Penn., as cutter with D. L. Byerer, which position he held five years. He then embarked in the merchant tailoring busi-

ness for himself, in company with Daniel Davis, doing business there for two years, when they removed to Akron, Ohio, and remained six months, divided their stock, and in September, 1880, our subject located in Kent. He was married September 13, 1868, to Annie Mortimer, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has three children living: Rebecca, John G., Jr., and Dennison M. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F.; he is a F. & A. M.; in politics, a Republican.

JOHN A. FELT, machinist and manufacturer of the Acme Paint Burner, Kent, was born in Peterboro, Hillsborough Co., N. H., May 8, 1837, son of Stephen and Mary K. (Ames) Felt. He was reared and learned his trade in Peterboro. In 1855 he came to Ohio, locating in Norwalk, and working in the Lake Shore Railroad Shops for eleven years; then he moved to Fairfield, Huron County, where he remained one year, and in 1867 located in Kent, where he has been employed as a machinist in the railroad shops to the present time. On October 3, 1882, he received a patent on the Acme Paint Burner, designed to remove old paint from railroad cars, vehicles, furniture, etc., and has since been engaged in the manufacture of the same. Mr. Felt was married, August 1, 1860, to Emma A. Willey, of Norwalk, Ohio, by whom he has two children: Cora A. and Elmer J. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. In politics a Republican.

BYRON FERREY, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, September 7, 1846; son of Aaron and Mary (Dickinson) Ferrey, natives of Massachusetts. Aaron Ferrey was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth (Goodrich) Ferrey, he had eleven children, and by his second marriage (with Mary Dickinson) he had two children—Eliza, wife of Henry A. Swan, and Byron. He settled in Franklin Township, this county, about 1832, locating on the farm now owned by Harley Judson, where he lived about twenty years, when he removed to Kent and resided there until his death. He died in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight. Our subject has always lived in his native township, where he was reared and educated. He was married, September 5, 1870, to Hannah, daughter of Harley and Chloe (Loomis) Judson, of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he has three children: Minnie, Charlie J. and Georgia M. Mr. Ferrey is a representative farmer of Franklin Township; in politics he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK FOOTE, grocer, Kent, was born in Wood County, Ohio, November 14, 1835; son of Epaphroditus and Charlotte M. (Smith) Foote, former of whom settled in Wood County in 1827, and there lived until his death. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He farmed in his native county up to 1863, after which he served as a clerk in a general store till 1872, when he located in Kent and engaged in mercantile business with E. A. Parsons. November 1, 1873, he became manager of the Kent co-operative store, but in January, 1882, he embarked in the grocery business with C. F. Sawyer. October 1, 1883, Robert Reed became associated with him under the firm name of Foote & Reed, one of the leading grocery firms of Kent. Mr. Foote married, September 2, 1872, Alice, daughter of Freeman and Mercy A. (Lincoln) Underwood, of Brimfield, by whom he has had three children: Ernest N. (deceased), Mary L. and Carl F. He is a member of the R. A. and is a F. & A. M.; has been Treasurer of the Township Corporation and a member of the School Board. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE A. FURRY, grocer, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, December 16, 1838, son of William and Martha L. (Russell)

Furry. His paternal grandfather was John Furry, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1816, where he lived and died, and whose wife was Julia A. Harris, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he had eight children: Joseph (deceased), William (deceased), Mooney (deceased), Ann (Mrs. Edward Russell), Henry T., Lucy J. (deceased), Mary J. (Mrs. George Ogle), and an infant son (deceased). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Edward Russell, an early settler of Brimfield Township, this county. The children of William Furry were George A., Helen E. (Mrs. David Tucker, of Kent), Lucy (Mrs. Theodore Campbell, of Kent), and Wallace W., of Cleveland. Our subject, after he became of age, farmed until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Cross Lane, Winchester, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, and many other engagements, and was honorably discharged June 9, 1864. In that year he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he attended the Eastman Business College for six months, thence went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he served as Clerk in the distributing department in the postoffice in that city; then returned to this county and served as Clerk in Streetsboro. In 1873 he embarked in the grocery business in Kent, with George L. Stauffer, Esq., in which he has since been successfully engaged. He was married, May 19, 1876, to Lucy, daughter of James and Maria (Hopkins) Woodard, of Kent, by whom he has one child—Mattie M. Mr. Furry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the G. A. R., and R. A. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM R. GARDNER, baker, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, December 30, 1819; son of John V. and Sarah A. (Spear) Gardner, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Brimfield Township in 1817, where they lived until February, 1838, when Mrs. Sarah A. Gardner died. John V. Gardner then, in 1839, removed to Franklin Mills (now Kent), where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he was engaged for several years. He died April 7, 1878, in his ninety-first year. He served as Justice of the Peace of Brimfield for fifteen years, also in Franklin about the same length of time. He was married first to Sarah A. Spear, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: John V. R., Eliza and Julia Ann E. (deceased), William R., Reuben F. (deceased), Reuben F., Abigail L. (Mrs. John Morris), Caroline A. (Mrs. O. C. Holden), Sarah F. (Mrs. Nourse). Then, in March, 1839, J. V. Gardner was married to Margaret Beatty, *nee* Haymaker, by whom he had three children: George D., Mary (Mrs. George Stauffer) and Estella (Mrs. Mark Chase). The subject of this sketch was reared in Brimfield Township, and in 1839 came to Kent with his parents and entered his father's store. He was with D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, for several years, and embarked in his present business in 1876. He was married, in 1851, to Sarah E. De Moss, of Coshocton, Ohio, by whom he has two children: John V. and Lewis D. Mr. Gardner is one of the substantial business men of Kent. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES A. GARRISON, veterinary surgeon, Kent, was born in Stowe Township, Summit Co., Ohio, August 18, 1842; son of James and Hannah (Walker) Garrison, who settled in Stowe Township about 1828-30, where they cleared and improved a couple of farms. They had six children: William, who died in the service of the Union, during the late war of the Rebellion; Charles A.; Alice, wife of William Grubb; Fannie, wife of Henry Minnich; Maxwell; and Edward (deceased). The paternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Garrison, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Deer-

field Township, this county. His maternal grandfather, William Walker, a native of Virginia, was one of the first settlers of Stowe Township. Our subject was reared in his native township, and educated in the Kent High School, and at Twinsburg Institute. In 1875 he went to Seville, Ohio, and studied veterinary surgery with Dr. Miller, of that place, with whom he remained three years, and in 1878 entered the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, where he took a two-years' course of instruction. In 1880 he commenced the practice of his profession in Kent, where he has done a successful business to the present time. He was married August 18, 1864, to Mattie, daughter of William and Margaret Reese, of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he has three children living: Frank, Max and Minnie. Mr. Garrison and wife are members of the Disciples Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

SENECA GREEN, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., October 3, 1808; son of Clark and Submit (Hastings) Green, natives of Massachusetts. He was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship of six years at the shoe-makers' trade, afterward working in North Lee, Mass., as a journeyman one year; then embarked in business for himself in South Lee, where he was engaged up to 1836. In the fall of the same year he came to Ohio, and in February, 1837, bought the farm where he now resides. There was a plank cabin and a small barn on the place when he purchased it. In 1842 he erected a good barn, and in 1844 built his present residence. Mr. Green has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Spellman, of Monterey, Mass., to whom he was married October 3, 1832. She died May 6, 1834. February 29, 1836, Mr. Green next married Mary A. Holt, of Austerlitz, N. Y., and the issue of this union was six children: Sarah (Mrs. H. L. Russell); Stephen; Spellman; Ann (Mrs. G. H. Taylor), in Lansing, Mich.; Mary (Mrs. A. A. Ross) in Mount Vernon, Ohio., and George B., residing at home, who was married October 21, 1874, to Clara, daughter of James D. and Mary R. (Olin) Haymaker, of Franklin, and by her he has two children—Mabel A. and James S. Our subject lost his second wife June 6, 1876, in her sixty-fifth year. Mr. Green is one of the representative farmers of Franklin Township. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party.

WILLIAM GRIDLEY, carpenter and machinist, Kent, was born in Hampden County, Mass., August 12, 1807; son of Oliver and Mary (Bradley) Gridley. His educational advantages were limited, as he was bound out on a farm in New Haven County, Conn., until he was twenty-one years old. When nineteen years of age he ran away, and arriving in Hampden County, Mass., he served an apprenticeship of two years at the millwright trade: worked in the cotton-mills at Chicopee Falls, Mass., fourteen months as a journeyman mechanic, after which he engaged as a master mechanic in the mill of A. Denslow, at Windsor, Conn., where he remained about three years. He made, but did not invent, the first machine that made cotton batting out of waste; then went to work on the Boston & Albany Railroad as a mechanic and inspector of lumber, and in August, 1844, he came to Ohio, locating in 1845 in Kent, where he has worked at his trade of millwright, carpenter, etc., up to the present time. Mr. Gridley was married in December, 1832, to Clara, daughter of Calvin and Lydia (Grinnell) Bedortha, of Hampden County, Mass., by whom he has had five children: Talbot, William (killed at the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863), Benjamin (killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain), Laura (Mrs. O. S. Nichols) and Clara (deceased). Our subject's first wife dying March, 1853, he next married Mary Chatman, daughter of John and Martha Twitchell, by whom he had one child, Lilian (Mrs. Dr. R. F. Hamb-

lin). His son Talbot served in the late war in the Seventh Regt. O. V. I., and was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Winchester; his son William was a member of the Eighth Regt. O. V. I., and Benjamin was a member of the Seventh O. V. I. Mr. Gridley is a member of the Episcopal Church; the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL B. HALL, merchant, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, July 29, 1831; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Breck) Hall, natives of Vermont. His father was a son of Benjamin Hall, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1818, and taught the first district school in the township; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Breck, of Hartland, Vt. They had four children: Porter B., Caroline (deceased), Samuel B. (first, deceased), and Samuel B. (second). Henry Hall was a carpenter by trade, but after his settlement in Brimfield Township was principally engaged in farming. In 1850 the family removed to Franklin Mills (now Kent), where Mrs. Hall died in 1852. Mr. Hall then married for his second wife Mrs. Sophia Kilborn, of Hudson, whither he afterward removed, and there resided until his death in 1876; he died at the age of seventy-eight. He was a member of the Congregational Church, in which he was a Deacon for many years. Samuel B., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and Kent Academy. Owing to ill health, in 1853, he went to California, remaining there three years, when he returned to Kent and engaged in farming for several years. After that he embarked in mercantile trade; then was in the drug business for a time, and in 1876 engaged in the boot and shoe trade, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Hall has been twice married, first in September, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Guy and Sarah Doolittle, of Brimfield, this county. The issue of this union was one child—Cora (Mrs. Charles Reed). Mr. Hall was married to his present wife, Jane Barton, of Kent, Ohio, in September, 1866, and by her has three children: Henry, Porter and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican; an active F. & A. M.

JAMES P. HALL, shop clerk, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Shops, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, September 12, 1832, son of William and Maria (Law) Hall. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Hall, of Windsor, Vt., who settled in Brimfield Township in 1819, where they lived and died. They had six children: Henry (deceased), Betsey (deceased), Charles (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), William, Susan S. (Mrs. Henry Sawyer). By his second wife Mr. Hall had one child—Sarah (Mrs. Sylvester Wolcott). The father of our subject lived on the old homestead till 1867, when he removed to Kent, where he still resides. He was twice married, first to Maria, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Law, of Brimfield, by whom he had four children: James P., Durand C., Mary E., Lucy M. (Mrs. I. P. Griswold); and second to Berthia Palmer, of Brimfield, by whom he had three children: Newton H., Helen M. (Mrs. Henry Wilcox) and Anna (Mrs. B. F. Shewart). Our subject was reared in Brimfield Township, engaged in farming until twenty-eight years of age, then removed to Kent and embarked in the grocery trade, in which he was occupied two years. Since then, with the exception of four years, he has been in the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Companies to the present time. He was married September 27, 1854, to Myra T., daughter of Harmon and Harriet (Bishop) Bradley, of Brimfield, by whom he had four children: Will H., Charles E., Fred P. and Georgie D. (deceased). Mr. Hall and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of H.; has held the office of Township and Corporation Clerk one term. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

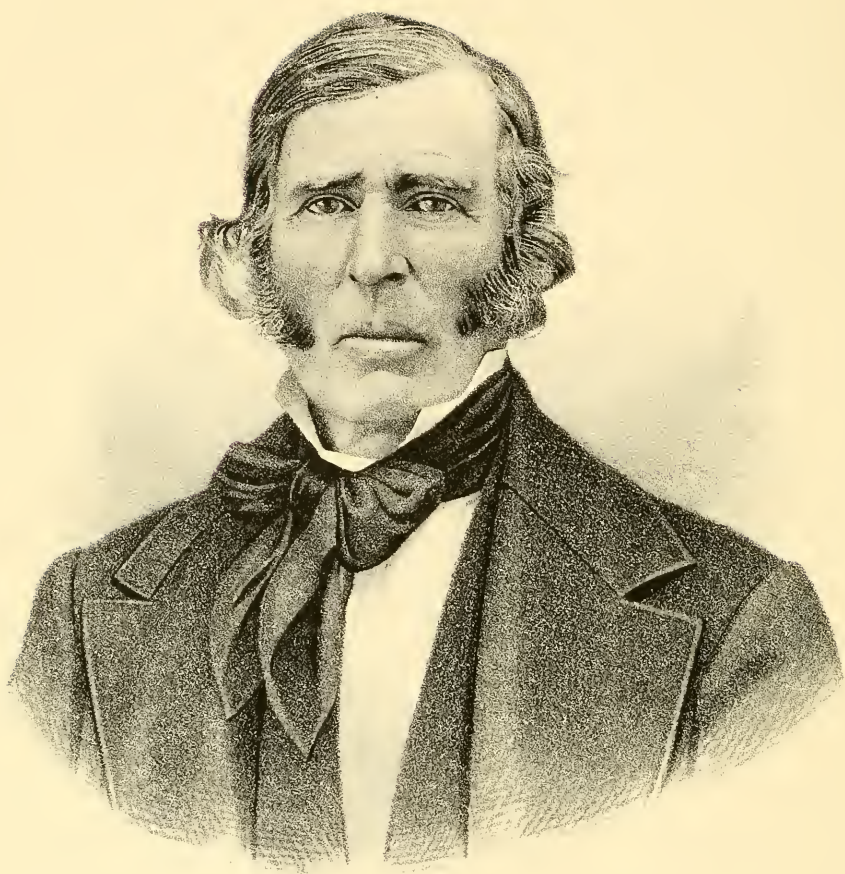
NEWTON H. HALL, lumberman, P. O. Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, August 4, 1842, son of William and Bethiah (Palmer) Hall. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hall, a native of Vermont, settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1819, and his maternal grandfather, John Palmer, was a native of Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution. Our subject was reared in his native township and was educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 4, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Tennessee campaign, under Burnside; the Atlanta campaign, under Sherman, and the Nashville campaign, under Thomas; was in all the engagements of his regiment, and at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, he captured a flag from Gen. P. Clayburn's division of the Rebel Army, for which act he received a medal from Congress in January, 1865. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to Brimfield Township and engaged in farming there up to 1881, and then removed to Kent, Ohio. The same year he embarked in business at Boardman, Ohio, where he is still interested in a planing-mill and lumber trade. He was married April 15, 1874, to Stella, daughter of James and Maria (Hopkins) Woodard, of Kent, this county, by whom he has two children: Anna and Helen. Mr. Hall is a F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES D. HAYMAKER, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born September 2, 1809, a short distance from the spot where Brady made his famous leap across the Cuyahoga River, in Franklin Township, this county, son of Frederick and Rachel (Davis) Haymaker. His father, who was a native of Allegheny County, Penn., came from that State to Ohio in 1806, and located at Franklin Mills February 18, that year, in that part of Kent now known as the Upper Village. He was thrice married. His first wife was Eleanor Robinson, by whom he had seven children, all now deceased. His second wife was Rachel Davis, who died in this county, by whom he had one child—James D., the subject of this sketch. By his third wife, Polly Swan, he had twelve children, of whom six are now living, none residing in this county. Mr. Haymaker was a resident of Franklin off and on up to 1836, when he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he died in 1852. His remains and those of his third wife are interred in Warren, Ohio. He was Private Secretary to Aaron Burr, while on the expedition for which he was tried for treason in 1807. Jacob Haymaker, the father of Frederick and grandfather of our subject, settled at Franklin Mills (now Kent) in 1805, and built the first grist-mill ever operated in the township; it was on the site now occupied by "Kent's Mill." He was a carpenter and millwright by trade; he died at Kent, as did also his wife. Our subject received only a limited education, and never saw a schoolhouse until ten years of age. In his youth he became thoroughly acquainted in his father's factory with the woolen manufacturing business. This factory was located at Franklin Mills (now Kent). At the age of twenty-one he engaged for two years in the manufacture of wooden pails in the same town; the next two years he had charge of a hotel at Fairport, on Lake Erie; then returning to Franklin he engaged in farming, to which occupation he has ever since devoted his time. November 29, 1835, he was married to Mary R. Olin, who was born February 22, 1820, in Genesee County, N. Y., and a daughter of Arvin Olin, who came to Ohio in 1834 and settled in Franklin, where he passed the remainder of his life. By this union were born the following children: Franklin, born December 16, 1836, and died April 30, 1851; Oscar F., born May 21, 1838; Rachel D., born May 18, 1840; Ann Maria, born May 17, 1842; Arvin O., born April 5, 1844; Mary R., born April 15, 1846, died July 27,

1866; James A., born June 21, 1848; Clara L., born August 30, 1850; Almira E., born January 27, 1854; Martha A., born May 20, 1856; Cora E., born May 5, 1858, died February 2, 1859; William J., born February 2, 1860, and Abbie M., born November 27, 1863. J. D. Haymaker has always been an ardent Republican and during the darkest days of the civil war was firm in his support of the administration in aid of the Union cause, contributing liberally of his means, and invariably exerting his influence to the end that the Union should be preserved. One of his sons, James A., enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment, Company I, and served in the Union Army during the civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Haymaker are admirable types of the pioneers who first settled in Portage County, and possess in a large degree those traits which have become traditionary among us as ascribed to the pioneers, the sterling qualities, good, strong, well-balanced minds, athletic and healthy physique, unimpeachable integrity and a desire to do unto others as they would be done by—qualities, too, which they have transmitted to their large family of children, in an eminent degree. During their long lives they have cheerfully given to the needy and in support of the religious and educational interests of the community. They are now living in the midst of their friends, possessed of an ample competence to make their coming years comfortable, and in the enjoyment of that content which comes from reflecting on a life well and worthily spent. Mr. Haymaker has served his township in various official capacities. He was Trustee for several years, Justice of the Peace for several terms and a School Director many times.

OSCAR F. HAYMAKER, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, May 21, 1838; son of James D. and Mary R. (Olin) Haymaker. He was reared in his native township and educated in its common and select schools. He remained on the old homestead with his father until twenty-four years of age when, in partnership with his brother-in-law, S. H. Green, he bought a farm in Franklin Township, this county, which was carried on for four years and then sold. Our subject then worked his father's farm for three years and in 1879 purchased of D. P. Hopkins his present farm, where he has resided ever since. He was married, May 21, 1862, to Mary S., daughter of Dr. J. M. and Mary (Ferris) Burlingame, of Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio. By this union he has three children: Ida A., wife of F. A. Merrill, Cora M. and Lillie E. Mr. and Mrs. Haymaker are members of the Universalist Church of Kent. Our subject is serving his fourth term as School Examiner of Portage County. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

ARVIN O. HAYMAKER, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, April 5, 1844; son of James D. and Mary R. (Olin) Haymaker. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Haymaker, settled in Franklin in 1806. His maternal grandfather, Arvin Olin, settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1834. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township and educated in the common schools, and in connection with his farming interests, has taught school for twenty consecutive winters. He has been twice married, on first occasion, April 5, 1866, to Hattie E., daughter of Joseph and Jeanette (Graham) Norton, of Brimfield Township, this county. By this union there were two children: Charles A. and Hattie E. May 26, 1870, Mr. Haymaker married his present wife, Hattie, daughter of William and Catherine (Burger) Powell, of Homeworth, Columbiana Co., Ohio. The issue of this union has been three children: Homer A., Debbie J. and Frank P. Mr. and Mrs. Haymaker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican.



Cheney. W. Earl

JOSEPH HEIGHTON, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Hargrave, Northamptonshire, England, February 4, 1827; son of Thomas and Sarah (Goodes) Heighton, who, in 1832, settled in Edinburg, Portage Co., Ohio, where they cleared and improved the farm on which they lived and died. Their children were William (deceased), Thomas, Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Ann (deceased), John, Joseph, Hannah (deceased) and an infant (deceased). Thomas Heighton, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade, and the first one to follow this business as an occupation in that part of the county where he settled. He was a man of peculiar ideas, a thorough American in feeling, a lover of the Republican form of government (which was his main reason for coming to America) and was one of the first men in Portage County to advocate the anti-slavery doctrine. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He died at the age of fifty-two years, honored by all who knew him. Our subject was reared in Edinburg, this county, and received his education in the common schools. He was married July 19, 1848, to Olive Cornelia, daughter of Ariel Lewis and Minerva (Colton) Case, of Rootstown, and born April 8, 1829, in Rootstown. She had the advantages of a common school education and taught school at one time. Her father was born July 31, 1804, in Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn. Her mother was born May 20, 1805, in Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn. Her paternal grandfather, Ariel Case, a native of Tolland County, Conn., and a soldier of the war of 1812, settled in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1809. Her maternal grandfather, Stephen Colton, a native of Vermont, settled in Rootstown, Ohio, in 1805. Mr. Heighton and wife have four children: Marius H.; Ann, wife of N. E. Olin; Parker H. and Lloyd B. After coming of age, Mr. Heighton, with his brother, John, purchased the old homestead, where he resided until the fall of 1862 and in the spring of 1863 he located in Franklin Township, this county, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Marius, where he remained till 1879, when he moved to his present property east of Kent. He has always been a temperate man, never having used tobacco, spirits, tea or coffee. He is a member of the Pioneer Association; one of the representative citizens of Franklin Township; in politics he is a Republican.

MARIUS HEIGHTON, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, June 14, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Olive C. (Case) Heighton (see sketch of Joseph Heighton). Our subject was reared on the farm and as an occupation has always followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Franklin Township, this county, with his parents in 1863 and has since resided here. He was united in marriage January 1, 1879, with Ida, daughter of John H. and Rebecca (Bergin) Hubbard, of Kent, this county, by whom he has one child—Marius Hubert. In politics Mr. Heighton is a Republican.

IRA L. HERRIFF, furniture dealer, Kent, was born in Rootstown, November 19, 1846, son of Samuel and Lydia (Hartlerhode) Herriff. His paternal grandfather was John Herriff, a native of Pennsylvania and among the early settlers of Rootstown. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Hartlerhode, who with seven children—Lawrence, John, Samuel, Christian, Kate, Mary and Lydia—settled in Rootstown in an early day. She afterward married Samuel Hartle, of Rootstown. Samuel Herriff, the father of our subject, is a farmer and resident of Rootstown. His children were six in number: Ira L., Ezra, Everett, Cecelia (deceased), Emma (deceased) and John (deceased). The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he located in Kent and embarked in the manufacture of brick, in which he was engaged

for seven years. In 1881 he entered the furniture business with L. C. Reed, which partnership is existing at present. He was married December 1, 1869, to Belle E., daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Ward) Caris, of Rootstown, by whom he has one child—Amy I. Mr. Herrieff enlisted in 1865 in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE HILDERHOF, retail liquor dealer, Kent, was born in Baden, Germany, April 23, 1839, son of George and Mary (Hardle) Hilderhof, who came to America in 1854 and located in Randolph Township, this county, where they lived until 1860, then removed to Ravenna. George Hilderhof, Sr., was a gardener, an occupation he followed until his death. They had seven children: Margaret, deceased; Lena; Henry (first), deceased; George; Henry (second); Susan, and Katy, deceased. Our subject when fifteen years of age learned the tanner's trade, which he followed up to 1874, when he embarked in the liquor business in Ravenna, and in 1879 located in Kent, where he has been similarly engaged up to the present time. He was married June 3, 1862, to Mary Dawson, of Ravenna, by whom he has eight children: George, Henry, Nelly, Walter, Mary, Alexander B., Augusta and Minnie. Mr. Hilderhof is a member of the German Reformed Church; is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

ALONZO JOHNSON, farmer and butcher, Kent, was born in Shalersville Township, this county, May 25, 1835, son of Ebenezer and Annis (Stoddard) Johnson, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively, the latter born April 8, 1811. His paternal grandfather, Sylvester Johnson, was a farmer of Rutland, Vt., and his maternal grandfather, Stoddard, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Freedom Township in 1834, afterward removed to Iowa and died there. The parents of our subject settled in Stowe Township in 1834, and in 1835 located in Shalersville Township, this county, where they purchased an eighty-acre tract of heavily timbered land which they cleared and improved, and where they lived until the death of the father in 1850, in his forty-second year. They had seven children: Alonzo, Lucinda (deceased), Emeline (Mrs. Willard Seward), Sylvester, Leander, Silas (died in the army during the late war) and Eben. The mother next married Rufus Newton, of Franklin Township, this county, in 1857. He died in 1862 and she moved to Daviess County, Mo., in 1869, and subsequently married William Hughes, who died in 1879, and his widow returned to Ohio in 1880, and is now residing in Kent. Our subject was reared in Shalersville Township, this county, and was educated in the common schools. He resided in Shalersville Township until 1863, when he removed to Kent, Ohio, and embarked in the grocery business, in which he was engaged two years. He then built the hotel known as the "Collins House," which he conducted for three years, and during that time opened a meat market, which he carried on from 1866 to March 30, 1885, when he retired from that business. He is also engaged in farming, now owning three farms in Franklin Township, this county, in company with his two eldest sons, living on the farm formerly occupied by Warren Burt. Mr. Johnson was married in November, 1855, to Mary J., daughter of William and Lavina Cook, of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he had twelve children, nine now living: Willard, Perry, Emma (Mrs. Henry Barker), Albert, Ora, Nella, Clayton, Cora and Selah. Mr. Johnson is a representative citizen of the township. In politics he is a Democrat.

HARLEY JUDSON, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Mantua Township, this county, February 28, 1815; son of Samuel and Lucy (Moss) Judson. His

father, with two brothers, Gersham and Enoch, came to Mantua from Hartford, Conn., about 1800, and here cleared and improved a farm. In a few years Gersham and Enoch sold out and went West, while Samuel remained. The latter was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Atwater, sister of Judge Atwater, early settlers of Mantua Township, by whom he had five children: Alma (Mrs. Enos Ford), Alvin (deceased), Elly (deceased), Elijah (deceased) and Cyrus (deceased). His second wife was Lucy Moss, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had four children: Harley, Sally (Mrs. T. Vaughn), Lucy (Mrs. James McElroy) and Mary (deceased). Samuel Judson resided in Mantua Township until 1821, then removed to Hiram Township, where he lived until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared in Mantua and Hiram Townships, his education being received in the district schools. After he became of age he worked on a farm by the month for two years, then on his father's farm for seven years, after which he purchased a farm of sixty acres, which he kept only one year. In 1848 he purchased the farm in Franklin Township where he now resides. Mr. Judson's first wife was Chloe, daughter of Horace Loomis, of Charlestown Township, by whom he had three children: Julia (Mrs. Darwin Furry), Hannah (Mrs. Byron Ferry) and Henry D. His present wife is Almira, daughter of Noah and Hannah (Shaw) Lemoine, of Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio, by whom he has two children: Samuel E. and Barton H. Mr. Judson is a representative farmer of Franklin Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

ZENAS KENT was born in Middletown, Conn., July 12, 1786. He came of good old Puritan stock, a nobility of descent which rests its claim upon a robust manhood and hardy virtue. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and carried a musket in the war for American independence.

When Zenas Kent was a boy, even New England had made but a beginning in the development of the common school system, and though he made the best of his opportunities—exhausting the facilities of the country school of that time and place—his early advantages were very limited, as compared to the common-school privileges enjoyed by the youth of to-day. Mr. Kent has left at least one monument of the methodical perseverance with which he addressed himself to every task. A copy of Adam's Arithmetic, published in 1802, which Mr. Kent used at school, is now in possession of his son Marvin. It is a well-thumbed book, now yellow with age, and a plodding student has left his impress on every page; indeed, he has left considerable additions to the original text. The publisher had had the forethought to bind numerous blank pages with his letter-press, to stand the pupil instead of the slate, and to remain a record of his industry. On these leaves young Kent carefully worked out and proved every example in the book. Here was a combination of excellent traits—application, method, thoroughness—in which the boy well foreshadowed the man. He entered his work on the leaves of the book of his life, and he left not a blank page in it all. In selecting a pursuit in life Zenas Kent chose the trade of his father and to make himself master of it.

By the time he reached his twenty-fifth year young Zenas Kent was united in marriage with Pamela Lewis, a native of Farmington, Conn., a young woman of most excellent traits, and withal a fitting helpmeet for him. Her father, like the elder Kent, was a veteran of 1776, and a carpenter and joiner by vocation. The two young people joined their honest hands and humble fortunes for the battle with the world. In 1812 Zenas accompanied his father's family to the far West. The family located in Mantua, Ohio, where the elder Kent died at an advanced age. Zenas had left his young wife in Connecticut while he went prospecting in the Western wilds, and as soon as he had chosen

a place for his home he returned for his wife. Together they set out for the tedious journey to the West, and arriving in Ohio, settled in Hudson, then a township of Portage County. This was a fortunate selection for Mr. Kent. Here he met Capt. Heman Oviatt, to whose friendship it was his pleasure to acknowledge himself indebted for many kind offices. Here he built a tannery for Owen Brown, father of John Brown, of Ossawatimie fame. Mr. Kent taught school in the winter while he remained in Hudson. His friend, Capt. Oviatt, impressed by Mr. Kent's upright walk and industrious habits, was disposed to do him a good turn, and help him to start fairly in the world. Conferences led to conclusions, and in the summer of 1815 the firm of Oviatt & Kent was formed, to conduct a typical pioneer store, in Ravenna. Thither Mr. Kent went to erect a building before the firm would begin business. The site chosen was that upon which the Second National Bank now stands. With his saw and plane and hammer Mr. Kent helped to put up the wooden building which was to serve for store and dwelling. This building was subsequently moved to the south side of Main Street, in Little's Block. After the firm of Oviatt & Kent had been in successful operation for several years Mr. Kent was able to refund the money advanced by Mr. Oviatt, and the firm dissolved, leaving the junior partner in sole control of the business.

In 1826, while managing his growing business, Mr. Kent entered into a contract to erect the court house, which still stands in Ravenna, one of the most substantial buildings of its kind in the State. In its early days it was looked upon as a wonder in architectural art. From 1831 to 1850 Mr. Kent was senior partner in the firm of Kent & Brewster, which did a profitable trade in Hudson. In the meantime Mr. Kent was accumulating a store of the world's goods, and making investments where there was fair prospect of good returns. In 1832 he joined David Ladd in the purchase of a tract of land, embracing between 500 and 600 acres, in the township of Franklin, now the village of Kent. This tract embraced the water-power of the Cuyahoga River at that place. The connection of Mr. Ladd with this property was short, Mr. Kent soon becoming sole proprietor. In the year of the purchase he erected Kent's Flouring Mill, the product of which has been held in high repute for more than the third of a century. The mill produced the first flour shipped from northern Ohio to Cleveland, going by way of the Ohio Canal.

Having dissolved business connections with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Kent made arrangements with John Brown to carry on the tanning business in an establishment already under way. In 1836 he sold his large tract to the Franklin Land Company, which afterward became the Franklin Silk Company. In 1849 the Franklin Bank, of Portage County, was established, and Mr. Kent was chosen its President. This important post he held until 1864, when the Franklin Bank gave place to the Kent National Bank, of which he was also made President, holding the position at the time of his death.

In 1850 he began the erection of a cotton factory and a private residence in Franklin, where his interests had centered. Thither he removed, on the completion of his dwelling-house, in 1851. In the spring of 1853 he was elected Treasurer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, filling the position efficiently for one year. In April, 1860, he moved into an elegant mansion which he had built on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. While on a visit to Kent on the 21st of October, 1864, death took from him the partner of his early toils and of his years of ease. Thus bereft, he longed for quiet and repose, and in the following month he returned to Franklin (the name of which had been changed to Kent) to pass the remainder of his days.

Mr. Kent's business career was that of an industrious plodder, who gained

success by deserving it. He was possessed of a great fund of solid common sense, to which it had pleased God to add an indomitable will, native business tact, energy that never flagged, and, above all, an unyielding integrity, which gained him the confidence of all with whom he had relations. He was a cautious, methodical business man, not given to speculation, watchful of little things, and thrifty. An instance will show how dearly he held his integrity and the good opinion of his fellows. While President of the banking department of the Franklin Silk Company he required to be placed in his hands the means to redeem the company's issues, remarking that he would put his name upon no paper without the power to protect it from dishonor. The arrangement was effected. Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the silk company, thanks to Mr. Kent's honor and forethought, its paper was all redeemed at face value.

His life-record was made up of deeds that reflect luster on his memory, and mark him as one of the pioneer noblemen of the West. In personal appearance Zenas Kent was tall of stature, erect and graceful of carriage, dignified of mien. Little given to society, he was, nevertheless, affable and agreeable in all of his relations. Though fair and equitable dealing made him popular as a tradesman, his retiring nature forbade many intimate friendships. While malice did not enter into his heart, the very firmness of his character made him quick to resent an abuse of his confidence. Beneath a dignified exterior, bordering at times upon austerity, he wore a warm and sympathetic heart. He held a kind act in tender remembrance, and the few friendships he formed remained unbroken to the end of his days. His tastes were simple and his habits the most correct. He never used tobacco or stimulants of any kind, and for thirty years did not have an hour's sickness.

Mr. Kent was blessed with a family of thirteen children, nine of whom survive him. These he lived to see arrive at maturity, all occupying positions of prominence and influence in their respective homes. The surviving children are Mrs. Harriet Clapp, of New York City; Henry A., Edward and George L., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marvin, Charles H. and Mrs. Amelia L. Shively, of Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Frances E. Wells, of Brownsville, Penn., and Mrs. Emily K., wife of R. B. Dennis, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. Of the four children deceased, Mrs. Eliza A. Poag died in Brooklyn July 4, 1864; three—Louisa, Amelia and an unnamed infant—lie in Ravenna Cemetery. Zenas Kent died suddenly, at his residence in Kent, October 4, 1865, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland's beautiful city of the dead. In a lovely spot, removed from the hurly-burly of a busy world, under the shade of the cypress and willow, by the side of the wife of his bosom, sleeps all that is left to earth of a man who fought the battle of life bravely, and left a good name—the best of all heir-looms.

MARVIN KENT, projector and ex-President of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad (now New York, Pennsylvania, & Ohio Railroad), was born at Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, September 21, 1816. His father, Zenas Kent, was a joiner and carpenter by trade, who, when a young man, made the acquaintance of Capt. Heman Oviatt. He discovered in Mr. Kent business qualifications of a very high order, and in 1815 he induced him to engage in mercantile business at Ravenna. The executive and financial ability which Mr. Kent displayed, coupled with enterprise and methodical management of his affairs, soon placed him in the front rank among the reputable and successful business men of northern Ohio.

It was in his father's store that young Marvin Kent received his first and

most valuable instruction in correct business methods and habits. Up to the age of nineteen his time was divided between his father's store and the schoolroom wherein he combined, in the acquirement of a knowledge of books, a practical knowledge of business and dealings with men. He received such education as was afforded at Tallmadge Academy, under the instruction of E. T. Sturtevant, A. M., Principal, and Claridon Academy, under the instruction of Rev. Sherman B. Canfield. In his nineteenth year his father entrusted him with the purchase of his spring stock of goods, and for this purpose he visited Philadelphia and New York, with special instructions to buy on his own judgment, and to disregard the advice tendered by others, relative to the investments had in contemplation. His father was pleased with his purchases and the business sagacity displayed by his son. The year following his becoming of age, Marvin became associated with his father in mercantile business, at Franklin Mills, Ohio (now Kent), but he soon relinquished this, by reason of the precarious condition of his health, and assumed the management of a tannery, in a building erected by his father and Capt. John Brown (of Harper's Ferry notoriety). While thus engaged he was married to Maria, daughter of the late Col. William Stewart. He conducted the tannery for some time, with success, and in 1844 returned to mercantile pursuits, becoming, at the same time, largely interested in the manufacture of flour. In the latter business he continued without interruption, for about twenty years.

In 1850 in company with others he engaged in the manufacture of window-glass, at Franklin Mills, and erected and placed in successful operation extensive works. It was during the same year that he entered upon the most important enterprise of his life, and which secured to him a business reputation coextensive with the inauguration and completion of a great public transportation route between the East and the West. He devised, planned and projected, in 1850, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, designed to connect the Erie with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, thus forming a grand trunk line, with uniform gauge throughout, from New York to St. Louis. In 1851 the necessary legislation was procured, but in order to secure the charter he was obliged to subscribe for the full amount of stock required by law for the organization of the company, as well as to indemnify some of the first Board of Directors for the payment of one share subscribed by each to render them eligible for election, which fact furnishes a significant illustration of the want of faith in the success of an undertaking of that magnitude at that time. The organization of the new company was completed, and Mr. Kent made its first President. The position he filled with a success characteristic of his great business tact, energy, and ability, until the final completion of the road in 1864, save an interval of three years. On the 21st of June, of that year, he had the proud satisfaction of looking back over many years of unremitting labor and anxiety at last crowned with success, and also of driving home the last spike in the last rail. In his maiden speech on that occasion, he referred to the fact that on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1853, he broke ground for the new road, by removing the first shovelful of earth with his own hands. There were none then to withhold from Mr. Kent a most generous compliment for the completion of this road, which, uniting the Erie and Ohio & Mississippi Railways, formed a grand continental line from New York to St. Louis. The construction of this road encountered, perhaps, more obstacles and greater opposition than any other in the country. Yet Mr. Kent showed himself equal to any and every emergency, and with heroic faith and one purpose, he made success possible and victory a verity. The *Portage County Democrat*, of June 3, 1863, contained this truthful tribute:

"The location of the shops at Franklin Mills is doubtless due to the position and influence of Marvin Kent, Esq., the President of the road, who resides at that point. If any man ought to be gratified and benefitted by the location of the shops it is President Kent. He was not only the early friend of the road, but if we are correctly informed, he originated the idea of its construction. In carrying forward this great improvement to its completion, he has toiled and struggled for over twelve years amid doubt and discouragement, amid jeers and sneers and obloquy. While others hesitated, he stood fast; when the faint-hearted turned aside, he persevered with unfaltering nerve and courage; when timid friends forsook, he succeeded in raising up other friends, and in attracting capital to this great work; and thus, with a patience, a courage, an assiduity, and unswerving fidelity to a single aim that reaches the point of real heroism, has he held on his way through twelve laborious years of fluctuations, vicissitudes, and uncertainties, neglecting or abandoning his private business, pledging or imperiling, or at least casting into the hazard of success, his large private fortune, for the benefit of his cherished enterprise. And yet he has labored all this time without general appreciation, the select few more intimately associated in official relations with him only knowing and appreciating his trials and his toils. But it is time the man to whom more than to any other the country is indebted for its great and leading road should be understood and appreciated, for every man and every community benefitted by the construction of this road, owes to Marvin Kent a debt of gratitude. He is to be congratulated on the success which the intelligence, the ability, and the fixed and resolute purpose which he has brought to bear on the enterprise, have accomplished. Who, under these circumstances, can grudge to Mr. Kent the location of the extensive machine-shops in the place of his residence? Who more than he, and what community than the one favored by his residence among them can be more entitled to the benefit?"

Upon the successful completion of this road, Mr. Kent substantially retired from active business, to the enjoyment of private life. Upon the death of his father in 1863, he became his successor as President of the Kent National Bank, which position he has held ever since. In October, 1875, he was elected State Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of Ohio, and he served his constituents with credit and ability. Mr. Kent is a gentleman of varied experience and of varied business qualifications—equally capable as an engineer or as financial manager to conduct a great public work. He has remarkable tenacity of purpose, and once resolved as to the value of an enterprise, no ordinary obstacle can prevent him from carrying it out. He is a man of liberal views and generous impulses, and has in a great variety of ways aided in advancing the material welfare of those among whom he lives. He has been a generous promoter of every business enterprise in the city of Kent, which bears his name. There are enduring monuments of his public spirit on every hand in the community in which he lives, such as public and private edifices, business blocks, mills and factories, and about them all there is an evidence of permanency and durability, of exactness in details, and adaptability to the uses designed.

As an evidence that Mr. Kent has been disposed to serve himself last, he has just completed one of the most elegant and palatial private residences in northern Ohio. Within and without there are evidences of a cultured taste in art and adornment, but never at the expense of utility and the every-day uses of domestic life. Mr. Kent has in every respect been a successful man, and prominent among the secrets of that success are untiring energy, methodical methods of work, and strict integrity.

CHARLES H. KENT, merchant, Kent, was born in Ravenna, this county, August 12, 1818, son of Zenas and Pamela (Lewis) Kent. He was reared in Ravenna until eighteen years of age, when he received a common school education, after which he attended the Canandaigua Academy, at Canandaigua, N. Y., for two years. In 1839 he embarked in mercantile business at Franklin Mills (now Kent), with Clapp & Spellman, under firm name of Clapp, Spellman & Kent. In 1841 the firm divided up their stock, and our subject succeeded to the business. In 1845 Mr. Kent and his brother Marvin were associated in business in Franklin, at the same time they purchased the goods of their father, Zenas Kent, at Ravenna, and continued the business there. In 1850 Mr. Kent, in connection with two others, built a factory for the manufacture of window glass, with which he was identified for several years. Previous to 1860 he was connected in business with Kent, Wells & Co., and Kent, Grinnell & Co. In 1860 he embarked in dry goods business, in which he has been engaged to the present time. Mr. Kent was married, January 14, 1841, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Stephen W. Burrett, of Franklin, by whom he has one child—Charles B. Mr. Kent is the oldest established merchant in Kent, and one of its representative business men. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as Mayor of Kent for four years.

WILLIAM A. LEE, proprietor of restaurant, and dealer in wines, liquors, etc., Kent, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., March 29, 1829; a son of Daniel and Mary (Davenport) Lee, who settled in Peru, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1834; former a wagon maker by trade, at which he worked in Peru until his death. Our subject was reared in Huron County from five years of age. He was married, April 6, 1855, to Martha, daughter of William Moore, of Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio, by whom he has four children: Ida, wife of Henry Struckrad; Flora, wife of J. Otis Smith; Hattie, and Bertie, wife of F. M. Townsend. Mr. Lee learned the machinist's trade in New Haven, where he remained until 1861, and was then employed in the railroad shops at Norwalk until 1865. He then came to Kent, this county, and worked in the railroad shops for two years, when he opened a billiard room, which he conducted for one year, after which he moved to Warren, and engaged in the same business for four years. He subsequently returned to Kent and embarked in the restaurant and saloon business, which he has continued in to the present time. On November 1, 1884, he supplied a long-felt want by opening a first-class restaurant in the Carver Block, which is conducted in the metropolitan style. He is a pushing, energetic man, and his experience in the business, taken in connection with his natural fitness for this pursuit, will no doubt prove his new venture a success. In politics he is a Democrat.

BYRON A. LONGCOY, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, June 5, 1854, son of David and Abby (Woodard) Longcoy. His father, a native of New York, born May 30, 1808, son of Anthony and Ann (Thompson) Longcoy, settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1830, and worked in David L. Ladd's linseed oil-mills for several years. He afterward manufactured brick, and furnished this material for the construction of the Earl Block, and a large portion of those used in what is now known as the Carver Block. He was married, May 4, 1834, to Abby, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Woodin) Woodard, early settlers of Ravenna Township, this county, and later of Kent, by whom he had nine children: Anna (deceased), Victoria (deceased), Nettie (wife of Samuel Putnam), Maretta, Francis and Frank (twins), Miraett, Ralph (deceased) and Byron A. In 1853 David Longcoy located on the farm now occupied by our subject, where he resided until his death, August 5, 1873. During the last eight years of his life he was



C. H. Ray

engaged in butchering and had a market in Kent. Our subject was married, April 15, 1875, to Dolly A., daughter of Dr. J. S. and Delia (Rockwell) Sweeny, of Kent, this county, by whom he has two children: Bertha and David. Mr. Longcoy is a member of the Congregational Church, Mrs. Longcoy of the Episcopal denomination. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

CORNELIUS C. MEACHAM, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Litchfield, Litchfield Co., Conn., January 29, 1814, son of Seth and Sally (Weston) Meacham, who settled in Tallmadge (now Summit County) in 1816, where they lived for many years. Mrs. Seth Meacham died in 1872 in her eightieth year, and in the spring of 1874 Seth Meacham removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he died in 1876, at the age of eighty-four. They had ten children: Fanny (deceased), Cornelius C., Esther (deceased), Cordelia (deceased), Esther second (Mrs. James McCormick), Samuel, Flora (deceased), Sally (deceased), Lois (deceased) and Seth. Our subject was reared in Tallmadge, where he lived until twenty-five years of age. He was married, February 1, 1839, to Rebecca D., daughter of James McCormick, of Armstrong County, Penn., by whom he had two children: Clara and Sarah, both deceased. In 1841 Mr. Meacham settled in Brimfield Township, this county, where he lived seven years, then removed to Suffield Township, and resided there seven years. In 1855 he located in Franklin Township, and for the past fifteen years has been a resident of Kent. In politics Mr. Meacham is a Republican.

HIRAM MERRELL, retired, Kent, was born in what is now Wyoming County, N. Y., May 29, 1818, son of Noah and Clara (Pearsons) Merrell, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1837, renting a house of Joseph Stratton, on which they lived two years, then buying a farm of ten acres in the north part of the township, where they lived and died. Noah Merrell was a native of Connecticut, his wife of Holland. They reared a family of ten children: Althea (deceased), Norman, Oral (deceased), Hiram, Louisa (Mrs. Darius Davis), Freedom, Roxy; Noah, Cass and Jane (deceased). The subject of this sketch when twenty years of age worked on a farm by the month one summer, and the following year he engaged in the manufacture of brooms, which business he followed for eight years, acquiring a farm of eighty acres, now owned by A. O. Haymaker, a part of which he cleared and improved, and where he resided ten years. In 1853 he purchased a large farm in Rootstown Township, where he resided one year, when he returned to Franklin, and since then he has owned several farms, having speculated considerably in farm property, and has accumulated a competency. Mr. Merrell was married, February 24, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of Frederick Williard, an early settler of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he has had seven children, four of whom are now living: Angeline (Mrs. Byron Fessenden), Wallace, Earl and Frederick. Our subject moved to Kent in 1868, where he has since resided, one of its representative citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

N. J. A. MINICH, editor and proprietor of *Kent Saturday Bulletin*, was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., October 2, 1849; son of Henry G. and Ann C. (Albright) Minich. His father was a stock-dealer and son of Jacob Minich, a distiller of Landisville, Penn., of German descent. His maternal grandfather was Anthony Albright, a native of Philadelphia, and the publisher of the *Lancasterian* at Lancaster, Penn., son of John Albright, who published the first paper in the city of Lancaster. Our subject was reared in Columbia up to twenty-three years of age, and is a graduate of the Columbia Classical Institute. In 1868 he entered the office of the *Columbia Spy*, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the case. In 1872 he went to Akron, Ohio, and worked in the job department of the *Akron Daily Beacon* as

a journeyman, and was for some time connected with the editorial department of the same paper. In 1874 he with others organized the Argus Printing Company, of which he was President, and founded the Akron Daily *Argus*, with which he was connected up to May, 1876, when he removed to Kent and purchased the Kent *Bulletin*, which at the time of his purchase had suspended publication for five weeks. At that time it was a six-column folio, but has since been enlarged to a six-column quarto. By the management of Mr. Minich it has been made a grand success, and with one exception has the largest circulation in this county. Since locating in Kent, Mr. Minich has been identified with nearly every enterprise of a public nature that tended toward the improvement of the city, many of which originated in the columns of the *Bulletin*. He was married August 3, 1875, to Lottie E., daughter of Henry and Emily (Hodges) McMasters, of Akron, Ohio, by whom he has one child—Henry S. In politics Mr. Minich is a Republican. His paper is independent in all things.

VALORUS NEEDHAM, retired farmer, Kent, was born in what is now Wales, Hampden Co., Mass., March 29, 1806; son of Alvin and Abigail (Walbridge) Needham, who were the parents of five children: Alfred, Erasmus (deceased), Valorus, Minerva (deceased) and Rebecca (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Needham settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1837; located on the farm, a part of which they improved, now owned and occupied by I. G. Wise, and there lived and died. Our subject settled in Brimfield in the fall of 1837. He was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked up to 1844, when he settled on the farm (now occupied by his son-in-law, S. B. Cuthbert,) which he improved and lived on until 1865, when he moved to Kent, where he still resides. He has been twice married; on first occasion, in 1843, to Mary L., daughter of Henry and Chloe (Chapman) Smith, of Chenango County, N. Y. The issue of this union was six children: Henry (deceased), Hamar (deceased), Minerva (wife of S. B. Cuthbert), Ellen (deceased), Ann (wife of L. M. Tracy) and Chloe (deceased). October 19, 1862, Mr. Needham married Mrs. Lucia M. Earle, daughter of Abel and Prudence (Lyon) Burt, who came from Brimfield, Mass, to Brimfield, this county, in March, 1823. Mr. Needham is a representative citizen of Kent. In politics he is a Republican.

HARVEY C. NEWBERRY (deceased) was born in Rootstown Township, this county, January 21, 1812; son of Chauncey and Fanny (Coe) Newberry. His father was a native of East Windsor, Conn., and his mother of Granville, Mass. They settled in Rootstown Township, this county, about 1810, where they lived until 1823, when they removed to Franklin Township and there died. They had nine children: Harvey C. (deceased), Cynthia (deceased), Frederick (deceased), Oliver H., Stoddard (deceased), Lura, Mary, Oscar (died in the late war of the Rebellion) and George (deceased). The subject of this sketch was reared in Rootstown Township, this county, until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Franklin Township, and here he afterward resided. He was first married November 24, 1838, to Sarah Slaughter, of Franklin Township, this county, and had two children: William and Thomas. April 10, 1846, Mr. Newberry married Flora Raver, also of Franklin Township, a native of Germany, and by her he had four children: Fanny (deceased), Jane (Mrs. A. D. Clark), Byron C. and Frederick. Our subject died very suddenly while in conversation with some friends, in Kent, Ohio, March 19, 1885. He was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1859, serving one term, and was, previous to his death, Treasurer of the corporation of Kent. In politics he was independent.

FREDERICK NIGHMAN, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in York County, Penn., September 5, 1809; son of Adam and Betsey Nighman, who settled in

Franklin Township, this county, about 1806, locating on the farm now owned by Mr. Kindice, which they cleared and improved. They had twelve children: George (deceased), Clarissa (deceased), Catherine (deceased), John (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Henry, Polly (deceased), William (deceased), Emily, Frederick, Eliza and David (deceased). Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and then bought a farm of fifty acres in Streetsboro, this county, where he lived four years. He then bought a farm of 100 acres in the same township, which he lived on till 1863, then removed to the north part of Franklin Township, in 1878 locating on the farm where he now resides. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Parmelia Van, of Franklin Township, he had seven children: Perry, George (deceased), Orrin, Alvin (deceased), Almond, Electa (Mrs. Jesse Nelson) and Laura. Alvin died in the service of his country during the late war of the Rebellion. Mr. Nighman's present wife (*nee* Sally Stewart) was born in Stowe Township, Portage (now Summit) Co., Ohio. Mr. Nighman has been a resident of this county seventy-eight years, and is one of its representative citizens. In politics he is a Democrat, always having voted the Democratic ticket.

McKENDREE D. NORTON, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, November 6, 1836; son of Joseph and Jeannette (Graham) Norton, who were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living: McK. D.; Charles S.; Angeline, wife of A. J. Powell, and Maxwell G. Joseph Norton, a native of Milford, Conn., came to this county in 1834, and located in Brimfield Township, where he worked at shoe-making for several years. He afterward went to Edinburg and from there to Franklin, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Ninth Ohio Independent Battery. He served as a private, Corporal and Sergeant, and participated in all the engagements of the battery. January 19, 1862, they had their first engagement, at Fishing Creek, Ky., and March 22, 1862, they were under fire seven hours, and threw 200 shells; August, 1862, they were shut in the Cumberland Gap by the enemy for one month, without communication and short of rations. The battery participated in many engagements, in which they were always victorious. Since the war Mr. Norton has been engaged in farming and has resided on his present farm since 1874. He was married, August 20, 1868, to Rachel D., daughter of James D. and Mary R. (Olin) Haymaker, of Franklin, by whom he had one child—Nettie (deceased). Mrs. Norton is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Norton is a Democrat in politics; a member of the G. A. R.

PARMELEE FAMILY. The annals of this family heretofore published trace their lineage back to the year 1447, to an ancient and noble Belgian family. This noble house flourished for several centuries in a parish of the same name located three leagues south of the city of Liege when Belgium was under the dominion of Spain. They were reformers in religious matters and to escape persecution fled to Holland and afterward settled in England. In this volume space will only permit of a record dating back to one, John Parmelee, a native of Guildford, England, who with his family and twenty-four other men, presumably also with families, set sail for America in 1639. While on shipboard, a few days' sail from Boston, the company entered into the following covenant or agreement: "We, whose names are hereunder written, intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and if it may be in the southern part about Quinnipisack (or New Haven) we do faithfully promise each to each for ourselves and families and those that belong to us, that we will, the Lord assisting us, set down and join ourselves

together in one entire plantation, and be helpful each to the other in any common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require, and we promise not to desert or leave each other on the plantation but with the consent of the rest of the greater part of the company who have entered into this engagement, as for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way we do refer ourselves until such time as it please God to settle us in our plantation, in witness whereof we do subscribe our hands this 1st day of June, A. D. 1639.—*Robert Rickell, John Bishop, Francis Bushnell, William Crittenden, William Leete, Thomas Joans, John Jurden, Wm. Stone, John Hoadley, John Stone, William Plam, Richd. Suttridge, John Housinger, William Dudley, John Parmelee, John Mephram, Thomas Norton, Abraham Crittenden, Francis Chatfield, William Noble, Thomas Naish, Henry Kingston, Henry Doude, Thomas Cook, Henry Whitfield.*" They were Presbyterians and the last-named was their Minister. This company located at Guilford, Conn. The generations of the Parmelee family may be named shortly as follows: Luther H., now a resident of Kent, Portage Co., Ohio, was the son of Elisha, the son of Theodore, the son of Abram, the son of Abraham, the son of Isaac, the son of John, Jr., the son of John Parmelee, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639. John and John, Jr., were born in Guildford, England; Isaac was born at Guilford, Conn., November 21, 1665; Abraham was born at Guilford, Conn., May 18, 1692; Abram was born at Guilford, Conn., April 28, 1717, and was a warm and earnest patriot during the Revolutionary war; Theodore was born April 3, 1751, and served in the same war for about four years as Captain of a company of horse on the patriot side, and though he took part in many desperate engagements was never wounded. He was a man of extraordinary resolution and courage, and once in a hand-to-hand encounter, when completely surrounded by the enemy, and ordered to surrender, he cut his way through and escaped. This same Theodore Parmelee, in company with his brother-in-law, David Hudson, Birdseye, Norton and two others, bought the entire township of Hudson in Summit County, Ohio, in 1797 or 1798. Elisha Parmelee was born at Goshen, Conn., February 16, 1785. In 1807 he made his first trip to Ohio to look after a one-half section of land in Hudson Township, which his father had given him. He soon afterward returned to Connecticut, where he was married, November 9, 1809, to Roxa Stanley, a daughter of Deacon Jesse and Eunice (Bailey) Stanley. The following year he moved to Mt. Morris, N. Y. At this place his wife died, January 31, 1813, leaving two children: Myron N., born at Goshen, Conn., September 19, 1810 (since deceased) and Luther H., born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., August 31, 1812. He was married a second time at Mt. Morris, N. Y., October 20, 1813, to Elizabeth M. Satterlee, and to this union were born Elisha H., July 21, 1814, died in infancy (August 23, 1815); Roxa S., born May 27, 1816; Emily E., born July 26, 1819; John F., born June, 1821; Mary H., born May 1, 1824. About 1817 he moved to Warsaw, N. Y., where he was a merchant, and in 1824 moved to Batavia, N. Y., and kept a hotel. In 1832 he came to Ohio and bought a farm in Hudson Township, Summit County, where he remained for twelve years, and in 1844 went to Louisville, Ky., but returned the following year to this county and located at Franklin Mills (now Kent), where he was a successful merchant for many years. He sold out in 1858 and retired from active business. He died September 4, 1865, at Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio, at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Corlett, and was buried in the Kent Cemetery. His widow died March 25, 1867, and was interred by his side. Elisha Parmelee was a man of marked ability, thoroughly enterprising, and universally

respected. During the war of 1812 he served as Paymaster in the United States Army.

LUTHER H. PARMELEE, retired merchant, Kent, was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., August 31, 1812, son of Elisha and Roxa (Stanley) Parmelee, natives of Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn. He was educated in Batavia, N. Y., and came to Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, with his parents in February, 1832. He worked on his father's farm two years and taught school winters, after which he was employed three years as clerk in a store at Copley, Ohio. In 1838 he embarked in mercantile trade in Copley, which he continued there up to 1845, when he removed to Akron, Ohio, and there resided ten years. In 1855 he came to Franklin Mills (now Kent), this county, and has since been chiefly engaged in farming. He owns a fine farm of 170 acres in Franklin Township. Mr. Parmelee was married, May 14, 1838, to Tamma, daughter of Noah and Mary (Stickles) Ingersoll, of Copley, Ohio. By this union there were seven children: Helen E., wife of George O. Rice; Walter M.; Caroline G., wife of A. L. Ewell; Luther H., deceased; Mary H., wife of Henry A. Rea; Frank H., and Roxa S., wife of W. I. Caris. Mr. Parmelee is one of the representative citizens of Kent. He has satisfactorily discharged the offices of Coroner and Commissioner of Portage County; has been Justice of the Peace, and has filled minor official positions in Franklin Township. He was Cashier of the Kent Savings and Loan Association from 1874 to 1879. In politics our subject is a staunch Republican.

EDWARD A. PARSONS, Kent, Secretary and Treasurer Railway Speed Recorder Company, was born in Northampton, Mass., January 25, 1829, son of Edward and Clementine (Janes) Parsons, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1831, where they lived until 1868, when they removed to Kent, and here the father died, April 4, 1874, aged seventy-seven years. The mother, now eighty-two years old, resides with her son-in-law, C. H. Barber. (Her father's name was Peleg C. Janes). Their children were six in number: Edward A., Timothy G., Harriet J. (deceased), Martha K. (Mrs. George W. Crouse, in Akron), William C., in Akron, and Clementine (Mrs. C. H. Barber). Edward Parsons (the father) was a native of Northampton, Mass., son of Moses Parsons, and Clementine, his wife, was a native of Brimfield, Mass. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Brimfield Township, this county, and educated in the common schools. He farmed up to 1863, when he removed to Kent and embarked in the lumber business. In 1871 he sold his business to his brother and engaged in the produce and shipping interest. In 1876 the Railway Speed Recorder Company was formed, of which he has since been Secretary and Treasurer. He was married September 25, 1853, to Mary J., daughter of Freeman and Mercy A. (Lincoln) Underwood, formerly of Massachusetts, who settled in Brimfield Township in 1818. They have no children, but an adopted daughter—Effie S. P. (Mrs. J. B. Miller.) Mr. Parsons has held several offices in Franklin Township, this county. He served as County Commissioner from 1874 to 1878, and was the main projector in building the fine arch stone bridge over the Cuyahoga River at Kent. In politics Mr. Parsons is a Republican. He is a representative business man and worthy citizen.

TIMOTHY G. PARSONS, lumberman, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county. September 17, 1832, son of Edward and Clementine (Janes) Parsons, who settled in Brimfield Township in 1831 (see sketch of E. A. Parsons). Our subject was reared on his father's farm, educated in the common schools and Twinsbury Academy. In January, 1853, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining and farming up to November, 1859, when he

returned to Brimfield. He served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in September, 1861, in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Garfield's regiment; served twenty-six months, and received an honorable discharge. He was then employed as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, holding that position till the war closed. In September, 1865, he located in Kent, and engaged in the lumber business with his brother E. A. Parsons up to 1870, when he purchased his brother's interest, and carries on the business himself. In addition to this, he runs a large planing-mill, the only establishment of the kind in the place. Mr. Parsons was married, December 12, 1866, to Eleanor M., daughter of Henry and Susan (Hall) Sawyer, of Brimfield, by whom he has three children living: Edward S., John T. and Dwight L. Mr. Parsons is a F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He is known in Kent as an active, honest and successful business man, one who takes a lively interest in all affairs promotive of the town's welfare.

FREDERICK E. POISTER, photographer, Kent, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, May 9, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Shaeffer) Poister. His father, after serving his time in the German Army in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry at Koblenz, settled in the city of Wetzlar, where he held a position in the Provincial Court. On the 3d of June, 1861, our subject's mother died in that city, and the following year his father resigned his position and immigrated to America, where he arrived in December, 1862, and located in Galion, Ohio, where he still resides, and where Frederick E. was reared and educated. In the spring of 1874 our subject entered the photograph gallery of L. M. Reck, of that place, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. He then went to Norwalk, Ohio, where he acted as operator in the galleries of George Butt and G. W. Edmundson for two years. In February, 1882, he located in Kent and embarked in business for himself. He is a photographer and artist not only in name, but in education, one who understands the art principles of lighting and posing his subjects, wherein lie the true merits of a photographic portrait.

ABRAHAM PRATT, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 28, 1823, son of Darius and Phebe (Baker) Pratt, the former of whom was born June 25, 1780, and the latter February 5, 1784. They were the parents of twelve children: Asahel, Zina, Harriet, Lorinda, Presson, James, Sidney, Elizabeth, Phebe, Darius, Abraham and Mary (twins). All are now deceased but Abraham, who is the only member of the family now living. In 1834 Darius Pratt settled on the farm now owned by Marius Heighton, in Franklin Township, this county, but in 1842 removed to the farm where he died in 1842, aged sixty-two years. His widow died February 25, 1858, aged seventy-four years. Abraham Pratt, paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of New England, and his maternal grandfather, James Baker, a native of Marion, N. Y. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, this county, from eleven years of age, and assisted his father to clear the farm. He was married, June 9, 1837, to Marilla, daughter of Arvin and Betsey (Bennett) Olin, who settled in Franklin Township in 1834. By this union there were the following children: Francis B. (deceased), Mary E. (wife of Perry Williard), James A., Diantha M. (deceased wife of Emmet Barber), Emma (wife of Almon Cackler), Almira R., Ransom O., Wilson and Willis (twins), the latter deceased, and Charles M. (deceased). Mr. Pratt in 1845 went to Michigan, where he lived one year, then removed to Indiana, where he resided eight years, and finally returned to Franklin Township, this county, purchasing his present farm, on which he has since resided. He is one of Franklin Township's representative men. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES H. REED, veterinary surgeon, Kent, was born in Boston, Summit Co., Ohio, August 12, 1815, son of James and Catherine (Stough) Reed, natives of New Jersey and Germany respectively, and who settled in Boston Township, Summit County, about 1810. James Reed, who was a millwright, also a carpenter and joiner by trade, was a soldier in the war of 1812, being "out" two years, for which he drew a pension and land warrant, and on his return settled in Ravenna Township in 1816. He had nine children: Robert, James H., George, Peter, John, Calvin, Orrin (deceased), Melinda (Mrs. Spencer Smith), Irena (Mrs. Burt A. Smith). Our subject served an apprenticeship at cabinet-making in Medina until he was nineteen years of age, when he returned to Ravenna and worked at his trade one year. In 1837 he located and partly cleared the farm he now owns in the northeast part of Franklin Township, this county. He has been a veterinary surgeon upward of forty years. He was married, August 13, 1835, to Tussey Scranton, daughter of Joseph Scranton, of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he has ten children, seven now living: Lawrence, Levi, Lucy (Mrs. Luther Johnson), Paulina (Mrs. Fred Myers), Martha (Mrs. C. A. Ferguson), Amelia (Mrs. Frank Brown) and Elber. Mr. Reed located in Kent in 1876, where he has since resided, principally engaged in the practice of his profession. He has held several offices in the township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVI REED, liveryman, Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, September 8, 1842; son of James H. and Thirza (Scranton) Reed, who were among the early settlers of the township. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and the Oberlin Commercial College. After he became of age he worked on a farm by the month for two years, and in 1864 enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was married, October 3, 1867, to Clarissa C., daughter of Joseph B. and Ruth (Olin) Stratton, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1837, and by this union there were five children: Willie, Lorena, Joseph A. (deceased), Leona and Leroy. After his marriage Mr. Reed engaged in farming for two years, and in 1869 located in Kent. For three years he worked in the railroad shops, after which he engaged in the coal business, feed and grocery store and livery business with his brothers Luther A. and L. G. In 1882 Mr. Reed embarked in the livery business on his own account, in which he has been profitably engaged till the present time. He is a member of the G. A. R., and both he and wife are members of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

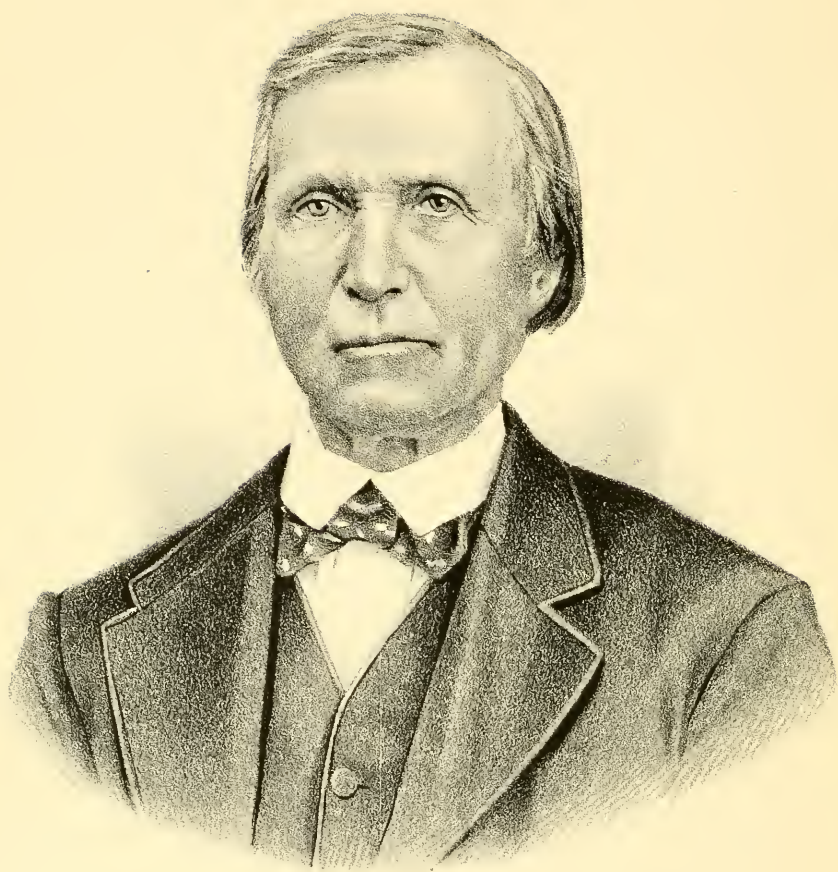
C. R. REED, of the firm of Carlile & Reed, tanners and plumbers, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, July 20, 1854, son of William and Mary E. (Day) Reed, whose family consisted of William, Charles (deceased), Charles (second) R., Robert, Nellie, John and Frank. William Reed, father of our subject, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 31, 1823, and was reared on his father's farm. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which has been his occupation ever since. His parents were John and Rebecca (Morgan) Reed, who settled in Franklin about 1828, and who were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Reuben (deceased), Sperry, William, Hiram, Ellen (wife of M. Hulbert), Rebecca (deceased), Cassa (deceased) and George. John Reed was a native of Maryland, a weaver by trade, which he followed for several years after coming to Franklin Mills (now Kent). He then engaged in agriculture, clearing and improving a farm on which he lived and died. C. R. Reed's maternal grandfather, Jacob Day, was a stone mason by trade, and

one of the first settlers of Franklin Township, this county. Our subject was reared in his native township, and in 1876 entered the employ of F. F. Carlile, to learn the business of tinner and plumber, and worked as journeyman up to 1882, when he became associated with his employer under the firm name of Carlile & Reed. He was married, February 12, 1884, to Cora S., daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah (Doolittle) Hall, of Kent, Ohio. Mr. Reed is one of Kent's enterprising business men and a worthy citizen.

GEORGE O. RICE, Kent, Ohio, was born in Brandon, Vt., April 22, 1819, son of Hastings and Nancy A. (Bates) Rice, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, and in later years residents of Brandon, Vt., where they were married and lived until death, and where our subject resided till thirty-five years of age. In 1850 he removed to Kent, Ohio, where he still resides, and for about ten years he carried on the harness trade, then for about ten years he was engaged in the general produce business, and for the last ten years he has been interested in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Rice has been generally successful, and is possessed of a competency of this world's goods. At the age of twenty-one years our subject was married to Miss Joanna P., daughter of John H. Lincoln, of Pittsford, Vt., and by this union there were seven children, of whom none survive. Mrs. Rice died at Kent, Ohio, December 19, 1874, and Mr. Rice then married, June 19, 1877, Miss Helen E. Parmelee, daughter of Luther H. Parmelee, of Kent. As a citizen Mr. Rice is enterprising and public-spirited, and has given his influence and means invariably and liberally to everything calculated to benefit the people and town in which he resides. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, in which he has served as Deacon and Sabbath-school Superintendent for eighteen years. His politics have been Whig, Abolition, Republican, and at this time he has a strong tendency toward Prohibition. Mr. Rice is now, and has been for the last eleven years, a Notary Public. He does a large part of the real estate and insurance business in Kent.

GEORGE RISK, JR., retired, Kent, was born in Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio, July 19, 1833, son of George and Isabella (McCauley) Risk, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent, who settled in Stowe Township, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1830, and there lived until 1835, when they removed to Brimfield, where Mrs. Risk died October 13, 1866. They had eight children: Samuel, George, Jr., Sarah J. (Mrs. J. W. Sapp), Eliza (deceased), Martha (Mrs. R. S. Hazlett), John W., Robert M. and William (latter deceased). Our subject was reared on a farm. Owing to rheumatism he has never walked a step since he was eight years old, but possessing indomitable will, perseverance and industry, he secured an education. For many years he was a huckster, and by economy and frugality has gained a competency, and is owner of a double business block opposite the depot, from which he derives a good rent. He is a gentleman of pleasing address; politically a Republican.

HON. DAVID L. ROCKWELL (deceased) was born in Pierpont, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, October 22, 1813, son of Harvey Rockwell, a native of Connecticut and a pioneer of Ashtabula County. He was reared in his native town, where he received a liberal education for those days, and was a shoe-maker by trade. He was married in 1836 to Mary E., daughter of Ephraim Palmer, of Pierpont. The issue of this union was four children: Dorema (wife of Judge U. L. Marvin), David L., Jr., Charles H. and Orlo S. In 1839 Mr. Rockwell settled in Brimfield Township, this county, where he remained one year, then removed to Franklin Mills (now Kent), Ohio, where he worked at his trade for several years, and while working on his bench he was elected to the Legislature from Portage County, 1848-49. He was engaged in the hotel



Samuel Wilson

and mercantile business in Kent for many years and, 1862-63, was re-elected to the Legislature, where he served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. During the war of the Rebellion our subject was a hearty supporter of the Union cause; in politics he was a Republican. Both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. He died February 29, 1868, his widow in June, 1875.

FREDERICK E. ROCKWELL, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, May 28, 1833, son of Elijah and Euphemia (Austin) Rockwell, who settled in Franklin Township in 1826, locating on the farm now occupied by our subject. Elijah Rockwell was a native of Massachusetts, born October 25, 1795, and died March 29, 1837; his wife was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., born September 21, 1797, and died January 30, 1881. Mr. Rockwell cleared a part of the old homestead and his sons the rest. He had four children: Mary H., Charles H. (in Iowa), Edward J. (was mate of steamer "Schuyler" and was drowned in the Mississippi River, June 6, 1867), and Frederick E. (the subject of this sketch who has always resided on the old homestead where he was born and reared). His sister lives with him. In politics Mr. Rockwell was formerly a Republican, but of late years has been independent.

LUCIUS E. RODENBAUGH, contractor and builder, Kent, was born in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, June 3, 1844, son of John and Laura A. (Purdy) Rodenbaugh. His father was born September, 1809, in Westmoreland County, Penn., son of Peter and Betsey (Hornbecker) Rodenbaugh, who settled in Springfield Township in 1816 and reared a family of seven children: Polly (deceased), Sally (deceased), John (deceased), William (deceased), Isaac, Peter and Eliza. John Rodenbaugh was reared and educated in Springfield, Ohio, and was a farmer and auctioneer by occupation. He was married November 1, 1832, to Laura A., daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Backus) Purdy, formerly of Vermont, who settled in Springfield, Ohio, in 1829. Her father was a manufacturer of stone-ware and established the second pottery in Springfield. The issue of this marriage was six children, of whom five grew to manhood and womanhood: John M., Henry C., Calvin P., Lucius E. and Emma R. (wife of J. C. Converse). In 1853 John Rodenbaugh located on a farm in Franklin Township, where he remained until his death, October 24, 1865, being murdered within a half mile of his home, for his money, by two men, one of whom (Jack Cooper) was hung for the crime and the other (Joel Berry) was sent to State prison for life. He was a man of sterling business qualifications; a Democrat in politics. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, this county, from nine years old, and received a common school education. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 8, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went through the Atlanta campaign and was also in the battles of Franklin, Fort Fisher, Knoxville and all the engagements the regiment participated in, and was wounded at the battles of Dallas, Ga., and Columbia, Tenn. He was honorably discharged June 17, 1865, when he returned to this county and located in Ravenna Township, and soon after entered the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, with whom he was engaged for several years. In 1870 he embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder, which he has made a success, having all the business he can do. In the spring of 1882 he located in Kent, where he still resides. He was married September 29, 1867, to Flora L., daughter of Ozias and Anna (Knowlton) Buzzell, of Ravenna. Mr. Rodenbaugh is a wide-awake, thorough business man. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

YALE RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Russell, Mass., March 10, 1802, son of Richard and Sarah (Yale) Russell, natives of Connecticut, of English descent. Our subject was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age, after which he worked at wagon-making for three years in Chatham, N. Y. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed twelve years. In 1824 he came to Ohio, and settled at Franklin Mills (now Kent), where he worked at his trade ten years. The year of his settlement he purchased the farm where he now resides and on which he has lived since 1834. He was married April 7, 1834, to Lucy, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Woodin) Woodard, of Kent, by whom he had five children: Cornelia (Mrs. Cornelius Latimer), in Westfield, Ohio; Darwin, in Michigan; Wilson H.; Celestia (Mrs. Lemuel Reed) and Sarah, deceased. Mrs. Russell's father served through the war of 1812 with the rank of General. Darwin, the eldest son of our subject, was in the late war, a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Wilson H., the second son, resides on the old homestead farm with his parents. He was married October 6, 1875, to Ella, daughter of J. T. King, of Kent, by whom he has two children: Myrtle and Lottie. Our subject comes of a long-lived race, his father having lived to be upward of seventy-five years, his mother to be ninety-nine years and ten months old. Mr. Russell is now eighty-three, and is hale and hearty. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kent. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party since its organization. He has filled several offices in the township with credit.

ISAAC RUSSELL, carpenter, Kent, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven Co., Conn., February 12, 1810, son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Hotchkiss) Russell. When he was five years of age his parents removed to what is now Knox, Albany Co., N. Y., where he resided until seventeen years of age and received a limited education in the common schools. In the fall of 1827 he came to Ohio, and located in what is now the village of Kent, where he has since resided and where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, an occupation he has followed up to the present time. He has been twice married; first, in June, 1835, to Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer Fenton, of Manlius, N. Y. The issue of this union was six children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Martha (Mrs. W. H. Palmer), Nelson, Darwood C. (deceased) and Frances A. (Mrs. W. H. Cole). Our subject's present wife was Mrs. Mary M. Clark, *nee* Lake, to whom he was married November 9, 1880. Mr. Russell has been a resident of what is now the village of Kent for fifty-seven years, and has filled several offices in the township and the village of Kent. He has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for seven consecutive terms, and was previously elected to serve an unexpired term; was also Mayor of Kent one term, and held other minor offices. In politics Mr. Russell has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

FRANCIS L. SAWYER, Kent, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, July 11, 1831, son of Asa and Caroline A. (Lincoln) Sawyer. His father was a native of Berlin, Mass., son of Asa and Eunice (Bruce) Sawyer, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1818, where they lived and died, and who had nine children: Levi, now in Iowa; Asa, deceased; William, deceased; Alvin, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Lucy (Mrs. W. R. Kelso); Mary, deceased; Sarah (Mrs. A. J. Shuman), and Luke, deceased. Asa, the father of our subject, after his marriage located on the farm in Brimfield Township, this county, now occupied by his widow, where he lived until his death. He had four children: Francis L., Mary (deceased), Ellen and Henry. The

maternal grandparents of our subject were Dr. Luke and Mary (Thorndike) Lincoln, formerly of Massachusetts and early settlers of Brimfield Township, this county, coming in 1820. Our subject was reared in Brimfield Township and educated in the common schools and Twinsburg Academy. When twenty-two years of age he located in Kent, serving as clerk in the dry goods store of C. H. Sanborn & Co. for two years, and in the same capacity for other parties up to 1857, when he went to Iowa. In 1858 he returned to Kent and embarked in dry goods trade. In 1860 he was elected Auditor of this county, serving one term, after which he engaged with the A. & G. W. R. R. Co. for three years; also as clerk in the store of W. W. Patton & Co. He was then appointed Postmaster of Kent, serving two years, when he resigned. He was married in February, 1857, to Margaret C., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth McMeen, of Brimfield Township, by whom he has three children living: Nellie M. (Mrs. O. S. Rockwell), Willis F. and Carrie.

AARON M. SHERMAN, physician and surgeon, Kent, was born in Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass., March 24, 1826, fourth son of Capt. Harris and Sally (Morgan) Sherman, both of whom were natives of Brimfield, Mass., and who had a family of the following children: Lewis M.; Caleb, deceased; Caroline, deceased; Sarah, wife of William R. Mathews, in Sully, Iowa; Aaron M.; Thomas, in Sully, Iowa; Otis S., deceased, and John W. Capt. Harris Sherman came to Ohio in 1831, arriving in Brimfield Township, Portage County, Sunday the 5th of June, that year. He and his wife are now deceased, having lived honored lives for more than four-score years. The genealogy of the Sherman family dates back to the early settlement of this county, and were honored names in its history. Three brothers emigrated from England to America in an early day, one settled in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, and one in Rhode Island. The subject of this sketch belongs to the Massachusetts branch. His early life was passed on his father's farm, attending school six months in the year until he was sixteen years old, when a few terms at a select school fitted him for teaching in a county school. He taught four winters in a day school, and singing in the evenings. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine at Garrettsville, this county, with Dr. John A. Knowlton. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Western Reserve College of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1851. On September 26, same year, he was married to Miss Henrietta, eldest daughter of John and Mary (Green) Tabor, of Garrettsville, Ohio, who died October 26, 1853. He was again married April 26, 1854, this time to Harriet, daughter of Watson I. and Mary (McIntosh) Gray, of Bedford, Ohio, by whom he has one son—Harris G., a prominent oculist in Cleveland, Ohio. The Doctor, after graduating, located in Garrettsville, and followed his profession until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Kent and embarked in the drug business, but after four years resumed his profession, and has since had a large and successful practice. During the war of the Rebellion he was Assistant Surgeon in Lincoln General Hospital at Washington, D. C. In the fall of 1883 Dr. Sherman was elected to the Sixty-sixth General Assembly from Portage County, of which he is at present a member. During his first winter he took an active and intelligent part in the general legislation, and was among the industrious and prominent members of that body. The Doctor has always been an active promoter of every public enterprise in his community. He has frequently served as a member of the School Board, and for several years has been the efficient Secretary of the Pioneers' Association of Portage and Summit Counties. In 1881 he wrote a history of Brimfield Township, dating from its first settlement, which he delivered as a

historical address in that township, July 4 of that year. It was published in pamphlet form and was the only history of that township written up to that date. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for ten years held the position of Master of the first lodge in Kent. In politics he is a staunch Republican. In religious belief a Universalist.

GEORGE L. STAUFFER, grocer, Kent, was born in Uniontown, Stark County, Ohio, October 26, 1839, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Myers) Stauffer, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Ohio. Our subject was reared on a farm until twenty years of age, and educated in the Greensburg Academy. When twenty-two years of age he went to New York City and entered the employ of the Northern Transportation Company, where he remained seven years. He then engaged in the grocery business in Jersey City for one year. In 1871 he located in Kent and engaged as a clerk in the store of Lute Stauffer. In 1873 he embarked in the grocery trade in Kent with George A. Furry, under firm name of Stauffer & Furry, which partnership has existed to the present time. Mr. Stauffer was married, December 14, 1865, to Eva E., daughter of William J. and Lovenia (Beach) Sanford, of Connecticut, and who came to this county when quite young, then moved to Marion County, residing there a few years, then returned to this county, where they have since lived. To our subject and wife were born five children: Ida, George J., William S., Lucy M. and Robert E. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A.; has served as Councilman of Kent one term. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM STEVENS, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, September 6, 1820; son of Elisha and Margaret (Brown) Stevens, who were among the first settlers of Franklin Township, and who located on what is now known as the Fulmer farm, taking up 160 acres of land in the wilderness and making a small improvement. They were parents of eight children: Emily, Marcus, Harriet, Caroline, Mary, Cynthia, Lucius and William, all deceased except William. Elisha Stevens, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade, died in 1822. His widow subsequently married Eben Phelps, of New York, and lived and died in Franklin Township, this county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married February 2, 1840, to Rebecca, daughter of John Bair, of Stark County, Ohio, by whom he had three children: Francis (deceased), Frank W., and Fred H., now in Colorado. Mr. Stevens gave his sons good educational advantages, and both are filling excellent positions. Since his marriage our subject has lived on his present farm, all of which he himself cleared and improved. He is a representative farmer and citizen of Franklin Township. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS C. STEWART, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, March 1, 1826; son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Clement) Stewart, former a native of Allegheny County, Penn., latter of Washington County, Penn. The mother came to this county in 1811 with her eldest brother, Thomas Clement, and located in Ravenna Township. She is now (1885) living, in her eighty-sixth year, and is hearty. Jonathan Stewart came to the county when a young man, and after his marriage in 1819 settled in Franklin Township on the farm now owned by Nicholas Knapp. He afterward settled in Ravenna Township on the farm now owned by his nephew. Alex Clement, and lived there until his death in 1832, in his thirty-third year. He left a family of six children: Uziah (deceased); Alexander (deceased); Jonathan, who enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Regiment from DeKalb County, Ind., and after participating in several battles in Kentucky, died of exhaustion at Lebanon,

Ky., during the late war; Thomas C.; Margaret A. (Mrs. F. D. Reese) and William (deceased). Our subject was reared in Ravenna Township, and received his education in the common schools, the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, and high school at Jefferson, after which he taught in the common schools for four winters following. He was married, March 14, 1854, to Adeline, daughter of Homer W. and Mary (Knowlton) Hart, pioneers of Solon Township, Cuyahoga County, and later of Franklin. The issue of this union is six children, all living: William, in Iowa; Addie E.; Homer J., in Iowa; Mary (Mrs. E. W. Talcott); Clara (Mrs. J. C. Yeend), and Julia E. After his marriage Mr. Stewart settled in Streetsboro, and lived there up to 1861, when he located in Franklin Township, where he now resides on what was formerly known as the Latimer farm. He has been elected Trustee of Franklin Township three terms in succession, Assessor one term, and on the Board of Education one term. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY W. STINAFF, late foreman of bridges, Second Division and Franklin Branch, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was born in Ravenna August 11, 1823; son of William and Sarah (Babcock) Stinaff. His father was a native of Sheffield, Mass., and a son of William Stinaff, of that place. When a young man he came to Ohio on horseback, and settled in Ravenna in 1819. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed all his life in Ravenna and Kent. He is still living at the age of eighty-seven, and resides with our subject. His wife was a native of Granville, Conn., and a daughter of Perry and Cynthia M. Babcock, who settled in Ravenna in 1819. Her father was a blacksmith, but the latter part of his life, though he still worked at his trade, he carried on a farm and accumulated a good property. The children of William Stinaff were three in number: Cynthia M. (deceased), Henry W. and Sylvanus P. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ravenna, where he received a common school education. In 1840 he went in his father's shop to learn the carpenter's trade, and when of age went into business with his father, the partnership existing up to 1862. He then entered the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., having been engaged on that line of road to the present time, with the exception of two years, when with his father he took the contract for building the Union School of Kent, one of the finest buildings in the county. The following is clipped from a local paper:

Mr. H. W. Stinaff, who for many years held the position of foreman of bridges and buildings on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., retired from the service of the company November 29. Mr. Stinaff commenced work at building bridges for the A. & G. W. R. R. April, 1862, on the First Division, making twenty-two years and eight months. He was absent about two years while building the Kent Union School Building. Then returning as foreman on the Third and Fourth Divisions, afterward was assigned to the Second Division and Franklin Branch as foreman of bridges and buildings, which position he held about fifteen years up to the time of his retirement. The following letter from Mr. Charles Latimer, Chief Engineer of the N. Y., P. & O., shows the esteem in which Mr. Stinaff was held by the company:

ENGINEERING DEPT' N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Co. }
CLEVELAND, OHIO, December 4, 1884. }

Mr. Henry W. Stinaff: DEAR SIR.—I wish to express my regret to you that any change should have occurred in the road management necessitating the change made whereby you leave the service of the company, and to also express my great satisfaction that in all of the eleven years past during which you have been foreman of bridge building, there have been no accidents or loss of property in your jurisdiction which could in any way be traced to your failure. Your work speaks for itself, and I hope that you will feel that in retiring you take with you a record to which you can point with pride.

Wishing you health and happiness in the future, I am your friend,

CHARLES LATIMER.

Mr. Stinaff has been married four times, his first wife being Lydia But-ton, of Kent, by whom he had one child—Charles H. (deceased). His second

wife was Maryette Loomis, of Ravenna, by whom he had three children: William C., George and Perry (all deceased); his third wife was Mrs. Emily Plum, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and his present wife was Mrs. Ellen Whitney, of Greenville, Penn. In politics Mr. Stinaff was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has acted with it ever since.

J. B. STRATTON, P. O. Kent, a retired farmer and an honored citizen of this county for upward of forty years, was born at Bennington, Vt., March 14, 1800. His parents, Joel and Rhoda (Beaman) Stratton, were farmers, to which occupation the subject of this sketch was reared. In 1824 he deposited his first vote for Henry Clay as President. He was married, in his native town, May 12, 1824, to Ruth Olin, a daughter of Ezra Olin, of Shaftsbury, Vt. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are as follows: Almira, born February 15, 1825; Mary M., born August 12, 1826; Asa, born February 24, 1828; Lucas, born November 8, 1829; Samuel, born August 19, 1831; Freeman, born June 26, 1833; Joel, born March 28, 1835, and accidentally scalded to death, January 12, 1838; Jonathan N., born May 16, 1837; Melissa, born May 28, 1839; Susan, born December 30, 1840; Joseph B., born October 22, 1842; Clarissa C., born July 2, 1849. Soon after marriage Mr. Stratton moved to Genesee County, N. Y., and thence to Wyoming County, N. Y., and in 1837 took up his residence in this county, buying a farm of 130 acres about two miles north of the present village of Kent. Though Mr. Stratton received in his youth a very limited education, his success in life speaks well for his natural sterling qualities of mind. He added to his first possessions in this county, and at one time owned some 400 acres of valuable land and other property. At the time (1874) of the celebration of the golden wedding of himself and wife, eleven of their children were living, all of whom were married, ten of them being present on the occasion, and Mr. Stratton presented each of them, as a memorial of the event, with \$1,000. The eleven children are all now living and in prosperous circumstances. In 1884 our subject's grandchildren numbered thirty-two, and his great-grandchildren, fifteen. Mrs. Stratton, who was a member of the Universalist Church, died April 4, 1877, and Mr. Stratton then, January 15, 1878, married Mrs. Martha A. (Williams) Munsee, widow of Edward A. Munsee, and daughter of Mark and Polly (Staunton) Williams, of Hampshire County, Mass. Mr. Stratton now resides in the north part of the village of Kent, where he owns eleven acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

FREEMAN STRATTON, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., June 26, 1833, son of Joseph B. and Ruth (Olin) Stratton, who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1837. Our subject was reared here and educated in the common schools, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married, May 5, 1857, to Emelia, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Foster) Williard, of Franklin Township, this county. By this union there are three children living: Georgianna, Harry J. and Franklin S. Mr. Stratton resides on the old Williard homestead, where he has lived since 1869. In politics he is independent.

AARON B. STUTZMAN, A. M., Superintendent of the public schools at Kent, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 23, 1842, son of Henry and Catharine (Miller) Stutzman, natives of Summerset County, Penn., of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1826, locating in Greene Township, Wayne County, where they lived and died. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the Smithville High School and Mount Union College, whence he graduated in 1870. He engaged in teaching, as

Principal of the Dalton High School, of Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he remained two years; from there he removed to Doylestown, where he was engaged in teaching two years, after which he was for five years Superintendent of the public schools at Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, and a member of the County Board of Examiners. In December, 1878, he passed a rigid examination at Columbus, Ohio, before the State Board of Examiners, who granted him a certificate of high qualifications, which is good for life and in any public school in the State. In same year he located in Kent, where he has held the position of Superintendent of public schools to the present time. He was married, August 15, 1872, to Jennie, daughter of Israel Clippinger, of Dalton, Ohio, by whom he has had three children: Edwin H. (deceased), Grace E. and Willie G. During the civil war Mr. Stutzman served in the Union Army, as private in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Stutzman is a gentleman of culture and wedded to the profession he has chosen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a F. & A. M., and an active member of the I. O. O. F.

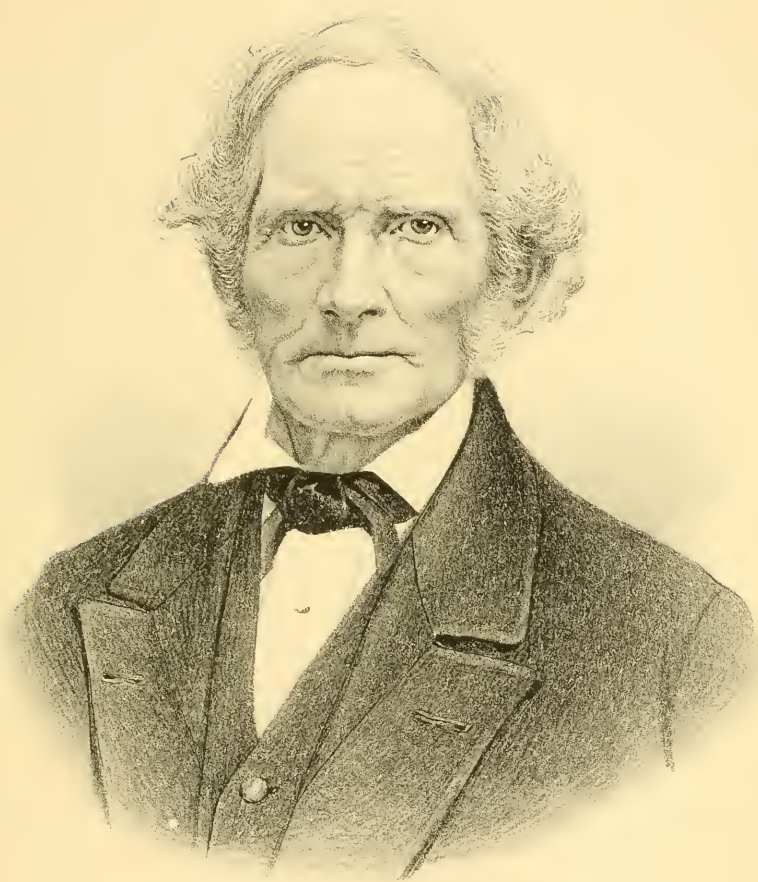
HENRY A. SWAN, farmer and milkman, P. O. Kent, was born in Boston, Summit Co., Ohio, September 28, 1840, son of Levi L. and Louisa (Metlin) Swan, early settlers of that locality. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he followed farming for three years after he became of age, then went to Bath, where he lived one year, thence came to Streetsboro, where he engaged in farming and dairying for six years. In 1873 he located in Kent, and in 1876 on the farm where he now resides. He keeps a dairy of from fifteen to twenty cows, and in 1882 built his present residence, one of the finest in the county. His barns and other out-buildings are first-class, well adapted to the uses for which they were built, and everything about his premises shows evidence of care and thrift. Mr. Swan was married, March 9, 1865, to Eliza, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Dickison) Ferry, who located in Franklin Township, this county, about 1833. The issue of this union is two children: Herbert and Karl. In politics Mr. Swan is a Democrat.

J. S. SWEENEY, physician and surgeon, Kent, was born in Middlefield, Geauga Co., Ohio, August 14, 1831, son of John and Dolly (Brown) Sweeney, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and New Hampshire respectively. John Sweeney was a farmer by occupation, and one of the first settlers of Geauga County, Ohio, locating in Painesville in 1818, where he resided for several years; then removed to Middlefield, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 9, 1874, in his eighty-third year. He was pressed into the British service during the war of 1812. In character he was upright, honest and honorable, a firm friend and true to his convictions. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and educated in select schools. From 1850 to 1854 he studied medicine with his brother, E. J. Sweeney, of Nelson, this county. He then went to Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of medicine two years; thence moved to Chardon, practicing there one year. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Hoffman's Battalion, and served on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, guarding prisoners, until he received an honorable discharge on account of disability in the fall of 1862. He then located in Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio, and resumed the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Kent, where he has since been in active practice. He was married June, 1854, to Delia, daughter of Joseph W. Rockwell, of Rome, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and by her he has three children: Dolly A. (Mrs. Byron Longcoy), Edward J. and Alice. Dr. Sweeney is an active member of the K. of P. and G. A. R., of which latter he is Post Commander. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN L. TIBBALS, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, January 15, 1821; son of Alfred M. and Martha H. (Swem) Tibbals. His paternal grandfather, Moses Tibbals, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Deerfield Township in 1805, where he cleared and improved the farm on which he lived and died. He had five children: Clarissa (deceased), Alfred M. (deceased), Arbet L. (deceased), Francis (deceased) and Seymour. His maternal grandfather was William Swem, a native of New Jersey, and a pioneer of Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. The father of our subject was reared from eight years of age in Deerfield Township, this county. There he cleared and improved two farms (one now occupied by his son Frederick) and resided until he was killed at the age of sixty years by a falling limb of a tree. His children were five in number: John L., Norman (deceased), Frederick and Curtis (farmers in Deerfield) and Newell, a prominent lawyer of Akron, Ohio, and who has filled the office of Judge of Common Pleas. Our subject was reared and educated and served as Trustee for several years in Deerfield Township, where he resided till 1875, when he removed to Franklin Township to the farm where he now resides. He was married, February 19, 1851, to Mary C., daughter of Frederick and Fanny (Williams) Dewey, of Franklin Township, this county, former of whom was a native of Chester, Mass., and a son of John Dewey, parent of three children: Mary C., Sylvester F. (deceased), and Harriet F., wife of J. N. Stratton. Frederick Dewey came to Franklin Township, this county, in 1818 and located on the farm now owned by Marius Heighton, and in 1834 settled on the farm now occupied by our subject, most of which he cleared and improved, and here he died in February, 1872, in his seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Tibbals' maternal grandfather, Dudley Williams, also a native of Massachusetts, settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1820. Our subject and wife are the parents of five children: Floris (deceased), Charles, Frank, John and Frederick. Mr. Tibbals is a Republican in politics.

TURNER BROS. (Joshua and John G.), manufacturers, Kent, are natives of Bradford, England, where they served an apprenticeship of seven years in the worsted mills of that city. In 1873 they came to America, and located in Jamestown, N. Y., where Joseph Turner, their father, started the first worsted mills, which he conducted for five years. They are now owned by William Hall & Co., and still in operation. In 1879 the family located in Kent, and embarked in the manufacture of a superior quality of worsted dress goods. They occupy a building five and a half stories high, in dimensions 160x45, and thoroughly equipped with the latest improved dye-house, combing, drawing and spinning machinery, with 114 looms and 2,000 spindles, employing 150 hands. The mills are run by two large turbine water-wheels, developing 120 horse-power. The Turner Bros., who are the managers, are gentlemen of experience in all the details of their business, one of the leading industries of the place, contributing largely to the substantial welfare of the community.

JOHN G. TURNER, manufacturer, Kent, was born in England, April 10, 1857; son of Joseph and Martha (Gill) Turner, who came to America in 1873, and located in Jamestown, N. Y., where his father, with others, under the firm name of Hall, Broadhead & Turner, started the first alpaca-mills in that city, and where he was engaged in business up to 1878. In 1879 Joseph Turner located in Kent, this county, and embarked in the manufacture of worsted goods in company with his sons, Joshua and John G., in which he continued until his death. He died in 1881 at the age of fifty-three years. The business is still carried on by his sons (see sketch of Turner Bros.). Our subject was reared in Yorkshire, England, until sixteen years of age, and was



Oliver Spencer,

educated in all the details of his present business in that country, and in his father's mill at Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Turner is a gentleman of push and enterprise, and his identity with the manufacturing interests of Kent has been alike valuable to himself and the public. He is a F. & A. M. In politics a Republican.

JAMES WARK, photographer, Kent, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, January 23, 1847; son of William and Catherine (Long) Wark. His ancestors, who were of Scotch descent, located in Ireland in 1798. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county, and came to America in 1866, locating at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, where he remained five months. He then went to Akron and worked on a farm by the month until 1869, when he entered the photograph gallery of G. W. Manly, where he served an apprenticeship of two years. In 1871 he removed to Kent and opened a photograph gallery, in which he has been profitably engaged to the present time. He was married, June 8, 1874, to Belle, daughter of Jasper and Fidelia (Bliss) Haught, of Kent, by whom he has two children: William J. and Bessie B. Mr. Wark is a member of the Episcopal Church, also an active member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A. He is now serving his third term as Clerk of this township, and first term as Clerk of Kent corporation. In politics he is a Republican.

LEWIS K. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, January 15, 1842, son of Austin and Adaline (Knowlton) Williams, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Vermont. His paternal grandfather was Dudley Williams, who came from Russell, Mass., to Franklin in 1820, and located on the farm now owned by Henry Lake. He afterward removed to Wisconsin and died there. He reared a family of five children: Calvin (deceased), Austin (deceased), George, Fanny (deceased) and Polly (Mrs. Sylvester Huggins). The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Knowlton, formerly of Vermont and an early settler of what is now Kent. Austin Williams, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm and always followed farming as an occupation. In his early manhood his father gave him forty acres of land, on which he moved after his marriage and to which he added by purchase until he had accumulated 320 acres, where he lived and died April 1, 1872, in his sixty-fifth year. He had four children: Lewis K., William D. (deceased), Scott T. and Charles A. The subject of this sketch, a farmer, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common and high schools of Kent. In 1865 his father gave him and his brother, William D., 120 acres of land, which they worked together for two years. He then purchased William D.'s interest and conducted the farm himself up to 1883, in which year he rented his farm and, having purchased a residence in Kent, removed there, where he now resides. He was married November 30, 1869, to Abbie, daughter of Deacon Lyman and Lucy C. (Stebbins) Sabie, of Hampshire County, Mass. In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAMS BROS., proprietors of the Peerless Mills, Kent. This firm is composed of Scott T. and Charles A. Williams, the two younger sons of the late Austin Williams, the former a farmer by occupation, and the latter a student of the Western Reserve College. They began business in 1879 in the erection of the Peerless Mills. The present main building was erected in 1880, and the mill started in June, 1881, fully equipped for the manufacture of 125 barrels of flour daily by the "new process," as it was then known. At the end of two years the business had outgrown the building, also the capacity of the machinery for manufacturing, at which time (1883) the mill

was enlarged by adding a wing nearly as large as the original building, the system of grinding changed to "full roller," the daily capacity increased from 125 to 200 barrels, and a feed department added. The mill is now 96x73 feet, five stories high, having a floor surface of over 35,000 square feet, and equipped in the best manner for flouring by the E. P. Allis system, containing sixteen full sets Gray roller mills, three clearing machines, twenty-one bolts, seven purifiers and aspirators, also dusters, centrifugals, packers, etc. It is run by a 100-horse-power engine, which is furnished with steam from two 75-horse-power boilers. As the mills are now run they consume from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of wheat annually, and also have a capacity for grinding 150,000 bushels of corn. Grain for supplying the mill is largely bought from farmers at home, and the prices paid are equal to any market in the State, making the best of home markets for the farm. The proprietors are young men of push and enterprise, and fully understand all the details of the milling business, which is one of the leading industries of Kent.

SCOTT T. WILLIAMS, miller, Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, February 26, 1852; son of Austin and Adeline (Knowlton) Williams. His paternal grandfather was Dudley Williams, an early settler of Franklin Township, this county, who afterward removed to Wisconsin and died there. His maternal grandfather was William Knowlton, a native of Cape Ann, Mass., also an early settler of Franklin Township, this county. Our subject was reared on a farm, and after he became of age engaged in agriculture for six years. In 1879, in company with his brother Charles A., he erected the Peerless Flouring Mills, and embarked in the milling business, in which he is engaged at the present time. He was married, October 17, 1877, to Hettie, daughter of Elias and Triphena (Blair) Converse, of Mantua Township, by whom he has one child—Lewis B. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANKLIN WILLIARD, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Mills (now Kent) November 11, 1822; son of Frederick and Margaret (Foster) Williard, respectively natives of Maryland and Beaver County, Penn. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Philip Williard, a native of Germany and one of the first settlers of Rootstown, where he lived and died. Frederick Williard, a carpenter by trade, was an early settler of Franklin Township, and for the last twenty years of his life he was a farmer, the homestead now being occupied by his son-in-law, Freeman Stratton. He had nine children: Catherine (deceased), Sarah (Mrs. Hiram Merrell), George, Franklin, Frederick (deceased), Edwin, Mary (deceased), Samuel, and Amelia (Mrs. Freeman Stratton). The subject of this sketch has always followed farming. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Pratt, of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he had two children: Perry, and an infant daughter (deceased). By his present wife, *nee* Sarah A. Hackett, he has three children: Frederick, Frances and Asa. Mr. Williard now resides a mile east of Kent, where he has lived for eighteen years. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL WILLIARD, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 22, 1832, son of Frederick and Margaret (Foster) Williard, who were among the first settlers of Franklin Township, this county, wherein our subject has always lived, and he now occupies a part of his father's homestead. He was married April 10, 1864, to Emma, daughter of Matthias Clark, of Akron, and by her he has had two children: Clifford (deceased) and Evalena M. Mr. Williard is a representative farmer and citizen of Franklin Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

SIMON P. WOLCOTT, attorney-at-law, Kent, was born in Northfield, Summit Co., Ohio, January 30, 1837, son of Alfred and Mary A. (Scovill) Wolcott. He was born and reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the common schools. He prepared for college under the instruction of the late President Garfield, at Hiram Eclectic Institute, Hiram, Ohio, and from there attended Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, where he graduated in 1862. Choosing the law for his profession, he studied one year in the office of H. B. Foster, of Hudson, Ohio, and one year with N. D. Tibbals, of Akron. He was admitted to the bar of Summit County in 1864, and in the fall of the same year located in Kent, where he has been in active practice ever since. He was married July 17, 1866, to Mary H., daughter of Anson A. and Sally P. (White) Brewster, of Hudson, and the issue of this union was three children: Nellie B., Jennie B. and Duncan B. Wolcott. In 1866 Mr. Wolcott was elected Mayor of Kent, being the second Mayor of the town; also served as City Solicitor of Kent two terms; was a member of the School Board nine years, and he is at present member of the Board of Examiners. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Portage, Summit, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties; was re-elected in the fall of 1883 and he is now serving his second term. In politics Mr. Wolcott has always been a stanch Republican.

JAMES WOODARD was born in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, July 31, 1810. He was the eldest son of Gen. Joshua Woodard, and the first white male child born in what is now Ravenna Village. He came to Franklin Mills (now Kent), Ohio, in 1818, his father soon after erecting a woolen mill and continuing that business with John Haymaker for many years. His early advantages for an education were very limited, but he acquired, by diligent study, a good practical common school education. He was possessed of an active mind, and was compelled by force of circumstances in that early day to habits of industry. In 1834 he married Maria Hopkins, daughter of Rudé Hopkins, of Copley, Summit Co., Ohio. Soon after their marriage they commenced keeping hotel at the Upper Village at Franklin Mills, remaining there for some years, afterward settling on a farm now within the corporate limits of Kent. They raised a large family of children, two sons and seven daughters, all now living save one. Mr. Woodard occupied many positions of responsibility and trust. He served many years as Justice of the Peace and was also Sheriff of Portage County for two terms, and it has been often and truthfully said that Portage County never had a more efficient Sheriff. He was strictly honest, brave and courageous, and during his terms as Sheriff had occasion to arrest many counterfeiters and rascals that then infested Portage County. Notably among these was the notorious "Jim" Brown, who was convicted and sent to the Ohio Penitentiary. Mr. Woodard in his later years had retired from the more active duties of life. He was the efficient Mayor of Kent two terms, closing his last term three months before his death. His administration was marked by his considerate attention to the best interests of Kent, where he had so long lived, and it is universally conceded that Kent has never had so efficient a Mayor. He was a man of most positive convictions, sterling integrity, and was fearless in the expression of his views on all subjects. He was kind and charitable to the poor, and always gave with an open hand. He died at his pleasant home in Kent, September 2, 1883, of neuralgia of the heart, after an illness of only two days, honored and respected by all who knew him.

CHARLES R. WOODARD, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, April 4, 1854, son of James and Maria (Hopkins)

Woodard. His paternal grandfather was Gen. Joshua Woodard, a soldier of the war of 1812, and an early settler of this county. His maternal grandfather was Rudd Hopkins, one of the first settlers of the county, who was identified with the woolen manufacturing interests in Franklin Mills (now Kent), in the early times. James Woodard was the first white child born in the original town plot of Ravenna. He was the father of nine children: Clara (Mrs. John Perkins); Abby, deceased; Rebecca (Mrs. James Metlin); Delia (Mrs. E. W. Bassett); Frank; Lucy (Mrs. George Furry); Estella (Mrs. N. Hall); Mary (Mrs. Richard Williams), and Charles R. In politics Mr. Woodard was prominently identified in this county. He served as Sheriff of the county two terms, and during his residence in Kent was twice Mayor. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, this county, and educated in the common and high schools. He was married April 4, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of R. P. and Jane Morgan, of Kent, by whom he has two children: Mary J. and George. In politics Mr. Woodard is a Democrat.

FREDERICK WURSTER, bottling works, Kent, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 2, 1857, son of Philip and Christiana (Gugle) Wurster, and was reared and educated in his native land. He came to America when fourteen years of age, and worked in Philadelphia in a brewery for nine months; from there he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed in the same business for one year, and then returned to Philadelphia. In 1880 he went to Wilmington, Del., and embarked in the brewery business for himself, continuing in the same there one year. In 1883 he located in Kent, Franklin Township, and purchased the bottling works of Louis Gehring, where he has done a successful business up to the present time. Mr. Wurster was married October 13, 1878, to Louisa, daughter of Herman and Mary (Horning) Biederman, of Wilmington, Del., by whom he has two children: Sophia and Ida. Mr. Wurster is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

JOSHUA ATWOOD, retired, P. O. Freedom, was born February 29, 1812, in Pittsfield, Vt., son of Joshua and Thankful (Stone) Atwood, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Vermont. Our subject, whose portrait appears in this work, was educated in the country schools, and was a farmer until seventeen years old, when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with a Mr. Egleston in Pittsfield, Vt., with whom he continued for three years and then worked for himself a few months in Rutland, same State, and at Pittsford one year, after which he engaged with Mr. Egleston one year, and then for a time worked for himself. He came to Ohio in 1836 and opened a blacksmith shop at Freedom, this county. In 1844 he added a carriage manufacturing department, and soon employed as many as eight men, and supplied the demand within a large radius. He was very successful, and in 1875 he retired from active labors to enjoy the fruits of many years' hard and persistent toil. Mr. Atwood was married in 1838 to Aurelia Birge, who died in 1874, leaving no children. He and she were among the first members of the Congregational Church at Freedom. Our subject has served the township honorably as Treasurer and Trustee. He is a pleasant gentleman; in politics a representative Republican. His brothers-in-law, Lasell and Simeon Birge, came to

Freedom Township, this county, the former in 1832, bought 400 acres of land and erected many of the buildings in Freedom Center. Simeon Birge, who was a physician, moved away in 1838, while Lasell remained until 1846 or 1847. The father of our subject was in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg.

HENRY IRVING BROWN, farmer, P. O. Freedom Station, was born in Freedom Township, this county, July 28, 1860, son of Isaac and Rebecca (French) Brown, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, whose parents were among the first settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brown were married here in 1837 and reared a family of five children, three now living: Ellen A., Ida D. and Henry I. The two eldest, Levi J. and Mary A., are dead. The mother died February 8, 1881, aged sixty-two years. Our subject was married October 27, 1881, to Allie Miller, of Freedom Township, this county, born June 2, 1861; parents of one daughter—Mamie E. Brown, born September 7, 1883. Our subject follows general farming and stock-growing. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES DUDLEY, farmer, P. O. Freedom, is a native of Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass., born December 8, 1814, son of Timothy and Anna (Osborn) Dudley, natives of Guilford, Conn. They were married in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1800, and in 1835 moved to Freedom Township, this county, and in 1837 to Whiteside County, Ill., where they died, aged seventy-seven and ninety years respectively. Our subject came to this county in 1837, settling in Freedom Township, where he now resides. He has cleared many acres of land and has followed general agriculture. He was married June 22, 1837, to Sarah Leete, a native of West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., born August 6, 1816, and daughter of Nathaniel and Dimmis (Wickhane) Leete, natives of Connecticut, and who were married in 1800, and lived and died in Berkshire County, Mass. To our subject and wife were born four sons: Charles A., attorney in Des Moines, Iowa; Plimmon H., civil engineer, New York City; Marquis W., and John F., a farmer in Freedom Township, this county, all married. Our subject has served in some of the township offices. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a strong Republican.

LISBON FINCH, farmer, P. O. Freedom Station, was born in Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 8, 1819; son of Joshua and Clarissa (Clark) Finch, also natives of Otis, Berkshire County, where they were married, and reared a family of nine children, three of whom are now living. They came to Freedom Township, this county, June 16, 1825, where Joshua Finch was an old-line Whig "stand-by," and was prominently identified with the Masonic order for sixty-two years. Here he and his wife died. Our subject, who has always made his home in this county, owns several hundred acres of land here. (His sister Celestia's marriage in November, 1826, with Lester Hall, was the first wedding in the township.) He was married April 8, 1846, to Eunice Scovill, born in Licking County, Ohio, July 4, 1821, daughter of David and Clarissa Scovill, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, coming June 17, 1817. They were the parents of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Finch have had five children born to them: Cordelia, Howard J., Lydia R., David S. and Lyman J., all living except Lyman. Our subject is a Republican.

WILLIAM GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., October 1, 1805, son of Henry and Abigail (Stedman) Gardner, natives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respectively, and who died in Berkshire County. Our subject came to this county in 1829, and purchased

land in Freedom Township, where he followed brick-making for a number of years. He was married in Freedom Township in 1836, to Marietta Matteson, of Hiram Township, this county, and a native of Bennington County, Vt., born in 1818, daughter of Robert and Lois (Vaughn) Matteson, who moved from Vermont to this county in 1833, and resided a few years in Hiram Township; thence they went to Illinois, and later to Kansas, where they died. To our subject and wife were born five children: Henry, Robert, Marion, Christopher C. and Franklin, all living. In politics Mr. Gardner is a Democrat.

JOHN R. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born September 14, 1813, in Hampshire County, Mass.: son of Aaron and Irena (Willeutt) James, natives of same county, and where they were married; in 1817 they moved to Charlestown Township, this county, and settled upon land formerly purchased by their forefathers. Of their family three survive: Joel W., John R. and Catherine W. Peebles. Our subject remained upon and operated the home farm until about 1855, and then came to Freedom Township, this county, where he now resides. He was twice married, first on May 30, 1838, to Elsie Prentice, also of Charlestown Township, this county, a native of Connecticut, daughter of Elisha and Betsey (Frisby) Prentice, who settled in this county about 1823 and here died. To our subject and wife were born three children: Albert P., Laura A. and Rosa C. The mother died September 5, 1847, aged thirty-six years, and our subject then married, May 1, 1854, Prudence D. Colton, of Freedom Township, this county, born in Hartford County, Conn., January 11, 1824, daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy (Lusk) Colton, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, and who were married in Hartford County, Conn., May 29, 1814. In 1825 they came to Freedom Township, this county, where they died, Mr. Colton in 1867, his widow in 1868, aged seventy-five and seventy-seven years respectively. Their family of five are all now deceased except the wife of our subject. By this union were born four children: Mary E., Willis C., Lucy J. and Flora I. Mrs. James is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN KILBOURN, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born August 13, 1828, in Hartford County, Conn., son of Hiram and Mary (Crocker) Kilbourn, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. They were married in Hartford County, Conn., November 24, 1824, and in 1828 came to Freedom Township, this county, where they purchased land, built a log-cabin and saw-mill, cut roads, cleared farms, etc., and reared a family of which two are now living: John and Frank. The father died September 3, 1866, the mother November 13, 1879, aged sixty-eight and eighty-one years, respectively. Our subject purchased land in Freedom Township, in 1850, and in 1858 became owner of the homestead farm; he has now 210 acres. He was married July 5, 1857, to Amy M. Loomis, of Hiram Township, this county, where she was born in 1836, daughter of Charles and Armina (Harmon) Loomis, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. They married in this county, and reared a family, of whom six are now living. The parents are both dead. To the union of our subject and first wife were born three children: Rena, Myrtie and Charles L. Mrs. Kilbourn died April 17, 1880. Our subject was married again February 22, 1882, to Mrs. Sarah A. Davis, of Freedom Township, this county, widow of Martin Davis, who died in 1874, father of three children: Cora, Emma (deceased) and Eugene. Our subject is a Republican in politics.

GILES W. KNEELAND, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born in Shalersville Township, this county, October 15, 1817, son of George W. and Sally (Carlton) Kneeland, who settled here in a very early day, and where they were married in 1815. They were both natives of Connecticut, whence they moved

with their parents, who were among the first settlers in the county. Our subject is the only survivor of a family of four children, whose parents died in 1835 and 1878, respectively, faithful members of the early pioneer church. He came in 1828 into Freedom Township, where he now resides, and where he was married December 6, 1838, to Amy A. Barber, born in Berkshire County, Mass., May 24, 1818, daughter of Myron and Amy (Spaulding) Barber, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively, and who came to Freedom Township, this county, in 1824; they died, aged sixty-seven and forty-three respectively. Of their family of four only one—Amy A.—survives. Our subject and wife are parents of five children, all now living: Keziah S., Elbert R., Charles J., Myron A. and Elva M. Mr. Kneeland has served in some of the township offices. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

A. C. LARKCOM, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born in Otis Township, Berkshire Co., Mass.; son of Paul and Comfort (Norton) Larkcom. Paul, who had been in the war of the Revolution three years, came with his family to Portage County, Ohio, in 1826, *via* Erie Canal, the lake and stage, and bought land where our subject now lives. A. C. Larkcom was married in May, 1826, to Miss Sarah Perry, born June 27, 1803, who bore him the following children: Mary, married to Enoch Lewis; Cherilla, married to Ambrose Hall; Lyman M., born February 5, 1831, attended country schools, and was married November, 1863, to Miss Rosalia Derthick; and Perry, deceased March 11, 1868. Our subject has remained since 1826 on his present farm, which he reclaimed from the wilderness. He was appointed at various times to the offices of Township Clerk, Constable, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He can honorably boast of being second cousin to Noah Webster, the great lexicographer; his wife was second cousin to the immortal Commodore O. H. Perry, who gallantly sustained the unsullied honor of our flag on Lake Erie. Mrs. Larkcom died August 21, 1883. The results of Mr. Larkcom's labor are 178 acres of well-improved land and some bank stock at Garrettsville, this county. At the age of seventeen years he began the manufacture of burial caskets, and during his life he has made and sold over 3,000 caskets.

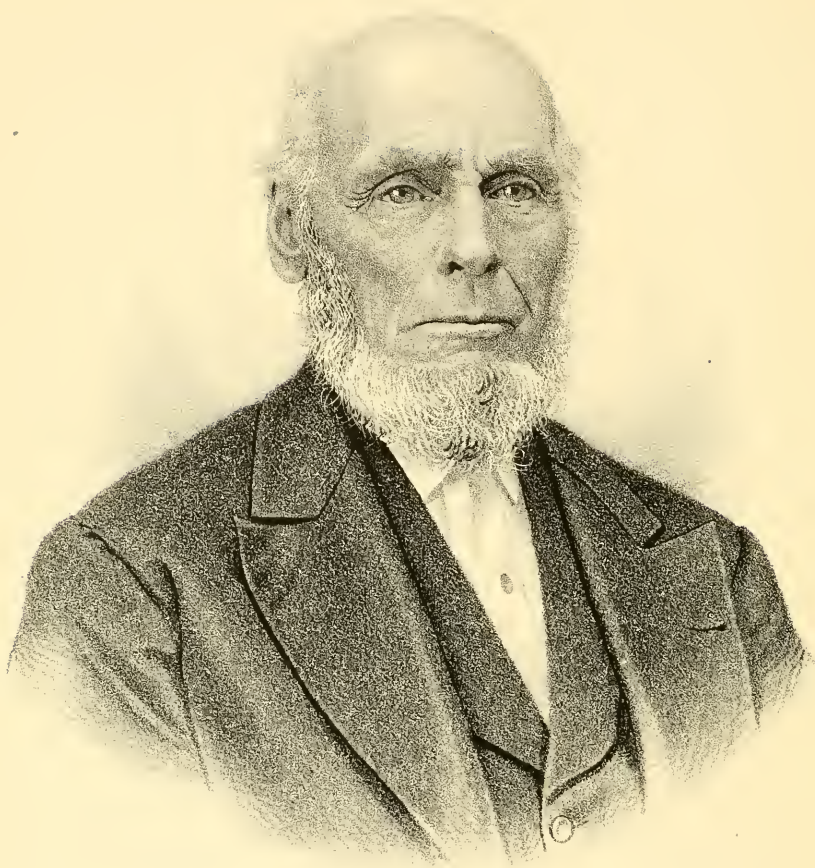
JOHN P. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt., January 24, 1813; son of Nathan and Bethiah (Peak) Parker, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Windsor, where they were married and lived, dying at the respective ages of eighty-six and fifty-three years. Our subject moved to and settled in Freedom Township, this county, in 1839, and here cleared a farm and established a home. He was married March 9, 1845, to Almira Martin, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born in Vermont August 24, 1821, daughter of Reuben and Thankful (Bolton) Martin, natives respectively of Vermont and Connecticut, married at Rochester, Vt. They moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1834, thence to Lorain County, and in 1853 to Detmold, where they died, the father aged eighty-three, the mother eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of two sons: Nathan and Elmore M.; they have an adopted daughter named Zella. Our subject is a staunch Republican.

ORLIN C. STURDEVANT, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., September 28, 1818; son of Joel and Diana (Capron) Sturdevant, who moved to what is now Summit County, Ohio, in 1820, and there remained about fourteen years, thence came to Freedom Township, this county, in 1834, where they lived and died. Our subject was married, March 3, 1842, to Amanda Hollenbeck, of Shalersville Township, this county, born at Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, March 14, 1821, daughter of Gad and Phoebe

(Bishop) Hollenbeck, who accompanied their parents to Summit County at a very early day, and where they were married. Subsequently they removed to Charlestown Township, thence to Shalersville and finally to Geauga County, Ohio, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant are the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Phoebe A., Emma D., Eugene A., William H., Lucius V. and Minnie E. Our subject purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1842. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY A. STURDEVANT, farmer, P. O. Freedom, was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 4, 1825; son of Joel and Diana (Capron) Sturdevant, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English descent. They were married in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1817, and there lived a few years, then moved to Summit County, Ohio, where they remained until 1834, when they came to this county, cleared up land and followed farming. Here they died at the ages of sixty-nine and ninety-one, respectively. Our subject purchased land in Shalersville Township, this county, in 1850, and in 1866 came to Freedom Township, where he now resides. He was married, November 17, 1853, to Weltha A. Tuttle, of Shalersville Township, this county, born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 3, 1831, daughter of Eli and Mary (Nelson) Tuttle, natives of Massachusetts and of English descent. They married in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1830, moved to New York State, and in 1833 came to this county and settled in Shalersville Township. They were parents of seven children, all now living. They died at the ages of sixty-eight and sixty-four years, respectively. Mr. Sturdevant has served in some of the township offices. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. JAMES WEBB (deceased) was born February 26, 1799, and died in Freedom, Portage Co., Ohio, November 9, 1852, in his fifty-fourth year. His early life was spent in Corfu, Genesee Co., N. Y. At the age of twelve and until he was fifteen he was a great sufferer from a white swelling. Perhaps no course of events at any time transpired that had more to do with shaping the current of his life than this long illness. Being incapacitated for manual labor, his mind naturally was attracted to books and the realm of thought, the outcome of which was the study of medicine. At this early period, too, he commenced that life of prayer and trust and patience, which ever after adorned a most exemplary Christian character, whose light was always pure and steady, and to be trusted. In early manhood he commenced the study of his chosen profession, graduating at Batavia, N. Y., Medical College, in 1823. He began the practice of medicine at Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., and it was here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Landfear, with whom he was united in marriage, November 27, 1827. Four sons and six daughters were born to this union, of whom five were natives of Holley. Here Dr. Webb spent thirteen or more of the best years of his life in building up a successful and honorable practice. Here too he united with the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, and at the time of his death was a member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. In 1840 he exchanged his village property for a home and thirty acres of land in Freedom, Portage Co., Ohio, to which he removed with his family in May of that year. One special object in the removal was that he might secure land where his boys might find employment and still be under home restraints. Here, as in Holley, he built up a good practice, the needs of the community commanding his services as a physician and surgeon. Here he labored faithfully until he was attacked by that terrible disease (cancer on the face) which after many months of intense suffering terminated his days, while he heard the call of the Great Physician to "come up higher." In his life Dr. Webb was ever known as a Christian physician, and



Oliver Sawyer

was beloved and honored as such. He was a member of the Congregational Church at Freedom. His beloved wife, two sons, Warren and Mervin, and daughter, Sarah, have already followed him "over the river." Rollin S. Webb, Charles B. Webb, Mrs. Dr. Tidball, Mrs. W. S. Wight, Mrs. Warren Peirce, and Miss Mary Webb, are all residents of this county and the village of Garrettsville. Mrs. Cornelia Reilley, the eldest, is a resident of Bay City, Mich. As a father Dr. Webb was one of the wisest and best, and to his children the memory of such a father is of priceless worth.

GARRETTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ADAMS, clothier, Garrettsville, was born in Germany, February 26, 1841, son of John and Gretchen (Tobic) Adams, who were the parents of three children: Henry (deceased), John and Harmon (deceased). John Adams, Sr., a brick-maker by trade, died September 6, 1867. His widow survived him until November 12, 1883. Our subject received a common school education in his native country, served three years' apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, and followed that occupation until he came to America. He was married in Germany, October 6, 1864, to Miss Mary Bucky, who was born May 12, 1845, and by her he had four children: Mary, Gustave, Salena and Ludve, latter of whom died on the ocean on their way to America. Mr. Adams on coming to this country first located at Nelson Center, this county, where he remained a few months, then removed to Garrettsville and engaged in business, and has since conducted a gents' furnishing store, and from a small beginning his trade has gradually increased until he now has the satisfaction of managing a large and rapidly growing business. He has traveled quite extensively, visiting twenty-one of the States and Territories here, and making a trip to the scenes of his boyhood days, Germany, where he has a large circle of relatives living. He has been an active member of the Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., for over thirteen years; is also connected with the Y. M. T. C. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES ASHALD, furniture dealer and undertaker, Garrettsville, is a son of Abel and Elizabeth (Wright) Ashald, natives of England, who came to America in 1830, and settled at Stockbridge, Mass. They were parents of seven children, of whom James is the eldest. Our subject was born in Buckinghamshire, England, October 21, 1827. He received a limited education, and in early life commenced to learn his trade. He was married, March 19, 1851, to Miss Maria Doty, born in Green River, Columbia Co., N. Y., January 11, 1832, by whom he has two sons: Albert H., station agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Brainard, Neb., and William W., train dispatcher for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway at Galion, Ohio. In 1852 Mr. Ashald went to Troy, N. Y., where he remained about four years, and then removed to Garrettsville, Ohio, and engaged with Manly & Beach, whom he bought out two years later. In 1860 the firm became Ashald & Demorest, and remained thus four years (they also had a large branch establishment in Youngstown, Ohio). In 1864 Mr. Ashald retired and formed a partnership with his brother, with whom he remained in business about two years, at the end of which time he engaged with E. A. Upham, as salesman. At the death of the latter, the business eventually came into the hands of Mr. Ashald, who has since continued

in the same building. He is one of the oldest undertakers in the county, having followed it since 1860. He has held nearly every office in Garrettsville and the township: Mayor, Justice of the Peace, member of the School Board, School Director, etc., etc. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1856, and one of the Trustees nearly all that time. During the same year he became a member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican.

OLON J. BUTTLES, Postmaster, Garrettsville, was born at Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 14, 1835; son of Friend and Electa (Payne) Buttles, natives of Connecticut, who came to Trumbull County, Ohio, in an early day. They were the parents of five children: Susan (deceased), Sherlock (deceased), Laura (deceased) Zeniah (wife of Homer Chapman, of Rootstown) and Solon J. Friend Buttles, a shoe-maker by trade, received his first commission as Postmaster of Trumbull County, Ohio, which he held for several years. He died January 12, 1858, aged sixty-seven, his wife having preceded him in January, 1856. Our subject received a high school education, and early in life commenced to learn the trade of manufacturing boots and shoes, and eventually embarked in that industry, which he followed until 1861, when, owing to ill health, he retired from business for a period of about five years. He then removed to Garrettsville and re-entered the manufacturing business, which he followed about eight years, since when he has carried on the retail trade only. He was married, April 14, 1856, to Miss Mary Davidson, born at Farmington, January 22, 1838, daughter of William A. and Margaret (Fleming) Davidson, natives of western Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio, both now deceased. To this union were born three children: Willie F. (died at the age of thirteen months), Luetta D. (died in her fifteenth year), Elma, born March 16, 1866 (she is her father's assistant in the post-office). Mr. Buttles has been successful in business, and the courteous and obliging manner with which he has attended to the wants of his customers is his chief characteristic in the position he now sustains to the public as Postmaster, which office he has held to the satisfaction of all since February, 1882, at which date he received his appointment. Although always an attendant at church, he never became identified with any denomination until three years since, when he joined the Congregational Church. He is also an active member of the order of I. O. O. F., No. 456. Our subject cast his first vote for J. C. Fremont, and has since been identified with the Republican party.

MATTHEW D. CLARK, barber, Garrettsville, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1849, son of Michael and Jane (Sands) Clark, of Farmington, Ohio, who had a family of eight children, five now living: Mary, Matthew, Kate, Anna, and John, who married Celia Johnson (have three children: Elser J., Elton P. and Claud, deceased). Our subject received a common school education in his native land, and in 1864 came to America with his mother, brothers and sisters to join his father, who had preceded them seven years, locating at Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Our subject enlisted in Company D, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and on March 31, 1865, in the battle at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., he was wounded, and a week later his left leg was amputated by Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon of the Army Hospital at Washington, D. C. After his discharge from the service he attended school a short time, then began to work at his trade, having learned it in Ireland. He was married, October 18, 1868, to Miss Alvira Johnson, born in Copley, Ohio, March 14, 1850, daughter of Fayette and Eliza (Taylor) Johnson. By this union there is one daughter—Maud J., born April 14, 1873. Since locating in Garrettsville Mr. Clark has here remained continuously, with the exception of three years

spent in Akron, Ohio. He has been a member of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., about nine years; also of the Encampment at Ravenna, and of Buckley Post, G. A. R., of Akron.

JEDEDIAH COLE, civil engineer and County Surveyor, Garrettsville, was born in Nelson Township, this county, May 26, 1830; son of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Noah) Cole, the former a native of Vermont, born in 1797, the latter of Chester County, Penn., born in 1802. They were parents of four children, three of whom are still living: Rebecca J., wife of Uriah Craig, of Kidder, Mo.; William C., a farmer, also in Missouri, and our subject. Jedediah Cole, Sr., was a carpenter in early life. He came to this county in 1816, and for a year or two worked at his trade, but for the balance of his life he was engaged in farming. He was a prominent man in religious circles, being one of the few to organize the Disciples Church. His death occurred May 10, 1850. His wife died August 5, 1834. Our subject in early life was employed in attending the neighboring schools and rendering what assistance he could to his parents on the homestead farm. He was married, September 6, 1855, to Miss Katie M. Dickens, who was born March 18, 1833, at Jacksonville, Ill., by whom he had five children: Augustus S. (an attorney at Ravenna, Ohio), Helen (deceased), James D., Katie E. and Paul H. Mr. Cole entered upon his career in life as a school teacher at Salem, Ill., where he remained until 1856; then for two years was in northern Iowa engaged in different enterprises, such as merchandising, contracting and land surveying, and while there he did his first work as land surveyor. From this point he went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he was employed principally in building and teaching. While there the war broke out, and he responded to the first call for men in 1862, enlisting in Company A., Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in November, 1864, for promotion to Captaincy in the One Hundred and Twenty-third U. S. C. I., and was honorably discharged as such at the close of the Rebellion, after which he retired to his home in Ohio and embarked in lumbering, in which he continued till the fall of 1869, when he was elected to the office of County Surveyor, a position he still retains. He has served one term as Justice of the Peace, and has held the same office in Iowa and Wisconsin. Has also served as Clerk of the Board of Education two terms. In addition to his labors as County Surveyor he is engaged in collecting and in real estate business. Mr. Cole is a F. & A. M.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, grocer, Garrettsville, was born in Shropshire, England, March 8, 1840, and was brought to America when eleven years of age by his father, Ellis Davis. They first located in Ravenna, and from there went to Hiram Rapids, where they lived a few years. Ellis Davis, who was a miller by trade, died in Garrettsville September 3, 1865; his wife died in England about 1843. Their children were two in number: Ellis, who is in the insurance business in Cleveland, Ohio, and Edward L. Our subject received a common school education, and early in life began to work at the miller's trade. He was twice married, on first occasion November 3, 1861, to Ann Ferry, who died August 19, 1875, leaving to his care two children: Mary G. and Ellis F. Mr. Davis was again married March 23, 1876, this time to Emma L. Morgan (widow of H. Morgan, of Hartsgrove Township, by whom she had one daughter—Maud, now living with her step-father). By this union there were two girls: Grace and Daisy. Mrs. Davis died October 18, 1880. Our subject in 1861 took charge of the grist-mill at Garrettsville and five years later purchased an interest in the same, but in 1880, owing to the effects of dust on his lungs, he was forced to retire from milling. He then purchased an interest in a grocery, but two years later again gave up active busi-

ness. The following year he purchased a stock of groceries, and is still engaged in that business. Mr. Davis has served the people as City Clerk two terms, and on the Board of Education three years. He is an active member of Portage Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JAMES DUNN, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born October 11, 1822, in Hartford, Windsor Co., Vermont. His father, James Dunn, was a native of Massachusetts, and early engaged in brick making. When over thirty years old he went to Vermont, where he was employed in the manufacture of brick for a Mr. Udall, and while there was married to Mary Udall, a niece of his employer, and with her, in 1832, moved to this county, settling on the farm where their son, our subject, now resides, and there remained until their death. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1864. He (the father) had some reverses financially before his marriage, having lost the first \$500 which he had saved by economy, but such vicissitudes only served to make them more ambitious, and prosperity was the outcome of their efforts. They had seven children: William, a resident of Troy, Ohio; Mary, married to Albert Gage (they reside in Freedom Township, this county); Belinda, married to Benjamin Baker (they reside in Crawford County, Penn.); James; Amanda, married to James M. Bowman; Cosmo L. (deceased), and Rachel (deceased). Our subject was taken from the summer schools when ten years old to assist his father in farm duties, and was permitted to attend school during winter terms until 1844-45, during which period he was a student in the Troy, Ohio, schools. He was the only son to remain closely associated with his parents in their farm labors, and was given the greater portion of their property in return for his labor and care of them in their old age, and to this he has added until he now ranks among the well-to-do men of this county, having 180 acres of well-improved land lying part within and part adjacent to the village of Garrettsville. He also owns a good share in the old bank building and the livery stable where Truesdall now conducts a general livery business, Mr. Dunn being partial owner of the stock. At one time he was interested in banking. During his farming and business career he has been fortunate, scarcely meeting any reverses. On his beautiful farm he has some fine Holstein cattle. October 14, 1846, Mr. Dunn was married to Armona S. Reed, who died March 31, 1873, and to this union were born the following children: Elma E., married to Charles Truesdall; Mary A., married to James VanHorn, and George J., recent graduate of the Garrettsville High School. Our subject was married, February 3, 1874, on second occasion, to Cordelia S., widow of Dr. O. Manley. Garrettsville has been an incorporated village for twenty years, and as an appreciation of Mr. Dunn's ability and judgment, the citizens have retained him as a member of the Council for eighteen years; he has also been interested in the public schools, and is a member of the School Board. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Dunn, in his lifetime, has experienced some miraculous escapes from sudden death or serious injury. About the year 1860 he was driving an ambitious horse attached to a sulky, and while moving at a rapid rate by the farm of Zeb. Rudolph, the father of Mrs. James A. Garfield, the animal became frightened at a load of straw, and made a sudden bound to one side, breaking the axle and throwing Mr. Dunn with such force against the fence or ground as to render him unconscious from that time, 3 o'clock P. M., till 4 o'clock A. M. the next day. Within ten days he was back to his farm duties. At another time he was clearing debris from his farm well, and the bucket, in which the dirt, etc., were drawn up, became detached from the rope when about twenty feet above him, and descended with tremendous force, just glancing off his

head and inflicting an ugly incision, fracturing the frontal bone in three directions. In three weeks he was himself again. In October, 1883, our subject was engaged inserting blinds in a cupola of his barn, and by a misstep he fell down a three-eighth pitch roof with rafters about sixteen feet long, and to the ground, a distance of twenty-seven feet from the eave, and eleven feet from the sill. It was nearly one hour before his hired hand found him in an unconscious condition, covered with blood, and leaning against a trough about eleven feet from where he struck the ground. The depression in the earth showed that he struck on his toes and head, within eighteen inches apart. It was the spring in his toes which saved his head from utter destruction, and it appears as an act of Providence he received no serious injury. The bones in one foot were broken, which was his only hurt, and he is now hale and hearty.

OSMON S. FERRIS, attorney, Garrettsville, was born in Versailles, Wyandot Co., Ohio, June 1, 1843, son of Osmon and Lydia (Streator) Ferris, natives of Portage County, Ohio, and who shortly after marriage removed to Wyandot County. Both are now deceased. The former, who was a practicing physician of Mantua, Ohio, died October 10, 1884. Our subject for some time attended the Eclectic Institute, of Hiram, and then entered Hillsdale College, of Michigan, where he graduated in 1870. While not engaged with his studies he taught school, and in 1872 graduated from the law schools of Cleveland, Ohio. In January of the year following he came to Garrettsville, this county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Ferris was married November 9, 1876, to Miss Ellen Rhinehart, of Union, Cass Co., Mich., born October 9, 1853, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rhinehart, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. By this union there are two sons: Arthur R., born September 4, 1879, and Mark S., born April 27, 1884. Mr. Ferris was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1877 and filled that office one term, during which he prosecuted the case of Ohio *vs.* Mathew Powers, who was convicted of manslaughter. In this case Mr. Ferris was assisted by Alfonzo Hart, *ex-Li*éutenant-Governor of Ohio. The opposing counsel were John McSweeney, of Wooster, and W. B. Thomas and I. T. Siddall, of Ravenna. Our subject has been twice Mayor of Garrettsville, has also served as Clerk and Solicitor, and is now holding his third commission as Notary. He is a member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M.

ASEL C. HAWLEY, retired farmer, Garrettsville, was born December 9, 1814, in Berkshire County, Mass., eldest of the family of seven children of Asel and Esther (Clark) Hawley, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county in 1829, when our subject was fifteen years of age, and settled in Freedom Township. Here Asel C. grew to manhood, fully acquainted with the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. His education was limited to what could be obtained in the common schools of that early date. Mr. Hawley was married in 1836, to Sarah M. Gross, of Grantville, Conn., who died October 5, 1874. He was married on second occasion, July 1, 1875, to Betsey Clark, of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., who was born October 2, 1831. Our subject entered upon his career in life as a farmer, and has always followed this pursuit, until 1874, when he retired from active labor, and removed to Garrettsville, Ohio, the better to enjoy the fruits of a well spent life. He was ever an energetic, enterprising man, and considered one of the practical as well as substantial farmers of Freedom Township.

N. WRIGHT LEEZER, photographer, was born in Noble County, Ohio, November 12, 1859, son of William C. and Sarah E. (Hill) Leezer, natives of Morgan County, Ohio, the former of whom is a mechanic and pattern-maker by trade, at present engaged with his son in the photographing business. They

were parents of three children: Wright, Maud and Ella (deceased when but three years of age). The subject of our sketch was brought by his parents to Athens, Athens Co., Ohio, where he received but a common school education. Mr. Leezer's first business enterprise was manufacturing confectionery, but he eventually gave that up and learned photography. He first entered this industry in Athens Ohio. In order to perfect himself in the art, he soon entered a large studio at Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio. The following year he removed to Attica, Seneca Co., Ohio, where he stayed for about one year, then returned to Athens, Ohio. In 1882 he came to Garrettsville, Ohio, and entered the employ of C. M. French, photographer. In 1884 he embarked in the photographing business for himself and has since followed the art with good success. In 1883 he became a member of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., and is one of the charter members of the Young Men's Temperance Council (Y. M. T. C.). Religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married August 13, 1884, to Almeda Stearn, who was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, October 22, 1859.

EDGAR W. MAXSON, lawyer, Garrettsville, was born at Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, February 3, 1844; son of William and Salina C. (Mumford) Maxson; the former a farmer by occupation, born in Connecticut, in 1813, and who came with his parents to this county in 1822; the latter a native of Otsego County, N. Y., where she was born in 1820. They had two children: Edgar W., and Victor R., a farmer now living on the old home farm in Hiram Township. William Maxson died September 20, 1876. The Maxson family are of English descent. Daniel Maxson was one of three brothers: Edward, John and Daniel, who came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Rhode Island, where Joshua Maxson, the grandfather of our subject, was born. His grandmother was a Morris, and was a descendant of a Welsh family of that name who date back to the early pioneers of New York State. Our subject was raised on a farm in Hiram Township, where his parents removed while he was an infant. His time between the ages of ten and seventeen years was spent in Hiram College and in school teaching. In 1863 he went to Michigan University at Ann Arbor and graduated from the Law and Literary Department in 1865, and was admitted to the bar in that State the same year. He then returned to Ohio and was shortly after admitted to the bar, but for three years following was engaged in teaching graded schools in Michigan and Illinois. He was married November 27, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth C. Mull, a school teacher by profession, and a native of Otsego County, N. Y., who died September 10, 1875, leaving to his care one daughter—Maud. Mr. Maxson then married, December 14, 1876, Miss Endora Lockwood, also of Otsego County, N. Y., and a near relative of his first wife. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Garrettsville and entered in the practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged. He has been Solicitor of Garrettsville for seven years and has refused several offices of honor, which at different times he has been urged by his friends to accept. He is Past Grand of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., and an active member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. He has been connected with the Congregational Church about four years.

HENRY NOBLE MERWIN, produce dealer, Garrettsville, was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., February 25, 1818; son of Daniel and Laura (Marsh) Merwin, who were of Welsh and English descent respectively (both now deceased) and parents of four children: Susan A., Abbie M., Henry N. and Amos M. The Marsh family were among the first settlers of New Milford, Conn. Amos Marsh, grandfather of our subject, was commissioned District Attorney of Vermont by George Washington. Our subject was raised

on a farm and received a common school education. He was married November 27, 1845, to Miss Betsey N. Hine, born February 11, 1822, daughter of Isaac and Alta (Riggs) Hine, both now deceased, all natives of New England. In 1850 Mr. Merwin removed to Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming for a period of twenty-two years. In 1873 he retired from farm labor and removed to Garrettsville, where he purchased a manufacturing establishment, formed a partnership with three others, and engaged in manufacturing butter tubs, etc., for one year. Since then he has dealt more or less extensively in produce. Mr. Merwin is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. He and his wife have been consistent members of the Congregational Church for forty years. He is connected with Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

OTIS S. NEWCOMB, retired farmer, Garrettsville, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., March 13, 1814; eldest child of Orrin and Pamela (Robison) Newcomb, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and who had a family of twelve children. Orrin Newcomb, who was an early settler of Geauga County, Ohio, a farmer and shoe-maker by occupation, died in 1836. His widow died in 1878, aged eighty-five years. Our subject was raised on a farm and obtained a limited education. His parents removed to Geauga County, Ohio, in October, 1818, and he grew to maturity fully acquainted with the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He entered on his career of life as a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he retired from active labor and removed to Garrettsville, where he built a fine residence in which he now resides. He was married in November, 1841, to Mary A. Wright, of Geauga County, Ohio, born in 1819 and died in 1864, the mother of five children: Selah W. (died in Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862); Neri, engaged in the Buckeye Works at Akron, Ohio; Wallace E. and Andrew B., farmers, and Aurie V., wife of W. S. Freeman. Mr. Newcomb married on second occasion, October, 1864, Lucy A. Chapman, who died March 2, 1884, leaving to his care two children, George A. and Gertie A. Our subject has never been a politician or office seeker, but has been content with the plain home life of a farmer. He may be considered a self-made man, and was one of the practical as well as substantial farmers of Geauga County, Ohio. He is a member of Garrettsville Lodge, F. & A. M.

JAMES NORTON, real estate, insurance and collection agent, and Notary Public, Garrettsville, was born September 9, 1833. His parents were then living in a log-house on their farm, on the west part of Lot 29, in Hiram. At an early day the homestead was changed to a farm on Lot 49, in the south part of Hiram Township. Here the subject of our sketch passed his childhood and youth, except four or five of his earlier years. When thirteen years of age a great misfortune came upon him, the result, as supposed, of being thrown from a horse about a year before. For several months his life hung upon such a slender thread that the community were in daily expectation of hearing that he had passed away. A surgical operation was performed upon the injured limb December 31, 1846, by Dr. De Wolf, of Ravenna. Not until the spring following did it appear that he could possibly survive the fearful attack disease had made upon him; an iron constitution alone was in his favor. For three years his health was so poor, and his disability so great, that he did not attend school at all. At sixteen, his health being still very far from good, he recommenced his studies at the district school in Freedom, about one and a half miles from home, to and from which he walked with crutch and cane. The advancement of those who had been his class-mates and associates before his sickness, caused a very dark cloud to envelop him. To

hear them recite about numerator and denominator, reduction ascending and descending, and use other terms which it seemed to him he could never comprehend or understand, brought humiliation, sorrow and weeping. Energetic and determined application to his books soon dispelled the darkness and gloom, and at the close of the term he was fully up with his class. Thereafter every resource available for improvement was made use of, and at the commencement of the autumn term in 1851, he was permitted to enter the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, well advanced in the common branches. During this term a physician, learning of the existence of an unhealing and dangerous sore of some years' standing, upon an arm of our subject, engaged with his father for a stipulated price to effect a cure. After about six months the doctor's efforts were rewarded with permanent success. The acquaintance with young Dr. Smith (who died the next year) our subject looks back upon as being of the highest importance to him. About a year later, after three terms' attendance at the Eclectic Institute, he engaged as teacher of a district school in Freedom, on the Freedom and Ravenna diagonal road. After this and until the close of the year 1861, his time was occupied in attending school and in teaching. Most of the time he attended school at Hiram, but one term he attended the academy at Shalersville. He took a commercial course at the college in Cleveland, and took lessons in penmanship of P. R. Spencer, Sr., at his log-writing academy in Geneva, Ohio. He taught the district school at the center of Shalersville three terms, taught two terms in different districts in Hiram, and in 1858 commenced as teacher in Garrettsville, and there remained as teacher of the fall and winter terms until December, 1861, when he resigned as teacher to enter the Recorder's office at Ravenna, to which the citizens of the county had elected him in October by a proud majority. Much of his day school work was supplemented by evening lessons given in penmanship. Of his services as Recorder we find the *Portage County Republican-Democrat* of January 8, 1868, speaking as follows: "Mr. James Norton retired from official connection with the County Recorder's office on Monday, after a six years' term of service. Mr. Norton has proved himself a model Recorder, and there is no risk in pronouncing his records as handsome and accurate as any in the State. Mr. Norton entered upon the duties of this office January 6, 1862, and up to January 6, 1868, has recorded 6,302 deeds, 2,039 mortgages, 134 leases, 409 soldiers' discharge papers, and released 1,705 mortgages. When it is taken into consideration that every deed, mortgage, etc., contains, say, 700 words, some estimate of the amount of work performed may be arrived at. In the entire six years Mr. Norton has not been absent from his office one single business day, and has made nearly all the records himself." Our subject declined to go into the convention as candidate for a third term, because there were several disabled soldiers seeking the place at that time. The suddenness of the change from years of close application to business to days of leisure, subdued the anticipated enjoyment and comfort of the latter. A line of business did not readily open up to our subject. He therefore spent the summer and autumn of 1868 in reviewing his studies at the Commercial College in Cleveland. It was his desire and purpose to go into the real estate agency business in the city, but as no satisfactory opportunity presented itself or was found, he engaged with others, in the winter of 1868-69, in organizing a banking institution at Garrettsville, and for a time was its Cashier. The perils incident to banking in those days, added to other harassing features then existing, were a severe strain upon his undisciplined and overly sensitive nerves, and he withdrew from the business, one of the acts of his life, as he says, upon which he looks back with regret. A vacancy having occurred in the superintendency of



Arthur C Larkcom

the Garrettsville schools in the midst of a school year, he engaged as Superintendent and occupied that position four terms. Subsequently he has twice been elected Justice of the Peace, twice as Mayor of the incorporated village of Garrettsville, four times as member of the Board of Education, and has also been Clerk of the Board many years. He has often acted as Executor, Administrator, Assignee and Guardian in the settlement and management of estates. In politics Mr. Norton is Republican. In 1848 he united with the Disciple Church at Hiram, and had his membership with that denomination at Hiram and at Ravenna. There has been no Disciple Church in active working condition in Garrettsville for several years, and he has therefore worshiped with the Baptists, the church wherein his wife was reared. For five years he was Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school, and for many more years was teacher of the Bible class. December 17, 1859, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza Taber, at the home of her parents in Garrettsville, which was also the home of her birth. Her father, John Taber, was born in Providence, R. I., April 29, 1798, and died suddenly when on his way to worship, March 12, 1871. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Henrietta Greene, a relative of Gen. Greene, of Revolutionary note, was born in Barre, Mass., June 21, 1799, and died June 2, 1884, in Garrettsville, in the house where she had lived a little more than half a century. John Taber and Mary H. Greene were married in Providence, R. I., October 19, 1819. Mr. Taber was carpenter on board of ship, and made some very long sea voyages. His ship was at Callao when Bolivar entered Peru with his Columbian Army. They took a ship load of royalists to Cadiz, Spain, with immense quantities of gold and silver. This was a six years' voyage, mostly in South American waters. The next was a three years' voyage, chiefly doing a coasting business in European seas. In early life Mr. and Mrs. Taber were members of the First Baptist Church of Providence, which was founded by Roger Williams. They moved to Ohio in 1829, and after a residence of four years in Mogadore, Summit County, they moved to Garrettsville. Mr. Taber spent about three and a half years among the gold mines of California, starting for that then far-away country in the spring of 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Taber were the parents of four children: Mary Henrietta, born November 15, 1829; John Herman, born August 10, 1832; James Hunter, born June 21, 1835, and Ann Eliza, born September 23, 1837. The first three, after living to mature years, deceased before their parents. Mary Henrietta (Mrs. Dr. A. M. Sherman) died in Garrettsville, October 26, 1853; John Herman died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 8, 1856, and James Hunter died in Adrian, Mich., December 5, 1866. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. James Norton. The first born died in infancy and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna; James Edgar was born in Ravenna March 18, 1866; John Herman was born in Garrettsville February 12, 1869. James Edgar graduated from the Garrettsville High School in 1883; the subject of his graduation oration was "The Heirs of the Ages." He is now upon a classical course at Hiram College. John Herman is still (1885) in the Garrettsville High School. There is a chart and record of the Norton families reaching back nineteen generations. Originally the name was Norville, a corruption of the French "Nord-Ville" (North-Villa or North-Town), and Nor-ton or Norton was subsequently adopted. The family have published a pamphlet showing the Norton families back seven generations. This is as far back as most people care to trace the ancestral line. To those, however, whose curiosity may lead them, the chart and record is accessible, although but few copies are known to the families here to be in existence. Thuel Norton was born at New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 10, 1801. He was third son

of Peter and Elthina (Thompson) Norton. He died in Hiram, April 2, 1880, in a few hours after, and from injuries received by, being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ohio, stopping two years in Vernon, Trumbull County, a short time in Tallmadge, and then located permanently in Springfield, then in Portage County, but now Summit County, a short distance east of Middlebury, the old home farm being still occupied by his brother Thomas. Here Thuel grew from childhood to manhood. Where the city of Akron is now was dense forest then. He shot his first deer upon the hillside in the vicinity of where Howard Street is now. At hunting large game, however, he was never as successful as his older brother, Almeron, although for a close shot he had no superior in those days. He learned the carpenter's trade, and put up many buildings in and about Middlebury and Tallmadge. He was an expert at scoring and hewing timber, and in "bossing raisings." He was a man of powerful muscle, and often would astonish the people at "raisings," by picking up and carrying to its place a stick of timber that ordinarily would require two men to carry. As a framer of timber he was notably a close workman. At Hiram, August 4, 1822, Thuel Norton was married to Harriet Rebecca Harrington, who was born July 15, 1803, at Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., but the most of whose childhood and youth was passed in Utica and Rochester, N. Y. Her father's name was John Harrington, and her mother's maiden name was Asenath Marvin. Her father was a boot and shoe-maker, and lived in Hiram a short time, nearly sixty years ago. Her mother is buried in the family lot at Hiram. John and Asenath Harrington were the parents of a large family of children. One year Mr. and Mrs. Norton resided in Rootstown, this county, nine years in Springfield, Summit County, and in 1832 they moved to Hiram, first locating on a farm on the West center road, but subsequently moved to the south part of the township, and there lived upon a farm many years. Although Mr. Norton preferred the carpenter's trade to farming, he gradually quit the former and took up the latter. But his fondness for timber work was somewhat gratified by operating a saw-mill which he had upon one of his farms. It was more of a diversion, however, than a money-making business. When old age had come upon Mr. and Mrs. Norton, they left their home farm and lived the remainder of their years at the center of Hiram. In August, 1880, Mrs. Norton went to visit a son and a daughter in Garrettsville, and while at the home of the latter she became worse and died in the evening of August 30. Their remains rest in the family lot in Hiram Cemetery. Thuel and Harriet R. Norton were the parents of ten children, as follows: Anna, born October 21, 1823; Seth D., born August 19, 1825; Edwin, born July 16, 1827, and died September 8, 1827; Amelia C., born January 4, 1829; Julia M., born April 24, 1831; James, born September 9, 1833; Lois E., born November 28, 1835, and died in Trenton, Mo., April 27, 1866; Emily E., born May 6, 1838; Richard C., born June 16, 1840, and Harriet R., born January 28, 1846. Seth D. is an attorney-at-law, living in Ravenna. Richard C. is President of South East State Normal, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

R. H. OBER, Mayor and furniture dealer, Garrettsville, was born October 30, 1849, in Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio, son of Hermon and Hannah (Hall) Ober, former born August 15, 1806, in Hollis, N. H., died August 20, 1862, coming to Ohio when a young man; the latter born August 10, 1808, in Salem, N. H., and is still living. They were parents of eight children: John, born in 1832; Almira, in 1833; Sarah, in 1836; George, in 1838; Melissa, in 1840; Charles, in 1845; Mary, in 1847, and R. H. The parents were Congregationalists. Zachariah Ober, the father of Hermon, was born in 1775 in

Tewksbury, Mass., and married Abigail Hardy, born in 1775 in the same State. Our subject remained on the farm, attending the country schools, and worked in a machine shop with his brothers, John and George, until eighteen years of age when he entered school at Hillsdale, Mich. He soon after bought one-half interest in a saw-mill with his brother-in-law, C. W. Wright, and assisted in operating the same at Newbury for three years. He then engaged in shipping lumber with his brother, C. H., until 1874, when, August 20, that year, he was married to Martha Patterson, born August 20, 1855, in Troy, Ohio, daughter of Nelson Patterson, born May 12, 1812, in Hanover, N. Y., and Eliza (Wales) Patterson, born April 8, 1812, in Gettysburg, Penn., parents of six children: Avery, born July 9, 1834, and died October 10, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Francis, born August 16, 1836; William, born September 30, 1841; Zylphia, born November 20, 1847; Mary, born November 15, 1849, and Martha. The mother was a member of the Disciples Church, and both parents are deceased. To our subject and wife were born four children: Edna, born August 6, 1876; Ethel, born January 5, 1879; Harmon, born December 29, 1881; Elgy, born December 16, 1883. Soon after marriage Mr. Ober came to Garretttsville and opened a furniture store on a small scale. By economy and strict attention to business he has been enabled to add to his enterprise until he now owns one of the best establishments of the kind in Portage County. In 1884 he was nominated by the Prohibitionists for Mayor of Garretttsville, endorsed by the Citizens' Convention, and was elected. He has served the city well in that honorable position. He united with the Congregational Church when twelve years old, and has held various offices in the organization; is at present Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Y. M. T. C., and has held the highest office in the same. His estimable wife is also a worthy member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ober is in the prime of life, and the various positions his talents may merit his being called to by his neighbors and friends will be chronicled in the coming years.

THOMAS REED, policeman, Garretttsville, was born in Ireland, August 13, 1823, son of William and Margaret (Nelson) Reed, natives of that country, who were the parents of seven children, of whom Thomas is the youngest. He came to America in 1842, and located in Philadelphia, where he remained two years engaged in wharf building. He then came to Geauga County, Ohio, and hired to a man for five years as a farm hand. He purchased a small farm near Cleveland in 1854, but sold it six years later and bought a still larger farm in Trumbull County, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Garretttsville with the intention of retiring from active labor, but for a year or two dealt in stock. In 1855 he married Miss Caroline A. Pierce, of Geauga County, Ohio, and by her has three children: Marc A., a graduate of Scio College, who has taught school nine years, and is at present Superintendent of Schools in Girard, Ohio; Della, also a school teacher for six years, and who is a graduate of the Garretttsville schools, and Guy W. Mr. Reed received an appointment by the Council as Night Policeman, and has held that position nine years, and has also served as Constable five years. In April, 1880, while trying to quiet a drunken row he received a blow on the head, fracturing his skull, from which six pieces of bone were taken. It was a narrow escape, but he still continues to keep the peace in the streets of Garretttsville to the full satisfaction of the people. He is a member of Garretttsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M.

E. C. SMITH, hardware merchant, Garretttsville, was born October 19, 1829, in Hart's Grove, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His father, Norman Smith, was born in 1801 in Sherburne, Vt., and came to Parkman, Ohio, in 1818, and

later to Nelson Township, this county, where he died in 1850. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Sallie M. Hickok, born in New York State, and who came to Ohio in 1820. She is now living in Manchester, Ill., with a daughter. She is the mother of the following children: E. C.; M. H., a physician in Manchester, Ill.; Maria L., wife of H. C. Crawford, and living at Troy, Ohio; Ellen, wife of S. C. Bates, in Clinton, Iowa; Mary A., widow of James Guthrie; George D., residing in Garrettsville; Sarah, wife of Jefferson McConnell, residing in Manchester, Ill. Our subject, who was educated in the country schools and township academy, began teaching when twenty years old at \$16 per month. He farmed for a while, and later clerked in a drug store at Garrettsville. January 27, 1852, he, in company with Ebenezer Earl and others, went to the gold mines in California, remaining there five years. He was married, August 27, 1857, to Marion B. McClintock, born July 4, 1829, in Trumbull County, Ohio, daughter of William McClintock, born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1793, and Chloe (Ferry) McClintock, born in 1798 in Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., and came with her parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1814. They came to this county in 1832, settling in Garrettsville, where they died, the father August 7, 1873, and the mother June 17, 1878. They were members of the Baptist Church. The father had been a teamster in the war of 1812. They were parents of nine children, of whom six are now living: Polly, Sallie, Marion B., Helen, John C. and William W. In 1858 Mr. Smith engaged in the hardware business in Garrettsville under the firm name of Barber & Smith, and has been very successful. He began his career in life with a willing heart and strong hands, and of the large amount of property which he possesses in hardware, mines, bank stock, etc., he is certainly the artificer. He has served as Mayor and Councilman of Garrettsville, and has been put forward at times by his friends for the Legislature, a position he may yet covet, and one he would surely fill with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He has been Vice-President of the First National Bank of Garrettsville since 1870, and is also a Director in the same. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a K. T. Portage County has but few, if any, more substantial, upright and honest citizens than him whose name heads this biography, and whose portrait appears elsewhere.

ELIAS C. SWEET, drayman, Garrettsville, was born in Summit County, Ohio, February 14, 1835; seventh in a family of eight children born to Alfred and Clarissa (Capron) Sweet, the former of whom, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1824 and died October 14, 1872, his wife having preceded him in 1838. Our subject early in life learned the cooper's trade and opened a shop in Bath, Summit Co., Ohio, where he remained four years, thence went to Copley, same county, and two years later to Wellington, Lorain County, and from thence to New London, Huron County, where he built the first cooper shop in the place. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 100 days' service in Company B, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after his return home he married, September 22, 1861, Delia J. Niles, born in Lorain County, Ohio, May 22, 1842, daughter of Albert and Sophia (Love-land) Niles, natives of Massachusetts and early settlers of Lorain County. Mr. Sweet subsequently returned to Bath, Ohio, and farmed in connection with his trade. In 1869 he removed to Garrettsville, this county, and worked as a carpenter and cooper. He then spent a year on a dairy farm in Nelson Township, this county, and finally returned to Garrettsville, to his present place of residence. Here he has a small farm, and is engaged in the express and dray business, and since 1882 has carried the mail from trains to the postoffice. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. about nine years.

CHARLES A. THAYER, Justice of the Peace, Garrettsville, was born in Williamsburg, Mass., February 10, 1825; son of Jacob and Sarah (Porter) Thayer, the former a native of Braintree, Mass., born January 25, 1793, the latter born in Hampshire County, Mass., in 1795. They removed to this county in 1832, settling in Freedom Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their family consisted of four children: Henry N., a farmer and stock-dealer of Freedom, Ohio; Mary, wife of E. E. Torrey, a farmer and mechanic; Edward P., a farmer, and Charles A. Jacob Thayer was of English descent, dating his ancestry back to the seventeenth century, among whom were the early pioneers of Braintree, Mass. He was a hard-working, energetic farmer, very prominent in the history of his township, and devoting the best part of his life to church interests. He died April 17, 1884, his wife having preceded him in 1867. Our subject was married, December 1, 1847, to Mary Nistetter, born in Stark County, Ohio, January 8, 1827. By this union there are five children: Wilbur D., in the meat market with his father; Albert A., a lawyer at Warren, Ohio; Byron E. and Andrew A. (both farmers) and Lenora. Mr. Thayer, a self-made man, has dealt more or less extensively in stock, in which he is still interested, and, along with his son, also carries on a meat market. He has held several of the township offices and is now serving his first term as Justice of the Peace. He is a member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., and Chapter of Royal Arch. Politically he is a Republican.

A. H. TIDBALL, physician and surgeon, Garrettsville, Ohio, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born October 2, 1831, in Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio. His father, Joseph Tidball, who was born June 24, 1787, in Allegheny County, Penn., a hatter by trade, died in Shelby, Ohio, January 16, 1884, and his mother, Eliza K. (Linn) Tidball, born in Easton, N. J., August 13, 1801, died February 26, 1885, in Shelby, Ohio. They were parents of ten children. Our subject was educated in the common schools, studied medicine with Dr. J. Y. Cantwell, of Mansfield, Ohio, and graduated with high honors at the Cleveland Medical College. He began practicing his profession for which he had so well prepared himself, at Freedom, Portage County, in 1853. He practiced successfully for two years in northern Indiana and for the same length of time in Santa Cruz, Cal., and from 1859 to 1871 in Mesopotamia, Ohio. In 1871 he located in Garrettsville, this county, where he has merited a lucrative patronage. He is an A. F. & A. M., a member of the lodge and chapter at Garrettsville, St. John's Commandery, K. T., of Youngstown, and Ohio Consistory of Cincinnati, A. A. S. R., 32°. During the summer of 1880 he traveled extensively through Europe. Dr. Tidball was married, May 17, 1854, in Freedom, Ohio, to Lizzie J. Webb, born in Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., March 23, 1833, daughter of James Webb, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work. To this union were born the following children: Frank Warren, Fred Luther, Linn Alonzo, and Stella Gertrude (latter deceased when three years old). Our subject, in politics, is a Democrat. He and his wife are earnest Christians, she being a member of the Congregational Church. Dr. Tidball is an eminent physician, a skillful surgeon, and although his home is in a small and comparatively quiet town, yet his opinions have been asked for, and in consultations his influence has been felt, in places of the highest rank. No trouble is too irksome, and no undertaking too severe for him, where human suffering is to be alleviated in any way. The Doctor always has time for such duties. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he is dignified and courteous, and his sociability gains him many friends. To all enterprises tending to the prosperity of Garrettsville,

Dr. Tidball has given of his means freely, and the financial interests of any organization to which he may belong, either at home or abroad, are generously benefitted by his unstinting hand.

JOSIAH S. TILDEN, Cashier First National Bank, Garrettsville, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 29, 1852. His parents, A. P. and Harriet B. (Davis) Tilden, were natives of this county, and had a family of four children, of whom two attained maturity: Ella H., wife of James Thresher, of Geauga County, and Josiah S. A. P. Tilden was born in 1816, a son of one of the first settlers in this county. He removed to Geauga County when about twenty-five years of age, and engaged in merchandising. In 1864 he removed to Chardon, Ohio, held the position of County Auditor for nine years, and is still a resident of that place, but has retired from business. His wife died in 1865. Our subject received a common school and academic education. He was married, April 17, 1879, to Miss Clara Crane, a native of this county, and daughter of E. M. Crane. In 1874 Mr. Tilden came to Garrettsville and engaged as Assistant Cashier in the First National Bank, a position he held six years, when he was elected Cashier, which office he still fills. He is also Treasurer of the corporation of Garrettsville. In connection with banking, he carries on a general insurance agency. He is a member of the Garrettsville Lodge, F. & A. M., and K. T. at Youngstown, Ohio.

SMITH E. WADSWORTH, hotel proprietor, Garrettsville, was born in Windham Township, Portage Co., Ohio, October 15, 1848; son of Elmer and Emiline (Smith) Wadsworth. He was raised on a farm and educated at the common schools. His first enterprise for himself was clerking for a year in a meat market at Ravenna, this county. He then came to Garrettsville, and along with his father and brother engaged in the meat market business, dealing in connection with the same quite extensively in hides, pelts and tallow, buying and shipping for about seven years, which required our subject to be on the road more or less. He was married January 5, 1876, to Miss Hannah Styles, born in Paris Township, this county, July 26, 1847, daughter of James and Eleanor Styles, early settlers of that township, and by this union there is one child—Arthur James. In March, 1880, Mr. Wadsworth purchased the Cannon House, which he combined with the Wadsworth House, adopting the name "Cannon House," of which he has since been "mine host." He is an active member of Portage Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a F. & A. M.

STEPHEN G. WARREN, physician, Garrettsville, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, April 7, 1841; son of Gamaliel and Patience (Burden) Warren, natives of New Jersey and Rhode Island respectively, and who had a family of ten children: Eliza, Maria, Harriet, Jane, Ann, Matilda, Catherine, Polly, Burden and Stephen G. They removed to Geauga County, this State, in about 1835, and here the father died in 1876, the mother two years later. Our subject was raised on a farm, and at the age of sixteen years entered the Western Reserve Seminary at Farmington, and from there went to the medical schools of Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1864. He entered upon his profession at Erie, but owing to ill health had to retire for a time, and the following two years were spent in West Virginia. He was married June 27, 1864, to Miss Julia M. Gladding, born in Attica, N. Y., November 9, 1841, daughter of Horace and Juliette (Taylor) Gladding, natives of New York, the former of whom is now deceased. By this union there is one child—Clyde T. In 1863 Dr. Warren located at Garrettsville, Ohio, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is an active member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., also of Silver Creek Chapter, No. 144, and Oriental Commandery No. 12, K. T., of Cleveland.

GUY WARREN, physician, Garrettsville, was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 22, 1844; son of John J. and Louisa M. (Bishop) Warren. The former, born in Eden, Erie Co., N. Y., came to Nelson Township, Portage Co., Ohio, at an early date, and is now a retired M. D. of that place; the latter, a native of Nelson Township, this county, was born February 29, 1823, and died May 29, 1852. They were parents of five children, of whom our subject is third, and he was seven years old when his parents moved to Nelson Township, this county. Here he spent his early days assisting on the farm, and attending the common schools. He finished his classical education and medical course at the Eclectic Institute in Philadelphia, graduating in 1870, immediately entering on the practice of his chosen profession at Garrettsville, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was married August 2, 1871, to Ellen M., daughter of Henry C. and Lucinda (Hopkins) Tilden, and born in Nelson Township, this county, January 12, 1851. By this union there are two children: Louie B. and Carrie. Thus far the Doctor's practice has proven a success, and from a small beginning he now has a ride extending over six or seven townships, the result of a thorough knowledge of his profession and a strict attention to business. He is an active member of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F.

PHILANDER WATERS, farmer and mechanic, Garrettsville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 31, 1838, eldest in the family of nine children of Milton and Pluma (Moore) Waters, natives of New York. The former, a farmer by occupation, and an early settler of Trumbull County, Ohio, died September, 1882; his widow still survives. Our subject's facilities for obtaining an education were limited to the common schools. He entered on his career in life as a farm hand, but having a natural inclination for mechanics, eventually entered a shop, and has since been engaged in the latter occupation. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted with the 100 days men in Company I. One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards. Mr. Waters was married July, 1867, to Miss Maria Reynolds, a native of Windham Township, this county, by whom he has two children: Virdie, born in November, 1872, and Pearl, born in February, 1874. In 1881 Mr. Waters removed to Garrettsville, purchased a small farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

ROLLIN S. WEBB, lawyer, Garrettsville, was born in Freedom Township, Portage Co., Ohio, January 4, 1844, son of Dr. James and Eliza L. Webb. His early life was employed on the homestead farm and in attending the neighboring common school and academy. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his career in life as a clerk in a furnishing establishment in Youngstown, where he remained about a year, and then returned to Garrettsville and entered the employ of W. S. Wright, who at that time was Postmaster and owned a grocery store. He remained in his service several months, then enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guards, Company H, 100 days regiment, and immediately went to the front and participated in numerous engagements, and returned home. He spent the following year on the homestead in Freedom Township, this county; then taught school one winter in Ravenna Township, then went to Trumbull County, Ohio, and devoted his time for two years to the study of dentistry. Returning to Garrettsville he followed this profession for ten years, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill-health. He was married October 12, 1871, to Vine F. Gillson, born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 23, 1848, daughter of Willard and Sylva (Frisby) Gillson, natives of Vermont and early settlers of Geauga County, and who were the parents of six children: Norman, Luther, Flavilla, Frank L.,

Josephine and Anna. Mrs. Gillson is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have one child—Roscoe J. Having a natural inclination for law, our subject began the study of the same in 1877, and was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme Court in 1880, and opened an office in Garrettsville, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He has served the people of his township as Justice of the Peace one term of three years; is an active member of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. Politically he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

CHARLES B. WEBB, editor, Garrettsville, was born in Freedom Township, Portage Co., Ohio, May 28, 1848, son of Dr. James and Eliza (Landfear) Webb, the former of whom was born in Genesee County, N. Y., February 26, 1799, and came to Freedom Township about 1835, where he practiced medicine for over twenty years; the latter was born in Hartford, Conn., November 18, 1807. They had ten children, viz.: Cornelia B.; Warren J., a lawyer in St. Louis, Mo., who died in 1866; Lizzie J.; Carrie M.; Sarah M., died in Garrettsville in 1873; Merwin F., died while in the army at Natchez, Miss., in 1863; Rollin S.; Helen M.; Charles B. and Mary R. Dr. James Webb died at his residence in Freedom Township November 9, 1852. Our subject was educated in the common schools and academy at Freedom, and Hiram College, and afterward taught school in Freedom and Shalersville. He resided in his native township until twenty years of age, when he came here and worked two years at the printing business, then went to Cleveland and was employed nearly two years in the *Leader* office. September 1, 1873, he purchased the *Garrettsville Journal*, and has since been its editor and proprietor. He was married January 6, 1875, to Miss Ella S. McHenry, born April 13, 1856, at Sandyville, Ohio, daughter of Reuben and Adaline McHenry, the former born in Leesburg, Va., February 4, 1812; latter in Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1814. By this union were born three children: Estella Adaline, Gertrude Eliza and Lawrence Mervin. Mr. Webb is Clerk of the Congregational Church, with which he has been connected several years, and of which he was Treasurer six years. He is a member of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., at Garrettsville. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

CHARLES A. WHITE, retired farmer, Garrettsville, is a native of Vermont, born September 14, 1825, son of Noadiah and Wealthy (Hazen) White, natives of New England and early settlers of Garrettsville, parents of ten children, eight of whom were boys over six feet in height. Our subject came here with his parents when eight years of age, and grew to maturity amid pioneer scenes, acquiring such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of those early days, and entered upon his career in life as a farmer. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, returning in about a year. Mr. White was married in 1853 to Lucinda Landfear, a native of Connecticut, born September 5, 1830, who has borne him three children: Clara, Will and Hattie. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. White enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry 100-days men. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, and served four months; then in 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Regiment, serving till the close of the war. Mr. White has filled the offices of Deputy Sheriff about four years, Constable six years, and as Marshal of Garrettsville five years. In 1880 he took a mail route of a circuit of three offices, which he controlled four years. He retired from farm labors in 1882, and removed into the village. He is a member of Bentley Post, G. A. R., of Mantua.

HIRAM TOWNSHIP.

HOMER F. ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Hiram, is a native of Hiram Township, this county, born October 22, 1843, son of Pliny and Ann (Gillett, *nee* Fletcher,) Abbott, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, of English descent, former of whom came to this county in 1827 to settle, and latter in about 1832 to Garrettsville, this county, with her mother and sister. They were married in this county in 1842. Both had been married before, but had no issue. Our subject still resides on the old homestead farm in Hiram Township, his parents having died, aged seventy-one and sixty-eight years respectively. He was married January 30, 1868, to Miss Carrie Haker, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, a native of Germany, born February 14, 1847; and, her father having died while *en route* to America in 1853, she was reared in Euclid Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, by Sardis Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have had five children: Howard (deceased), Arthur L., Ada B., Harry and Mildred A. Mr. Abbott has served in some of the township offices for several years. He is a Republican in his politics.

SHELDON C. CANFIELD, blacksmith, P. O. Hiram, was born in Pleasant Grove, Ill., in 1838. His parents, Joseph and Mariette (Root) Canfield, natives of New York State, moved to Illinois in an early day. From Illinois our subject came to this State in 1850 and settled in Geauga County, where he remained until 1867 engaged in farm work and painting. The years 1867 to 1870 he passed in Michigan, then came to Hiram Township, this county, where he has since given his attention to blacksmithing. Mr. Canfield was married in 1861 to Miss Rebecca Hill, of Geauga County, Ohio, a native of New York State, whence her parents emigrated in 1855, settling in this county. Our subject purchased property in Hiram Center. He has served as Clerk of his township. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE H. COLTON, teacher, P. O. Hiram, was born in Nelson Township, this county, October 10, 1848, son of John B. and Mary L. (Tilden) Colton, of Hiram Township, this county. He was educated principally at Hiram College, in this township, where he graduated in 1871 and then spent one year in attending the civil engineer course at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. He followed surveying and engineering for one year and engaged in a survey of the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad, which position he resigned in 1873 and accepted the chair of Professor of Natural Sciences at Hiram College, which he still fills. He was married November 14, 1873, to Miss Clara A. Taylor, of Nelson Township, where she was born September 23, 1849, daughter of Edwin E. Taylor. By this union there is one daughter—Mary B., born October 8, 1874.

OREN J. CONANT, farmer, P. O. Grove, Geauga County, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 30, 1851, son of Gardner and Mary (Wood) Conant, natives of Vermont, of English and French descent, respectively, who settled early in life in Geauga County, Ohio, and moved to this county in 1854, where they lived until their death. Mrs. Conant died December 16, 1875, aged fifty-three years, and Mr. Conant November 5, 1882, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject has never left the home farm, and here he now has 130 acres of well-improved land, containing good buildings, etc. He was

married June 22, 1876, to Miss Stella F. Bancroft, of Nelson Township, this county, where she was born October 23, 1853, the daughter of Barnos K. and Anna (Chalker) Bancroft, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio respectively, and of English descent, who settled in an early day in this county, where Mr. Bancroft died in 1870 and his widow still resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Conant has been born one daughter—Jessie M., born May 24, 1879. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

STEPHEN H. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Rapids, was born in Washington County, R. I., August 23, 1829, son of Peter and Mary Ann (Hazard) Davis, who moved to New York State in 1840, where they remained until 1852, at which time they came to Geauga County, Ohio, where they now reside. Our subject began at the age of seventeen years as an apprentice to blacksmithing, which trade he continued for twenty-four years, mostly in Janesville, N. Y. In 1866 he immigrated to this county and purchased land in Hiram Township, which he has improved and upon which he still resides. He was married November 5, 1850, to Miss Martha Ashard, born in Madison County, N. Y., September 13, 1830, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Howd) Ashard, residents of Madison, and where Mr. Ashard died; his widow died in Hiram Township, this county. Our subject is the father of five children, of whom two survive: William J. and Mary H. Mr. Davis has given his attention since coming to this county to agriculture. He was a member of the lodge of I. O. O. F., which gave in its charter in 1864. He is a Democrat in politics. His wife is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY A. DYSON, farmer, P. O. Hiram, was born in Hiram Township, this county, October 18, 1822; son of John and Sarah (Young) Dyson, natives of Delaware and Connecticut respectively, and who came with their parents to this county in 1804. The mother of our subject died in 1845, and the father in 1868. Our subject began the trade of stone-mason in his youth, which he followed in later years, giving also some attention to farming. He became owner of land in 1857 in Hiram Township, upon which he now resides. He was married in 1843, to Miss Lucinda Wright, of Hiram Township, a native of New York State, born in 1822 of parents who were early settlers in this county, now deceased. Our subject is the father of one son—Nelson H., born November 22, 1848, and married November 22, 1868, to Miss Emma Young, of Hiram Township, daughter of Andrew and Joann (Harris) Young, natives of Connecticut and Rhode Island respectively, and of English descent, who settled in this county in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Dyson are the parents of three sons: Howard L., Eugene B. and Clarence A. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, with their son Nelson H. and his wife, are members of the Disciples Church. Our subject has filled most of the township offices; both he and his son are Democrats in politics.

ERWIN E. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Hiram Township, this county, June 19, 1844, son of Erwin and Polly (Waite) Edwards, the former a native of this county, the latter of Vermont. They were the parents of one son and one daughter: Erwin E. and Frances H., who died several years since. The father died in 1860. The mother still resides on the homestead farm with her son, Erwin E., who became owner of the same at the death of his father. Mrs. Edwards was formerly the wife of Newman Elwell, of Vermont, who died in Newberry Township, Geauga Co., Ohio, soon after moving there. He was the father of three children, of whom only one survives—Mary. Our subject was married, in 1881, to Miss Lona M. Chamberlin, born in Hiram Township, this county, daughter of James and Jerusha (Chase) Chamberlin, early settlers in this county, and where Mr. Chamberlin still resides, his wife having died several years since. Mr.

Edwards has made some valuable improvements on the home farm, which comprises ninety-six acres, valued at from \$70 to \$90 per acre. He is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, latter a native of New Hampshire, a relative of the celebrated Hosea Ballou. The genealogy of the Garfield family traces back to 1587, in which year a tract of land on the borders of Wales, near Chester, England, and not far from the celebrated picturesque vale of Llangollen, was given to James Garfield (or Gearfeldt) through the influence of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The Gearfeldts were probably descendants of the old Knights of Gaerfili Castle, whose prowess in arms and deeds of chivalry are frequently made mention of in English history. Their crest consisted of a helmet with the visor raised and an uplifted arm holding a drawn sword, and their motto was "*In cruce vinco*" (In, or under, the cross I conquer). In 1630 Edward Gearfield, of Chester, England, and who was born in 1575, came to America in a company of colonists, and from him, in a direct line, comes James A. Garfield.

Abram Garfield, father of our subject, born December 23, 1799, at Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., and who was one of the first settlers of the township of Orange, died in 1833, leaving a young family of four children, of whom James A. was the youngest, being at the time of his father's death only a year and a half old. The family were poor and were kept together only by the industry, energy and courage of the widowed mother. Young Garfield received a common school education while working on his mother's farm, and at the age of fourteen learned the carpenter's trade, while, two years later, he served for a few months as a boatman on the Ohio Canal. Through his own arduous efforts he obtained a college education, entering at the age of seventeen on a course of study, first in the Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, and a little later in the Eclectic Institute, then recently established at Hiram, this county, and not long after entering that institute he was made an assistant teacher. In 1854 he entered the Junior Class of Williams College, Massachusetts, having in a little more than three years fitted himself for college, and completed the two first years of college study. He was a favorite pupil of the venerable President Hopkins, and when he graduated, in 1856, he carried off one of the highest honors of his class. In obtaining his education Mr. Garfield was wholly dependent upon himself. His earnings, first as a carpenter, then as a teacher, supplemented by some small loans (subsequently repaid in full), carried him through his course of study.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Garfield was chosen teacher of the ancient languages and literature in the institution at Hiram, and the following year he was elected Principal. He was an incessant and effective worker, frequently teaching six or seven hours a day, besides attending to the general supervision, and delivering numerous lectures on a great variety of topics, both before his students and before popular audiences.

In 1859, without solicitation or effort on his part, the Republican party in his district elected him to the Ohio Senate, and although the youngest member of that body, he immediately took rank with foremost Senators in ability, industry, and usefulness.

Just before the conclusion of his Senatorial services, the Southern Rebellion broke out. In accordance with all his political antecedents and convictions, Mr. Garfield at once espoused the cause of the Union against secession. Early in the autumn of 1861 he was made Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment

of Ohio Volunteers. This regiment, largely enlisted by his personal efforts, was rapidly organized, drilled, and prepared for the field. On the 17th of December it was ordered to eastern Kentucky, and its Colonel was placed in command of the Eighteenth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio. With this command Col. Garfield conducted a highly successful winter campaign against a force of rebels under the command of Humphrey Marshall. The victories of Middle Creek and Pound Gap were the first successes of the Union Army that year in the West. Their immediate result was the expulsion of the Confederate forces from eastern Kentucky. President Lincoln, recognizing the value of this success, promoted Col. Garfield to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Gen. Garfield now joined the army of Gen. Buell. He commanded the Twentieth Brigade at the battle of Shiloh, and in the subsequent operations around Corinth, Decatur, and Huntsville, Ala. In the winter of 1862-63 he was a member of the court-martial that tried Fitz-John Porter. In January of the latter year he was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, then under the command of Gen. Rosecrans, who at once made him Chief of Staff of the army. In this position Gen. Garfield rendered distinguished services. He was the confidential adviser of the commander-in-chief. He participated in all the engagements in middle and southern Tennessee. He greatly distinguished himself for ability and bravery in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Major-General. Here Gen. Garfield's military career closed. He resigned his commission on the 5th of December, 1863, to enter another field of duty.

On leaving the army Gen. Garfield took his seat in the House of Representatives, having been, in October, 1862, elected by the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District its Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He soon took rank among the ablest and most useful members of the House. During his first term he served on the Committee of Military Affairs, during the second on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and in the Forty-first Chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency. On the organization of the Forty-second Congress, he was made Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, the most laborious and responsible position in the House. The duties growing out of these responsible positions were discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the country. But it must not be supposed that they bounded the circle of his legislative life. Some of his special services were peculiarly onerous and valuable. In 1864, as Chairman of a special committee, he made a thorough examination into the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. As Chairman of the Committee on Banking, he investigated the Gold Panic of 1870, and submitted to the House a valuable report of the investigation. In 1867 he introduced into the House, and carried through it, the bill creating the National Bureau of Education,—a most valuable bureau, which he defended against all assaults. But his most conspicuous and valuable services were in the field of the national finances. His continued thorough study of this difficult subject, for which his previous training well fitted him, rendered him the most thorough master of it in the House of Representatives, and one of the most thorough in the country. Convinced that the interest no less than the honor of the nation lay in that direction, he strenuously resisted all propositions looking toward repudiation and inflation, advocating, from the first, an honest payment of the public debt and a speedy return to specie payments.

January 13, 1880, the Ohio Legislature elected Gen. Garfield to the United States Senate, and in the same year he was chosen a delegate to the Republi-

can Convention to meet at Chicago. Here, amid unqualified enthusiasm, he was nominated for the Presidential chair and was subsequently duly elected. But, President Garfield was not destined to long enjoy his new-made honors, for the assassin-fiend was already shadowing his footsteps; the bullet that had its fatal billet had been cast in the mold. On July 2, 1881, while on the eve of stepping on board the train at the Baltimore Railway station, at Washington (for he was on his way to Long Branch, there to meet his wife), he was fired at twice by the graceless madman, Guiteau, the second shot taking effect, the bullet entering the President's side, tearing through the spine and lodging in the flesh.

After long, lingering, painful suffering, heroically borne with true Christian spirit, the martyred President, in the quiet Franklyn Cottage, Long Branch, passed through "the Golden Gate" September 19, 1881. His remains repose in the beautiful Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Farewell! the leaf-strown earth unfolds
Our stay, our pride, our hopes, our fears,
And autumn's golden sun beholds
A nation bowed, a world in tears."

James A. Garfield had great powers of physical and mental endurance; he was strongly built and well proportioned, standing six feet high, a man of wide range of studies, taste and thought. Public duties did not engross all of his talents and attention, for in the spring of 1861, after a full course of legal reading, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1866 he obtained the same standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. From the time of his admission to its bar, he every year argued cases in the latter tribunal.

He had great patience in the accumulation of facts, great skill in generalization and in the development of principles. In his chosen fields of statesmanship, probably no man in Congress had at command a larger body of systematized knowledge. As a public speaker, he was forcible and elegant. Some of his occasional papers and addresses have a high degree of merit. Of these may be mentioned his paper on "The American Census," read before the Social Science Association; his addresses on "College Education" and "The Future of the Republic," and his "Eulogy" on Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. He had large power over young men; and while an educator, many hundreds of students received from him a vigorous and healthy intellectual and moral impulse.

Mr. Garfield was married in 1858, to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, of Hiram, and was eminently happy in his domestic life. He was a member of the Christian or Disciples Church, and while a teacher at Hiram—though never intending to follow that calling—he was an acceptable, and even favorite, speaker in the pulpits of that denomination. While thoroughly progressive in his thoughts and tendencies, Mr. Garfield was far from being an extremist; abundant evidence of which can be found along the course of his whole public life. In 1872 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., as a recognition of his learning and ability.

RICHARD MASTERSON HANK, retired, P. O. Hiram, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was born June 22, 1814, son of Daniel and Mary (Masterson) Hank, natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. They were married in Fayette County, that State, December 16, 1792, and in 1804 moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and soon after taking up his abode there Daniel Hank purchased a farm of 200 acres of heavily-timbered land on the Mosquito Creek bottom in Howland Township, on which was a log-cabin and a few acres of land in cultivation. Before his death he built a large frame

house, and the first frame barn in the township, and besides working at his two occupations of iron molder and stone-mason a part of the time, he and his two elder sons cleared the forest from about 100 acres of the farm, split rails and fenced it into fields and so brought the land into cultivation. He died June 5, 1821, and his widow December 22, 1856, aged fifty and eighty-three years respectively. Of their eight children, Richard Masterson is the only survivor. Our subject received his collegiate education at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and afterward, in 1839 and 1840, was a student in the office of Tod & Hoffman, in Warren, Ohio, (David Tod, afterward Governor of Ohio, and Ben Hoffman, afterward Judge of Common Pleas, now a resident of Youngstown, Ohio,) but his health failing, he was obliged to abandon the pursuit of law. Mr. Hank was married April 4, 1843, to Miss Harriet E. Griffin, of Trumbull County, Ohio, also a native of Fayette County, Penn., born February 3, 1824, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Smith) Griffin, of English descent, natives of the same county and State, where they died. Our subject taught school for several years in his native county, and in 1840 purchased a farm then noted for its mineral springs, which he improved and made quite a pleasant place of resort, now known as the "Howland Springs." From there he came to this county in 1865 and purchased a nursery in Hiram Township, where he now resides. He has served his township for eighteen years as Justice of the Peace, and was one of the officers of Hiram College of this township. In 1871 he with others organized the First National Bank of Garrettsville, Ohio, of which he was President for several years. His wife is a member of the Disciples Church.

ROYAL P. HUTCHINSON, farmer, P. O. Hiram, was born in Hiram Township, this county, January 2, 1826, son of Orin and Paulina (Sweet) Hutchinson, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively, both now deceased. They settled in this county about 1811, and reared a family of whom three survive: Royal P., Egbert S. and Mary C. Our subject purchased the land in Hiram Township, this county, where he now resides, in 1852, and has followed general agriculture through life. He was married September 17, 1854, to Miss Abby J. Kennedy, of Mantua Township, this county, a native of Geauga County, Ohio, where her parents were early settlers, but who in later years moved to Aurora Township, where they both died. To this union have been born four children, two now living: William R. and Mary A. Mrs. Hutchinson is a member of the Disciples Church. Mr. Hutchinson has served in some of the township offices. He is a Democrat in politics.

DAVID KERNOHAN, farmer, P. O. Hiram, was born April 17, 1854, in County Antrim, Ireland, son of James Kernohan, who died in his native land during 1862, and Mary (Clark) Kernohan, who immigrated to America in 1864, accompanied by four of her children, settling at Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio. There our subject received his education, removing to Hiram Township, this county, in 1876, where he entered the service of Benjamin Tilden, who with his wife, Samantha (Edwards) Tilden, were natives of Connecticut, and among the first settlers in this county, where they lived and died. They were members of the Disciples Church. Mr. Tilden died January 31, 1884, aged seventy-one, his widow July 26, same year, aged sixty-seven years, making our subject legatee of their property. On December 3, 1878, David Kernohan was married to Flora Ledyard, born March 19, 1846, in Aurora Township, this county, adopted daughter of Mr. Tilden (also a beneficiary under his will to the extent of \$2,000) and widow of Ransom Ledyard, who died June 25, 1877, leaving a daughter—Myra V., born August 5, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Kernohan are the parents of one son—James D., born September 24, 1879.

GEORGE H. LAUGHLIN, President of Hiram College, Hiram, was born December 28, 1838, at Quincy, Ill. Being now in the very prime of life and of excellent physique, his greatest work is probably yet before him. His hair is considerably tinged with grey, but his step has lost none of its elasticity, nor have his dark brown eyes lost any of their original fire and expressiveness. His early training was received on an Illinois farm, and his first educational opportunities were limited. In October, 1857, he entered Berean College, Jacksonville, Ill., but being dissatisfied with that institution, he left it in less than one year, to enter Abingdon College, Knox Co., Ill., where he remained four years as student and graduated with the highest honors of his class. At Cameron, Ill., August 21, 1862, he was married to Debbie J. Ross, who has proved to be a devoted wife and helper. At this time he began teaching and preaching, and has since steadily continued his work. He regards teaching as his profession, and preaching as an avocation. For three years we find him engaged in the public schools of Illinois, afterward eight years Principal of the Ralls County Academy at New London, Mo., five years of this time filling the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools. During this time his Sundays were spent in preaching. He has done much work in county institutes, in preparing teachers for their work. In 1874 he was called to fill the Chair of Ancient Languages in Oskaloosa College, Oshkosh, Iowa. After holding this position seven years, he was elected President of that institution. After a successful term of two years he resigned to accept the Presidency of Hiram College, Hiram, Portage Co., Ohio. This position he has held for two years past with admirable success, having already won the approval and regard of the friends and patrons of the college. His life has been a very active one, and will doubtless continue so, until he shall lay aside the armor which he has never allowed to rust. Much of his time has been spent in writing for educational papers, both as editor and correspondent. He has given many lectures on educational and religious themes. He is of a metaphysical turn of mind. As a minister he is decidedly non-sectarian, and as a public speaker he has been regarded as very successful. He is logical and concise in writing, using pure diction, and possessing a style clear and forcible, as well as oratorical. In character he is blameless, and throughout his life, including a public career of nearly a quarter of a century, "not a stain can be found on his shield."

GOULD B. MURWIN, farmer, P. O. Garretttsville, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., born January 25, 1819, son of James and Ann (Barlow) Murwin, natives of Connecticut and Nova Scotia, and of Irish and English descent, respectively, and who were married in Delaware County, N. Y., where they lived a term of years and then removed to Tompkins County, N. Y., where Mr. Murwin died. His widow became a resident of Ashtabula County, Ohio, where she died. Our subject moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1838, thence to Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, and in 1840 to Garretttsville, Ohio, where he continued in the shoe trade for five years. He then returned to Ashtabula County, where he operated a tannery and shoe business, and in 1849 came to this county and purchased land in Hiram Township, where he still resides, following general agriculture. Mr. Murwin was married, August 19, 1847, to Miss Amanda E. Udall, of Hiram Township, this county, where she was born August 2, 1826, daughter of George and Melinda (Hutchins) Udall, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, and of English and Irish descent, respectively, and who were among the first settlers in this county, where Mr. Udall died at the age of sixty-two years and his widow still resides, aged eighty-two years. Our subject is the father of one son—Herbert B., born August 7, 1859, mar-

ried October 13, 1880, to Miss Flora B. Wells, of Hiram Township, this county, born in Geauga County, Ohio, March 15, 1857, daughter of William H. and Hannah D. (Bancroft) Wells, now residing in Portage County, Ohio. Our subject has served in some of the township offices; in politics he is a Democrat.

NOBLE H. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, Ohio, was born in Essex County, N. Y., May 29, 1825; son of Andrew and Sallie (Haven) Nichols, natives of the same county and State, born September 27, 1790, and July 17, 1797, respectively; former was a Sergeant in the war of 1812; they were married January 7, 1819. Andrew Nichols remained in New York State until 1832, when he came to Ohio and settled with his wife in Shalersville Township, this county, where they created a home and raised a family of five sons and five daughters: Polly M., Roby D., Paris C., Noble H., Lucretia G., Mason E., James H., Martha L., Rossella J., Albert M. The father was an active Democrat all his life, and died in Shalersville Township at the age of seventy-seven years; his widow also died here, aged seventy-five years. Their remains are interred in the Shalersville Cemetery, this county. Our subject was married, April 11, 1844, to Miss Ursula B. Drake, of Shalersville Township, born in Hampshire County, Mass., November 28, 1822, daughter of Stimpson W. and Abigail (Joslin) Drake, also natives of Massachusetts, who married, lived and died in Hampshire County, that State. The wife of our subject came to Ohio in 1843 and is now the mother of eight children: Marcus H., George F., Charles L., Addie L., Henry C., Ida M., William A. and Clarence P. Ida and Andrew died in infancy. Our subject purchased land first in Shalersville Township in 1847. In 1850 he sold this and purchased in Mantua Township, and eight years later removed to Hiram Township, where he has since resided, and is now the owner of over 1,000 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

SYLVESTER R. PACKER, farmer, P. O. Hiram, is a native of New London County, Conn., born March 4, 1803, son of Ebenezer and Ketura Packer, who were natives of the same State, where they remained until death. Sylvester R. came to this county in 1826 and purchased land in Hiram Township, on which he still resides. He was married in 1827 to Miss Laura Maxon, of Hiram Township, this county, also a native of Connecticut, where she was born September 6, 1809, and whose parents were among the first settlers in this county. To this union were born eight children, of whom only two survive: Angeline and Mary. Mr. Packer has served in some of the township offices. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JASON L. PRICHARD, farmer, P. O. Grove, Geauga County, is a native of Geauga County, Ohio, where he was born August 14, 1837, son of Jesse and Cornelia (Cadwell) Prichard, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, and of English descent. They settled in this county in an early day, locating first in Nelson Township, and then in Hiram Township, latterly moving to Geauga County, Ohio, where Jesse Prichard followed the milling business until his death in 1883. His wife also died in the same year. Our subject engaged in the saw-mill business in this county in 1860, operating and building at different times five or six mills. In 1882 he became owner of the old home farm in Hiram Township, upon which he now resides and where he is building a stationary saw-mill. He married in 1863 Miss Caroline Abbott, of Geauga County, Ohio, where she was born January 24, 1837, daughter of Harrison and Mary (Burt) Abbott, natives of Massachusetts and of English descent. Caroline Prichard, who was the mother of one

daughter, died March 29, 1880. Our subject then married, September 4, 1881, Mrs. N. K. (Kebler) Freeman, of Geauga County, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 8, 1842, the widow of Loran Freeman, who died in 1879, leaving no offspring. Mr. Prichard is a Democrat in politics.

NELSON F. RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Hiram, was born in Hiram Township, this county, September 30, 1841, son of Silas and Rebecca (Pitkin) Raymond, natives of Orange, N. H., and Hartford, Vt., respectively. They came to this county in about 1816 and 1818 and were married in Hiram Township, this county, in May, 1826, where they reared a large family, six of whom survive. Silas Raymond died in 1881, aged eighty-two years, his wife having preceded him in 1878, aged seventy-eight. Our subject was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Hyde, of Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where she was born November 23, 1844, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Sager) Hyde, natives of Herkimer County, N. Y., and Trumbull County, Ohio, respectively, and who were married in Trumbull County, Ohio, where they settled about 1838 and where they still reside. Our subject and wife are the parents of one son—Glenn H., born August 13, 1877. Mr. Raymond purchased in 1870 his farm in Hiram Township, this county, which he has greatly improved, and has given considerable attention to fruit-raising, mostly grapes. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church of Hiram Center. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH P. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Mantua, is a native of Middlesex County, Conn., born in 1821. His parents, Asher and Sarah (Paddoe) Roberts, were natives of Connecticut, of English descent. They were the parents of five children, two of whom survive: Jane and Joseph P. The father died in 1823, and the mother then married Charles Cone (by whom she had three children) and died in 1878. Our subject removed to Hiram Township, this county, in 1839, spending the first two years in Shalersville, where he began blacksmithing, a trade he continued twenty years in Mantua, this county. In 1857 he came to Hiram Township and purchased the farm on which he now resides, and which he has improved in various ways. He was married in 1845 to Miss Lovina Spencer, born in Mantua, only daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Spencer, early settlers in this county. By this union were two children: Sarah, and Mary (deceased). Mrs. Roberts died in 1848 and Mr. Roberts again married, on this occasion, in 1855, Miss Lora Webster, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, her native home, by whom he had three children: Julia, Lydia (deceased) and Bion. She died in 1872, and our subject then married, the third time, in 1877, Miss Adda Stanton, a native of this county, and by her has one son—Ray. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in politics.

NUMAN P. SQUIRE, farmer, P. O. Rapids, was born in Aurora Township, this county, December 9, 1813; son of Warren and Lovina (McConoughey) Squire, natives of Massachusetts, and of English and Irish descent, respectively, and whose parents settled in this county in 1809. Our subject was married, in 1839, to Miss Rebecca Avery, of Aurora Township, this county, a native of New York State, and whose parents immigrated to this county in a very early day. To this union was born one son—Frank, who is married and resides upon the home farm. The mother of this son died September 6, 1844, and our subject married again, in 1846, Miss Julia A. White, of this county, also a native of New York State, and daughter of Nathan White, who was one of the first settlers in this county. Mr. Squire purchased his farm in Hiram Township, this county, in 1846, and has improved the same in many ways. He has served his township in most of its offices; in politics he is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. SQUIRE, physician, P. O. Hiram, was born in Aurora Township, this county, September 17, 1815; son of Ezekiel and Clarissa (Stewart) Squire, natives of Berkshire County, Mass., of English descent, who immigrated to Ohio in 1810 and settled in Aurora Township, this county, same year. In 1815 they moved to Mantua Township, where Ezekiel Squire followed the practice of medicine and died September 5, 1822. He was the father of four sons and three daughters. Our subject was educated in the Medical University at Willoughby, Ohio, (from 1840 to 1841) and began the practice of medicine in Mantua Township, this county, in 1843. There he continued until 1864, when he moved to Hiram Center, where he still continues in the practice of his profession. The Doctor was elected to the State Legislature and served from 1859 to 1861; has also filled most of the township offices—Justice of the Peace, etc. He was married in 1850 to Martha Wilmot, of Mantua Township, daughter of Ella and Lucretia (Blair) Wilmot, early settlers of this county, and to this union have been born two sons: Andrew, practicing law, and Marion, attending the Medical College.

FRANCIS STRONG, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, is a native of Vermont, born in 1807, where his parents, Francis and Thankful Strong, formerly of Massachusetts, lived and died. Our subject came to this county in 1836 and for two years operated a woolen-mill in Garrettsville; thence moved to Hiram Township, where he has since followed general agriculture and has served in most of the township offices. He is a Royal Arch Mason, has been a Deacon in the Congregational Church for twenty-five years; he is a stanch Republican in politics. Mr. Strong was married, in 1837, to Louisa Hitchcock, of this county, a native of Connecticut, and daughter of Chauncey and Mary (Goodrich) Hitchcock, who settled in Hiram Township, this county, in 1835, and here remained until their death. Our subject and wife are parents of one daughter—Clara L., born in Hiram Township, and who was married April 16, 1865, to James K. Rudolph, also a native and resident of Hiram Township, born April 16, 1840, son of John and Cleona (Atwater) Rudolph, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and who were among the first settlers of this vicinity.

LEWIS C. TODD, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 30, 1824; son of Lewis C. and Ellen (Stedman) Todd, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively, of English descent, and who were married in Chautauqua County, where they lived several years, he being a teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, and a publisher and preacher. They came to this county in 1834 and settled in Nelson Township, but in 1854 removed to Geauga County, where the father was elected to the Legislature, and in 1862 they removed to Nelson, where they both died. Our subject purchased land in this county in 1845, to which he added in 1862 by purchases in Nelson Township, where he farmed until 1882, when he moved to his present residence in this township. Our subject has been twice married, his first wife being Mary P. Cook, who died in 1861, leaving two children: Clarence L. and Mary E. He was married, November 6, 1862, to Electa J. Young, of Geauga County, Ohio, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where she was born November 27, 1834, daughter of Elisha W. and Lovica (Ryder) Young, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, and of English descent. By this marriage he is parent of two children: one son, Melvin B., and a daughter, Jennie L. Mr. Young was the inventor of the first smut-mill, and also a patentee of other discoveries in mechanics. He died in Geauga County in 1881 and his widow in 1882. Our subject is a Master Mason; he is Independent in politics.

WILLIAM E. UDALL, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Hiram Township, this county, April 20, 1820; son of Rufus and Mary (Loomis)

Udall. Our subject became owner of land in Hiram Township, this county, in 1839, which he sold a few years later, and in 1843 purchased the property on which he now resides. He has followed farming through life; also operated a threshing machine, in the season, for three years, and has been a mover of millings for the past twenty years. He was married in Hiram Township, this county, November 22, 1842, to Miss Sallie Bently, of Troy Township, Geauga Co., Ohio, where she was born November 15, 1818, daughter of Simeon and Eliza Bently, natives of New York State, and who moved in 1842 from Geauga County, Ohio, to Putnam County, where they died a few years later. Our subject is the father of one son—Charles Albert, born November 6, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Udall have been members of the Disciples Church for forty-five years. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK M. UDALL, farmer, P. O. Hiram, was born in Hiram Township, this county, December 20, 1838; son of George and Melinda (Hutchins) Udall, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively. They moved to this county in 1818, where they lived until the death of Mr. Udall in 1857, and where his widow still resides with our subject. Frank M. Udall was married in 1864 to Miss Clara A. Bishop, of Cleveland, Ohio, to which city her parents had emigrated from Nova Scotia about 1847. Her father died in that city, where her mother still resides. To the union of our subject and wife have been born five children: George M., Jessie A., George F., Olevia and Don B., all living but George M. and Don B. Mr. Udall served fourteen months in the late war of the Rebellion, in Company A, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Hiram Center. He has served as Township Clerk. In politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. WATERS, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 20, 1822; son of Gideon and Phœbe (Rhodes) Waters, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively, and who were married in Chenango County, N. Y. About 1812 they came to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they reared a family of eight children and where Gideon Waters died; his widow then removed to this county, where she passed the remainder of her days. Our subject was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1846, to Miss Mary A. Hyde, whose parents were early settlers in this county, and where they died. To this union have been born two sons and two daughters: Emergene, Alva C., Frank H. and Mary (latter deceased.) Our subject came into this county in 1865 and purchased land in the township where he now resides, devoting his time to general agriculture. He served under the 100-days call in the late war, a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, and was captured, but soon after paroled. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

ERASTUS M. YOUNG, retired, P. O. Hiram, was born in Hiram Township, this county, April 2, 1813, son of George and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Young, of English descent, natives of Windham County, Conn., where they were married and whence they moved to this county in 1811. They settled in Hiram Township, where they cleared up a large farm, reared a family of five children, of whom only our subject survives, and here the mother died in 1815, the father in 1823. At the age of sixteen our subject learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed principally for twenty-five years. He then purchased land in Hiram Township, which he farmed until 1880, when he sold the same and moved to Hiram Center, where he now resides. He was married in 1837 to Miss Lorena E. Mackintosh, of Mantua Township, where her parents settled

in an early day. She died August 13, 1839, mother of one daughter—Lorena E. Mr. Young then married in 1841 Miss Chestina Allyn, of Hiram Township, a native of Connecticut, born May 29, 1821, and whose parents were also very early settlers in this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To this second union were born three children: Lorena A., Sutton E. and Clark M. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has filled the office of Deacon over forty years. He is a Republican in politics.

MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALVORD, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born in Kirtland, Lake Co., Ohio, August 19, 1823; son of Elijah and Mary (Barker) Alvord, the former of whom was born at Colchester, New London Co., Conn., June 12, 1773, and the latter in Dutchess County, N. Y., June 14, 1793. They were married in the latter State May 25, 1819, and the same year removed to Ohio. Our subject came to Mantua in April, 1833, where he was educated, and November 17, 1847, he married Serena, daughter of Phineas U. Jennings, born July 12, 1823, on the old homestead, Lot 39, Mantua. By this union there is one child, a son—Phineas Elbert—born October 24, 1868, the only grandchild of P. U. Jennings. Our subject early learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. He is strictly temperate; has never bought a glass of liquor at any bar for himself or any one else yet, or used tobacco in any way. He now resides on his farm, which is a part of Lots 38 and 39, in Mantua, and 71 in Shalersville Townships, where, by honest industry and fair dealing, united with a systematic and practical knowledge of the wants and duties of life, he has surrounded his home with the comforts and conveniences necessary for the enjoyment of rural life.

ALLEN A. BARBER, merchant, Mantua Station, was born May 1, 1833, in Freedom Township, this county; son of Capt. Harmon and Lucena (Daniels) Barber, natives of Ohio. Capt. Harmon Barber, an eccentric citizen, was elected to the command of a company of militia after the war of 1812 and proved himself to be one of the best commanders of the day. He was one of sixteen children, and he himself raised a family, whose names are Calvin, married to Louise, sister of Gen. Leggett, and residing in Iowa; Allen A.; Chester T., married to Ursula Halstead, also in Iowa; Brewster O., died in Garrettsville, Ohio, of disease contracted in the army, during the late war of the Rebellion (he was married to Ann Henry); Polly (deceased). Our subject was married, January 9, 1856, to Helen, daughter of William and Chloe McClintock, by whom he had four children: Fred A., married to Florence Burroughs; Will H.; Frank M. and George A. Mr. Barber for many years has been a member of the firm of Barber & Smith, one of the oldest in Garrettsville or Portage County, and for a long period was senior member of the firm of Barber & Sons, of Mantua. He is a Knight Templar, and W. M. of Mantua Lodge, No. 533, and was the first Odd Fellow initiated in Garrettsville Lodge.

FREDERICK P. BARD, furniture dealer, Mantua Station, was born February 3, 1845, in Kent Township, this county; son of Pelatiah and Hannah (Lanning) Bard, the former of whom was born in Connecticut in 1802; the latter, a native of Upper Canada, was born in 1801. They were the parents of

nine children: Caroline, Martha C., Frances L., Mary C., Helen H., George W., Charles H., William F. and Frederick P. During the late war of the Rebellion three of the sons enlisted in the service of their country: Charles H. was a member of Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he is now a resident of St. Louis, Mich.; William F. was in the Forty-fifth Mounted Infantry and died in Andersonville Prison; Frederick P. served for a time under Gen. Garfield in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but received an honorable discharge on account of disability caused by sickness from which he has never fully recovered. He was married, May 30, 1871, to Jennie A., only child of Charles and Sarah Baker, of Irish descent, with whom they make their home. By this union there is one child—Sarah A. Mr. Baker, a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., came here in 1869, bought the land on which they live from John Craft, and built a fine brick residence. His family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bard is a reputable citizen of Mantua Township; a member of the G. A. R.; also a Good Templar. He is now engaged in the furniture business, which was established in 1881.

C. A. BARTHOLOMEW, farmer, P. O. Aurora Station, was born August 31, 1828, in Auburn, Geauga Co., Ohio; son of Jonathan P. and Mary (Wilson) Bartholomew, natives of Onondaga County, N. Y., and Montpelier, Vt., respectively, and who came to Ohio in 1814, passing *en route* through Buffalo at the time that city was in flames, it having been fired by the British, settling permanently in Auburn Township, Geauga County. They had a family of twelve, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, eight now living: Perleyett (Mrs. Frazee) in Burton, Geauga County; Julyann (Mrs. Redfield) in Fayette County, Iowa; C. A.; N. S.; Betsey (Mrs. L. Reed) in Burton; Mary (Mrs. Canfield) in Auburn; Alonzo D. in La Fayette County, Iowa; T. C. P. in Auburn. Jonathan P. Bartholomew died February 5, 1863; his widow survived until February 22, 1884. Our subject was married, in 1852, to Emily, daughter of Chauncey Winchell, a native of Suffield, Mass., and whose history will be found elsewhere. Mr. Bartholomew is a prosperous farmer; he is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lodge 213, Twinsburg.

SYLVESTER BEECHER (deceased) was born at Milford, Conn., January 23, 1786, son of Jonathan and Polly Beecher. He removed to Ohio when twenty-one years of age, having, prior to leaving his native State, contracted with a party named Canfield, to superintend the building of the first mill ever erected at Newton Falls, Trumbull County. He made the journey to Ohio on foot, and being robbed, *en route*, of \$4, which comprised his worldly possessions, he arrived at his destination penniless and a stranger. He completed his contract, however, after which he was employed as a laborer in the brick yard of Wilcox & DeWolf, of Vernon, Trumbull County, and while with them he made the acquaintance of Miss Betsey Bushnell, who subsequently became his wife. Upon the dissolution of his connection with this firm he visited an uncle, then residing at Shalersville, Mr. Hine, father of the late Abel Hine of that township. While with his uncle he was induced to purchase the old homestead, which was then in Middletown, now Shalersville Township, from a Mr. Shaler, after whom the village of Shalersville or Shalersville Center was named. After Mr. Beecher purchased his first 100 acres he entered Mr. Shaler's service, and made his first payment on his land by clearing the village lands and adjoining roads of timber. About this time he enlisted in the war of 1812, but returned after a four months' service, having been slightly wounded in the head during a skirmish with the Indians, and began to improve his purchase.

He then visited his native State, working there in a woolen and button factory until he had earned more than enough to complete the payment on his land. Investing in a stock of goods he came back to Ohio with a team and wagon, defraying his expenses by selling a part of his stock, and renting a room in Vernon Township, Trumbull County, he disposed of the residue. Soon after he made a third trip to Connecticut, returning with another stock of goods, which were placed on sale where now stands the village of Palmyra. On July 16, 1816, he married Miss Betsey Bushnell and by her had twelve children, seven of whom survive: Rosella (Mrs. Horr, a widow), Samuel, Austin, Harriet (Mrs. W. W. Patton, of Kent), Lura (Mrs. Dr. C. S. Leonard, in Ravenna), Electa (Mrs. George R. Miller) and John H. The last mentioned was born in Shalersville Township, June 21, 1841, was educated at Hiram College, where Garfield received his training, and married March 29, 1880, Miss Georgia, daughter of A. N. Farr, Esq., one of the leading citizens of Mantua Township, this county. He (John H.) is now General Agent for the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company; he is prominently connected with the I. O. O. F. and Lodge 533, F. & A. M., of Mantua Station. The subject of this sketch (Sylvester Beecher) died in 1855, leaving an estate estimated at \$95,000, most of which is in Mantua Township. His widow departed this life June 10, 1884.

AUSTIN S. BEECHER, hardware merchant, Mantua, was born February 1, 1830, in the township of Shalersville, this county, son of Sylvester and Betsey (Bushnell) Beecher, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio at an early day. They were parents of twelve children, seven now living: Rosella (Mrs. Haw); Samuel S.; Austin S.; Harriet A. (Mrs. Patton), in Kent; Laura A. (Mrs. Dr. Leonard), in Ravenna; Electa (Mrs. George R. Miller), in Freedom Township, and J. W. Our subject's father made several trips between this State and the East before settling permanently. The first journey he made on foot, bearing articles of merchandise to sell while *en route*; then in a wagon laden with commodities. He located in Shalersville, where he became a prominent merchant and a large land-holder. The subject of this sketch was married February 9, 1857, to Olive A., daughter of Jesse Brewster, and to this union was born one son—Frank, educated at Oberlin and Hiram Colleges, from which he graduated in 1872 and 1873 respectively, and at the law school, Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1874. He is now an attorney at law in the latter city. Our subject is one of the leading citizens of Mantua, and has lately opened a complete line of hardware, etc., in the new building erected by Charles Thomson. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Overseer of the Poor for several years, and is a member of Mantua Lodge No. 533, A. F. & A. M.

CHAUNCEY BLAIR, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born in Mantua Township, this county, February 7, 1819, son of John and Pattie (Smith) Blair, natives of Massachusetts, who immigrated to this county in 1810, settling near where our subject now resides. John Blair built the first frame house in the township, procuring all his material from Pittsburgh (the nails used in its construction being hand made, with peculiar heads). It was formerly used as a hotel, and for many years was the temporary abiding-place for transient guests and for those who came into the county to settle. It stands on the farm of our subject, near the village of Mantua. John Blair was twice married, and his family consisted of ten children, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Annie Patterson, eighty-two years of age, and Chauncey. Our subject was married April 23, 1840, to Martha, third child of Lansing and Mary (Vandleet) Story, who were natives of Massachusetts, and the parents of seven children, four now living. Mr. Story came to this county in 1835 and settled near Mantua

Center, but after a few years went West, subsequently returned and here died. To Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy Blair were born eight children, seven now living: Harriet, Delia, Jennie, Addie, Nettie, Frankie and Cora; Anson is deceased. Our subject and wife are enjoying the fruits of years of labor on their well improved farm, which comprises 450 acres of land.

ELSTON R. BLAIR, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born August 8, 1826, in Mantua Township, this county, son of Alfred and Julia (Miller) Blair. His grandfather, John Blair, came to Mantua Township, this county, in 1806, and built and conducted the first hotel in Mantua, the same being constructed of frame, supplied with glass, etc., purchased at Pittsburgh. The venerable building is still intact and stands on the farm of Chauncy Blair. Our subject was married June 15, 1852, to Lucy A., daughter of Avery and Annie Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have no children. Mrs. Blair's father, Avery Patterson, was born in Chautauqua, N. Y., October 27, 1792, and came to Ohio when but sixteen years of age, and here married Annie Blair, born in Blandford, Mass., in 1802, daughter of John and Pattie (Smith) Blair, who bore him two children, only one now living—Lucy A., wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, pioneers on the borders of civilization, began life in the most primitive manner, and lived to see cities rise up in the wilderness and the fields to blossom as the rose. Mr. Patterson at one time owned over 900 acres of land. He died in 1859. His widow, now over eighty-two years of age, resides with Mr. Blair.

FRANK BLAIR, farmer, manufacturer and dealer in cheese and butter, Mantua, was born January 6, 1846, on the farm where he now lives in this township, and on which his father first settled in 1827, son of Benjamin and Cynthia (Jefferson) Blair, former a native of Blandford, Mass., born December 9, 1802, latter of Wrentham, Mass. Benjamin Blair was brought to Mantua Township, this county, in 1804 by his father, who was land agent here for the early settlers, and who subsequently revisited Massachusetts, but returned to Mantua, Ohio, in 1806, and was accidentally killed while "raising" a cabin in 1807, when Benjamin was but four years of age. Benjamin Blair married, in Mantua, Ohio, May 17, 1827, Cynthia Jefferson, who bore him eight children, four of whom are now living: James J.; Nelson B., died October 28, 1884 (he was married first to Caroline, daughter of Alfred Blair, afterward to Mary Frost); Henry C., died in 1856; Newton, died April 18, 1851; Wallace B., married for his first wife Sarah Eggleston, and for his second married Emma Talbot; Edwin, died in 1844; Austin A.; was married October, 1876, to Minnie Hazlet; and Frank. Our subject was married January 22, 1872, to Annie, daughter of Carnot Mason, of Hiram, this county, who was a native of Vermont and parent of ten children, of whom Mrs. Blair is eighth. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have four children: Claud C., Frank B., Harry M. and Nina M. Our subject is a leading citizen of Mantua Township, where he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of cheese for the past twelve years. He is a F. & A. M., connected with Lodge No. 533, of Mantua. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER CARLTON (deceased) was born June 3, 1787, in Stafford, Conn., and was a son of Caleb and Margaret Carlton, who were the parents of Hannah, married to John Bestor; Caleb; Lucy, married to Alvin Bestor; Peter; Elias; Sallie, married to Willis Kneeland; Dudley. Our subject was the first Carlton to settle in this county, coming in 1811, his parents following in 1814. He was married, November 29, 1810, to Clarissa, daughter of Daniel and Persis (Davis) Ladd, and born February 23, 1779, one week before the inauguration of George Washington as President. Says a writer: "Here, amid the influence of the crude and imperfect civilization that existed in those early

days, she was reared to habits of industry, and enjoyed only such educational advantages as the limited means of her parents were able to bestow, until she was twenty-one years old." Soon after their marriage our subject and wife left for Ohio, and after a toilsome journey of twenty-seven days arrived at Painesville, Ohio, where they met Horace Ladd, who had preceded them a short time. With Mr. Ladd, Peter Carlton and his wife left their wagon and goods, mounted their horses and struck out for Mantua, and on their way, at Welshfield, they met a man whose track in the leaves served as a guide to their right course. At night they reached Blackbrook, a small stream with muddy bottom, which with care they managed to cross. While making preparations to cross they started a hog, which ran away, as they supposed, toward a house. They followed it, and soon came to the clearing of Elias Harmon, and from there went to the clearing of Mrs. Carlton's brother, Eleazer Ladd, reaching there about 10 o'clock. They were desirous of settling in Geauga County, but the settlers of Mantua, being solicitous about increasing their settlement, offered to build them a house and render other necessary assistance. They were induced to make a final settlement. In 1812 the war broke out, and Mr. Carlton went forward to defend his country. After several years spent in clearing the farm, it was traded for the home now owned by their youngest son, P. A. Peter Carlton died in 1861; his widow survived him several years. One evening she listened to the reading of an excellent book, retired in her usual health, and was found the next morning apparently in a gentle sleep, but it was soon discovered that she was stricken from life's roll on earth and gathered into life eternal. She was the mother of ten children: George, born September 5, 1811, died August 29, 1836; Sherman, born June 21, 1813, died February 20, 1851; Caleb D., born May 22, 1815, died December 19, 1867; Francis, born April 29, 1817; Clarissa, born June 30, 1819, married September 27, 1841, to I. P. Sperry; P. A.; Sallie, born August 1, 1823, died May 27, 1845 (she married Robert McMurdy); Lydia, born August 14, 1825, died September 27, 1845; Percis A., born July 4, 1829; Huldah E., born November 21, 1833. P. A., who was born February 26, 1821, in Mantua Township, this county, attended the country schools and the school at Kirtland, and was brought up on a farm. He was married September 27, 1848, to Sallie A. Parker, born November 8, 1829, in Aurora, Ohio, daughter of Horace and Achsa (McElwain) Parker, natives, the former of this county, the latter of Vermont. The father, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church, died leaving her and Huldah, and the mother subsequently married James Pease, by whom she had eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Celia, Malinda, Sylvia, Helen, Abner, Samuel and Frank. The mother was a member of the Disciples Church. To P. A. Carlton and his wife were born ten children, nine of whom are now living: Arah, married to Carrie Donnel (he is a dentist at Mantua Station); Herbert, married to Tillie Parker; John and James (twins), the former married to Hettie Cobb, and the latter to Lou Whittier; Clara; Guy E.; Percis E.; Horace P. and Lucy A. P. A. Carlton and wife are members of the Disciples Church. He owns the old homestead of 200 acres. Mr. Carlton was drafted in the late war and hired a substitute. In politics he is a Republican. His brother Sherman's son, Charles, was said, by James A. Garfield, who preached his funeral discourse, to have been the first Union man to shed blood in a regular engagement in the late war of the Rebellion. After being seriously wounded he was brought home by Francis Carlton, whose sketch appears elsewhere. In this volume will be found the portraits of Peter and Clarissa Carlton, who were exemplary Christian people.

FRANCIS CARLTON, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born April 29, 1817, in Mantua Township, Portage Co., Ohio, son of Peter and Clarissa (Ladd) Carl-

ton, natives of Stafford, Conn., and Marlboro, Mass., respectively, and who were the parents of ten children, five now living: Francis; Clarissa (Mrs. Sperry), in Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio; P. A., residing on the old homestead; Hulda (Mrs. Sperry), in Tallmadge, and Percis A., widow of Charles Taylor, also in Tallmadge, Ohio. Peter Carlton and wife came to this county in the spring of 1811, and settled in Mantua Township, where he bought a farm, which in a few years he traded for one owned by B. F. Blair. He was a pioneer farmer of Mantua Township, and died May 27, 1861, aged seventy-five years. Clarissa (Ladd) Carlton died January 10, 1883, aged ninety-four years. Our subject was married October 23, 1839, to Polly, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Squires) Bidlake, who came to Mantua Township, this county, in 1810. To Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have been born seven children: G. W., married to Chloe Hotchkiss; F. M., married to Mary Nelson; Lydia A., wife of S. T. Thayer; A. P., married to Helen Cobb; Abbie, wife Charles Parker; Ida B., wife of Caleb Kettring, and Emma M.

LEVI E. CARLTON, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born March 7, 1824, in Mantua Township, this county, son of Dudley and Lydia (Eaton) Carlton, natives of Stafford, Tolland Co., Conn., former born September 3, 1796, latter August 31, 1791, and who were married in 1814, and moved to Ohio in the same year. There were born to them five sons and one daughter, two sons and the daughter being deceased; two sons living in Mantua and one in Kansas: E. D., a widower, residing in Mantua; B. P. in Kansas; and Levi E. in Mantua. Dudley Carlton died in 1878, and his wife in 1868. Capt. Caleb Carlton, Dudley Carlton's father, was a soldier throughout the entire Revolutionary war, serving seven years. He moved to Ohio with his son, Dudley, and died in 1823. Our subject was married, October 16, 1851, to Mary L., daughter of Capt. John and Betsey W. Esty, and born December 18, 1830. To this union were born two sons, both of whom died in infancy.

HENRY COBB, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born April 22, 1821, in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., son of Samuel and Harriet (Sheldon) Cobb, natives of Connecticut. His paternal great-grandfather was Dr. Samuel Cobb, born August 25, 1716, in Wales, and who emigrated to New England, where he remained for a time at Barnstable, near Cape Cod, Mass. In 1743 he removed to Tolland, Conn., and was a celebrated physician and magistrate. He died universally lamented April 6, 1781. He married Mary Hinkley, who died December 9, 1746, leaving two children. On April 11, 1749, he was again married, this time to Hannah Bicknell, by whom he had twelve children. David, one of his sons, born June 6, 1761, at Tolland, Conn., married Hope Norris, June 25, 1782, and by her had thirteen children; one of his sons, Samuel, was born June 2, 1785, and married, June 1, 1820, Harriet, daughter of Oliver Sheldon, who bore him three children: Henry (our subject), Newton, born October 6, 1823, and Harriet, born February 18, 1828, now the widow of J. M. Taylor, of Toledo, Ohio. Our subject's father purchased several hundred acres of land in the Western Reserve, and in June, 1833, removed with his family to Mantua Township, locating on Lot 19, known as "Cobb's Corners," a postoffice being established there, of which Mr. Cobb was Postmaster for seventeen years, receiving his commission from Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under Andrew Jackson. Mr. Cobb was a staunch Democrat and died December 22, 1852, his widow surviving him until December 16, 1860. Our subject passed his early years in Connecticut, and after coming here assisted his parents to clear up the farm. His education was acquired during the winters in the primitive log-school-house and by studying at nights. He thus fitted himself to be a teacher, and

for many years followed this profession. On October 10, 1849, he married Antoinette H., daughter of Hezron Taylor, natives of Connecticut, by whom he has had five children: Helen F., born July 16, 1850 (married January 15, 1874, to A. P. Carlton. They have four children: Henry Lee, born October 26, 1875; Howard A., born June 25, 1880; Grace G., born November 3, 1882, and Emma A., born October 24, 1884); Frederick H., born July 12, 1854 (married Harriet A. Folder October 1, 1882, and died December 23, 1884, leaving one son, Birchard F., born February 26, 1884); Hattie A., born April 26, 1859 (married John D. Carlton, November 9, 1882); Clara B., born March 2, 1866, and Frances E., born January 17, 1869, died February 2, 1885. Our subject has been an active citizen of Mantua Township for years, and has filled all the important township offices acceptably. He holds two commissions for Justice of the Peace, issued by R. B. Hayes.

NEWTON COBB, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, brother of Henry Cobb (whose sketch appears above), was born in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., and came to this county with his father, Samuel Cobb, in 1833, locating on Lot 19 in Mantua Township. He was united in marriage March 2, 1854, with Annis C. Carlton, and by this union has one child—Lura A., married to John B. King, April 7, 1877.

STEPHEN J. DAVIS (deceased) was born October 10, 1816, in Delaware County, N. Y.; son of Aca and Anna Davis. He was married August 31, 1848, to Philena, daughter of Alonzo and Emily (Mount) Gates, of Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., who were the parents of five children, all now living, viz.: Grandison, married to Lucy Dalley, residing in Dakota; Abby, wife of S. Brown, at Chautauqua Lake; Pamela, wife of William Trimble, formerly of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, now of Erie, Penn.; Philena, the widow of our subject, and George, married to Julia Bostwick, in Springfield, Penn. Mrs. Davis was born in Erie County, Penn., and came here with her husband (on account of his failing health) and here bought a home. To our subject and wife was born one son—Clinton, married to Jennie, daughter of Ebenezer McIntosh, of Mantua, Ohio. Stephen J. Davis departed this life in August, 1878. His widow makes her home with her son, Clinton, and is carrying on a flourishing millinery and fancy goods store at Mantua Corners, where she is known as an affable, conscientious lady.

J. H. DITTO, of the firm of J. H. Ditto & Sons, dealers in flour, feed and groceries, and proprietors of a livery, Mantua Station, was born November 1, 1828, thirty miles southeast of Montreal, Quebec; son of Peter and Mary (Bucheau) Ditto, who were the parents of twelve children, eleven now living. Our subject came to the United States in 1846, and during the year 1856 was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Lawson and Emily (Ferris) Stearns, of Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio. They have a family of three children: Frank S., Henry E. and Charles J., all of whom are associated with their father in business near the railroad depot. Our subject and his sons are leading citizens of Mantua Township, and are regarded as enterprising, public-spirited men.

JOHN ESTY was born in Phelpsstown, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 30, 1793, and his wife, Betsey W. (Jones) was born in Middlefield, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 1, 1799. They moved to Mantua, this county, in 1818, and were married the same year. There were born to them four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. The four sons and two daughters lived to have homes of their own, and all resided in this State but one son, who died in Missouri August 13, 1871, aged forty-seven years; one daughter died in infancy. John Esty was a soldier in the war of

1812, and received a commission as First Lieutenant in 1825 from Gov. Morrow. In 1830, during the administration of Gov. Trimble, he was promoted to be Captain of the First Regiment of Rifles. He was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, with which he allied himself, and which he supported until his death. He was a man who maintained the best interests of his country, and was loved by all who knew him. He died November 15, 1863, aged seventy-one years; his wife died November 10, 1869. Our subject is a citizen of wealth, influence and enterprise. He has served as Trustee of his township for two years.

ALONZO N. FARR, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born in East Claridon, Geauga Co., Ohio, November 28, 1822, son of Abel and Betsey (Mastic) Farr, the former of whom was born in Chesterfield, Mass., May 6, 1795, and the latter in Dunsmore, Vt., July 16, 1796. Mrs. Betsey Farr's grandfather, John Mastic, was born in Scotland in 1717, and married Sarah Coy, born in 1712 in Farmington, Mass. He was pressed into the English service, where he remained until reaching Boston Harbor, when he escaped, and in his flight exchanged clothes with a man digging a cellar under a mill, and also changed his name from Salter to Mastic, by which he was always known thereafter. Nathaniel Mastic, Mrs. Farr's father, was born in Massachusetts July 8, 1772, and married Lydia Caryl, born in 1771. Abel Farr, father of our subject, was married in 1819, came to Ohio the same year, and for two years resided on the present site of Elyria; thence he removed to Claridon, and in March, 1829, to this county, where he lived until 1837, when he went to Troy, Geauga County, where he remained until his death, April 20, 1864. His children, ten in number, survive: Lorenzo A., Alonzo N., Lovell L., William H., Arvilla L., Edwin A., Luthera E., Asenath M., Eri M. and Orren S. Our subject was married November 20, 1845, to Annah P., daughter of Eber Kennedy, and by her has four daughters: Adell N. (Mrs. L. Turner), Edna M. (Mrs. S. Sanford), Frinda A. (Mrs. F. R. Munn) and Georgie A. (Mrs. J. H. Beecher). Mrs. Farr's grandfather, Simeon Pryor, came to Ohio in 1800, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He settled in Portage County, Ohio, and died June 29, 1837. Mrs. Farr's father, Eber Kennedy, came to Ohio from Blanford, Mass., in 1804; settled in Aurora, Portage Co., Ohio; married Polly Pryor July 4, 1808; died May 15, 1837, aged fifty-eight years. Polly, his widow died February 15, 1880, aged ninety-one years. Our subject has held the offices of Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, Township Trustee, Postmaster eight years, and is now a Notary Public. He is a Democrat in politics, a valued citizen and an enterprising man.

J. W. FOSTER, merchant, Mantua, was born June 26, 1817, in Mantua Township, this county, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Eggleston) Foster, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively, and who first came to Suffield Township, this county, subsequently moving to Mantua Township, where they remained until their death. Jonathan Foster was a farmer by occupation, alive to every improvement. He endeavored to raise sheep, but his efforts proved a failure, as the first night three of his six sheep were devoured by wolves. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, a Representative of this county in the Legislature, Associate Judge, a man of very decided ability. His children were seven in number, three now living: Martha and Mary, maiden ladies residing on the old home farm, and J. W. Our subject was married in April, 1855, to Aurelia, daughter of Joel and Julia Chapman, latter the first white child born in Mantua Township, this county, a daughter of Elias Harmon. By the union of J. W. Foster and wife were born four children, only one now living—Jessie A. Our subject has been

engaged in mercantile trade in Mantua for forty-four years, and as Postmaster of the village nineteen years. He is one of the substantial business men of this place.

JAMES FROST (deceased) was born in Blandford Township, Hampden Co., Mass., son of John and Eleanor Frost. His educational advantages were limited, as his father died when he was but eleven years old, and he was then put out to work. At the expiration of one year he returned home and took charge of the farm, remaining thus occupied until he was seventeen years of age. In May, 1816, being then twenty-five years old, he came to Ohio, and soon after married Semira, daughter of Samuel Forward, who came to Ohio in 1803, and whose family was the second to settle in Aurora Township, this county. Our subject and wife were the parents of seven children: Charles; Frank; John, a bachelor, a thorough business man, who is proprietor of the Mantua Steam Flouring Mills; Elmer, who was born October 22, 1826 (is now Trustee of the township, and has held other official positions; was married November 8, 1848, to Rhoda, daughter of L. Reed, and they had two children: James B., married to Percis Barker, and Eva A., who died in infancy); Madison and Benton, living in Auburn Township, Geauga Co., Ohio, and Mary, wife of Nelson Blair (have two daughters now residing in Parkman, Ohio).

FRANK FROST, farmer, Mantua Corners, was born March 9, 1821, in this township, son of James and Semira (Forward) Frost, and grandson of Samuel Forward and James Frost, natives of Massachusetts and early pioneers of Ohio, the former settling in Aurora Township, this county, in 1803, and the latter in Mantua in 1816. The father of our subject had six sons (five now living) and one daughter, viz.: Charles, Frank, John, Elmer, Madison, Benton and Mary, wife of Nelson Blair (have two daughters residing in Geauga County, Ohio). Our subject was married November, 1844, to Rhoda C. Bump, who died in 1865. He subsequently married Marcia A., daughter of Lot Mitchell, of Windham County, Conn. Mr. Frost has no children. He is a leading farmer and cheese manufacturer of this county, and has served his township as Assessor and Trustee. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN FROST (deceased) was born in Mantua Township, this county, March 21, 1823, son of James and Semira (Forward) Frost, the former a native of Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1816, the latter born in Connecticut, came in 1803. They were the second family in Mantua Township, and settled two miles west of the present site of Mantua Station. They reared a family of eight children, of whom five are now living: Frank, John, Madison, Mary and Benton; Elmer and his wife died of pneumonia, former, February 14, latter, February 17, 1885, and their funeral obsequies were both held on same day. Our subject was a farmer and miller by occupation, and head of the firm of John Frost & Co., of the Centennial Mills, an establishment employing the new process roller system and possessing a capacity of turning out seventy-five barrels of flour per day. The Centennial is the leading mill in the vicinity. John Frost died of pneumonia February 22, 1885, aged sixty-one years. He was a citizen of capital, enterprise and public spirit.

EDWIN M. FROST, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born August 22, 1832, in Mantua Township, this county; son of Marvin and Mary Ann (Demaw) Frost, former of whom, a native of Blandford, Mass., came to Mantua Township, this county, in 1818, settling on Lot 33, now occupied by Nelson Brann; latter a French-Canadian. They had four children, three now living: J. K., who was a resident of Hudson, Ohio, where he died in 1882 (leaving a widow and two children: Hallie and George); Lorenzo L. and Edwin M. In 1864 the parents of our subject removed to Hudson, where they passed the remainder

of their days with their son J. K. Frost. In 1854 Edwin M. was married to Agnes A., daughter of Garrett C. Vanwagnen, who came to Ohio from New York State and was the parent of a family of fifteen children, of whom Mrs. Frost is twelfth. To Mr. and Mrs. Frost have been born three children: R. F., a physician in Ashtabula County, Ohio; Lou Y. and Arthur E. at home. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

DEMAS HARMON (deceased) was born January 11, 1805, in Suffield, Conn., son of Cephas and Deborah Harmon. He was married to Rachel Gillett, April 21, 1830, by whom he had five children: Maria R., wife of C. B. White (had six children: Elbridge G., Arthur H., Charles C., Fred H., Mary E. and Marcia M.; three are still living: Charles C., Fred H. and Mary E.); Eloisa C., wife of E. M. Kent (have five children: Anna A., Demas E., Zenas A., Eleanor E. and Arthur A); Mary A., wife of F. Canfield, of Austin, Ill. (had two children: Louisa and Hattie B.; Hattie B. is still living); Horace A., married Tryphena Reed (have two children: Vernie I. and Demas), and Silas D., a bachelor. In 1833, accompanied by his wife, he came to Chardon, Geauga Co., Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1834, when he moved to Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, and bought 215 acres of land. He died May 19, 1842. His widow, in October of the same year, married King Nooney, a brother of Capt. Nooney of the war of 1812, and by him had one daughter—Sarah R.—now the wife of G. O. Reed. Mr. Nooney died October 9, 1848. His widow still resides on the farm located by her first husband many years ago. Her son, Silas D., who lives with her, has charge of the farm, dairy, etc., and is one of the leading farmers of the town.

SAMUEL HARMON, farmer, P. O. Mantua, son of Alexander and Mary (Hanchett) Harmon, was born in Suffield, Conn., July 30, 1808, came to Ohio in 1834 and settled in the northern part of Mantua Township. In 1835 our subject married Jane Deming, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Smith) Deming, and born in Sandisfield, Mass., November 1, 1815. By this union eight children were born, seven now living: Esther A. (Mrs. H. L. Moore, in Kansas), Orcelia J. (Mrs. H. H. Converse), Martha A. (Mrs. G. W. Stitt), Carrie L. (Mrs. H. J. Sanford), Rhoda J. (Mrs. M. H. Case, in Illinois), Samuel (who married Sylvia, daughter of Charles Streator, of Shalersville, this county), and Fred H., residing with his brother Samuel at the old home. January, 1875, Mr. Harmon buried his wife, and March, 1878, he married Mrs. Wood; they live near the old homestead. Our subject has held several offices of trust in the township, and is a quiet, unassuming, well-to-do farmer.

HORACE D. HINCKLEY, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born August 29, 1817, the second white child born in Anburn, Geauga Co., Ohio, son of Charles and Nancy (Turner) Hinckley, the former born in 1793, in Connecticut, and the latter in 1791, in Massachusetts, but afterward removed to New York State, settling near Albany. They were married during the fall of 1816, at Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., and the following winter moved to Geauga County, Ohio, making the journey on sleds drawn by oxen, and, *en route*, the party narrowly escaped death. While passing a clearing two trees fell, crushing one of the sleds and delaying the venturesome toilers in the unfrequented pathways two days. They arrived at their destination in safety, however, and lived for many years, Mr. Hinckley dying in 1842, and his widow during the year 1866. They reared a family of seven children, three sons now living: James B., Gilbert and Horace D. Our subject was married October 21, 1846, to Sylvia, daughter of Moses and Celia Bradley, natives of Vermont and Russell, Mass., respectively, and who had four children, three now living: Martha (Mrs. Burnett), Lydia (Mrs. Zabriskie), both residing in Geauga

County, and Mrs. Hinckley. Our subject has resided in this county since 1865, and is one of the oldest members of Masonic Lodge, No. 553.

PHINEAS U. JENNINGS (deceased) was born May 4, 1796, in Craftsbury, Vt., son of Benjamin and Serena (Bigelow) Jennings, former born August 29, 1752, died April 14, 1836; latter born March 16, 1765, died April 16, 1835. They were married November 13, 1786, and were the parents of eight children: Betsey, born October 16, 1787; Anna, born January 8, 1791; Lucretia, born October 13, 1793; Phineas U., born May 4, 1796; Talmon, born July 4, 1798; Lucy M., born December 21, 1801; Elial, born July 15, 1804; Benjamin, born May 1, 1807. Our subject, when eight years old, was bound out to Daniel Freeman, a farmer and hotel-keeper, and with him remained until he reached his majority. He then started on life's career with one suit of clothes. When with Freeman he cut a cord of wood, hauled it seven miles, and with the means obtained by the sale of the wood he purchased a "Scholar's Arithmetic," dated 1814, which is well preserved by his daughter, Mrs. Alvord. In 1821 he came to Ohio, driving a team for Benjamin Dow, whose wife was a sister to Judge Foster. The journey was made with a sled, and while crossing a lake the ice broke, and Mr. Jennings' cabinet got wet and with it his family Bible, the only gift of his father, which is also held in good preservation by his daughter, Mrs. Alvord. It was published in 1789. His first purchase of land was in 1821 in Mantua Township, this county, the tract being sixty-four acres of wild forest, and clearing it, he made it his home for life, adding thereto, from time to time, until he became the possessor of 300 acres besides considerable other property, all acquired, not by fortunate speculation, but by honest and patient industry. With a limited education he was a close observer, and with a strong and vigorous intellect he rapidly formed an accurate judgment of men and things, and in active life was one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the township. Being stricken with blindness in his old age, he bore the affliction with cheerfulness, patiently awaiting for his eyes to be opened in the "home over there," where his aged companion had preceded him about two years. He was certain of good treatment by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alvord, and hence chose them to care for him to the close of his life, which ended June 26, 1882. June 16, 1822, he was married to Cleona Wilmot, born April 23, 1806, in Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn., and in 1814 she came to Ohio with her widowed mother, sister and brother, Ella Wilmot. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born Serena, July 12, 1823; Cordelia, born May 28, 1828, died March 9, 1832; Roena C., born September 5, 1830; Cordelia E., born July 25, 1832, died December 7, 1835. Mrs. Jennings died March 26, 1880. They united with the Disciples Church in 1838, and died in full faith. Their property was divided equally between their two daughters. Through a kindly regard for the memory of the deceased and a desire to perpetuate his name, Mr. and Mrs. Alvord have contributed to this work a portrait of Phineas U. Jennings. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a brief biography of Mr. Alvord, who has always been closely identified with Portage County.

EDGAR M. KENT, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born November 22, 1828, in Aurora Township, this county, son of Amasa and Eleanor (Johnson) Kent, natives of Tolland, Conn., who came to Mantua Township, this county, at an early period and here passed the remainder of their days. Amasa Kent died January 4, 1881, his wife having preceded him May 1, 1870. Our subject, their only child, was married June 17, 1852, to Eloisa C., daughter of Demas and Rachel Harmon, who were the parents of five children, Mrs. Kent being the

second. Demas Harmon died in 1842, and his widow subsequently married King Noney, and is now a resident of Mantua. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have five children: Annie A., wife of Albert A. Giles (have one child—Georgiana); Demas E.; Zenas A., married to Emma E. Plumb; Eleanor E.; Arthur H. Mr. Kent, who lives on his father's old farm, is one of the leading farmers of Mantua Township, a member of the Disciples Church; he is a Republican in politics.

HORACE LADD, Sr. (deceased), was born in Vernon, Conn., October 18, 1789, and came to Ohio in 1811, settling in Mantua Township, this county. Four years later, in 1815, he married Eunice R., daughter of Samuel Moore, a native of Connecticut, and who moved to this State in 1806, locating on Lot 20, in the eastern part of Mantua, but dying on Lot 27, where Horace Ladd, Jr., now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Ladd were born seven children, five now living: Calista R. (Mrs. H. Hart); Eunice (Mrs. C. Wood); Horace, Jr.; Perley (Mrs. A. W. Seymour) and Rodolphus, who married Harriet C. Chapin. Horace Ladd, Jr., was married, January 9, 1853, to Abigail C., daughter of Lorenzo and Maria Chapin, and widow of Mr. Griffen, by whom she had one child—Frank P. Griffen, married to Mary J. Jones; and to Mr. and Mrs. Ladd have been born six children, five now living: Willie H., George C., Hattie E., Henry K. and Eva J. George C. married Charlotte A. Jones, of Indiana (have two children: Jesse and an infant) and resides in Malcolm, Neb. Horace Ladd, Jr., has served twelve years as Justice of the Peace, also for many years as Township Clerk and Trustee. He is a Republican in politics. His grandfather and five brothers served in the Revolutionary war and his father in the war of 1812.

RODOLPHUS LADD, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born July 27, 1830, in Mantua Township, Portage Co., Ohio, son of Horace Ladd (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Eunice K. (Moore) Ladd, former of whom came to this county in 1811; the latter, a daughter of Samuel Moore, came to this county in 1806. They settled in Mantua Township, and were the parents of following children: Calista (Mrs. Hart), Eunice S. (Mrs. Wood), Lucy (deceased), Perley (Mrs. A. W. Seymour), Rodolphus and Horace, Jr. Our subject was married January 25, 1854, to Harriet E., daughter of Lorenzo and Maria (Kent) Chapin, parents of seven children, four of whom survive: Henry A., Abigail, Charles E. and Harriet E. (Mr. and Mrs. Chapin settled in Mantua Township, this county, in 1814, owned the farm where our subject now resides, and died here, the former March 14, 1875, and the latter six years later.) Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphus Ladd have had three children: Emma (Mrs. Bliss) in Ellsworth, Kan., Frank C. at home, and Charlie G., who died at the age of ten years. Our subject has served his township as Treasurer for two years, and School Director many years.

JESSE LING was born March 3, 1842, in New York State, son of Edward E. and Betsey Ling, who were the parents of Mary A., Edward, James, Jane, Walter, Jesse and Robert. He was married October 15, 1866, to Roena C., daughter of Phineas U. and Cleona (Wilmot) Jennings (who were married June 16, 1822), former born May 4, 1796, in Craftsbury, Vt., son of Benjamin Jennings, who was born August 29, 1752, and Serena (Bigelow) Jennings, who was born March 16, 1765; latter born April 23, 1806, in New Haven County, Conn. Phineas U. Jennings came to Ohio in 1821 and purchased sixty-four acres of land in Mantua Township, paying \$8 per acre, and this he made his life home, adding to it from time to time till he became the owner of 300 acres besides much other property. He was a rugged pioneer living in a rude cabin on his farm until 1833, when he erected a frame house in which he resided all

his days. He made four trips to the East, sometimes by sleigh and sometimes by wagon, and also by rail; his last trip was made in 1870. His wife was a sister of E. Wilmot, who, accompanied by his mother and her family, came to Ohio in 1814 and settled in Mantua Township. They were parents of the following children: Serena, born July 12, 1823; Cordelia, born May 28, 1828, died March 9, 1832; Roena C., born September 5, 1830, and Cordelia E., born July 25, 1832, died December 7, 1835. Phineas U. Jennings died June 26, 1882; his wife, March 26, 1880. Jesse Ling was at one time a mariner, and for three years served in the United States Navy. He and his wife have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter named Sadie J. Ling. They occupy a large tract of land in the southern part of this township, a portion of which is Mrs. Ling's share of her father's estate.

HEZEKIAH MAY (deceased) was born April 3, 1782, in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., son of Ithimer May. He was married February 10, 1812, to Artemesia White, who bore him four children: Jude S., Olivia S., Delos W., and Norman (deceased in 1850). Jude S. was born in 1815, in Otsego County, N. Y., and married, September 3, 1845, Zelia, daughter of A. Patterson, by whom he had two children: Hezekiah and Florence, the former married to Bessie Luce, September 25, 1877, and has one child—Zelia. Olivia S., the second child, is married to E. Mitchell, and resides in Nebraska. Delos W. was born in New York State, May 15, 1822, and has been twice married; his first wife, Miranda Mitchell, was a native of Connecticut, and died February 3, 1853, leaving two children: Adelbert D., married to Lillian Bidlake, and Norman L., married to Cornelia Lester. On August 21, 1853, Delos W. married his second spouse, Elizabeth A., daughter of George W. King, also of New York State, and by her has two daughters: Emma M. (Mrs. A. Carlton) and Cora D. Our subject accompanied his family to Ohio in 1829 and settled in Mantua Township, where he had purchased a tract of 100 acres from the Sheldon heirs, the deed being drawn up by Judge Harmon. This property was in an unbroken wilderness and contained but a small improvement, a building reared by Mr. Olney for milling purposes. He cleared this land, however, erected the second mill in the township and accumulated a productive estate. He died in 1854. Delos May has been a successful miller for many years and is universally esteemed for his probity and enterprise. He has served his township in various official positions, such as Trustee and School Director.

CHAUNCEY MESSENGER, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born December 9, 1821, in Mantua Township, this county; son of William and Ruth (Miller) Messenger, natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Ohio, whither they came in 1815, and to this county one year later, settling on the farm where Mr. Kilby now (1885) resides. They were the parents of twelve children: William A. (deceased), married to Elizabeth Skinner (deceased), afterward to Betsey Douglas; Jerome, now residing in Coldwater, Mich., married to Maranda Thomas (deceased); Clemon, married to Pletus Skinner; Zerina (Mrs. H. Coe) now a widow; Voyla, married to Mrs. Eliza Willcutt Judson, a widow (deceased); Cebra (deceased); Milton (deceased); Rectina (Mrs. Rufus Edwards), a widow; Chauncey; Franklin, married to Caroline Goddard; Affa (Mrs. R. E. McIntosh), and Henry, married to Harriet Fuller. Our subject was twice married, first occasion September 23, 1857, to Susan Phelps, who died May 29, 1859, leaving one child—Mary S. He next married, March 11, 1860, Clarissa Walker, daughter of Josiah and Eunice (Wiswell) Walker, by whom he has had five children: Chauncy L., Susan A. (deceased), Jenny E., Grant and John W. Mr. Messenger is one of the most substantial men of this township, and has served as Trustee, School Director, etc., etc.

FRANKLIN MESSENGER, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born October 13, 1824, in Mantua Township, this county; son of William and Ruth (Miller) Messenger, natives of Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., who removed to Ohio in 1814, settling in Mantua Township, this county, where they reared a family of twelve children: Alvira (deceased); Jerome, residing at Coldwater, Mich.; Clement, in Geauga County, Ohio; Zernia (Mrs. Coe), a widow; Viola, in Mantua; Sebradid; Milton (deceased); Rectina (Mrs. Edwards), residing in Oberlin, Ohio; Chauncey, in Mantua; Franklin; Affa (Mrs. McIntosh), in Mantua; Henry, in Mantua. William Messenger, who was a farmer by occupation, died November 18, 1853, aged seventy-three years and his widow August 13, 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-one. Our subject was married, October 5, 1847, to Caroline Goddard, daughter of Dryden and Maria (Merriman) Goddard, the former of whom died in 1871, aged sixty-eight, and the latter in 1872, aged sixty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger have had nine children: Ellen (Mrs. Rogers), George (deceased), Alvirus (deceased), Harriet (Mrs. Cox), Flora, Mila A. (Mrs. Dines), Martha (Mrs. Russell), Frank and Alice.

SAMUEL NOBLE, manufacturer of cheese, P. O. Mantua Station, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was born July 27, 1854; son of William and Elizabeth (Meggs) Noble, natives of Ireland, who came to Ohio in 1844, settling in Trumbull County. Here they reared and educated their family of nine children and fitted them for the various duties of life. Our subject was one of twin brothers, and after completing his studies, acquired the art with which he has so long been identified. He now owns and operates a cheese factory, located in the southern part of Mantua Township, which is well organized, fully equipped and supplied with every facility for the business in which our subject has scored a very pronounced success. The factory is operated eight months in the year and has a capacity of turning out 520 cheeses per month, most of which is shipped to Boston, Mass. Our subject was married, March 9, 1882, to Miss Emma, daughter of Capt. Bissell.

GEORGE NOLD, miller, Mantua, was born March, 1840, in Fairfield Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio; son of Jacob and Catharine (Ziegler) Nold, natives of Bucks and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and among the earliest settlers in Columbiana County, Ohio. Jacob Nold was a miller, and brought into that county the first set of French buhr stones for milling purposes. He and his wife lived and died in Columbiana County after raising a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living: Elizabeth (Mrs. Yoder); John, married to Esther Huber; Susan (Mrs. Esterly); Mary (Mrs. Blosser); Abraham, married to Sarah Sitler; Barbara (Mrs. Detwiler); Jacob, married to Nancy Kindy; Samuel, married to Velina Sitler; David, married to Emaline Moyer; Nancy (Mrs. Stauffer); Catharine (deceased); George, married to Lydia Schwartz; Alevia (deceased); and Sarah (Mrs. Newcomer). George Nold and his partner, John Frost, are now running the leading flouring-mill in Mantua. This mill is provided with all the latest improvements, rollers, etc., with a capacity of turning out seventy-five barrels of flour daily, and is of great advantage to the village.

COL. C. H. RAY, merchant and Postmaster, Mantua, is a native of Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, born October 31, 1835, and now owns the farm on which he was born and reared. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary Army, his father in the war of 1812, in a Mantua company, and himself, with five brothers, served in the Union Army in the war of the Rebellion. He attended school at Hiram in the early days of that very excellent and popular school at that place, and at the time Rev. Sutton Hayden was President of the

institute, and James A. Garfield a student and teacher of classes. Our subject worked on his father's farm in summer and taught a district school in winter. From first to last Mr. Ray was an enemy of the slave power, and when Kansas commenced her struggle for freedom his attention was attracted in that direction, and in 1856, while yet a boy, with an older brother, he drove a team of horses attached to a covered wagon from Wisconsin to Kansas, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, camping out and sleeping in the wagon nights during the whole journey, a trip he enjoyed very much. He remained in Kansas for two years clerking in a store for an elder brother and working in a mill. Here he voted against the Pro-slavery Constitution and its propositions, and for a Free State Constitution for Kansas. While here he was honored with an introduction to John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, who frequently called at his brother's house during those troublesome times, and whom he has ever regarded as a man of very high character, and a man of pure principles, a prophet born before his day, and in 1883 wrote a lengthy article for the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C., on John Brown's work in Kansas, that was well received by the public and read with much interest. He returned to Ohio in the spring of 1859, worked on the farm at home and taught a winter term of school in his home district where he had learned his A B C's. He enlisted in the army in the early part of the summer of 1862, being the fifth one of a family of six boys to join the Union Army. On the fourth day of July, 1863, Mr. Ray was elected Captain of a Mantua company of Ohio militia and commissioned as such by His Excellency, David Tod, Ohio's great war Governor, and on the 22d day of September of the same year he was elected and commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment Ohio Militia in Portage County. At the close of the civil war he engaged in the milling business for a few years, and in 1867 engaged in mercantile business, which pursuit, together with farming, he is now in, having carried on the mercantile business in Mantua and in the same building for more than eighteen years. He is now and has been Postmaster at Mantua for the past eighteen years, having received his appointment under Andrew Johnson's administration. Col. Ray was married, on the 22d day of June, 1868, to Miss Martha A. Cochran, daughter of the Hon. Leverett Cochran, who represented Portage County in the Ohio Legislature in 1854 and 1855. Our subject has always taken an active part in politics, being a staunch and uncompromising Republican, and upon Gen. J. A. Garfield receiving the nomination for President in 1880, he at once took the stump for his old teacher and neighbor and labored hard for the Republican cause in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and was rewarded for his labor by seeing his old friend seated in the Presidential chair. Born to labor and inured to toil, Col. Ray has led an active and industrious life, and by strict economy and close attention to business has accumulated a handsome competency, but has at no time allowed his business to occupy his whole time and attention, but has traveled quite extensively in this country, and seconded by a good wife, tries to enjoy life by getting the most out of it as it comes along. During the summer of 1884 Col. and Mrs. Ray crossed the continent, traveling quite extensively in the great West, and visited the Pacific Coast and the wonderful "Yellowstone National Park." He wrote up the country and their tour for a home paper, and on their return the Colonel took the lecture platform, where he has delivered his lecture entitled "The National Park." Col. Ray is one of the charter members of Mantua Lodge, No. 533, F. & A. M., also a charter member of Richardson Council, No. 63, R. & S. M., Cryptic Masonry, Ravenna, Ohio, and a charter member of Bentley Post, No. 294, G. A. R., of Mantua.

SAMUEL S. RUSSELL, retired coal dealer, Mantua, was born May 14, 1807, in Jefferson County, N. Y.; son of Return and (Jerusha) Osborn Russell, natives of West Windsor, Conn., who removed to New York at an early day, thence to near Cleveland, in Warnersville Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1822, where they lived and died. They were parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living: Edward A.; Samuel S.; Rachel A. (a maiden lady residing with the society of Shakers); Robert E., in Iowa; Mary A. (Mrs. Philips), in Glenville; William H., in California; Sanford H. (a widower). Our subject was married April 1, 1860, to Adeline H., daughter of Elijah Russell, who died December 26, 1883, without issue. Mr. Russell was formerly a Shaker, and filled all the prominent offices in that society. He resided for a time in Wisconsin, where he was Justice of the Peace, but removed to this county in 1866, and is now one of the leading citizens of Mantua. He has an adopted son, George S. Russell, a photographer, married to Lovetta Kyle, by whom he has two children. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

C. H. SAGE, proprietor of the Mantua House, Mantua Station, was born July 28, 1847, in Freedom Township, this county; son of Roswell and Minerva (Hawley) Sage, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Portage County, Ohio, in about 1830, and settled in Freedom Township, where the father has remained to the present time. Roswell Sage was twice married, on first occasion to Miss Hawley, who bore him seven children: C. R.; H. H.; Dwight; C. H.; Roswell; Clita, wife of E. Tuttle, Jr., and Harriet, widow of S. S. Hurlburt. Mrs. Sage died in 1850, and Mr. Sage subsequently married Mrs. W. Parshall, by whom he has three children living: Theodocia, Flora and George. Our subject, September 3, 1879, married Anna Hare, whose parents are natives of Maryland. For a time Mr. Sage engaged in the grocery business at Mantua, but subsequently disposed of same to Mr. Beecher and took possession of the Mantua Hotel, located near the railroad depot in Mantua, and which is known as one of the best appointed and conducted establishments of the kind in the township.

JASON SANFORD (deceased) was born December 30, 1800, in Massachusetts, son of Samuel and Rhoda Sanford. He came to this county in 1816 and lived for a time with Squire Atwater, an early settler, when he learned the trade of a blacksmith. On November 1, 1827, he married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Burt) Ladd, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts; settled in Mantua Township in 1811, and here passed the remainder of his days. He was a tanner, currier and shoe-maker. He reared a family of nine children, three of whom now live: Mary (Mrs. Denman); Daniel B., residing in Claridon Ohio; and Hannah, widow of our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were born seven children: Persis J., Martin B., Henry J. and Laura L. living; Delia M. died June 15, 1855. Alice A., May 22, 1862, and Sylvia, August 21, 1877. Persis J. became the wife, in 1853, of W. H. Bowen, a native of Vermont, and has borne him two children: C. H. and Willie R., both educated at Hiram College and Akron College, the former of whom married Emma Wespecker, and the latter Hattie Baldinger. Mr. Sanford died in 1848, and his widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Bowen, whose husband's family came from Vermont and settled in Hiram in 1833, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Bowen is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 533, of Mantua. He is a leading man in the community.

H. J. SANFORD, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born in November, 1838, in Mantua, this county; son of Jason and Hannah (Ladd) Sanford,

natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county and settled in Mantua Township in 1811. They had seven children, four of whom are now living: Persis (Mrs. Bowen), Martin, H. J. and Laura (Mrs. Crane). Our subject was married April 10, 1867, to Carrie Harmon, the fourth of nine children, whose father, an old settler, now resides in the north part of Mantua. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford are the parents of three children: Alice J., Mary C. and Rhoda M. Our subject is now located on a farm in the central portion of Mantua Township; he has been Trustee of this Township three terms, School Director, Assessor, etc., besides filling offices of minor importance. He is one of the leading citizens of this county: a prominent member of the Disciples Church.

SAMUEL SANFORD, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born March 7, 1844, in Mantua Township, this county; son of Edwin and Harriet (Wilmot) Sanford, natives of this county. The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Sanford, with the Atwaters, came to this county at an early day and settled in Mantua Township. Edwin Sanford was a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of two children: Lucia, now Mrs. Johnson, who has one child, Anna M.; and Samuel. Our subject married October 4, 1870, Edna M., daughter of A. N. Farr, by whom he has two children: Hattie A. and Annie B. Mr. Sanford is now building himself a handsome brick residence of modern style.

C. M. SEIBEL, cultivator of small fruits and music teacher, P. O. Mantua Station, was born in Germany, October 5, 1823; son of Andrew Seibel. He immigrated to America in 1844, accompanied by one brother, and after a brief sojourn in New York, removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Here they founded a school of instrumental music, which has included upon its roster of pupils the names of the most celebrated leaders of bands in Cleveland. The brothers are now attending to their music classes in Cleveland, Ravenna, and other cities of this State. Wearying of the rounds of city life, some years ago, our subject became a resident of Mantua, and purchased a small estate, on which he has made many improvements, among which might be mentioned a fishery, stocked with the choicest varieties of the finny tribe, principally black bass. The larger specimens are retained in an aqueduct, so to speak, supplied with spring water, while the smaller ones are developed in an addition. The runway leading to the fishery is shaded with grape vines, highly cultivated and productive, and here the Professor enjoys the fullest complement of pleasures peculiar to a German gentleman of taste and leisure. Mr. Seibel has been twice married, on first occasion, in 1851, to Maryann Johnson, by whom he had two children: Lottie and Maria. This wife dying, he subsequently married, in 1861, Lepoldina Heitzman, who bore him two children: Lillian and Andrew.

SYLVAN SKINNER, farmer, P. O. Mantua, was born February 16, 1845, in Mantua Township, this county, son of William and Delight (Pinney) Skinner, natives of Massachusetts (Mrs. Skinner had been previously the widow of Mr. Wait, by whom she had two children, one now living—Otis Wait, in Hiram). William Skinner, Sr., and wife came to this county in 1806, settling on the farm where their grandchildren now reside. William Skinner, Jr., was born September 9, 1804, a son of William Skinner, Sr., and by trade was a maker of scythes, snaths, rakes and wagons, but in later life turned his attention entirely to farming. He had a family of three children, two of whom are now living: Adelbert L. and Sylvan. Our subject was married, February 25, 1865, to Pastoria, daughter of John C. White Kirtland, by whom he has one son—William. The Skinner family was the twelfth to settle in Mantua Township, this county, and the land on which our subject resides was entered by his grandfather eighty years ago, who also built the house, and this property at his death descended to his son (our subject's father) encumbered with a mort-

gage of \$1,800, which the latter cleared, and in the course of time, by industry and perseverance, he became a well-to-do man worth upward of \$10,000. Our subject is a progressive man, highly esteemed by the community. He has filled the office of Constable for three years.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, proprietor of saw-mill, tub and bucket manufacturer and lumber dealer, Mantua, was born April 13, 1832, in Litchfield, Litchfield Co., Conn., son of Minus and Emma (Blakeman) Smith, who came to Ravenna Township, this county, in 1833, thence removed to the northeast part of Shalersville, where Mr. Smith operated a saw-mill for about twelve years. Our subject, the second in a family of five children, was married, September 4, 1861, to Martha, daughter of Seth and Nancy (Perkins) Sanford, who were the parents of four children: Mary J., married to H. S. Granger (they reside in Phillips County, Kan.); Sarah, wife of S. L. Peek, in Elkader, Iowa; Mrs. Smith; and Delos C., a soldier under Garfield, serving in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and who was wounded, from the effects of which he died at forty years of age. The Sanfords are of English origin, and trace their genealogy back through ten generations. The grandfather of Mrs. Smith enlisted when sixteen years of age in the war of 1812, and at his death, when ninety-three years of age, he was buried with military honors befitting the last soldier of that struggle. Mrs. Smith is carrying on a millinery and fancy notion trade in one of the finest business houses in the village, in the Smith & Bowen Block, which she built in 1883. Our subject and wife have no children of their own, but have adopted a daughter named Clara.

CHARLES M. TAYLOR, farmer, proprietor of saw-mill, and cheese-box manufacturer, Mantua, was born September 11, 1818, at Suffolk, Hartford Co., Conn.; son of Hezron and Mary Ann (Mix) Taylor, who, in 1831, came to this county and settled in Mantua Township, on the farm where our subject now resides. They here raised a family of five children: Charles M.; Mary H., deceased in infancy; Joseph M., married to Harriet Cobb (he died in 1879); Antoinette, wife of H. Cobb; Andrew H., married first to Mary McFarland, subsequently to Almeda A. Curtis. Hezron Taylor served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He brought his family here by way of Albany in wagons, and came across the lake during the prevalence of the equinoctial gales. He purchased the "Blackburn tract" of Mr. Trimble, and here died in 1866, his wife having preceded him in April, 1863. Our subject was married in September, 1840, to Sabrina A., daughter of Alfred Day, by whom he had six children, five now living: Henry C., Laura M., Lusira V., Lillian E., Herman H. and Herbert T. (deceased 1878), all of whom save the last mentioned have been heads of families. His wife dying in 1852, Mr. Taylor was married, October, 1855, to Clara Parker, by whom he has eight children: William, Edward, Charles, Ezra, Frank, Minnie, Mattie and John. He carried on a farm at the old homestead, and for the past twelve years has been proprietor of a cheese-box factory and saw-mill located in the northern part of the township. He is an enterprising citizen, a member of the Methodist Church; a Republican in politics.

ANDREW H. TAYLOR, hotel proprietor, Mantua Station, was born May 1, 1834, in Mantua Township, this county; son of Hezron and Mary A. (Mix) Taylor, natives of Hartford County, Conn., who came to Ohio in 1828, and settled in the west part of Mantua Township, near what was known as "Cobb's Corners," where they began life in the woods. Of New England stock, they were earnest workers in the cause of civilization in the wilderness, and devoted their lives to the education and happiness of their children. Of the five children born to them, three now live: Charles M., Antoinette, wife of

Henry Cobb, and Andrew H. Our subject has been twice married, the first time, January, 1863, to Mary P. McFarland, who died July 8, 1865. His second marriage, April, 1868, was with Almeda A. Curtis, by whom he had one child—Bertha M., at home. Mrs. Taylor died in March, 1875. Mr. Taylor was raised on his father's farm, but early in life began business on his own account, for the past thirteen years in Mantua, where four years ago he erected the hotel which he has since successfully conducted.

LEWIS TURNER, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, was born, March 30, 1816, in Wayne County, N. Y.; son of Amasa and Polly (Thayer) Turner, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively, and who came to Geauga County, Ohio, in 1817, remaining until 1827, when they removed to this county, where they lived until their death. The father of our subject kept hotel for many years (during this time McCarson was hanged) but finally became a farmer. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, four of the former still living: Norman in Geauga County; Preston in Mantua Township, this county; Henry in Freedom, this county, and Lewis. Our subject married Sarah Merriman, in 1836, by whom he had the following children: Harry (deceased); Lewton, married to Adell Farr; Lomira M.; Sanford; Charles, married to Ella Nelson; Stanton, married to Martha Benninger; Egbert, married to Ida Clark; Emma (Mrs. Chalker), and Bell (Mrs. VanAllen). Mr. Turner occupies the old homestead, a large tract of land one and a half miles north of Mantua Station. He is a genial, hospitable gentleman.

G. C. WAY, physician and surgeon, P. O. Mantua Station, was born June 26, 1848, in Shalersville Township, Portage County, Ohio; son of Robert and Lucinda G. (Work) Way, who were the parents of eight children, of whom the following survive: J. H., residing on the old homestead in Shalersville; W. O.; A. B.; Celestia M., wife of Dr. S. L. McCarthy, of Altoona, Penn., and Dora E., wife of H. W. Fields, also residing in Altoona, and G. C. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Way, formerly of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1835, and settled in Shalersville, where they remained until the death of the former, May 10, 1867; his widow now resides with G. C. Our subject was educated at Jefferson College, Penn., and at the college at Alliance, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under Dr. George M. Proctor, of Shalersville, in 1866, and afterward with Dr. Johnson, of Alliance, and his brother-in-law, Dr. McCarthy, of Altoona, and matriculated at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, whence he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1874. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. S. L. McCarthy in 1873. After graduating he practiced alone at Allenville and Altoona, and in 1881 he came to Mantua. The Doctor has a large and successful practice and is considered the leading physician of Mantua Township. He was married, May 9, 1883, to Caroline, daughter of Chauncey and Percis (Parker) Winchel. Mr. Winchel was an early settler of Mantua Township, and a very successful man, owning at one time nearly 1,000 acres of land, which is now inherited by his children.

SYLVESTER K. WILCOX, physician and surgeon, Mantua Corners, was born August 4, 1824, in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass.; son of Ralph and Betsey (Noney) Wilcox, latter of whom was a sister of Capt. Noney, of the war of 1812. The father of our subject, Ralph Wilcox, a farmer, came to Ohio in an early day and settled at Mantua Corners, where he passed the remainder of his life. His children were Norman (deceased); Reuben G., a blacksmith at Hiram Rapids; Eliza (deceased), and Sylvester K. Our subject was educated to the profession of medicine, at the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1846, and then settled in Mantua Township, Ohio; thence he removed to Hiram Township, but after ten

years' residence there, returned to Mantua Township, where he has since remained. Dr. Wilcox has been twice married; the first time, September 10, 1845, to Harriet M. Stodard, by whom he had two children: L. D., and Harriet, wife of Delos Peck, in California. His second marriage occurred in Mecca, Trumble Co., Ohio, in 1862, with Olive S. Whitney, by whom there is no issue. The Doctor is a grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, and is an accomplished physician, a valuable citizen. In politics he is a Democrat.

NELSON TOWNSHIP.

ZINA R. BANCROFT, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Nelson Township, this county, March 11, 1838, son of Thompson Bancroft, a native of Connecticut, who was brought to this county in infancy, and here he attained his maturity, helping to cut down the forests, and following the occupation of a farmer. Thompson Bancroft was united in marriage with Lucy C. Atwater, also a native of Connecticut, who bore him five children: Sylvester, deceased; Edwin L., deceased; Zina R.; Augusta P., and an infant, deceased. He died in 1877, and his widow in 1879. Our subject, who has always been a farmer, was married October 6, 1859, to Clara Reed, born September 1, 1837, in Crawford County, Penn., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Moore) Reed, natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Mead Township, Crawford Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are the parents of three children: Lucy C., Henry T. and Eddie H.

MILTON COLE, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Nelson Township, this county, February 23, 1836; son of Jedediah Cole (see sketch of J. Cole), a native of Vermont, who was twice married. In March, 1835, he was married (second occasion) to Parthena (Sanford) Hamlin, born in Harrington, Conn., April 10, 1810, who bore him five children: Milton; Francis, in Lorain County, Ohio; Mrs. Aurilla Thompson, in Garrettsville, Ohio; Mrs. Cordelia Bancroft, in Michigan, and Edwin S., born in 1848, and died in his seventeenth year. Jedediah Cole is deceased; his widow still survives. Our subject received a common school education, and has followed farming all his life, still living upon the old farm originally settled by John Noah, the eighth settler in Nelson Township. On April 22, 1863, our subject was married to Miss Jennie M. Doty, born in New York State April 22, 1840, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Pierce) Doty, natives of Massachusetts, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of one daughter—Lottie M., born March 5, 1864. Our subject is an active member of Portage Lodge, No. 436, I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. COLTON, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, a native of Connecticut, was born November 27, 1811, son of Theron and Elizabeth (Clark) Colton, natives of Connecticut, who moved to this county in 1815, and who were the parents of eleven children, one deceased in infancy, the remainder attaining maturity, four of whom are now living, whose combined ages aggregate three hundred years. Theron Colton, born in Granby, Conn., established the first blacksmith shop in Nelson Township, this county, and conducted an extensive business for three townships. He died in 1851 at the age of seventy-eight years, his widow surviving him about fourteen years. Our subject was raised on a farm, his education being limited to that obtainable in the log-school-

house of that early day. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married in 1847 to Mary L. Tilden, a native of Hiram Township, this county, where she was born in 1829. They are the parents of three children: George H., a Professor in Hiram College; Emily N., wife of G. W. Newcomb, and Sheridan B. Mr. Colton has added several acres to the old homestead where his parents lived and died, and which he now owns. Mr. Colton has served the people of his township in several offices of trust. He has never been a politician or office seeker, but has ever lived contented with the plain home life of a farmer.

BURT F. COUCH, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Nelson Township, this county, August 22, 1850, son of Ferris and Antoinette (Johnson) Couch, natives of Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and Cornwall, Conn. They were the parents of five children, three of whom attained maturity: Sarah A. (wife of Edward Burk), Emily J. and Burt F. Ferris Couch settled here in 1817, and became very prominent, serving as Sheriff of the county, having been elected in 1854, and in an early day as Captain of the militia. He died August 27, 1881, upon the same farm on which he ate his first meal upon his arrival in town July 25, 1817. His widow died at the same place July 6, 1884. Our subject was married July 25, 1872, to Miss Ella C. McElwain, born in Garrettsville, this county, December 7, 1855. By this union there are two children: Myrtle A., born June 24, 1874, and Lela B., born July 10, 1876. Mr. Couch is an enterprising young man, who has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He is now living on his father's old homestead; is a member of Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

CYRENUS CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 5, 1818; son of Stephen and Rebecca (Carpenter) Crawford, natives of New York, and parents of eight children, all of whom attained maturity, and of whom our subject is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Crawford came to Ohio in 1819, residing at Southington for eight years, thence moved to Farmington for one year, and finally settled in Nelson Township. The father died in 1868; the mother was killed in 1844 by being thrown from a buggy. Our subject has resided in Nelson Township since his parents came here, and engaged in farming, in connection with which he has recently gone into the raising of a superior breed of stock. He was united in marriage, August, 1858, with Miss Mary Brown, a native of New York, and a daughter of Thomas Brown.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, retired farmer, Garrettsville, was born July 25, 1807, in Northumberland County, Penn., and removed when nine years old to Lycoming County, same State, with his parents, James Fowler, born in Northumberland County, Penn., and Ann (Craft) Fowler, born in England, and who came to America at the age of sixteen years. The father was a distiller during early manhood, and later a farmer. He died at the age of seventy-five years, of palsy. He and his wife, who died in 1824, were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were eight in number, five of whom are now living: Benjamin, Daniel, Deborah, Nancy and Kate. Our subject was educated in the log cabin schoolhouse, and during his short terms in the winters he progressed rapidly. It is a remarkable fact that he mastered every problem in what is now known as "Pike's Arithmetic" in twenty-one days and nights. At seventeen years of age he began labor on a vessel which plied on Baltimore Bay, and there remained five years. In 1829 he rented a large farm along the Susquehanna River, and five years later left there for Trumbull County, Ohio, where he settled among the wolves and other ferocious animals. Here he improved about 114 acres, besides clearing other farms. In 1853 he

moved to this county, and settled where he now resides. He owns 175 acres, known as the old "Spencer farm," for which he paid \$8,000. Since locating here he has made a specialty of stock-raising and dairying; he also continued the cheese-making business, which he had commenced in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1848, but this industry he withdrew from in 1881. While in Trumbull County there were added to his various other duties the operating of a saw-mill, and the first threshing machine ever used in that county. At one time he was interested in a banking business at Garrettsville, this county, which proved a loss to him. Our subject married, in 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Abbie (McClow) Shaffer, natives, former of Pennsylvania, latter of New Jersey. To this union were born eleven children, eight of whom are now living: J. Wilson, married to Flora De Lon; Henry M. C., married to Caroline Bristol, born October 5, 1833, daughter of Lot and Lucy (Towsley) Bristol, natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Portage County (her father died in 1866, leaving two children: Fred and Caroline); they have two children: Ransom and Virginia; Harriet, married, for her second husband, to Oscar Hoskins; Sarah J., married to Fred Bristol; Lorenda, married to Samuel Craig; Cornelius, married to Hannah Missner; John, married to Rosa Doty; Watson, married to George Collins. Mrs. Fowler died in 1874. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which our subject has been closely attached for over forty years. Mr. Fowler cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has since adhered faithfully to the principles of the Democratic party. The Fowler family are descended from three brothers who emigrated from England at an early period, and soon after separated. One, Nathan, was married and lived in New York, and his son Benjamin was on board a vessel which remained out of sight of land for three years and six months. He was with George Washington during the Revolutionary struggle. His father was killed in the French and Indian war. Another of the three brothers, Elithan, married and resided in Connecticut; and the third brother, David, married a French woman and settled in Pennsylvania, and from him the race, of which our subject is a member, sprang. The Fowler family as a rule are long lived. Benjamin, the grandfather of our subject, died at the age of one hundred and six years.

OSCAR D. FREEMAN, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Fredonia, N. Y., January 20, 1836, son of Joseph and Phebean (Freeman) Freeman, natives of New York, and to whom six children were born, our subject being the third. Joseph Freeman was a molder by trade, but subsequently adopted the life of a farmer, and is now a resident of Michigan. His wife died in 1843. Oscar D. Freeman was raised in Michigan, where he obtained a common school education and began his career in life as a farmer. In 1862 he removed to this county, and the year following was married to Miss Lavinia Knowlton, a native of Nelson Township, this county. By this union there is one son—Porter C. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Freeman enlisted with the 100-days' men in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, was wounded at the battle of Kelley's Bridge and discharged on account of disability. He has served one term each as Township Treasurer and Constable.

COLUMBUS C. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born April 23, 1818, on the farm in Nelson Township, this county, which is still his home, and is a son of Jeremiah R. and Hannah B. (Bierce) Fuller, natives of Connecticut, who had a family of five children, two of whom are now living: Chauncey, in Iowa, and Columbus C. Jeremiah R. Fuller came to this county in 1817 and died in 1851; his widow died in February, 1882, aged ninety-two years. Our

subject was married, in 1848, to Mary A. Bierce, born in Nelson Township, this county, in 1830, and who has borne him the following children: Harry B., who was highly educated, and was a successful teacher, died at the age of twenty-seven years; William J.; Lucius B., a graduate of Oberlin College and a theological student, died in his twenty-sixth year; Marcus B., twin brother of Lucius B., who graduated at the same time and is now a missionary in India; Gerald M.; Columbus C., Jr., and George N. Mr. Fuller has always been a farmer, and for fifteen years has been an extensive breeder of Ayrshire cattle. He is a member of the Congregational Church; has held several of the township offices; in politics he is a Republican.

AMOS F. HANNAH, hotel keeper, Nelson, was born in Nelson Township, this county, January 3, 1836, the second in a family of four children born to John and Clarissa (Foot) Hannah, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. John Hannah came to Ohio in 1813, lost his wife in 1844, and subsequently married Susan Hannah, who now resides with her step-son; John Hannah died in 1872. Our subject was married, in 1861, to Maria L. Clark, a native of Nelson, who has borne him five children, only two of whom, Archie and Ruby, are living. Mr. Hannah followed the occupation of a farmer until the spring of 1877, when he purchased the "Cascade House," erected in 1868 by H. L. Bancroft, at Nelson Ledges, one of the most romantic spots in northern Ohio, which has become a very popular summer resort, and under Mr. Hannah's able management the business of this hotel has steadily increased.

GEORGE E. HEDGER, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 24, 1837; son of Calvin and Sally (Richards) Hedger, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, and early settlers of Trumbull County, both now deceased. They were the parents of seven children: Amanda, Alonzo, Joseph, Martha, Mary, John and George E. Our subject was brought up on a farm and has been engaged more or less extensively in raising and dealing in thoroughbred cattle. He came to this county in 1859, and on November 7, 1861, was married to Caroline Curtis, who was born June 11, 1837, on the place which has always been her home, daughter of Julius Curtis, who was born in Glastonbury, Conn., December 25, 1797, and who at the age of eighteen removed to Ohio, locating in Geauga County, where he remained five years and then returned to Connecticut. Later Mr. Curtis once more became a resident of Ohio, and in 1822 married Rhoda McCall, who is still living, aged seventy-six, and who bore him four children: Catharine, Ebenezer, Barsheba and Caroline. Mr. Curtis soon after his marriage came to this county, where he died March 6, 1883; he was a prominent stock-dealer and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hedger have two children: Walter J. and Susie A. Our subject has served nine years as Justice of the Peace, and has also been Trustee and Assessor of Nelson Township.

JOHN S. HOBART, farmer, P. O. Parkman, Geauga County, was born in New Hampshire, November 25, 1806; son of Benjamin and Mary (Wheeler) Hobart, natives of Massachusetts. Our subject came to Ohio in 1814, and has always been a farmer. He was twice married, on the first occasion, in 1834, to Margaret Moore, who died October 29, 1856, the mother of nine children, as follows: Thomas M., Benjamin E., Mary E., Jefferson R., William W., Marsena, Freedom, Hannah and Marcellus. His second marriage occurred March 1, 1858, with Aurilla C. Alton, born at Warren, Ohio, December 16, 1823, daughter of William and Nancy (Budd) Netterfield, natives of southwestern Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio. Three children were born to this union: Addison, Allison and John S. Mr. Hobart has been a member of the Congregational Church at Nelson for forty years.

LUMAN C. HOPKINS, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Cornwall, Conn., May 8, 1820; son of Luman and Anna (Clark) Hopkins, natives of that State, who had a family of six children: Harriet (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Ann, Luman C., Palmer (deceased) and Charlotte. Luman Hopkins came in 1824 to the farm where Luman C. now lives and has always lived, when the latter was four years old. Our subject received a common school education, and chose the occupation of a farmer, which he has always followed, and for several years has conducted a large dairy. He has been twice married, on the first occasion, in 1844, to Miss Janette L. Sackett, who died in 1847. His second marriage, in April, 1848, was with Eliza Stilson, born in Palmyra Township, this county, June 16, 1828. By this union there were six children: Philo, George, Ernest, Nettie, Herbert (deceased) and Arthur. Mr. Hopkins has held the office of Township Trustee several times, also that of Township Treasurer. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fourteen years.

WILLIAM W. McCALL, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Nelson Township, this county, January 13, 1834, son of Joseph and Mary P. (Sherwood) McCall, natives of Connecticut, and parents of five children, who attained maturity. Joseph McCall was born in 1804, came to Ohio in 1820, and for fifty-three years resided on the homestead where he died June 26, 1884. His widow, who survives him, was born September 6, 1812, daughter of Joshua B. and Anna (Bonny) Sherwood, who brought her to Ohio in infancy. Mr. McCall was married October 21, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Knowlton, born in Nelson Township, this county, September 13, 1836. Mrs. McCall was the daughter of James and Isabel Knowlton. James Knowlton, a native of Blandford, Mass., came to Charlestown in this county in 1809, and to Nelson in 1810. Isabel (Nicholson) Knowlton was a native of Canaan, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. McCall were born five children: Jonathan N. (Superintendent of Schools at Ithaca, Mich.), Ella, Almon W. (a graduate of Garrettsville High School, and was engaged as Principal of the Girard schools, to assume the duties of this position on Monday, September 8, 1884, but the evening previous was drowned while bathing), Rosa M. and Ernest J. In early life our subject taught school, but subsequently identified himself with agricultural pursuits, and has since continued this occupation. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about twenty-five years.

THOMAS MERWIN, local minister, Nelson, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 16, 1816, son of Jesse and Lydia (Ewers) Merwin, natives of New England, and who came to Ohio in 1822, settling in Nelson Township, this county, where the former was the first physician to practice. Our subject received a common school education and began life as a farmer. In 1853 he was ordained a minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Stark County, Ohio, October 17, and appointed to preach at Nelson, McClintocksburg, Southington and Middlefield. He was obliged to retire, however, on account of his wife's precarious health. He was also called to the pulpit at Pierpont, Ohio, but declined, and at the following annual conference he withdrew from the itinerancy, and since then has held a local membership. He has since given his attention somewhat to his farming interests. Mr. Merwin was twice married. His first wife was Lucy M. Messenger, a native of Windham Township, this county, who died November 17, 1854, aged thirty-four years and four months, leaving two children to his care: Matthew A. and Wealtha Almina. His second wife was Mary A. Palm, born in Austintown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, by whom he has one son—John P.

KETCHEL B. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Parkman, Geauga County, was born in New York, August 18, 1812, son of Solomon J. and Lucretia (Bierce) Payne,

natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in 1816 and located in this county and township. They were the parents of six children. Solomon J. Payne died at the age of forty-six years; his widow at the age of fifty-eight. Afforded but little opportunity to attend school, the education of our subject has been largely obtained in his intercourse with the world, and through business and social relations. He was married, April 18, 1844, to Mary Jane Chaffee, born in Vermont, February 7, 1826. They have four children living: Robert K., Benjamin F., Melinda E., wife of Robert Everett, and Solomon. Our subject has always been a farmer, and his ax has helped cut down the forests and to prepare the way for the many pleasant homes that now adorn the county. He has filled the offices of Treasurer and Constable; for many years he has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

BENJAMIN F. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born May 20, 1851, in Nelson, son of Ketchel B. and Mary Jane (Chaffee) Payne, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. (See sketch of K. B. Payne.) Our subject availed himself of the advantages of a common school education, and has devoted his life to farming, in which he has been pronouncedly successful. He was married September 20, 1871, to Miss Belle Brown, born December 30, 1854, in Parkman, daughter of James and Susan (Hannah) Brown. By this union there is one son—Algernon, born June 8, 1872. Mr. Payne purchased his present farm in 1872, and has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. During the spring he engages quite extensively in the manufacture of maple sugar, having an orchard of 800 maple trees. He is regarded as one of the promising young men of the county. He is now serving Nelson Township as Constable.

EBENEZER T. PRENTICE, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 29, 1811, son of Salmon and Edna (Sweet) Prentice, also natives of the above county and State, and who were the parents of eight children, of whom Ebenezer T. is the sixth. Our subject was married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 15, 1836, to Sarah Vallance, born October 9, 1817, in Dutchess County, N. Y. By this union there are five children: Samuel, Byron, Charles, Cyrus and Eri (latter deceased). Mr. Prentice has always followed agricultural pursuits, clearing in all three farms. He came to Nelson Township, this county, in 1849, and located the farm on which he now lives. He has served the people as Trustee, and for nearly twenty years has been a F. & A. M.

DUANE E. SHERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born on the place where he now resides, November 16, 1854, son of Ebenezer B. and Joanna (McCall) Sherwood, who were the parents of three children: Duane, Laura (now Mrs. Hedden) and Carrie (now Mrs. Mattison). Ebenezer B. Sherwood was a native of Connecticut, and came to Nelson Township, this county, in 1813. He was an energetic, enterprising man, and cleared a large tract of land. He died in 1882, aged seventy-two years. His widow still resides on the old homestead, at the advanced age of sixty-seven years. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the district and at Hiram College.

FRANKLIN SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Bennington County, Vt., October 26, 1804. He was married to Alvira White, a native of Connecticut, who bore him two sons and two daughters: Harriet (deceased), Warren, Albert J. and Eleanor, wife of George Combs. Mr. Smith immigrated to Geauga County, Ohio, in 1818, and is one of the oldest pioneers now living of that county. In 1825 he removed to Michigan for four years, and then returned to Geauga County, Ohio, purchased a large farm, upon which he resided for seventeen years, and then came to this county. His

wife died, in September, 1880, and he has disposed of his farm and retired from the labors of an active life. He has been an energetic, enterprising man, and was ever considered one of the substantial, practical farmers of Nelson Township. At an early day Mr. Smith became a F. & A. M.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

GUSTAVUS P. BACON, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born May 29, 1813, in Palmyra Township, this county, on the homestead farm where he now resides, son of William and Polly (Thurber) Bacon, natives of Vermont. William Bacon visited this county in 1800, and after securing his land, returned, as he had come, on foot. In 1802 he came back to Palmyra Township with his family, and was assisted by the Indians in raising a cabin, and here he passed the remainder of his life. Of the ten children born to this pioneer couple but four survive: William R., Gustavus P., Almon T. and Chauncy C. The subject of this sketch was married in Deerfield, October 9, 1836, to Christena Woodward, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born ten children, seven of whom are living: John W., married to Lizzie Burnett, who died leaving four children: John, Charles, Della and Mary (his second marriage was with Mrs. Mary Hornesby); Emeline L., wife of William G. Byers; Hiram G., married to Lizzie Craig (their children are Frank and Nellie); Cozens, married to Josephine Edsall (they reside in Throckmorton County, Tex., have two children: Blanche and Warren); Mary C.; Martha; and Lodica residing on the homestead. Mr. Bacon is the oldest native-born resident of Palmyra Township, this county.

ALVA BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio, was born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 4, 1795, son of John T. and Catherine (McArthur) Baldwin, natives of Milford, Conn., who came to this county by wagon in 1805, arriving at the farm on July 7. Theirs was the first wagon that crossed the county, there being but two or three families in the southern part of the township. John T. Baldwin took up eighty acres of land, and after paying for his land had \$7 left. He and our subject participated in the war of 1812. They went out at Hull's surrender, with the Fourth Division of Ohio Militia under Gen. Wadsworth. Our subject had his father's team, and while at Cleveland they met Gen. Harrison, who employed John T. Baldwin to pick up all the provisions for the army he could find. They were out all winter. Soon after the close of that struggle they went to Detroit, and from thence, in 1815, to Toledo with a party of twelve men. The party consisted of Col. McArthur; Maj. Mansfield, of Atwater; Horatio Day; Lewis Ely and Merrick Ely, of Deerfield; Capt. John T. Baldwin and Alva Baldwin, of Palmyra; Judge King, of Stowe, with some discharged soldiers from Detroit, all on foot, with each a United States knapsack on his back, well stored with provisions and blankets. There was no settlement at Toledo at that time. John T. Baldwin took up land on Bean Creek, and through his landed possessions became wealthy. Three sons accompanied him from Palmyra to Toledo. He subsequently built a vessel on the Cuyahoga. He died at the age of sixty-three years at Toledo, Ohio, where his estimable wife had also departed this life. The youngest son, Marcus, who is a resident of Toledo, and Alva, our subject, are the only survivors of their children. The

latter returned to the homestead farm in Palmyra Township, this county, where he remained, and is now passing the declining years of his life surrounded by his children and grandchildren. Mr. Baldwin was married in Ravenna, in 1818, to Sally Andrus, daughter of Benjamin Andrus. To this union two children were born: Andrus T., and Lucinda, who died October 4, 1838, at the age of twelve years. Andrus T. was born on the homestead farm in 1820. He has been engaged in various pursuits, and for twelve years was in the hardware trade at Medina and Ravenna. In 1884 he disposed of his business and removed to the homestead to care for and live with his respected parent through the latter part of his existence. He was married November 5, 1839, in Palmyra, to Samantha Daniels, a native of Medway, Mass., born August 29, 1821. She died February 23, 1861, leaving one son—Alvah V., who was born July 2, 1840, was thoroughly educated for a physician and surgeon, and was a graduate of the old and new schools of Cleveland. He was a student of the lamented President Garfield, and was a young man of pronounced ability, and gained a strong hold on the hearts of all who knew him. He was married to Eliza Merwin, who bore him three children, all now living: Ida S., Gustave W. and Clayton R. His widow resides in Palmyra. Andrus T. was married the second time in 1873, the lady being Ella Olmstead, a native of Palmyra. By this union are two children, both now living: John B. and Minnie S.

D. D. CARSON, a member of the firm of Carson & Diver, merchants, Palmyra, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, July 23, 1843, a son of George and Catherine (Gross) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living: Catherine J., Harriet, Uriah W., David D., Emily M., Elmer, William F., Clara and Ellen. His father, an early pioneer of Berlin, Mahoning Co., Ohio, where he and his estimable wife still reside, has always followed farming as an occupation. He has served as Justice of the Peace for upward of twenty-seven years and at present is Notary Public. The subject of this sketch was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah A. Buck, who died in Union, Mo., in 1880. He was married on second occasion to Sarah A., daughter of John Gross, of Berlin, Ohio. Mr. Carson in 1864 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving five months, and participated with his regiment in active service at Martinsburg, Va. Subsequently Mr. Carson removed to Franklin County, Mo., where for sixteen years he engaged in teaching school and farming. After his return to Berlin he taught school for a time. In the spring of 1883 he formed a partnership with E. J. Shively in mercantile trade at Palmyra. In December of the same year Mr. Shively retired from the concern, and our subject carried it on alone until May, 1884, when G. R. Diver was admitted to the firm. The house carries about \$5,000 in general stock and drugs, and has a lucrative trade. Mr. Carson served as Justice of the Peace while a resident of Missouri. He is a F. & A. M., and holds a membership in the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL A. CHURCH, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born on the homestead farm in Palmyra Township, this county, February 16, 1854, and is a grandson of Samuel and Tryphena (Terrell), who settled in Palmyra Township in 1833. His father, James M. Church, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., December 19, 1815; his mother, Phebe (Olmstead) Church, was also a native of Connecticut. They are among the oldest living pioneers of Palmyra Township, parents of four children, all of whom are now living: Anna, wife of W. D. Edwards; William S.; Jane, wife of N. K. Goss, and Samuel A. The subject of this sketch, who occupies the homestead, was married in

1876 to Dassie, daughter of Alexander Scott, and a native of Palmyra Township. One son—James Scott—has blessed this union. Mr. Church is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the leading farmers of the township. Politically he supports the Democratic platform.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, proprietor of restaurant and billiard room, Diamond, was born in Paris Township, this county, in August, 1844, son of John D. and Margaret (Jones) Davis, and grandson of William Davis, one of the earliest pioneers of Palmyra Township. His father moved from Paris Township to Palmyra Township in 1847, settling on a farm, where he died in February, 1883, aged seventy-one years. The widow, who subsequently married William Edwards, now resides in Alliance. The subject of this sketch, one of eight children, was brought up on the farm, and served an apprenticeship of three years in Cleveland as a stone-cutter. He worked at his trade until he came to this place in the summer of 1880, and, purchasing a lot, built his present residence and billiard room. This was the second building erected in the place, and Mr. Davis has carried on a large and successful business. He was married at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1872, to Mary, daughter of Silas Betts, of Canfield. Three children have been born to bless this union: Roscoe, Daisy and Gracie, latter of whom died in 1881, aged twenty-three days. Mr. Davis is a man of influence in the community, highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE R. DIVER, a member of the firm of Carson & Diver, Palmyra, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, September 12, 1865. His father, Orison, was also a native of Deerfield Township, born August 20, 1829, the youngest son of John and Christena (Hartzell) Diver. At the death of his father, Orison Diver accepted his responsibilities, became proprietor of the "Diver House," and attended to the transportation of mails between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. He was twice married, first to Samantha Mowen, who died one year after marriage, leaving one child named Manty, who died at the age of five years and seven months. His second marriage was with Sarah Gross, by whom he had one child—George R., our subject. He was a man of sound moral worth, widely and favorably known. He died September 21, 1877, and his widow is now the wife of D. D. Carson. Our subject received school advantages, and, possessing business ability, engaged in the livery business at Deerfield, this county. This he subsequently disposed of and in May, 1884, formed the present copartnership. The firm carry a general stock of goods, and enjoy a lucrative trade.

E. M. EVANS, Postmaster, Palmyra, is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1837. He emigrated to the United States in July, 1866, and came to Chicago, and on his recovering from a three months' sickness he left for Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade as cabinet-maker until the spring of 1868. He then removed to Arena, Iowa Co., Wis., where he conducted a furniture store. In 1869 he was licensed to preach by the Welsh Baptist Church of Ridgeway, Iowa Co., Wis., where he held membership. In the fall of 1871 he was called to supply the Welsh Baptist Church in the settlement near Oshkosh, Wis. In the spring of 1882 he came to Chicago and held a position in the retail department of A. H. Andrews & Co. In the fall of 1882 the Welsh Baptist Church of Frostburg, Md., extended him a call, and he was ordained to the ministry by said church in December, 1883. While in Frostburg he published a volume of his compositions in the Welsh language, including prose and poetry, which volume had an extensive sale, and has been used by the Welsh Sabbath-schools of the United States for recitations in their anni-

versaries and exhibitions. For the sake of arranging his business affairs in the West, Mr. Evans resigned his charge of the church in Frostburg, and when he was about to depart from his people they presented him with a beautiful gold watch valued at \$140. After his visit to Wisconsin he returned to Johnstown, Penn., where he had accepted a call from the Welsh Baptist Church. The church being crippled by a strike of seven months, and the panic of 1873 and 1874, Mr. Evans concluded to accept the call of the Baptist Church of Paris, Portage Co., Ohio. He came to Paris in the fall of 1875, and while there he was invited to Palmyra by the Baptist friends there to reorganize the church and to repair an old church building that had been abandoned for many years. He soon found the two charges and preaching once in Palmyra and twice in Paris every Sabbath too much of a task, so he concluded to relinquish his charge of the church in Paris, and in 1877 he opened a drug store in Palmyra and in the same year he was appointed Postmaster at Palmyra, which position he has acceptably filled since that time. He was without means when he came to this country, but by close economy, integrity and perseverance has accumulated a good home and substantial business. Mr. Evans was married in 1879 to Miss Elizabeth V. Evans, a native of Palmyra, Ohio. Their living children are John V. and Alfred D. Mr. Evans devotes all his spare time to his ministerial duties.

THOMAS EVANS, proprietor of saloon and restaurant, came to Palmyra, this county, in June, 1879, and was engaged in the mines about one year, when he struck a coal shaft and opened a bank which he sold to a profit. Subsequently he opened a saloon, in which business he has since been actively engaged. He erected his present structure in 1882, where he carries a large stock of liquors, wines, cigars, etc., and has a pool table in connection with his place. He has been successful in this business. Mr. Evans is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1852, and is a son of George and Ellen Evans. He was married in his native land in 1878, to Miss Eliza Griffith, by whom he has three children: Arthur, David G. and Mary Ellen. He is a member of the K. of P. He numbers among the active business men of this place.

H. H. GILLINGHAM, Superintendent Hutson Coal Company, Diamond, was born in Deerfield Township, this county, November 21, 1856, and is a son of John W. and Mary A. Gillingham, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Mahoning County, Ohio. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of F. J. Powell; Samuel O.; Reuben; Hiram H.; Delia A. and Charles E. The family settled in Deerfield Township, this county, in 1854, where they have since made their home. The subject of this sketch was married in Deerfield Township in 1880, to Miss May O. Vaughan, a native of Robinson, Ill. One son—Willie D.—has been born to this union. Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Hutson sunk the shaft for the coal bank in August, 1883, since which time Mr. Gillingham has assumed the superintendency, and enjoys an interest in the concern. He is a F. & A. M. As a citizen he is highly esteemed.

WILLIAM JENKINS, M. D., Diamond, was born in Treforest, Wales, in 1852, a son of Thomas and Ann (Jones) Jenkins. His father, who was a clergyman, came to the United States in 1863, and after locating at various places he settled in Waterville, N. Y., where he presides in the pulpit of the Congregational Church. The subject of this sketch was married in Delaware County, in 1875, to Mary E. Thomas, by whom he has the following children now living: Mary A. and Thomas S. Mr. Jenkins received his collegiate education in the University at Delaware, where he graduated in the class of 1876. He attended two courses of lectures at the Howard University of Boston, Mass., and grad-

uated at the Columbus Medical College in 1881. His brother, Dr. Jenkins, of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio, was his preceptor, from whom he received all the advantages for his studies. He subsequently became assistant to Dr. Hamilton, in the college at Columbus, with whom he was connected until he came to this place in May, 1884. Dr. Jenkins has built up a rapid and increasing practice, and is well established in the hearts of the people and all who know him. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church; an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

O. B. MASON, merchant, Diamond, was born in Marlborough, Stark Co., Ohio, March 14, 1838, son of Otis and Mary Mason, both deceased. Mr. Mason is the founder of Diamond, being the first business man to locate here in 1880, and is deserving of great credit for his labors in building up and improving the place. He erected the first edifice here, now used as a depot and restaurant, and opened a general stock of goods. In December, 1881, he erected his present structure, where he has since continued doing a successful trade; has also for years been engaged in the lumber business, and beginning life as he did, empty-handed, he is worthy of a place in the pages of history. He was appointed Postmaster in 1881, a position he has filled acceptably to all. Mr. Mason is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He holds the esteem and friendship of all classes who have learned to appreciate his moral worth. Our subject was married in Marlborough, Ohio, in 1863, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Atwater Township, Ohio, by whom he has two living children: Frank, born in June, 1871, and Dawn, born August 24, 1884.

NOBLE MERWIN, farmer, P. O. Diamond, was born in Palmyra Township, this county, May 22, 1853, son of Nathaniel R. and Jane (Hitchcock) Merwin, natives of Connecticut. The parents and grandfather, David Merwin, settled on the farm in 1814, purchasing one section of land, a portion of which they lived to clear, and here they passed honored and useful lives. Nathaniel R. Merwin was twice married. By his first wife, *nee* Mary A. Stilson, two sons were born: George and David. Of the children born to his second marriage four are living: Eliza (wife of L. Thomas), Lucy (wife of R. Whittlesey), Charles A. and Noble. The subject of this sketch was married in Palmyra Township, in 1873, to Helen Brainerd, of Boardman, Mahoning County. Flora M. and Noble H. are the living issue of this union. Mr. Merwin resides on a portion of the homestead farm, consisting of 150 acres. The family is an outgrowth of pioneer stock, and bears the respected and honored characters of worthy and esteemed parents.

JACOB SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Diamond, one of the oldest native residents of Palmyra Township, was born on the homestead farm in 1834, and is a son of Alexander and Christian (Bean) Scott. His father was a native of Ireland and a son of Robert Scott, who settled in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1800, where he lived to the close of his life. Alex. Scott is the oldest living pioneer of Palmyra Township, having passed his ninety-first birthday. His estimable wife died in September, 1872, the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: John, Nancy, Mary, Alexander, Robert, Jacob, Roswell and Margaret. The subject of this sketch was first married to Miss Sarah J. McElvey, who died, leaving one child—Sarah J.—wife of A. V. Lewis. He was married on second occasion, in 1865, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William Stewart (deceased), who was born in County Down, Ireland, in November, 1802, immigrated to this country and settled in Palmyra Township, in 1832. In 1837 he married Rebecca Gilbert, and soon after settled on the farm where he and his respected wife passed the remainder of life's journey, and which is still occupied by his children. Mr. Scott's farming lands in Pal-

myra Township and in Milton cover 147 acres. In the spring of 1884 he erected his present commodious residence at Diamond. He is a member of the Grange.

EDWARD SEEDHOUSE, proprietor of saloon and restaurant, Palmyra, is a native of England, where he was born in 1833. In 1866 he came to America, and was engaged in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. While there he met and married Sarah Lemm, who died in Pennsylvania. His second marriage was with Nora Anna Stone, by whom he has two sons and two daughters: Joseph, Harriet (wife of William Bailey), William, and Mary A. (wife of Richard Davis). Mr. Seedhouse came to Palmyra in 1882, and opened his present place, where he conducts a prosperous business. As a citizen he sustains a good reputation.

W. G. SMITH, M. D., Palmyra, was born in New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn., July 11, 1854, and is the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Banks) Smith, who were the parents of eight children, all of whom are now living: W. G., Robert, Ella S., Maggie E., Eddie, Edith, Ida and Samuel A. His father was a farmer and died at New Wilmington, Penn., in 1875. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in his native place, and there served as clerk in the postoffice, and also secured five years' experience in the drug business. During a greater portion of this time he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. A. C. Pettit. He was sober, industrious and frugal, securing means through his own exertions with which to educate himself. In September, 1875, he entered Miami Medical College, graduating in the class of 1877. In May of the same year he located in Palmyra. Though a stranger without means and in competition with old practitioners, from the first success attended his efforts, and his calls have been continuously increasing, until now he controls the largest practice in and about the township. He is a member of Portage County, Ohio State Medical Societies. Is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor was married, October 26, 1879, to Mary A. Force, born in Palmyra, this county, March 12, 1862, daughter of David and Abigail P. Force, latter of whom died of heart and lung trouble at her residence in Palmyra, February 24, 1885. One child—Willie—is the living issue of this union.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH HAWLEY, farmer, P. O. Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio is the oldest living resident of Paris Township, this county, and was born near his present residence October 11, 1815; son of Chauncy and Mercy (Selby) Hawley, natives of Massachusetts, the former born March 24, 1780, the latter March 24, 1786. Chauncy Hawley was reared and educated in his native State, and there married May 27, 1808. He was a hatter by trade, at which he worked in connection with farming. In 1815 he with his family came to Paris Township, this county, where he resided till his death, which occurred June 17, 1846. His widow died June 18, 1875. Of their six children the following survive: Elijah; Eliza, widow of Joseph Brown; and Urania, wife of M. M. Seymour. Elijah Hawley left home when seventeen years of age and began working at the trade of cabinet-making, but gave it up after three months, and served an apprenticeship at carpentering, at which he worked many years.

In 1842 he married Jane, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Sefton) Stewart, by whom he had six children; five now living: Henry, Miles, Charles, William and George. Our subject at his marriage had but little capital, and his first purchase of land was twelve acres, which he paid for by building a house for Stephen Bingham. The result of his industry is 380 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hawley was successful in architecture and bridge building, and was the author of a design for a substantial wooden bridge. He has held several township offices; was first Assessor of Paris Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN LEONARD (deceased) was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 8, 1815; son of George and Margaret (Hoffman) Leonard, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. George Leonard, who was reared, educated and married in Washington County, Penn., was a farmer and also a carpenter and joiner. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. On coming to Ohio he first settled in Mahoning County, as did his parents. He then moved to Paris Township, this county, in 1832, and here died in the fall of 1843, aged fifty-five years. His widow died in Michigan in 1860, aged seventy-four years. Eight of their twelve children survive: Nancy, Henry, Catherine, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Sarah and Hannah. Of these, Joshua and Aaron served through the late war of the Rebellion. John Leonard, the subject of this sketch, was married, September 1, 1835, to Fanny, daughter of James and Susan (Shaffer) Patterson, natives of eastern Pennsylvania and early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio. To this union was born one child—Lura L., who died in 1871, aged twenty years. Mr. Leonard died March 16, 1885, of heart disease. He was a consistent member of the Congregational Church at Newton Falls. He followed farming, and at his death was owner of 241 acres of good land. He filled several of the township offices of trust.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Pennsylvania November 22, 1807; son of James and Elizabeth Alexander, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland respectively, the latter of whom emigrated to America when nine years of age. They were married in Pennsylvania, and there lived and died. Our subject came to Ohio in 1834, and married Nancy Merriman December 22, 1836. She was born in Randolph Township, this county, July 5, 1817, daughter of Isaac and Esther Merriman, natives of Connecticut, and who located in this county, being among the first settlers, where they remained permanently. Mrs. Merriman died in 1834, and Mr. Merriman subsequently married Harriet Bush, a native of New York State, and who, on the death of her husband in 1841, moved to Pennsylvania, where she now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom survive: Esther, Elizabeth, Lavina, Eliza, Martha, Alice, Clara and Edgar. The deceased are Sarah, Charles, Joseph, William and an infant. Our subject is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but of late years has been engaged in farming. He owns fifty-six acres of land where he and his family reside.

D. C. ALLEN, brick mason, Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, May 14, 1842; son of Ben Ammi and Minerva Allen, the former

a native of New York State, the latter of Connecticut, but who removed to this county in 1815, where they located and remained until the father's death in 1880; the mother is still living. Our subject is a brick mason by trade, and has thus been engaged through life. July 3, 1867, he was married to Mattie Anderson, born May 13, 1845, in Randolph Township, this county, daughter of Caldwell and Rachel Anderson, both deceased, the former November 14, 1883, the latter May 16, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children, of whom one only survives—Viola M., born October 29, 1871. The deceased are Myrtle R., twin infants, and Gertrude D. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Church. They own forty-five acres of land in Randolph Township, this county, and a beautiful home where the family resides. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject enlisted in Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served his country seventeen months.

HIRAM AUSTIN, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., February 2, 1818; son of Cyrenius and Clarissa (Stanly) Austin, natives of Connecticut, whence they moved to New York, thence to Portage County, Ohio, February 21, 1821, and here remained until their death. The mother died June 17, 1840, the father who had been a farmer all his life, July 13, 1852. On June 1, 1841, our subject was married to Elizaette A. Sears, born in Randolph Township, this county, February 21, 1820, daughter of Elias and Ruth (Culter) Sears, both deceased, and to this union have been born four children, two now living: Duane S. and Montgomery O.; also one grand-daughter, Cora E. Hatcher, living with her grandparents. The deceased are Emma E., died April 18, 1864, and Ann Eliza C., died February 7, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the Methodist Church, in which connection he has held the offices of Class-leader, Steward and Trustee. He has filled the office of Trustee in his town several times. He was elected President of the Building Board of the High School building in Randolph. He owns land in the village of Randolph on which he and his family reside, and property in different parts of the county. He acquired a common school education and taught early in life.

GEORGE AUSTIN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Suffield Township, this county, August 10, 1826; son of Anthony and Mariana Austin, natives of Connecticut, who immigrated to Ohio about 1809, and who remained in this county until 1853, in which year they moved to Indiana, remaining there until 1865 and then returning to Randolph Township, this county, where they died, the mother in 1869, the father in 1870. Our subject was united in marriage, March 9, 1860, with Sarah Nash, born in Indiana, June 24, 1836, daughter of Calvin and Emily Nash, natives of Ohio, and who moved to Indiana and there remained until their death, in 1853 and 1841 respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been born five children: Lorenzo G., Theresa E., Cora B., Emmet D. and Eliza E. Mr. Austin, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns seventy-seven and a half acres of land where he and his family reside. Mrs. Austin and Lorenzo G. and Theresa E. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AARON AUSTIN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, February 22, 1829, the son of Bissell and Artemesia Austin, natives of New York. Bissell Austin was in the war of 1812, and immediately after that struggle he removed to and settled in this county. Here he and his wife died, aged fifty-five and eighty years respectively. Our subject was united in marriage, November 9, 1867, with Sarah Pendleton, born in Brimfield Township, this county, December 25, 1840, daughter of Hubbard and Betsey Pendleton, natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively, and who

settled in this county in a very early day, and here remained until their death, the father dying in 1857, the mother in 1844. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, has bought and sold considerable property and now owns eighteen acres improved land where he and his family reside. He has filled the office of Township Trustee with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

ALVIN BANCROFT, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, May 19, 1832; son of Aralziamon and Phoebe Bancroft, natives of Granville, Mass., who came to Portage County, Ohio, remaining until 1850, at which time they moved to Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, where they settled and died, the father in 1872, the mother in 1881. Our subject, was united in marriage, September 28, 1861, with Sarah A. Donnell, born in Randolph Township, this county, January 16, 1844, daughter of A. P. Donnell. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are the parents of one child—Jennie L., wife of Henry Brockett. Our subject when twelve years of age started in life for himself with nothing. He traveled all over the West engaging in miscellaneous trade until 1860, when he became associated with his uncle in mercantile business. This he continued for five years when he closed out and engaged in other enterprises for several years, after which he resumed mercantile ventures at Marlboro with I. S. France, with whom he remained until 1878; then he opened a store in Randolph, this county, with S. B. Trescott, and with him remained until 1881, then bought him out, and sold an interest to Albert Stanbaugh, with whom he is now associated under the firm name of Bancroft & Stanbaugh. Our subject owns about 200 acres of real estate, forty of which, where he and his family reside, are in Portage County, the remainder being in Iowa.

W. BASSETT, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Connecticut, January 14, 1830, son of Ezra L. and Susan Bassett, natives of Connecticut, who moved to this county about 1833, and remained here until the death of former in 1866; the latter is now nearly ninety-six years of age. Our subject was married December 4, 1860, to Celinda Winchell, born February 19, 1838, in Randolph, daughter of David and Eunice Winchell, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county in a very early day and remained until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Bassett have been born three children, one of whom is now living—Emmett, born May 22, 1877. The deceased are Wilbur, born in 1863, drowned June 16, 1870, and Rosie, born December 22, 1872, died September 4, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They own thirty-three acres of improved land, on which they reside with their family.

ORLANDO BENTLEY, retired farmer and merchant, Randolph, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., March 9, 1824; son of Caleb and Anna Bentley, the former a native of Massachusetts and a farmer, the latter a native of New York. They were married in Massachusetts and moved to New York, where they remained several years, thence went to Ohio, settling in Cuyahoga County, where they remained until their death. Caleb Bentley died August 19, 1835, his widow surviving him until June 27, 1865. On May 7, 1850, our subject was married to Caroline D. Sears, born in Randolph Township, this county, June 26, 1828, daughter of Elias and Ruth Sears. Mr. Sears was a native of Middletown, Conn., and, with his wife, came to Ohio, where they remained till their death. Mr. Sears died March 4, 1840; Mrs. Sears in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have been blessed with one child—Charles G., born January 1, 1867, residing at home with his parents. Our subject engaged in carriage-making until he was twenty-four years of age, then followed farming for a

few years, and finally went into mercantile business, in which he has been engaged most of the time since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Subordinate Lodge, No. 65, of Ravenna; has filled the office of Trustee of Randolph for five years at one time, and also at different other times. He owns 120 acres of land and a fine residence in which he and family reside, also town lots. He is living a retired life on his farm.

W. H. BETTES, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Summit County, Ohio, July 10, 1824, son of Silas and Fannie (Ryder) Bettes. Silas Bettes was born in Massachusetts July 16, 1791, and immigrated to Ohio, where he remained until his death, December 31, 1832. His widow then married, in 1834, Frederick Dye, who died in 1855. She next married S. B. Spellman in 1866, and he, also, died, leaving her a widow for the third time. Our subject was married, June 25, 1856, to Lodema Brockett, born in Randolph Township, this county, December 13, 1829, daughter of Albert and Betsey Brockett, former a native of Connecticut, latter a native of England. Mrs. Brockett died in Portage County, Ohio, August 5, 1843, and Mr. Brockett then married, October 12, 1844, Fannie Ward, who lived only a few days; afterward, in March, 1846, he married Frances Hanson, who is still living. He died February 6, 1878, in Portage County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bettes are parents of four children: Charlie E., born October 23, 1857; Carrie L., born October 2, 1859; Viola L., born October 21, 1866, and Mae A., born October 5, 1868. Mr. Bettes, wife and three eldest children are members of the Disciples Church. Our subject taught school during the early part of his life, his wife being a teacher also. Since then he has engaged in farming. He was in the late war of the Rebellion. Commissioned as First Lieutenant, May 11, 1861, in an independent company of militia, known as the Randolph Guards; enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; commissioned as Second Lieutenant in November, and promoted to First Lieutenant in December; resigned commission in April, 1863; was commissioned as Major, August 23, 1863, in the Third Regiment of Militia in Portage County; re-enlisted in the United States service in December, 1864, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bettes was commissioned Justice of the Peace April 25, 1859; re-elected January 22, 1866, and again October, 1882. He was Democratic candidate for Representative in 1875, but was defeated; was renominated in 1877, and again defeated by a majority of 250 votes, the rest of the ticket being defeated by 500 and over. In 1879 he was nominated for Probate Judge, and defeated by a small majority. Our subject owns eleven acres of splendid land in this township, where he and his family reside.

FREDERICK BILES, farmer, P. O. Marlborough, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Germany, September 18, 1820, a son of Frederick and Dora Biles, who first immigrated to Columbiana County, Ohio; afterward moved to Stark County, where they remained until the father's death in 1842. The mother subsequently moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where she died in 1872. Our subject was married, October 8, 1848, to Elizabeth Frederick, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 10, 1828, daughter of David and Charlotte Frederick, who moved to Stark County, where the latter died in 1848, the former August 20, 1883. To this union have been born eleven children, nine of whom survive: David, Jacob, Samantha, Catharine, Eldora, William N., Ada, Delbert and Ona M. Mary and Rebecca J. are deceased. Mr. Biles owns sixty-six acres of first-class land, where he and his family live. He settled in the county in 1860; has met with good success, and is now one of the enterprising farmers of Portage County.

LEWIS M. BLOOMFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Marlborough, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Bloomfield Township, Crawford Co., Penn., December 10, 1815, son of Lewis and Susan Bloomfield, former a native of New Jersey, latter of Fayette County, Penn. They settled in Stark County, Ohio, in 1830, and there remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, June 7, 1838, with Lydia Ingledue, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1813. To this union were born five children: Alpheus S., Celestine, Thomas M., Susan G. and Ascenath. The mother of these children died December 8, 1876. She was one of the true and noble women of her day, and an exemplary mother. Her death was sadly regretted by a large circle of friends. Our subject married, March 17, 1882, Mrs. Henrietta Hotchkiss, of Meadville, Penn., who died January 1, 1883, after which he married, June 4, 1884, for his third wife, Rachel A. Beans. Our subject has been engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing, and owns about 240 acres of improved land. He has given each one of his children \$1,000, either in land or money. Mr. Bloomfield has filled the office of Township Trustee about seven years. He is a member of the School Board.

JOSEPH C. BRAINERD, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., September 25, 1819; son of Joseph and Nancy (Post) Brainerd, natives of Connecticut, former of whom died in New York; latter came to this county. The widow was married to Deacon Jotham Mitchell. She died in this county, he in New York. Our subject was married October 25, 1840, to Lovinna Merriman, born December 29, 1820, died December 30, 1843. After her decease Mr. Brainerd married, July 23, 1844, Elizabeth Clark, born June 2, 1822, in Geauga County, Ohio, daughter of Billings and Caroline Clark (deceased). Our subject engaged in saddle and harness making, afterward in stock-dealing and farming. During the war he and his brother dealt in horses for the Government, since when he has retired. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as Deputy Sheriff of the county for several terms, also as Township Clerk, and held a Notary's commission for about eighteen years. He is the father of two children: Frances L., born October 4, 1841, wife of Capt. S. S. Blackford, of Washington, D. C., and Henry C., born June 28, 1845, now a practicing physician in Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject has a beautiful home in Randolph Township, this county.

JOSIAH BROCKETT, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in New Haven, Conn., February 9, 1802, son of Jared and Eunice Brocket, natives of Connecticut, where they remained until their death. Our subject came to this county June 1, 1829. He was married, October 15, 1828, to Rebecca Raymon, born in Wallingford, Conn., April 19, 1807, daughter of John and Hannah Raymon. Mr. Raymon died in Connecticut, and his widow came to this county and here remained till her death. Mr. and Mrs. Brocket are the parents of eight children, six of whom survive: Susan, widow of Carie Redfield; Belinda, wife of Cyrus Bettice; Lucius; Helen, wife of David Yearien; Lucinda, wife of Lyman Eliot, and Zenas. The deceased are Leman and Norman. Our subject is a mechanic, but has followed farming for several years, and now owns fifty acres of good land. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

WILLIAM BROCKETT, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Connecticut, June 5, 1824, son of Albert and Betsey Brockett, former a native of Connecticut, born May 28, 1795, latter of English origin, born January 4, 1797. They settled in this county in 1825, and here remained until their death, she dying August 5, 1843. Albert Brockett afterward married, October, 1844, Fan-

nie Ward, who died soon after, and on March 31, 1846, he was married to Mrs. Frances M. Hanson, who is still living; he died February 6, 1878. Our subject was married October 5, 1853, to Celinda Loomis, born in Randolph Township, this county, April 1, 1832, daughter of Harlon and Maria Loomis, the former of whom, a native of Massachusetts, died July 19, 1870; his widow, who still survives, was born in Portage County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Brockett have been born six children, four now living: Seth S., Emma M., Edward W. and Newell W. The deceased were infants. Mr. Brockett, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns 205 acres of improved land on which he and his family reside. Himself and wife are members of the Disciples Church.

ANDREW BRUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania July 5, 1830. His father came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Stark County, Ohio, in 1810. After he was of age he returned to his native State, and while there he married Catharine Stiffler, and after the birth of our subject they came to Stark County, Ohio, and in April, 1832, they located on Lot 10, in Randolph Township, this county, where they still reside. Here, with hard labor and economy, and suffering the privations incident to pioneer life, they cleared up a large farm and raised a family of thirteen industrious children, viz.: Andrew, Ephraim, Nancy, Jacob, Isaac, Elizabeth, Conrad, Samuel, Mary, Susan, Henry P., Lydia and Eli, all married except the youngest, who is twenty-six years old. Five of these, viz., Andrew, Ephraim, Isaac, Nancy and Samuel, own and live on farms adjoining the old home farm, and Henry P. and Eli are living with the parents on the old home. Our subject was married March 28, 1857, to Abigail Pontious, born in Stark County, Ohio, July 10, 1828, daughter of Nicholas and Eva Pontious, who came to Stark County, Ohio, from Pennsylvania in a very early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh were born four children: Angeline, Sarah A., Louisa and Cyrus. Our subject has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns 122 acres of improved land. He and his wife are members of the Brethren Church. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township for three years.

EPHRAIM BRUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Randolph Township, this county, May 7, 1832; son of Henry and Catharine Brumbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and residents of Randolph Township, this county. They reared thirteen children, all now living. Our subject, the next to the eldest of this family, was united in marriage May 19, 1861, with Catharine Zug, born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 6, 1842, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zug, both now living. Mrs. Brumbaugh died March 5, 1881, and after her death Mr. Brumbaugh was married, April 17, 1884, to Mellie Warner, born in Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, August 29, 1849, a daughter of Benjamin W. and Catharine Warner, both residing in Stark County. Our subject is the father of seven children, all by his first wife: Elmer, Elmira A., Emma E., Ervin and Hattie, now living, and Edwin and Ellen, deceased. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming and milling, owns thirty-six acres of improved land and a third interest in a saw-mill. He is a member of the German Baptist Church, of which his first wife was also a member; his present wife belongs to the United Brethren denomination. His father resides on the farm where he settled in 1832, when that part of the township was a vast wilderness.

J. R. BUCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born on the farm where he now resides in Randolph, May 6, 1836, son of Reuben and Parnell Buckman, natives of Connecticut, and who immigrated to Portage County, Ohio, in

1805. Reuben Buckman was born in 1800, and his wife in 1802. They settled in this county, where they remained till their death, he dying February 7, 1860, his widow September 24, 1883. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom survive, two sons and one daughter. J. R. Buckman, our subject, has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns the undivided half of thirty-two acres, whereon he resides. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has proved himself to be a good and faithful son. After his father's death he remained at home and cared for his mother until her demise.

CHARLES H. BURNS, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, October 15, 1831, son of John and Betsey Burns, both of whom died in this county, former, who was a native of Virginia, in 1854, latter, a native of Connecticut, in 1850. Our subject was united in marriage December 26, 1858, with Susan Kendrick, born in Brimfield Township, this county, March 16, 1839, daughter of David and Jane Kendrick, former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Ireland, and who both died in Kent, Ohio, the father in 1876, the mother in 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born three children: Raymond C., Ethel and Vactor A. Mr. Burns has been a farmer all his life, and has bought and sold considerable real estate. He is now filling his fourth term as Trustee of this township. He has also been a member of the Board of Education, and these positions he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

GEORGE CARLILE, farmer, P. O. Marlborough, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 27, 1837, son of Canada and Julia Carlile, respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Trumbull County, Ohio, and who came to this county about 1846, where they remained until the father's death, January 4, 1882; the mother is residing on the home farm. Our subject was married September 15, 1867, to Phidelia Baldwin, born in Portage County, Ohio, February 28, 1844, the daughter of Philemon and Harriet Baldwin, the former of whom was a native of this county, the latter of Vermont. They settled in this county, where Mr. Baldwin died February 9, 1865; his widow now resides in Trumbull County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carlile have one child—Bernice, born April 8, 1869. Our subject served in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted September, 1861, as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after his discharge in 1862 he re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which he served until he was transferred to the Eighth Veteran Invalid Corps, Company B, remaining with this company until he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company E, Sixth United States Infantry. Mr. Carlile received an honorable discharge October, 1866. Mr. Carlile is a plasterer by trade, but has been engaged in farming, and owns fifty-six acres of good land where he and his family reside.

J. P. COE, farmer and tile manufacturer, P. O. Randolph, is a native of Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, born April 5, 1821, son of Almon B. and Climena (Spellman) Coe, natives of Massachusetts. Almon B. Coe came to this county in 1811, his wife in 1816, and here remained until his death in 1853. After his death his widow moved to Wisconsin, where she resides with her daughter. Our subject was married October 22, 1845, to Jane A. Spees, born in Onondaga, N. Y., March 7, 1824, daughter of Lanson and Harriet Spees, natives of Greene County, N. Y., and who came to Randolph Township, this county, in 1837, remaining until their death. Mr. Spees died July 19, 1868, his widow, February 13, 1873. Mrs. Coe, our subject's wife, died February 3, 1883. She was a member of the Congregational Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coe were born three children: Emma C., wife of Dr. H. C. Brainerd, Almon B. and Charles P. Mr. Coe, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns seventy acres of improved land. He has filled the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace of his township. He and his son Charles P. are engaged in the manufacture of tile. Mr. Coe has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years.

JOSEPH COLER, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, July 17, 1837, a son of Joseph and Eva Coler, natives of France, who came to America about 1829, and here remained until the death of the mother in 1844, after which the father married a Mrs. Crawford and moved to Illinois, where they remained until their death, he dying in 1865. Our subject was married January 1, 1867, to Elizabeth Moos, who was born in Randolph Township, this county, in April, 1846, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Moos, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to this county in 1842, where they remained until the latter's death. Adam Moos resides in Randolph Township. Mr. and Mrs. Coler are the parents of four children: Albert, Edward, Ira U. and Mary E. Our subject has been engaged in farming, and owns seventy acres of good land. He enlisted in 1861, in Company D, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. He was in the battle of Shiloh, in the Atlanta campaign, at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, in the siege of Knoxville, and in other engagements. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

MARVIN COLLINS, ex-merchant, Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, April 11, 1846, son of Austin and Delight Collins, the former a native of Conway, Mass., the latter of Randolph Township, this county. Austin Collins, who was a farmer, came to Ohio at a very early day and was married at Randolph, where he and his wife located and remained until their death, the former dying November 30, 1881, the latter in October, 1882. Our subject was married September 8, 1868, to Susan A. Gates, born in Illinois in June, 1851, a daughter of Sherman W. and Eleanor C. Gates, who now reside in Michigan. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Disciples Church. Our subject has been engaged in mercantile business most of his life, and owns a beautiful residence where he and his wife now reside. He opened his store in 1869, and sold out last March to O. Bentley. Mr. Collins and wife are a very pleasant couple, and rank among the better class of people of this township.

JOSEPH C. COZENS, farmer, P. O. Marlborough, Stark County, was born in Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, September 6, 1824, son of William and Martha Cozens, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. They were among the first settlers of Stark County, Ohio, where they remained until their death, he dying in 1841 and she in 1864. Our subject was married October 7, 1860, to Barbara Boston, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 9, 1834, daughter of John and Mary Boston. To Mr. and Mrs. Cozens has been born one child—Ella, born September 10, 1861, now the wife of William Biles, an enterprising and industrious young man, who bids fair to make his mark in the world. Mr. Cozens owns seventy-five acres of improved land where he and his family reside, his daughter and husband residing with him. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They moved to Portage County from Stark County in 1883.

JAMES A. CRAIG, marble cutter P. O. Randolph, was born in Lake County, Ohio, February 14, 1839. His parents, James and Barbara Craig, were natives of Connecticut, and early settlers of Lake County, Ohio, whence

they removed to Deerfield Township, this county, where Mrs. Craig died. They were parents of the following children: James A., Jane, Chancy, Charley and Ann. James Craig resides with a son in Deerfield Township, this county, and is in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The subject of this sketch was by trade a machinist. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served the ninety days' call; re-enlisted, this time in Company D, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. He did active duty at Stone River, where he was wounded in the foot, which disabled him for one year. He was again wounded (in the knee) at Shiloh, and confined to hospital seven months. He recovered in time to participate in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Cumberland Gap, Pea Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Crab Apple Orchard, and, on the field where the gallant McPherson fell, he was struck by a shell which for a time rendered him unfit for service. He was also at the storming of Fort Donelson, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., in the fall of 1865. Returning to peaceful pursuits he leased the stone-cutting and marble business which he has carried on in Randolph Township, this county, where he resides. He was married in this township to Miss Lorintha Ward. Their children now living are Rose A., born August 18, 1876; Boyd, born March 9, 1878; and Milly L., born August 9, 1882. Mr. Craig is a member of the G. A. R.

Z. A. DAVIS, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in New York, February 18, 1819; son of Henry and Lodema D. Davis, natives of New York, and who emigrated to Randolph Township, this county, about 1825. Mrs. Davis died there in 1827, and Mr. Davis then married, for his second wife, Mary Colton, born in this county; died in 1853. Henry Davis died in Randolph Township in 1851. Our subject, Z. A. Davis, was married, in 1840, to Betsey M. Sears, born in Randolph Township, this county, and after her death Mr. Davis married, May 23, 1852, Caroline D. Anderson, born in New York in 1826. Our subject is the father of six children, four of whom survive: G. W., Arthur C., Celestia A. and Darwin B. The deceased are Cassius M., killed by the cars in 1875, and Emmett A., who died in 1871. Mr. Davis has been engaged in farming most of his life, but is now a retired capitalist. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church, and are a highly respected couple. He has been acting Justice of the Peace for the last six years, and is said to control the most property of any man in town.

DAN DIBBLE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, June 17, 1827, the son of Dan and Mary Dibble, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county in 1818, where they remained until his death (caused by the falling of a tree), October 26, 1827. His widow subsequently married Philetus Hillyer, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and lived in that county until his death, when she returned to Randolph and lived with her son Dan until her demise, August 18, 1870. Our subject was married, November 2, 1847, to Anjenette Rossiter, who was born in Randolph Township, this county, in 1826, and died January 19, 1855. January 19, 1856, Mr. Dibble then married Harriet Winchell, born in Randolph in 1830, a daughter of David and Eunice Winchell, both deceased. Our subject is the father of three children: Giles F., Seymour D. and Mary H., wife of A. D. Hoskins. He has been engaged in farming all his life and owns about 118 acres of improved land, also town property.

ALPHEUS DICKINSON, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Granville, Mass., October 8, 1793; son of Oliver and Lovica Dickinson, who emigrated to Portage County, Ohio, in 1805, the latter of whom died in 1818.

After her death Oliver Dickinson married, for his second wife, Lydia Rose, a sister of his first wife, and who died in 1842. Our subject was married six times. He was united in marriage on first occasion November 15, 1815, with Hannah Sears, born in 1798, died March 15, 1824. His second wife, Percy Roberts, was born April 11, 1801, married October 10, 1824, and lived until April 1, 1826. His third wife, Mary Johnson, was born January 19, 1803, married June 19, 1826, and died March 20, 1832. His fourth wife was Maria A. Curtis, born July 11, 1807, married March 7, 1833, died January 19, 1864. His fifth wife was Martha Sears, born March 20, 1834, married May 18, 1864, died December 26, 1866. These were all maiden ladies. His sixth and last wife was Mrs. Evaline Richmond, born April 3, 1808, married August 28, 1867, died February 13, 1881. Our subject is the father of three sons and three daughters, five of whom are living. Mr. Dickinson was a soldier in the war of 1812, being drafted and mustered into service February 15, 1813, under Lieut. John Redden. Was then marched to Lower Sandusky, where now stands the city of Fremont. He served seventy days, and supplied a substitute by his father's desire to fill balance of time, six months, which debarred him from receiving a pension. He has engaged in farming all his life, and owns at present twenty-three acres of land in Randolph Township, this county, where he and his family reside. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1821, and is one of the oldest citizens in the township.

WALTER J. DICKINSON, merchant, Randolph, was born in Portage County, Ohio, January 27, 1832; son of Alpheus and Mary Dickinson (whose sketch appears in this work). January 28, 1853, our subject was married to Elmina A. Chatfield, who was born in Killingworth, Conn., May 11, 1834, and died July 17, 1882. She was a daughter of Lewis and Rachel Chatfield, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in 1844, settling at Stowe, Summit County, where they remained until 1848, when they moved to Randolph Township, this county. January 20, 1884, Mr. Chatfield died, and his widow now resides in Randolph Township, this county. To our subject and wife were born six children, of whom four are now living: Mary E., born July 1, 1856; Alpheus L., born November 17, 1859; Seldon C., born June 5, 1864, and Maria R., born August 20, 1869. The deceased are Lewis J., born December 3, 1853, died March 10, 1855, and Rosa, born August 1, 1858, and died August 8, same year. Our subject has been the proprietor of a general store in Randolph for many years; he filled the position of Postmaster at Randolph from July 1, 1861, until May, 1869. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of which his deceased wife was also a member, they having enlisted in the good cause in January, 1852. Mr. Dickinson has filled the office of Township Clerk almost continuously since 1855; was a member of the special School Board for four years. He owns about twelve acres of land, on which is a neat house where his family reside with him. He is a useful man in the community in which he lives.

G. W. DODGE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Nelson, New Hampshire, December 11, 1830, son of William J. and Ann Dodge, who moved to Akron, Ohio, in 1837, and in 1846 to this county, where they remained until the death of the father December 19, 1882. The mother is a resident of Randolph Township, this county. Our subject was married August 9, 1860, to Minerva Hoskins, daughter of Milo and Polly Hoskins, the former deceased, latter now living. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have had six children, five of whom are now living: Addie M., William J., George A., Mabel and Harry. Belle is deceased. Mr. Dodge has been engaged in farming all

his life, and owns 103 acres in Randolph Township, this county, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

A. P. DONNELL, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, August 6, 1818, son of John and Maria Donnell, natives of Pennsylvania, but who removed to Ohio, settling first in Columbiana County, afterward in Portage County, where they remained until their death. The mother died April 26, 1846, the father December 17, 1863. Our subject was married February 11, 1841, to Harriet C. Dye, daughter of Frederick and Lovina Dye, who were natives of New York, remaining there until the latter's death, which occurred December 24, 1831, after which Frederick Dye came to Ohio and spent the balance of his life here, dying August 15, 1855. Harriet C. was born November 29, 1820, and died August 26, 1874. On July 5, 1875, our subject was married to Susan E. Rogers, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 25, 1830, daughter of John and Elizabeth Spellman. Our subject is the father of seven children, six of whom are now living: Juliet, Sarah A., Francis M., Charles E., Edson and Carrietta. Clinton is deceased. Our subject and family live in Randolph Township. He worked in leather most of his life, but has been engaged in farming to some extent of late years.

JOHN DUSSEL, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Germany September 7, 1819, son of Peter and Elizabeth Dussel, who remained in Germany until the death of the father in about 1858; the mother died in 1878. Our subject was married in May, 1847, to Barbara Riesenbach, born in Germany in 1814, daughter of Nicholas Riesenbach. They have had four children: Peter L., John H. (a practicing attorney in Ravenna, Ohio), Barbara and Anna B. Mr. Dussel, who is a surgeon, practiced his profession about twenty-five years, but has since been engaged in farming, and owns forty-six acres of land. He came to Randolph Township, this county, in the fall of 1846, and has remained here ever since. He has been a member of the School Board of his township; is a F. & A. M. Mrs. Dussel died September 19, 1878, a kind mother and loving wife, and her loss is still mourned.

PETER ELMERICK, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, October 29, 1854, a son of Joseph and Mary Elmerick, natives of Germany, who located in this county in 1844, where they still reside. The father has been a life-long farmer, and has attained the ripe old age of sixty-six years; the mother is sixty-four years old. Both are consistent members of the Catholic Church. They are the parents of nine children, all living: Peter (our subject), Joseph, John, William, Frank, Anthony, Mary, Clara and Elizabeth. Peter Elmerick acquired a good common school education, and has engaged in farming all his life, now owning ninety-two acres of improved land in Randolph Township. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He has been very successful through life, and bids fair to make his mark in the world.

JOHN FOX, farmer, P. O. New Baltimore, Stark County, was born in Fairfield Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 9, 1833, and is a son of John and Susanna Fox, natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Columbiana County, Ohio, but after living here some years moved to Stark County, where they remained until their death. The mother died December 30, 1848, and the father was subsequently united in marriage with Barbara A. Thomas, who died in February, 1865. He died December 21, 1865. Our subject was married June 19, 1853, to Catharine Neiswonger, born in Stark County, Ohio, November 18, 1824, daughter of Abraham and Barbara Neiswonger, who also died there, and by this union have been born seven children, six of whom are now living: Benjamin F., Levi M., David S., John L., Isaac W. and Lydia

A. Jennie A. is deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He owns 125 acres of fine land where he and his family reside. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

G. O. FRASER, physician, P. O. Randolph, was born in Wellsville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, February 24, 1840, a son of John and Margaret Fraser, who were of Scotch origin, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained until the death of the father, November 9, 1871; the mother resides on the home farm in Columbiana County, Ohio. Our subject was married, December 7, 1862, to Libbie M. Icenhour, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 1, 1845, daughter of John E. and Mary C. Icenhour, who were of English descent, former born in Ohio, latter in Lincolnshire, England. They lived in Columbiana County until her death, February 14, 1878. Mr. Icenhour still resides in his native county. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: Orrin C., born April 24, 1864, and M. Edna, born September 1, 1866; John I., born July 27, 1874, died September 22, 1881. Our subject for a number of years dealt in marble and imported granite from Scotland. Afterward he read medicine, graduated in the regular school of medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1876, and is now practicing in Randolph, Ohio, with good success. He is a F. & A. M.

DANIEL FULMER, farmer, P. O. New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 8, 1836; son of Jacob and Catharine Fulmer, natives of Germany, who settled in Stark County, Ohio, in a very early day. After living there some thirty years they moved to Randolph Township, this county, and here Jacob Fulmer died in 1861. His widow is now a resident of Brimfield Township, this county. Our subject was united in marriage, April 22, 1866, with Lovina Wagoner, born in Stark County, in 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Magdalene Wagoner, both now living. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer have had three children, one of whom is living—Norman F., born March 23, 1869. An infant and Ervin C. are deceased. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, now owns eighty-five acres of land where he and his family reside. Himself and wife have been members of the German Reformed Church since they were children.

ADAM GOOTHIER, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born April 5, 1843, in Randolph Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides; son of Adam and Catharine Goothier, natives of Germany, and who located in this county in 1832, where they remained until the death of the father in 1862. The mother departed this life in 1874. Our subject was married, February 22, 1876, to Catharine Kline, born in Rootstown Township, this county, June 16, 1855, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Kline, natives of Germany, and who settled in this county, where they have remained. Mr. and Mrs. Goothier have had three children: Elizabeth, Henry and Julius. Our subject, who has engaged in farming all his life, owns fifty-three acres of land, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS GORBY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 6, 1818; son of Jonathan and Ann Gorby. They were natives of Delaware but immigrated to Ohio and first settled in Columbiana County about 1814; afterward when our subject was about eight years of age, they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where Mrs. Gorby had the misfortune to lose her mind. She afterward recovered her former health and died in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1841. Jonathan Gorby came to this county where he remained some years, then visited Gallia County, Ohio, where he concluded to remain. He was killed by the fall of a tree in 1855. Our sub-

ject was united in marriage, September 4, 1842, with Wealthy Goss, born in this township, July 10, 1820, daughter of Davis and Hannah Goss, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Vermont, and who settled and remained in Randolph Township, this county, all their lives. The father died while on a visit to his son at Indianapolis, Ind., October 23, 1848. The mother departed this life ten years previously, and after her death, September 19, 1847, Davis Goss was married to Mrs. Polly Roundy, who is also deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Gorby have been born six children, three of whom survive: Marietta, wife of David Simison; Emogene, wife of Dr. G. A. Case, of Kent, Ohio, and Emeline, wife of Herbert O. Hutson. Edmond was born March 31, 1846, died July 21, 1865. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock all his life, owns about 330 acres of land, mostly improved. He has filled the office of County Commissioner and Township Assessor. His wife is a member of the Disciples Church.

J. F. HAUGHAWONT, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Juniata County, Penn., December 22, 1824, son of Peter and Mary Haughawont, who came to Ohio in 1830, and here remained until their death; the former died in October, 1858, and the latter in January, 1882. Peter Haughawont followed farming through life. Our subject was married March 21, 1854, to Helen M. Pegg, who was born in Palmyra, this county, February 29, 1836, daughter of Samuel and Lydia B. (Day) Pegg, former a native of New Jersey, latter of New York. They settled in Ohio at an early day, remaining for several years, when they removed to Indiana, where Mrs. Pegg died in December, 1837. Thence Mr. Pegg came to Illinois, where he died in 1842. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with four children, three of whom survive: Joel C., born March 13, 1855; Mary E., born November 11, 1860, and Cordelia E., born July 3, 1866; the deceased is Alida P., born May 3, 1859, died December 11, 1859. Our subject has engaged in farming most of his life, but is now retired. Mrs. Haughawont is a member of the Universalist Church. Our subject owns 230 acres of land in this township, has filled the office of Trustee in Suffield Township, and is one of the present Trustees of Randolph Township, this county.

LEWIS HINE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, October 11, 1824, son of Jonah and Jerusha Hine, natives of Connecticut, the former of whom came to Ohio in 1818, the latter in 1805, and were there married November 23, 1820, locating in Randolph Township, where they remained until their death. Jonah Hine died November 23, 1842, his widow June 13, 1872. Our subject was married March 22, 1849, to Clarintine Bostwick, born in Pennsylvania, November 27, 1826, daughter of Daniel and Sophia Bostwick (both deceased). Our subject and wife have three children living: Eldora, wife of A. H. Brewster, Loretta, and Sidney H., born November 10, 1866, and one Aurilla Hoffman, deceased, at age of twenty-five years. Mr. Hines received a common school education and has been engaged in farming. He owns about forty-two acres of land in Randolph Township, this county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hine's family ranks among the leading residents of Randolph Township.

W. W. HONEYWELL, carriage builder, P. O. Randolph, is a native of Portage County, Ohio, where he was born in Randolph Township, February 28, 1839, son of John C. and Dorcas Honeywell, natives of Pennsylvania, but who removed to Ohio at an early day, settling in this county, and remained until the death of the former in February, 1875; the latter resides in Randolph Township, this county. On July 4, 1861, our subject was married to Maria E. Terry, born in Randolph, August 4, 1839, daughter of Timothy and

Almira Terry, natives of Connecticut, but who moved to Ohio when Portage County was a wilderness, and here they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell are the parents of five children: Ellsworth L., Viola A., William C., Albert A. and Ida A. Mr. Honeywell had been engaged in wagon and carriage making until within a few years since, when he embarked in commercial business. Mrs. Honeywell is a member of the Disciples Church. He has a nice property, where he and his family reside, owning also other property in Randolph Township. Their parents were among the pioneers of the county and experienced many hardships during its infancy.

N. D. HOSKIN, salesman, P. O. Randolph, was born in Portage County, Ohio, September 13, 1851, son of Milo and Polly Hoskin. He was united in marriage September 30, 1875, with Mary Dibble, a native of this county, born October 5, 1857, a daughter of Daniel and Harriet Dibble, residents of Randolph Township, this county. Mr. Hoskin and wife are the parents of two children: Hattie L., born October 28, 1877, and Howard D., born June 10, 1880. Our subject acquired a good common school education, and has engaged in commercial business all his life. He has been successful in all of his undertakings, and now owns a nice property in Randolph Center, Ohio. He and family command the respect of all who know them.

ORVIEL HUTSON, of Randolph, was born in Paris Township, Portage Co., Ohio, December 6, 1824. He is the second son of Richard R. and Nancy (Best) Hutson, who in 1830 settled in Edinburg, Portage Co., Ohio, making that their permanent home. His father was a native of Virginia, and died in 1851, at the age of fifty-three years. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, but in early childhood removed with her parents to Ohio. She died in 1875. Mr. Hutson was married, May 27, 1847, to Maria S. Clark, who was born in Concord, Lake Co., Ohio, October 17, 1824. Mrs. Hutson is of New England origin, her parents, Billings and Caroline (Brigden) Clark, being among the pioneer settlers of northern Ohio. The former died March 18, 1883, aged ninety-three years, the latter in April, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson have had four children, three of whom are living: Celia, Herbert and Jennie; Adelbert dying in infancy. Mr. Hutson and family settled in Randolph in 1863. He has been engaged in farming all his life, now owning ninety-five acres, where he and his wife reside. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled the office of Township Trustee, and has also been a member of the School Board.

JOSEPH B. JEROME, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in New York State, October 24, 1819, son of Alva and Melica Jerome, who came to Portage County, Ohio, when Joseph B. was three or four years of age, and here remained until their death. Our subject was married, February 17, 1850, to Mary M. Churchill, born in Randolph Township, this county, March 10, 1826, daughter of Stephen and Maria Churchill. Stephen Churchill was born in 1796, and died in 1879. His widow, who was born in 1803, is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Jerome. To our subject and wife have been born four children, three now living: Louela A., born May 6, 1856, now the widow of Milfred Meacham; Nettie J., born December 1, 1861, died July 16, 1884; Jessie M., born September 5, 1865, and Joseph E., born August 14, 1867. Mr. Jerome has been engaged in farming most of his life, and owns forty-five acres of land where he resides. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

JOHN A. KELLER, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, July 14, 1846, son of Thomas (a farmer and shoe-maker), and Paulina Keller, natives of Germany, former born September

4, 1821, latter born June 27, 1825. They arrived in this county October 25, 1845, where they have since remained. They had a family of ten children. Our subject worked for his father till he was twenty-one years of age, commencing the trade of painter in 1859, and at this he worked until three years ago, when he turned his attention to farming exclusively. He was married, December 26, 1871, to Susan Rupright, born in Stark County, Ohio, October 3, 1852, daughter of William and Mary Rupright, natives of Pennsylvania, and who located in an early day in Stark County, Ohio, where they have remained ever since. To this union have been born five children, four now living: Cora L., born November 22, 1873; Dela A., born January 19, 1876; Mary A., born January 21, 1879, and Eva Elizabeth, born October 25, 1884. Gerty A., born December 11, 1872, died January 4, 1873. Mr. Keller has met with good success in life, and owns about seventy-eight acres, where he and his family reside. He is a member of the School Board, and in 1882 was Supervisor. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church. His wife belongs to the German Lutheran denomination.

ADAM KLEIN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Germany January 12, 1832, son of John and Elizabeth Klein, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled in Randolph Township, this county, where the latter died in 1841. Mr. Klein then married Gertie Deppre, who died in 1861, and he followed her September 7, 1881. Our subject was married, January 30, 1856, to Barbara Shaffer, born in Germany October 27, 1834, daughter of John Shaffer. Her parents both died in Germany, and she came to America when she was about eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are the parents of fourteen children: Eva, John C., Elizabeth, Barbara, Mary A., Clara E., Anna M., George, Adam, Emma A., Henry, Lewis, William and Alfred. Our subject has been engaged in farming through life with success, and now owns eighty-two acres of improved land. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE KLING, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Baden, Germany, March 22, 1825; a son of Nicholas and Katherine Kling, natives of Germany, and who died there. Our subject is a wagon-maker by trade, having worked in the shop about thirty years. He also worked in St. Louis three years. He was married, January 1, 1850, in St. Louis, to Margaret Loubert, born in Baden, Germany, March 5, 1826, daughter of Martin and Anna M. Loubert, who came to this county in 1848, where they remained until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Kling have been born nine children, seven of whom are now living: Anna, Catharine, Margaret, Martin, Adam, Jacob and George W. The deceased are Mary and George. Our subject has been engaged in farming, and now owns seventy-eight acres of good land, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Kling has met with fair success through life.

JOHN KNAPP, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, October 20, 1842; son of John and Agnes Knapp, natives of Germany, who settled in this county about 1831, where they have since remained. Our subject was married February 8, 1870, to Elizabeth Shroder, born in this township in 1844, daughter of Joseph and Mary Shroder, the former deceased in 1880, the latter still living. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the parents of four children, two of whom survive: Henry and Willie (twins), born September 30, 1883; the deceased are Mary and Frank. Our subject has been engaged in farming all his life and now owns seventy-one acres of improved land on which there is a beautiful house where he and his family reside. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

H. F. LADD, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, July 1, 1859; a son of Henry and Sophia (Youngman) Ladd, former born in Mantua, Ohio, October 23, 1816; they were married May 15, 1849; he died June 3, 1864; Sophia, his widow, was born in Maine, February 7, 1824; moved with her parents to Ohio in 1834, and died April 1, 1884. Henry Ladd, who had been engaged in farming through life, was the parent of four children, three of whom are now living: Mary S., born June 7, 1851, married to Samuel A. Woolf October 24, 1872; Henry F., and Edward H., who was born August 22, 1862, married November 5, 1884, to Cora E. Hatcher, born September 22, 1864, daughter of Harrison and Ann Eliza Hatcher. The deceased is William H., born November 25, 1856, died September 13, 1858. Our subject was married July 3, 1881, to Ella D. Cavender, born in Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, March 24, 1861, daughter of David and Harriet (Sears) Cavender. Our subject with his brother is engaged in farming the old homestead, consisting of 113 acres of improved land, which they own. The name Ladd is recognized among the old pioneers of this county.

RUSSEL LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, April 1, 1830; son of Jason and Marietta Loomis, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Ohio, and who located in Randolph Township, this county, and here remained until the death of the mother in 1852. Jason Loomis married for his second wife Rosana Hawn, who died in 1875, and he then went to Indiana, where he died in 1880. Our subject was married November 5, 1854, to Kadajah Hiltabidel, who died November 5, 1879, and on April 27, 1882, he married Eliza Crockett, born March 8, 1837, in Virginia, daughter of James and Sarah Crockett. Our subject is the father of four children: Elmer G., Rolla J., Nettie E. and Nora M. Mr. Loomis, who has been engaged in farming and brick making, owns eighty-three acres on which he has a fine brick residence where he and his family reside, also sixty-five acres of land in Indiana.

S. M. LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Randolph, is the widow of Harris J. Loomis, who was born in Randolph Township, this county, April 10, 1838; son of Harlon and Maria W. Loomis, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio and settled in Randolph Township, this county, in a very early day, remaining until his death, July 19, 1870. His widow now resides on the farm where they moved when first married, in Randolph Township. H. J. Loomis was first married to Permelia Stoffer, born in Suffield Township, this county, November 24, 1843, a daughter of Arthur Stoffer, who resides in Randolph Township, this county. To this union were born two children, one living—Dora B., born November 12, 1863; Walter H. is deceased. After the death of Mrs. Loomis, Mr. Loomis was united in marriage March 28, 1873, with Mrs. Susan M. Bain, born in Rootstown Township, this county, October 10, 1839; daughter of Henry and Elizabeth France (former of whom died in 1865; latter now resides in Randolph Township, this county). To this union were born four children: Zofoa B., born May 8, 1874; Maud F., born September 21, 1875; Clyde H., born May 7, 1877, and Harris R., born September 24, 1880. Mr. Loomis was engaged in farming and stock-raising all his life, and he and his family, at the time of his death, owned 240 acres of improved land with a beautiful residence and out-buildings on the same. He was Land Assessor in 1880, and filled the office of Township Assessor two terms. He died November 10, 1883. His widow and her family reside on the home farm.

S. E. LOOMIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Atwater, was born on the farm where he and his family now reside in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, March 18, 1845, son of Harlon and Maria Loomis, the former of whom

was a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Ohio. Harlon Loomis settled in this county in 1818, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 19, 1870. His widow is still living. Our subject was united in marriage December 15, 1874, with Alice Wheeler, born October 10, 1853, in Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, daughter of Jefferson and Mary Wheeler. To this union have been born two children: Harlon W., born December 1, 1875, and Daisy M., born October 5, 1879. Mr. Loomis has been engaged in farming and stock-raising all his life, and owns at present 285 acres of first-class land, whereon he and his family reside. He has filled the office of Trustee in Randolph Township. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

ALBERT H. LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, July 21, 1848, son of Harlon and Maria Loomis, former of whom died July 19, 1870; his widow still survives him. Our subject was married April 20, 1873, to Alice France, born in Randolph Township, this county, September 22, 1853, daughter of Calvin and Esther A. France, natives of Ohio, who remained here all their lives and now reside in Rootstown Township. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living: Minnie E., born September 28, 1874; Waldo F., born April 22, 1882, and Ada M., born September 9, 1883. Bertha, born April 27, 1878, died August 14, 1878. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns 112½ acres of improved land in Randolph Township, whereon he and his family lately resided, and a farm of 41½ acres situated one-half mile east of Randolph Center, where the family moved in the spring of 1885, making in all 154 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are members of the Christian Church. He has met with good success in life, and himself and family are among the leading residents of Randolph.

JOHN MAXWELL, farmer, P. O. Marlborough, Stark Co., Ohio, was born in New Baltimore, that county, December 24, 1831, son of Alexander and Judith Maxwell, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Stark County, Ohio, about 1825, remaining there about twelve years, then moved to this county, where the mother died in 1851, and after her demise the father was united in marriage with Amy Winders. He died March 11, 1885; his widow survives him. Our subject was married August 18, 1860, to Elsie E. Honeywell, born October 19, 1835, in East Liberty, Allegheny Co., Penn., daughter of John C. and Dorcas Honeywell, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to this county and here remained until his death, which occurred February 24, 1875. His widow survives him. To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have been born three children: Bertha D., Elma E. and Jesse L. Mr. Maxwell, who has engaged in farming all his life, owns eighty-six acres of land where he and his family reside. Himself, wife and two daughters are members of the Disciples Church.

CHARLES MEACHAM, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, May 6, 1822, son of Russell and Betsey Meacham, natives of Litchfield County, Conn., and who came to Ohio in 1818, and after moving about from place to place finally settled in Suffield, this county, when he turned his attention to farming, and there they remained until their death. Russell Meacham engaged in the clothing trade when the country was new, and there was no money current, in order to provide for a large family. He died in 1852; his widow died in 1861. Our subject was married February 14, 1853, to Lucy A. Coburn, born in Brimfield Township, Portage Co., Ohio, March 18, 1829, daughter of David and Nancy Coburn, natives of Massachusetts, and who came to Ohio, and died in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Meacham have been born ten children: Milford O. (deceased), Myra A., Ira C., Joy E., Ura D., Iona

A., Eva A., Van F., Melvin C. and Louela M. Our subject has been engaged in farming the greater part of his life, and now owns 202 acres of land in Randolph Township, this county, on which he has a beautiful residence, fine large barn and other necessary outbuildings. He has had some experience in the woods, having had to clear off the timber before he could get a crop in. Mr. Meacham has met with good success; has been Township Trustee several times and has filled other offices.

REV. JOSEPH MERIAM, retired minister, Randolph, was born at Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass., October 15, 1797, and is a son of Timothy and Sarah Meriam, natives of Massachusetts, where they remained until their death. Timothy Meriam departed this life December 11, 1829, his widow July 29, 1835. Joseph Meriam, a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, emigrated to Virginia as a missionary in 1822. In the spring of 1823 he came to Ohio and engaged in missionary work in the new counties until September of the same year, at which time he came by invitation to Randolph, this county, and was installed Congregational minister January 7, 1824, where he has since remained. He was half of the time for twelve years engaged as pastor at both Randolph and Rootstown, since that time he has been pastor at Randolph, and also supplied different places at different times. He is now retired, but still retains the relationship of pastor of the Congregational Church, the desk being filled by stated supplies from year to year. Our subject was united in marriage, January 25, 1826, with Emiline Bidwell, born in Farmington, Conn., July 13, 1800, daughter of William and Mary Bidwell, who departed this life at Madison, Lake Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Meriam are parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Joseph B., engaged in business at Cleveland, Ohio; Emiline Antoinette, wife of Dr. E. D. Burton, also in Cleveland, Ohio; and Theodore F., who resides in Randolph, this county. The deceased are William M. and Elizabeth. Our subject owns a beautiful residence and ten acres of land in this township. He and his good wife are faithful and consistent members of the Congregational Church, and are loved by all in the community in which they reside.

SARAH MERRIMAN, Randolph, is the widow of E. R. Merriman, a son of Eliakim and Hannah Merriman, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county a great many years ago and there remained until their death. E. R. Merriman, the first white male child to see the light in Randolph Township, this county, was born April 23, 1807. He married, the first time, Julia Hall, who died in 1852, and by her had three children: Dwight R., born December 14, 1835, died October 28, 1856; a daughter deceased in infancy; and Malitta, born February 28, 1844, now wife of Marvin Churchill. Mr. Merriman was next married, December 23, 1853, to Sarah Miller, born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 26, 1823, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Harper. (Her first husband's name was Miller, by whom she has one son living—Lewis Miller, born November 22, 1849.) Mr. Harper died in 1870; his widow still survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Merriman were the parents of three children, of whom survive Julia L., born November 25, 1854, wife of Sanford Tickner; Albert R., born September 8, 1857; and Melvin E., born May 16, 1861. E. R. Merriman was a farmer through life, and owned 105 acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred April 9, 1879. His family lost a kind father and a good husband.

HENRY MERRIMAN was born in Randolph, February 26, 1838; son of Otis and Phebe Merriman, natives of Ohio. He has engaged in farming, and owns sixty acres of land.

W. E. MERRIMAN, salesman, Randolph, was born in Randolph, Ohio, August 26, 1840, the eldest son of Levi and Jane A. Merriman, the former

born in Randolph Township, December 10, 1811, the latter born in Augusta, N. Y., June 4, 1818, daughter of Norman and Sarah Humphrey. Norman Humphrey was born in Connecticut in 1793; his wife in New York, September 10, 1797. They were married February 28, 1815, and removed to Portage County, Ohio, in January, 1819, where they remained until his death, January 3, 1822. Mrs. Humphrey afterward, January 25, 1827, married Dr. Rufus Belding, who died in Randolph, this county, April 8, 1854, and his widow died in Ravenna, Ohio, June 2, 1881. Levi Merriman was a son of Maj. Isaac and Esther Merriman, natives of Connecticut, who removed to this county in 1805, where they remained until their death. Mrs. Merriman died in 1834, and Maj. Merriman then married Harriet Force, who is still living in Pennsylvania. He died in June, 1842. Levi Merriman was married, May, 1838, to Jane A. Humphrey, and this union was blessed with three children, of whom our subject, Wilfred E., is the only one now living. The deceased are Sarah D., born May 23, 1845, died October 1, 1862, and Edward F., born January 27, 1854, died September 29, 1862. Levi Merriman and wife were members of the Disciples Church for fifty years. He died July 26, 1884, and his widow now resides with our subject in Randolph, this county. In 1853 our subject had the misfortune to break his left leg, from which injury he never fully recovered. In May, 1857, the limb was amputated midway between the ankle and knee, and one week later, a second operation becoming necessary, it was amputated above the knee. Mr. Merriman filled the office of Postmaster in his native village in 1870 and 1871. For thirteen years he was Township Treasurer; in 1880 Census Enumerator.

C. B. NEEDHAM, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Massachusetts, November 12, 1836; son of Alfred and Mary Needham, natives of that State, former born August 2, 1802, latter October 11, 1803. They came to this county June 1, 1837, where they settled and remained until Mrs. Needham's death, January 7, 1863. Alfred Needham survives her and now enjoys the best of health. Our subject was twice married, on first occasion, December 29, 1859, to Maria E. Weldy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weldy, of Atwater, and by this union was born one child—Charlie W., born October 21, 1860, died October 16, 1861. Mrs. Weldy dying September 11, 1861, at the age of nineteen years and six months, our subject married, March 14, 1863, Lucy M. Grant, born in Randolph Township, this county, May 2, 1840, daughter of William and Miranda Grant. Mr. Grant was born in Vermont, December 30, 1803, his wife in New York, December 8, 1815, and they came to this county, remaining until her death, February 1, 1880. Mr. Grant is still living and enjoys good health. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Needham have two children: Fred G. and Ida M. Our subject spent the earlier part of his life in mercantile business at Atwater, Ohio, but for the last twenty years he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He and his family own 280 acres of improved land.

SIMON PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in this county, November 17, 1834, a son of David and Electa Perkins, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts. David Perkins came to Ohio about 1814; his wife some years later. They were married in Summit County, Ohio, where they remained a number of years, thence came to this county, and here remained until their death. The father, who was a stone-mason by trade, died March 12, 1864; the mother in 1878. October 1, 1854, our subject was married to Mary Ann W. Rogers, born in Randolph Township, this county, June 6, 1835, daughter of William and Minerva Rogers, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively, but residents of this county, where they died, former

in 1849, latter in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are the parents of three children: David S., born January 8, 1856, and now a practicing physician in Cleveland, Ohio; Electa B., born January 5, 1859, wife of C. B. Ladd; and Maude S., born July 24, 1868, residing with her parents. Our subject has engaged in farming and owns 127 acres in Randolph Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and is a F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He has filled the office of Trustee several years. In the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of an infantry company (Randolph Guards), May 11, 1861, and December 14, following, was commissioned Captain of same company, but so many of this company enlisted into the United States Regular Army that it was disbanded. Our subject was next elected Captain of Company G, Third Regiment Ohio Militia, in Portage County, July 4, 1863; then he joined the United States service as Recruiting Lieutenant, January 13, 1865; was mustered out as Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 21, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and family reside in this township, where they have a pleasant and beautiful home.

JOSEPH PRICE, physician and surgeon, Randolph, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 15, 1823, son of Nathan and Abigail Price, the former of Welsh and the latter of English origin, both born in Pennsylvania, and who moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they remained until their death, Nathan Price dying August, 1863, and his widow in August, 1864. Our subject was married, October 25, 1843, to Cynthia M. Underwood, born February 15, 1827, in New Baltimore, Ohio, daughter of Dr. W. and Rachel Underwood (both deceased). To the Doctor and wife have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Emmet W., a practicing physician and surgeon in Kent, Ohio; Louisa P., wife of Julius Dunbar, of Youngstown, Ohio; Mary E. and Benjamin F. W. Our subject engaged in tailoring until he was twenty-two years of age, after which he read medicine with his father-in-law in New Baltimore, Ohio, and graduated in the regular school of medicine, at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1851. He is a member of Portage County Medical Society, Northeastern Medical Society, as well as the Ohio State Society. He was a member of the School Board for eighteen years. The Doctor owns 128 acres of land with a fine residence, where he and his family reside.

HENRY K. REDFIELD, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born on the farm he now owns, March 29, 1822; son of Samuel and Margaret Redfield, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in 1810, settling in this county and here remaining until their death. Samuel Redfield died in 1876, his wife in 1874. Our subject was married, March 25, 1852, to May Donnell, a daughter of John and Myra Donnell, and born in Atwater, this county. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom survive: Frank D., Mary H. and Emma J. Ida J. and Lillie A. are deceased. Mr. Redfield was raised on a farm, has been engaged in agriculture through life successfully, and owns 132 acres of improved land. He acquired a good common school education; has filled the office of Assessor of Randolph Township; is a member of the Secret Police. Our subject's father walked from Connecticut to Ohio (carrying a large bundle on his back) and arrived in 1810. He was the first man to volunteer in the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner at Malden upon Hull's surrender.

FREDERICK RIEDINGER, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, November 16, 1840, a son of George P. and Susan Riedinger, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1840. They settled in this county, where they remained until their

death. The father died in 1864; the mother in 1874. Our subject was married, November 12, 1863, to Louisa Ackerman, born in Marlboro Township, Stark Co., Ohio, March 18, 1843, a daughter of Matthias and Henrietta Ackerman, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, and afterward removed to Crawford County, where they remained until their death, the mother dying in December, 1868, the father in February, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Riedinger had five children, four of whom are now living: George F., born September 3, 1864; Mary L., born April 15, 1866; Henry W., born April 8, 1868, and Hattie S., born December 16, 1872. An infant is deceased. Our subject is a farmer and stock-dealer, and owns 128 acres of improved land. He is a F. & A. M.; has filled the office of Township Trustee and that of Assessor for four years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

PETER RIEDINGER, JR., farmer, P.O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, August 1, 1850, son of George P. and Susan Riedinger, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to this county in 1840, and remained until their death, the former dying in 1864, the latter in 1874. Our subject was united in marriage, December 18, 1877, with Emma Weaver, born in Stark County, Ohio, September 3, 1857, daughter of George and Charlotte Weaver, natives of Germany, and who immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, where they have resided ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Riedinger have been born five children, four now living: Elton E., born September 10, 1878; Ivin E., born September 11, 1879; Merle D., born January 11, 1883, and Ruth Emma, born January 6, 1885. Claudius W., born September 24, 1880, is deceased. Our subject, who is a farmer by occupation, owns 124 acres of good land. He has filled the office of Trustee of the township two years. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

VOLNEY ROGERS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, August 1, 1837, son of William and Minerva Rogers, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Pennsylvania, and who settled in this county, where they remained until their death in 1850 and 1857 respectively. Our subject was united in marriage, April 23, 1859, with Mary E. Perkins, born in Suffield Township, this county, February 10, 1844, daughter of David and Electa Perkins, who died in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been born five children, three now living: Dennis E., born May 16, 1868; Nellie I., born September 9, 1880, and Ruth V., born February 9, 1884. Those deceased are Benjamin V., born January 31, 1860, died June 8, 1867, and Blanche A., born April 19, 1875, died June 15, 1882. Our subject has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock, and owns 130 acres of good land. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out June 22, 1864. Mr. Rogers, who went to school to James A. Garfield, and boarded with him one term, was also a teacher, and taught fifteen terms.

JAMES SABIN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 26, 1829, son of Ephraim and Jerusha Sabin, the former a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., the latter of Vermont, and who were married in Randolph Township, this county, where they settled and died, the former in 1872, the latter a few years later. Our subject was united in marriage, June 17, 1859, with Sarah E. Burdge, born in Pennsylvania in 1829, a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Burdge, both of whom died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Sabin have had four children, three of whom are now living: Charlie C., H. B. and Rena R. Buric P. is deceased. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns at present thirty acres of good land in

Randolph Township. The family are members of the Disciples Church. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has filled the office of Township Trustee at different times; has been a member of the Board of Education; was First Lieutenant during the late war of the Rebellion. Mr. Sabin has been very successful in life, and owns a neat residence where he and his family reside.

HARVY SABIN, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Suffield Township, this county, September 21, 1834; son of Ephraim and Jerusha Sabin, the former of whom was a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. They settled in this county at a very early day, and remained until their death, he dying May 12, 1870, and his widow May 2, 1874. Our subject was married December 27, 1861, to Mrs. Jane E. Moulton, born October 22, 1830, daughter of Hiram and Sarah Lane. She was united in marriage the first time, July 4, 1849, with Warren Moulton, who was born April 13, 1827, died January 23, 1854, son of Augustus and Sarah Moulton, and by this union has been born one child—Alice, born October 18, 1850, now the wife of Loring Hulbert. Our subject has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns eighty-six acres of improved land with comfortable residence and good out-buildings on the same.

JACOB SCHMIEDEL, JR., farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Randolph Township, this county, July 28, 1845; son of Jacob and Mary C. Schmiedel, natives of Baden, Germany. They came to America in 1843, and settled and remained in this county. The mother died June 22, 1878; the father is still living, aged eighty-four years. Our subject was married March 14, 1872, to Catharine Haag, born in Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, June 8, 1851, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Haag. They were natives of Germany and immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, where they remained until their death. Mr. Schmiedel and wife are the parents of five children: Charlotte, Frank E., Lucette M., Albert W. and Mary E. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, and owns forty-eight acres of improved land. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He has filled the office of Township Trustee to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

ADAM SCHULZ, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Baden, Germany, June 25, 1819; son of George and Margaret Schulz, who immigrated to America in a very early day and settled in Randolph Township, this county, where they remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage December 26, 1846, with Margaret Beisel, who was born in Germany June 24, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz are the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living: Eve, Adam, Elizabeth, Henry, Albert, William; Peter is deceased. Our subject has engaged in farming all his life and has been successful, now owning 127 acres of good land, mostly improved, on which he is building a fine residence. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He has filled the office of Trustee of his Township two years.

JOHN SHEPLIN, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Germany, August 7, 1825; son of Jacob and Fronie Sheplin, who remained in Germany until the death of the father in 1846, after which the mother immigrated to Ohio and lived in Canton for a few years; thence moved to Indiana, where she remained until her death. Our subject was married, the first time, in November, 1859, to Mary M. Hoover, born in Ohio. She died in Stark County, Ohio, August 27, 1862, and Mr. Sheplin then married, November 10, 1864, Catharine Hiser, born in Stark County, Ohio, March 25, 1841, daughter of George and Rebecca Hiser, who died in that county. Mr. Sheplin is the father of four children: Lovina, William, Emma and Charles. He settled in this county in 1833; has

been engaged in farming all his life, and owns fifty acres of improved land whereon he and his family reside. They are among the best citizens of the vicinity.

LYDA A. SHURTLEFF, P. O. Randolph, was born in Connecticut, June 7, 1804, daughter of Thaddeus and Lyda Andrews, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county when our subject was only four months old, and remained here till their death, which occurred in 1845 and 1843 respectively. Our subject was united in marriage October 3, 1822, with Harvy Shurtleff, born in Massachusetts, November 27, 1799, son of Asa and Mary Shurtleff, natives of Massachusetts, the former of whom died in 1840, the latter several years afterward. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvy Shurtleff only three are now living: Angeline M., Eveline M. and Lyda. Mr. Shurtleff was engaged in farming all his life, and owned about fifty-one acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred October 29, 1873. He was a member of the Congregational Church, as is also his widow, who is beloved by all who know her.

A. L. SLABAUGH, retired farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1822, son of Christopher and Nancy Slabaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio and located in Columbiana County in 1827, where they remained seven years, settling in this county in 1834, where they resided until their death. The former died April 10, 1848, the latter in July, 1865. On March 18, 1853, our subject was married to J. A. France, born in Stark County, Ohio, January 15, 1834, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth France, the former of whom died some years ago, his widow still residing in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Slabaugh have six children, five of whom are now living: Warren H., Willard W., Watson E., Mary E. and Frank W. Ida F. is deceased. Our subject was engaged in farming early in life, but is now retired. He owns a beautiful residence, where he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Slabaugh are members of the Disciples Church. He is a member of the Pioneer Association, and has filled the office of Trustee of this Township.

SOLOMON STALLSMITH, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Springfield, Columbiana Co., Ohio, November 26, 1823, son of John and Catharine Stallsmith, the former a native of Adams County, and the latter of Huntingdon County, Penn. They came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana County, in 1819, remaining there until 1832, when they removed to Randolph Township, this county, where they passed the balance of their days, she dying September 27, 1846. After her death John Stallsmith married Marguerite Firestine, who died about 1874; he died November 3, 1879. Our subject was married November 22, 1846, to Rachel Cook, born in Portage County, Ohio, September 23, 1824, daughter of David and Chloe Cook, natives of Wallingford, Conn., who came to this county and remained until their death, February 2, 1856, and February 2, 1879, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Stallsmith have been born five children, four of whom survive: Winfield S., born November 9, 1847; Chloe L., born August 18, 1849; Olive L., born August 16, 1851, and Cora L., born March 13, 1865. John M., born July 6, 1861, died July 20, 1866. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns thirty-nine acres of good land, where he and his family reside. He has been a member of the School Board for a number of years.

ORSEMUS STANFORD, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 25, 1814, son of Oliver and Olive Stanford, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Marietta, Ohio; from there moved to Trumbull County, thence to Stark County, where they remained seven years; came to Portage

County in 1832, remaining until 1850; then removed to Wisconsin, where the father died in 1874; the mother died in Iowa in 1878. Our subject was married April 14, 1836, to Sarah Chittendon, born in this county, in November, 1816, daughter of Almon and Gertrude Chittendon, both of whom died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford were parents of two children, one now living—Frank, who resides in this county. Van Vactor B. Stanford who was in the army three years, was killed by a premature discharge of his own gun in 1864. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, but for the past twenty years has been engaged in farming. He owns ninety-seven acres of improved land; has filled the office of Trustee of his township.

W. C. STANFORD, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 11, 1849, son of Chauncey and Keturah B. Stanford, natives of Connecticut, and residents of Ravenna, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, December 25, 1876, with Flora C. Carver, born in Stark County, Ohio, December 18, 1856, a daughter of John F. and Lucinda M. Carver, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and both still living. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford have two children: Vernon L., born December 2, 1877, and Blanche, born March 16, 1881. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, but has engaged in farming for the past three years. His wife is a member of the Disciples Church. Mr. Stanford has met with good success, and he and wife are a very pleasant couple, highly respected in the community in which they live.

GEN. WILLIAM STEDMAN (deceased) was born in Granville, Ohio, November 26, 1815. His father's family emigrated from Granville, Mass., to Granville, Ohio, and were among the pioneers who founded the latter town. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and when he was only twelve years old his father died. When about eighteen he entered the preparatory department at Hudson College, and thence went to Athens College for a regular course, but was compelled to relinquish his purpose on account of ill health. In May, 1837, when in his twenty-second year, he married Elizabeth Elmore, of Randolph, and here he settled as a farmer. He also had an interest in some mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Mr. Stedman was among the first to embrace the anti-slavery sentiment of the times, and upon the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its most active and influential members. In 1859 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, and again in 1865, and to the State Senate in 1868. At the breaking out of the war, he volunteered in the three months' service, and became Captain of Company F, Seventh Ohio. Returning from that service, he took a recruiting commission to raise men for the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. On October 21, 1861, he was commissioned a Major in that regiment; August 3, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and January 10, 1864, was promoted to Colonel. During his service with the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Col. Stedman participated in the following engagements: Kelley's Ford, Va., Ely's Ford, Va., Stevensburg, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, in the actions of Monterey, Smithsburg, Hagerstown and Williamsport, Boonsboro, and in actions at Shepherdstown. He was also engaged in battle at Barber's Cross Roads, Va., skirmishing at Rapidan Station, Va., and at Auburn Hills. He was in action at Howe's Gap, Va., St. Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Va., Petersburg, Boydton Road, Va., and in all the marches and actions in which the Second Cavalry Division was engaged from the Rappahannock to Westminister, Md. The Colonel was also in other engagements. For meritorious services he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865. Having passed through forty months of military service, and participated in numerous engagements, he returned home. He died of

yellow fever at Santiago De Cuba, July 6, 1869, to which place he had been sent as Consul, under the appointment of President Grant, received in April previous.

ELSON TICKNER, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Connecticut, May 26, 1804, son of John and Ruth Tickner, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Germany. They removed to Ohio in October, 1810, settled in Portage County and here remained until their death, October 10, 1819, and November 23, 1857, respectively. Our subject, who has engaged in farming all his life, owns about eighty-nine acres of good land in Randolph Township. He never attended school for more than two weeks at a time, but has been a successful business man. Mr. Tickner was married, April 11, 1835, to Mary Austin, born September 11, 1817, daughter of Anthony and Marrena Austin (both deceased), and accompanied her parents to Ohio, in her infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Tickner have three children: Elizabeth, wife of William Bowers; Sanford, who is married; and Laura, widow of William France. Our subject and wife are members of the Disciples Church.

JOHN TRAVES, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Germany, March 17, 1825; son of Matthias and Elizabeth Traves, who settled in this county in 1839, where they lived and died, the former in April, 1883, the latter in 1857. Our subject was married May 23, 1850, to Mary Knapp, born in Germany May 13, 1830, daughter of John and Elizabeth Knapp, the former still living, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Traves are the parents of five boys and two girls: John, Mary, Henry, Elizabeth and Peter, now living; Frank and Lewis died August 17, 1874. Our subject has been engaged in farming all his life and has met with good success, owning now 150 acres of improved land. He has filled the office of Trustee of Suffield Township two years. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

S. B. TRESCOTT, traveling salesman, P. O. Randolph, was born near Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, January 26, 1842; son of Clark and Ann Trescott, who resided in Stark County, Ohio, until Mrs. Trescott's death, when our subject was quite young. Mr. Trescott then married Rachel McConnell, who also is deceased, and he afterward married Eliza Williamson, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Trescott reside near Alliance, Ohio. Our subject was married September 15, 1864, to Elizabeth Crawford, born in Pennsylvania August 10, 1842, daughter of John and Catherine Crawford, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Trescott have been born six children: Blanche, born September 6, 1865; Josephine, born November 29, 1867; Edward O., born April 12, 1870; Walter S. and Grace, born May 14, 1873, and Bessie, born September 22, 1880. Our subject has been engaged in commercial business all his life, and has been a traveling salesman for twenty-three years; he is now in the line of boots and shoes. Mr. and Mrs. Trescott are members of the Disciples Church. Mr. Trescott acquired a good common school education. He owns sixty-two acres of land and a fine dwelling where he and his family reside.

JOHN UNGER, farmer, P. O. Atwater, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 21, 1810; son of Jacob and Mary Unger, who departed this life a great many years ago in Columbiana County, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage November 1, 1832, with Elizabeth Palmer, the daughter of Stephen and Mary Palmer, who died in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Unger are the parents of eight children, of whom four survive: Alpheus, Simeon, Sylvanus and John J. The deceased are Cyrus, Eli, Mary A. and Caroline. Mr. Unger is a cooper by trade, but has engaged in farming for a great many years. Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church. He owns about ninety-seven and one-third acres of mostly improved land in Ran-

dolph Township, where he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Unger, who are among the early settlers of Randolph Township, are very highly respected by the community in which they live. Mr. Unger has met with fair success through life.

ALONZO V. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born on the farm where he now resides in Randolph Township, this county, October 3, 1838, a son of Horace and Caroline M. White, natives of Connecticut, and who immigrated to Ohio in 1834, locating in this county, where they remained until their death. The father died in December, 1881, the mother in December, 1883. Our subject was married January 9, 1862, to Susan Holibaugh, born in Pennsylvania October 19, 1838, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holibaugh, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children: Hattie E., born September 30, 1864; Albert R., born September 1, 1870; and Stella M., born September 25, 1874. Mrs. White is a member of the Disciples Church. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, but has been engaged in farming for the last five years. He owns seventy acres of improved land on which there is a beautiful residence where he and his family reside. He served in the late war of the Rebellion in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. White has been very successful through life.

DOMINICK WISE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Europe, September 24, 1832, son of Jacob and Magdalene Wise, who came to America and settled in Ohio, where they remained until their death. Our subject was married (the first time) in 1856 to Maria Earhart, who died October 12, 1870, after which, in 1872, he was married to Clara Winisheimer, born in Germany, October 10, 1839, daughter of Balser and Jacob Winisheimer. Our subject is the father of eight children: John C., Louise M., David L. and Joseph W. by his first wife, and Mary E., Dominick A., Stephen H. and Magdalene by his second wife. Mr. Wise is a cooper by trade, but has engaged in farming for several years, and owns sixty-five acres of improved land on which he and his family reside. He is a man that takes great interest in his family, and his word is as good as his note. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wise's second wife died October 9, 1884.

JOHN J. WISE, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Germany September 12, 1837, son of Jacob and Magdalene Wise, who immigrated to Ohio in 1840, settling in Lawrence Township, Stark County, thence moving to Lake Township, where they remained until the father's death in 1865. Three years later the family came to Suffield Township, this county, where the mother died in 1873. Our subject was married January 25, 1862, to Mary Knapp, born in Randolph Township, this county, September 8, 1842, daughter of John and Elizabeth Knapp, latter deceased in 1871. Mr. Knapp is still living, aged about eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are the parents of nine children, six of whom survive: Clara, Emma, William, John, Bertha and Clamenc. The deceased are Charlie, Rosie and Charlie. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns 154 acres of improved land. He is a member of the Agricultural Board of Randolph. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB YARIAN, Sr., farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 24, 1812, son of Conrad and Eva Yarian, natives of Pennsylvania, of Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties, respectively, and who settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1803, remaining there until their death. Our subject was married April 2, 1835, to Elizabeth Switzer, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1815, daughter of Jacob and Mary C. Switzer, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Columbiana County,

where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Yarian are parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living, all married and doing for themselves: Susanna (wife of William Walker), Jonathan, Eli, Benjamin, David, Jacob, Mary C., Eva and Rebecca. The deceased are Rebecca (twin sister of Rebecca living) and Daniel (an infant). Mr. Yarian, who has engaged in farming all his life, now owns ninety-seven acres whereon he and his family reside, besides forty-five acres elsewhere. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church. He has been a member of the Board of Education.

WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, farmer and cooper, P. O. Randolph, was born in Hollis, Hillsboro Co., N. H., February 23, 1821, son of Ebenezer and Thankful Youngman, natives of New Hampshire, who came to this county in 1835, where they settled and remained until their death. On April 2, 1844, our subject was married to Sarah J. Dumars, born April 2, 1822, a daughter of Timothy and Sarah Dumars. Mr. Dumars was of French descent, although born in Ireland, while Sarah, his wife, was born in Scotland. They located in Pennsylvania, where they remained until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Youngman have been born three children: Francis A., born September 8, 1846; Helen E., born November 19, 1852; and Forest D., born December 24, 1863. Our subject is a cooper by trade, but is also engaged in agriculture, and owns a nice little farm where he and his family reside. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. They are a pleasant and agreeable couple.

RAVENNA TOWNSHIP.

DR. A. W. ALCORN, Ravenna, was born on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1835. He was the seventh of eight children, six of whom were boys. His father was of Scotch-Irish, and his mother of English and German descent. His parents were farmers, and the first and only farm they owned they cleared up from wild woods in Armstrong County, Penn. The trees, saplings and brush had to be cut down and grubbed out to make room for the first log-cabin. His parents were Old School Presbyterians, and were one of three families who met together for social prayer, from which grew the Concord Presbyterian Church, about one mile from his father's farm. Before the church building was secured his father and mother would attend church at Glade Run, a distance of seven miles, and most of this distance was made along a path through the woods; but any difficulty in the way was alleviated by their going on foot. Sometimes a babe was carried in their arms so that the distance need not be made in haste. On this farm the Doctor began his education. The school year in his boyhood consisted of three months in the winter. This was improved. At this school his second, third and fourth reader was the New Testament, and the fifth and sixth reader was the Bible or Old Testament. When he was eighteen years old, at the urgent solicitation of an older brother, Dr. J. P. Alcorn (now deceased), who had left the farm and by his own energy and self-support had graduated at one of the best medical colleges in the United States, he left home for the first time to enter the Glade Run (Penn.) Academy in 1853; the next year he entered the Eldersridge (Indiana County, Penn.) Academy. This institution was the creation of Rev. Alexander Donaldson, D. D., a noted educator of young men in western Pennsylvania, who, at an old age, is still Principal of the academy. In this academy the Doctor

was fitted for the junior class in college. At this time his health broke down and he was obliged to leave school. After a few months' rest he entered the office of his brother, who had built up a large practice in Ravenna, Ohio, for the purpose of studying medicine. His medical education was secured at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., and the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. He had the benefit of the private and practical instructions of his brother for five years. In 1864 he served four months in the Union Army, was a "squirrel hunter," and volunteered his services at the battle of Gettysburg for the care of the sick and wounded. He married Miss Christina, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Fletcher, of Ravenna, Ohio, February 20, 1884. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He first united with the Presbyterian Church in 1852. He is a member of the Board of Education, and has served as such for nine years. He is in hearty sympathy with all reform measures that tend to lift men up to a sober and religious life. His chief desire is to be worthy the name of physician and Christian. He never used tobacco in any form, nor alcoholic drinks as a beverage. He considers the habitual use of tobacco and ardent spirits as the chief obstacles in the way to temporal and spiritual prosperity.

ANDRUS T. BALDWIN, hardware merchant, Ravenna, was born September 10, 1820, in Palmyra, this county, where his father, Alva Baldwin, now resides. He commenced traveling at eleven years of age, and spent about thirty-five years visiting nearly all the Southern and Western States. November 5, 1839, he married Miss Samantha Daniels, a native of Massachusetts. She died February 2, 1861. Their son, Alva V., was a graduate of the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and practiced his chosen profession, medicine, in that city six years, after which he returned to Palmyra, where he died February 17, 1881. He married Miss Eliza Merwin, and left three children: Ida S., Gustave W. and Clayton R. Our subject, June 17, 1873, next married Mrs. Ella Baldwin, widow of Marquis Baldwin and daughter of Bazaleel Olmstead, of Palmyra, this county, and to this union were born two children: John D. and Minnie S. Mr. Baldwin was engaged in the hardware business in Medina, Ohio, in 1873-74, and then established in Ravenna. In addition to his business he owns a finely improved farm of 138 acres in Palmyra Township, this county.

DARIUS L. BALDWIN, manufacturer, Ravenna, was born February 6, 1828, in Atwater Township, this county, where his parents, Ransom and Worthy Baldwin, now reside. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm and began working at the carpenter's trade while a young man, and this he followed continuously until 1878. He was married, October 26, 1853, to Miss Letitia Ferrell, a native of Monongahela County, Va., born October 15, 1829, and who came to this county in 1850. Our subject and wife settled in Ravenna, Ohio, immediately after their marriage. Their children are Charles R.; Aurelia O., wife of H. Eatinger; Hattie W.; and Minnie T. In March, 1879, Mr. Baldwin and his son purchased the planing-mill which they now operate under the firm name of D. L. Baldwin & Son. They do a large business as a custom mill, supplying the home market for planing and general ornamental work. They also do an extensive business in contracting and building houses and public structures. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are adherents of the Disciples Church. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Winfield Scott as a Whig, and has ever since been a staunch Republican.

HARMON BATTERSON, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born March 29, 1819, in Ravenna Township, this county. His father, William Batterson, of Litchfield County, Conn., married Miss Matilda Iles, and moved to this county

about 1816. Soon after the grandfather, William Batterson, Sr., came, and he and his wife resided here until their death. Harmon's mother died when he was about seven years of age, and his father married a second time and moved to Williams County, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his days. William Batterson, our subject's father, was the pioneer cooper of Ravenna, and people came far and near to him for barrels, tubs, pails, well buckets, and gallon bottles for carrying water and whisky in. Whisky stills were numerous at that time, and a good deal of cooper work was needed. Our subject lived for a time with a Rev. Ebenezer Williams, then with Perry and Ethan A. Babcock, near Ravenna, and after he was fourteen years of age he worked by the month summers, and did chores nights and mornings for his board winters, going also to school; in fact, Mr. Batterson avers, he always found plenty of good folks to take him into their families to live in return for what they could get out of him. At twenty-two years of age he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for many years. He married, October 6, 1847, Miss Mary Hull, born in Edinburg Township, this county, March 27, 1820. Her parents, Gilbert and Abigail (Harris) Hull, of Ontario County, N. Y., came to this county in 1819, and settled in Edinburg Township same year, where they resided until his death, which occurred December 16, 1880, at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Gilbert was a skillful mechanic. He erected many of the buildings in that township. His widow, who is eighty-four years of age, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Batterson. To Mr. and Mrs. Batterson have been born three children: Ellen A., Mrs. Emily M. Robinson and Clinton R. Our subject and wife paid about a ten months' visit to Williams County, Ohio, but with the exception of that trip have always resided in Ravenna Township. About 1853 they purchased the place where they now live, and where they own a fine farm of seventy-four and a half acres, besides another farm of forty acres in the same township. Mr. Batterson is a life-long Democrat.

HORACE Y. BEEBE, retired, Ravenna, was born in Middletown, Conn., September 14, 1816; son of Oliver D. and Phebe H. (Holt) Beebe. Our subject came to Ohio in 1834, locating at Cuyahoga Falls; two years later he removed to this county, and for some two years he was Deputy Clerk under George Kirkum, and for seven years was with William Coolman, in the Clerk's office, as Deputy. In 1845 he was appointed Clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Court, serving until 1852. The following year he accepted the position of Cashier in the banking house of Robinson, King & Co., and so remained until succeeded by his son, William H., present Cashier of the Second National Bank. In 1860 he was elected a Delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and in 1862 was by the latter appointed Assessor of the Nineteenth Congressional District. Later he was appointed Provost-Marshal of this county, in which capacity he served during the war. Our subject was on intimate terms with President Garfield and other distinguished Republicans. Upon his resignation as Cashier and Bookkeeper of the Diamond Glass Company (which position he held some sixteen years), Mr. Beebe retired permanently from active business. He was twice married, first in April, 1838, to Augusta, daughter of William Coolman, who died June 15, 1879, leaving two children: Mary B. and William H., both now living. Our subject then married, in 1881, Mrs. Hannah D. Wells, widow of Benjamin J. Wells, of Ravenna. Mr. Beebe is a Republican in politics. Since the organization of the Universalist Church, he has been connected financially with its growth. In June, 1883 he was appointed by the Commissioners of the county a Director of the County Infirmary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. F. W. Coffin, and in the fall of the same year he was elected a Director, which office he now holds.

HENRY BEECHER (deceased) was born in Shalersville Township, this county, September 18, 1817; son of the well-known pioneers, Sylvester and Betsey Beecher, and the eldest of their twelve children. Our subject remained on his father's farm until 1842, when he engaged in mercantile business. He was in partnership with A. V. Horr until 1846, in which year he established himself in Garrettsville, this county, where he remained nineteen years, having as a partner, during the last ten years of that period, his brother Samuel S. At the death of his father in December, 1855, our subject succeeded him as Director of the Portage County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, holding the position until the bank was closed. He was prominent in the management of the First National Bank of Ravenna from the time of its organization, and was mainly influential in the erection of the Etna Block in Ravenna. He was actively identified with many other public and private enterprises which have contributed to the building up of the interests of Ravenna City and Portage County generally. Mr. Beecher was married, September 21, 1857, to Miss Laura, daughter of N. D. Clark, Esq., of Ravenna. She died March 12, 1858, and our subject was afterward united in marriage, July 23, 1861, with Miss Rachel, daughter of Maj. John and Jane (Wilson) Shannon, of Youngstown, Ohio, where she was born October 10, 1835. She completed her education with a three years' course under the instruction of the late President James A. Garfield at Hiram College. Mrs. Beecher was successfully engaged in teaching in the Union School of Ravenna two years previous to her marriage. Mr. Beecher departed this life April 16, 1870. His loss was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends won by his generosity and uniform kindness.

C. L. BELDEN, M. D., Ravenna, was born August 23, 1818, in West Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where his parents, Harvey and Martha Belden, were among the earliest pioneers. Our subject received his education in the academy at Farmington, Ohio, and attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., where he graduated in 1859. He practiced his chosen profession at West Farmington until 1862, at Chardon, Geauga Co., Ohio, until 1871, and at Braceville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, until 1876, and then located in Ravenna. Here he is recognized as a scientific physician and famed for his uniform success in combating diseases. September 2, 1839, Dr. Belden married Sarah L. Brown, of Farmington, Ohio, born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who bore him four children, three of whom survive her: Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, Mrs. Emily Skeels, and Mrs. Abbie W. Thomas. Little Corwin met his death by accident when less than two years old. Personally the Doctor is rather robust, socially a genial companion. By his courteous bearing and skill in his profession he has succeeded in building up a fine practice. In matters of religion our subject entertains liberal views; in politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Belden died March 13, 1885, after an illness of fifty-one days, during which she suffered more than pen can write. She was a whole-souled worker at home and in the neighborhood, and was a great benefactress to the poor and needy. She had a singular presentiment of her demise, even months in advance, and when the time came she faced death with courage and left those nearest and dearest to her, expressing to them the sentiment of her life, "Kind words can never die."

PHILO BIERCE, County Recorder, Ravenna, son of Zenas S. and Lucinda (Pinney) Bierce, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1844. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a pioneer merchant of Stark County, subsequently was engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes, and at the close of his life was book-keeper at Windham Center; he also served as Township Clerk for many years. He died in the sixty-second year of his age, the father of follow-

ing children, all of whom are living: Ellen, wife of M. T. Hill, in Nevada, Mo.; Alice, widow of W. Waters; and Myra, wife of W. S. Brush, in Batavia, Ill. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1861 enlisted in Company A, First Ohio Light Artillery. He was struck by a shell at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., which carried off his left arm near the elbow and his left leg below the knee. He was taken to the Field Hospital, and in November transferred to Chattanooga Hospital, where he remained until able to journey to the Cleveland, Ohio, Hospital, where he fully recovered and received an honorable discharge in August, 1864. He afterward learned and followed telegraphy until his hearing failed, when he turned his attention to obtaining further education. In 1872 he joined a colony of ex-soldiers and went to Nebraska, taking up a soldier's homestead claim in Hall County, which he still owns. After remaining there some years he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and conducted a restaurant until 1876, when he returned to Ravenna, this county, and in the fall of the same year was elected County Recorder. He is now serving his third term. He was married in October, 1879, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Miles Whitney, of this county, and has one child—Amber. Mr. Bierce is a member of Encampment Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the G. A. R., and of the Ravenna Rifle and Shot-gun Team.

ENOS P. BRAINERD is a resident of Ravenna, the county seat of Portage County, Ohio, and the eldest of four sons of Joseph and Nancy (Post) Brainerd, born in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., November 25, 1814. His education was acquired in the common schools of Lewis County and the Martinsburg Academy. At the age of sixteen his father died, and it was the wish of his widowed mother that her eldest son be educated in some profession, but preferring a trade he served an apprenticeship at harness-making and carriage trimming. In the spring of 1834 he came to Ohio and settled at Cuyahoga Falls, then in Portage County, where he followed his trade for about five years. August 4, 1836, he married Miss Margaret Wells, eldest daughter of John F. Wells, of Ravenna, this county. In 1839 he removed to Randolph, and in 1843 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and at the October election in 1845 he was elected County Treasurer. In the spring of 1846 he removed to Ravenna, where he has since resided. In 1849 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Samuel Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Brainerd, engaged in hardware, stove and tinning business, which partnership continued until Mr. Mason's death in August, 1852. In 1853 Mr. Brainerd was appointed Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Portage County, was acting Treasurer in 1854, and in 1855 he was elected Treasurer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and re-elected from year to year until 1864, when he resigned, but subsequently served in the same position one year more. On the 12th of July, 1859, he was appointed acting Secretary of this railway company, in which position he served three years. In December, 1864, he was appointed Director of the company in place of William Reynolds, Esq., resigned, and at the next annual meeting in July he was elected member of the Railway Board of Directors, which position, and that of Inspector of Accounts, he held several years. His official connection with the railway company in the positions named covered a period of nearly fourteen years. Mr. Brainerd was also Director, Treasurer and Financial Officer of the Silver Creek Mining & Railway Company in Wayne and Medina Counties seven years, from 1856 to 1863. For many years he was Director of the Portage County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and after the death of Mr. Seymour in November, 1863, he was elected its President. After the organization of the First National Bank of Ravenna, he was for several years one of its Directors. He

was also Treasurer of the Farmers Insurance Company of Portage County during all the years of its business transactions. For seven years he was Treasurer, and three years President, of the Portage County Agricultural Society, and much of its success and prosperity is due to his efficient action and untiring efforts in its behalf. Mr. Brainerd has for the past six years been Director and Historian of the Portage and Summit Counties Pioneer Association. In 1870 he entered into partnership with his son, Charles W. Brainerd, under the firm name of E. P. Brainerd & Son, and engaged in a general drug business, which continued until the spring of 1882. Our subject is of the fifth generation from Daniel Brainerd, the common progenitor of all of the name in the United States, who came from England when quite young, and settled in Haddam, Conn., in 1662. He became a wealthy, prominent, and influential man; was twice married, first to Miss Hannah Spencer, of Lynn, Mass., by whom he was the father of seven sons and one daughter. No children by his second wife. Mr. Brainerd has in his possession a manuscript 200 years old, it being the original record of a town meeting in Haddam, Conn., at which the first Brainerd was elected to a township office. The subject of this sketch being a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock, he inherited the spirit of '76 and great devotion to the stars and stripes. In politics he began an old-line Whig, voted the Free Soil ticket, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and was for many years Chairman of the County Central Committee. He has ever been a warm friend of education. For many years before the union school system was adopted he held the position of Director of Common Schools, and later for some years he was President of the Board of Education of Ravenna. He is the father of two children: His son, Charles W., is a druggist in Mantua; his daughter, Mary Adelaide, married F. W. Hurlburt, of Utica, N. Y.—she died October 11, 1878, aged twenty-eight years, leaving a daughter, Florence Adelaide, born June 25, 1875. His wife died March 21, 1880, aged sixty-three years. October 11, 1881, Mr. Brainerd married Augusta L., the only surviving daughter of Ezra and Lydia (Platts) Jones, of Saybrook, Conn., and a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., in the class of 1859. From the early period at which the subject of this sketch became identified with the interests of Portage County, he has occupied a conspicuous position in business affairs, in educational interests, public improvements and all that pertains to the progress and advancement of his town and county. The record of his life will live in the memory of those whose rugged ways he smoothed and softened, after he has passed away.

ISAAC BRAYTON was born at Nantucket, Mass., in 1801. Having early lost his father, he entered the family of a relative, Hon. Hezekiah Barnard, then Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, where superior advantages were given him. As did nearly all Nantucket boys at that period, he early followed the sea, shipping on board a whaling vessel when nineteen years of age, where his activity and intelligence led to rapid promotion. In 1825 he married Love Mitchell, who died in 1869, beloved by all who knew her. In 1827 he commanded a ship which conveyed some of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and upon a subsequent visit he united with the church of Honolulu, and immediately established a family altar and Bible class on ship board. Capt. Brayton abandoned the sea in 1833, and was soon elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts at the time Horace Mann was Superintendent of Public Schools. Coming to Ravenna in 1839, greatly interested in education, he was potent in the establishment of a high school, which then seemed to many unnecessary. He became Associate Judge when Hon. Benjamin F.

Wade was chief upon the bench. Judge Brayton removed to Newburg (now a ward of the city of Cleveland) in 1853, where he was elected to the Ohio Legislature and was afterward charged with important duties by Gov. Salmon P. Chase. He labored with the Sanitary Commission during the war, being stationed at Nashville, Tenn., and was afterward appointed Superintendent of the National Soldiers' Home while it was at Columbus, Ohio, before coming under military control. He returned to Ravenna in 1873, and has since led a quiet home life in the family of his son-in-law, F. W. Woodbridge.

JOHN S. BRIGHAM, contractor and builder, Ravenna, was born June 9, 1821, in St. Albans, Vt. His father, Pierpont Brigham, a native of Massachusetts, came to Vermont, where he married Louisa Conger, who died September 30, 1832; he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and died of cholera September 21, 1852. Our subject while residing in Buffalo married, September 5, 1844, Miss Frances H. Barker, of Ravenna, Ohio, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., born March 24, 1828, coming to this place at two years of age with her parents, James F. and Henrietta Barker. Her grandfather, Ira Shelby, was one of the early pioneers of Ravenna Township, this county, and his descendants to-day remain the leading and most influential people of Portage County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Brigham have been born four children: Henry; Henrietta, wife of Mr. Beckley; Charles J. and Willis J. After residing one year in Buffalo Mr. and Mrs. Brigham settled in Ravenna, this county, where Mr. Brigham has followed his business as builder and contractor. He erected most of the public buildings and the leading private residences which gives Ravenna so much renown for its beauty. Mrs. Brigham is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Brigham is a life-long Republican; he has taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the city.

HENRY F. CARIS, brick manufacturer, Ravenna, was born April 22, 1832, in Ravenna Township, this county, and is descended from a long line of pioneers of this county. His great-grandfather, Frederick Caris, came here from Maryland in very early times. He had two sons: John, who was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and Frederick, who a Captain of militia in the same war. The latter had a large family, of whom John Caris, second, was the eldest son. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the well-known pioneer, Henry Sapp, and of their seven children three are now living: Albert and Mary in Washington Territory, and Henry F. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of the home district. At twenty years of age he began learning the trade of brick-maker. He established a yard of his own in 1853 and he now owns the only brick-yard in Ravenna, where he makes from half a million to a million bricks per annum. Mr. Caris married, June 14, 1860, Miss Julia, daughter of Sidney S. and Julia Allen, of Ravenna, born at Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1836, and who came to this place at eight years of age with her parents. Mr. Allen was a mill-wright, and he and his wife resided here until their death. Of the five children born to our subject and wife two are now living: Edward C. and Anna A. Mr. and Mrs. Caris are members of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ERASTUS CARTER (deceased) was born in 1775 in Litchfield County, Conn.; married Miss Lois Fuller, of the same county. They moved to Johnson Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1805, and settled in Ravenna Township (then a part of the same county) in 1806. Here he purchased 700 acres of wild land from the Connecticut Land Company. They then went to work to clear their domain and redeem it from the wilderness. They raised a family of seven children: Howard, now living in Ravenna Township, this county; Mrs. Tuthala Judd, who died November, 1878, aged seventy-seven; Mrs. Lois

Judd, who died in May, 1884, aged eighty; Erastus; Miles, who died in 1864, aged fifty-three; Myron, who died in 1836, aged twenty-one, and Ira still living in Ravenna Township. Mrs. Carter died in 1854, aged seventy-six. Mr. Carter followed her in 1867, aged ninety-two. He was very energetic in opening this county and developing its resources. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. Being originally a Whig, he supported the Democratic party at Jackson's second election and ever afterward. He was one of the honored pioneers whose memory will be handed down to future generations in connection with the services they have rendered in reclaiming a vast wilderness and laying the foundation for a broader and more permanent civilization.

ERASTUS CARTER, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, son of Erastus, Sr., and Lois (Fuller) Carter, was born May 25, 1808, in Ravenna Township, this county. He shared the usual lot of pioneer boys and attended the limited schools of those early days. He married, in January, 1832, Miss Hannah Skiff, who died in May, 1837, aged twenty-five years, leaving three children now living in Iowa: Ira R., Julius E. and Marion H., wife of Dr. J. R. Boyd. Mr. Carter then married, July 2, 1838, his deceased wife's sister, Miss Delia Skiff, born in Litchfield County, Conn., August 20, 1816, and who came to Shalersville, this county, in 1825, with her parents, Julius and Julia Skiff, of whose ten children but three are now living: Mrs. Abbie Beazell in Ravenna, Frank B. in Iowa, and Mrs. Erastus Carter. Mr. Skiff died May 11, 1852, aged sixty-six; his widow April 10, 1855, in her seventieth year. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carter have resided in Ravenna Township, this county. Here they own a fine estate of about 500 acres of well-improved land, and to them have been born the following children: Myron H. and Mrs. Ellen Gillett in Ravenna Township, this county, and Addison S. in eastern Iowa. Mr. Carter is a life-long Democrat, having voted for Andrew Jackson in 1832 and for every Democratic nominee for President since.

WILLIAM S. CHURCHILL, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Ravenna, was born June 21, 1841, in Streetsboro Township, this county. His father, Isaiah Churchill, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., came to this county in early manhood and here married Miss Eunice A., daughter of Newton and Mollie Morris, of Shalersville Township. Isaiah Churchill died October 6, 1851, leaving two children: William S. and John N. in Warren, Ohio, and his widow afterward married William L. Russell. She died March 1, 1884. Our subject enlisted, August 11, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and after three years of brave and faithful service, received an honorable discharge, June 29, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. He married, January 1, 1868, Miss Louisa E. Towns, and their children are Harry Almon (deceased), Edith L., Lulu Pearl, Orilla Birdell, Jessie A., Winnie J. and Alta B. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill now own the homestead farm of sixty-eight acres where they have resided ever since their marriage. They devote their farm largely to the dairy interests, in which they are very successful. They are consistent members of the Disciples Church. Mr. Churchill is a life-long Republican.

N. D. CLARK, banker, Ravenna, was born in Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, December 14, 1814. He was the youngest son of Ephraim and Ala Clark, originally from Massachusetts, but who settled in Tallmadge, then Portage County, in the year 1802, just in time to vote for the first Constitution of Ohio. Ephraim was one of the leading men of Tallmadge, and for many years a Justice of the Peace. He died March 4, 1858, in the eightieth year of his age. He had seven children: Allen I., James A., Miletus S., Newel D., Martha A., Mary L. and Harriet A., of whom three only are now living: N.

D., of Ravenna; Martha Wait, of Iowa; and Harriet A. Clark, of Kansas. Our subject was reared on a farm. In 1832, after serving his apprenticeship, he, with his two brothers, James A. and Miletus S., under the firm name of N. D. Clark & Co., started a carriage and buggy manufactory in Ravenna, and carried the same on successfully for thirty years. He then became connected with the old Portage County Branch Bank, which was in 1863 merged into the First National Bank of Ravenna, of which he was elected President in 1867, which office he has continuously filled to the present time, being again re-elected in January, 1885. He has also occupied various offices of public and private trust, in each of which he faithfully discharged his every duty. He was married April 9, 1835, to Sarah Rawson, of Ravenna, by whom he had two daughters: Amelia, the eldest (died when only sixteen months old) and Laura A., who was married to Henry Beecher, an extensive dry goods merchant and Director of said bank, in September, 1857, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Ala Clark, the mother of N. D., died in Tallmadge, October 2, 1833. Mrs. N. D. Clark was born in Ravenna, August 13, 1816.

HIRAM T. CLARK, dentist, Ravenna, was born December 3, 1838, in Ravenna. His father, James A. Clark, came here from Tallmadge (now in Summit County, Ohio,) and married Miss Mary Torrey. He carried on a wagon and carriage shop in partnership with his brothers, Newell D. and Miletus. James A. Clark died in 1852, and his widow afterward married a Mr. Goldsmith. She is now residing in Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject resided in Belleville, Ontario, from 1859 to 1867, where he learned the profession of dentistry. He remained in Wadsworth, Ohio, two years, and then located permanently in Ravenna, this county, in 1869. Here, by his scientific skill in his profession, he has built up a large and influential and lucrative practice. The Doctor was married June 6, 1868, to Miss Angeline Gilbert, of Belleville, Ontario. They have one son—James Gilbert. Dr. Clark is the only dentist in Ravenna, having obtained a certificate from the Ohio State Dental Society. He is one of the leading members of the profession in northeastern Ohio.

QUINCY COOK, proprietor of Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, was born April 28, 1833, in Elmore, Lamoille Co., Vt. His parents, David and Betsey (Conant) Cook, were natives of the same place, where the former died and the latter now resides. Our subject's grandfather Cook was a soldier in the war 1812, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six. Our subject learned the trade of stone-cutter in his native place. At twenty years of age he came to Ohio, and assisted in the construction of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad for one year. He then worked three years in the construction of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. He then spent one year in Watertown, Wis., and eighteen months in Rochester, Minn., in the livery business. He then returned to Ohio and married, October 5, 1859, Miss Charlotte R. Battles, of Weatherfield, Trumbull County, and to this union have been born three children: Helen, Martha B. and Edward D. He remained two years on a farm in Trumbull County, then from 1862 till 1870 he held the position of foreman of masonry on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. In 1866 he purchased a farm in Ravenna Township, and there his family resided. He was Inspector of Masonry for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, and in 1871 foreman of a force of men for E. W. Ensign, contractor on the Lake Shore Road. In 1872 Mr. Cook formed a partnership with Wanzer Holcomb, in taking contracts for various railroads and city corporations. In 1881 he built the Ravenna Mills on Main Street, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and he now devotes his attention principally to the management of this industry. The mill is for custom work, complete in all departments, and enjoying a very extensive patronage in the surrounding county. Mr. Cook is a life-long Republican.

JOHN CUTLER (deceased) a native of Windham County, Conn., came to Ravenna Township, this county, from Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1819. Here he married, October 6, 1825, Miss Sallie G. Sutliff, daughter of Giles and Betsey Sutliff, who came to this county from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1817. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cutler settled on their farm of 101 acres of well-improved land, situated in the western part of Ravenna Township, this county, where they have ever since resided. Their children were Mrs. Almira White, Florilla J., Mrs. Miranda S. Law, John Warren and Mrs. Lucyette Braden, all now living, and four who died in childhood. Mr. Cutler died October 16, 1865, in his sixty-sixth year. He took an active interest in public affairs, having held the positions of Township Trustee and Township Assessor. In politics he was a Democrat. Warren Cutler now lives on the homestead with his widowed mother and his sister Florilla.

LUTHER DAY, deceased, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., July 9, 1813. His paternal grandfather, Noah Day, was of the Connecticut family of Days, and did service under Washington in some of the hardest battles of the Revolutionary war. Soon after the war he moved from Killingly, Conn., and settled on a farm in Granville, N. Y., and, being a blacksmith by trade, carried on both the business of farming and blacksmithing. He reared a large family, who, like himself, were Puritans in religion, and most of them good farmers and mechanics. David Day, the father of Luther Day, was a skilled mill-wright. On June 1, 1812, he married Rhoda Wheelock, of Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass. Her father was also a soldier of the Revolution. Her mother was Hannah Warren, a kinswoman of Maj.-Gen. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until twelve years old, when he began an academic preparation for college, which he pursued for a year, when, his father having purchased a farm and saw-mill, he left the academy and worked at home on the farm for a year. He then returned to school, but in a few days after he received a message that his father had been killed in the mill. His father died much involved in debt, and it was thought that all he had saved would be sacrificed in the settlement of his estate. But, under the advice of an uncle, he resolved to save the family from that calamity. For six years—from fourteen to twenty—he labored on the farm and in the saw-mill, and with the help of his younger brother, the debts of the estate were paid and a home was saved for his mother and the younger children. Those are six valuable years to a young man desiring to obtain a liberal education, and the loss in that regard could never be regained, but great as the loss was to him and hard as the struggle was, he never looked back to those days with regret, but ever recurred to them as associated with the chief success of his life. Having at twenty years of age accomplished the desire of his friends and the ambition of his boyhood regarding the home of his family, his desire for an education returned, and working his way by teaching school, he resumed his preparatory course for college, and in 1835 entered Middlebury College, Vermont. During the junior year he taught the grammar school of Cambridgeport, Mass. At the close of the school year in September, 1838, his mother and family having in the meantime removed to Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, he went there to visit them, intending to return and complete his collegiate course, but owing to his limited pecuniary circumstances, he abandoned the idea, and began the study of law under the tuition of Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, then a resident of Ravenna, whose kindness to him during the two years of his preparatory study he ever gratefully remembered. On October 8, 1840, he was admitted to the bar. It was his good fortune to have a partnership offered

him by Hon. Darius Lyman, an old practitioner of high standing at the Ohio bar. This partnership continued three years. In 1843 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County and served one term. While reading law he had made the acquaintance of Miss Emily Swift Spalding, eldest daughter of Hon. R. P. Spalding, to whom he was married July 24, 1845. Her mother was Lucretia Swift, daughter of Hon. Zephaniah Swift, late Chief Justice of Connecticut. Her father was afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and for three terms a distinguished member of Congress, from the Cleveland District, Ohio. Mr. Spalding having in 1840 moved to Akron, Mr. Day went there after his marriage and formed a partnership with him, remaining nearly a year, when, because of the ill health of his wife in that locality, he returned to Ravenna, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1848 our subject was again elected Prosecuting Attorney and served one term. In 1850 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress, but the district having a large Whig majority, he was defeated. In the fall of 1851, at the first election of Judges under the Constitution of the State adopted that year, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district composed of the counties of Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning.

In February, 1852, while on a visit to her father, Judge R. P. Spalding, who had then become a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, his wife was taken sick. She died April 10, following. On April 26, 1854, Judge Day was married to Miss Ellen I. Barnes, of Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., a highly educated and estimable lady, and the union was most fortunate, both on his own account and of the three young children left him by his former marriage, by whom she has ever been most worthily esteemed and loved. Her kindred have for several generations been distinguished for their culture and high standing in the learned professions. Judge Day, at the expiration of his judicial term, in 1857, resumed the practice of his profession, and had a large and lucrative business in the counties of his former judicial district and adjoining counties. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he ceased to act with the Democratic party, and at once identified himself with the Union organization. In January, 1862, Gov. David Tod, who had in the fall before been elected Governor of Ohio by the Union party, appointed him Judge Advocate General on his staff with the rank of Colonel, but soon after, by reason of previous professional engagements, he was reluctantly forced to resign the position. In the fall of 1863 he was elected by the Republican party to the Ohio Senate, from the district composed of Portage and Summit Counties. Having been in the fall of 1864 elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio for the term of five years, he resigned his position as Senator after one year's service. In 1869 he was elected to a second term as Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1874 he was again nominated by the Republican party for the same position, but the State going largely Democratic that year, he was defeated. In 1875 the Legislature created a commission consisting of three persons, to revise the statute laws of the State. In April of that year he was appointed by Gov. William Allen, who had been elected Governor by the Democratic party, one of the Revising Commissioners. In the fall of 1875 an amendment of the State Constitution was adopted, creating a commission in aid of the Supreme Court in the disposition of the large number of cases pending in that court. On February 1, 1876, Gov. R. B. Hayes appointed our subject a member of that commission. Accordingly, he resigned his membership of the Revising Commission and entered upon the duties of the Supreme Court Commission, where he remained three years, when the commission expired by constitutional limitation. While on the Revising Commission he aided in the collation of the statutes, which

were fragmentary and scattered through many volumes, and rewrote a portion of them, which were afterward embodied in the Revised Code, and enacted as part of the laws of the State. While connected with the Supreme Court he was four years Chief Justice and one year Chief Judge of the Supreme Court Commission. The results of his judicial labors appear in fifteen volumes of the Ohio State Reports, where his published opinions, measured only by their real merit, will remain for him a sufficient memorial of his judicial ability. After the expiration of Judge Day's judicial service, he returned to the practice of the law.

The children of his first wife were Emily L., William R. and Edward L. Of these Emily L. married George E. Fairchild and is settled in Ravenna. William R., who is a graduate of Michigan University, resides in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, and is a prominent member of the Stark County bar. Edward L., a boy of bright promise, died of diphtheria at the age of twelve. By his second wife he had six children: Mary E., the eldest of these, a most lovely child, died when five years of age; Charles F. is a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, and is about to enter the legal profession; David B. is in his junior year in Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, Ohio; Robert H. is in the preparatory department of the same institution, and Anna B. at home attending the Union School, of Ravenna; John L., the youngest child, died in his infancy. During the war for the preservation of the Union, Judge Day took an active part in the recruiting service, and few civilians rendered more efficient aid to the Union cause. During those years he contracted a slight throat trouble, from which he never recovered, occasioned by too much out-door speaking. More than a passing mention of his services is due to this memorable period, which witnessed the most active portion of his whole life. A life-long Democrat of the Jackson school, prominent in the councils of his party, and a fearless and judicious leader, he ever acted with those who sustained the integrity of the Union. The first gun that was fired on Sumter lifted him to a higher arena. Abandoning party affiliation and, true to the traditions of the patriotic ancestry from which he sprung, he devoted himself to the Union cause with a zeal and enthusiasm that knew no abatement until the Republic won its imperishable crown at Appomattox. In raising and organizing the Ohio Union forces, Govs. Dennison, Tod and Brough respectively sought his co operation, and he entered into the work with characteristic ardor and devotion—day after day, night after night, speaking, encouraging and inspiring those that took their lives in their hands, and those who sent their sons to the scenes of conflict and danger. Having urged the assignment of Gen. Garfield, the President of Hiram College, to the command of a regiment, he joined him in the work of its organization, and the meeting in the church of Hiram, addressed by Judge Day, was a memorable occasion, when the young men of the college and vicinity volunteered to form the first company in the old Forty-second Regiment of Ohio, whose first leader was destined to a transcendent historic fame. Throughout this entire period the demands on Judge Day for his services on public occasions of every kind were almost unlimited, and the fervor of his public addresses roused men to action at home, and sent encouragement to those in the field. For himself, permitting no reward, and asking no honor, he devoted the whole energies of his being to the success of the cause. Born among the hills of eastern New York, and spending his academic years at Castleton, Bennington and Middlebury, Vt., he ever had an enthusiasm for the mountains that nearly amounted to poetic inspiration, and when worn with overwork he was accustomed to resort to them for rest and reinvigoration. Judge Day was a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, to which he was much attached. But in religious views he was tolerant and liberal, regarding the life, rather than the creed, the best exponent of Christian character. In all religious, benevolent and moral enterprises he took a strong interest, giving to them liberally according to his means.

Judge Day died at his home, after an illness of five days, March 8, 1885, aged seventy-one years, eight months. His sudden and unexpected death cast a gloom over all who knew him, not only in Ravenna, but throughout the State. His funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on the 11th, and were largely attended. Members of the bar were present from Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Massillon, Youngstown, Warren, Ravenna and other places; also Judges McIlvain and Johnson, of the Supreme Court. David McIntosh Post, G. A. R., attended in a body. Thus terminated the life-history of one of Ohio's most eminent citizens and distinguished jurists. A retrospect of his noble character and eventful life recalls to mind the beautiful words of America's poet laureate:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

ENSIGN F. DEMING, merchant, Ravenna, was born September 25, 1823, in Rootstown Township, this county. His father, Donald Deming, a native of West Hartford, Conn., came to this county in 1821, and married Miss Roxana Fitch, April 11, 1822, a native of Tolland, Conn., and who came to this county in 1815, at eleven years of age. To this union were born the following children: Ensign F.; Alonzo H., who died in 1849 at Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. Charlotte E. Pinney; Mrs. Olive A. Monroe; Mrs. Adelaide R. Youngman; Henrietta (deceased); Mrs. Henrietta S. Whitney; and Mrs. Lorenza O. Thompson. Mrs. Deming died February 27, 1865. Donald Deming moved to Iowa, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Muscatine, August 14, 1870, in his seventy-fifth year. August 27, 1845, our subject married Miss Pluma Terry, who bore him two children: Mrs. Loretta A. Maris, and Charles A., in Salineville, Ohio. They resided on the home farm for several years. In 1861 Mr. Deming commenced business as a grocery and provision merchant in Rootstown Station, this county. In 1867 he removed to Ravenna, where he has carried on the same business ever since. Mrs. Deming is a pious member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Deming is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DR. JOSEPH DE WOLF (deceased) was born in April, 1786, in Granby, Conn. He was the fifth in a family of thirteen children, of whom Samuel De Wolf (the youngest) is the only survivor, residing in Akron, Ohio. In the spring of 1800 Joseph De Wolf came out to Vernon, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and after making preparations sent for his family in the autumn of that year. Young Joseph pursued his medical studies under Dr. Seeley, of Howland, that county, and located after a short time in Rootstown, this county, where he married Miss Eunice Goodrich, the only child of Deacon John Goodrich, and they soon after located permanently in Ravenna, this county. Dr. De Wolf early won a high position for himself in his chosen profession, having a practice that extended for many miles around to the towns of the surrounding counties. He retired on his farm just west of Ravenna in 1839, still keeping up a practice among his patients, who could not be induced to leave him. His worthy wife proved to be in every sense a helpmate to him in life. Her domestic virtues made her the center of the home life, and her modest merit and noble qualities endeared her to all who knew her. Their children were Dr. J. G.

De Wolf, of Eureka Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Mary G. Dewey, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Henry, who died at eleven years of age; and Mrs. Adeline L. Elkins. Dr. De Wolf afterward married Mrs. Betsey Wetmore, widow of Henry Wetmore. He died in 1869 at the advanced age of eighty-three years, retaining the strength and vigor of his faculties almost unimpaired up to the year of his death. He was a man of very strong mind and firm convictions.

R. S. ELKINS, P. O. Ravenna, a native of Vermont, was born in Vermont, January 30, 1818. He learned the printers' trade and came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, when twenty years of age. Here he worked two years in the *Herald* office. In 1839 he came to Ravenna and engaged in the publication of the *Ohio Star* until 1844, when he went to Akron, same State, where he engaged in the publication of the *Summit County Beacon*. In 1850 he returned to this county and located where he now resides on the old Dr. De Wolf homestead. Mr. Elkins married Miss Adeline L. De Wolf, February 9, 1842. She was born in Ravenna, August 8, 1823. They have one daughter—Mrs. Adelaide E., wife of Rev. W. K. Ingersoll, a Presbyterian minister in Milford, Mich.

CAPT. ASHLEY ELY was born November 4, 1793, in West Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass. He visited this county in 1818, in order to make arrangements for a permanent settlement, and returned to locate in Deerfield Township, the following year. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812 for a period of eighteen months, being stationed at Boston, Mass. His father, Capt. Darius Ely, a soldier of distinction in the Revolutionary war, married Margaret Ashley. They came out to this county and resided with their son until their death. She died in 1838, aged seventy-five, he in 1844, aged eighty-three. Capt. Ely married Miss Sarah Lazarus, a native of Monroe County, Penn., and a resident of Deerfield Township, this county, since early childhood. In 1826 they sold their farm in Deerfield, and located one mile and a half north of Ravenna. Here they cleared up their second farm, and spent the remainder of their lives. Their children are Linus (in Chicago), Mrs. Alma Carnahan (died in 1847, aged twenty-one), Ralph (residing on the old homestead) and Mrs. Julia M. Jillson, in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Ely died September 2, 1868, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a man of iron constitution, and had sustained a wonderful amount of toil and hardship as a pioneer. He was an earnest Presbyterian, and very firm in his principles. He was one of the early members of the Ravenna Congregational Church. He obtained a substantial education, mainly by private study, and taught in Deerfield Township and Ravenna, this county. His known integrity and excellent judgment caused his services to be frequently required in the public affairs of the township. Mrs. Ely died September 8, 1881, aged eighty-three, retaining active use of her faculties until the last. She was widely known and beloved because of her skill and devotion in attending the sick.

PETER FLATH, merchant tailor and clothier, Ravenna, was born September 17, 1829, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He came to America in 1849, and here followed his trade for several years, living at different times in New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Galion, Ohio; Detroit; Fremont; Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, N. Y.; and other places, finally settling in Ravenna, this county, April 2, 1860. Here, after working as cutter for about five years and eight months for J. D. Green, he, in partnership with L. W. Reed, purchased Green's establishment. In course of two years W. L. Poe purchased Mr. Reed's interest, and after carrying on the business seven years under the new firm name, Mr. Flath purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the establishment alone. In addition to general merchant tailoring, Mr. Flath carries an extensive stock of

clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and by strict attention to business he has built up a large and flourishing trade. Our subject married in November, 1857, Miss Kate Heimes, of Cleveland. She was a native of Rhenish Prussia, and has been a resident of Cleveland since she was six years of age. They have one daughter—Mary Charlotte. Mr. Flath in politics is a Democrat.

COL. WILLIAM FRAZER, who at the time of his death was the oldest male resident of Ravenna, was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., in 1794. His father served seven years in the Revolution, and lost his life in the war of 1812. Our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he served with distinction. He came from Geneva, N. Y., to Ravenna in 1814, and there carried on a jewelry establishment, and a saddlery, in turn. In 1819 he married Miss Annie A. Campbell, daughter of Gen. John and Sarah Campbell. Of their ten children the following are now living: Homer C., in Ravenna, Ohio; Mrs. Catherine M. Preston, in Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Martha E. Dodge, in Ravenna, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Barnes, in Grinnell, Iowa, and William A., in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Harriet M. Taylor, wife of Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, died in Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Amoretta R. Campbell died in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Norton died at White Water, Wis.; and two others died in infancy. Col. Frazer served for several years as Deputy Sheriff of this county, and also as United States Marshal of this district. In 1842 he was elected Sheriff of this county, serving with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. For many years, commencing in 1852, he was one of the Directors of the Portage County branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Mrs. Frazer died in March, 1875. The Colonel followed her in April of the same year. They were honored and esteemed as upright pioneers. Our subject was one of the original Republicans of the county. He took the first newspapers published in the county from their commencement, and kept a complete file, which his son still continues. This is the only unbroken file of these papers in existence.

HOMER C. FRAZER, hardware dealer, Ravenna, was born September 21, 1821, in Ravenna. He received his education in the schools of the town and at Bissel Institute, Twinsburg, Ohio. In September, 1848, he married Miss Susannah Dennis, of Cleveland, Ohio, but a native of Folkestone, England, and they have one son—Edward W. Our subject succeeded his father in the business he now carries on—a general hardware store. Being one of the earliest opponents of slavery, he is now an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are active workers in the Congregational Church.

STEPHEN RICE FREEMAN, produce dealer, etc., Ravenna, was born July 26, 1839, in Palmyra, this county. His father, bearing the same name, a native of Rutland, Vt., moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., while a young man, and there married Miss Lucretia A. Seaton, a native of that place. In 1832 he went on a prospecting trip on horseback to Chicago, looking for a desirable location, and not liking that place, he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where his family joined him, and there they established a hotel. After following that business and running a boat on the canal some years, Mr. Freeman came to Palmyra, this county, in 1838, finally settling in Ravenna in 1846. In 1861 he established a business as general dealer in produce in this city, and this he carried on until his death, which occurred August 29, 1872. In politics he was a strong Whig. His widow still survives him. Their children were Mrs. Lillias L., wife of J. S. Smith, Ravenna; Stephen R.; Mrs. Sarah W. Stein, wife of W. F. Stein, photographer, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ida F. Britton, wife

of F. H. Britton, Superintendent Chicago Division Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Garrett, and Ada L., who died in 1879 in Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject's grandfather, Capt. Nathan Freeman, a native of Massachusetts, was a soldier in the Revolution at sixteen years of age, a Captain in the Massachusetts militia, and a Captain in the war of 1812. He was a famous wrestler, and after rising to the position of champion of Massachusetts, met and vanquished the champion of New York. Our subject completed his education under James A. Garfield, Hiram Institute, Hiram, Ohio. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in September of the same year re-enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment under Col. Garfield, serving until the close of the war, when he left the army with an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier. Returning home he took a course in the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn., and settled down in Ravenna. September 23, 1869, Mr. Freeman married Miss Lydia, daughter of William A. Holcomb, and to this union were born six children: Paul, Louis, Maud, Alexis, Edward and Ada. In 1866 he went into business with his father, and succeeded him at the death of the latter. In 1874 our subject took as partner, G. L. Horr. They make a specialty of dealing in cheese, grass seeds, maple products, etc. Mr. Freeman is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

GEORGE W. FREEMAN, merchant, Ravenna, was born December 10, 1839, in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y. His father, Bicknell Freeman, was a native of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of one of the Pilgrims of the early settlement of New England. The line of descent is as follows: January 2, 1637, Edmund Freeman was one of the ten who settled Sandwich, Conn., and was for six years assistant to Gov. Bradford. His son Edmund (second) married a daughter of Gov. William Prince. His son Edmund (third) had a son Edmund (fourth), who settled at Mansfield, Conn. His son, Edmund (fifth), had a son, Stephen, who was the father of Bicknell Freeman, the father of George W. This family is well known for the distinguished ability and integrity of many of its members. Bicknell Freeman married Miss Nancy Taylor. They moved to Broome County, N. Y., and soon afterward to Tioga County, but shortly before their death removed to Broome County. Our subject, at the age of twenty-three, came to this county, and remained first at Shalersville, where he was engaged several years as clerk. He married, March 17, 1872, Miss Cornelia A., daughter of Apollos Reed, of Mantua, this county, and to this union have been born three children: Anna T. (deceased), Edmund Reed and Eva Henry. They came to Ravenna in March of the following year, and here Mr. Freeman engaged as a clerk for Smith Bros. two years, for J. S. Smith one year, for N. Converse & Co. two years, and for Converse & Snyder two years. In 1880 he bought out the interest of Mr. Converse and engaged in partnership with P. W. Snyder. They carry a full line of dry goods, carpets, notions, etc. Mr. Freeman rode on horseback fifty miles to cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has been a consistent Democrat ever since. While living at Shalersville he served the township as Treasurer seven terms. He is a F. & A. M. Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES L. FRENCH, photographer, Ravenna, was born April 23, 1853, in Middlefield, Geauga Co., Ohio, and is a son of A. M. and Margaret R. French, now residing at Garrettsville, this county. At the age of twenty our subject began learning the art of photography with his brother, at Youngstown, Ohio. He was united in marriage, April 28, 1880, with Miss Emma E. Wolf, of Windham Township, this county, born in St. Louis, Mo., February 21, 1860. They have one daughter—Rena. Mr. French resided at Garrettsville some time after his marriage. He located in Ravenna, this county, Feb-

ruary 1, 1882. He is known as a skillful and scientific artist, and is building up an extensive custom.

DE WITT CHAMPLIN GARDNER, insurance agent, Ravenna, was born November 24, 1839, in Freedom, this county. His father, Ira Gardner, born in Vernon, N. Y., May 6, 1803, at the death of his parents was brought up by an uncle in Black Rock, Oneida Co., N. Y. He learned the shoe-maker's trade, and in 1826 came to Middlebury, Portage (now Summit) County. Here he was one of the Superintendents on the construction of the Baltimore & Chesapeake Canal. In 1828 he married Miss Martha, daughter of Judge Norton. They came to Ravenna in 1830, and in 1838 located on a farm in Freedom Township, where Mrs. Gardner died in 1838. Two of their children are now living: Miles Gardner, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and Mrs. D. K. Wheeler, in Ravenna. Mr. Gardner then married Miss Olive A., daughter of Thaddeus Curtiss, of Charlestown, this county, and their children are De Witt C.; Lafayette C., in Kansas; Mrs. Esther B. Barber, in Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. E. Steadman, in Newton Falls, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Burroughs, in Four Mile, N. Y.; Donn H., in Newton Falls, Ohio, and Charles F., in Wadsworth, Ohio. Ira Gardner died March 30, 1871. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1856. In politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Gardner died in 1876. Our subject, D. C. Gardner, received his education in the schools of the home district and at Hiram College. He enlisted with a large number of his fellow students in the famous Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under James A. Garfield, September, 1861. He was wounded in the right shoulder at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, and received his discharge in September of same year. After taking a commercial course at Cleveland, Ohio, he settled on the farm with his parents, where he remained until his mother's death in 1876. He located in Ravenna, in 1877, and entered into partnership with H. C. Bedell, as agents for line of fire and life insurance companies. Mr. Gardner bought out his partner's interest in 1883, and now carries on the business alone. The companies represented by this agency are of a first-class character, numbering about twenty, in fire, life, accident, tornado and plate-glass. Mr. Gardner married, September 27, 1882, Miss Cynthia M., daughter of Edward G. and Alantha Beckwith, of Dimondale, Eaton Co., Mich. Mrs. Gardner is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Gardner is a life-long Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM S. GIBBONS, police officer, Ravenna, was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, August 23, 1843. His father, Hugh Gibbons, came to this county in about 1853, and after living some years each in several townships in the eastern and northeastern parts of the county, finally moved, in about 1874, to Akron, Ohio. Our subject enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in the same regiment two months later for three years service. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in most of the fierce engagements in the Virginia campaigns. He received three wounds at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, compelling him to remain in hospital eight months. He also received several slight wounds at other times. At the expiration of his time he re-enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war in the Army of the Cumberland. In the famous march to the sea he had command of a foraging company with the rank of Sergeant. He made an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier, receiving his final discharge at Washington, June 11, 1865. Returning to Ravenna our subject worked here about twelve months as glass-blower, also in Pittsburgh, Penn. He was

Deputy Sheriff of this county under the administration of O. B. Payne and O. C. Risdon. In 1871 he was appointed police officer and elected Marshal of Ravenna, and since then has been at the head of the police system of Ravenna most of the time. He is a faithful and fearless officer, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Gibbons has been successful in acquiring property. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Crown Flint Glass Works, of which he has held the position of Director two years. Mr. Gibbons married, August 9, 1866, Miss Margaret E. Cline, born in Ravenna, December 14, 1844. Her father, William Cline, a native of Pennsylvania, married Miss Amanda Sapp. Mrs. Cline died July 30, 1884. Mr. Cline still resides at his home on South Walnut Street, Ravenna. Our subject is a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F.; also a member of the R. A. and G. A. R.

CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK GOEPPINGER, tanner, Ravenna, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 3, 1841. His father, Justus J. Goeppinger, came to America in 1849, and sent for his family to follow in 1850. They lived four years at Jackson, Ohio, two years at Ellsworth, Ohio, and finally settled at Newton Falls, Ohio, where they now reside. Our subject learned his trade with his father. January 25, 1866, he married Miss Mary M. Schauweker, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born July 5, 1841. Their children now living are Rudolph, Eva, Lizzie and Ada. Those deceased are Della and Mary. In 1867 Mr. Goeppinger purchased the tannery of Martin Cretzinger, at Ravenna. He at once established himself here permanently and went to work improving and building up the business. He now carries on the only tannery in the place. He makes a specialty of fine harness leather, for which this establishment has a wide and first-class reputation. The products of this tannery are in great demand and are shipped to the far West, finding as well a ready sale in the Eastern and home markets. Mrs. Goeppinger is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Goeppinger is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a stanch Democrat; a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a F. & A. M.

ALEXANDER B. GRIFFIN was born August 7, 1819, in Oneida County, N. Y., and is a son of Richard I. and Anna (Buell) Griffin. He located in Ravenna in 1838, where he married Miss Elvira J. Stowe, June 14, 1843. Her parents, Auren and Hannah (Sheldon) Stowe, natives of New Marlboro, Mass., came to this county in 1811. The Stowe brothers (Auren and Hiram) carried the United States express from Cleveland to Pittsburgh during the war of 1812. Our subject carried on a cabinet shop until 1856, when he took charge of the hub factory purchased by the Stowe brothers. In 1880 he purchased the hub factory, which he sold out in 1884. Mr. Griffin has some very fine and intricate cabinet work which was exhibited with high honor at the Centennial Exposition. He has held the positions of Town Clerk and Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and Mayor. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were George (deceased), Emilie (deceased), and Mrs. Carrie G. Esty.

WILLIAM GRINNELL, Ravenna, Ohio, a son of James and Julia (Luce) Grinnell, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., June 28, 1839. The family immigrated to Ohio, and settled in Franklin Township, this county, where Mrs. Grinnell died. James Grinnell is a resident of Summit County. Our subject lived on a farm until about eighteen years of age, when he entered a store at Kent, Ohio, as salesman. In the spring of 1859 he went to Hardin County, Ky., working on a farm a short time; then entered a store in Elizabethtown, same county, as salesman. During the winter of 1860 and 1861, a military company being organized, our subject was waited upon by a committee

and urged to join for drill, but declined the invitation. This act rendered his stay in that locality rather unpleasant, and in the spring of 1861 he returned to Kent, Ohio; re-entered a store, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as Fifth Sergeant. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant; was wounded at the siege of Knoxville, Ky., November 29, 1863, causing confinement to hospital until April 1, 1864; was commissioned Captain of Company D soon after his return home, but discharged on account of wounds. Mr. Grinnell was united in marriage in 1865, with Rachel A. Phillips, a native of this county. He was acting as Deputy at the time of his election as Auditor of this county in 1868, which position he occupied twelve years. In 1883 he was appointed by the Governor a member of Tax Commission, to revise tax laws of State, but declining health necessitated his resignation. Our subject was one of the founders and builders of the Flint Glass Works at Ravenna, Ohio, and its Secretary and Treasurer until January, 1884. He was actively identified with the building of the new Court House, having drafted the original bill and forwarded the same to the Legislature, by which authority was given the Commissioners to issue bonds and erect said Court House, and then, by appointment of Common Pleas Court, was made one of the Building Committee.

ELIAS HARMON, one of the first settlers of Mantua, was a descendant of Francis Harmon, who in 1635 settled near Boston, Mass. His children were John and Sarah Harmon, the former one of the first settlers of Springfield, Mass. Nathaniel, a son of John Harmon, was, with the exception of his two brothers, the first settler of Suffield, Conn., and there John Harmon, the great-grandfather of Elias Harmon, of Mantua, was born. He was the first Deacon of the first church at Suffield, and died there in 1786. Elias Harmon, father of the Elias Harmon who settled in Mantua in 1799, was also a native of Suffield, Conn., and in that village resided until his death. In the history of Mantua will be found a record of Elias Harmon's settlement. During his residence in Portage County he held the following positions: Supervisor of Highways in 1803; Justice of the Peace from 1808 to 1815; he was appointed Associate Judge in 1815, and reappointed to 1836; in 1808 was County Treasurer, reappointed in 1809; Assessor in 1810; Deputy United States Marshal in 1810; was elected Representative 1810-12, receiving 148 votes against John Campbell's seventy-three and Hezekiah Burrough's seventy-seven. From 1814 to 1835 he was engaged as Land Agent for original owners of Western Reserve lands. His daughter, Eunice, was the first white child born in the township, and the first white female child in the county. In 1802 Zacheas Harmon settled at Mantua, and four years later came Seth, Enos, John and Daniel Harmon, three of whom served in the war of 1812 and were taken prisoners by the British at Malden, Canada. Elias Harmon died in September, 1851 (*vide* Mantua and county history). Orrin Harmon, son of Judge Elias Harmon, was born in Mantua Township, February 22, 1805, and was educated in the schools of that township. His wife, Mrs. Camilla (King) Harmon (daughter of Dr. Robert King, who settled in Charlestown Township, this county, in 1826), was born at Sandisfield, Mass., November 14, 1802; came to Portage County with her father and was married to Mr. Harmon, at Ravenna, September 26, 1832. This lady died June 17, 1878. Of their children, Julian C. Harmon, born February 17, 1835, is now a resident of Ravenna, and owner of a large farm near the city; Sabrina C., born January 27, 1842, died October 10, 1856. Mr. Harmon, now in the eighty-first year of his age, can look back seventy years to the beginning of the county, and relate with

remarkable precision events connected with the county's progress and settlement. His long service as County Surveyor is referred to in the general history of the county.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS, editor *Democratic Press*, Ravenna, was born in Ravenna Township, this county, May 17, 1816; son of Samuel D. Harris, born in Bozrah, Conn., and Lucy S. Harris, a daughter of Zenas Kent, also a native of Connecticut. In 1812 Samuel D. Harris, Sr., moved to Stowe Township, now in Summit County, where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Ravenna, where he established a home and reared a family. Of his children there are three living: Samuel D., A. A., and Mary M., widow of Dr. Cane, of St. Paul, Minn. He was for years engaged in teaching school; served the county as Auditor from 1823 to 1831; was Surveyor from 1833 to 1845; again elected and served till 1857. Samuel D. Harris, Jr., served in the County Clerk's office, where he acted as Assistant from 1838 to 1855. He took a just pride in surveying and followed it until his death, which occurred in this county August 2, 1865. Our subject, after receiving his education in the common schools of the county and Ravenna Academy, taught school. In 1836 he entered the *Western Courier* office, then controlled by Selby & Robbins, and in 1837 took a position at the case in the *Buckeye Democrat*, then published by John B. King & Co., and edited by Le Grand Byington. After the collapse of this journal in 1837, and early in 1838, he was employed as Assistant Clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas. He filled this position until 1844. In June, 1845, he and Boswell Batterson published the *Portage Sentinel*, a Democratic journal. Mr. Batterson sold his interest to Mr. Harris, who became sole proprietor about 1851. In August, 1855, he sold the *Sentinel* to Alphonso Hart and a Mr. Craig, of New Lisbon. From August, 1855, to 1857, he studied law with N. L. Jeffrys at Ravenna, and was admitted by the District Court in 1857. Subsequently he was employed in the offices of Judge Day and H. C. Ranney. In 1860 he was Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charlestown, in company with Samuel Lamb, of Canton (Eighteenth Ohio District) both being firm supporters of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1861 he was one of the most ardent supporters of the Union movement, and in the fall of 1861 was nominated by Republicans and Democrats on the Union ticket as County Treasurer; was elected, and re-elected in 1863. From 1861 to 1866 he was a member of the County Military Committee. In August, 1868, he organized the *Press* office, and on September 3, that year, issued the first number of the *Democratic Press*, a thorough Democratic weekly journal, which he has edited continuously up to the present time. Mr. Harris was married April 28, 1844, to Miss Joannah Doty, daughter of David Doty, of Ravenna. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Lucy M., married to A. T. Smith, of Ravenna; George D., now part owner of the *Press*; and Miss Kate Harris, residing with her parents.

ANSEL M. HINMAN, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born October 20, 1826, in Atwater Township, this county. His grandfather, Edward Hinman, and his father, Elizur Hinman, were among the pioneers of Ravenna Township, this county. Our subject received his education in the schools of the home district and at the Atwater Academy, and at twenty-five years of age he moved to Ravenna Township, this county, and married Miss Helen M. Reed, born in Worthington, Mass., and who came to Ravenna Township at seven years of age, in 1833, with her parents, Lathrop and Chloe Reed, who settled on and cleared up a farm on the road north of Ravenna, where Mr. Reed died in 1842. Mrs. Reed still resides at this place at the advanced age of ninety years. Their children were Mrs. Harriet Miller, deceased; Mrs. Susan M. Dewey, in Well-

ington, Ohio; Mrs. Helen M. Hinman, deceased, and Lathrop E. Reed, banker, St. Paul, Minn. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hinman located here on the homestead farm. Their children are Edward L., Mrs. Hattie Peck, Harlan E. and Henry D. (twins), who are still at home. Mrs. Hinman died in October 30, 1877. She was a lady of exalted Christian character, beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Hinman afterward married Miss Jennie Sackett, of Pittsburgh, Penn. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church.

WANZER HOLCOMB, capitalist, Ravenna, was born September 9, 1827, in this county, son of William A. Holcomb. He received his education in the schools of the home district and at Marlboro Academy, Stark Co., Ohio. In early life he learned the trade of stone and brick mason with his father. On September 25, 1851, he was married to Miss Sophronia C. Stough, of Ravenna, daughter of the well known pioneer, Jacob Stough, and was brought up in the city. Their children are Margaret (now Mrs. Smith), William W. and Harry S. After living in Edinburg two years and in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, five years our subject and family finally settled in Ravenna. Mr. Holcomb was appointed in 1857 Superintendent of Masonry on the A. & G. W. (now the N. Y., P. & O.) R. R., which position he held until 1868. Since that time he has been engaged as contractor, taking extensive contracts for corporations and railroad companies. Since 1870 he has been connected with the Diamond Glass Works of this city and now owns a one-half interest in the concern. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Disciples Church. He is a life-long Republican.

SAMUEL J. HOPKINS (deceased) was born in Nelson, this county, in 1822. He married, October 11, 1852, Miss Harriet W. Prentiss, whose father, Cyrus Prentiss, of Frankestown, N. H., established a store in Ravenna, this county, in 1822, in which he retained an interest until his death, and married Miss Clarissa Wetmore, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1827. Mr. Prentiss devoted himself with wonderful energy and zeal to the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. It is said that without his efforts the road would never have been constructed. When he fell into delicate health and the road was in good working and running order he became its President, and this position he retained as long as his health permitted. He died July 31, 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were born three children: C. P., Clara S. and Arthur P. Mr. Hopkins was engaged in the dry goods business until 1860, and after that in the wholesale produce and cheese business, until his death, which occurred April 25, 1882.

ADAM V. HERR (deceased), son of Abner Herr, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., December 26, 1819, and came to Shalersville, this county, at eighteen years of age with his parents. He first engaged in merchandising with his father, and as the latter's health was very much impaired, the main responsibility of the business devolved upon our subject. In 1842 he and Henry Beecher purchased the store, which they carried on jointly until 1845, when Mr. Beecher retired from the firm and Mr. Herr took possession of the entire business. He was united in marriage September 8, 1846, with Miss Rosella Beecher, born in Shalersville Township, this county, November 24, 1825, and daughter of Sylvester and Betsey (Bushnell) Beecher, and to this union have been born five children: Mrs. Irene R. Seymour, one son who died in infancy, Mrs. Isodene E. Oakley, William A. and Mrs. Adah V. Stough. Mr. Herr departed this life January 10, 1856. He was a man of rare business talents, and a very active citizen in the support of all worthy enterprises. He took an active interest in public affairs and held the position of Postmaster at Shalersville, this county, upward of fourteen years. In politics he was an ardent

Republican. He was personally a genial companion, a true friend to the needy and a man of generous and noble impulses. He will long be remembered with tender respect by the citizens of Shalersville and vicinity. In April, 1861, Mrs. Horr removed to Ravenna, this county, where she still resides. Here she has devoted herself faithfully to the duty of bringing up and educating her family. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and is everywhere respected as a lady of estimable character.

GURDON L. HERR, produce merchant, Ravenna, was born July 6, 1842, in Shalersville, this county. His father, Abner Horr, of Salem, Mass., first married Miss Sarah Vedder, and after residing about eighteen years in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., they came in 1835 to Shalersville, this county. There Mrs. Horr died in 1837, leaving three children: Warren, in Sterling, Kan., Adam V. (deceased), and Mrs. Nancy Tyler (deceased), wife of Judge Joel W. Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Horr then married, in 1838, Miss Lydia Horr, of Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., and their children are Gurdon L. and Mrs. Sarah Bedell, late of Cleveland, Ohio, latter of whom died February 9, 1885. Abner Horr carried on a general merchandising business in Shalersville, and had an interest in stores in Streetsboro, this county, and at Newton Falls. In 1843 he sold out, retired to his farm in that township, and there resided until his death, which occurred August 15, 1865. His widow resides in Cleveland, Ohio, with her son-in-law. Our subject received his education in his native town. He engaged in merchandising in partnership with the widow of Adam V. Horr, at Shalersville, this county, in 1862. He sold out his interest in 1872, and in 1874 located in Ravenna, in partnership with S. R. Freeman, in the produce business. Mr. Horr married, September 8, 1869, Miss Sarah Babcock, of Shalersville Township, daughter of the well-known pioneer, Edwin Babcock, and born August 2, 1847, in that township. To Mr. and Mrs. Horr have been born one daughter, Minnie, and one son, Burt. Our subject is a life-long Republican.

HON. JOSEPH DEMPSTER HORTON (deceased) was born January 3, 1833, in Randolph, this county. His father, Rev. Peter D. Horton, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1796, and was of the eighth generation from Barnabas Horton, who settled in Long Island, in 1633. He was one of the early Methodist ministers of northeastern Ohio, and his memory is revered by many who enjoyed his ministrations. His wife was Miss Hannah Couch, of Nelson, this county, born in 1802, in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass. Our subject, who was the eldest of their children, received his education principally in the academy at Nelson, and began teaching at sixteen years of age. Having completed his law studies in the office of Ranney & Taylor, of this city, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, and he at once formed a partnership with his cousin and preceptor, Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, which continued during his life, except the period during which Judge Taylor served on the bench. Judge Luther Day was a member of the firm for many years. Mr. Horton was a man of active public spirit, and was constantly solicited to accept offices of honor and trust, which he did as often as his professional duties would allow. He held the positions of Military Commissioner during the Rebellion, Prosecuting Attorney several times, Mayor of the city, and many local offices. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873, and was an influential member of the Judiciary Committee. He was known as possessing one of the finest legal minds at the bar. He was also a fluent writer, and a brilliant orator, his productions exhibiting rare literary ability. His death occurred September 14, 1882. Mr. Horton married, December 25, 1858, Miss Fannie Finley of Detroit, Mich., born March 4, 1837, in Montreal, Canada. In 1841 she moved

with her parents, Richard and Anna Finley, to Detroit, where the latter resided until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Horton were born five children: Mary H., Jessie A., Peter D., Fannie and Jennie F. They have been members of the Congregational Church since 1866. Mr. Horton was a prominent officer in that church, and at the time of his death had nearly completed a history of the church in Ravenna.

ANDREW JACKSON, attorney-at-law of Ravenna, is a grandson of John Jackson, of Plymouth Rock, Mass., and son of Col. John E. Jackson, a native of Chester, Mass., who immigrated to the West in 1812, and settled in this county, clearing a farm in Aurora Township, and owning and operating there a woolen-mill and saw-mill. At Garrettsville he met and married Clara, daughter of John Tinker, of Granville, Mass., whose family settled in Nelson Township, this county, in 1804. His place of residence was called the "Centerville Mills," in the north part of Aurora Township. Having been elected, and served one term, as County Surveyor, he disposed of his factory and saw-mill in 1839, and continued the business of surveying, and began preaching the Gospel, having been ordained a Baptist Elder. He was elected State Senator from this district in 1841, serving in that position two terms, and in 1845 was appointed Appraiser of Lands of this county. While delivering a discourse in 1868, he was stricken with paralysis, and died in April, 1869. Our subject was born in Aurora Township, October 4, 1824, and worked in the factory until seventeen years old, when he was sent to Granville College, Licking Co., Ohio, the only Baptist College in the State. He began the study of law in 1846, under Gen. Knox, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of Canton, Ohio, in 1848, commencing practice in Ravenna soon after. Subsequently he was appointed Examiner of School Teachers, and in 1852 elected County Recorder, serving three years, and was three times elected Justice of the Peace, for Ravenna Township. He enlisted in the Union Army, August 12, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was subsequently appointed Ordnance Sergeant; was at the front from the time he entered the service till close of the war, and participated in the battles of Fort Mitchel, Ky., siege of Knoxville, Gen. Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., Columbia, Wilmington and Fort Fisher, being mustered out of the service at Cleveland, in July, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, occupying the position six years. In 1875 he secured a charter for the "People's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, and a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Jackson has since conducted an extensive insurance business, and ceased the practice of law. He was married in 1848 to Mabel, daughter of Guy Doolittle, of this county, and to this union has been born one child—Frances J., wife of L. P. Seymour, of Ravenna, Ohio. Mr. Jackson is, and has been for twenty-five years, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also an ardent Mason; became a member of Unity Lodge, No. 12, in 1853, of which he is a Past Master, a member of Tyran Royal Arch Chapter, and a frater of Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar and Malta.

DAVID JENNINGS (deceased) was born January 1, 1771, in Bradford, Mass. He married Miss Hannah Wellman, who was born in Lyndeboro, Hillsboro, Co., N. H., September 13, 1769, and they came to this county in 1802, purchasing in October, of Benjamin Tappan, 115 acres of wild land. This part of the country was then entirely in the wilderness. They had to go to Georgetown, Penn., to market, paying \$7 to bring home a barrel of flour that cost \$3. Their children were Solomon, who died in Franklin Township, this county,

April 6, 1840, aged forty-three; David, Jr., who died in Ravenna Township, this county, January 25, 1862, aged sixty-three; Daniel W., who died in Shalersville, September 17, 1874, aged seventy-four, (the day of his death was just seventy two years from the time he reached this county); Mrs. Hannah H. Cutler, died June 10, 1835, aged thirty-one; Squire L., now living in Ravenna; and Lewis E. Mrs. Jennings died April 3, 1840, aged seventy. Mr. Jennings died January 10, 1856, aged eighty-five. He was an honest, upright man, respected by all who knew him. Daniel W. Jennings held many public positions, including that of Sheriff of Portage County, Superintendent of County Infirmary and Justice of the Peace. Henry C. (son of Solomon Jennings), a Lieutenant in the Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served as Sheriff of the county two terms, during which he executed the murderer Jack Cooper.

SQUIRE L. JENNINGS, retired, Ravenna, was born December 28, 1807, in Ravenna Township, this county, being the second oldest white boy born in the township now living. On October 22, 1833, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Sapp, born in Maryland in 1810, daughter of Jacob Sapp, of Rootstown Township, this county. To this union were born Sylvester F. and Mrs. Anginette Bosworth (latter deceased). They lived on a farm in Franklin Township until 1845, when they sold out and have resided in Ravenna since. From that time Mr. Jennings has followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. He has been very active in public affairs, and has held the positions of Deputy Sheriff, Constable and Trustee at different times.

LEWIS E. JENNINGS, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born July 14, 1811, on the farm which he now occupies. He shared the usual lot of pioneer boys and attended school in the old log-schoolhouse of the home district. He was married, January 22, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Knowlton, born in New Sharon, Kennebec Co., Maine, January 14, 1813, and came to Ravenna, this county, in 1832. To this union have been born twelve children, seven now living: Mrs. Hanna H. Wain, in Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth Amelia; George W. and Mrs. Martha W. Gledhill (twins, and being born February 22, they were named for Gen. Washington and his wife respectively); Helen M.; Arminta L. and Albert B. The five deceased died in early life. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have resided on the homestead farm. Here they own a comfortable home of 189 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Jennings has held the office of Trustee, and has been School Director thirty years. In politics he is a Democrat.

DAVID JENNINGS (deceased) was born September 18, 1798, in Hartford, Me., and came to this county in 1802 with his parents. He married, November 13, 1825, Miss Hannah Rawson, born in Warwick, Franklin Co., Mass., December 16, 1808, and came to Ravenna Township, this county, in 1815, with her parents, Elliott and Sarah (Williams) Rawson. Mr. Rawson purchased a tract of 400 acres of land, adjoining the western corporation line of Ravenna. He died in 1825, leaving six children: Mrs. Elizabeth Price (now deceased), Mrs. Hannah Jennings, Ebenezer (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Clark, Mrs. Czarina Harper, and Elliott (latter deceased). After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jennings settled on their property in Ravenna Township, three miles north of Ravenna. Here Mr. Jennings died, January 25, 1862. He was a man of upright integrity, and exerted a good influence in the community. He was a life-long and consistent Democrat. He took an active part in the public affairs in the township; held the office of Township Trustee and other township offices. Mrs. Jennings still resides with one of her two sons, on the family homestead.

ANDREW JACKSON JENNINGS, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born January 15, 1827, in Ravenna, this county. October 11, 1849, he was married

to Miss Sophia P. Trowbridge, born in Ontario County, N. Y., March 14, 1825. Her parents, Daniel and Sallie (Blakely) Trowbridge, former a native of Franklin County, Mass., came to Ravenna Township, this county, in October, 1833. They moved to Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1852, where Mr. Trowbridge died in February, 1881, and where his widow still resides. After his father's death our subject purchased the heirs' interest in the estate, and now owns the homestead. He is proprietor here of a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land. He takes a deep interest in progressive and scientific farming, and has taken a leading part in the Portage County Agricultural Society.

DR. DAVID RAWSON JENNINGS, of Cleveland, Ohio, married Miss Elizabeth H. Monroe, of Rootstown Township, this county, a native of Nantucket, Mass. He took a thorough course in dentistry and after practicing his profession fourteen years in Ravenna, this county, he located in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873. He is a skillful and scientific dentist and has a large and increasing practice.

HARLOW S. JOHNSON, Health Officer, Ravenna, was born February 1, 1821, in Nelson, this county. His father, Alanson Johnson, a native of Litchfield, Conn., was a great-grandson of the famous Sir William Johnson, who took great part in settling a colony in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. The town of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., was built on an estate of the family. Alanson Johnson was a cousin to Richard M. Johnson, late Vice-President of the United States, and also to Mrs. Martin Van Buren, and was second cousin to President Andrew Johnson. He married Miss Betsey Northrop, of Cornwall, Conn., a descendant through her grandmother of the family of Sir Francis Drake, and one of the oldest Puritan families of New England. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1816 they came to this county, and settled in Nelson. Of their five children Mrs. Elizabeth S. Spencer now lives in Windham, this county; Mrs. Antoinette Couch, of Nelson, died July 6, 1884, aged seventy; Mrs. Julia Hunt, of Nelson, died April 6, 1884, aged sixty-six, and one daughter died in childhood. The father and mother lived the lives of useful pioneers and were honored by a large circle of friends. She died March 6, 1877, aged eighty-three. He died January 2, 1880, aged eighty-eight. Our subject was their only son. He married Miss Emily Baldwin, of Nelson, August 22, 1844. She was born October 19, 1827, and is a daughter of Stephen Baldwin, who was among the earliest settlers of that township, having come from Granville, Mass., in 1803. Her mother's maiden name was Hannah Clark, a native of Cornwall, Conn. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children: Loren Alanson, Auditor of the freight department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio; Andrew J., in Warren, Ohio, inventor of a successful fire-escape and Superintendent of the Warren Fire Escape Company; Frank H. (deceased), late journalist, Bay City, Mich., and an infant (deceased). After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnson resided on their farm until 1872, when they sold out and located in Ravenna. Our subject has held the position of Health Officer of the city since 1880. He is discharging his duties faithfully and efficiently and has put the city in first-class sanitary condition. Mr. Johnson is a life long Democrat. Mrs. Johnson is a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

R. B. JOHNSON, physician, Ravenna, is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born November 14, 1839. His grandfather, Joseph Johnson, was a pioneer of Stark County, settling in the woods in 1822, and clearing a farm where he passed the remainder of his years. John Johnson, the father of our subject, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1815, married Esther Holloway

and resides on the farm where he first settled. Of their children, three are now living: R. B., Nathan W. and Sarah, wife of Isaac Scott, of Kosciusko County, Ind. Our subject was brought up on a farm and received the advantages of a common school education, attending also the high school of Alliance, Ohio. He taught school for four successive winters, commencing when nineteen years old. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. J. G. Heaton (deceased), in Alliance, and graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1869. The same year he began practice in Ravenna, where he has since remained. He was married, in Washington County, Penn., in November, 1861, to Elizabeth Lilley, by whom he had six children, three now living: Nellie L., Thaddeus L. and George D. The Doctor has won popularity both as a physician and as a citizen, and has given successful advancement to Charles D. Painter, of Alliance, and M. G. McBride, of Ravenna, both of whom are practicing physicians. He united with the Disciples Church in 1860, and has held some official position for the last fifteen years, and is now an Elder in said church. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID O. KELLOGG, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born December 2, 1809, in Hampden County, Mass. He came to Freedom Township, this county, in 1828, with his parents, David and Ruth (Lambson) Kellogg, who afterward moved to South Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Penn., where they resided until their death. Our subject married Miss Mary Ann Hoskin in 1837. She died May 2, 1840, leaving one daughter—Mrs. Mary Ann Brown (now deceased). Mr. Kellogg afterward married Miss Harriet Hoskin, December 9, 1840. They had two daughters: Mrs. Jeanette McClintock and Lovisa, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg located in 1866 in Ravenna Township, this county, and purchased a farm, their present home, near the city, and this they have improved. They are pious members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which our subject belonged for over fifty years, and Mrs. Kellogg for over forty years. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading pioneer citizens of this county, and is highly respected by the entire community.

WILLIAM KING (deceased). Among the early settlers, and the first of this family who located in this county, was William King, a native of the town of Blandford, Mass., of Irish descent. He moved with his wife and two children, Robert and John B., and arrived in Charlestown, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1811, where he located, bought a farm and resided for several years. Subsequently he removed to Ravenna, and commenced keeping the Exchange Hotel on the south side of the Square, east of Court House (now used for business purposes). Afterward he kept hotel in another building, and remained in that line of business until he retired from active life. He died June 20, 1842, leaving a family of four children: Robert, John B., Eli P., Mary A., now the wife of Dr. A. B. Woodworth, of St. Louis, Mo. His widow, Betsey (Black) King, died in 1853. Mr. King was exceedingly energetic and pushing in business affairs, and left a comfortable property.

GEN. JOHN B. KING (deceased), son of William King, whose sketch appears above, was born in Blandford, Mass., March 30, 1807, and was about four years of age when his father settled in this county. During his youth he attended the public schools of Ravenna and there laid the foundation of a good education. Subsequently he took a classical course in the Western Reserve College. He entertained a desire to become a lawyer, and for some time he was engaged in the study of that profession at Ravenna, though never admitted to the bar. When twenty-three years of age, February 7, 1830, Mr. King was married to Miss Caroline M. Selby, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and

a daughter of Judge Ira Selby, from that State. Judge Selby at this time kept the Globe Hotel at Ravenna, and as Gen. King and his young wife's parents were both hotel-keepers, it was that business our subject adopted, and he soon after became proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, which he carried on for six or seven years. He then purchased a farm adjoining the village of Ravenna and followed agricultural pursuits, buying and selling stock in connection the remainder of his life. Gen. King was a Democrat in politics, and he took an active part in all public affairs. He served the township in some local offices, and was always an earnest advocate and supporter of the educational interests of the county. In religious convictions he was a Universalist, and he assisted largely in the organization of the society in Ravenna, contributing liberally toward it, and furnishing most of the timber used in erecting the present church building at Ravenna. On the construction of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad he was one of the incorporators, a large stockholder and a Director. In his younger days he was an enthusiastic member of the State militia, serving in the ranks, and rose subsequently through every official grade to that of Major-General. During the civil war, at the time of Morgan's raid, he organized a company of volunteers called the "Squirrel Hunters," which went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but the emergency having passed over they were disbanded and returned home. This company was made up of men of over forty-five years of age, and each of them received a lithographed "Squirrel Hunter's" discharge, embellished with the portrait and characteristic autograph of His Excellency, Gov. Tod, one of which is now in possession of J. D. King. His first wife dying in 1852, Mr. King was married the second time, September 18, 1855, to Phebe Warner, daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, who bore him one child—Flora L. Gen. John B. King died April 2, 1864, leaving seven children in all: William L., Ira S., Joseph D., Henrietta L. (now Mrs. Clinton C. Canfield, of Cleveland, Ohio), Frances B., John B. and Flora L. The widow now resides in Cleveland.

"CAPT. JOSEPH D. KING, a son of Gen. John B. King, was born March 21, 1836, at Ravenna, this county, and passed his youth on his father's farm adjoining Ravenna, during which period he attended the village schools, graduating at the Union Schools of that place. Subsequently he attended Tappan Seminary. He read law in the office of John L. Ranney, intending to teach school at intervals in order to obtain the money wherewithal to continue his studies, but his health having failed he was obliged to discontinue his legal studies, and shortly afterward made a visit South for his health, extending over a period of eighteen months. Returning from Texas in June, the following September he went to Vassalboro Township, Kennebec Co., Me., where, September 19, 1860, he was married to a former schoolmate at Tappan Seminary, Miss Lucy L., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Homans, of that place, and returned with his bride to Portage County. Two children were the result of this union: Stephen G. O., born December 26, 1867, and Frederick B., born March 5, 1872. He engaged in farming near Campbellsport. The war breaking out in 1861, our subject was among the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, and organized a company of artillery, which was afterward consolidated with Company I, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, of which he was elected First Lieutenant. They reported soon afterward for service at Charleston, W. Va., on the Kanawha River. In June, 1862, while convalescent at hospital, and some eighty miles inside the Union lines, he and his cousin, William King, were taken prisoner by a detachment of Ashby's Rebel cavalry. They were kept prisoners at Lynchburg, Staunton,

Va., Salisbury, and from Salisbury were moved to Libby Prison, at which place they were confined ten days, when they were fortunate in being paroled and thus escaped the horrors of that prison. Mr. King was then ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and was put in command of the paroled prisoners' camp, where he remained until his resignation in November, 1862. He then returned home and embarked in the milling business at Campbellsport, this county; also in company with his brother built the Atlantic Mills at Ravenna, and was engaged in this industry two years, since when he has given his entire attention to farming. He owns 100 acres partly in and partly adjoining the village corporation, where he resides. In politics Capt. King is Democratic. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

PETER KING, grocer and provision dealer, Ravenna, was born June 29, 1813, in County Clare, Ireland, where his parents, Michael and Ellen King, resided until their death. Our subject there married, February 15, 1835, Ellen Reidy. In 1848 he came to America to make preparations for his family, then sent for them to join him fifteen months thereafter. After spending some time in Chittenden County, Vt., they came to Earlville, Ohio, in 1851, and finally located in Ravenna, November 9, 1854. Here Mr. King worked about seven years on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and was about three years engaged in draying. He then established his present business, which he has ever since carried on. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. King, two died in the mother country, and four in America. Those now living are Mrs. Mary Carny, Mrs. Bridget Donahue, Mrs. Ellen Gallagher, Mrs. Maggie Hopper, and Elizabeth, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., and who has been for several years successfully engaged in teaching. Their son, Michael, was killed in an explosion on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Hanover, Ohio, March 11, 1862. He was an upright and promising young man, and left many friends. Mr. King and his entire family are members of the Catholic Church, of which he is one of the pillars, and was largely influential in establishing and building it up at Ravenna.

BERNARD KINNEY, capitalist, Ravenna, was born in Corracloona, County Leitrim, Ireland, June 24, 1830, and there married Miss Mary Gilbride. They immigrated to America in 1855, came at once to Ohio and settled in Ravenna in about two years thereafter. Here our subject acted as Section Boss on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad for about fifteen years. He opened a grocery and provision store in Ravenna, which was carried on by his family for about four years previous to his retirement from the railroad. He has also been engaged in several successful real estate dealings, purchasing tracts of timber land and developing and improving them. He purchased in 1866 what was known as the old State Bank Building, which he still occupies; besides this he has built and established a grocery store for his son, and he owns several other valuable pieces of property in various parts of the city. He is agent for three Atlantic Ocean steamship companies, viz.: the Cunard, the Williams & Guion and the Anchor lines. To Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have been born ten children: James, Mary Ann (now Sister Camillus in the Ursuline Convent, Toledo, Ohio), John, Catherine (deceased), Rose (a teacher in the Catholic school, and organist in the church at this place), Sarah (died September 10, 1883), Bernard, Thomas, Agnes and Charley. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney and their entire family are consistent members of the Catholic Church. Our subject was the leading spirit in establishing and building up the church at Ravenna.

EDWARD KNAPP, manufacturer, Ravenna, was born January 23, 1820, in Charlestown, this county. His father, Junia Knapp, a native of Connec-

ticut, went to Northampton, Mass., in early boyhood with his parents. There he married Miss Martha Edwards, and the entire family then came to this county and settled in Charlestown Township, in 1815. The family of Junia and Martha (Edwards) Knapp consisted of six girls, of whom three now live, and six boys, of whom five are now living. Edward, Robert, Dwight, and Mrs. Sallie M. Palmer all reside in Ravenna. The parents moved to Ravenna in 1865, Mr. Knapp, dying October 2 of the same year, and his widow April 30, 1867. Our subject remained with his parents and assisted them in conducting the farm. He married, September 15, 1857, Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker, of Chester, Conn., where her father, Ely Dickenson, resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp moved to Ravenna in 1860. Here our subject carried on a foundry on Main Street, in partnership with his brothers, Robert, Dwight and Henry, until their establishment was destroyed by fire in August, 1876. Our subject then built the foundry near Pittsburgh depot, which he carried on until October, 1875. He now rents it to the Haley Bros. He established a pump factory in partnership with his brother Robert in 1875, and they have since carried on the only pump factory in Ravenna. They manufacture a complete line of suction, force and rubber bucket pumps. Their goods have an excellent reputation, and are sold throughout Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern and Southern States. Mrs. Knapp is an adherent of the Baptist faith. Mr. Knapp is a F. & A. M. Robert Knapp was born April 8, 1828. He married Elizabeth Carson, October 4, 1854. Their children are Mrs. Clara A. Linton and Arthur D.

W. S. KRAKE, Postmaster, Ravenna, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1840, son of James and Sally (Wadsworth) Krake, natives of New York State (both deceased.) James Krake, who was a manufacturer of fanning-mills in Jefferson County, was prominently identified with and was an officer in the State militia. Our subject was but twelve years of age when his father died. He enlisted in 1862 in the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, receiving promotion to Second Lieutenant, in which rank he was discharged at the close of three years' service. He participated in the battles of Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, and in the general skirmishes, serving most of the time, however, on detailed duty. He came to this county soon after the war and engaged as salesman in a dry goods and clothing business. In May, 1869, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Ravenna, and in April, 1873, was promoted to be Postmaster by President Grant, occupying the position to the present time. Mr. Krake was married in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1861, to Amelia U. Mitchel, who bore him one child—Florence M., an active assistant to her father. Mr. Krake is a F. & A. M., a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A.

JAMES LIKENS, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born October 17, 1816, in Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn. His parents, Thomas and Juda Likens, came to this county in April, 1838, and after living three years in Rootstown Township finally settled across the line in Ravenna Township. Thomas Likens was a soldier of the war of 1812, and followed the occupation of iron molder before locating here. He was one of the old-time Democrats, and took an active part in public affairs. He served the township as Trustee one term. He died February 12, 1872, aged eighty-four years. His widow followed him May 20, 1880, in her ninety-fifth year. They were pious members of the Lutheran Church. Of their nine children, six are now living: James, Lewis, Thomas and Mrs. Alvira Hartle, in Ravenna Township, this county; Mrs. Emma J. Hartle, in Rootstown Township, this county, and Josiah, in Iowa. Our subject married, March 6, 1851, Miss Mary M. Caris, born July 15, 1828, and daugh-

ter of John and Elizabeth Caris, of Rootstown Township (now deceased). To this union have been born three children now living: Ellery O., James Calvin and Hattie Minerva. John W. died in infancy, and Mettie M. died at fourteen years of age. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Likens have resided on the farm which they now own. Here they have a fine property of eighty acres of well-improved land. Mr. Likens is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a life-long Democrat.

ISAIAH LINTON, civil engineer, Ravenna, was born September 29, 1817, in Washington County, Penn., where his parents, Mahlon and Ann (Hillis) Linton, resided until their death. At eighteen years of age our subject entered the engineer service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on which he was engaged for four years. He was then employed on the Pittsburgh & Conneville Railroad until 1847, when he came to Ohio and entered the service of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road as Assistant Engineer, on which he has since remained. In 1840 Mr. Linton married Miss Victoria Dutton, of Washington County, Penn. She died in 1844, leaving one daughter—Mrs. Ellen Galway, of West Virginia. Mr. Linton afterward married, in 1849, Miss Mary Riley, of Brownsville, Penn., and in 1852 they settled in Ravenna, where they have since resided. Their children are William H., Luther (deceased) and Edith. William H. married Miss Clara Knapp, of this place. He has also adopted the profession of civil engineer, and is engaged on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad with his father. Mr. Linton has held the position of Trustee of Ravenna about four years; has been on the Board of Education two years; has held the office of County Surveyor from 1862 to 1864, and was mainly influential in the establishment of the Ravenna Gas Light & Coke Company, of which he has been President since its organization in 1873. In politics our subject is a Republican.

SQUIRE ELEAZER LORD, dealer in real estate, Ravenna, was born December 17, 1823, in Norwich, Conn. His parents, Lynds and Priscilla (Potter) Lord, natives of the same place, lived in Fairview, Erie Co., Penn., from 1829 to 1836, and in Ellsworth, Trumbull (now Mahoning) Co., Ohio, from 1836 to 1858. Lynds Lord died in April, 1856, and in 1858 his widow and the family came to Ravenna. Here the mother died in March, 1876. They raised a family of nine children: Mary A., died in 1871; Rev. Nathan L., was a graduate of Hudson College and a missionary to the East Indies (he died in New York City in January, 1868); Mrs. Carrie P. Bingham, in Santa Barbara, Cal.; Rufus, in Durand, Ill.; Charles F., in Chicago, Ill.; David H., was born December 5, 1827, married Henrietta F. Bingham September 29, 1853 (their children are Mrs. Laura A. Sanford, in Le Sueur, Minn.; Helen H., Ginevra J.; Frank L.; Mary B., and Hattie G. Mr. Lord settled in Ravenna in 1873, where he has been chiefly engaged in dealing in real estate); Eleazer; Laura A., died in Ellsworth in 1851; William Thomas, died in St. Louis in 1859. Our subject received his education in the academies at Ellsworth, Ohio, and Fredonia, N. Y. He married, April 8, 1865, Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lewis, of Palmyra, Ohio. They have one daughter, Lydia C., and one son, Louis E. Squire Lord has been for sixteen years a very successful dealer in real estate. He was elected Justice of the Peace in July, 1872, and again in April, 1876. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Lord is a member of the Congregational Church.

BYRON B. LOUGHEAD, A. B., M. D., Ravenna, was born January 29, 1847, in Charlestown Township, this county. His father, Richard W. Loughhead, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Hiram Township, this county, and here married Miss Maria Foster, daughter of the pioneers, Eliakim and Wealthy

Foster, of Mantua Township, this county, and who came from Williamstown, Mass., to this county, in about 1835, residing in Mantua the remainder of their lives. Our subject's parents resided in Charlestown Township, this county, about thirteen years, finally settling in Windham Township in February, 1858. The mother died January 28, 1884; the father still resides in Windham Center. Our subject, after receiving instruction in the schools of the home district and the academy in Windham and attending two years at Hiram College, entered upon a course of study at Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in 1875. He supported himself entirely by teaching between the sessions. He held the position of Principal of the high school at Tallmadge, Ohio, two winters. After his graduation he at once entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. T. C. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Wooster, Ohio, at which institution he took the degree of M. D. February 28, 1877. He then located in the practice of his chosen profession in Windham, this county. In January and February of 1883 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. In September, 1884, the Doctor established in Ravenna, where he has rapidly built up an influential practice. He is genial and courteous in manner, and is recognized as a skillful and scientific physician. Dr. Loughhead married, October 31, 1878, Miss Mary Alvord, of Bolton, Conn., and they have two children: Charles Foster and Mary Alvord. Mrs. Loughhead graduated in the ladies' course at Oberlin College in 1874. Our subject and wife are members of the Congregational Church, the Doctor having joined at Windham when but eighteen years of age.

DARIUS LYMAN (deceased), born at Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 19, 1789, died at Cleveland, Ohio, December 13, 1867, aged seventy-six years, five months. He graduated at Williams College in the class of 1810. Soon after he entered the law school at Litchfield, then under the charge of Judge Gould, where by diligent application to his studies he soon won the respect of his distinguished teacher and all those who were associated with him. After leaving the Litchfield Law School he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in order to more fully perfect his legal studies he spent several months in the law office of Hon. Henry Baldwin, subsequently one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the spring of 1814 he came to this county, was admitted to the bar, and established himself permanently in his profession in Ravenna. He was soon appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and in 1816 was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature for two years. In 1828 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served two terms ending in 1832. In the fall of the latter year he was the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, and was defeated by Robert Lucas by a small majority. Judge Lyman has ever been regarded one of the pioneer lawyers of Portage County. Although not a brilliant advocate, his thorough knowledge of legal principles, his unswerving integrity and love of justice gave him great influence with both court and jury, which made him a formidable competitor. For some years he was in partnership with the late Hon. Luther Day. Judge Lyman acquired an extensive practice in Portage and adjoining counties. His well-balanced, clear and discriminating mind, inflexible uprightness and unsullied purity of heart won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was an ardent friend of education, and for many years an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the Western Reserve College. He early identified himself with the Free Soil party, and in 1850 was elected to the State Senate on that ticket. This was his last service as legislator. In 1855 he was elected Probate Judge of Portage County, was re-elected and occupied the position

until 1864. After retiring from the Judgeship he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived to the time of his death. Our subject was twice married. He was the father of six children, some of them dying young. His eldest son, Prof. Darius Lyman, for nearly twenty years has held an important position in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Henry D. Lyman, his grandson, is now Second Assistant Postmaster-General. His daughter, Laura, is the widow of the late Hon. William S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Ohio. The other surviving children are Mrs. Mary L. Hood, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Anna L. Woodworth, of St. Louis, Mo. In all his relations as a citizen Judge Lyman was a worthy exemplar; opposed to all forms of oppression, he was ever guided by the highest principles of honor and rectitude; his heart and hands were ever ready to do all in his power to preserve peace and order in the community and to improve and elevate society.

JOHN S. MARVIN, dealer in lumber, Ravenna, was born in Lancaster, Niagara (now Erie) Co., N. Y., May 30, 1831. The family are descended from the well-known Marvins, first settlers at Saybrook, Conn. His immediate ancestors for four generations were residents of Litchfield County, Conn. His great-grandparents died of small-pox contracted from Burgoyne's Army, then passing through the country. His mother died in Lancaster, N. Y., when he was four years of age, and his father returned to Connecticut, where he resided until his death. Our subject learned the shoe-maker's trade under the old apprentice system, in Litchfield County, Conn., and came to Ravenna, Ohio, June 25, 1855. After spending two years in traveling in Kentucky and Tennessee, he finally settled here in 1857, and was in the boot, shoe and leather business until 1867. Here he married, November 20, 1859, Miss Sarah M. Woodruff, daughter of Chaney and Perlina Woodruff, who came in 1830 from Hartford, Conn., to Atwater Township, this county, where Mrs. Marvin was born April 30, 1837. To our subject and wife have been born eight children: Anna L., Fannie C. (deceased), Charles L., Lydia Perlina, John C., Edward W., Rollie Hutchuson, William Bray. Our subject and wife have resided in Ravenna since their marriage, with the exception of fifteen years (1867 to 1882) spent on a farm in the western part of the township. Mr. Marvin purchased an interest in the lumber yard with Robert Smith in 1874. Our subject, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin were kindly remembered by their numerous friends on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, November 20, 1884, on which occasion they received many beautiful and valuable presents.

JOHN MEHARG, attorney, Ravenna, is a native of County Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1839; son of James and Margaret (Bingham) Meharg (both now deceased) who immigrated to this country in 1852, and located on a farm at Canfield, Ohio. Here our subject was brought up and his early education was obtained in the Mahoning Academy at Canfield, where he began the study of law, but in 1862 he entered the army as Sergeant in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the close of the war. He shared the fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland, joining the forces of Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and after passing through the grand review at Washington, D. C., was mustered out. He resumed the study of law with S. W. Gilson, of Canfield; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and formed a partnership with Taylor and Horton that was continued until 1872, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts, in which capacity he served nine years. His relations with the same firm were renewed and continued until the death of Mr. Horton in September, 1882, since when he has been associated with Judge Taylor, of Warren, Ohio. Mr. Meharg was

appointed Prosecuting Attorney to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Horton; served as Mayor five years; was a member of the Board of Education, and some years Justice of the Peace. He became interested in the *Ravenna Republican* in 1882, and now owns that publication. He is an adherent of the Disciples Church; a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He is a F. & A. M.

A. MOSLEY (see history of press, page 368.)

S. D. NORTON, attorney, Ravenna. The name Norton, a contraction of North-town or North-ville, is of English origin. It is properly Norville, and the first known to bear it in this country were two brothers, Richard and Thomas, the former landing in America in 1620, the latter in 1635; one settling in Massachusetts, the other at Martha's Vineyard. The great-grandfather of our subject, Bethuel, was an explorer, employed by the British Government. He served in the French-English and the Revolutionary wars, and was one of the soldiers who scaled the Heights of Abraham. Our subject was born in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1825; son of Thuel and Harriet (Harrington) Norton, the former of whom, with his father, Peter, immigrated to this State in 1807, and settled in Summit County, thence removing to Hiram Township, this county, in 1832, where he died. He was a carpenter by trade, and raised a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm and learned the blacksmith trade, which he abandoned for the law, the study of which he pursued after having received a common school education, and was associated with Charles W. O'Neil, one of the best lawyers of the State, his practice being largely in Allen and Hancock Counties. He located in Garrettsville in 1858, and five years later removed to Ravenna, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Maria Wetherell, a native of New York, and they are the parents of the following children: Adelaide, wife of George Nichols; Julia M., wife of S. R. Poe; Lilia, wife of N. P. Catlin; and Emma. He has served two terms as Mayor of Ravenna; is at present Justice of the Peace; has been twice run for Probate Judge and came near being elected, though his party is largely in the minority, and is a man well known and highly respected.

J. H. OAKLEY, photographer, Ravenna, was born in Charlestown Township, this county, December 9, 1842. His father, Abram Oakley, was a native of England, but left that country while yet a mere boy and located for a number of years in Canada, going thence to the State of New York, and finally removing to Portage County, being among the earliest settlers of Charlestown Township. In 1844 he removed to this township, where he continued to reside until some time after the death of his wife, Minerva (Beach) Oakley, which occurred in 1860. In 1865 he went to Indiana, having a daughter residing at Elkhart, at whose home he died in 1867. Their children, four in number, are all living, viz.: Maria J., Julia A., John H. and Mary C. At the outbreak of the Rebellion our subject was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and enlisted for the three months' service in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In October, 1861, he re-enlisted for three years in Battery I, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and served therein until December 9, 1864, when he was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, among them being the second battle of Bull Run, and the engagements at McDowell, Cross Keys, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. In January, 1865, he took up the study of his profession, and in July of that year formed a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Ford, whom he succeeded the following year, and has since carried on the business alone. In September, 1884, he occupied Room No. 4 in the

Opera House Block on the ground floor, having a depth of 120 feet, with new skylight and operating room. In addition to his regular photographic work, which ranks among the very best in the State, he is a large dealer in pictures, frames, art goods, etc. Mr. Oakley was married in 1872 to Miss Isodene E. Horr, a native of Shalersville, this county, and has two sons: Harry B. and Warren B. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Encampment, Royal Arcanum and G. A. R.

LE GRAND A. OLIN, County Auditor, Ravenna, was born in Streetsboro Township, this county, August 17, 1844, grandson of Arvin Olin, and son of Ransom and Clarissa M. (Clark) Olin. The family settled in Franklin Township, where Arvin served as Justice of the Peace some years and lived to the close of his life. Ransom Olin filled township offices of trust. He reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Le Grand A., Lemuel V. (of Fairview, Kan.), Letta L. (wife of H. L. Kallenbaugh, of Pittsburgh, Penn.), Leverett W. (of Elmdale, Ind.), Leora B. (wife of C. D. Banks, of Pittsburgh, Penn.), Lester R. (of Kent), Lena R. (Pittsburgh, Penn.), Leila C. (wife of W. D. Logan, of Pittsburgh, Penn.) and Levanche A. (wife of Charles Gressard, of Kent). Leroy C. and Leantine N. died in childhood. Our subject lived on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked until crippled by a fall at Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., in the autumn of 1868. This accident caused paralysis of the limbs, of which he has but little use. Subsequently he learned telegraphing, which he followed until elected to the position of Auditor of this county in the fall of 1880, and is now serving his second term. Our subject was married in 1865 to Miss Laura A., daughter of William R. Allen, of Livingston County, N. Y.

WILLIAM SHAW CHANDLER OTIS (deceased), son of William Otis, was born in Cummington, Mass., August 24, 1807. In 1825 his father immigrated to Ohio, leaving his son to make his way through college. After graduating he accepted the position of Principal of Gates Academy, Marlboro, Mass., where he remained one year. In the fall of 1831 he removed to Ohio, where he read law in the office of Messrs. Whittlesey & Newton, in Canfield. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1833, and commenced the practice of law in Ravenna. He subsequently removed to Akron, in the adjoining county of Summit; was Prosecuting Attorney of that county for two years, and in 1850 and 1851 was a member of the convention which formed the present Constitution of Ohio. He was President of the Akron branch of the State Bank of Ohio from its organization in 1847 until January, 1854, and, during most of that period, was a member of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio. In January, 1854, Mr. Otis was elected Vice-President of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and removed to Cleveland to enter upon the duties of that office. At the expiration of the year he resumed the practice of his profession at Cleveland, where he resided till the date of his death. He was soon appointed Attorney and Counsellor of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, which position he filled for more than fourteen years with distinguished ability. Mr. Otis was first married January 1, 1836, to Miss Hannah Mygatt, daughter of the late Comfort Mygatt, Esq., of Canfield, Ohio. Mrs. Otis died April 11, 1840, without children. Mr. Otis was again married November 1, 1842, to Miss Laura Lyman, daughter of Hon. Darius Lyman, of Ravenna. He had six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Otis died at Cleveland, Ohio, July 31, 1879. As a brilliant advocate, able counsellor and sagacious manager, Mr. Otis occupied the front rank in his profession.

SYLVESTER J. PARMELEE, son of Leonard and Harriet (Day) Parmelee, was born in West Springfield, Mass., January 31, 1826, and came to Ravenna in November, 1840. He was in early life a teacher, and was for six years a member of the firm of L. Parmelee & Sons, steam flouring-mill. He married, July 17, 1855, Miss C. Lorane Hall, born in Charlestown, this county, October 6, 1827, and daughter of Giles and Louisa Hall. She came to Ravenna in 1836. In 1845 she went South and was engaged for eight years teaching in Tennessee and Mississippi. She did very noble and useful work in her profession, and endeared herself to the hearts of the young ladies under her charge, and the people among whom she labored. Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee now reside at Oakwood, their farm of twenty acres adjoining the city limits. They are earnest members of the Congregational Church.

ROBERT S. PEACOCK, produce, grain and coal merchant, Ravenna, was born February 13, 1827, in Camden County, N. J., where he was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of the home district. His parents, William and Margaret Peacock, of Scotch and English descent, but natives of New Jersey through several generations, resided on their farm in that State until their death. Our subject learned the trade of glass cutter, and came to Kent (Franklin Mills), this county, when twenty-one years of age. He married, June 23, 1853, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Phillips, and to this union have been born four children: Adlie (deceased), Robert G., May and James W. After working several years at his trade he went on a farm, and in six years returned to Kent, finally locating in Ravenna in 1868. Here Benjamin Phillips died in 1876, aged about seventy-two. After working some years at his trade in the Diamond Glass Factory, Mr. Peacock engaged in the wholesale produce business in 1875. He handles a general line of farmers' products, but now devotes himself principally to cheese. In 1882 he added a coal yard and grain office to his business, making his eldest son a partner in that branch of the industry. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and two youngest children are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC PHELPS, retired, Ravenna, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., September 12, 1809; son of Zacheus and Rebecca Phelps, both of Puritan stock. Lewis Phelps, brother of our subject, located in Freedom Township, this county, in 1836, the latter in same township, in 1837. Our subject began dealing in stock and has made thirty-seven trips overland, generally by way of Buffalo, with stock which he sold in the land of his nativity. He subsequently engaged in the dairy business and since his retirement has erected sixteen houses on the west side of Ravenna, thereby adding to its growth and improvement. His marriage with Lucinda Sage, of Berkshire, Mass., occurred in 1832. She died in 1875, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, the mother of ten children, four of whom survive: Simeon S., Isaac H., Rodney L. and Mark W. An infant son, George Y., died July 24, 1842, aged six weeks; Charles T. died February 12, 1867, aged twelve years; H. Dwight died July 2, 1869, aged thirty-three years; Hattie S. died February 9, 1872, aged twenty-three years; Darwin E. died December 1, 1874, aged forty-one years, and Mary H. died March 24, 1878, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Phelps married on second occasion, February 11, 1877, Mrs. Mary J., widow of Jerome Hinckley. The family is among the oldest and most respected in this locality.

THOMAS G. PHILLIPS, life insurance agent, Ravenna, was born September 3, 1822, in Plaseyrhendy, Clydeu Parish, Pembroke-shire, South Wales. His parents—Caleb and Sarah Phillips—brought their family to America and settled in Palmyra, this county, in 1837. They spent the latter years of their

lives in Paris Township, this county, where they died, the mother January 7, 1866, aged seventy, the father March 23, 1869, aged seventy-seven. Of their nine children, two died in Wales; two died in this county: John, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and Mrs. Sarah Morgan; five are now living: William, in Newport Station, Ohio; Evan, in Detroit, Mich.; Anna, in Newport Station, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in Summit County, Ohio, and Thomas G. Our subject came to Ravenna in 1838 at sixteen years of age, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He carried on an establishment at Freedom from 1843 to 1846. There he married, May 1, 1844, Miss Delia M., daughter of Rev. John Hill, born in Monroe, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and located in Freedom in 1843. To this union have been born five children: George Myron, Cashier of the First National Bank of Northfield, Minn. (he was a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the latter part of the war of the Rebellion); Morton H., in Philadelphia (he was a private in the first Ohio regiment formed); Mrs. Laura Beers, in Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy L. Smith, in Ravenna, Ohio, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Phillips carried on the furniture business from 1846 to 1872, with the exception of three years—1859 to 1862. He also dealt extensively in real estate, purchasing lots, putting suitable buildings and making improvements on them and then selling. In 1872 he was appointed agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for Portage and Trumbull Counties. He rapidly built up the company's business in this locality, and received the appointment of general agent for the State of Ohio July 1, 1874, which position he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEACON ADAM POE (deceased) was a son of the famous Indian fighter, Andrew Poe, and a cousin of the poet Edgar Allan Poe. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., April 4, 1791; came to this county in 1819, and purchased 200 acres of land two miles west of Ravenna. He returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Eliza Laughlin, in 1825, and again came to this county in 1828. Here he resided until his death, which occurred January 5, 1859. He was a professor of religion when thirteen years of age; joined the Congregational Church in 1829, and was a Deacon from 1831 till the day of his death.

JOHN PORTER, Clerk of Courts, Ravenna, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1849, and was brought to this country by his parents when an infant. At the age of eleven years he was adopted by the Children's Aid Society of New York City, and with others sent to this county, where he found a home in the family of James H. Porter, of Freedom Township, with whom he remained about three years, when he began the struggle of life for himself, securing employment mostly on farms. In 1865 he visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania and of Trumbull County, Ohio, returning to Portage County in 1867. He made his home with William Hine, of Shalersville, and attended college at Hiram and Mt. Union. In 1870 he engaged in teaching, subsequently accepting a position as Principal of the school at Uniontown, Stark County. In 1872 he began the study of law in the office of Hart & Reed, in Ravenna, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar, but accepted a position as traveling salesman until 1878, when he opened a law-office at Mantua Station. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and this position he has very acceptably filled. Mr. Porter was married January 1, 1877, to Miss Anna E. Hine, of Shalersville, this county, by whom he has one daughter—Hester E.

JOHN L. RANNEY, deceased, was born in Blandford, Mass., November 14, 1815. His parents, Rufus and Dolly Ranney, moved to Freedom Town-

ship, this county, in 1824, where they resided until their death. Of their family but two are now living: Judge R. P., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Marcy, of Geauga County, Ohio. Our subject was a close student and in boyhood was often engaged until late at nights studying by the light of a hickory-wood fire. He attended school one year in Ravenna, and studied the profession of law in the offices of Judge Ranney and Ben Wade, of Ashtabula, Ohio. He married, February 26, 1836, Miss Eliza E. Remington. She was a native of Tolland, Mass., and in 1835 came to Freedom Township, this county, at sixteen years of age, with her parents, Josiah and Sallie Remington. To this union were born six children: Mrs. Mary Ann Hotchkiss (deceased), Joseph N. (deceased), Lewis R. (deceased—he was a soldier of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the close of the war), Mrs. Sarah C. McDonald (in Cleveland, Ohio), Flora Adelaide and Rufus H. (deceased). Mr. Ranney was admitted to the bar in 1839, and in 1840 located in Ravenna in the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Ranney died February 22, 1866. He was a lawyer of rare ability, and a citizen of wide influence. He was for many years President of the First National Bank of Ravenna. His memory will long be revered by his surviving associates and the citizens of Portage County. Mrs. Ranney afterward married, November 25, 1874, D. C. Day, and they now reside at the family homestead.

C. A. REED, Probate Judge, Ravenna, comes of Connecticut stock, a grandson of Abraham Reed, who settled in this county in 1804 and died in 1859. Horace, eldest son of Abraham Reed and father of our subject, was born in Rootstown in 1805, and at this writing is residing on the homestead where he was born. He married Lois E. Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Charlestown, this county, in 1811, and by her were born seven children, all now living: Melissa E., wife of E. E. Chapman, of Rootstown; Aryanett E., wife of A. Baldwin, of Akron, Ohio; John H., of Columbus, Neb.; Edward A., Poplar Creek, Tenn.; Cornelius A.; Horace L., of Mansfield, Ohio, and Julia A. Our subject was born in Rootstown, this county, July 3, 1838. He worked on the farm and attended school until his twentieth year, when he entered the Normal School at Lebanon. In 1861 he began the study of law under Col. B. Burns and Judge Dickey at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1863. In September, 1863, he formed a partnership with A. Hart in the practice of the profession at Ravenna. This lasted about twelve years, after which Mr. Reed continued the practice alone until he was elected to his present position in 1881. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1869, occupying the office four years. Our subject was married February 1, 1865, to Miss Phebe F., daughter of Capt. Albert Ray, of Nantucket, Mass. Two children were born to this union, both now living: Lorena B. and Julia May. The family is connected with the Congregational Church, and Judge Reed is at present Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a Knight Templar.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Road-master of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, P. O. Ravenna, was born May 12, 1822, in County Antrim, Ireland, and is a son of William and Bridget Reynolds. He early adopted the life of a railroad man and was engaged on the Carlisle & Lancaster Road, England, the Edinburgh & Berwick, the Hawick & Edinburgh and the Kircaldie & Dundee Roads, in Scotland, and the Londonderry & Strabane Road, Ireland. Coming to America October 16, 1849, he was engaged on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road ten months, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road from 1850 to 1861. He then served twelve years on the Atlantic & Great Western, and after being ten months on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati

& St. Louis Road, he accepted the position which he now holds. He has been a very successful railroad manager, having held important positions. In 1883 he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the officers and employes of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Road, as a mark of esteem. Mr. Reynolds married Miss Almira O'Brien, of Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1853. She died in 1854, leaving one daughter—Almira (now deceased). Our subject then married, in 1860, Miss Susan Clark, a native of Canada, who bore him five sons: James, Jr. (an engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road), R. Emmett and William J. (twins), Francis D. and Henry. In 1870 Mr. Reynolds purchased and located on his present farm of 115 acres near Ravenna. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. He assisted liberally in building the church in Ravenna. He is a F. & A. M., 32°.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Supervisor of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, P. O. Ravenna, was born in 1830 in Dalkeith on the River Esk, Scotland, where his parents, John and Jeanette Richardson, have since resided. Our subject received his education in his mother country and there married Miss Agnes Downie. They left Glasgow for America June 1, 1851, and after living one year in Pomeroy, Ohio, they located at Ravenna, this county, where they have ever since resided. Their children are John, Alexander, William, James, Jeanette and George. On July 1, 1852, Mr. Richardson began working for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, with whom he has been employed ever since. He has held his present position since 1870. He discharges his duties faithfully and enjoys the entire confidence of the company with which he is employed. In 1876 Mr. Richardson purchased a farm of sixty-two and one-half acres of well-improved land two miles north of Ravenna, to which he and his family moved in 1877. The subject of this sketch is a man of large and powerful physique. He is a citizen of upright character, highly respected by the entire community.

GEORGE ROBINSON (deceased), late civil engineer, banker and capitalist, was born November 21, 1801, in Washington County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. When eighteen years of age he lost his father, so he commenced obtaining an education, at the same time supporting himself by his own work. He learned the carpenter's trade, but met with an accident which confined him to his bed two years with a broken leg. During this time he perfected himself in the study of mathematics. He then devoted several years to teaching school and preparing for his chosen profession, that of civil engineer. In 1830 he became Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal, and at its completion, in 1835, he engaged on the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, locating permanently at Ravenna, being soon made Chief Engineer. He retained that position until his retirement from the canal in 1845. He was Chief Engineer of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and its first Superintendent. In 1856 he engaged on the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, remaining its Chief Engineer and Superintendent until 1865. In 1854 he became the head of the banking house of Robinson, King & Co., and in 1864 the first President of the Second National Bank of Ravenna, from which position he retired in 1878, remaining a Director until his death. He also established, in 1868, in company with D. C. Coolman, the Diamond Glass Works, in which he remained until his retirement from business in 1879. His death occurred July 12, 1882. He was a man of firmness, integrity and perseverance, and made a success of everything he undertook. Mr. Robinson married, July 26, 1831, Miss Maria Louisa Johnson, at Lancaster, Ohio. She was born in Mifflin, Penn., in 1810, and came to Ohio at ten years of age with her parents. To this union were

born the following children: Capt. A. K. Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wildes, Miss Frances H. Robinson, Lieut. W. Henry Robinson (deceased), Mrs. Emily H. Riddle, Capt. George F. Robinson and Mrs. M. Adelaide Hermann. The sons were all in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion, and Henry was the first soldier from Ravenna to lose his life in his country's cause.

RECELLUS ROOT, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born May 25, 1816, in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., where his parents, Alpheus and Electa (Bardwell) Root, resided until their death. Our subject came to Ohio in 1837, and after spending a few months in Cuyahoga County, finally located in this county in the autumn of that year. Here he married, January 1, 1845, Miss Adeline Howard, born in Sistersville, Tyler Co., Va. (now West Virginia), September 12, 1821, and brought to this place when a year and a half old by her parents, Salmon and Ruth (Taylor) Howard, and here Mr. Howard cleared and developed a farm, where the parents resided until their death. Mr. Root bought of Mr. Howard the homestead place, and has here resided since 1847. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Root are Mrs. Eliza H. King; Edwin R., attorney at law, New York City; Mrs. Ollie J. Phelps; John H., agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, Medina, Ohio; Arthur W., in the office of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred and J. Wesley. Mr. Root is an ardent Republican. He and his family adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT G. RUSSELL, carpenter and joiner, Ravenna, was born in 1822, in Nantucket, Mass., son of Capt. Reuben and Maria (Gardner) Russell, natives of Nantucket, and who came to Rootstown, this county, in 1847. They are descendants of the renowned Tristram Coffin, the heroic pioneer of Nantucket. They purchased a farm in Rootstown Township, this county, where they resided until 1873, when they located in Ravenna. Capt. Russell, who had been a Captain of whaling vessels since about 1817, died July 2, 1875, aged seventy-five years. His widow survives him at the advanced age of eighty-four, and is still in full possession of her faculties. Our subject learned his trade at Nantucket, and came to this county with his parents at twenty-five years of age. He married, October 2, 1853, Miss Caroline Russell, also a native of Nantucket, who came to Ravenna in September, 1839, with her parents, Capt. George G. and Louisa W. (Wyer) Russell, who resided in Ravenna until their death. She died in 1863, and he in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell have been born two children: Maria Louis (deceased at nine years of age) and Fred A., an architect, now residing in Boston, Mass. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Russell have resided in Ravenna. In 1853 he established a sash, door and blind factory, in partnership with his brother Reuben and Timothy Chase, retaining his connection with the establishment until 1853, since which time he has followed his trade. Mrs. Russell is a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Russell is a life-long Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs; one of the most active and earnest workers on the Board of Health in this city.

HENRY SAPP (deceased) was born August 2, 1768, in the State of Maryland, and married Miss Matilda Boosinger, of Oldtown, Va., October 7, 1796. He came to Ravenna Township, this county, in 1802, and, after making preparations for a home, returned and brought his family out in 1803. The property of 100 acres which he settled near Ravenna Village, he bought of Benjamin Tappan for \$150. Their children who are now living are Henry; Mrs. Hannah Hall; Conrad; Jacob, in Vandalia, Ill.; Asa and Daniel F. They were among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. Mr. Sapp died September 18, 1856. Mrs. Sapp died in April, 1876,

at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. On the occasion of her one hundreth birthday there was a gathering of her descendants at the homestead. At that time the entire number of descendants was ninety-eight, of whom seventy-five were living.

CONRAD SAPP, retired, Ravenna, was born December 1, 1812, in Ravenna Township, this county, son of Henry and Matilda (Boosinger) Sapp, former a native of Maryland, latter of an adjoining county in Virginia. Henry Sapp came in the fall of 1802, to this county, made preparations to locate his family, and brought them out in 1803, settling near the center of Ravenna Township, adjoining the city. Of their eleven children, six are now living: Henry, Mrs. Hannah Hall, Conrad, Jacob (in Mt. Vernon, Ill.), Asa and Daniel. The father died in 1856, far advanced in years. He was a fine specimen of the pioneer, being large, muscular and active, a man of temperate habits and sterling integrity. The mother was a woman of wonderful energy and endurance. At the age of ninety, she spun flax enough to make forty yards of cloth. Her death occurred April 4, 1876, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years, and one month. Their memory will long be revered by a large circle of descendants, and honored by all who knew them. Our subject, when a boy, helped to set the type for the first copy of the first paper printed in Ravenna. At the age of twenty one he commenced learning tool-making, followed it for ten years, and then entered upon the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he made his principal life-work. He was known as a skillful mechanic, and had erected a large number of the farm buildings and private residences in Ravenna and vicinity. He married, December 8, 1841, Miss Clarissa E. Chapman. She died September 12, 1881, and Mr. Sapp then married, December 5, 1883, Mrs. Maline L. Phelps, daughter of Charles Jones, of Columbiana County, Ohio. This family came from England in 1834, where Mrs. Sapp was born, in 1845. She married on first occasion James Phelps, of this county, and then resided in Ravenna eight years, and in Rootstown until his death in 1879. Their children were Walter N., who died in 1871, aged sixteen; Mrs. Alexine J. Moulton, of this county, who died in 1877, and Wykes Phelps, now in Rootstown. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp are now living at their residence on the corner of Prospect and Van Buren Streets. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sapp and his sister are the oldest members of the church in Ravenna.

DANIEL F. SAPP, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born September 28, 1821, in Ravenna, this county. He was brought up here on his father's farm, and attended the schools of the home district, and of Ravenna, and worked at the blacksmith's trade from 1839 to 1842. He married, June 13, 1849, Miss Lydia Hudson, daughter of Isaac Hudson, and they located on the family homestead, where they have ever since resided. Their children are Hiram, in Nebraska; Charles H.; Isaac Hudson, and Mrs. Anna M. Rawlings. Mr. Sapp now owns the entire home farm of 103 acres, besides twelve acres which he has added to it. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad passes along the northern border of the farm.

GIDEON SEYMOUR, attorney, Ravenna, was born in East Granville, Hampden Co., Mass., February 23, 1836, son of Gideon D. and Corintha (Gibbons) Seymour, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Ohio in 1841 and settled in Rootstown Township, this county, where Gideon D. was a man of influence. Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools of Rootstown Township, and employing the earlier years of his life in teaching. He studied law in the office of Hart & Reed, served as Justice of the Peace nine years, and for the same period as

Probate Judge, to which he was first elected in 1872. He was Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor (1858) of Rootstown Township, and made the assessment of real estate for 1870, in that township. On September 15, 1859, he was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, to Lucy J., born in Ellsworth, Ohio, daughter of Frederick A. Parker, now of Newton Falls, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour are the parents of the following children now living: Corintha M. and Fred P. Our subject and wife have been connected with the Congregational Church for years. The family are highly esteemed.

JOHN E. SHARP, agent of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, Ravenna, was born January 25, 1830, in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., where his parents, John and Elizabeth (Bodine) Sharp, resided until their death. Our subject came to Shalersville, this county, in about 1850, where he completed learning the trade of mason. After remaining there about six years, he located in Ravenna. Here he married Miss Lavinna S. Kellogg, November 11, 1856. Her parents, Alanson and Caroline (Bishop) Kellogg, were natives of this county, and very useful in building up the young village of Ravenna. Mrs. Sharp died August 1, 1877, aged thirty-seven years, leaving three sons: Alfred L., in Jewett, Leon Co., Tex., holding the positions of Postmaster, express agent, and agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad; Dwight E., married to Miss Eva G. Jones (he is in the employ of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad at Ravenna); and Harry S. September 26, 1878, Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Mary E. Cope, widow of Homer Cope, and daughter of C. D. Thompson, of this place. They have one son—Charles R. C. D. Thompson, of Vermont, came to Ravenna while a young lad with his father—Jonathan Thompson. He married Mrs. Abi Sweet, a native of Connecticut, widow of Franklin Sweet. Their sons, Denison C. and W. Wallace, died of typhoid fever, former December 25, 1864, latter February 10, 1865. Mrs. Thompson died in 1863. D. C. Thompson, brother of Mrs. John E. Sharp, had one son, named Dennison C., now twenty-one years of age, unusually active in business for one of his age. He went into the hardware business in Garrettsville, Ohio, alone, when but eighteen years of age, and he is now a partner in the Pierce Manufacturing Company, in Warren, Ohio. John E. Sharp has been connected with the service of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad at this place since about 1865, and was appointed the agent of the company in 1874. In religious belief he is a Universalist. He is a F. & A. M. In politics a Democrat.

I. T. SIDDALL, Prosecuting Attorney, Ravenna, is a son of Mahlon and Elizabeth (Gould) Siddall, of Puritan and Virginia stock, the former a pioneer of Mahoning and Columbiana Counties, Ohio, and who died while a resident of Atwater Township. Our subject, the youngest of nine children, was born in Atwater, and, left fatherless when an infant, early began the struggle of life. When but twelve years of age he purchased lands, employed a large force of men, and cut and delivered timber to the railroads. He also owned one-half interest in the home farm, in which he succeeded in buying the interest of the other heirs. Receiving a primary education in Atwater Township, he in 1870 entered Mt. Union College, where he graduated in August, 1874, and began the study of law under the direction of W. B. Thomas, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of this county in 1876, and opened an office at Springfield, Ohio, but his mother's illness necessitated his return, and he began the practice of his profession in this town in November, 1877. His mother died January 14, 1878, aged seventy-four years, an estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Siddall was chosen Prosecuting Attorney in 1883, the only Democrat elected to county office in the county

since the Republican party came into power. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee; a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter; also of the Commandery of Akron, Ohio, and of the Consistory of Pittsburgh, Penn. He is now Master of Unity Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.

SOLOMON SLAUGHTER, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born August 31, 1805, in Kent County, Del. He started West at the age of twenty-three years and finally came to Ravenna December 10, 1828. He worked three years in the hotel for Salmon Carter. He then married Miss Ruth Burdick, August, 1831. Purchasing a small claim, which he has ever since occupied, and relying entirely upon his physical resources, he has acquired 100 acres of well-improved land through which the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroads pass. He still owns a flock of sheep, descendants of the first sheep brought to the place, over fifty years ago. Mrs. Slaughter died October, 1841, leaving four children: John B., of Goshen, Ind.; Andrew; Lucy; and Betsey (deceased). Mr. Slaughter afterward married his deceased wife's sister—Lucy Burdick, who died three years afterward. He then married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who bore him four children: Mrs. E. B. Caris, of Akron, Ohio; Charles W., of Pullman, Ill.; Martha D. (deceased) and Solomon E., of Ravenna. Mr. Slaughter is now living on the homestead, at the advanced age of eighty years. He still retains his faculties, and does his own work. He is the only pioneer now living in his part of the township, and one of the original Republicans of the county, and was deeply interested in the anti-slavery movements. He has led an active and a very useful life, and is respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM SMITH (deceased), son of Capt. Jonathan Smith, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., February 8, 1809, and when nine years of age he came, with his parents, to Youngstown, Ohio, and there married, November 29, 1832, Miss Jane Trotter, by whom he had the following children: Jonathan S., Mary (Mrs. Day), Alvin T., Isaac W. and Frank, residing in this county; Judson, Chester and Edgar H. in Peabody, Kan.; Charles M., killed in Kansas in 1877 by a boiler explosion, Zenas K., died in this city, January 27, 1878, and William, died in infancy. Four of the sons fought in their country's defense during the late war of the Rebellion, making an aggregate of twelve years' service, and all returned home safe. Charles M. served four years in an Illinois regiment; Alvin T., a member of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, also a veteran, served four years and three months, and was mustered out as Sergeant; Zenas K., of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served over three years, and Judson served three years in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1843 Mr. Smith and family came to Deerfield Township, this county. Our subject, while in the midst of preparations for voting for Garfield, November 4, 1880, was stricken by the hand of death on the morning of that day. His widow survived him until November 16, 1884. They were a worthy couple, highly respected by all who knew them. Jonathan S. Smith in 1857 located in Ravenna, where he married Miss Lillian L. Freeman, October 31, 1861. He engaged in the dry goods business with H. L. Day in 1864, and in 1865 formed a partnership with his brother, Zenas K., which lasted until 1871, and Jonathan S. then carried on the business until 1878. He established his present grocery and provision store in 1880, having as partner his only son—Henry F. Alvin T. Smith married, September 12, 1867, Miss Lucy H. Harris, daughter of S. D. Harris, and they have one daughter—Nellie. He established in 1878 a dry goods and carpet store, which he still carries on.

ROBERT SMITH, lumber dealer, Ravenna, was born June 19, 1833, in Ravenna Township, this county. His father, Moses D. Smith, of the neigh-

borhood of Canandaigua, N. Y., a miller by trade, came to Ohio in very early times and married Miss Mary Reed at Parkman, Geauga County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served with distinction to the close of the struggle. One year after their marriage our subject's parents came to Ravenna Township, this county, where the father carried on for several years the mill on Mahoning Creek east of Ravenna, and after about two years' residence in Brimfield Township, this county, they finally located permanently in Ravenna. Moses D. Smith had learned the trade of carpenter while in his native State, which trade he followed here. He was an excellent mechanic, and many buildings now standing testify to his superior skill. He died here in November, 1853. His widow survived him until February, 1867. Of their six children, Robert is the second. Our subject married, May 2, 1855, Miss Elvira B. McMannus, daughter of Philip and Harriet McMannus, who came here from Erie County, Penn., when she was but seven years of age. They were well-known and highly respected residents of Ravenna, where they died, the mother December 8, 1863, and the father June 24, 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Frank F., Mrs. Addie E. Swain and Harriet E. Our subject learned his father's trade, that of carpenter, which he has followed about twenty years. He established a lumber yard in the place in 1873, and had as a partner, for about eight months, his brother-in-law, Edwin Smith, who sold his interest to J. S. Marvin in July, 1874. The firm is now known as R. Smith & Co. They do a general trade in lumber, and manufacture the "Common-sense Wooden Bed Spring." Mr. Smith served seven months in 1865 in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a Master Mason; a member of the A. L. of H., the R. A. and G. A. R.

P. W. SNYDER, merchant, Ravenna, was born May 22, 1845, in Rootstown, this county, son of Peter and Henrietta (Wagner) Snyder, former a native of Allentown, Penn. They came to Franklin Township, this county, in 1840, and in 1843 located in the southwest part of Rootstown Township, where they resided until his decease, which occurred June 23, 1845. The cause of his death was erysipelas, which was then raging as an epidemic in the county. Mrs. Snyder lived to bring up her family of four boys and four girls, and died in the same township January 6, 1873. She was a lady of fine business capabilities, and of most estimable character. Our subject has taken care of himself almost ever since he was nine years of age, making his home with his sister, Mrs. William P. Collins. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, April 27, 1864, and was in the service four months, part of which time he was confined in the hospital at Covington, Ky., suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Returning home he spent three years clerking in Rootstown and Randolph, this county, Mr. Snyder married, April 18, 1869, Miss Emma E. Rowe, of Ravenna. They moved to Lyons, Iowa, where Mrs. Snyder died March 15, 1870. In the following autumn Mr. Snyder returned and located permanently in Ravenna. Here he clerked two years with N. Converse, and five years with Smith Bros. On April 1, 1878, he entered into partnership with N. Converse, which was continued until 1880, when Mr. Freeman purchased Mr. Converse's interest. The firm is now known as Snyder & Freeman. Mr. Snyder married, October 19, 1873, Miss Orpha A. Brobst, of Brimfield Township, this county. She is a member of the Disciples Church.

WILLIS STRICKLAND, retired farmer, was born June 10, 1801, in Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., and at the age of fourteen went with his father's family to the township of Otis, Berkshire County, where he lived till he came

to Ohio. In 1827 he married Miss Lucy Hawley, and in June, 1839, came to Windham Township, this county, where Mrs. Strickland died in January, 1841, leaving three children: Seth, in Minnesota; Selah, in Wisconsin; and Lucy H., who died at the age of twenty-four. Our subject next married, in June, 1841, Mrs. Caroline Gardner, of New Lebanon, N. Y., and came at once to his home in this county. To this union were born three children: George (a farmer in Ravenna), John (died, aged sixteen), Willis (killed at the age of sixteen, by a kick from a horse in 1875). This wife dying in January, 1866, Mr. Strickland married, November 27, 1866, Mrs. Sarah E. Richards, who had at that time one daughter—Alice—now the wife of Milton R. Furry, of Ravenna. Mr. Strickland moved to Ravenna in April, 1855. Mr. Strickland has been very successful as a farmer and business man, devoting himself principally to live stock. He was active in public affairs up to 1855, and while in Massachusetts was called to various public offices, including Postmaster and Representative in the Legislature. In July, 1875, he, in company with N. D. Clark, went to Dakota, taking \$125,000 in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds owned by themselves and other citizens of Portage County, where they were exchanged for land in Cass County, which has proved to be a good investment for the bond-holders in Windham Township, this county. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace. He is now and has been for the last twenty years a stockholder and one of the Directors in the First National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio. Mrs. Strickland is a member of the Disciples Church.

DR. ISAAC SWIFT (deceased) was born in Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., January 30, 1790, the youngest son and fourth child in a line of five children of Dr. Isaac Swift. His father was a Revolutionary patriot. When the British opened the war at Lexington, Dr. Swift, with a company of his neighbors, at once proceeded to Boston and entered the ranks of the patriot army. Dr. Swift was assigned the position of surgeon, in which capacity he served during the war. He died in 1802, when his son, the subject of this biography, was twelve years of age. Mrs. Swift, a most estimable woman, followed her husband to the grave in about six years, her son Isaac then being in his eighteenth year. Young Swift entered upon a course of study, attending medical lectures in New York City, and after completing his studies, was admitted or licensed to practice in New Jersey. In the spring of 1815 he set out westward, with a view to select a desirable point at which to establish himself in the practice of medicine. Mounted upon horseback, with all his worldly effects in a portmanteau attached to the saddle, he commenced his pilgrimage, and after rough riding, reached Cleveland City, as the natives called it, though its population was the mere handful of a hundred or two. After halting here for a short time, the young doctor resumed his journey, and in the month of June, 1815, drew rein upon his steed in the village of Ravenna, having then ridden over 1,000 miles. His horse, in swimming Grand River, at Painesville, took cold, and upon arriving at Ravenna was too sick to proceed farther. This obliged the Doctor to remain in Ravenna, *nolens volens*; thus the trifling matter of the sickness of a horse located him for life; his search after "a home in the West" ceased, and for over half a century he was a prominent resident of Ravenna. In 1816 Dr. Swift formed a partnership with the late Seth Day, for a term of five years. The firm bought out a store kept by a man named Hazlipp, adding to it a stock of medicines, Day carrying on the store and Swift continuing his practice. In 1817 Mr. Day was appointed Clerk of the Court and Recorder of the county. In 1820 the partnership was dissolved, and the store eventually passed back to Hazlipp, the Doctor retaining the stock of medicines. January 15, 1818, he was married to Eliza Thomp-

son, and immediately after marriage the newly married couple commenced housekeeping in a dwelling then standing upon the ground now occupied by the Etna Block. In 1823 the erection of the Swift homestead, on Chestnut Street, was commenced, the building being completed in 1824, since which time it has been the residence of the family. After the dissolution of Day & Swift in 1820, the drug store was continued by the Doctor for a time in the Hazlipp store, and afterward, from 1822 to 1825, in the store of Cyrus Prentiss (that place of business being upon the corner now occupied by the First National Bank), in connection with which his medical practice was retained. In 1824 Dr. Swift was elected Treasurer of the county, and held the office until 1831. In 1825 he built a drug store upon the east corner of his lot on Chestnut Street, and established his business there. In 1828, after a practice of thirteen years, he retired permanently from the practice of medicine, devoting his time exclusively to the Treasurership and drug store. In 1842 the drug store was moved to the brick building on Main Street, known as Swift's Block or building. A brief partnership with the late Curtiss Hatch ensued, and the drug business was continued until 1859, when Dr. Swift disposed of it to his son, Dr. Charles E. Swift, and retired from active business. In 1846 the State Legislature conferred the appointment of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, upon Dr. Swift. He occupied the position with usefulness and dignity for five years, at which time the office was abolished by the adoption of the new State Constitution. Mrs. Swift united with the church in 1826, but her husband was not led to such a step until September 11, 1831, a conviction then coming upon him from attending a protracted meeting held by Rev. Charles B. Storrs, at Hudson. At this time Rev. Alvan Nash was pastor of the Ravenna Church. Dr. Swift took an active interest in the church, and became a leader in its affairs and counsels, and so remained up to the day of his death. For over forty years he was the church Treasurer, and he filled various positions within the scope of the church organization. Dr. Swift died at his residence on Chestnut Street, Ravenna, on Tuesday evening, July 14, 1874, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

W. B. THOMAS, attorney, Ravenna, is a son of William D. Thomas, who was born in South Wales, February 18, 1810, and married Miss Ann Davis, of Llandowey, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, June 10, 1832, and April 14, 1836, with his wife and two small children—Sarah and David—left a large number of relatives and emigrated to America. They were forty days on the ocean. Arriving at New York they took passage up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Cleveland, Ohio, by boat, and thence, with others who settled in Palmyra, this county, to Ravenna on foot (having a wagon to carry their baggage), arriving at the old Exchange Hotel June 10, 1836, unable to speak a word in English, and \$30 in debt. He was a very industrious man. For years he worked for Zenas Kent as a farm laborer in summer, and threshed with the old hickory flail in the winter. He was ever grateful to David Jennings and others who aided him when in need. In April, 1846, he removed to Paris Township, and after some years of constant labor and economy on the part of himself and wife, who is a good financier, became the owner of a large farm and pleasant home, where he lived to the close of his life, April 10, 1881. He was a man of sympathetic nature, conscientious and honest. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Thomas were the parents of six children: Sarah A., David W., Mary A., John R., William B. and Amelia (the first and last named are deceased). Our subject, W. B., was born in Franklin Township, this county, about three miles west of Ravenna Village, on the Kent farm, May 1, 1845. He was brought up on the farm,

and knew what it was to milk ten cows night and morning, and to mow his own swath. He first acquired a common school education, then attended the academy at Newton Falls, Ohio, then taught district and select school, saving from his earnings enough to complete his education. In 1863 he attended Hiram College, this county, at which time political proscription and intolerance was indulged in by the Faculty to such an extent that he and seven others refused to submit and withdrew from the college. This subsequently caused the removal of the President of the college, J. H. Rhodes. Young W. B. then attended college at West Farmington until the fall of 1864, when he entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated on March 22, 1866; was admitted to practice in Michigan, intending to remain at Ann Arbor, but was called home by his parents. He was admitted to practice in Ohio September 12, 1866, at Canfield, Ohio. Again he taught school and aided his parents upon the farm until April 23, 1868, when he hung out his shingle as a lawyer in the Empire Building, Ravenna Village, and has ever since occupied the same rooms as his office. He is earnestly devoted to his clients and is in every sense a successful lawyer and an enterprising citizen. On June 22, 1870, at Chardon, Ohio, he was married to Willia Abbie Belden, born in Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 22, 1850, and daughter of Dr. C. L. Belden, now of Portage County, Ohio, and by her he has the following children, all living: Winnie B., born in 1874; Ida T., born in 1876, and Charlie B., born in 1881; and of his children our subject is very fond.

RICHARD J. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born January 13, 1809, in Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass. His parents, Isaac and Polly (Campbell) Thompson, came to Ravenna Township, this county, in 1814, driving from Stockbridge, Mass., with a yoke of oxen, one wagon drawn by one horse and another wagon drawn by two horses. They had seven children with them and the journey occupied forty-two days. At that time Isaac Thompson was offered land in Cleveland, Ohio, anywhere east of the square, on Euclid Avenue, for \$10 per acre. Their children were Mrs. Eliza Swift, who died in Ravenna, Ohio, in December, 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-five; Harry C., deceased; Charles B., deceased; Rev. Orrin C., in Detroit, Mich., who has been a Congregational minister for over fifty years; Richard J. and his twin brother Robert W., latter deceased; Mrs. Mary H. Sabin, and Mrs. Charlotte Carnahan, deceased. The mother died about 1844, aged seventy; the father followed her in about 1859, aged eighty-five years. They were upright pioneer people and won the respect and esteem of all who knew them. Our subject married, November 16, 1834, Miss Adelia Benton, of Guilford, Conn., and to this union were born four daughters: Mrs. Julia B. Hall, of Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Hattie L. Hanna, of the same place; Mrs. Helen C. McLain, deceased, and Mrs. Frances D. Smith, deceased. Mrs. Thompson died January 11, 1883. She was a member of the Congregational Church and a lady of estimable Christian character. Mr. Thompson is one of the original Republicans of Portage County. In early days he took a deep interest in the movement against the cause of slavery. He is one of those devoted men who will be honored by future generations as the sustainers of the famous "Underground Railroad." His present residence, where he has lived over seventy years, was the building in which the first court of Portage County was held. He is now one of the oldest continuous residents of the township. Mr. Thompson bought and used the first mowing machine brought into the Western Reserve, one of the old Ketchum patent. People used to come from all points to see it work. This would be about the year 1855, or perhaps earlier.

JULIAETTE THOMSON was born in Shalersville March 3, 1823, daughter of William and Sina (Crane) Thomson, former of whom died October 3, 1852, latter August 26, 1853, in Shalersville, and grand-daughter of Abiah Crane. William Thomson and Sina Crane were married in Surry, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1810, and in the winter of 1812-13 came to Ohio, and when they arrived in Shalersville they found but twelve families in the town. Her father removed to Ohio in 1812 and settled in Shalersville Township, this county, where he encountered the trials incident to the life of a pioneer, and established a home. Our subject was there raised and educated, and contributed by her efforts and association to the progress and development of that township. She was twice married, on first occasion January 1, 1845, to Levi L. Colton, of Freedom Township, this county, and who died April 27, 1860. Her second marriage, December 8, 1862, was with Mr. Whitney, who died May 19, 1882. The widow now resides in Ravenna, and, though she has no children of her own, delights in doing for others, and is beloved by all who know her.

WILLIAM F. TOWNS, dealer in boots and shoes, Ravenna, was born May 8, 1844, in Paris Township, Stark Co., Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Harriet Towns, former a native of Maine, latter of Maryland, settled in Stark County, Ohio, in early life, and moved to Ravenna Township, this county, in 1864. Here Mr. Towns departed this life March 5, 1871. Of their ten children five are now living: T. H. (in Pomeroy, Ohio), William F., Mrs. W. S. Churchill (in Ravenna Township, this county), M. N. (in Brookville, Kan.), and L. J. (in this city). Mrs. Towns is now living in Ravenna. Our subject received his early education in the schools of the home district and in attending college at Alliance, Ohio. He established and carried on the Salem Business College, Salem, Ohio, during the winter of 1869-70. Mr. Towns was united in marriage October 24, 1870, with Miss Hattie M., daughter of W. D. Durham, of this city, and they have two children: Florence I. and Nellie A. In 1882 Mr. Towns established a boot and shoe business on Main Street, in Ravenna, and by courtesy to his customers and strict business principles he has built up an extensive trade in the city and vicinity. He is quite a church worker, a member of the official board of officers of one of the leading churches of the city, and does a good portion of its financial work; he is at present Church Treasurer, which position he has held several years.

WILLIAM WADSWORTH, deceased, was born December 16, 1820, in Canfield, Ohio, son of Edward and Pamela Wadsworth, natives of New England, and who moved to Ohio from Litchfield, Conn. At fourteen years of age our subject came to Ravenna, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Ohio Star*. He then embarked actively in the profession of journalism, for which he was especially fitted. He acted as foreman of the *Cabinet and Visitor* three years and then became joint proprietor with Mr. Dewey of the *Ohio Star*. He afterward purchased his partner's interest and conducted the paper alone until 1848. He became a member of the firm of Hall, Herrick & Wadsworth, proprietors of the *Portage County Democrat* in 1854, relinquishing his position in 1856, to assume his duties as a member of the banking house of Robinson, King & Co. He held the position of Treasurer of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad during the time the office of the company was located in Ravenna. Mr. Wadsworth married, May 8, 1844, Miss Elizabeth R. King, born in Ravenna, January 10, 1819, and daughter of the well-known pioneers, John and Polly King, who came here from Blandford, Mass., in 1814, having lived four years previously in Charlestown Township, this county. Mr. Wadsworth died April 22, 1860, leaving a widow and four children: Mrs. Francelia

E. Dewey, Edward W. (deceased), Charles B. and Cora B. Mrs. Wadsworth now resides at the family homestead. Mr. Wadsworth was a business man of wonderful energy and sound integrity, of firm Christian character, and as a citizen of liberality and enterprise, one who was respected and esteemed by all classes. Their son, Charles B., adopted the profession of civil engineering, and has been engaged on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Alliance, Niles & Ashtabula Railroads, and for several months on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He was elected Surveyor of Portage County, Ohio, at the general election in October, 1884.

JOSEPH WAGGONER, physician and surgeon, Ravenna, was born near Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio, December 30, 1821. His father, William Waggoner, of German-Irish parentage, residing in northeastern Maryland, married Miss Sarah Jackson, of northwestern Delaware, and of Scotch English descent. Loading their household goods into a wagon, they began the tedious journey over the mountains to the wilderness of Ohio, landing in Jefferson County, in 1805, and locating on a quarter-section near Richmond. Here they built a log-cabin, began their pioneer labor, and spent their useful and honored lives, raising a family of eight boys and four girls. Our subject, the tenth in the family, grew up on the farm, working during the summer and attending the district school in the winter. In his eighteenth year he began teaching during the winters and attending a select school at Richmond during the summers. On attaining his majority he entered the Steubenville Academy, to prepare for entering college, but his health failing, a further classical course was by his friends deemed inadvisable. After resting and recruiting his health for nearly a year he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Johnson and Henning, of Steubenville, in the spring of 1843, continuing until the fall of 1846. During the winter of 1846-47 he attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and subsequently had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him by that institution. In the spring of 1847 he located at Deerfield, this county, in the practice of his chosen profession, where for sixteen years he was engaged in its duties and responsibilities. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Ravenna, where he at once entered upon an enlarged and constantly increasing practice. During the year 1864 he visited Washington, D. C., tendering his services to the Government, which were accepted. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, and was placed on duty at Lincoln Hospital, but his stay there was short. His wife's health became precarious, and he was induced to resign his position and return home. Since that time he has been continually and assiduously engaged in the practice of medicine, his life work, allowing nothing to interfere with its duties. The Doctor is a F. & A. M., a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Northeastern Ohio Medical Society, and the Portage County Medical Society. His literature consists of society papers and an occasional political article. He is very liberal in his professional views, and willing to fraternize, when humanity calls, with medical gentlemen of the so-called different schools. In theology he is also very tolerant of the views of the different sects, gladly welcoming the day when those differences will disappear. He supports the different churches liberally, believing in the doctrine of Christianity and its ennobling influences on mankind. Politically in early life the Doctor was a Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, for whom he cast his first Presidential vote. When the Republican party was organized, he joined it, and has ever since been battling for its political ascendancy, voting for its nominees, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Blaine. Dr. Waggoner is known as a straightforward, honest man. He is courteous and gentle-

manly in manner, genial in disposition, and liberal in spirit and action. He enjoys the esteem of all those with whom he is acquainted professionally or socially. As a general practitioner and family physician, he has few equals, always endeavoring to keep his patients well, as much as to cure them. In June, 1862, our subject married Miss Mary M. Regal, of Deerfield, this county, who by her domestic virtues has proved a life helpmate. Four children were born to them: George Joseph, Arthur Judson, William Wallace, and Mary Josephine, the first and last of whom are living. Arthur and William, two lovely and promising boys, aged eleven and eight, respectively, died of that dread disease, diphtheria, in January, 1880, and were buried on the same day, January 18. This is the one great sorrow of his life, and is the only shadow that hangs over an otherwise happy home.

EDWIN R. WAIT, jeweler and watch-maker, Ravenna, was born in Aurora, this county, July 4, 1830. His parents, Jonathan and Abigail Wait, of Chester, Mass., settled in this county about 1825. They lived the lives of useful pioneers, and raised a family of ten children, of whom but three are now living in this county. The mother died February 23, 1877; the father January 17, 1881, at the age of eighty-four. Our subject at the age of twenty-one began learning the trade of jeweler and watch-maker, with R. A. Baird, of Ravenna, and was for many years engaged with him, finally purchasing the entire business. He carried on the enterprise alone for many years, taking in as a partner his brother, Alva F., in 1871. The firm is now known as Wait Bros. They enjoy an extensive custom as manufacturing jewelers, watch-makers and dealers in a complete line of jewelers' goods. Theirs is the oldest business house (with one exception) in Ravenna. Mr. Wait married Miss Mary E. Swift, November 18, 1858. She is a daughter of Dr. Isaac Swift, one of the early settlers of this city, and for many years prominently identified with the medical profession. To Mr. and Mrs. Wait have been born one son—Henry M. and one daughter—Emily M. Our subject and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Wait is a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont. He takes a deep interest in public affairs. Has been a member of the Board of Education for fifteen years.

WALLACE WILLIAMSON (deceased) was born in Washington County, Penn., December 15, 1817, but was brought up principally in Bethlehem, Stark Co., Ohio. At sixteen years of age he started on foot to the Maumee Swamps, Ohio, where his uncle, George Robinson, was acting as a civil engineer on the Ohio Canal. He learned that profession under his uncle, and followed it for about twenty-five years on that and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canals. He married, January 4, 1842, Miss Alvira S. Judd, born May 5, 1822, in Ravenna Township, this county. Her father, Charles Judd, of Hamilton, County, N. Y., came, when a young man, in 1818, to this county, where he married Miss Lucina, daughter of the pioneers, Moses and Mary (Abels) Smith, who settled here from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1805. Mr. Judd died November 17, 1864. His widow still survives him at the advanced age of eighty-five years, being the oldest continuous resident of Ravenna Township now living. Mrs. Williamson is their only child. Seven years after their marriage Mr. Williamson purchased the old Judd family homestead of 126 acres near the corporation line of Ravenna. He devoted his time partly to this, and partly to canal and railroad engineering. He had an accidental fall on his premises on February 12, 1881, which resulted in his death on the 21st of that month. He was an active man in agricultural affairs, taking a very prominent part in the Portage Agricultural Society. He was a leading member of the P. of H., being an influential member of the State and

National Granges. His widow and their only son—Marshall—survive him, and reside at the family homestead. Mrs. Williamson is a pious member of the Disciples Church, the faith of her father and mother.

ANDREW WILLYARD, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born March 27, 1830, in Ravenna Township, this county. His father, Benjamin Willyard, came from Maryland to this county in 1808 with his parents, and here he married Miss Elizabeth Eatinger, daughter of John and Christiana Eatinger. They had a family of five children: Mrs. Julia Ann Caris, Andrew, Phylena (deceased), John and Charles (latter deceased). The father died April 6, 1868, and the mother January 12, 1878. They were upright pioneer citizens, pious members of the Lutheran Church, enjoying the respect of all who knew them. Our subject married Miss Susan Welk, of Mahoning County, Ohio, January 25, 1859, and they then settled where they now reside. They own a fine farm of 150 acres in Ravenna and Rootstown Townships. Their children now living are Charles H.; Judson C., in Dakota; Clara E.; Calvin B. and Kate E. Two died in infancy. The subject of this sketch is a worthy descendant of one of the oldest and most influential pioneer families of Portage County.

GEORGE WISMAN, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born March 23, 1823, in Beaver County, Penn.; son of William and Hester Wisman, natives of same county, and who came to this county in 1824, settling in Rootstown Township. (Mrs. Wisman was a daughter of the famous scout and Indian hunter, Andrew Poe). Here Mr. Wisman met his death in 1826 by being accidentally shot while out hunting wild hogs with a friend, Mr. Carl. Mrs. Wisman then returned with her family to her native county, where she resided until 1839, when they located in Ravenna Township, this county. The children were Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hall, of Rootstown; Andrew Poe, in Van Wert County, Ohio, (deceased); George and Sarah (latter deceased). Mrs. Wisman died in 1873, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject married, in 1848, Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Daniel Clark, of Rootstown. She died in 1854, leaving one daughter—Mrs. Mary Merrill, of Meadville, Penn. Mr. Wisman afterward married, March 22, 1855, Miss Eliza Uncapher, of Columbiana County, Ohio. They have five children: Samantha, George, Eliza Eldora, John Poe and William. Mr. Wisman purchased his present place south of Ravenna, to which he has added until he now owns an excellent farm of 160 acres of well-improved land. He has recently erected a fine residence thereon. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Wisman is a man who has begun upon his own resources and risen to his present prosperity by his own industry and good management. In politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT B. WITTER, proprietor of livery, etc., Ravenna, was born October 29, 1829, in Truro, Nova Scotia, where his father, Ezra Witter, died about 1848. Our subject came to this county about 1849, settling in Ravenna in 1854. His mother, Margaret Witter, came to this county in 1850 and died in Rootstown September 5, 1853; his sisters, Mrs. Isabella Butler and Mrs. Mary A. Day, and his brother Charles now live in Ravenna, Ohio. Our subject followed his trade as harness-maker until 1863, and has conducted a livery stable since 1875. He married, in October, 1872, Mrs. Mary A. Steadman, widow of Dr. Charles E. Steadman, and daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Hamilton, of New Baltimore, Ohio. Mrs. Witter died May 30, 1879, leaving one daughter—Mary A. Witter.

FREDERICK WELLS WOODBRIDGE, Ravenna, was born at Manchester, Conn., in 1824. His father, who had been wealthy, lost his all in the financial panic of 1837, and came to Ohio with his son in 1839. In 1841 the boy began to clerk for Clapp & Spellman, at Akron, and soon after for Zenas

Kent, of Ravenna, who had noticed his character and ability. With characteristic unselfishness, young Woodbridge gave his father his wages to help him buy a farm, denying himself many comforts for that purpose. Too poor to venture into society, he was yet too rich in self-respect and principle to indulge in bad habits. He went into business for himself in 1846. Mr. Woodbridge's head, heart and life all testify that the clock of his fortune struck twelve in 1847, when he married Mary A. Brayton, of Ravenna. He engaged in business soon after with his father-in-law; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, where with others he built the Cleveland Powder Mills, which he operated successfully for several years, when he again entered a mercantile life and prosecuted an extensive business in connection with the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. He returned to Ravenna in 1873, where he still lives, engaged in the manufacture of glass. He is emphatically a Christian business man, enterprising, energetic, sagacious, successful, and of invulnerable integrity. He is domestic in his tastes, and more than beautiful in his home life. A patient and dutiful son, a kind and wise father, a genial friend, the idol of his children, the king of his wife's affection, as she is the queen of his heart. He is as tenderly devoted as the most ardent young lover, aiding her enthusiastically in all her reform work.—*Rev. A. M. Hills.*

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE.—Mary A. Brayton was a Nantucket girl, which explains much in her brave career and character. Left to themselves during the long and dangerous voyages of men who sought the northern seas for "light, more light" (in the halcyon days of spermaceti, before Col. Drake struck oil from Pennsylvania's bosom), the women of Nantucket were by nature and nurture hardy, strong and self-reliant. But with these qualities not sufficiently emphasized in the "regulation pattern" of the softer sex, these unique islanders combined great tenderness and depth of head and conscience. How could it fail to be so, when they fervently prayed for the safe home-coming of their best-beloved, and kept their memory green by constant recitals to their children of the virtues of their absent sons and sires? From the same lineage that has given us Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, and Phoebe Hanaford, the preacher and poet, comes their cousin, Mary A. Woodbridge, whose name has already lent to temperance annals one of the brightest pages this century can show. Her father, Capt. Isaac Brayton (see page 814), a man of character and substance, repeats his noblest traits in his most gifted child, but more than all we trace the gentle, tender spirit which makes more firm her stand for truth, and the unflinching trust in God which were the gift and teaching of a devoted mother to a tenderly loved daughter, and see in her those rare qualities possessed by that mother (Love Mitchell Brayton) and her brother, Prof. William Mitchell, the brilliant astronomer, of whom it is said "none knew them but to love." Her sunny years of childhood were sedulously turned to account under the guidance of wise parental counsel and able teachers. Little Mary was the prodigy of the school-room, especially in mathematics. That most progressive educator, Horace Mann, on witnessing some of her exploits at six years of age, said: "Persevere, my child, you will yet make a notable woman." At eighteen our heroine was both wife and mother, having married Frederick Wells Woodbridge, Esq., a successful young merchant, who made her acquaintance in the pleasant town of Ravenna, for some years her father's home. A residence in Cleveland followed her marriage, where two daughters are now living. One son, though of the stature of manhood, is the joy of his parents, while the elder awaits their coming to the home beyond. Home cares did not prevent Mrs. Woodbridge's constant growth in mental acquisitions and ac-

men. Books have always been her "next of kin," and of few can it be said with greater truth, that "she lived on her ideas." She was Secretary of a literary club, over which Gen. James A. Garfield presided (in his frequent visits to Cleveland), and all unconsciously she was preparing for the great work awaiting the Christian women of her native land. Finally the clock of God struck the hour of the crusade, and among the leaders which, in the sacred exclusion of their homes and manifold activities of their church life, had been serving their novitiate, forth came Mary A. Woodbridge into the peaceful war for God, and home, and native land. Of the three-fold call—"opportunity, adaptation and success"—by which she was ushered into gospel temperance work, let her own pastor, Rev. A. M. Hills, tell in the fitting words that follow: "The crusade came with the suddenness and the power of Pentecost, bringing, also, like it, a baptism of the Holy Ghost. In common with thousands of others of her Ohio sisters, she felt the movings of the Spirit. Her eyes were opened to see in a new light the woes caused by intemperance. She went to her closet, and there, when alone with her God, heard the Divine voice asking, 'Whom shall I send?' She had the grace given her to lay herself upon the altar in consecration, with the prayer, 'Here am I; I will be or do whatever pleaseth Thee.' But she did not yet understand the vision, nor realize that a live coal had touched her lips. She had been a professing Christian for thirty years, but had never spoken a word in public or offered an audible prayer. Soon she attended a great union meeting which had come together in the excitement of the hour without any one having been appointed to preside when gathered. It was thought best that this should be done by a woman. Who should it be? One after another thought of her, and she was asked to take the place. She was utterly overcome with fear and a sense of inability, and pleaded to be excused. Her aged father came to her side and tenderly reminded her of her consecration vow, and then left her. Her pastor came a second time, when, with a struggle, she said to one standing by, 'Doctor, ask the audience to rise and sing Coronation; I never can walk up the aisle with these people looking at me.' As they sang, she went forward, trembling with weakness and praying every step 'Lord, help me! Lord, help me!' She called upon a brother to pray: then she read a verse of Scripture, and began to say—she knew not what. But God put his own message into her anointed lips. The deeps of her woman's heart were moved; self was forgotten in her message. She pleaded for the degraded victims of drink; for their heartbroken wives and mothers, and for their suffering and degraded children. Her words poured forth in tender and resistless eloquence, till the multitude were moved as one man. The strong were melted to tears. Christians wept and prayed together. A cool-headed Judge arose and solemnly declared that he had never been in an audience so manifestly moved by the Holy Ghost. In that one sacred hour she was lifted by the providence of God into a new life. Her mission had come. Like St. Paul, she had had a revelation, and she has not since that time been disobedient to the heavenly vision." Ever since then the history of Mrs. Woodbridge is part and parcel of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, "that sober, second thought of the crusade." She has risen to her present eminence by sure and regular gradation, being at first President of the local union of her own home town at Ravenna, then for years President of her State, and in 1878 she was chosen Recording Secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, a position which she fills with unrivalled ability, her minutes being almost never susceptible of improvement by even the slightest verbal change. This is, indeed, a fact "significant of much," for only the quickest ear, keenest perception and readiest hand could so "keep

the run " of proceedings to the last degree intricate, rapid and changeful. Upon the resignation of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster (at the St. Louis National W. C. T. U. convention, in October, 1884,) Mrs. Woodbridge was unanimously chosen National Superintendent of the Department of Legislation and Petitions. She is now in the field addressing large audiences at leading centers of influence, and is received with the consideration due to her character, talents and influence. But the crowning work of Mrs. Woodbridge thus far, was her consummate conduct of the Constitutional Amendment campaign, especially when the stage of submitting the prohibitory clause had been successfully passed. Her wonderful alertness of mind, facility of leadership, patience and far-reaching wisdom, had here a splendid field. Political leaders in Ohio said "they were out-worked, out-witted and out-generated." Almost unaided by the partisan press, with faithlessness in camp and field, the parties making a promise to the ear only to break it to the hope, this steadfast nature still held on its way, trusted by the people of Ohio and devoutly trusting them. But in God were the hidings of her power. Whether she edited the *Amendment Herald*, which under her leadership attained a weekly circulation of 100,000 copies, or directed the appointments of the temperance workers who were "out campaigning, stirred the zeal of her local workers by letter and telegram, or pleaded for the sinews of war, her faith failed not," and words of prayer were ever on her lips, or promises of God from the Book with which she has so great familiarity. What wonder that more than 300,000 voters responded by "Yes" ballots to such earnest workers as the White Ribbon women of Ohio, under such splendid leadership. Later on, when the amendment was counted out, Mrs. Woodbridge has taken positions so far advanced as to the safe conduct of prohibition movements, that many good people have been unable "to see light in her light," but she goes bravely forward, undaunted, undeterred, "with firmness in the right as God gives her to see the right," exhibiting in this the choicest quality of her noble character, viz.: fidelity to her convictions at cost of comfort and of praise. The W. C. T. U. is unspeakably dear to Mrs. Woodbridge, but the temperance reform is dearer still, and what she believes to be for its best interests, she will steadily pursue, "with malice toward none and charity for all." Happily for this gifted woman, "her husband's heart doth safely trust in her." Her noble son, now up to man's estate, is so truly "mother's boy," that he drinks in of her spirit and appreciates her work. Out of gratitude to God for the immunity of her own family circle, Mary A. Woodbridge works—not out of grief or desperation. Her home furnishes salient refutation to the foolish fallacy that women of brains, enterprise and public spirit are not good house-keepers. Mrs. Woodbridge is a rare florist; many varieties of roses embellish her garden. Rare exotics flourish in her sunny house; viands prepared by her own skilled and industrious hands render attractive her hospitable board. "These things ought ye to have done and not left the other undone," seems to have been her motto. A model wife and mother, a royal friend, an earnest Christian, long may she live and labor for a sacred cause.—*Frances E. Willard.*

ROOTSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

R. N. ANDREWS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, July 9, 1808; son of Thaddeus and Lydia Andrews, natives of Connecticut, and who came to this county in 1804, being among the first settlers of Rootstown Township, and here died, the former in 1845, the latter in 1843. Our subject was married, September 20, 1830, to Emily Norton, born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., February 22, 1812, daughter of Ancil and Lucy Norton, Eastern people, who settled in this county in 1822, and remained here all their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have been born three children, one now living—Seth N. The deceased were both named Emma J. Mr. Andrews, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 110 acres of land where he and his wife reside.

J. F. AUSFAHL, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 14, 1821; son of John G. and Christiana Ausfahl, who immigrated to Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, there remaining until the death of the mother in 1838. The father then moved to this county and here passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1848. Our subject was married, December 13, 1842, to Sophia Smith, born in Bedford County, Penn., May 4, 1824, daughter of David and Susan Smith, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Ausfahl were born three children, two now living: Rosie and Mary. John G. is deceased. Mrs. Ausfahl died October 10, 1883, after living a long and useful life. Our subject is a cabinet-maker by trade but has been engaged in farming for several years.

JAMES S. AUSTIN, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Arkansas, May 13, 1810; son of Horace and Peaceable Austin, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Pennsylvania, who settled in Arkansas, where they remained until the father's death in 1818, when the mother and family moved to Natchez, Miss., thence to Portage County, Ohio, where she died in 1845. Our subject was married, May 13, 1834, to Mary E. Reed, born in this township in 1812, daughter of Abram and Siley Reed (both now deceased). To this union have been born six children, three now living: Olive (wife of Caleb Elye), Mary and Horace. The deceased are Rebecca, Dayton H. and James M. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, at which he worked about forty years, since when he has been engaged in farming. He owns forty-nine acres whereon he and his family reside. He has filled several offices of trust in the township. Mr. Austin, wife and daughter are members of the Congregational Church.

ALBERT BABCOCK, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Ravenna Township, this county, September 12, 1824; son of Almon and Mary Babcock. The former, born in Granville, Mass., November 9, 1788, came to this county in 1810; the latter, born in Hartford, Conn., August 15, 1789, came to this county in 1812. They were married December 25, 1814, and remained here until their death, May 4, 1850, and May 28, 1859, respectively. Our subject was married, April 26, 1854, to Betsey E. Avery, born in Portage County, Ohio, May 30, 1831, daughter of Reuben and Corinne Avery, the former born in Hoosenick Colony of Connecticut, March 2, 1772; the latter in Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn., December 23, 1789. Mr. Avery was married the first

time in 1804, to Rachel Baldwin, of his native State, and they resided in New York until 1816, when they moved to Aurora, this county, where she died in 1822, and he then married Corrinne Faxon February 9, 1823, the widow of Isaac Faxon. Mr. Avery died May 25, 1873, his widow June 9, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have had six children: John F., Adalaide A. (wife of Kelsey S. Wing), Mary C. (wife of Charles D. Hughs), Martha M., Nettie M. and Josephine B. Mr. Babcock has been engaged in farming through life, and owns 190 acres where he has resided since 1840. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. H. BARLOW, retired, P. O. Rootstown, was born in New York State January 3, 1815; son of John and Mary Barlow, natives of Connecticut, the former of whom died in New York, his widow coming to this county and remaining with our subject until her death. Our subject was married, January 3, 1837, to Clara Sanford, born in Connecticut in November, 1813, daughter of Robert W. and Mabel Sanford, both deceased. Mr. Barlow settled in this county in 1836, has lived here ever since and is a member of the Pioneer Association. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have had five children, two now living: Laura M. (wife of J. H. Bradshaw) and Addison M. The deceased are Sarah E., Frederick W. and Robert L. Our subject has been engaged in the boot and shoe business most of his life. He is the present County Coroner, has filled nearly all the offices of trust in the township, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace eighteen years. He is now retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are members of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH BASEL, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, born on the Atlantic Ocean in June, 1840, is of German descent, son of Adam and Lena Basel. He was reared to manhood in this county and married, August 26, 1872, Mary A. Kline, born in Randolph Township, Portage Co., Ohio, June, 1851, of German descent, daughter of Peter and Margaret Kline. Mr. and Mrs. Basel are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: Sophronia and Emma. The deceased was an infant. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns seventy-nine acres of improved land where he and his family reside. He served his country during the war of the Rebellion in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

DANIEL BOGUE, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Connecticut, December 1, 1815, son of Henry and Sarah Bogue, natives of Connecticut, who came to Medina County in 1816, and remained the balance of their lives. Our subject was married in 1839 to Hitty Lewis, born in Massachusetts in 1817, daughter of William and Sarah Lewis, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county, where they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Bogue are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living: Ellen, Henry L., Newell E., Byron J., Milo, Augustus H., Emma A., Edwin L. and Charles D. Our subject owns 149 acres of land where he and his family reside. They are among the early settlers of the county, and the name Bogue is familiar to every citizen.

GEORGE W. BOW, merchant, Rootstown, was born in Rootstown, this county, December 24, 1843, son of Oliver and Maria Bow, natives of the East, the former born in Berkshire County, Mass., and the latter in the State of New York. They were married in Rootstown Township, this county, where they remained until 1882, when they moved to Garrettsville, this county, where they reside at present. Our subject was married December 27, 1865, to Ellen E. Chapman, born in Brimfield Township, this county, October 27, 1844, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Chapman (both deceased, the former March 4, 1878, and the latter October 1, 1880). Mr. and Mrs. Bow have two children:

Charlie M. and Stephen W. Our subject engaged in farming until 1880, when he and his father purchased the store at the Center, formerly owned by S. L. Burget, and after one year he bought his father's interest, since when he has conducted the business alone, the only general store at the Center. Mr. Bow is Postmaster, and has filled other offices of trust in the township. He owns 113 acres of improved land. He and his wife and children are members of the Congregational Church, in which he was leader of the choir for ten years, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school eleven years.

WASHINGTON L. BURT, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, March 26, 1825, son of Abel and Prudence Burt, native of Brimfield, Mass., who came to Ohio in 1822, locating in this county, where they remained until their death, the father dying October 25, 1867, the mother August 20, 1870. Our subject was married in 1846 to Electra D. Babcock, born in Franklin Township, this county, October 15, 1828, daughter of Sylvester and Electra A. Babcock, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Vermont, and who came to this county, where the mother died November 3, 1827, after which the father went to Indiana, where he died March 27, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have had eleven children, five of whom survive: Caroline, wife of Henry Shumway; Julia, wife of Henry Spellman; John W.; Daniel F. and Henry B. The deceased are Charles B., Eliza E., two infants, Flora E. and Charles. Our subject, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns fifty acres of land and other property. He is one of Portage County's oldest pioneers.

L. F. BUTLER, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Atwater, this county, August 21, 1836, son of Luther and Eliza Butler, the former of whom was born in Connecticut October 8, 1801; the latter in Atwater Township, Ohio, in 1808. Both are now living in Atwater. Our subject was married July 9, 1862, to Elvira R. Huffman, born in Rootstown Township, this county, June 6, 1843, daughter of Abraham and Jane Huffman, who reside in Atwater Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have two children: M. Lillian, born September 29, 1863, and Clarence M., born April 19, 1870. Our subject engaged in farming for several years; then for eight years in merchandizing at Atwater. He sold out and moved to Rootstown Township, this county, where he has a farm consisting of 150 acres. Mr. Butler is a good citizen.

GEORGE A. CALE, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 18, 1857; son of Stephen and Adaline Cale, natives of Windham, Portage Co., Ohio; former of whom died in Shalersville, Ohio, in 1860. The latter subsequently married Willet Prosser, and they reside in Ravenna, Ohio. Our subject was married November 8, 1876, to Ibbie E. Colton, born in Rootstown Township, this county, May 26, 1857, daughter of Alva and Mary M. Colton, natives of Ohio, and who settled in this county. The father died in 1881. The mother resides in Rootstown Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cale have had two children: Alva H., and Bertha V. (deceased). Our subject has been a farmer all through life. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church.

SAMUEL CARIS, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, December 27, 1823; son of John and Betsey E. Caris, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county and settled, and here died. Our subject was married July 7, 1849, to Rachel Ward, born in Ravenna Township, June 20, 1824; daughter of William and Betsey E. Ward, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Caris are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: Belle E., wife of Ira L. Heriff, and William I. Frank D. is

deceased. Mr. Caris, like his brother (whose sketch appears below), is a farmer and brick-maker. He owns forty-five acres of improved land. He is a pleasant, agreeable citizen.

HENRY C. CARIS, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, May 23, 1832; son of John and Betsey E. Caris, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Rootstown Township in a very early day, and here remained until their death. Our subject married, March 17, 1861, Flora E. Ward, born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1834, daughter of William and Betsey E. Ward, early settlers of Rootstown Township, where they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Caris have three children: Frank L., James H. and Arlie L. Our subject, who has been a farmer and brick-maker all his life, owns seventy-three acres of good land where he and his family reside. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township. He and his family are descended from some of the first settlers of this county.

JULIA C. CASE, widow of Gad Case, who was born in Canton, Hartford Co., Conn., May 5, 1796, son of Silas and Mary Case. The boyhood of Gad Case was passed on a farm and his educational advantages were limited to the common schools. At the age of seventeen he learned the edge-tool and blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1836. In 1833 he moved to New York, and in 1838 to Ohio. In this year, also, he married Mrs. Tirzah Gibbons, widow of Alpheus Gibbons. She was born April 18, 1796, at Granville, Mass.; came to Ohio and located in Rootstown Township, this county, about the year 1821. She went to Colorado May 5, 1873, and died on the 8th of the same month, while visiting friends there, after a long and useful Christian life, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Case then married, December 31, 1874, Julia C. Porter, born in Hinsdale, Mass., April 11, 1829, daughter of James and Lourinda Porter (deceased). Mr. Case was Deacon of the Congregational Church for more than twenty years, and served the people in many township offices of trust. He died June 20, 1883, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances.

FRANCIS CHAPMAN (deceased) was born in Connecticut June 30, 1799; son of Nathan Chapman, also deceased. He was married January 29, 1829, to Margaret Morey, born in Connecticut January 3, 1809, daughter of Tillinghast and Elizabeth Morey, natives of Connecticut, who emigrated to Ohio in 1810, settling first at Milton, thence moving to Rootstown Township, this county, in 1835, where they remained until their death. Mr. Morey died January 30, 1844; his widow June 5, 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were born seven children, six of whom are now living: James E., Virgil M., Charlotte S., Mary E., Albert and Julia A. Orville died soon after his marriage. Our subject, at the time of his death, April 17, 1877, owned 100 acres of improved land where his widow now resides. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Chapman is a member of that church.

LEWIS B. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Campbellsport, this county, November 25, 1806; son of Beamon and Sarah Chapman, natives of Vermont, who were united in marriage there and came to Ohio in 1805, where they remained until their death, Mr. Chapman dying June 15, 1864, and his wife about 1844. Our subject was first married, March 1, 1836, to Mary S. Loveland, born in Aurora, this county, September 22, 1814, daughter of Ephraditus and Anna Loveland, both of whom died in Aurora. Mrs. Chapman died April 24, 1863, the mother of three children, one now living—Wilbert. Mr. Chapman, June 29, 1863, next married Catharine A., widow of Urich Ackley, and born in Pennsylvania October 15, 1832, daughter of Elisha and Ruth Weaver. The latter died in Pennsylvania in 1836, and Mr. Weaver

afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he died in 1859. Our subject and wife raised a child named Susie A. Mr. Chapman is a farmer, and owns 100 acres of land, where he has lived fifty-four years. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the present Trustees of this township.

PLIMPTON O. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, May 6, 1822; son of Stephen and Barbara Chapman, natives of Connecticut, the former of whom came to Rootstown Township, this county, in 1804, and the latter in 1820. They were married in 1821, and settled in Rootstown Township, where they remained until their death. Stephen Chapman died in 1872, his wife in 1861. They were worthy pioneers of this township, and the parents of two children: Plimpton O., born May 6, 1822; and Daniel V., born in 1825. Our subject was united in marriage, December 12, 1854, with Sarah A. Huffman, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 11, 1831, daughter of Adam and Margaret Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Mahoning County, Ohio, in a very early day, and from there to this county in 1833, where the mother died in 1846, after which Mr. Huffman married Cynthia French, who died in 1878. He died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have had ten children, eight now living: Wilber O.; Ida M. (wife of Joshua Ely, a resident of Rootstown); Clifton G.; Elwin V.; Corry G.; Howard I.; Stella Z. and Erzula G. The deceased are Ella and Floyd. Our subject, who has been a farmer through life, owns seventy-six acres of land, where he and his family reside. He has filled the offices of Trustee of his township, and has been member of the School Board for a great many years.

D. V. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born near the farm where he now resides November 1, 1825; son of Stephen and Barbara Chapman, of whom the former, a native of Connecticut, came to Rootstown, this county, in 1804; the latter, born in Connecticut, came here in 1820. They were among the first inhabitants of the township. They were married in 1821, and remained in Rootstown Township until their death, the mother dying in 1861, the father in 1872. They were the parents of two children: Plimpton O. and D. V. Our subject was married, October 30, 1856, to Lucy A. Case, born in Rootstown Township, this county, September 16, 1836, daughter of Erastus and Minewell Case, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Chapman died July 16, 1860. Mr. Chapman is now engaged in farming, and owns ninety-four acres of improved land where he resides. He is a very sociable and genial old gentleman.

HOMER CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, November 19, 1831; son of Nathan and Mary Chapman, natives of Connecticut, the former born February 5, 1783, coming to this county in 1805; the latter, born October 2, 1787, came to this county in 1806. They were married in 1806, and remained here until the death of the father in 1881. The mother still survives. Our subject, the youngest in their family, was married, February 2, 1857, to Zeviah E. Buttles, born in Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 18, 1832, daughter of Friend and Electa Buttles, natives of Connecticut, and who after marriage settled in Trumbull County; they died in West Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have four children: Leora E. (wife of F. P. Rood); Carrie M. (wife of W. W. Phelps); Eda M.; and Charles H. Our subject is a farmer and owns thirty-seven acres of good land where he and his family reside, and are respected by all who know them.

JAMES F. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in this county August 20, 1817; son of Daniel and Mary P. Clark, natives of Connecticut,

where they were married. They came to this county in 1817, and remained until the death of Mrs. Clark in 1829. After this event Daniel Clark married Lucy Norton, widow of Ancil Norton, and they resided in Rootstown Township until their death. the former dying December 30, 1847, and the latter in 1863. Our subject was married, December 15, 1839, to Catharine E. Norton, born in New York February 15, 1815, daughter of Ancil and Lucy Norton, the father a native of Connecticut, the mother of New York. They settled in this county in 1822, where they both died. Mr. Norton died in 1831, and his widow subsequently married Daniel Clark, of whom mention has already been made in this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. James F. Clark have been born two children, one now living: James P., married to Emma Sadler; they have a son—Clarence. Our subject has been a farmer, and owns 100 acres of improved land where he and his family reside.

L. COE, agent Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, also Postmaster and express agent, New Milford, was born in Edinburg Township, this county, February 23, 1838; son of Samuel A. and Jane Coe, former born in Massachusetts in 1806, latter in Connecticut in 1805, and who were married in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1829, settling in Edinburg in 1830, where they remained for several years, then moved to Rootstown, where they resided until the father's death, November 21, 1878. The mother now resides with her children. Our subject was married, March 12, 1868, to Electa Decker, born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 16, 1842, daughter of Rev. Nelson and Anna Decker, the former born in New York, June 15, 1810; the latter in Carlisle, England. December 14, 1812. They were married in New York, in 1828. Mrs. Decker died December 28, 1878; Mr. Decker March 26, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Coe, have one son—Howard D., born December 21, 1868. Our subject was reared on a farm and learned harness and shoe-making, but since 1866 has been agent for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, also Postmaster and express agent at New Milford. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM P. COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born on the farm where he and his family reside, February 5, 1831; son of Daniel and Nancy Collins, natives of Connecticut, who settled in this county in 1811, and here remained until their death. The father died in May, 1884, the mother in 1878. Our subject was married, June 11, 1856, to Harriet Snyder, born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1836, daughter of Peter and Henrietta Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Rootstown Township, this county, about 1837, where they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had six children: Irving L., Charles W., Wilford E., Ella H., Judd D. and Clayton R. Mr. Collins was reared on his present farm, which consists of ninety-seven acres, and his family are among the leading citizens of the county.

JAMES COX, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Devonshire, England, December, 1837; son of Edmund and Jane Cox, natives of England, where the former died in 1869, and where his widow is still residing. Our subject was married the first time in England, in 1858, to Willmot Randle, a native of England, where she died in 1868. He immigrated to America April 9, 1870, and married, February 9, 1872, Mary Curten, born in Ireland, July 28, 1845, daughter of Timothy and Mary Curten, who reside in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of eight children, seven now living: James, William J., Samuel E., Ernest C., Frank H., Anna W. and Mary J. Willmot is deceased. Our subject is a carriage and wagon-maker by trade, but of late years has engaged in farming. He owns 125 acres of land, where he and his family reside. He has been a member of the School Board of this township.

S. CRAIG, farmer and horse-dealer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 10, 1831; son of Andrew and Sarah Craig, natives of Virginia and Trumbull County, Ohio, respectively, and who immigrated to this county in 1845, remaining nine years, then moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, where they are now residing. Our subject was married, March 26, 1854, to Mary D. Colton, born in Rootstown Township, this county, June 16, 1835, daughter of Roswell and Ibbey Colton, former born in Tolland, Conn., latter in Deerfield, this county, who came from Massachusetts to this county, where they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have had four children, one now living—Nellie L. The deceased are Jutson, Ernest, and an infant. Our subject, who is a farmer and horse-dealer, owns forty-eight acres of improved land, on which he and his family reside. He is also a veterinary surgeon and has practiced for twenty-five years with good success.

H. T. CUSHING, farmer and contractor, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Knox County, Me., April 11, 1839; son of Thaxter and Sarah Cushing, former of whom was a resident of Maine until his death, in 1839, at sea. His widow still remains in Maine. Our subject was married, December 3, 1866, to Sarah A. Bumpus, born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 8, 1843, daughter of Joshua G. and Mary A. Bumpus, who died in New York, former in October, 1874, latter in May, 1873. To our subject and wife have been born three children, two of whom are now living: Minnie M. and Henry P. Thaxter R. is deceased. Mr. Cushing followed the sea until he was twenty years of age. He then went West, engaged in stone-cutting, and is now a contractor and builder. He owns 118 acres of improved land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a F. & A. M.

HENRY A. DEMING, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, February 23, 1841; son of Gideon Y. and Lucia Deming. The former, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., came to this county about 1828; the latter, a native of Connecticut, came to Hudson in 1820. They were married in Rootstown Township, this county, where they remained until their death, Mr. Deming dying October 25, 1877, his widow January 16, 1884. They were the parents of five children, of whom only Henry A. survives. Our subject was married, August 28, 1865, to Cordelia M. Collins, born in Rootstown Township, this county, February 21, 1846, daughter of Leverett W. and Sarah Collins (both deceased); the former, born in Connecticut in 1811, died in 1867; the latter, a native of New York, died in 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Deming have been born three children: Minnie C., Bertha L. and Vernon H. The family are all members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Deming, during the late war of the Rebellion, served his country in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from August 4, 1862, until July 8, 1865.

ELIAS DRONBERGER (deceased) was born March 3, 1813, in Bedford, Penn.; son of Henry and Esther Dronberger, natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived until the latter's death. Henry Dronberger was again united in marriage in Pennsylvania, where his second wife died, and he then came to this county, was married the third time, and here died. Our subject was married the first time to Charlotta Chapman, who died in this county; then, on August 1, 1848, he married Isabella L. McCain, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 4, 1820, daughter of Robert and Mary McCain, who died in that county. Mr. Dronberger and his second wife had three children: William R., Melissa J., and Henrietta J., wife of Oliver Apple. Mr. Dronberger was a farmer through life, and at the time of his death, June 28, 1880, owned eighty-seven acres of land where his widow resides. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS DUNDON, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Brimfield Township, this county, November 12, 1825; son of Thomas and Martha Dundon, the former a native of Ireland and who immigrated to this county about 1812; the latter born in Lancaster, Penn., and came with her parents to this county. They were here married, and passed the remainder of their lives in this county. Mr. Dundon died in 1831 and his widow, who subsequently married Jacob Miller (since deceased), died in 1864. Our subject was married, March 27, 1852, to Almira Terry, born in Randolph Township, March 13, 1833, daughter of Timothy and Almira Terry, natives of Connecticut, but who settled in Randolph Township in 1822, where they remained until their death, May 6, 1880, and December 17, 1878, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Dundon were born seven children, six now living: James W., Curtis A., Alice L., Harriet A., Charlie and Clarence E. Frank is deceased. Our subject is a painter by trade, which he followed for thirty-eight years. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He owns forty-seven acres of good land where he and his family reside.

ALMON S. DUNNING, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, April 12, 1827, a son of Amasa and Polly Dunning, natives of Bridgeport, Conn., who came to this county in 1820 and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, and here died in 1838 and 1866 respectively. Our subject was married December 29, 1847, to Edith A. Holcomb, born April 19, 1829, daughter of William A. and Lydia A. Holcomb, natives of Connecticut, who settled in this county about 1825, where they remained until the latter's death in 1884. Mr. Holcomb resides in Ravenna. Mr. and Mrs. Dunning have two children: Anna E., wife of W. D. Gardner, and Frank A., married to Mattie Alexander. Our subject dealt in iron and steel for several years, but engaged in farming in 1880. He owns 164 acres of land of the old home farm, where he and his family reside. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALEXANDER J. ELY (deceased) was born in Ireland, May, 1811, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ely, who died in the old country. Our subject was married July 16, 1832, to Jane Highland, born in Ireland, April, 1813, a daughter of Robert and Ann Highland, who remained in the old country until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have had seven children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Hatrick), John T., Caleb S., Mary A. (wife of John Fenton), Alexander G. and Joshua A. William H. is deceased. Our subject was engaged in farming through life, and at his death, June 18, 1883, left 214 acres of good land in this county, and \$12,000 in cash. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who resides on the old homestead, consisting of fifty acres of land.

ELI FIFER, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Butler Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, December 25, 1833, son of John and Polly Fifer, the former born in Virginia, the latter in Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and settled in Columbiana County, but moved to this county about 1854, and here remained until the death of the father, August 14, 1877. The mother is now residing in Edinburg Township. Our subject was married February 13, 1855, to Sarah Shook, born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, August 3, 1837, daughter of Philip and Sarah Shook, who first settled in Stark County, but moved to this county about 1838, where they remained until their death. He died April 12, 1872, and his widow June 24, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Fifer have had four children, three of whom are now living: Mary C. (wife of J. C. McManus), Cora E. (wife of Charles W. Evert) and Mason G. Judson A. is deceased. Our subject is a shoe-maker by trade, at which he worked twelve years, since when

he has been engaged in farming. He owns seventy-five acres of good land, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH FRAZER (deceased) was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1792. In 1823 he was married to Susana Poe, daughter of Andrew Poe, of Beaver County, Penn., and they moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, where they remained some years; then moved to Tuscarawas County and thence to this county in 1832, settling in Rootstown Township on the farm where they both died, Mr. Frazer August 29, 1872, and his widow January 4, 1881. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth R. (widow of Harrison Sanford), Rusillus P., Rebecca (widow of George Bosworth), Joseph S., Harriet M. and Erastus; the deceased are Thomas, Mathew H. and Maria (widow of Amos Anderson). Our subject was a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits all his life, owning nearly 200 acres of improved land. He and his wife were both members of the Congregational Church.

W. J. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born April 20, 1812, in Nantucket, Mass., son of Isaac and Debra Gardner, the former of whom was lost at sea in 1813. His widow remained in Massachusetts for a great many years, and died in Ohio, April 20, 1858, while on a visit to her son. Our subject was married June 29, 1834, to Lydia C. Ray, born in Nantucket, Mass., October 22, 1812, daughter of Paul and Lois Ray, both of whom died in Massachusetts, the former December 6, 1846, the latter September 19, 1857. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been born three children, two of whom now survive: Annie L., wife of Reuben Russell (deceased), and Isaac W., married to Annie Huber (they reside in Kentucky). George R. is deceased. Our subject followed a sea-faring life for twenty-two years; then came to Ohio, locating in Rootstown, this county, on the farm where he and his family now reside. He owns fifty acres of improved land. With his family he is a member of the Congregational Church.

IRVING W. HALLOCK, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Portage County, Ohio, January 28, 1840, son of William R. and Julia Hallock, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Massachusetts, and who came to this county when they were mere children and where the father died in October, 1864. His widow resides in this township. Our subject was married December 26, 1867, to Eva F. Hewins, born in this county August 4, 1842, daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Hewins, both residing with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Hallock have two children: Maretta E. and Louis M. Our subject has engaged in farming most of his life. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted September 22, 1861, in Company I, First Regiment Ohio Artillery. He participated in several battles, was taken prisoner, and honorably discharged January 27, 1865. Mr. Hallock has filled the offices of Trustee and Assessor of his township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

RUCILLUS R. HARTLE, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born near his present home, in Rootstown Township, this county, May 19, 1825, son of Samuel and Polly Hartle, natives of Beaver County, Penn., where they were married and whence they moved to this county about 1812, and here remained until their death. Mr. Hartle died in 1850, and his widow in 1866. Our subject was married March 6, 1851, to Emma J. Likens, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 17, 1828, daughter of Thomas and Judy Likens, who settled in this county, and here died. To our subject and wife have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Alice, wife of Davis Smith; Emma A., wife of Marvin Madole; Eva R., wife of Frank Hackman; Grant and

George T. Helen C. and Willie E. are deceased. Our subject, who has been a farmer through life, owns 100 acres of improved land where he and his family reside.

SAMUEL HATRICK, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in England, July 12, 1828, son of James and Jane Hatrick, born in the north of Ireland, where the former died in 1856. Subsequently the widow and her son immigrated to Portage County, Ohio, where she died in 1872. Our subject was married in 1863 to, Elizabeth Ely, born in Ireland in 1834, daughter of Alexander J. and Jane Ely, the former deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hatrick have had four children, one of whom is living—Alexander. Our subject is a tanner and currier by trade, but for the last twenty years has engaged in farming. He owns sixty-six acres of improved land where he and his family reside.

SAMUEL HERRIFF, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, December 19, 1818, son of John and Susan Herrieff, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio about 1805, and here died. Our subject was married June 5, 1844, to Lydia Hartleroad, born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1820, daughter of Laurance and Elizabeth Hartleroad, natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Ohio, remaining in this county until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Herrieff are the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Ira L., Ezra and Everet. The deceased are Emma, John E. and Celia E., wife of Ed. Atchison, who was instantly killed by lightning. Our subject, has been a farmer all his life, owns sixty acres of improved land and with the family has lived on his present farm forty-four years. They are among the early pioneers of the county.

JOHN HERRIFF, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Rootstown Township, this county, November 18, 1827, son of Jacob and Catharine Herrieff, the former a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, the latter of Lancaster, Penn. They were married in this county, where they settled about 1826, and remained until his death, July 28, 1871. His widow is still living. Our subject is the oldest of the family, consisting of fourteen children, eight of whom are now living: John, Andrew, Susan, Julius, William, Viola, Henrietta and Amelia. Mr. Herrieff is a carpenter by trade, but of late years has engaged in farming. He owns nearly fifty-eight acres of improved land where he resides. He is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families, and a pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

GEORGE HIPPI, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Europe, March 10, 1818, son of John G. and Anna Hipp, natives of Europe, who came to America in 1832 and first settled in Stark County, Ohio, then moved to this county, where the former died May 10, 1852. His widow moved to this township, and resided with our subject until her death in 1875. George Hipp was married the first time, in 1839, to Christina Ausfahl, born in Europe, and who came with her parents to this country. She died in 1874, a member of the Reformed Church. By this union was one child—John G., who died in 1853. In 1876 Mr. Hipp married Jacobina Loesch, a widow with two children: Cettie, wife of Benjamin Fox, and Philip Loesch. (She was born in Germany March 20, 1832). Our subject owns seventy-seven acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH HOLDEN (deceased) was born in Massachusetts December 14, 1801, son of Levi and Mary Holden, who died in Massachusetts. Our subject came to this county in 1830, and in September of that year was married to Electa Witherell, born in Massachusetts March 23, 1806, daughter of John and Hannah Witherell, who remained in Massachusetts until the former's death in 1814, when his widow came to this county and remained with Mr. and Mrs.

Holden until her death, March 22, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have had ten children, eight of whom are now living: Charles H., John A., Edwin, George W., William A., Francis, Emma B. and Gilbert L. The deceased are Joseph D. and Anna E. Our subject was a farmer, and at one time owned 1,000 acres of land in this county, but at the time of his death only the farm where his widow and daughter reside. He died in Rootstown Township August 16, 1879, leaving his family and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

SILAS A. HUNGERFORD, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Independence Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 1, 1846, son of Horace and Caroline Hungerford, natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively, and who married in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where they lived for a number of years, then moved to this county in 1866, where they remained until Mrs. Hungerford's death, which occurred May 4, 1876, after which Mr. Hungerford married Mrs. Lorinda Wilcox, and now resides in Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio. Our subject was married August 9, 1883, to Mrs. Belle Chapman, born in Stark County, Ohio, December 7, 1853, daughter of Jefferson and Sarah J. Finch, and the widow of Beman Chapman, by whom she had one son—Clyde I. Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford have one child—Frederic, born June 24, 1884. Our subject has been engaged in farming through life, and owns seventy-seven acres, mostly improved land. He is a F. & A. M. His wife is an adherent of the United Brethren Church.

ADAM KLINE, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Germany September 18, 1818, son of Peter and Barbara Kline, natives of Germany, and who immigrated to America in 1839, settling in Randolph Township, this county, where they remained the rest of their lives. Mr. Kline died in 1867; his wife in 1849. Our subject was married April 6, 1844, to Barbara Knapp, born in Germany in 1824, daughter of Peter Knapp, deceased. To this union have been born the following children: Elizabeth, Barbara, Margaret, Mary, Henry, John and George, living, and Adam and an infant, deceased. Our subject worked on the canal for fifteen years, after which he engaged in farming, an occupation he has since followed. He settled in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1844, and owns 173 acres of improved land, where he and his family reside.

JOHN A. KLINE, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Germany July 3, 1824, son of Peter and Barbara Kline, natives of Germany, and who emigrated to Randolph Township, this county, in 1839, where they lived and died, latter in 1849, former in 1867. Our subject was married in February, 1849, to Barbara Trares, born in Germany June 16, 1828, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Trares, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kline were born nine children, four now living: John, Henry, Charley and Elizabeth. The deceased are Barbara, Mary, Frank and two infants. Mr. Kline has farmed all his life, and owns 134 acres of good land where he and his family reside. He settled in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1849, and has filled the office of Trustee with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT A. McMANUS, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in this county January 20, 1837, son of Jacob and Fidelia McManus, natives of Ohio, who settled in Rootstown Township, where they lived several years, then moved to Indiana, and there they have resided twenty years. Our subject was married May 29, 1864, to Mary J. Bogue, born in this county July 13, 1842, daughter of Newell and Sallie Bogue, now of Medina County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McManus are the parents of two children: Henry J., born January 8, 1866,

and Nellie J., born February 10, 1868. Mr. McManus, who was reared on a farm, now owns forty acres of good land in Rootstown Township.

SAMUEL R. MIX, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Connecticut, February 23, 1807, son of Josiah and Keziah Mix, natives of Connecticut, where they were married, and whence they came to this county, in 1816, remaining until their death. Josiah Mix was born March 7, 1754, and died May 13, 1845. Mrs. Keziah Mix was born March 25, 1768, died August 8, 1850. She was second wife of Mr. Mix; his first wife, who died in 1802, being Mindwell Rice, sister of his second wife, whose maiden name was Keziah Rice. Our subject was married February 23, 1830, to Jane Case, born in Massachusetts, July 29, 1812, daughter of Gideon and Persis Case, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mix have had six children, three of whom are living: Ellen, Newell and Miles. The deceased are Persis, Asenath and Phebe. Mrs. Jane Mix died December 19, 1862, and Mr. Mix was married September 29, 1863, to Tryphena Chapman, born in Rootstown Township, this county, December 29, 1812, daughter of Ephraim and Fannie Chapman, both deceased. She died in November, 1880. Our subject owns fifty acres of land where he lives; he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace of Rootstown Township for three years.

JAMES S. MOULTON, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Massachusetts, February 10, 1815, son of Jeremiah and Martha Moulton, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Ohio in 1817, and remained in this county until their death. They were forty-two days on the way from Massachusetts to Ohio, and came in a wagon covered with clapboards, drawn by a team of oxen, arriving in Brimfield November 17, 1817. Jeremiah Moulton died in 1851, his wife in 1845. Our subject married, July 4, 1838, Ann Varnormer, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Ann Varnormer, who remained in Pennsylvania, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton had five children, three now living: Mary J. (wife of Samuel Stine), Lafayette and Hamer. The deceased are Adelaide (wife of Nelson McManus) and Helen. Mrs. Moulton died June 6, 1884. Mr. Moulton, who has been engaged in farming all his life, owns 100 acres of land. He has filled the office of Trustee of his township.

GEORGE NEWMAN, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 1, 1843, son of George and Caroline Newman, natives of England, and who immigrated to Cleveland in 1842, where they have remained ever since. Our subject was married October 1, 1864, to Tryphena Gee, born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 26, 1851, daughter of Peter and Lydia Gee, natives of England and Sandusky, Ohio, respectively, and who now reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have three children: Frank, Clara B. and Laura M. Our subject is a molder by trade, but of late years has engaged in farming, and owns 106 acres of improved land where he and his family reside. He was a member of the council of Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to Rootstown Township, this county, to remain, in May, 1879, since which time he has been a member of the School Board of his township.

STEPHEN B. PARSONS, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born on the farm where he now resides in Rootstown Township, February 12, 1851; son of John S. and Lucy S. Parsons, natives of Massachusetts; the former born in Northampton, April 6, 1809, the latter in Southampton, January 5, 1810. They were married in Massachusetts April 26, 1832, and the same year came to this county, where they remained. Their family numbered four children, two of whom are now living: Lucy W., wife of Wells Seymour, and Stephen B. The deceased are John S. and Mary T., the first wife of J. H. Ray (whose sketch

appears in this volume). John S. Parsons died February 12, 1878, and his widow is now residing on the home farm with our subject and wife. Our subject was married September 27, 1871, to Ellen M. Reed, born in Rootstown Township, this county, January 22, 1853, daughter of Otis and Melissa Reed (former deceased). To our subject and wife have been born four children: Fannie R., John S., Arthur O. and Charlie H. Mr. Parsons has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns considerable real estate. He and his wife and mother are members of the Congregational Church, and are among the first families of the county.

A. M. POWERS, physician, Rootstown, was born in Trumbull, now Mahoning County, Ohio, January 28, 1837; son of James and Rebecca Powers, natives of Trumbull County. After Mahoning County was laid off, it took in that part of Trumbull County where James Powers and family resided, and he was elected the first Sheriff of the new county. In April, 1873, they moved to Rootstown Township, where Mrs. Powers died August 21, 1882. Mr. Powers is still a resident of this township. The subject of our sketch was married the first time in 1858 to Miss Cynthia A. Sherwin, who was born May 3, 1839, in Trumbull County, Ohio. The Doctor, with his wife and three children, came to Rootstown November 10, 1868, where Mrs. Powers died September 11, 1874. He subsequently married, May 10, 1876, Mrs. Sarah L. Barlow, of Rootstown, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 1, 1843. Our subject is the father of four children, three of whom are now living: Frank R., Harry W. and Jessie A. John E. died June 25, 1875. The Doctor is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. Has been engaged in the practice of medicine since March 1, 1861, and has won for himself a large share of public patronage. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum; has been Treasurer of Rootstown Township two years. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since September, 1855. His first wife was a worthy member of the same church for many years previous to her death. His present wife is an adherent of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE W. PRINDLE, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born on the farm where he and his family reside, February 23, 1832; son of Gideon Hiram R. and Mary (Williams) Prindle, the former a native of Vermont, born April 18, 1803, and brought to Rootstown Township, this county, in 1807; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born December 28, 1798, and came to Rootstown Township in 1818. They were married December 16, 1825, and settled in Rootstown Township in a very early day, remaining until the father's death, January 28, 1865. The mother now resides with her son, George W. They had two children: Robert R., born October 2, 1826, died September 23, 1838, and George W. Our subject was married, January 2, 1860, to Caroline E. Gurley, born in Rootstown Township, this county, October 15, 1837, daughter of Asher D. and Pamela Gurley, who settled in this county and remained till her death in July, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Prindle have been born five children: Hiram A., Belle E., William G., Blanche F. and Robert G. Mr. Prindle, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 290 acres. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled the office of Trustee of his Township.

JAMES H. RAY, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Nantucket, Mass., September 6, 1839; son of Albert and Mary Ray, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Ohio in 1850, settling in Rootstown Township, this county, where the father died July 18, 1883; the mother still resides at Rootstown Center. Our subject was married the first time November 27, 1862, to Mary T. Parsons, born in Rootstown, December 23, 1840, daughter of John S. and Lucy

S. Parsons, natives of Massachusetts. She died September 19, 1869, and January 4, 1870, Mr. Ray married Phebe A., widow of John S. Parsons, by whom she had one child—Jennie S., wife of L. A. Reed, and daughter of Levi and May Beans, who settled in Randolph Township, this county, in a very early day, and where they remained until their death. By this union has been one child—Mary P., born August 25, 1872. Mrs. Ray is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ray owns 180 acres of land.

HORACE REED, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rootstown, the first white male child born in Rootstown Township, this county, was born near his present home, October 8, 1805, son of Abraham and Silie Reed, natives of Connecticut, who immigrated to Rootstown Township, this county, November, 1804. This was then called the Western Reserve and there were only two little shanties in the place. Abraham Reed died January 6, 1849, his wife in 1834. Our subject was married May 24, 1826, to Lois E. Baldwin, born in Massachusetts February 7, 1803, daughter of John and Esther Baldwin, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county in 1811, and remained until their death. Former died April 18, 1845, and latter September 17, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of seven children: Melissa E., wife of Edward E. Chapman; Anjanette, wife of Alfred Baldwin; John H., in Nebraska; Edward A., in Tennessee; Cornelius A., present Probate Judge of this county; Horace L., of Mansfield, Ohio, and Julia A. Our subject has engaged in farming all his life, and for about twenty years dealt in stock. He now owns 200 acres of land, but has been possessor of as much as 500 acres at one time. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are a worthy couple and command the love and respect of all who know them. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary nine years ago, and are now the only couple living together in town that were alive at the time of their marriage.

HARVEY O. REED, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Rootstown, this county, June 3, 1856, son of Otis and Laura M. Reed, who were also born in Rootstown Township, the former January 10, 1810, the latter April 17, 1813. They were married September 18, 1832, and settled where our subject resides, and here they remained until the father's death, January 18, 1881. The mother resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of seven children, four now living. Our subject, who is the youngest, was married October 1, 1879, to Emma J. Deming, born in this township October 2, 1855, daughter of Gideon Y. and Lucia Deming, who died October 25, 1877, and January 16, 1884, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Reed had one child—Elsie, born December 23, 1883, died September 28, 1884. Mrs. Reed died December 25, 1883. She was a faithful member of the Congregational Church. Our subject is a farmer by occupation. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

MOSES SAPP, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Cumberland, Md., September 3, 1823, son of Jacob and Mary Sapp, natives of Maryland, who came to this county in 1828, remaining until their death. The mother died April 9, 1852, the father January 13, 1868. Our subject was married September 12, 1850, to Fannie Yoder, born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 3, 1829, and to this union has been born one son—Horton J., born January 18, 1852, and married September 30, 1874, to Laura E. Caris, a native of Franklin Township, this county, born August 12, 1850, daughter of Michael and Julia A. Caris, residing in Ravenna Township. Mr. and Mrs. Horton J. Sapp had twins, born July 30, 1875, one now living named Merton; the other died when four weeks old. Moses Sapp, our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns 140 acres of land. He has lived in Rootstown Township fifty-five years.

L. C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Franklin Township, this county, March 30, 1834, son of Nahum and Julia Smith, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county in 1818 and here remained until their death, the mother dying in 1851, the father in 1866. Our subject was married August 23, 1871, to Adaline Betts, born in Deerfield Township, this county, July 8, 1848, daughter of Matthew Betts. To this union have been born two children: Clyde C., born June 18, 1872, and Ray L., born August 24, 1874. Mr. Smith was engaged in farming until the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, August, 1862, in Company F, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in several severe engagements. After the war he embarked in mercantile business at New Milford, Ohio, then again engaged in farming. He now owns sixty-six acres of land, where he and his family reside.

MARCUS F. SPELMAN, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Granville, Mass., May 31, 1809; son of Festus and Hannah (Dickason) Spelman, who settled in this county October, 1816, and remained through life. Festus Spelman died October 8, 1818, and his widow subsequently married Dr. Belding, and died in 1826, after which Dr. Belding married the Widow Umphrie (both are now deceased). Our subject was married October 6, 1831, to Mary A. Reed, born in Rootstown Township, this county, October 2, 1811, daughter of Abraham and Siley Reed, natives of Connecticut, who immigrated to this township in 1804, where they remained until their death. Mrs. Reed died June 27, 1834, and Mr. Reed then married Drusilla Underwood, who died February 14, 1846, when he married Mrs. Fidelia Goss, who survived him. Mr. and Mrs. Spelman have had six children, three of whom are now living: Comfort A. C., Asa M. and Henry L. The deceased are Henry, Joel R. and Olive A. Our subject first settled in Rootstown Township, this county, in 1819, but subsequently moved to Edinburg Township, where he remained till 1854, when he returned to Rootstown, and here he and his family now reside. His life work has been teaching, traveling as agent and farming, and by industry and frugality himself and wife have secured a competence for old age. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, in which he has officiated since 1860 as Deacon, also serving for many years as Sabbath-school Superintendent in Edinburg and Rootstown, and holding various civil offices.

NATHAN TERRY, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Randolph Township, this county, May 3, 1837, son of Timothy and Almira Terry, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Randolph Township, this county, in 1822, where they died, the father May 6, 1880, the mother December 17, 1878. Our subject was married July 25, 1858, to Elvira A. Woolf, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 16, 1840, daughter of Samuel Woolf, deceased, and to this union has been born one child—Florence A., wife of Lucius A. Deming, born September 19, 1860. Our subject, who was reared on a farm, owns fifty acres of improved land, where he and his family reside. They are members of the Congregational Church.

MARTIN T. WEENINK, farmer, P. O. Rootstown, was born in Holland, November 10, 1834; son of John H. and Jennie Weenink, who remained there until their death. Our subject was married, April 14, 1859, to Jennie C. Samburg, born in Holland, February 25, 1837, daughter of George and Jennie Samburg; the former of whom died in Holland in 1847, and his widow then married John D. Deunink, and with him immigrated to New York State, where they have since resided. To this union were born seven children, five of whom survive: Henry J., Anna C., May, George W. and Ida L. Jennie and Lizzie are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weenink immigrated to America the year they

were married, and after remaining fifteen years in Cleveland, Ohio, came to this county. Our subject is a carpenter and joiner by trade, also a farmer, and owns seventy-eight acres of land where he and his family live. Mr. and Mrs. Weenink are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. C. WHIPPY was born in Nantucket, Mass., May 18, 1826; daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Green, who died in Massachusetts in 1877 and 1875 respectively. Our subject was married in Massachusetts June 15, 1851, to William S. Whippy, born in Nantucket, Mass., March 28, 1815; son of Josiah B. and Eliza Whippy, natives of same State, the former of whom died at sea in 1854. His widow then accompanied her son and his wife to this county, remaining with them until her death in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Whippy were born four children, two now living: William F. and Clarence E. The deceased are Susie E. and Eugene. William S. Whippy, like his father, was a ship Captain, and sailed the sea for twenty-five years. After he and his wife came to this county in 1855, he engaged in farming, but at the time of his death, February 10, 1881, was living a retired life. He was a member of the Congregational Church, as is also his widow.

JOHN WIEDEMANN, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Germany, October 5, 1818, son of Barney and Elizabeth Wiedemann, who remained in Germany, where the former died in 1832, the latter in 1856. Our subject was married March 18, 1841, to Mary M. Speallman, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 27, 1817, daughter of Anthony and Margaret Speallman, who died there in 1847 and 1858 respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedemann have had eight children, five of whom are now living: Emmeline, Margaret, John, Barney and Charles. The deceased are Elizabeth, Abbie and John J. Mr. Wiedemann is a carpenter by trade, and came to Randolph Township, this county, in 1840. He has been engaged in farming for several years and owns seventy acres of good land in Rootstown Township, where he and his family reside. They are members of the Catholic Church.

ASA WOOD, farmer, P. O. New Milford, was born in Independence Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, August 13, 1821, son of Silas and Phila Wood, natives of New York State and Massachusetts respectively. Silas Wood's parents emigrated from the State of New York about the year 1809, and settled in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, coming all the way from near Utica, N. Y., by water in a small boat, following the rivers and lakes to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. They traveled by water as far as rivers and lakes would permit, and then would take their boat out of the water and hire it carried by team over land to the next river or lake that lay in their route, and so on until they reached Buffalo; then they came by Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, keeping close to shore all the way, running on shore at night and camping on dry ground; then came up Cuyahoga River by boat to the mouth of Tinker's Creek, in Independence Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. Here they settled and commenced to clear off the heavy timber, so that they might have farms to cultivate. At this time the country was full of Indians, and men when they went out to work took their guns with them to be ready against sudden surprise on part of the Indians, which might happen any moment. Phila Wood's parents came from Franklin County, Mass., soon after the war of 1812, traveling all the way with horses and wagon. They settled in Independence Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. Silas and Phila Wood (the parents of Asa Wood) were married and lived in Independence Township, Cuyahoga County, until the death of Silas Wood, which occurred January 20, 1825. His widow afterward married George Leach, of Northfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and lived there until her death, which occurred July 15, 1881. George Leach died February

17, 1870. Asa Wood, our subject, was married June 3, 1841, to Ruby E. Rose, born in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 5, 1822. Her parents, Daniel and Polly Rose (long since deceased), moved from Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and settled in Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in the year 1833, coming all the way with horses and a covered wagon. Asa and Ruby Wood, after they were married, lived in Little York, Northfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, until April, 1872, when they moved to Rootstown Township, Portage Co., Ohio, purchasing of Rolland Hough the old William Holcomb farm, containing 124 acres, where they still reside. Asa Wood went to California in 1853 gold digging, and returned in 1856, since when he has followed farming ever since. To Asa and Ruby Wood were born four children: Josiah, Maria, Marilla and Frank, all living except Maria, who married Cassius Chamberlin, moved to Cass County, Mo., in 1872, and died February 7, 1873, aged twenty-eight years. Marilla Wood married Francis Loughery, and at present resides at Marshalltown, Iowa. Frank Wood married Miss Maggie Bohloer, of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and at present lives in South Cleveland, Ohio. Josiah Wood lives in Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio. Asa Wood and wife are members of the United Brethren Church at New Milford.

SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

EDWIN B. BABCOCK, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born March 2, 1811, the first white child born in Hiram Township, this county, son of Simon and Sabina (Tilden) Babcock, and grandson of Simon Babcock, Sr., and Col. Daniel Tilden of the Revolutionary war, who died at the age of eighty-nine, the latter of whom named the township of Hiram, giving a gallon of whisky for the privilege, and being a Freemason he named it after Hiram Abiff, the founder of Masonry. He was one of the proprietors of the same. He also christened the stream, Silver Creek, after quenching his thirst and that of his horse in its clear waters. Col. Daniel Tilden was an uncle of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, of Cleveland, Ohio, is his grandson. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Babcock, Jr., came to this county in 1809 to occupy lands owned by the latter's father, Col. Tilden, who did not settle here till several years later, though he owned several hundred acres of land here. Simon Babcock, Jr., subsequently went South and was never more heard from. His son, Edwin B., resided with his grandfather, Col. Tilden, in New York for four years, then returned to this county in the fall of 1820 and, purchasing fifty acres of land, began its cultivation. In 1821 he went to live in Shalersville with his mother, remaining with her till her death. She married Elijah Burroughs, and died at Garrettsville February 23, 1836, aged fifty-two years. March 26, 1835, he married Alma, daughter of John Hoskins, one of the early settlers of Shalersville. She was the youngest in a family of twelve children. To our subject and wife were born Helen, wife of William Walker, of Michigan; Christopher G., a prominent resident of Branch County, Mich. (he was twelve successive years a Supervisor in his county); George W., a bridge-builder, who was killed by falling from a bridge he was constructing in Shelby County, Mo., December 18, 1882, aged forty-three (left a widow and four children); Horace C., of Shalersville Township, this county; Amelia S. was married

to J. W. Gray, died October 11, 1879, aged thirty-six, leaving four children, and Jaynes N., a model farmer of La Grange County, Ind., holds a prominent position in literary circles, serves his township in an official capacity. Mrs. Alma Babcock died February 11, 1846, aged thirty two years, and October 22, 1846, our subject married Amelia B., youngest of the nine children of Asa Crane, and by her he has two children: Sarah, wife of G. L. Horr, and William A., a lawyer of much promise in Cleveland. Mr. Babcock has a fine, well-regulated farm of 500 acres, and also a cultivated farm of over 500 acres in Branch County, Mich. He has conducted a dairy for fifty years. He has served this county several years in the capacity of Coroner, Trustee and Infirmary Director, and was one of the Directors and President of the Ravenna Savings Bank for several years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed by the Government to enroll the township, and was afterward chosen by the citizens to fill the quota called for to relieve the township from draft, paid out about \$17,000 for substitutes in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and not a man went into the service by draft. Our subject has been a resident of Shalersville Township nearly sixty-three years, and at this date (1885) there is but one person alive who was married when Mr. Babcock arrived in Shalersville, and that person is Alanson Lord, now in his ninety-first year.

COLUMBUS BEARDSLEY was born in Nelson Township, this county, August 1, 1830, son of Clark and Sarah (Sherwood) Beardsley; was united in marriage February 10, 1857, with Miss Eleanor Peirce, daughter of Samuel E. and Betsy Hopkins. By this union there is one son—Willie—a farmer by occupation.

JOHN BONNEY, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born February 24, 1806, in Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., son of John and Orilla (Sherwood) Bonney, who, in 1813, were included with their family in a party of venturesome pioneers, consisting of Deacon B. Sherwood, Wells Clark, David Beardsley and some few others, who immigrated to Ohio. The journey in those days was one of privation and exposure, the experience of our subject's parents being augmented by the presence of a family of seven children. They came *via* Pittsburgh through Trumbull County, and on the last day out they were overtaken by a rain storm, which compelled them to camp in the woods. John Bonney, Sr., purchased a piece of land, about 200 acres, in Nelson Township, containing a small clearing, fenced with logs, and a log-house and barn (there was a cranberry marsh west of these premises, which, in the dry season, caught fire and destroyed everything in the vicinity, save the buildings), and the following year he died, leaving his widow with eight children to provide for. Upon one occasion the family existed for three days and nights on the milk of one cow and a quantity of soft maple sap, when they were relieved by some lady residents of Windham Township. About this time Buffalo was burned by the British, and our subject remembers hearing the cannonading on the lake. Bears, wolves and other wild game were plentiful, and at a hunt participated in by the inhabitants, twenty-five bears, six wolves and small game in abundance were bagged. When our subject was eighteen years old he assisted his brother in clearing and fencing five acres of the old farm, and that year raised twenty-six bushels of wheat to the acre. Our subject has been twice married, first May 10, 1826, to Anna Brown, who bore him seven children, three of whom are now living: Orpha (wife of O. Brown), Lydia (wife of E. Smith) and Eliza (wife of C. Fish). Mrs. Bonney died in 1873, and in January, 1876, Mr. Bonney married Mrs. Melona Haight (*nee* Hurd), a widow, who had two children living: Emeline (wife of I. Williams) and Adden Haight. Mr. Bonney has been identified with religious endeavors for fifty years, being

the greater part of the time a leader in the Disciples Church, while living in Freedom, Portage Co., Ohio.

HARLAND P. BRADFORD (deceased) was born February 28, 1837, at Newburg, near Cleveland, Ohio, son of Grafton and Sharlane (Rice) Bradford, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in 1832 or 1833, settling near Cleveland. Their family consisted of five children, one son and two daughters now living. Our subject was a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861, in Battery I, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and serving until 1864, when he was wounded at the siege of Atlanta and brought home. He was married June 11, 1865, to Eliza C., daughter of Cyrus and Clarissa (Wetmore) Prentiss, by whom he had the following children, all now living: Clifford P., Nellie W., William H. and Edith A. Mr. Bradford, for a time, was partner with B. F. King in the management of the Atlantic Mills. He subsequently disposed of his interest, however, and moved to his farm, where he died in September, 1881. He was a prominent citizen, and a social, genial gentleman. His widow is the daughter of one of the leading merchants of Ravenna, and is an amiable, Christian lady. She occupies the homestead farm.

C. P. COE (deceased) was born May 18, 1801, at East Granville, Mass., son of James and Nancy (Pratt) Coe. His father's family had its origin in England, and mention is made of it in the third volume of Fox's Book of Martyrs, wherein is related the burning at the stake of Roger Coe, of Milford, Suffolk, by order of Queen Mary in 1555. Later it was ascertained that a Robert Coe was the first of the family to emigrate to America, coming in the ship "Francis," John Cutting, Master, in the fall of 1634. He landed in Boston, April 10, 1635, somewhat later than the Massachusetts colony, and settled at Watertown. From the New England records our subject could trace back his pedigree through nine generations. C. P. Coe was twice married, on first occasion February 11, 1823, to Lucinda Cutler, who bore him the following children: Nancy O., Orpha A., Celina E., Eben S., Henry B. and Amy A. Of these Nancy O. married J. W. Gaylord (had four children: Amy M.; C. C., born February 22, 1851, died December 11, 1853; Charles C., married to Lelia Garfield, who has one child—Mary; and Lillian I.); Mr. Gaylord died August 9, 1883. Orpha A. married Dr. E. L. Munger, and died May 21, 1877; Dr. E. L. Munger died in December, 1884; they left one son—Charles A. Celina E. married Malcome McCartey, and died January 5, 1875, leaving one daughter—Cora L., wife of F. W. Fitz. Eben S. married Helen Davis (have four children: Harry L., Frederick E., Florence H. and Clara L.) Henry B., who occupies the home place in this township, was married September 14, 1863, to Annette, daughter of Samuel Goodell, an early settler of this county; (they have no children). Amy A. married John R. See (had one child—Nettie B., born October 24, 1862, died April 21, 1864). Our subject married for his second wife, Mrs. Laura Cunningham, who died May 5, 1884. C. P. Coe died January 31, 1885.

E. M. CRANE, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born June 14, 1810, in Shalersville, this county, son of Simeon and Rachel (Catlin) Crane, natives of Salisbury, Conn., and who came to Ohio in 1801, first settling at Canfield, Trumbull County, having purchased land, and there lived until 1809, when they sold out and came to Shalersville Township, this county, where they passed the remainder of their days. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, two of whom are now living: Angenetta, widow of Sheldon Farnham, of Trumbull, Ohio, and E. M., our subject. Simeon Crane, previous to coming here, was Overseer of the Connecticut Iron Works, but after his arrival in Ohio he became a farmer. He was a son of Ezra Crane,

who came to Ohio in a very early day, and whose family consisted of James, Jeremiah, Martin, Ezra, Belden, Dency, Simeon, Asa, Aaron and Calvin. Our subject has been twice married, on the first occasion July 1, 1835, to Lucinda A., daughter of Charles Streeter, who bore him three sons: Frank C., Auditor of the Lake Shore Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio, and married to Elena M. Burnett; Charles S., tin and copper-smith in Ravenna Township, this county, married to Laura Sanford; and Seneca L., a resident of Kansas City, married to Addie M. McGowan. The mother of these children died in 1842, and in December, 1843, Mr. Crane married Sylvia, daughter of Jason Streater, by whom he has had six children: Cassius M., married to Marcella Bennet; Arthur E., married to Ella M. Beardsley; Frederick J., married to Ella J. Pratt; Ann Jewett, wife of Col. O. C. Risdon, a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion; Clarice L., married to J. S. Tilden, Cashier of First National Bank of Garrettsville, and Elton P. His sons are all merchants. Our subject was Trustee of the first bank established in Garrettsville, and influenced its recharter as a national bank on the suggestion of President Garfield. He has held various township offices; was Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, Trustee, Assessor, etc., and is looked up to as a citizen whose judgment and opinion should be received with consideration.

SILAS CROCKER, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born April 3, 1799, in Chelsea, Vt. His father, David Crocker, was born in Norwich, New London Co., Conn., March 23, 1760, and came to Ohio in 1828. He was married to Sarah Jones, in New Hampshire, where she died, having blessed him with seven children: Charles, Jesse, Candace, David, Jabez, Silas and James H. Silas Crocker received his education in the country schools. In the spring of 1805 his father's family moved to Lebanon, N. H., and in 1808 his mother died, the family moved back from New Hampshire to Chelsea, Vt., in 1809, and in 1811 our subject joined the Thompson family at Williamstown, Vt. In the month of February, 1814, the Thompsons started for Ohio, young Silas going with them, and March 18, 1814, they arrived at Shalersville. They came *via* Buffalo, which at that time had but one house, the city having been destroyed by fire by the British. There were sixteen families in Shalersville when they arrived, and were all living in log-cabins. Streetsboro was yet unknown to settlers, and, together with Freedom Township, served for hunting grounds for a number of years. Mr. Crocker remembers having seen, as a result of a pioneer hunt in Freedom Township, twenty-five dead bears and nine wolves. He remained with the Thompson family until twenty-one years of age, when he began life for himself. He applied himself to his books during evenings, and obtained a practical knowledge of surveying. As the county became settled, he did considerable business in dividing lands and surveying roads. He also worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade for many years. He learned the distilling business, and followed it for three years. In the fall of 1824 Mr. Crocker returned to his native country to visit his relatives, and his expressed satisfaction with the Western country induced them to locate here later. February 4, 1827, our subject was married to Cynthia, daughter of Jonas and Eleanor Goodell, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, and the parents of Dianthia, Linda, Carlton, Polly, Cynthia, Samuel, Sophia, George and Frinda. To Mr. and Mrs. Crocker were born two children: Homer, born February 4, 1828, killed by the kick of a horse April 13, 1839, and Sylvia, born August 10, 1835, married December 6, 1857, to Lyman T. Hine, and died of consumption June 28, 1860. Mr. Hine has one son, Horace L., born February 26, 1859, who has lived with his grandfather, our subject, since he was three years old. He is an energetic

young man, full of pluck and honesty, and ere long will be the possessor of a fair estate, the result of Mr. Crocker's labors. It is for him that our subject has inserted a portrait of himself and wife in the History of Portage County, and he will assuredly appreciate it as a gift "more precious than gold." Mr. Crocker voted first for Monroe, in 1820, for President, and has cast seventeen Presidential votes. He is an enthusiastic Republican. He is an A. F. & A. M. In 1881 he built a barn, doing the carpentering himself, and in 1883 he did the carpentering on a sugar house. He has been one of the Directors of the First National Bank in Ravenna since its organization in 1864. He never used tobacco in any form, and drinks no intoxicating liquor. Silas Crocker's connection with Portage County has been one of honor and integrity, and coming generations will review his worthy career with sincere gratification.

STODDARD DICKINSON (deceased) was born May 6, 1799, in Southington, Conn., son of Levi and Levina Dickinson. In 1821 he removed to Ohio, making the journey on foot, and settled in Aurora Township, where he purchased a piece of land. Having established a home, he was married January 28, 1823, to Lucy A., daughter of Abel and Frelove Hine, who bore him eight children: Emma (born December 26, 1823; married December 31, 1840, to S. A. Sutliff, of Connecticut; died September 22, 1864; was mother of nine children, five of whom are still living: Altha, Alice, Mary, Seth and Frank); Janet (born June 29, 1826; died January 28, 1830); Adelaide (born February 10, 1830; married March 17, 1856, to L. H. Colton, of Michigan, where they still reside; have two children: Allen L. and Mary); Ursula (born October 18, 1831; married March 17, 1856, to M. D. Holcomb, of Shalersville, Ohio; died September 26, 1869; was mother of six children, two of whom are still living: Inez M. and Pearl M.); Allen (born March 26, 1834; enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the autumn of 1861; was a member of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died July 17, 1863); Truman B. (born June 14, 1837; married January 24, 1859, to Jane P. Tuttle, of Freedom, Ohio; have two children: Mertilla C. and Clifford T. He served six years as Overseer of the Portage County Poor, and has acted as agent of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company for the past four years, residing on the old homestead farm in Shalersville Township); Ansel E. (born May 21, 1845; married March 5, 1873, to Ella Arnold, of Kansas, where they now reside; have three children: Eda A., Walter E. and an infant); George W. (born February 22, 1847; married February 22, 1876, to Della Spencer, of Shalersville, Ohio). The subject of this sketch moved to Shalersville Township, this county, in the spring of 1826, where he resided with Abel Hine one year. He then purchased a piece of land two miles south of Shalersville Center, which he cleared and made his home until the spring of 1859, when he moved to a farm one mile south of Shalersville Center, where he died March 15, 1872, and where his widow now resides with her son, George W.

ADAM DIETZ, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born July 20, 1820, in Germany; son of Ferdinand Dietz, a vineyard proprietor and experienced horticulturist in that country. Our subject emigrated to America in 1842, and in October, 1844, was married to Miss Elizabeth Yale. By this union there are three children: Frederick, Elizabeth, wife of J. Rosa (have three children: Elmer, John and James), and Louisa, wife of L. Peck, all being among the leading families of Shalersville Township. Our subject is a careful farmer, and from his abundance enjoys the life of a retired gentleman. His farm is located in the western part of the township, and is under lease.

GEORGE GOODELL, farmer, P. O. Mantua Station, Ohio, was born March 31, 1815, in Warwick, Mass.; son of Jonas and Eleanor Goodell.

Jonas was born in Warwick, Mass., married to Eleanor Ayer in Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio in 1815, with a family of eight children, Mr. Goodell having visited this State one year previous, and purchased a farm. He then returned to Massachusetts after contracting for the erection of a cabin, for which the consideration was \$60. One child was born to Jonas and Eleanor Goodell after their advent here, and of their family of nine children, but three are now living: Cynthia, wife of Silas Crocker; Frinda, wife of T. J. Newcomb; and George. Our subject was married August 21, 1840, to Julia A., daughter of Winthrop Dodge, by whom he had ten children: Ellen S., married August 27, 1861, to Charles K. Pierce, of Massachusetts, and who came to Ohio in 1857 (had three children: Louisa A., Hattie L., deceased, and Cora E.); George N., married to Jennie Spray; Julia A., wife of Eber N. Stocking; Harriet; Lucy, wife of William M. Dudley; Linda C.; Bion; Jonas L. (deceased); Samuel C. (deceased); and Ezra B. (deceased). Mrs. Goodell died in February, 1879. Our subject, having divided the farm among his children, resides with Mr. Pierce, and is esteemed as a public-spirited citizen.

PETER KIMES, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born March 17, 1818, in Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., son of John and Polly (Blair) Kimes, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Blair, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. John Kimes came to Ohio, with a family of eight children, in 1833, and purchased land in Shalersville Township. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, Martha (wife of Mr. Southers), Amos (deceased), John (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased wife of Mr. Lowery), Peter, David and Thomas. Our subject was united in marriage in 1849, with Sophia, youngest of the three children born to Mrs. Doty, now a widow and a native of New Jersey. By this union there are four children: Amy (wife of F. D. Gray), Emerson B., Estella and Ada (wife of F. E. Armstrong). Mr. Kimes owns nearly 500 acres of land, well improved, watered and with fine barns, etc., etc. He is one of the substantial, enterprising farmers of this township.

AMOS J. KIMES, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born March 28, 1853, in Shalersville, this county, son of John and Mary (Doughty) Kimes, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, whose parents were of English origin. They came to Ohio in 1830, and settled upon a tract of land in Shalersville Township, now occupied by our subject, descending to him from John Kimes, his grandfather, the original purchaser. John and Mary Kimes were the parents of the following children: Cornelia E., Alma L., Lucy, Mary and Amos J. Cornelia E. married, in 1868, Henry Hentz, who was born May 16, 1845, in Messina, N. Y., son of Peter and Mary Hentz, and came to this county when but twelve years of age, and lived with Mr. S. S. Collier. In 1861, though but sixteen years of age, he responded to his country's call, and enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Garfield, who, upon one occasion, during a long march, rested the boy by carrying his knapsack. He was through all the skirmishes and battles from Middle Creek, Ky., to Jackson, Miss., and returned home an honored soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Hentz have three children: John H., Birdie M., and Emerson K. Alma L. was first married to W. H. Whartfield, by whom she had one son—Willie R. Her husband died in 1876, and she married in 1879 Mr. Drummonds. Lucy is the wife of Thomas Lowery. Mary is the wife of H. Swallow, and resides in Peoria, Ill.; they have one child—Nettie. Mrs. John Kimes died February 10, 1858, and John Kimes died December 20, 1876, leaving to their children a fine estate in this county, lying along the Cuyahoga River. Amos J., the subject of this sketch, was married November 26, 1879, to Hattie L., daughter of Sawyer Irish, and by this union has been born one son—John S.

JOHN W. McCOMB, Superintendent of the Poor, P. O. Ravenna, was born March 26, 1833, in Ohio, son of John and Nancy (Dawson) McComb, natives of Lancaster, Penn., who were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living: John W., William, Nancy (wife of H. Tuttle), N. N. (who enlisted in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion, remained till the close, and came out without a scratch), Wilbur, Anna (married to A. B. Christie, Principal of Convoy College, Van Wert Co., Ohio, where she is also Assistant), and Sarah (wife of B. Godard, a silver-plater in Charlestown, this county). Our subject's parents immigrated to this county in 1841, and settled in Edinburg Township, where the father died. Their previous home stood on the State line between Ohio and Pennsylvania, and when our subject was born (in Ohio), his father, though not away from home, was in Pennsylvania. John W. McComb was married January 24, 1861, to Emily L., daughter of James and Hira (Kneelan) Crane. By this union is born one child—Ray W., a young man at present attending Ravenna High School. Mrs. McComb died March 8, 1885. March 1, 1878, our subject was appointed Superintendent of the Poor by the County Infirmary Directors, and still retains that position. He has been proprietor of a saw-mill. At the time of the breaking-out of the war, his brother William was a resident of the South, where his effects were confiscated, and he himself impressed into the Rebel Army. While at Fort Scott he deserted to the Union lines, where he was identified by Ashley Crane, a cousin of our subject's late wife, and who was then in the Northern Army, and sent to this county.

BURTON PECK, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born September 13, 1831, in Ellsworth, Litchfield Co., Conn., son of Elmer and Alma (Stone) Peck, and grandson of Bennoni Peck, who was killed in after years by a threshing machine. Elmer Peck came to Ohio at an early day, accompanying his parents, but became discouraged and returned to Connecticut, assuming the charge of the home farm there. Subsequently, however, he returned to Ohio, where he purchased lands. Our subject, the only child of his parents now living, was married May 28, 1854, to Rilla, daughter of Edwin and Nancy Chapin. By this union there are two children: Charles W. (married to Hattie Hinmon) and Nellie M. P. Mr. Peck resides on the home farm, which is under a high degree of cultivation and improvement.

MRS. M. H. PECK, P. O. Ravenna, was born in Streetsboro, this county, October 17, 1842, daughter of Samuel and Clarice Hurlburt, natives of New Jersey and Connecticut, respectively, and who came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Streetsboro Township. Our subject was married February 12, 1862, to W. Peck, by whom she had two children: Hurlburt (born April 25, 1868, and who assists his mother in the charge of the farm) and Avis (born November 8, 1866, a teacher, and who is a young lady of rare promise and a comfort to her mother). Mrs. Peck resides with her family on a farm of sixty acres in Shalersville Township, which is well regulated, managed and improved.

CHARLES R. SAGE, general merchant, P. O. Mantua Station, was born June 9, 1836, in Freedom Township, this county, son of Roswell and Minerva (Hawley) Sage, natives of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Ohio in 1829 and settled in Freedom Township, where the former still resides. Roswell Sage was twice married, the first occasion in Freedom, this county, to Miss Minerva Hawley, who bore him seven children, six of whom still survive: Harriet, widow of S. S. Hurlbut; Harvey H., of Collinwood, Cuyahoga Co., who is in the hardware business; Charles R.; Olivia, wife of Eli Tuttle, of Freedom, this county; R. G., in the grocery business in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio; Clarence H., proprietor of the Mantua House, Mantua Station, Ohio; Dwight, who

died in Berrien Springs, Berrien Co., Mich., in 1875, leaving a wife and two children. Mrs. Sage dying in 1850, Roswell Sage subsequently married Mrs. Waittie Parshall, by whom he has three children: George, Theodocia and Florence. Our subject was married, January 16, 1877, to Mrs. Cornelia A. Beecher, daughter of Reuben Center. He owns a beautiful farm and residence at the Center of Shalersville Township, this county, where he now resides; also a flourishing store at Mantua Station, which he has successfully conducted since the spring of 1884. He has no children. Mr. Sage is a successful, quiet, unassuming gentleman, and a pleasant one with whom to do business.

B. S. SKIFF, farmer, P. O. Shalersville, was born December 30, 1820, in Sheffield Township, Berkshire Co., Mass., son of Benjamin and Martha (Brown) Skiff, who came to Ohio in 1833. They settled in Freedom Township, two miles northwest of the Center, where they resided until the death of the mother, after which the father made his home with his only son living, in Hiram, where he died. Our subject has been twice married; on first occasion to Miss Louise Fuller, who died without issue; and on second occasion to Mrs. Sarah H. (Wolcott) Everett. At the beginning of the war Mrs. Skiff (then Mrs. Everett) was a resident of Missouri, where her husband enlisted, in 1861, and died in the service. She then removed to Ohio with her two children, Francis and Zuella (deceased September 13, 1884), settled in Shalersville Township, this county, and married as above stated. Our subject, who is an enterprising farmer, is the owner of a well-improved farm here, which he carries on with the help of his step-son. He is a F. & A. M.

A. L. TOMSON, farmer, P. O. Ravenna, was born August 30, 1839, on the farm he now occupies in Shalersville Township, this county, son of James C. and Eliza (Marvin) Tomson, natives of Williamstown, Vt., and who were the parents of five children: Martin L., married to Mary Edget; Almon L., our subject; James A., married to Lucy Leonard; Phineas B., unmarried; and Emma E., wife of Charles Leete. James C. Tomson came to Ohio in 1813, and after remaining one year in Cuyahoga County, removed to Shalersville Township, this county, where he remained until his death in 1866. Eliza, wife of James C. Tomson, was born in Shalersville, September 12, 1816, daughter of Leelon Marvin, and died February 28, 1885. Our subject was married, June 6, 1865, to Sarah M., daughter of Ephraim J. Proctor, by whom he has three children: James C., Almon L., Jr., and Arthur. Mr. Tomson has filled the offices of Trustee and Assessor several years, and Justice of the Peace five years. He is a leading citizen, occupying the old home farm.

STREETSBORO TOWNSHIP.

ALANSON G. AVERY, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in New York City, December 14, 1810, son of Reuben and Rachel (Baldwin) Avery, natives of Greenwich and Danbury, Conn., respectively, and who settled in Aurora Township, this county, in 1815. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Baldwin, one of the pioneers of Aurora. Reuben Avery first settled at what is now known as Union Station, but subsequently removed to the farm now occupied by his son Reuben, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived until his death. He was twice married, first to Rachel Baldwin, who bore him

six children: Malvina, wife of E. S. Harmon; Alanson G.; Caroline; Rebecca, wife of Newman Squires (deceased); James (deceased) and Orlando (deceased). His second marriage was with Mrs. Corinne (Lewis) Faxon, widow of Isaac D. Faxon. By this union there were six children: Amelia, wife of M. Stanton; Minerva (deceased) wife of Julius Olds; Henry; Augustus; Reuben; and Betsey, wife of A. Babcock. Our subject was reared and lived in Aurora Township, this county, until 1839, when he settled on his present farm, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He has been thrice married. His first marriage, in 1836, was with Deborah, daughter of Elijah Blair, of Mantua Township, this county. He next married, in 1840, Jane, daughter of Daniel Leonard, of Jefferson County, N. Y., and by this union there were three children: Floyd (deceased), Itta (deceased) and Jane. His last marriage, in 1854, was with Melissa Rich, daughter of a pioneer of Streetsboro, and to this union were born two children: Anna and George. Mr. Avery is one of the leading farmers of Streetsboro Township. He has filled the office of Township Trustee several terms. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

HOWARD BURROUGHS, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Shalersville, this county, December 13, 1830, son of Simon and Lucy (Green) Burroughs, the former a native of Alsted, N. H., latter of Bethel, Vt. They were parents of the following children: Alamanda, wife of Albert Doolittle; Dudley; Annice, wife of Elias Musser; Howard; George and Henry, twins. Simon Burroughs settled in Shalersville in 1818, cleared and improved a farm on which he resided seventeen years, when he removed to Streetsboro and settled on the farm now owned by Horace Doolittle, which he also cleared and improved and where he lived and died in 1864, in his seventy-fifth year, and his widow in 1873 at the age of seventy-nine. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Joel Burroughs, a farmer of Alsted, N. H., and his maternal grandfather was Amasa Green, a farmer of Bethel, Vt. Howard Burroughs was reared in Streetsboro, and educated in the common schools. From the time he was twenty-one years until twenty-nine he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He was married March 10, 1859, to Sophronia, daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Morse) Bliss, of Kent, by whom he has five children: Harry, Cora, Lura, Rilla and Fred. Mr. Burroughs and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served his township as Trustee three terms. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWIN CACKLER, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, Portage Co., Ohio, April 10, 1824, and is a son of Christian and Theresa (Nighman) Cackler (see sketch of C. C. Cackler, Franklin Township). His paternal grandfather, Christian Cackler, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Hudson, Ohio, in 1804, and his maternal grandfather, Adam Nighman, a native of Maryland, settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1809. Our subject was reared in Franklin Township, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He was married February 11, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of Oliver and Mary (Jerrils) Crosby, of Shalersville, who settled there about 1825, and were from New York. Her maternal grandfather was John Jerrils, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Cackler and wife are members of the Disciples Church, of Kent. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB CACKLER, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 3, 1828, and is a son of Christian and Theresa (Nighman) Cackler (see sketch of C. C. Cackler, Franklin Township). He was reared in Franklin Township, this county, where he received a limited education in the

common schools. He was married September 27, 1849, to Cordelia A., daughter of Oliver and Mary Crosby, of Shalersville, by whom he had five children: Mary A., wife of S. Fuller; Almond; Kate, wife of P. H. Fishel; Kittie, deceased, and Belle, deceased. Mr. Cackler is a worthy citizen of Streetsboro. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM COWLEY, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 27, 1815, son of William and Charlotte (James) Cowley. He was reared on a farm in his native town, and when twenty-one years of age emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in the spring of 1836, without a copper in his pocket. He then went up the Hudson to Albany and walked from there to Stockbridge, Mass., where he worked in a stone quarry one summer, and the following winter went to Philadelphia, following the same occupation there until the next spring, when he moved to Lee, Mass., and worked by the month as a farm hand up to the fall of 1838. He then came to Ohio, and in the winter of 1838-39 worked on the Miami Canal from Defiance to Cincinnati. In April, 1839, he settled in Streetsboro Township, this county, a mile south of the Center, living there some five years, when he settled on his present farm, now comprising 482 acres, most of which he cleared and improved. Mr. Cowley has been twice married, on first occasion May 4, 1844, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Green) Olin, of Streetsboro, this county, by whom he had nine children: Henry B., William, Betsey (deceased), Eliza (wife of Levi Raber), Harriet (deceased), Albert, Ida, Emma (wife of Thomas Elliman) and Joseph J. January 8, 1867, our subject married his present wife, Chloe, daughter of Timothy and Frances (Rathburn) Brockway, of Trumbull County, Ohio, who were among the first settlers of Hartford, in that county. Mr. Cowley is one of the leading farmers and a representative citizen of Streetsboro Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALBERT DOOLITTLE, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Penn., October 7, 1806, son of Benjamin and Fanny (Ward) Doolittle, natives of Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn., and Roxbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., respectively, and who settled in Streetsboro Township, this county, in 1825, on the farm now owned by our subject. They were the parents of the following children: Nelson; Albert; George, deceased; Henry, deceased; Lydia, wife of E. F. Mason; William, deceased; Polly J., deceased; Theodora B., deceased, and Eloisa, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Doolittle were members of the Disciples Church. He was Justice of the Peace of Streetsboro two terms, and was a representative pioneer, one of the first in Streetsboro Township, and for several years was land agent for the original owners of the township. He died in September, 1849, in his seventy-ninth year, his wife having preceded him April 27, 1845, at the age of sixty-five. Our subject has resided in Streetsboro Township, this county, since 1825. He assisted in clearing his father's farm as well as several others in the vicinity, and also helped form many of the early roads. He was married December 22, 1836, to Alamanda, daughter of Simon and Lucy (Green) Burroughs, who settled here in 1818, the former a native of Walpole, N. H., the latter of Bethel, Vt. The issue of this marriage is four children: Charles R.; Augusta, wife of N. S. Olin; Horace A., and Lucy A., wife of Charles E. Harmon. Mr. Doolittle has served his township as Justice of the Peace one term and in other minor offices. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES R. DOOLITTLE, farmer and cheese manufacturer, Streetsboro, was born in Streetsboro, this county, August 31, 1837; a son of Albert and Alamanda (Burroughs) Doolittle. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin Doolittle, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Streetsboro in 1825,

and his maternal grandfather was Simon Burroughs, a native of Walpole, N. H., who settled in Shalersville, this county, in 1818, and later in Streetsboro. Our subject was reared in Streetsboro, and educated in the high schools of Kent and Shalersville, this county. He was married February 10, 1864, to Adelaide, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Seymour) Olin, of Streetsboro, this county, by whom he has had three children: Clarence S., Addie M. (deceased) and Mettie. Mr. Doolittle has always been occupied in farming, and has resided on his present farm since 1883. Since 1870 he has (in company with his father) engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese. He has filled nearly all the minor offices of Streetsboro Township, and is now serving his third term as Infirmary Director of this county. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is one of the enterprising farmers and business men, and is a worthy citizen of Streetsboro.

LUCIUS O. ELDRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born on the farm where he now resides, August 10, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Mason) Eldridge, who had three children: Merrick E., Mary A., wife of Joseph Lindsey, and Lucius O. His father came to Aurora Township, this county, from Buffalo, N. Y., about 1820, and afterward settled in Streetsboro on the farm now owned by L. O. Eldridge, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death. He died in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He participated in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting, August 10, 1862, in the Ninth Ohio Independent Battery, serving until June 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was married September 29, 1869, to Augusta, daughter of George W. and Tryphena (Wilson) Barrett, of Streetsboro, by whom he has two children: Clarence and Clayton. In politics Mr. Eldridge is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising farmers of this township.

JAMES FILLMORE, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., July 14, 1817; son of John and Huldah (Whitmore) Fillmore, former of whom died when our subject was but four years of age. James Fillmore was then reared by his uncle, Asher Seward, of Jefferson County, N. Y., with whom he remained until seventeen years of age. He then worked by the month on a farm for one man until he was twenty-two years old, at \$10 per month. Mr. Fillmore married, on the first occasion, January 1, 1840, Juliette E., daughter of Ezra Nutting, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y. His second wife was Sophia Myers, daughter of Stephen Myers, of Streetsboro, by whom he had one child—Dyer V. By his third wife, Rachel E. Likers, of Streetsboro, he had three children: One deceased in infancy, Luther U. and Lucia M., wife of Adelbert Pierce. His present wife was Mrs. Louisa French, *nee* Tucker, by whom he has one child—Gracie L. In 1840 Mr. Fillmore came to Streetsboro Township, this county, and purchased fifteen acres of wild land, where he lived three years, and then bought thirty-five acres now owned by Curtis C. Singletary. In 1860 he settled in the southwest part of the township, where he still resides. He has been elected to the office of Township Trustee two terms; in politics he is a Republican.

LYNN HAWKINS, farmer, P. O. Hudson, Summit County, was born in Streetsboro, this county, November 3, 1843; and is a son of Jesse G. and Sally (Hubbell) Hawkins, who were the parents of eight children: Mary, wife of Z. Snow; Delia, wife of A. S. Cannon; Lewis; Lucy, wife of G. N. Wheeler; Louisa (deceased); Crayton; Lynn and Lillie, latter the wife of Sebastian Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse G. Hawkins settled in 1840 on the farm now occupied by our subject, part of which they cleared and improved, and where they

lived and died, the father in 1850, at the age of sixty, and the mother in 1877, aged seventy-five years. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he now resides, and was married March 11, 1873, to Addie, daughter of Orris and Sally (Blair) Leach, of Twinsburg, by whom he had one child—Guy (deceased). Mr. Hawkins is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen; in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM S. HILL, retired farmer, Streetsboro, was born in Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn., April 19, 1810, son of William and Lucy (Scovill) Hill. William Hill, Sr., was also a native of Guilford, and a son of Thomas Hill, whose father, Thomas Hill, Sr., was originally from England. His wife was a grand-niece of Gen. James Wolfe, who was killed on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, Canada, and a daughter of Israel Scovill, a native of Guilford, Conn. Our subject was reared in his native town until ten years of age, when he was thrown on his own resources. The succeeding ten years of his life were spent on the sea, starting in the capacity of cabin boy and ending as Second Officer. He then went to Wallingford, Conn., and worked as an assistant at the carpenter's bench until he learned the trade. He has been twice married, first, September 29, 1831, to Ruth A., daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Rice) Page, of Wallingford, Conn. By this union there were three children: William H., Isaac P. and Elizabeth A. (latter deceased). April 21, 1844, he married his present wife, Asenath A., daughter of William and Eleanor (Wood) La Du, of Shalersville. His son William H. married Augusta C. Darling, and has three children: Le Ette A. (wife of Dr. C. A. May), Burdell A. and Henry S.; and his son Isaac P. married Marion L. Lord, and has three children: William R., Arthur E. and Clayton E. On October 4, 1838, Mr. Hill settled in Streetsboro, locating on a farm on Lot 29, in the northeast part of the township, a part of which he cleared and improved. About 1852 he purchased an addition to his farm of eighty acres, and since 1850 has done a general dairy business in connection with his farming interests. He and his son are also doing quite an extensive business erecting the white bronze monuments (being sole agents in Portage County) at present manufactured in Bridgeport, Conn.; they erected the first monument of the kind here to the late Henry Peck, of Streetboro, and have already put over 100 of these monuments in the county. Mr. Hill is a member of the Baptist, his wife of the Congregational Church. He is Treasurer of his church; has held the office of Township Trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. JENKINS, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Ellensburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 8, 1828, a son of Samuel and Ursula (Brewster) Jenkins, who settled in Streetsboro, this township, in June, 1837, locating east of the Center on the farm now owned by C. R. Doolittle, which they cleared and improved, and where they lived for many years. Samuel Jenkins, Sr., was a native of Fort Ann, N. Y., and a son of Obiah Jenkins, formerly of Providence, R. I., who was of Welsh descent and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Ursula, the wife of Samuel Jenkins, Sr., was a native of Middletown, Vt., and a daughter of Oramel Brewster, of English descent and a tanner and currier by trade. They had seven children: Julia E., wife of Henry Peck; Norman B.; Eunice, wife of A. W. Hurlburt; Samuel W.; Martha U., wife of Rev. J. M. Chapman; Lydia, wife of Henry Peabody, and Wilbur A. Our subject, from nine years of age, was reared in Streetsboro, and has always engaged in farming. He assisted in clearing his father's farm, and when twenty-one years of age bought a farm adjoining, most of which he cleared and improved, and where he has always resided, excepting ten years at the Center. He has been twice married; on first occasion, in 1850, to Delia,

daughter of Edward and Love (Spencer) Russell, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1829, and by whom he had two children: Eva, wife of Ransom Richards, and Sumner. October 5, 1870, he was united in marriage with his present wife, Julia, daughter of Alexander and Electa (Power) Wilcox, of Twinsburg. The issue of this union was three children: Stella, Theodore and Albert. Mr Jenkins has held various township offices; is one of Streetsboro's representative citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES T. JUDD, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born on the farm where he now resides in this township, October 20, 1838, son of Orrin and Minerva (Blair) Judd, parents of six children: Cordelia, deceased; Sophronia, wife of L. F. Wyatt; Mary, wife of John Wyatt; Amanda; Watson E., deceased, and James T. Of these Watson E. was in the late war of the Rebellion, serving in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died of disease contracted in the army after three years' service. The parents of our subject settled in Streetsboro in 1830, coming from Blanford, Conn., and here they cleared and improved the farm now occupied by James T., and on which they lived the remainder of their days, one of the first families to help raise the Baptist standard in Streetsboro, dying in full faith of eternal life. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and was educated in the common and select schools. He was married January 26, 1864, to Huldah L., daughter of Ananias and Samantha (Squires) Derthick, of Bedford, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Nellie, Carrie, Mertie, Addie and Clayton O. Mr. Judd, wife and three eldest daughters are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

D. F. MCGREW (deceased) was born in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, July 18, 1830, son of William McGrew, an early settler of Streetsboro Township, this county, who cleared and improved a farm here, on which he lived and died. William McGrew was parent of six children: Margaret; D. F., our subject; Willis, deceased; Delight; Newton, deceased, and William. Our subject was reared in Streetsboro, this county, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed all his life. He also conducted a small farm. He was married October 24, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Walker) Myers, first settlers of Streetsboro Township, this county. Mrs. McGrew's grandfather, Mr. Myers, was a pioneer of Streetsboro Township, and lived to be one hundred and six years old. To our subject and wife was born one child—Emma C., wife of E. C. Root. Mr. McGrew's father dying when he was but eight years of age, he was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and as a consequence his schooling was very limited, yet at the time of his death he was a man well versed in matters of history and general information. The young came to him for advise and counsel, and the middle-aged found in him a friend and co-worker in all matters pertaining to the elevation and improvement of society. He was a member of the Congregational Church, took an active interest in the Sabbath-school, and for many years was Superintendent, teacher and one of its most earnest workers. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace two terms, and was serving in this office at the time of his death. In politics he was ever a Democrat. Mr. McGrew died July 5, 1878, in his forty-eighth year.

GEORGE D. MCGREW, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Streetsboro, this county, November 18, 1838; son of George B. and Susannah (Martin) McGrew, latter of whom died February 29, 1884. She was a daughter of Robert and Mary Martin. George B. McGrew was born in Springfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, March 6, 1803, son of Archibald and Margaret (Baird) McGrew, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. He was reared in Springfield (now

Summit County), Ohio, where he lived until thirty years of age, and in 1833 settled in Streetsboro, this county, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by R. H. Peck, where he resided up to 1860, when he settled on his present farm in the southern part of the township, a part of which he also cleared. He was married, February 6, 1838, to Susannah, daughter of Robert and Mary Martin, of Beaver County, Penn., by whom he had ten children: George D., William T., Mary (deceased), Robert M. (deceased), Margaret B., Archibald D., Marcia F., Sarah E., Scott M., Susan D. (Mrs. A. N. Sperry). The father is a prominent member of and a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected upward of fifty years. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, where he has always resided, and was educated in the common and high schools. He served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 9, 1862, in the Ninth Ohio Independent Battery, and was honorably discharged June 16, 1865. He was married, November 18, 1869, to Alvira E., daughter of Samuel and Emily (Newton) Stone, of Tallmadge, Ohio, by whom he has had five children: George B. (deceased), Alvin N., Susan R., Emma D. and Bertha M. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an officer; he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school several terms. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

ORRIN NIGHMAN, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Streetsboro, this county, November 10, 1832; son of Frederick and Parmelia (Van) Nighman, who were the first couple married in Streetsboro. His paternal grandparents were Adam and Betsey Nighman, formerly of Westmoreland County, Penn., and who settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1809. His maternal grandparents were Absolem and Abigail Van, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and an early settler of Stowe, now in Summit County, Ohio. Our subject was reared in his native town, where he has always resided. He was married, July 2, 1863, to Mary, daughter of Abram B. and Jane M. (Clark) Nash, of Streetsboro, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. Mrs. Nighman's paternal grandfather was Jonathan Nash, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., a farmer by occupation, who settled in New Hartford, N. Y., in 1802, but removed to Ohio in 1834, and died in Penfield, Lorain County, January 15, 1838. Her maternal grandfather was Robert Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Streetsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Nighman have had three children: Gertie L., an infant son (deceased) and Alvin W. They reside on the old homestead on which his father settled in 1832. Mrs. Nighman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

ALONZO E. OLIN, farmer, P. O. Earlville, was born in Perry, N. Y., May 18, 1820; son of Samuel and Betsey (Green) Olin, who settled in Streetsboro in 1839, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died (see sketch of N. S. Olin). Our subject came to Streetsboro, this county, with his parents, with whom he remained until he was twenty-three years of age, when he located on the farm now owned and occupied by his brother Elon, where he resided three years. He then settled on the farm where he now lives, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married, October 12, 1842, to Almira B., daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Brown) Squiers, of Perry, N. Y., by whom he has four children living: James, Arthur S., John and Frank, all married; and there are seven grand-children. Mr. Olin is a representative of one of the leading pioneers of Streetsboro Township, his father having at one time owned over 900 acres of land here and in Franklin Township, most of which was divided and now owned by his descendants. Mr. Olin in politics is a Democrat.

NATHANIEL S. OLIN, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., December 28, 1838; son of Samuel and Mercy (Seymour) Olin, who settled in Streetsboro March 11, 1839, locating on the farm now occupied by our subject, which they cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. Samuel Olin was a native of Vermont, and a son of Ezra Olin, late of Perry, N. Y. He was twice married, having by his first wife, Betsey Green, eight children: Silas (deceased); Sophia (deceased); Alonzo; Sarah (deceased); Elon; Bethania (deceased); Ezra (deceased); Betsey A., wife of Thomas Price. His second wife was Mercy Seymour, of Genesee County, N. Y., who bore him seven children: Emily L., wife of Dow Pease; Seymour (deceased); Nathaniel S.; Adelaide, wife of C. R. Doolittle; Martha (deceased); Mary (deceased) and Samuel. The subject of this sketch was reared in Streetsboro and educated in the common schools. He was married, December 18, 1861, to Augusta, daughter of Albert and Alamanda (Burroughs) Doolittle, of Streetsboro, by whom he has one child—Albert D. For the past fifteen years Mr. Olin has been a breeder of Shorthorn Durham cattle, and now has a fine herd of twenty-five, all registered in the American Herd Book. At the Ohio State Fair, in 1884, with an entry of five head, he took three first-class premiums, competing with over 200 head of cattle on exhibition from Ohio and other States. He has been President of the Portage County Agricultural Society four years; is a member of the Horticultural Society; the P. of H., and is a F. & A. M. He has held several of the minor township offices. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Olin are members of the Universalist Church.

ENOS PAGE, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Wallingford, Conn., August 3, 1806, a son of Isaac and Ruth (Rice) Page. He was reared in his native town and settled in 1830 on the farm in Streetsboro where he now resides, which he cleared and improved, and for which he paid \$2 per acre. It was then an unbroken wilderness, and his nearest neighbor was Mr. Holcomb, who resided on the farm now owned by C. S. Hannum. Our subject was married November 8, 1832, to Cinderella, daughter of Joseph C. and Rosetta (Griswold) Baldwin, of Atwater Township, this county, by whom there were five children: Sidney, deceased; Eli; Mary, wife of Jefferson Mellen; Sylvanus, deceased, and Alfred. Mr. Page is one of the few pioneers still living in Streetsboro, and is one of its representative citizens. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, with which they have been connected about fifty years. In politics he is a Republican.

LEWIS C. PATTERSON, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born August 21, 1831, in Streetsboro, this county, son of Ira and Jane (Crawford) Patterson, who reared a family of seven children: Charlotte, wife of Stephen Lekens; Lewis C.; Oscar D.; Emerancy; Mary J., wife of M. Ladu; Crawford and Henrietta, latter wife of Harry Ellis. Ira Patterson settled in Streetsboro, this county, about 1829, and assisted in clearing and improving several farms. Our subject's maternal grandfather, David Crawford, was among the first settlers of Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, but afterward settled in Streetsboro on the farm now occupied by our subject, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived and died. Lewis C. Patterson has always resided in his native township, and followed farming as an occupation. He was married June 30, 1853, to Fanny C., daughter of Elisha and Fanny Rogers, of western New York, by whom he has two children: Scott F. and George L. Mr. Patterson is one of the leading farmers here. In politics he is a Republican.

ELI PECK, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., February 13, 1808, and is a son of Rufus and Sally (Hall) Peck, who settled in Streetsboro Township, this county, coming here in 1836, with

a family of five children and two grandchildren, in a two-horse wagon. They were twenty-one days on the road, starting October 14, 1836, and arriving in Hudson November 4 following. Rufus Peck settled on Lot 81, in Streetsboro Township, a part of which he cleared and improved. They were the parents of twelve children: Chloe (deceased), Lyman (deceased), William, John, Eli, Paulina (deceased), Clara, Sarah A. (deceased), Russell, Henry (deceased), Nathan (deceased) and Horace. Our subject was married April 27, 1840, to Eliza, daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Buell) Judd, of Berkshire County, Mass., by whom he has had four children: Buell J. (deceased), Julia (deceased), Cyrus (deceased) and Charles E. Of these, Julia married James J. Osgood, and at her death left three children: Charles B., William W. and Elliott I. Charles E. married Lizzie Davidson, of Pennsylvania (have two children: James E. and Fred T.) Mr. Peck first settled on Lot 82, and has lived on his present farm since 1856. He has held several minor offices in the township. In politics he is a Republican.

NORMAN D. PECK, merchant, Streetsboro, was born June 14, 1843, in Streetsboro, this county, a son of Henry and Julia E. (Jenkins) Peck, former a native of Connecticut, and a tailor by trade, a son of Rufus and Sally (Hall) Peck, who settled in Streetsboro in 1837, here worked at his trade for several years, after which he engaged in farming and dairying, and became also a producer and buyer of cheese. Henry Peck was married January 1, 1840, to Julia E., daughter of Samuel and Ursula (Brewster) Jenkins, former of whom was a native of Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., and a son of Abiat Jenkins, formerly of Providence, R. I., and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, the latter was born in Middletown, Vt., a daughter of Oramel Brewster. To the union of Henry and Julia E. Peck were born seven children: Sophia E., wife of Henry M. Lane; Norman D.; Arthur H., deceased; Helen M., wife of W. L. Case; Effie, wife of H. A. Doolittle; Elsie N., wife of Charles E. Kent, and Cora E. In 1860 the father embarked in mercantile business in Streetsboro, with John C. Parsons, Esq., who was associated with him for a time, but subsequently retiring, Mr. Peck continued the business alone for several years, when his sons were taken into partnership, under firm name of H. Peck & Sons. Our subject was reared and educated in the common schools of Streetsboro, and also attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has been twice married, on first occasion October 21, 1869, to Alice, daughter of Frederick and Melissa (Wait) Plum, of Streetsboro, and by her he had one child—Harry D. On 30th January, 1876, our subject married his present wife, Eva M., daughter of Daniel and E. M. (Cox) Ross, of Boston, Mass., by whom he has two children: Arthur N. and Raymond H. Mr. Peck is the leading merchant of Streetsboro, keeping a large and varied stock of goods, such as is usually found in a country store. He also manufactures butter and cheese, and has a dairy of 100 cows. He served as Township Treasurer four years and Justice of the Peace two terms; has been Postmaster of Streetsboro eleven years. In politics he is a Republican.

FREDERICK PLUM (deceased) was born December 16, 1802, in Chester, Mass., son of Comfort and Betsey (Black) Plum, who were parents of William, Fred, Alonzo, James, Albert, Henry, Alanson, Betsey, Louisa and Cordelia. His education was received in the country schools, and he began for himself working by the month. In 1821 he came to this county; was married April 16, 1829, to Melissa Wait, who was born January 3, 1810, in Chester, Mass., daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Bell) Wait, who came to Ohio in 1827, settling in Aurora Township, and later in Streetsboro, where they died. Their children were Samuel, Sarah, Andrew, Mary, William, Orlinda, Malissa, Betsey,

Edward, Delilah, Washington, Wellington and Ellen. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Plum were born nine children, six of whom are now living: William, Leroy, Wilson, Lydia (now Mrs. C. Olds, in Michigan), Cornelia (now Mrs. George Blake) and Jane (now Mrs. Horace Russell). Our subject began life with but little, and at his death, October 12, 1883, he owned 110 acres well-improved land, besides other property, after giving his children a good start. Mr. Plum was a good citizen, well liked by his neighbors. In politics he was a Democrat. His worthy widow now lives on the old homestead, which is managed by her son Wilson. Out of respect for her deceased husband, Mrs. Plum has inserted a portrait of him in the history of Portage County.

HART L. RISLEY, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Streetsboro Township, this county, March 7, 1838, son of Nathaniel H. and Emily (Loomis) Risley, who were the parents of two children: Celinda (wife of Wesley Lewis) and Hart L. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Risley, was among the first to settle in the south part of Aurora Township, this county, where he cleared and improved the farm on which he lived and died. His children were Nathaniel H. (deceased), Julia A. (deceased), Emily E., Amanda M., Roxany L., Henrietta (deceased), Mary M. (deceased), Austin (deceased), Andress, Caroline A. (deceased), Freeman (deceased) and Susannah C. (deceased). Our subject was reared on and has always resided on the old homestead in Streetsboro Township, where his father first commenced. He has been twice married; on first occasion September 10, 1866, to Adda, daughter of Josiah and Eliza Combs, of Streetsboro. The issue of this union was two children: Louie H. and Jay C. September 10, 1879, Mr. Risley married his present wife, Minnie A., daughter of Rev. P. P. and Sarah (Grow) Kennedy, of Streetsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Risley are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has served his township as Trustee one term. In politics he is a Democrat.

WALLACE ROOT, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born February 2, 1830 in Streetsboro, this county, son of Alonzo and Susan (Streator) Root, parents of four children: G. Wellington, Wallace, Augusta (wife of J. F. Wing) and Alonzo D. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Root, was a native of Vermont, and among the first settlers of Shalersville and later of Streetsboro, clearing and improving farms in both townships. He removed to Kentucky in 1850, and died there. His children were eight in number: Alonzo, Herod, Nelson, Obediah, Decalvous, Albert, Theresa and Worthington, who is the only one now surviving. Alonzo, the eldest, settled in Streetsboro, this county, about 1826, locating on the farm now owned by Henry Sawyer, which he cleared and improved, and in 1835 he settled on the farm now owned by our subject, which he also cleared, and where he lived until 1843, in which year he died aged forty-three. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Isaac H. Streator, settled here in 1826, being the third settler in Streetsboro, clearing and improving a farm. In 1849 he removed to Cleveland and died there. Wallace Root was reared in his native town and received a common school education. He was married November 13, 1851, to Lucy, daughter of Josiah and Eliza Combs, of Streetsboro, by whom he had four children, of whom but one is now living—Ernest C., married to Emma C., daughter of D. F. and Elizabeth McGrew, of this place, by whom he has two children: Wallace F. and Earl A. Mr. Root and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is Steward and Class Leader, and for upward of ten years he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in which he takes an active interest, being one of its earnest workers. He has served his township

three terms as Justice of the Peace, also several terms as Trustee, which latter office he now holds. In politics he is a Democrat.

LUTHER RUSSELL (deceased) born November 9, 1801, in West Windsor, Conn., was descended from William Russell, who early emigrated from England. His father, Return Russell, was born in West Windsor, Conn., March 1, 1778. His mother, Jerusha (Osborn) Russell, was born December 20, 1780, in Connecticut. They left their Connecticut home when our subject was a child and settled in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., whence they removed to Ohio in 1822. They soon joined the Shaker Society near Cleveland and here lived, died and were buried. Luther, the eldest of eleven children, remained in Rodman to settle up his father's business. The children were very fond of their father, who, physically, was large and well developed. He was genial, intelligent and agreeable. He died October 5, 1834. They also revered their gentle and loving mother, who died March 23, 1854, having lived a life of self-sacrifice. Of the members of the family who joined the Shakers only two remain with the Society, the other members of the family living in different States, excepting Mrs. Nelson Phillips, of Cleveland, and Samuel S. Russell, of Mantua. The latter was born May 14, 1807, and September 15, 1840, he was chosen by the Shaker Society Presiding Elder, which position he filled satisfactorily until August 19, 1858, when he withdrew, leaving a prosperous membership of about 200. The interest he still maintains and the affection and confidence the Society has in him, are manifested by the many pressing invitations to return. In 1867 he became a resident of Mantua, where he still survives, a worthy and respected citizen. His estimable wife died December 26, 1883. In June, 1823, Luther Russell came to Ohio and March 13, 1828, he was married to Polly Russell, of Aurora Township, Portage Co., Ohio, born March 25, 1806, in Chester, Mass., daughter of Samuel Russell, born January 14, 1781, in West Windsor, Conn., and Hepsabeth (Ellsworth) Russell, born August 30, 1785. Her parents came to Aurora Township, this county, in 1811, after a long and toilsome journey on foot, horseback and in cart, and they were soon settled and contented in their new home in the Western Reserve. Here they died, the father June 8, 1863, and the mother February 6, 1837. In 1830 Luther, with his wife, located on a farm in Streetsboro Township, this county, where they lived, toiled and endured such hardships as befall the early settlers of a new country, and in after years they took pleasure in relating to their children many incidents of pioneer life. In his early life our subject was deprived of elaborate educational advantages, but during his mature years he devoted considerable time to study. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and took a deep interest in public affairs. In 1845-46 he represented the county in the State Legislature. For many years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, acceptably not only to his own political party, but to his entire township. In all his acts he aimed to be true to his convictions of truth and right. Not finding satisfaction in the orthodox faith, he espoused the cause of Spiritualism and was firm in the belief that this life would continue after death. Happy in this belief he died August 5, 1878, after an illness of fourteen months, during which he received the most devoted care at the hands of his family. His children were Martin L., born December 29, 1829, died July 2, 1855; Cynthia M., born May 22, 1832, died December 25, 1834; Sarah E., born June 3, 1834; Marion B., born November 10, 1837, died January 18, 1879; Helen M., born November 16, 1841, married to Johnson J. Sadler, both deceased, former November 28, 1881, latter May 19, 1882 (their daughter Nellie Agnes, born September 24, 1874, now resides with her grandmother, the widow of Luther Russell). Chester N., son of Newell Rus-

sell, was another orphan who found a home with Mr. Russell. He was brought from Quincy, Ill., April 28, 1864, at the age of nine years. His father served in the late war and at the death of the mother, Laura Lola and Charles H. were brought to the same happy home of their brother—Chester N. Laura Lola married Walter A. Folger, of Akron, Ohio. Her sister Agnes V. is now Mrs. J. H. Seaton, residing in Omaha, Neb., and her eldest brother, Frank P., is a physician in Suffield Township, this county. A portrait of Luther Russell will be found elsewhere in this volume.

NATHAN SHAW, farmer, P. O. Kent, was born in Keene, Essex Co., N. Y., March 4, 1818, a son of Joseph and Polly (Wheeler) Shaw. He was reared in his native county, and in 1839 came to Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio, where he worked by the month as a farm hand and taught school winters for several years. He was married January 23, 1845, to Almira, daughter of George and Laura (Dergy) Moulton, and grand-daughter of Judge Jeremiah Moulton, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817. By this union there was one child—Selden W., who was married March 4, 1878, to Ellen, daughter of John D. and Mary (Ferry) Dewey, of Franklin Township, Portage Co., Ohio. In 1848 Mr. Shaw purchased a farm in the northwest part of Rootstown Township, this county, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided up to 1876, and then removed to the farm in Streetsboro Township, where he now resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN C. SINGLETARY, farmer and attorney at law, Streetsboro, was born in Aurora Township, this county, December 19, 1810, son of John C. and Harriet (Powers) Singletary, former a native of Worcester, Mass., and latter of Middletown, Conn., and who were parents of five children: Anthony P., deceased; John C.; Cyrus, deceased; Earl, deceased, and Charles, deceased. The parents settled and took up a farm of fifty acres in Aurora Township, this county, in 1808, which they cleared, improved and kept adding to until 1828, when they located in Streetsboro on the property now occupied by our subject, where they kept a public house for many years and at the same time engaged in farming. John C. Singletary, Sr., was the first Postmaster at Streetsboro this county, an office he held for several years. He died in 1851 at the age of sixty-seven. Our subject was reared in his native township and educated in Western Reserve College at Hudson. He afterward studied law with his uncle, Gregory Powers, of Akron, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1835, though he has never practiced his profession to any extent. He was married August 11, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mills) Carter, natives of Ireland, who settled in Boston (now in Summit County) in 1824. By this union there were eight children: Cyrus C., deceased; Theodore, deceased; Zachary T., deceased; Harriet E.; Mary A.; Theodora (the last two mentioned are graduates of the Western Reserve College, and at present teaching in the high school at Denver, Colo.); Della, deceased, and Kate F. Mr. Singletary located in Akron, Ohio, in 1835, and was elected the second and third Mayor of that city. The principal part of his life, however, has been spent in Streetsboro, this county, where he has been engaged in farming. In politics he is a Republican and Prohibitionist. In religion he and his family are Methodists.

MERRILL STANTON (deceased), was born in Hampden County, Mass., January 13, 1820, son of Asher and Lucy (Wait) Stanton, who settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. M. Stanton in 1830, which they cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. Their children were nine in number: Betsey, deceased; Harty, deceased; William; Delilah, deceased; Sally,

deceased; Lucy, deceased; Julia, wife of Thomas Plum; Merrill, deceased, and Christopher. Asher Stanton died June 21, 1868, aged eighty-nine years. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Abel Stanton, and his maternal grandfather, Jonathan Wait, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in Aurora Township, this county, in 1830. Our subject came to Streetsboro, this county, with his parents when eleven years of age, and with the exception of ten years he resided in Solon, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, always lived on the old homestead in Streetsboro. He was married January 1, 1846, to Amelia M., daughter of Reuben and Corinne (Lewis) Avery, who settled in Aurora Township in 1815. The issue of this union was three children: Emma F. (wife of Chauncey Taylor), Herbert M. and Arthur N. The maternal grandparent of Mrs. Stanton was Oliver Lewis, a native of Farmington, Conn., who settled in Mantua Township, this county, in 1813. He afterward removed to Ridgeville, Lorain Co., Ohio, and died there. His wife was Lucinda North, and they reared a family of eleven children. Reuben Avery, the father of Mrs. Stanton, died in Aurora May 23, 1873, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. He retained his memory, other faculties and habits of industry until within three years of his death. Our subject was one of the thorough practical farmers of Streetsboro, and filled several of the minor offices in the gift of his township. In politics he was a Democrat. He died February 23, 1881, in his sixty-second year.

CHARLES STONE, farmer, P. O. Hudson, Summit County, was born in Hudson Township (now in Summit County), Ohio, January 25, 1812, son of Nathaniel and Sally (Hollenbeck) Stone, who were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now living: Caroline, wife of Sydney Collar; Charles; Sydney J.; Helen, wife of George Bentley; Roswell and Orlando. Nathaniel Stone was a native of Connecticut, son of Jerome Stone, of that State. He settled in Hudson Township in 1810, and cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided (except when in the war of 1812) until 1832, when he removed to Streetsboro, locating on the farm which he also cleared and improved, and where he died in 1861 in his seventy-sixth year. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Hollenbeck, a native of Canaan, Conn., settled in Hudson Township in 1810, and lived and died there. Charles Stone came to Streetsboro with his parents in 1832, and assisted his father in clearing the farm until twenty-five years of age, when the latter gave him sixty acres of land, on which he built a log-cabin on the site of his present residence. He was married April 18, 1837, to Sabrina, daughter of Moses Draper, who settled in Hudson Township in 1831. The issue of this union was seven children: Harriet, Frederick (who died serving his country during the war of the Rebellion), Salina (wife of Charles Cash), David, Moses, Lavonia (deceased), Clara (Mrs. Wesley Higley). Mr. Stone is a member of the Pioneer Society. In politics he is a Republican.

OSMAN THOMAS, retired farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., February 9, 1809; son of John and Lois (Farr) Thomas, who settled in Streetsboro, this county, in 1829. They had eight children: Osman; David (deceased); Julia A., wife of Andrew Boyd; James; Maria P., deceased wife of Ichabod Boyd; William F.; Roswell and John W. (deceased). Our subject was twenty years of age when his parents settled a mile and a quarter west of Streetsboro Center, clearing and improving the farm, and on which he resided until 1850, when he removed to and resided for twenty years on the farm now owned by N. B. Jenkins. He then went to Akron, but at the expiration of a year and a half returned to the old homestead in Streetsboro Township, which he still owns, remaining there until 1879, when he removed

to Streetsboro Center, where he now resides. Mr. Thomas was married January 11, 1837, to Lois J., daughter of William Matthews, of Westfield, Mass., and by her he has had five children: Willard W., Juliette (wife of Dr. L. D. Stockon), Jefferson, Millicent (wife of George L. Andrews), and Delos (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Baptist Church, with which he has been connected fifty-one years, serving as Deacon for forty years. He has served the township as Justice of the Peace three terms, and has held other minor offices; in politics he is a Republican.

JEFFERSON THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born July 4, 1842, in Streetsboro, this county; and is a son of Osman and Lois J. (Matthews) Thomas. His paternal grandfather was John Thomas, one of the early settlers of Streetsboro. Our subject was reared in his native town, receiving his early education in the common schools, after which he attended a select school at Kent, Ohio, and Mt. Union College. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting November 4, 1861, in Company K, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, followed Stonewall Jackson from Cross Keys to Strasburg, and was in an engagement every other day. He received an honorable discharge, February, 1863, on account of disability. Mr. Thomas was married November 13, 1866, to Martha E., daughter of Eben and Mary (Green) Joy, of Trumbull Co., Ohio, by whom he has three children: Garrison O., Mary J. and an infant son. Mr. Thomas is a prominent farmer of Streetsboro; a member of the G. A. R.; in politics a Republican.

SAMUEL WAIT, Jr., farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born in Hampden County, Mass., September 21, 1816; son of Samuel and Rachel (Judd) Wait, who settled in Aurora Township, this county, in 1826, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived seven years, and then removed to the farm now owned and occupied by their son, Samuel, in Streetsboro Township, which they also cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Jonathan and Margaret (Smith) Wait, formerly of Hampden County, Mass., who settled in Aurora Township in 1829, and lived and died there. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Judd, also of Hampden County, Mass., was an early settler of Streetsboro, this county, and his maternal grandmother was Rachel Smeed. Samuel Wait, Sr., was twice married, having by his first wife, Betsey Bell, three children: Melissa, wife of Frederick Plum; Betsey (deceased) and Samuel (deceased). By his second wife, Rachel Judd, he had eleven children: Samuel, Sarah (wife of Linus Smith), Andrew, Mary (deceased), William, Orinda (deceased), Edward, Delilah (deceased), G. Washington, Wellington, and Ellen, wife of Harvey Ferris. Our subject was married April 22, 1855, to Maria, daughter of William and Fanny Welch, of Franklin Township, this county, and by her he has three children: Elbert H., Estella, wife of Charles King, and Gertrude M. Mr. Wait is one of Streetsboro Township's representative farmers and citizens. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY H. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Streetsborough, was born January 1, 1845, in Streetsboro, this county; son of Alanson and Sylvia (Lawrence) Wilcox, and grandson of Benjamin Wilcox who came from Jefferson County, N. Y., to Streetsboro in 1832, and located on the farm now occupied by our subject, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived and died. He had seven children: Wealthy, wife of Rufus Ellsworth; Julia, deceased wife of James W. Clark; Jeanette, wife of Alanson Plum; Betsey, wife of Daniel Tucker; Alanson (deceased); Newell and Frank. Alanson Wilcox, the father of our subject, was a carpenter by trade. He put up the Methodist Church at

Streetsboro, besides many other buildings. He was married, February 2, 1837, to Sylvia, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Parker) Lawrence, who settled in Streetsboro in 1833. By this union there were two children: Harriet E. (deceased) and Henry H. In 1837 Alanson Wilcox moved to the farm settled by his father, where he resided until his death. He died August 24, 1862, at the age of fifty years. Our subject was reared on the old homestead where he has always resided. He was married, September 10, 1871, to Agnes, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Tucker) French, of Streetsboro, by whom he has three children: Millard D., Artemas J. and John H. Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilcox has served his township as Clerk and Trustee; in politics he is a Democrat.

SUFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

HORACE ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born in Suffield Township, this county, July 19, 1811; son of Moses Adams, who represented this district in the Legislature at the sessions of 1820-22. On December 8, 1842, our subject was married to Miss Lucy Richards and resided with his parents until their death. His mother died in October, 1844, and his father in March, 1845. He removed to his present home, a productive farm of 171 acres, in 1859, where Mrs. Adams died August 26, 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Martha Ann (Mrs. McKnight), Benton, Sarah (Mrs. Hildebrand), Albin, Emma, Maria Lucy and Clayton. Our subject is an earnest Republican. He has served in several of the county offices, having been a member of the Board of Education twenty-nine years, County Commissioner, etc., and he discharged the trusts committed to his care with unswerving fidelity.

HENRY AGNE, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born in Jackson Township, Stark Co., Ohio, May 3, 1843; son of Philip and Elizabeth Agne, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1833 and settled in Suffield Township, this county, in 1844. Their children are Catharine (Mrs. Myers), Elizabeth (Mrs. Moatz), Mary (Mrs. Goetz), Caroline (Mrs. Mohler) and Henry. Our subject, November 24, 1864, was married to Mary Jane Stamm, of Suffield Township, this county, and by her has following children: Nelson Eugene, Clarence Sidney, Alverna May, Minnie Belle and Forest Earl, besides four who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Agne now own the Stamm homestead, consisting of 268 acres in Portage and Stark Counties, Ohio. Mr. Agne is a life-long Democrat; a representative citizen, and, with his wife, a member of the German Reformed Church.

ANDREW AREHART, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born December 17, 1831, in Rochester, N. Y.; son of Joseph Arehart, a native of Germany, who is still living. Our subject was married, November 3, 1858, to Lena Paulus, a native of France, where she was born, August 7, 1836, daughter of Anthony and Barbara Paulus, and has since resided with his wife in the home of his adoption in Suffield Township. To this union have been born six children: Louisa (Mrs. Memmer), George, Emma, Clara, Frank and Ida, all of whom received a substantial literary and musical education. Mr. and Mrs. Arehart have by their industry acquired a productive farm of ninety-seven acres; are consistent, pious members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Arehart is one of the leading citizens of the township, a man of worth and enterprise.

JOHN AREHART, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born January 19, 1840, in Suffield Township, this county; son of Joseph and Eve Arehart, natives of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to America and settled in Suffield Township, this county, about 1832, where they went on an entirely new farm which they cleared and improved. Mrs. Arehart died August 15, 1856, leaving eight children: Mary Ann (Mrs. May); Andrew; Joseph, in Missouri; Cordelia (Mrs. Wehner) in Michigan; Barney, in Michigan; John; Elizabeth (Mrs. Spielman) in Denver, Col., and Lawrence, in Michigan. Mr. Arehart is now living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Our subject married, October 26, 1862, Miss Mary Ann Wilson, and located where they now live in 1872. They are the parents of the following children: Meda, Charles E., Ella (deceased), William J. and Jessie May. Mr. Arehart has served his township as Trustee, discharging his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat.

FREDERICK J. BAUER, physician and surgeon, Mogadore, Summit County, was born March 5, 1854, in Suffield Township, this county, where his father, Jacob Bauer, still resides. He early engaged in teaching, and acquired a good literary and scientific education at Mount Union College. In 1877 he entered into the study of medicine under Dr. Ferguson, subsequently attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and the University at Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1880, and settled down to practice with his former preceptor at Mogadore, Summit Co., Ohio, where he has built up a large and influential practice. He is a Democrat in politics.

MICHAEL BLETZER, manufacturer, P. O. Suffield, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, September 1, 1833, son of Philip Peter Bletzer, who died in 1853. The same year his widow, accompanied by her family, emigrated to America, landing in this country May 5. Our subject at once located in Randolph Township, this county, where he established a blacksmith shop in "Johnny Cake Hollow." On June 4, 1855, he was married to Miss Albertine Helwig, by whom he had thirteen children, four of whom survive: George Henry, Eva Harriet, Philip Hartmann and Emanuel Emil. On the night of March 26, 1867, the family residence was burned to the ground, and five of the children perished in the flames. After eleven years' residence in Randolph, our subject removed to Suffield Township, where he established a wagon and blacksmith shop, and where he is known as a skillful mechanic. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. Our subject's mother is residing with him, and is eighty-two years of age. Mr. Bletzer has been a sound Democrat all the days of his life, and has never voted any other ticket.

CONRAD L. BRUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Mishler, was born October 2, 1842, in Randolph Township, this county; son of Henry and Catharine Brumbaugh, both now living. Our subject, April 23, 1868, married Miss Eliza Mishler, and they are the parents of five children: Jesse, Albert, Manno, Lydia and Della. After residing four years in the eastern part of Suffield Township, and a few months in Randolph and Brimfield Townships, they settled on a farm of sixty-two acres, in 1873, where they have since made their home. They also own thirty acres in Stark County, Ohio, and a little homestead of ten acres one-fourth mile east of his present home. Our subject is a Democrat in politics. He has served his constituency in the township as Trustee, School Director and Supervisor. He is an industrious and successful farmer, universally respected. Mrs. Brumbaugh is a member of the German Baptist Congregation.

MICHAEL CAHILL, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born December 25, 1830, in County Kilkenny, Ireland; son of Patrick and Mary Cahill. He was educated principally in his native county, and was married, in 1853, to Margaret Wilson, who died in 1860, leaving one son—Joseph P., who now resides in Illinois. Mr. Cahill when nineteen years of age went to the County of Durham, England, and engaged in the coal mines there until 1855, when he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his right leg below the knee. He emigrated to America in 1865, and engaged with Mr. Loomis, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, to sell tin-ware, glass, etc., for him through the surrounding country. In 1867 he was again married, this time to Betsey E., widow of Harrison Way, and daughter of Robert Fenton, of Suffield Township, and they immediately settled where they now live at Suffield Center. Mr. Cahill is a man of wide range of information, which he has acquired by extensive reading. He is a close student of public affairs, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted country. He is a Democrat in politics and has served his township as Assessor and member of the Board of Education. He is now holding his fourth commission as Notary Public, and has done considerable local legal business in this community.

JOEL COBURN, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born August 28, 1825, in Brimfield Township, this county; son of David Coburn, of Mauson, Mass., and Nancy (Moulton) Coburn, of Brimfield Township. Of their eight children three are now living: Joel, Lucy Ann (Mrs. Meacham) and Martin V., all of this county. Our subject married, September 28, 1848, Diantha, daughter of David Perkins, who became a resident of Springfield Township when thirteen years of age, and Electa (Tupper) Perkins. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are still living: Silas, Simon, Ellen (Mrs. Rogers) and Mrs. Coburn. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn are parents of the following children: Wilbur D., married to Lunetta A. Sabins, and Curtis E., who died February 27, 1879, aged twenty-five years. After a four years' residence in Brimfield Township our subject settled upon his farm of 161 acres in Suffield Township, where he has since resided. He has been a life-long Democrat; has served the township as Assessor and Trustee. Mrs. Coburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN COOK (deceased) was born in Suffield Township, this county, April 9, 1816, son of David Cook. On January 14, 1842, our subject was married to Miss Clarinda Hulbert, born November 16, 1816, daughter of Jamen and Lurinia Hulbert, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, and who accompanied their families at an early day in their trip from the East with ox-teams, and settled in Springfield Township, this county. Our subject and wife after their marriage located near Suffield Center, where they developed their farm and raised a family of six children, viz.: David, in Michigan; Esther, Mrs. Brown; Marion, in Kansas; Newton; Jamen; and Eveline, Mrs. Shanafelt. Mr. Cook was a Republican in politics, a useful citizen and a worthy man. He died February 2, 1875. His widow still resides on the family homestead, respected by the community for her excellent qualities.

LEE COOK, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born November 11, 1821, in Suffield Township, this county, son of David and Chloe (Moore) Cook, who came to this county from Connecticut at a very early period in their lives, married and here remained until their death. The father died in February, 1859, the mother in 1879, aged ninety-one years. Their children were Mary (Mrs. Potzer), Nathan and John, all deceased; Lee, Galvin, Orange and Rachel (Mrs. Stahlsmith) still living. Our subject married Miss Phebe Buckman, who died February 4, 1872, and he then married Margaret Ebel, born near Stras-

burg, France, December 11, 1831, daughter of John and Catharine Ebel, who settled in Suffield Township, this county, in 1833, where they were highly respected members of the Lutheran Church. They died many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are much esteemed by the community for their worth and intelligence. He owns a farm of 107 acres. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Cook is a member of the German Reformed Church.

EVERY CROSS, retired farmer, P. O. Brimfield, was born at Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., April 4, 1800, son of Daniel and Hannah (Every) Cross, whose seven brothers were present and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1809 the father of our subject made a trip West, and the year following came to Ohio accompanied by his family, locating in Randolph Township, this county. He was one of the earliest carpenters in this part of the country. He and his son Samuel were frozen to death in January, 1812, while on their way to Harrisville, Medina Co., Ohio. Our subject adopted the carpenter's trade, and when sixteen years of age purchased fifty acres of land, which was the nucleus of his present farm of 210 acres in Suffield Township. He was twice married, first February 20, 1841, to Miss Hannah Frasier, of Richmond, Ohio, who died in 1845, leaving two children: Susanna (Mrs. Hubbard) and Nancy. His second wife, to whom he was married September 15, 1846, was Mrs. Mary Larkins, widow of John Larkins, and daughter of James and Mary Byers, who had two children by her first husband: Henrietta (Mrs. Smith, deceased), and James K. Mr. and Mrs. Cross were the parents of two children: Frances J. (deceased) and Lucy E. (Mrs. Potter).

JACOB CABOT FERGUSON, physician, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born August 7, 1819, in Suffield Township, this county, son of Samuel Ferguson, of Armstrong County, Penn., who came to this county in 1815, and Rosanna (Reynolds) Ferguson, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who settled in Springfield Township, in 1816. After living the lives of pioneers they died, leaving three children: Sarah (Mrs. Moore); Elizabeth (Mrs. Colvin), deceased, and Jacob Cabot. Our subject, having finished his education at Wadsworth Academy, became a teacher, and so continued for several years. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. M. Jewett, and after practicing at intervals in Uniontown, New Baltimore and Mogadore, Ohio, where he settled in 1852, he graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1858. On June 18, 1844, he married Miss Mary Ward, of Randolph Township, who died January 7, 1863, mother of the following children: Rose (Mrs. Weimer, in Cincinnati); Kate (Mrs. Trenton); and George W. Our subject married for his second wife, March 8, 1864, Mrs. Margaret (Cochrane) Chamberlain, widow of James Chamberlain (her son, Capt. W. F. Chamberlain, is Postmaster at Hannibal, Mo.) Our subject is a Republican in politics.

JOHN FRITCH, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born in Suffield Township, this county, October 5, 1811, son of John and Mary Ann Fritch, natives of Berks County, Penn., who immigrated to Suffield Township, this county, in 1805, with their three little girls, and settled at Fritch's Lake. They endured the hardships of pioneer life, and died leaving a family of eleven children, of whom John is the fifth. Our subject was twice married; on first occasion, March 2, 1843, to Mary Frank, a native of Stark County, Ohio, who died February 12, 1853, the mother of the following children: George W.; Lucy A., Mrs. Bickel, deceased; Rebecca, Mrs. Garl; Susanna, Mrs. Werstler; John H. and Mary Elizabeth, both deceased. On July 17, 1853, Mr. Fritch married Rebecca Frank, his deceased wife's sister, by whom he has had the following children: William B.; Sarah, Mrs. McCloughan; Daniel; Caroline, Mrs. Weaver; Wilson; Mary Ellen and Candas. For over thirty years Mr. Fritch

was a popular auctioneer in Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio. He now owns a farm of 308 acres, including the beautiful lake known as Fritch's Lake. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE FRITCH, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born April 15, 1813, in Suffield Township, this county; son of John and Mary Fritch. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the primitive schools of those early days. He was married, November 14, 1839, to Mary Rhodes, who was born January 14, 1821, in Germany, a daughter of Jacob Rhodes. By this union there are the following children: Jacob D., Henry, John (deceased), Lucinda and Catherine (now Mrs. Wegman). Our subject and wife settled where they now reside, after their marriage, and by industry and good management have acquired a fine farm of 229 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Fritch's father gave him 172 acres of land, in consideration of which our subject paid his brother Jacob \$34 per annum during his life and \$150 to his brother Benjamin. Mrs. George Fritch received from her father, Jacob Rhodes, fifty-five acres of land. Mr. Fritch and his worthy wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is an upright pioneer citizen, highly respected by the community in which he lives. He has ever been a Democrat in politics.

JACOB GARL, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born January 17, 1815, in Stark County, Ohio; son of Reuben and Catharine (Clay) Garl, natives of Northampton County, Penn., and early settlers of Stark County. His grandfather, a native of Germany, was a teacher in Pennsylvania, and his father followed this profession in the same State and in Ohio. Our subject was married, February 21, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Kreichbaum, who died in 1876, and he subsequently married Caroline, widow of John Cook, born in Mahoning County, this State, January 12, 1823, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Hudson. Mr. Garl was father of the following children: George; William (deceased); Catherine (Mrs. Walter) now deceased; Sarah (Mrs. Rose); Mary (Mrs. Myers) deceased; Lydia (Mrs. Agne); Daniel, residing in Portage County, and Eli, in Kansas. Mr. Garl has a comfortable home comprising eighteen acres of land in Suffield Township, this county, besides eighty-two and a half in Summit County. He has given his children all a start in life. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife of the Disciples denomination. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB HIVELY, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born January 15, 1820, in Stark County, Ohio; son of George and Polly Hively, who settled in Suffield Township, this county, where the father died. The mother subsequently moved West and died in Indiana. On December 8, 1842, our subject married Miss Anna Saxe, who bore him the following children: William, Caroline (Mrs. Powell), Jacob. Mrs. Hively died December 11, 1879. In about 1853 Mr. Hively settled where he now resides, a farm of 168½ acres, secured through industry and good management, and February 21, 1881, he was married to Miss Louisa Mellinger, born in Summit County, Ohio, April 7, 1861, daughter of Levi and Catharine Mellinger, who settled in Brimfield Township, this county. Our subject is a man respected by those who know him, a citizen of integrity, of genial characteristics. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSIAH KENT, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born May 16, 1811, on the farm which he now occupies in Suffield Township, this county; son of Martin and Abigail (Hale) Kent, natives of Connecticut, who after living nineteen years of their married life in New Hampshire, moved to this county and settled in Suffield Township in 1806. They came with a two-horse

team and while crossing Conneant Creek the ferry-boat sunk and it was with difficulty that they saved their goods. Martin Kent was thrown into a fever through the exposure, which compelled him to remain in Cleveland several weeks while the family came on and settled on a new farm which they bought of Royal Pease. They built the first frame house in the township, which is still in use by the family, and brought up the following six children: Martin, Jr. (deceased); James (deceased); Almira (Mrs. Andrews) deceased; Eliza (Mrs. Greene) deceased; Abigail (deceased), and Josiah. The parents have long since passed to their reward. They were members of the Presbyterian Church and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them. Our subject married, December 1, 1836, Miss Lucia T. Miller, and has six children.

JOHN C. KLINE, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born July 31, 1837, in Suffield Township, this county; son of George and Elizabeth (Yager) Kline, natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who immigrated to America and were married at Canton, Ohio, immediately settling in Suffield Township, this county, where Mr. Kline died in August, 1872. His widow still lives in the township. Our subject, October 16, 1860, was married to Miss Gertrude Kemmery, who has borne him the following children: Katie, Barbara, Mary, George H., William B., John J. and Gertrude. Mr. Kline owns a farm of fifty-seven acres; a citizen of enterprise and integrity. He and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

ABRAHAM KURTZ, farmer, P. O. Lake, Stark Co., Ohio, was born June 26, 1829, in Lebanon County, Penn., son of Jacob and Catharine Kurtz, former of whom died June 25, 1883, aged eighty-two years; they removed to this county in 1854, where they lived and died. They were the parents of Lydia, Mrs. Royer; Abraham; John; Elias; Mary, Mrs. Carber; Jacob; Elizabeth, Mrs. Bollinger, in Michigan; Samuel and Isaiah. Our subject was married, March 6, 1859, to Anna Mishler, and they settled on the old homestead farm, where they have since resided and have enlarged its dimensions to 182½ acres. Mr. Kurtz is a leading and highly respected farmer. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

NICHOLAS LULEY, manufacturer, P. O. Suffield, was born April 28, 1854, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and when seventeen years of age immigrated to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained nine months, and then came to Ravenna. After a three years' residence in the latter city, following his trade, that of a blacksmith, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., thence to Indianapolis, residing at both places an aggregate of ten months. He was married July 6, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Dauber, of Ravenna Township, this county, and established himself in Bellevue, Ohio, where he remained two years, finally returning to this county, and settling in Suffield Township, carrying on the blacksmith and wagon trade, a portion of the time as partner of John McLone. He now has an extensive establishment and conducts a large business, turning out about thirty vehicles annually. Mr. and Mrs. Luley are the parents of four children: Mary, Lizzie, Josephine and Clement. He is an accomplished mechanic, a Democrat in politics. He and his wife and family are members of the Catholic Church.

EZRA LUTZ, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born in 1835, in Lancaster County, Penn., son of Aaron and Elizabeth Lutz, who came to Suffield Township, this county, in 1839, where the former died in August, 1876, aged seventy-two years. He was an old-line Whig, one of the first Republicans, and an upright man, leaving an honorable name to posterity. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Their children are Margaret (Mrs. Montz), Henry, Susanna (Mrs. Crouse), George, Elizabeth (Mrs. Mishler),

William, Maria (Mrs. Woodring), Nancy (Mrs. Roudebush), Joseph and Ezra. Our subject, December 10, 1854, married Miss Elizabeth J. Ruble, born in Center County, Penn., September 29, 1836, daughter of John and Julia Ann Ruble, and who was raised in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where her parents resided temporarily, and to this union have been born following children: John A., Emma (Mrs. Robenstine), Isaac Warden, Lewis W., Henry Grant, Lizzie L., Cora J., Julia Ann, Sophia and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz have a well-improved farm of sixty-two acres. Mrs. Lutz is a member of the German Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LUTZ, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born in Suffield Township, this county, February 7, 1842, son of Aaron and Elizabeth Lutz. He was educated at the common schools of the district wherein his parents resided, and when eighteen years of age began learning the carpenter's trade. During the war he was in the Government employ, building bridges on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and at its close returned home, where he settled down. Our subject was married October 26, 1861, to Miss Catharine Wilson, of Suffield Township, this county, born February 10, 1844, daughter of Samuel Wilson, and by her he has had three children: Mrs. Meritta Alice Yerrick, in Trumbull County, Ohio; Arthur James, deceased; and Jennie Grace. Our subject has built many of the houses and most of the improved barns in the vicinity of his home, and is esteemed a skilled and successful mechanic. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

HUGH K. MARTIN, retired farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born January 17, 1803, in Jefferson County, Ohio, son of Thomas and Catharine Martin, natives of York County, Penn., whence they moved to Ohio. They lived a brief period in Jefferson County, then came to Trumbull County, where they resided seven years, finally settling in Suffield Township, this county, in 1810. In the fall of 1812 they moved from their home on Congress Lake to the present family homestead, where they remained permanently and died at an advanced age. Our subject was married September 18, 1834, to Rosanna M. Williams, of Franklin Township, this county, taking up their residence at Mogadore, Summit County, where they remained fourteen years, and where he carried on a carding machine and saw-mill. Mrs. Martin came with her parents from East Granville, Mass., at the age of fourteen. In 1849 our subject erected his present residence on the homestead farm, where they have since resided, and where, September 18, 1884, they celebrated their golden wedding. Upon the occasion of the latter event, the attendance numbered nearly 200, including W. E. Williams and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Gregg, and Miss Ada Reisin, a grand-daughter, all of Seneca County, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Williams, of Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wirt, Thomas Martin, and James G. Williams, of Michigan, in addition to neighbors and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have raised a family of five children: Calista (Mrs. Wirt), in Van Buren County, Mich.; Amanda (Mrs. Stutsman), Almeda (Mrs. Creque), Melissa (Mrs. Price), all in Akron and Marshall, Ohio. Our subject is a Democrat in politics. He has served twelve years as Justice of the Peace; a man of influence and a valuable citizen. His son, Marshall O., living at the family homestead, is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace.

LAWRENCE MEMMER, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born October 16, 1829, in Rhine-Bavaria, Germany; son of David and Margaret (Arehart) Memmer. The family came to America in 1836, and remained in New York until the spring of 1838, when they moved to and settled in this township and county,

where the parents died. Mr. and Mrs. David Memmer were parents of the following children: George (deceased), Joseph (deceased), John (of Akron), Lawrence, Margaret (Mrs. Culp), Mary Ann (Mrs. Schulty), Barbara (Mrs. Miller), and Maria (Mrs. Miller). Our subject married, September 29, 1855, Rebecca Wise, born in Stark County September 21, 1832, daughter of Jacob Wise, and by this union there are the following children: John Allen, Sarah (Mrs. Miller), Charles Edward and Joseph Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Memmer settled on their present farm, consisting of eighty-four and a half acres, in 1865. Mr. Memmer is a Democrat in politics. He has taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the township. He was elected Township Treasurer in April, 1882, re-elected in 1883 and 1884, and fulfills his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people.

JOSEPH MISHLER, farmer, P. O. Mishler, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 11, 1811; son of Samuel and Elizabeth Mishler, who came to Ohio in 1833, settling in Springfield Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. In December, 1838, our subject married Magdalene Garl, born May 4, 1817, daughter of Reuben Garl. They are parents of the following children: Isaac; Jacob G., born December 9, 1843, married December 13, 1868, Mrs. Fianah Schrantz, born July 6, 1846, daughter of Jacob and Maria Martin, by whom he has one child—Ellen (Jacob G. was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1880); Benjamin; Elizabeth (Mrs. Way); Eliza (Mrs. Brumbaugh); Kate (Mrs. Richard) and Joseph, besides five who died in childhood. After residing six years in Springfield Township our subject with his family settled where they have since lived on a farm of ninety acres in Suffield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Mishler are members of the German Baptist Church, respected by all who know them.

BENJAMIN MISHLER, farmer, P. O. Mishler, was born in Suffield Township, this county, August 27, 1845; son of Joseph and Molly Mishler. He was brought up on his father's farm and received his education at the schools of the home district. He married, February 28, 1869, Nancy Young, born September 9, 1851, in Springfield Township, Summit County, daughter of David and Catharine Young, by whom he has one son—Samuel. After residing with the family of Mr. Young for six years, they removed to their present home. Mr. Mishler is an industrious toiler in the ways of life, a respectable citizen and an honorable man. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

ANSON MOULTON, retired farmer, P. O. Suffield, born December 7, 1800, in Hampden County, Mass.; son of Jeremiah and Martha Moulton, also natives of Massacusetts, who came to and settled in Brimfield Township, this county, in 1817. The father of our subject served two terms as Associate Judge, was active in township affairs and attended largely to the settlement of decedents' estates. Mrs. Moulton died in 1846, and Mr. Moulton then again married. He died at the age of seventy-two years. Our subject married, August 31, 1820, Daphne Minard and they are the parents of the following children: Anna (Mrs. Wilson), in Rockford, Ill.; Jeremiah C., in Mogadore, Summit County; Myron (deceased); Carlita (Mrs. Russ), deceased; Charles; Sarah (Mrs. Williams); Calvin H., in Lead City, D. T.; Harmon Benton; Lydia (deceased); Bierce, in Kansas; Almon; Wilson, who was a soldier in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May, 1863; Perry, who was a member of the Brough Guards and was drowned at the sinking of the steamer "Sultana" in the Mississippi River, April 27, 1865, and Cordelia (deceased). Mr. Moulton resided in Brimfield Township until April, 1864, when he removed to his farm of ninety-five acres in Suffield Township,

where he now resides with his son Almon. The latter married Miss Kate Crine and has two children: Elmer and Walter. Our subject has always been a Democrat; has served the township in a public capacity repeatedly, and is a man above reproach.

WILLIAM PAULUS, retired farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Suffield, was born March 16, 1825, in Stark County, Ohio; son of David and Catharine Paulus, natives of Pennsylvania, and early pioneers of Stark County, and who removed to Suffield Township in 1839, where they died at the advanced age respectively of eighty-three and seventy-one years. When sixteen years of age our subject left home and removed to Stark County, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and where, March 1, 1846, he married Rebecca Brouse, by whom he has had the following children: Urias, a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died at Nashville, Tenn., June 29, 1865; Mary E. (Mrs. Sethman); Isaac; James B.; Jane (Mrs. Neubauer); Jefferson and Catharine (Mrs. Schwartz). After his marriage Mr. Paulus settled in Suffield Township, this county, and followed his trade for six years, which he was obliged to abandon on account of failing health. Upon his partial recovery from a prolonged illness, he engaged in farming and also in contracting for the erection of buildings. In 1849 he was elected Constable, serving nearly two terms. In August, 1851, he was elected Justice of the Peace and has held the position to this day, the longest continuous term of service in the county. In 1852 he was elected Township Clerk, which office he served two terms. In 1869 he was elected Land Appraiser, and also in 1879. In addition to the above he held the position of Acting Manager of the Public Schools for several years. He now owns a farm of fifty acres in this township, one of seventy-eight acres in Stowe Township, Summit County, besides valuable town property. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Paulus is a consistent member of the Lutheran denomination.

FRANKLIN P. RUSSELL, M. D., P. O. Suffield, was born October 29, 1852, in Valparaiso, Ind., son of Newell Russell, a native of Aurora, this county, who married Miss Paulina Blakeslee, of Porter County, Ind. They removed to Iowa and remained until 1860, when they located at Quincy, Ill. Mr. Russell served three years in the army, after which he engaged in mining in the Western Territories and died at Denver, Colo., November 5, 1874. His wife died at Quincy, Ill., July 29, 1867, leaving the following children: F. P.; Chester N., in Streetsboro, this county, Ohio; Agnes V. (Mrs. Seaton), Omaha; Lola L. (Mrs. Folger), of Akron, Ohio, and Charles Henry, of Streetsboro, Ohio. Our subject came to this county when fifteen years of age, and in 1877 began the study of medicine under Dr. Belden, of Ravenna, taking the degree of M. D. at the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880. After practicing nearly two years in Streetsboro, this county, he, in December, 1881, located at Suffield, this county, where he has built up for himself a large and influential practice. On May 13, 1880, the Doctor married Miss Lillie E. Tucker, of Streetsboro, this county, and is the father of one daughter—Cora Leona.

ISAAC SAUSAMAN, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born June 8, 1838, in Suffield Township, son of John and Catherine Sausaman, who came here from Union (now Snyder) County, Penn., in 1829. Our subject, who is the only one of their nine children remaining in Suffield Township, spent about three years in Indiana when a young man. September 5, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Swinehart, and settled where they now reside. They have three children living: Daniel, Salome and Ben-

jamin, and four—Louisa, Nathan, Zaida and Mabel Amelia—who died of diphtheria within the space of six days in November, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Sausaman are highly respected for their integrity and upright character. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

AMOS H. SAXE, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, born December 2, 1829, in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, son of Michael and Sarah Saxe, natives of Bucks County, Penn., who lived a few years in Lancaster County, thence moved to Summit County, Ohio, in 1820, where they remained about nine years, and finally settled in Suffield Township, Portage Co., Ohio. This was then an entirely new country, and they had to contend with various difficulties in the wilderness. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and many were the adventures which these settlers experienced in their struggle for existence. Only a small place was cleared for a house, which was 16x16, the floor of which was made of split-logs, a blanket doing service for a door, and in this they managed to exist for several years, the family numbering nine when the house was first occupied. They were faithful members of the Disciples Church and regular attendants at church, having to walk two miles (oxen only being then employed). Michael Saxe was a tailor by trade, therefore the management of the farm fell upon the eldest son (Amos H.), when but a boy. Mrs. Saxe was a kind and devoted mother; a peacemaker in her family of children, always ready to listen to their troubles and furnish some means of relief. She died January 16, 1868. Mr. Saxe died December 10, 1882, at the home of his son Amos H., aged eighty-two years. Of their family of twelve children, six are now living in this county, two in Suffield Township: Amos H. and John H. Amelia (Mrs. Harter), Jeremiah and Elizabeth are residents of Brimfield Township, and Jennie (Mrs. Shurtleff), of Kent. Our subject was married May 11, 1865, to Amanda Harter, and they have the following children: Florence, Grace and Ray. Mrs. Saxe is a member of the Disciples Church. By industry they have acquired a fine farm of 165 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Saxe is a life-long Democrat; has served his township six years as Trustee and as School Director fifteen years.

PETER SCHULZ, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born February 15, 1826, in Hemsback, Baden, Germany, son of George and Margaret Schulz, who came to America August 9, 1843, settling at once in Randolph Township, this county. They were parents of the following children: Adam, Eve (now Mrs. Eberly) and Peter. George Schulz died about 1857; his widow followed him January 5, 1874. Our subject was married March 15, 1852, to Catherine Shafer, by whom he has the following named children: Margaret, Emeline (now Mrs. Andrews) and three who died in childhood. Mr. Schulz lost this wife April 20, 1862, and he subsequently married Mary Kaiser, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He settled where he now resides April 1, 1863, and here he has a fine farm comprising ninety-seven acres well-improved land. He is a man of integrity, much esteemed by the whole community. He and his wife and daughters are members of the German Baptist Church.

ISAAC SLABAUGH, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born March 15, 1830, in Columbiana County, Ohio, son of Christian and Nancy Slabaugh, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who settled in Rootstown Township, Portage Co., Ohio, about 1835. Here Christian Slabaugh died about 1848. His widow subsequently moved to Elkhart County, Ind., where she remained until her death. Of their family of twelve children, Isaac is the fifth. Our subject was brought up on the farm and attended the limited schools of the home district. He early learned the brick-maker's trade, which he followed about eleven years, in Akron and the surrounding country, being four years foreman of a large

brick-yard in Akron. He was married July 4, 1850, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth Wise, of Stark County, Ohio. Their children are Lewis, Ella (now Mrs. Alexander, of Akron,) and Emma. In 1868 they settled where they now reside in Suffield Township, and here by industry have acquired a fine farm of 107 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Slabaugh are pioneer members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged for twenty-five years. He is a staunch Republican; a successful farmer; an upright citizen respected by all who know him.

HENRY SMYTH, farmer, P. O. Suffield, born September 29, 1806, in County Antrim, Ireland; son of James and Elizabeth Smyth, who lived in Scotland three years, soon after embarking for the New World. They came by way of Hudson's Bay up Nelson River and into the wild Red River country of Minnesota, landing there in 1812. Here they remained three years, then moved South, traveling by bark canoes through Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake into Lake Superior, thence down the lakes to Cleveland and located at Cuyahoga Falls. After ten years residence there they settled in Suffield Township, this county, in about 1828, where they died at an advanced age. One son, John, died in California in 1870, and their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Pendleton, died here about 1833. Henry, our subject, married Miss Mary Gilbert, of Summit County, Ohio, about 1830, and with her cleared up and developed their home, now consisting of 222 acres of finely improved land with excellent buildings thereon. Mrs. Smyth died in 1870. She was a believer in the Episcopal faith, a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her. Four of their sons, James, Ernest, Gilbert and Edward, enlisted during the war of the Rebellion, the latter being killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Their other children are Orrin, Lyman (in Dakota), Frank (in Illinois), Mary (Mrs. Spencer, in Iowa), and Ella (Mrs. Hale, in Mogadore, Summit Co., Ohio). Mr. Smyth is living on the homestead, enjoying the comforts of a quiet old age. Beginning with Gen. Jackson he has supported the Democratic party ever since.

HORACE ADELBERT TICKNOR, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, born in Suffield Township, this county, February 9, 1845; son of J. Wooster Ticknor (a native of Sharon, Conn., who came with his parents hither in 1812) and Rachel (McCarty) Ticknor (who moved here from Columbia, Penn., in 1822). They lived the lives of pioneers and raised a family of five children, three of whom survive: Horace Adelbert, Pulaski and Celestia. J. Wooster Ticknor died December 31, 1882, and is buried in Kent, Ohio. His widow resides with her two youngest children. Our subject in August, 1863, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served two years, in the Army of the Cumberland, where he made an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier, receiving his discharge in November, 1865. July 2, 1874, he married Sarah Ann White, born March 10, 1848, in Stark County, Ohio, daughter of Timothy and Nancy (Moore) White, who settled in Suffield Township, this county, in 1849, and where the father died November 4, 1854, leaving three children: Henry, Sarah Ann and Rachel (Mrs. Mishler). The mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor have three children: Eva, Emma and Ella Pearl. They are now owners of the White estate, 149 acres of well-improved land.

SOLOMON WAY, farmer, P. O. Suffield, was born August 3, 1817, in Suffield Township, this county; son of David and Rebecca (Baldwin) Way, natives of Connecticut, who came to this county by wagons in 1801, stopping one year in New York *en route*. After living the lives of upright pioneers and passing a few years of retired life both died in Springfield Township.

Summit Co., Ohio. Our subject received his education in the common schools of those early days. He married Mrs. Hannah Potter, widow of Joseph Potter, by whom he had three children: Luna (Mrs. Palmer), Thomas Jefferson and Melissa (Mrs. Thorp). Mrs. Way died in 1853, and Mr. Way then married Mrs. Rebecca Brittan. Their children are Clara (Mrs. Crist), B. F. (deceased), Almira (Mrs. Royer), Andrew Jackson, Laura (Mrs. Potts) and Minnie (Mrs. Keister). Our subject has a farm of 113 acres, is an old and respected pioneer citizen, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN WEBER, farmer and horticulturist, P. O. Suffield, was born in Rhine Pfalz Byron, Germany, September 13, 1833, and immigrated to America in 1854, where he married, October 28, 1856, Miss Margaret Wilhelm, also born in Germany, then a resident of Suffield Township, this county, and who bore him the following children: Jacob, Mary, George, Adam, Frank, William, John, Albert, Katie, Frederick, Clara, Ellen and Charles. For a few years our subject resided in Tallmadge, Ohio, but finally settled in Suffield Township, this county, where he now resides. He here has a farm of fifty acres highly cultivated and improved, containing a carp pond, and, in addition, in the township an orchard of 600 trees, a vineyard, and other first-class improvements. Mr. Weber does a large business supplying the markets of Akron, Ravenna and Kent with supplies of fruits and vegetables, and is a prosperous citizen. He is a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL WILSON, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born September 2, 1812, in Columbiana County, Ohio; son of Charles Wilson, a native of London, England, who was apprenticed to a cloth dresser, but ran away and immigrated to America at fifteen years of age. He married Elizabeth Shelton, of Maryland, and resided some years each in Maryland, Stark Co., Ohio (where he clerked for seven years with Gideon Hughes, of New Lisbon), and in Suffield Township, this county. The most of his life he followed the profession of a teacher. Our subject was married, November 3, 1836, to Miss Catherine Soldars, born October 4, 1818, in York County, Penn., but who immigrated to Ohio when six years of age with her widowed mother. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, after living four years in the southern part of this township, settled where they now reside, and by industry and good management have acquired title to a fine farm of 100 acres of well-improved land. They are the parents of the following sons and daughters: John, Mrs. Hetty Lutz, Mrs. Mary Ann Arehart, Mrs. Catharine Lutz, Mrs. Angeline Upham, Aaron, James Elmer and Mrs. Lethy Ellen Lutz (twins). Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics. He has served his township as Trustee three terms.

DANIEL WISE (deceased), who was a native of Pennsylvania, settled in 1812, at a very early age, with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Wise, in Greentown, Stark Co., Ohio, where he was brought up, and where, in 1830, he married Miss Susanna Stripe, by whom he had the following children: Jeremiah, Abraham (has resided in Grand Rapids, Mich., since 1851), Mary (Mrs. Flickinger, in Stark County, Ohio), Henry, J. Wesley, William, Anna (Mrs. Hinman) and Sarah (deceased in 1862). The family moved to Suffield Township, this county, in 1846, where our subject died in 1848, and where his widow brought up the children, keeping them together. In 1855 the family came to where they now reside, and where Mrs. Wise now, at an advanced age, enjoys the love of all who know her. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her son Henry and one of her daughters with her husband are living with her.

JOHN WESLEY WISE, farmer, P. O. Mogadore, Summit County, was born in Lake Township, Stark County, Ohio, November 10, 1838, and in 1846 settled with his parents, Daniel and Susanah (Stripe) Wise, in this township and county, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during the first two years served in the campaigns of Virginia. His regiment was then transferred to the West and became part of the Army of the Cumberland. He passed through the noted battles of that region, and was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 17, 1864. The following September he secured an honorable discharge and returned home, where he engaged in farming. On November 20, 1870, our subject was married to Miss Anna Shafer, and in 1875 they settled where they now reside, and own a farm of sixty acres. They are the parents of the following children: Wilkie Anson, Rosa J., Preston E., Daniel W., Chester Garfield and James Blaine. He is an enthusiastic Republican; himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANTHONY ZOLLER, manufacturer, Mogadore, Summit Co., born November 24, 1847, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, son of Frank and Frances Zoller, who still reside at the place of our subject's nativity. He immigrated to America in 1866, locating at Akron, Ohio, where for seven years he was employed in the drug store of E. Steinbacher. On June 1, 1872, he was married to Mary Eckstein, of Akron, and one year later removed to Suffield Center, where, along with George Michael, he opened a general merchandise store, which, however, was burned within the succeeding ten months. Our subject then purchased and kept the Suffield Hotel, also the hotel at Mogadore, Summit County, which latter he still owns. In 1882 he secured an interest in the Eagle Block in Mogadore, and a year subsequent became owner of the clay works in the same place. Mr. Zoller is the father of three children: Frank, Joseph and Helen. He is a Democrat in politics; a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH ALFORD, farmer, P. O. Mahoning, was born April 23, 1829, in Windham Township, this county. His grandfather, Elijah Alford, was a prominent Deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Becket, Mass., previous to coming to Windham Township, of which he became one of the original owners. Two of his sons, Elijah and Oliver, came here in March, 1811, to prepare a home for the family, who followed in July. He was parent of seven children: Elijah, Oliver, Levi, Ruth, Sally, Anna and Olive. Of these, Levi was born in Becket, Mass., April 14, 1789; married, April 6, 1814, to Edna E. Conant, born October 8, 1795, and who bore him eight children: Elizabeth O., Rebecca E., Louisa, Sidney L., Samuel N., Edward (consumed in a burning house, October 23, 1836), Elijah, our subject, and Durias M. Levi Alford was a farmer by occupation. He served as a private in the war of 1812, receiving a land grant for his services. He held many of the township offices of trust, and always took a prominent and liberal part in all public improvements. He was for many years a consistent member of church. He died February 12, 1869, his widow following him January 23, 1873. Our subject, like

his father, has always been a farmer. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 100 days' service in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards. Mr. Alford has been twice married, first in 1856, to Silence A. Brewster; on second occasion, October 12, 1865, to Harriet C. Snow, born October 14, 1836, in Windham Township, daughter of Milton and Clemena (Jagger) Snow, natives of Massachusetts, and early settlers of Windham Township. Mr. Snow was a public-spirited, influential man, and filled the offices of Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace for many years. He died July 30, 1867. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Alford have three children: Estella S., Herbert J. and Arthur M.

THOMAS O. ANGEL, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Hopewell, Ontario Co., N. Y., November 25, 1835, son of Joseph and Cornelia (Arnold) Angel, natives of Rhode Island, who raised a family of four children: Thomas O., Elizabeth M., Abbie E. and Ephraim C., who died in 1859. Joseph Angel was born at Smithfield, R. I., May 15, 1805, and settled in Windham Township, this county, February 2, 1837, where he became one of the most prominent farmers in the county and the promoter of all ventures designed to secure the advancement of religious and educational enterprises. He was a staunch Republican, though never a candidate for any office. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church. He died December 26, 1872; his widow September 23, 1879. The early life of our subject was passed on the home farm, which he purchased of his father in 1860. During the late war of the Rebellion he was in the 100 days' service as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, participating in the battle of Kellar's Bridge, Ky. On November 8, 1865, he married Miss Mary Ann Strong, born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, May 8, 1841; she died May 17, 1869, the mother of two children: Joseph W. and Ernest S. Mr. Angel removed to Windham Center in 1869. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, a position he has filled, with the exception of about six months, for a period of twelve years; has been commissioned Notary Public for five years. He is a member of Earl-Milliken Post, No. 333, G. A. R.; a communicant of the Congregational Church.

HEZEKIAH D. BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., July 2, 1829, son of Daniel and Nancy (Allen) Baldwin, former a native of New York, latter born in Massachusetts in 1805. They were parents of six children: Hezekiah, Mary A., Henry R., Edwin D., Laura C. and Cordelia S. Daniel Baldwin was a farmer and a local preacher. He went to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1833, and became a very influential man; highly esteemed by the community in which he lived. He died in 1847, his widow in 1881. Our subject was married, September 27, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Bradford, a resident of Ravenna, this county, born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, September 27, 1834. By this union there are four children: Linton D.; Eva L., wife of R. D. Loomis; Addie H. and Willie G. Mr. Baldwin early in life entered upon his career as a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He came to this county in 1856, locating in Charles-town Township, but in a few years moved to Ravenna, where he remained till 1869, when he came to his present farm, the appearance of which does not belie his reputation for being one of the practical and substantial farmers of Windham Township. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have for many years been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM BINGHAM, retired minister, P. O. Windham, was born in Vermont, May 30, 1815, son of Jeremiah and Rhoda (Fenn) Bingham. At the age of seventeen our subject began clerking, but at the end of two years

entered college at Middlebury, Vt., graduating in 1839; thence he matriculated at the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1841 he came West, graduating the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. While there he accepted a call from Red Oak Church, in Brown County, Ohio, where he remained for two years. The succeeding two years were spent at Portsmouth, Ohio, and the four years following as Professor of college at Marietta, Ohio. He was married, September, 1842, to Abigail Bushnell, born in Vermont October 14, 1815, daughter of Rev. J. Bushnell, who for thirty-three years was pastor of a church in Cornwall, Vt. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Bingham came to Windham Township on a visit to an old teacher, and eventually became pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, but after five years he went South on account of ill health, and supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Ga., during the winter of 1855-56. In the spring following he received a unanimous invitation from the session to stand as a candidate for the pastorship of the church, but deeming the charge too great for his state of health he declined. Mr. Bingham found the climate South favorable to his health, and was, therefore, strongly inclined to remain there, but judging from what he saw and heard among the people that a political revolution was imminent, he returned North, and for the last twenty-nine years has resided at his former home, supplying vacant and feeble churches in the vicinity as he has had the opportunity. In the meantime he has taken much out-door exercise on his farm, which he has found not only highly conducive to his general health but also to a comfortable support. From the beginning of the Republican party he has been known as a staunch Republican, until of late having lost confidence in that party as a reform party, he has joined the Prohibition party, and is now known as a pronounced Prohibitionist.

COL. M. A. BIRCHARD, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born January 31, 1808, in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., son of Nathan and Marcy (Ashley) Birchard, the former born September 30, 1769, in Becket, Mass., and the latter born July 22, 1766, in Westfield, Mass. They came to Windham Township in 1812, and settled on the farm now owned by Aaron Castor, where they died, the father September 3, 1839, and the mother June 1, 1835. They were original members of the first Presbyterian Church organized in Windham. They had a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the only one now living. M. A. Birchard attended the log-cabin schools of Windham a few months during the winters of his early boyhood days. He began for himself when twenty-one years old, and with an ax, which he purchased for \$3, he soon felled the trees on parts of his present farm, where he has always lived since reaching majority. In 1834 he was married to Mary E. Canfield, daughter of Amasa and Nancy (Randall) Canfield, and by her had one son—Edward L. (deceased in 1878, five years subsequent to the demise of his mother). Mr. Birchard was married, a second time, to Lois A. Richards, daughter of Mills and Aurelia (Humphrey) Richards, natives of Connecticut and who settled in Medina County, Ohio, as early as 1828. By this union were born Emily E. and Mary A. In an early day Mr. Birchard was Colonel of a militia company. In 1851 he was elected County Commissioner, and served three years. He has been Township Trustee and has held other minor offices. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and has clung closely to the Democratic party since. Col. Birchard is well known and respected by all. The late Judge Mathew Birchard, of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, was an elder brother of our subject.

MARK BIRCHARD, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born June 26, 1852, in Windham Township, this county, son of Nathan A. and Eliza (Alford)

Birchard, early settlers of Windham Township. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He was united in marriage, October 18, 1876, with Miss Lucy C. Chaffee, born in Windham Township, this county, July 3, 1858, daughter of Wolcott Chaffee. By this union there are two children: Chaffee W. and Grace E. Mr. Birchard, who has always followed agricultural pursuits, keeps his farm well cultivated, and is destined to be one of the substantial men of his township. He filled the office of Constable of Windham Township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

WOLCOTT CHAFFEE, farmer, P. O. Garrettsville, was born in Becket, Mass., June 15, 1826, son of Newman K. and Elizabeth (Phelps) Chaffee, also natives of Becket, Mass., where the former was born in 1796, and the latter in 1800. They raised a family of five children: Ebenezer, Frederick, Wolcott, Joseph C. and Elizabeth A. Newman K. Chaffee died in 1858; his wife April 30, 1826. Our subject was raised by an uncle, Wolcott Chaffee, after whom he was named, and who took him when an infant and brought him up as his own child. The uncle died November 22, 1870, and his widow, Abigail (Kingsley) Chaffee, June 8, 1882. Our subject came to this county in November, 1839, but at the expiration of a year and a half returned to his native town. In 1847 he came to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained till 1851, when he came to Windham Township, and commenced farming, an occupation he has since followed. He was married, July 8, 1849, to Jennett A. Judd, born in Ravenna Township, this county, May 12, 1826, daughter of Howard and Ruthalia (Carter) Judd, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. To this union were born three children: George N., deceased; Alva B., and Lucy C., wife of M. E. Birchard. Mr. Chaffee organized Portage Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., July 25, 1870, and for four years has been District Deputy Grand Master of Portage County, and is also a F. & A. M. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

GEORGE B. CONANT, of Windham, was born October 12, 1825, in Windham Township, this county. His father, Asa M. Conant, was born March 16, 1800, in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., and his mother, Eunice H. (Bierce) Conant, was born January 22, 1801, in Connecticut, daughter of Philo Bierce, and who came to Windham Township, this county, when young. The father came to Windham Township in 1811, with his parents, Thatcher and Elizabeth (Manley) Conant, whose children were Susannah, Thatcher F., Edna, Mehitabel, Asa M., Chloe, Rebecca, George E., Lydia M. and Angeline G. Our subject's parents were married September 25, 1824, by Rev. Joseph Treat, and their children were nine in number: G. B., Philo B., Thatcher G., Nelson B., Amanda N., Frederick, Lucy, Henry and Edward. The father died February 22, 1846, and the mother May 7, 1878. Both were long connected with the Congregational Church. The subject of this sketch, George B. Conant, was educated in the district schools and academy of Windham. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years in Stark County, Ohio, and for some six or seven years thereafter a large part of the time was thus spent. He taught in Parkman, Ohio, and in different schools of his native township, and gained an honorable reputation as a teacher. The year 1851 Mr. Conant spent teaching near Perryville, Ky., the place more recently made celebrated as a battle-field. During the intervals of teaching he spent his time in selling carriages for N. D. Clark & Co., of Ravenna. Thus by his energy he made a very successful year in that State. In 1847 he was married to Maria E. Birchard, who was born September 2, 1827, daughter of Nathan A. and Betsey E. (Alford) Birchard, originally of Becket, Mass. To this union seven children

were born, three of whom lived to adult years: Lucy, married to Henry N. Donaldson, at present Train Master, Mahoning Division, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and residing at Girard, Ohio; Hattie C., married September 27, 1883, to Dr. Charles H. Dixon, of St. Louis, Mo. (she died March 12, 1885, and was laid to rest in Windham the Sabbath following); Gertie M., the youngest, is at present a student at Oberlin. In 1856 Mr. Conant bought a farm in the west part of Windham, where he remained until 1864. Here he evinced his characteristic ability to farm in an attractive manner. In 1864 he sold this farm and moved to Mineral Ridge, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he left that place and spent the summer traveling on business in the West. In October of the same year he bought the old homestead of the Rev. Joseph Treat, the first pastor of the Congregational Church of Windham. Subsequently he has added to this farm until he has now over 100 acres all in good condition. Mr. Conant has repaired and enlarged the outbuildings, and built in 1882 an attractive and commodious farm-house, thus making a residence, situated as it is a little north of the center of the township, that ranks among the most desirable in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are active members of the Congregational Church and Sabbath-school, and to all projects to promote the welfare of society lend helping hands. In politics he has been steadfastly Republican, and for its interests has been an ardent worker. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two terms, as well as other official positions from time to time. Having by his own energy placed himself in his present desirable surroundings, it is but just to say that he is entitled to much credit and to be ranked among the most substantial men of the community.

ELIZUR A. CURTISS, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Granville, Hampden Co., Mass., son of Samuel and Sally (Fairchild) Curtiss, natives of Massachusetts, and who were the parents of eleven children: Saxton, Mary F., Anson, James, Hannah, Orpha, Elizur A. and Eliza (twins), Lowell, Sarah and Alonzo. The father died in 1851, the mother in 1868. Our subject in early life was employed in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools, to which his educational privileges were limited. He entered on the battle of life as a farmer, an occupation he always followed. He was married April 19, 1854, to Laura Seymour, born in Massachusetts August 27, 1832, daughter of Deacon Ardon and Orpha (Collins) Seymour, of Massachusetts. By this union there were ten children: Frederick S., Eliza S., William F., Charles E. (deceased), Julia C., Herbert E., Alice S. (deceased), Fanny A. (deceased), Ellen M. and Charles S. Mr. Curtiss came to this county in 1858 and located in Charlestown Township, where he remained two years, and then removed to his present place of residence in Windham Township. His farm is under a state of cultivation second to none in the township, and its appearance denotes its owner to be a practical farmer as well as an energetic and enterprising man. During the war Mr. Curtiss was taken prisoner at Cynthiana, Ky., he having enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are active members of the Congregational Church.

IRA S. CUTTS, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Addison County, Vt., October 22, 1829, son of Daniel B. and Lucy (Smith) Cutts, natives of Vermont, the former of whom was born in 1804. They had a family of eight children: Mary, Ira S., Henry (deceased), Sarah A., Roswell B., Jane, Henry and Fanny. They came to this county in 1831 and located in Windham Township, where Mr. Cutts followed his trade, shoe-making, for many years, thence moved to Paris Township, where he eventually purchased a farm and

for many years previous to his death followed agricultural pursuits. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1874, his wife having preceded him in 1864. Our subject received a common school education and has always been a farmer. He was married in 1856 to Mary L. Russell, who died in 1871 and by whom he had one daughter—Perlea, wife of Charles Smith. Mr. Cutts next married Delia Russell, a sister of his first wife, and by her has a son—Daniel. Mr. Cutts is a man highly esteemed by the community in which he lives. He is very enterprising and energetic, and his property represents many hours of hard labor performed by his own hands.

NATHAN D. DUNBAR, Station Agent, Windham, was born in Bushkill, Pike Co., Penn., October 1, 1846, son of F. K. and Maria (Dewitt) Dunbar, who were parents of six children: Andy, Superintendent Eastern Division New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, at Meadville, Penn.; Elizabeth, wife of George Van Tile, of Warren, Ohio; Katherine, wife of Lewis Wright, of Olean, N. Y.; Nathan D., our subject; John D., Station Agent at Cochran-ton, Penn., and who has been engaged in railroad business for twenty years, and Armida, now living at Olean, N. Y. F. K. Dunbar (the father), a native of New York, is a retired tailor now residing in Warren, Ohio. His wife died in 1873. Our subject acquired a common school education and began life for himself in canal business, in which he continued till 1866, when he removed to Evansburg, Penn., and was employed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company as telegraph operator. He soon after became Station Agent at Orangeville, Ohio, where he remained until 1872, when he accepted a like situation at Windham, which position he still retains, and, as agent, has gained the respect of the community by his business ability, and kind and obliging manners. In September, 1872, he married Miss Nettie Graves, who was born at Harbor Creek, Penn., in 1848, and by her he has five children: Della, Imogene, Chauncey, Andy and Lorena. Mr. Dunbar has been for years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

EBENEZER W. EARL (deceased) was born in Braceville, Ohio, February 12, 1806, and came with his father's family to Windham, this county, in 1814. There were then fourteen families in the township, of which there are now but eight persons living: Eli Case, R. M. Higley, Lorin Higley, M. P. Higley, Moses A. Birchard, Jesse Lyman, Mrs. Eliza Birchard and Mrs. Clemens Snow. Soon after coming to Windham a friendly plan was hit upon, by which Mr. Earl was engaged as mill boy for a neighborhood of young married people—John Seley, Hardin Seley, A. P. Jagger, John Streator—who settled a mile or so south of the Center, so that they could clear up their farms without the delay incident to such necessary work. Mr. Earl's father and some others made it necessary that two or three trips a week should be made, as there were no roads opened, and only a bridlepath with blazed trees to guide the horseman. Two bushels of grain was a full load in those days, and Mr. Jagger owned the only horse in the syndicate. The most frequented road to Garretttsville led across the Rudd farm and very often a delay at the mill would necessitate young Earl's starting home when near dark, and when it would be almost impossible to keep the path. Many a time the howling of wolves in every direction would announce their fearful proximity to the path he was following. Hunger and danger were mighty strong powers for a lad of twelve years to contend with, and sorely it taxed the youthful energies of our hero many times to the utmost limit of endurance, as he toiled along his forest path in these labors of kindness during the four or five years of this service. On one occasion he made a trip to Barnum's mill in Braceville, and a severe thunder shower prevented his starting for home until sundown. As

he emerged from the woods to cross Eagle Creek Bridge, east of William Moore's present farm, the darkness was complete, and some fox-fire on a stump in the State road frightened him greatly, as he imagined it to be the glisten of a bear's eyes or some more furious animal. It was 11 o'clock when he reached home, and found all the family a-bed and asleep. On another occasion Mr. Earl made a trip to New Falls with a horse that was extremely ugly and vicious and a blow from a whip would cause him to rear and kick with such violence as to pitch both boy and grist clean off his back on short notice. Young Earl found the mill so crowded with grists, that he was unable to start for home until late in the day, and at his arrival at Mr. Brooks' place, with a long swampy mudhole ahead, the horse refused to go any further. After every plan he could think of had been tried to make the animal proceed, the boy reluctantly took his back track to the mill and stayed with Ben Yale, who then ran the mill at night. In the morning on reaching the same place the horse refused to proceed, and neither leading nor coaxing would induce him to advance a step. In this dilemma Mr. Brooks saw the boy and came to his relief with a whip, which he applied so vigorously that the kicking up "racket" was suspended, and a rapid advance made for home. Chopping was a favorite employment with Mr. Earl in those days, forty or sixty acres in one job being not uncommon, and he would slash down an acre in a day by the windrow style of felling a long line of trees across a "bush" by cutting them half or two-thirds through and directing the course of each so that the first tree of the line would fall against the second, the second against the third and so on until the roar and crash of falling timber for fifty or one hundred rods would bear comparison with a first-class cyclone of modern times. Splitting rails was another work in which Mr. Earl excelled, and he could split from 400 to 600 per day. The ordinary price for this kind of work was then 12½ cents per 100. January 20, 1852, he left his home and started for New York with money to purchase eight tickets for California *via* the Panama route, and these were procured for \$300. The company left in a few days for Chagres, Panama, and finding no boat on the Pacific side connected with the line they went by, they had to remain there eighteen days and were finally obliged to sue the purser of the boat they came on, whereby they received nearly enough returns to purchase tickets from there to San Francisco on an old sailing vessel; \$252.50 secured their tickets and paid hospital fee at Chagres. They had a long, dreary voyage of sixty-five days, during which time they saw land only once and but one sail. A number of the passengers died on the passage, one of whom was Barnus Ives, of Nelson, this county. On arrival at Mayville they were obliged to walk seventy-five miles to the mines. The following December deep snow stopped the mule train, which carried the supplies a distance of thirty miles, and all their provisions had to be carried by men. The scarcity brought flour up to \$2 per pound, but Mr. Earl managed to secure from the three bakeries twenty-five one-pound loaves for fifty cents each, and thus escaped the higher prices that followed. He was successful in securing a considerable quantity of gold. May 26, 1884, he died. His widow is now residing on the old homestead. Mr. Earl was an active worker in the Sunday-school and was a devoted Christian.

ORLANDO L. EARL, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born July 29, 1838, on the farm which is still his home. His father, James Earl, a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer by occupation, and a plastering mason by trade, was married to Elizabeth Higley, who bore him three children: Edwin D. (killed in the army), Amanda E. (deceased) and Orlando L. James Earl was a prominent man in his day, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He died November 25, 1846. His widow, who still survives, was married in 1879, to David P. Robinson, who died the same year. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the academy of this county, and farming has been his life's avocation. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, participating in the engagements at Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill and Black River. He was married October 11, 1865, to Jane E. Cutts, born April 18, 1842, in Paris, and by whom he has three children: Edwin C., Mabel A. and Ernest B. Mr. Earl is a member of the School Board, and has served as Township Trustee for three years. He is connected with the Congregational Church; is a member of Earl-Milliken Post, G. A. R., at Windham. In politics he is a Republican.

MATTHEW P. HIGLEY, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Windham Township, this county, September 12, 1813, the second white child to see the light of day in the township, and the oldest living resident now that was born here, son of Benjamin and Sally (McCown) Higley, who were the parents of seven children: Robert M., Edward, Loren, Matthew P., Sarah, Hannah and Alfred M. Benjamin Higley was a native of Berkshire County, Mass., born in 1877; came to this township in 1811; served as a Colonel in the war of 1812, and died about 1865, his wife having died several years previous. Our subject was raised on a farm, and made farming the principal occupation of his life. He was married September 25, 1839, to Miss Luna C. Robbins, born in Windham Township, this county, February 16, 1821, by whom he has had six children: Lodisa H., Philander R., Marion C., Benjamin P., Franklin (deceased) and Mack D. In 1869 Mr. Higley removed to Windham Center, still retaining his farming interests, however, for a few years. During the Rebellion he offered his services to the country, but they were not accepted. Politically he is a Republican, and though not an office-seeker he has held some of the minor township offices. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for forty-five years, and always took an active part in Sabbath-school work, until within a few years past, when deafness interfered with those duties.

HENRY A. HIGLEY, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Becket, Mass., February 21, 1814, son of Joseph and Sybel (Cogswell) Higley, the former of whom was born April 25, 1774, in Berkshire County, Mass. The latter, also a native of Massachusetts, was born March 14, 1776. They were the parents of eight children: Sybel R., born September 21, 1804; Joseph N., born September 6, 1806; Sarah M., born November 6, 1808; Ezra C., born August 22, 1810; Elizabeth D., born April 22, 1812; Henry A., born February 21, 1814; John L., born January 17, 1816; Oliver B., born March 18, 1818. Joseph Higley was a farmer by occupation, an influential man, and an active church member. He died October 18, 1825; his widow December 1, 1864. Our subject was brought by his parents to Windham Township, this county, when but two years of age, and here he grew to manhood, fully inured to the hardships of pioneer life. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Higley was thrice married; first on May 7, 1840, to Mary E., daughter of James Seeley, born October 16, 1821, died October 4, 1866, leaving to his care one child—Henry J. (Charles O. died January 21, 1862). Our subject next married, November 7, 1867, Marion M. Udall, who died October 7, 1870, and by her he had one son—Frank S. August 24, 1871, he then married Sarah Joslin, born in Mesopotamia, Ohio, April 6, 1825, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Parker) Joslin, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively, and early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio, and who were the parents of eleven chil-

dren, of whom Mrs. Higley is the ninth. During the war Mr. Higley was one of the Township Trustees, and has held other offices of trust. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, in which his wife is an active member. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

JOHN L. HIGLEY, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born January 17, 1816, in Windham, son of Joseph Higley (see sketch of Henry A. Higley). He was married in 1841 to Miss Elizabeth K. Frary, born in Becket, Mass., in 1820, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gifford) Frary, and has a family of six children. Mr. Higley is one of the self-made men of Windham Township, this county, and the property he has accumulated represents many hours of hard labor with his own hands. Though he took no active part in the late war of the Rebellion, he aided the soldiers' families at home. He has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church since 1841, and has also been an active worker in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Higley bears the reputation of being one of the substantial farmers of his township, which he has served as Justice of the Peace for one term and in other offices of trust. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

OLIVER B. HIGLEY (deceased) was born in Windham Township, this county, March 18, 1818, son of Joseph and Sybel (Cogswell) Higley. He was twice married, on first occasion to Eunice West, who bore him one son—Milton. His second marriage, June 14, 1849, was with Betsey Case, born in Pennsylvania June 4, 1827, daughter of Daniel and Phalley (Peck) Case, natives of New York. By this union there were five children: Charley, Mary, July, Clint and Edwin. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school and academic education, and entered upon his career in life as a teacher. At the age of twenty-one he went to Iowa, and for several years taught school in the Western States. Returning to Ohio in 1851 he turned his attention to farming and sheep-raising. He soon had his farm under a state of cultivation which won for him the reputation of being a practical as well as a representative farmer of his township. His motto was to excel, and all his efforts were to that end. He filled several of the township offices, and, although not identified with any religious denomination, was for many years previous to his death a professed Christian, and took an active part in the support of religious and educational institutions, as far as his limited means would allow. He died February 19, 1866, and since his death the farm has been successfully carried on by his widow with the assistance of her children.

JESSE LYMAN, farmer, P. O. Mahoning, was born in Windham Township, this county, November 29, 1813. His father, Jeremiah Lyman, a tanner by trade but in later years a farmer, was a native of Connecticut, and was reared in Massachusetts, where he lived with an uncle until 1811, when he came to this county and became one of the original owners of what is now Windham Township. On his way to his new home his wife, Rhoda Fuller, died, leaving to his care four children: Anna, Hulda, Milton and Laura, all of whom are now deceased. He subsequently married Hannah Sperry, of Connecticut, who bore him two children: Hannah (deceased wife of A. West) and Jesse. Jeremiah Lyman was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died August 19, 1845, his widow surviving him until 1863. The subject of this sketch was married, March 27, 1839, to Miss Dorcas Finch, born in Otis, Mass., September 9, 1821, and by her has two children living: Clara H., wife of C. L. Bryant (they had three children: Stowell, Vernie, died March 8, 1885, aged twelve years, and Belle, died March 7, 1885, aged six years), and Lettie M., wife of E. J. Hill. Mr. Lyman, who has always been a farmer, resides on the old homestead. He has held several offices of trust in the township, and is energetic, enterprising and highly esteemed by the community.

WILLIAM A. MESSENGER, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born March 12, 1827, in Windham Township, this county. His father, William Anson Messenger, was a native of Massachusetts, born December 28, 1794, son of Ebenezer N. Messenger, one of the original owners of Windham Township, where he was drowned October 13, 1828, in a spring on his farm. He, Ebenezer N., had married Miss Campbell, who bore him ten children: Ebenezer O., Nathan H., Polly, Sarah, Susan, Lucinda, William A., Benoni Y., Wells and Marvin. William Anson Messenger came to Windham Township, this county, in 1811, with his parents, in company with several other families. He was thrice married; first, February 24, 1819, to Desire Fowler, who died September 30, 1822, leaving one daughter--Phebe F. (Mrs. West). His second marriage, May 31, 1826, was with Edna Prentice, born May 2, 1798, died January 25, 1859. By this union there were four children: William A. (our subject); Edna D., born October 12, 1831 (died in infancy); Edna A., born April 30, 1833, married N. Whitney, of Oberlin, Ohio, and died June 5, 1854; and Adna C., born May 19, 1835, now a resident of Anderson County, Kan. Mr. Messenger married for his third wife, August 31, 1861, Lydia Cadwell, born April 6, 1833, and who is still living. He held nearly all the township offices, and was an influential man, a liberal supporter of all public enterprises, and for many years was a consistent Christian and attendant at the Sabbath-schools. He died March 27, 1864. The subject of this sketch was married, September 26, 1852, to Elizabeth Ann Chaffee, born in Becket, Mass., October 5, 1831, daughter of Newman and Elizabeth (Phelps) Chaffee, natives of Massachusetts, both now deceased. Three children were the fruit of this union: Arthur W., Hattie E., wife of P. B. Higley, and Nettie E., wife of F. B. Jagger. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Messenger enlisted in the 100-days service in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guard. He has always followed farming as an occupation and came to his present place in 1867. Though at one time the Messengers were most numerous in Windham Township there are now but two male representatives of this name in the township--our subject and his son.

HENRY PALMER, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Palmyra Township, this county, June 25, 1820; son of Jesse and Amanda (Rogers) Palmer, the former of whom was born in Connecticut September 1, 1780, the latter in Connecticut November 7, 1782. They were married March 29, 1808, and had a family of eight children: Frederick, Caroline (deceased), James R., Laura A. (deceased), Clarissa (deceased), Milton, Henry and Harriet. Jesse Palmer, who was a farmer by occupation, a strict Christian man, died April 15, 1834, his widow surviving him until August 12, 1837. His parents dying when he was young, our subject worked as a farm-hand until he was twenty-five years of age, since when he has engaged in farming on his own account, and has the reputation of being enterprising and energetic, and is esteemed for his many good qualities. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guard, and participated in the engagement at Cynthiana, Ky. He was married, September 11, 1845, to Rebecca Turner, born in Windham June 28, 1817, daughter of Levi Alford, and widow of Samuel Turner, who was born August 1, 1810, married September 10, 1834, and died December 17, 1842. (By Mr. Turner she had three children: Joseph L., Edna R. and Edward W.) To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer has been born one daughter--Emogene, born November 21, 1849, now the wife of J. Ramsdell, of Erie County, Ohio. Mr. Palmer and wife have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty-two years, and have also taken an active part in Sabbath-school work.

SAMUEL A. PARDEE, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Addison County, Vt., September 10, 1829; son of Benjamin F. and Harriet (Perkins) Pardee, the former of whom, a hatter by trade, was a native of Connecticut, the latter of Vermont. They were parents of five children: Chauncey A., born July 1, 1816; Benjamin F., born August 27, 1818; Marcus L., born October 19, 1820; Azro A., born November 6, 1823, and Samuel A. Benjamin F. Pardee died February 28, 1830, when our subject was not a year old, and when he was seven years of age his mother married Samuel H. Pardee (a brother of her deceased husband), who was elected County Assessor in 1838 and eventually became State Representative from Portage County, and with him our subject lived till he reached his majority. His mother died May 1, 1868. Samuel A. Pardee was brought to this county by his parents in 1836. He acquired a common school education, and early in life learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed more or less for fifteen years, since when he has given his entire attention to farming. He was married July 7, 1851, to Diadama Owen, born in Lebanon Springs, N. Y., December 30, 1828, and has five children: Salmon A., civil engineer in California; William C., a physician in Warren County, Ohio; Ella A.; Howard I. and Silas O. Mr. Pardee, with the exception of five years, has lived in the same neighborhood for forty-eight years. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the 100 days service, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards. He has held several offices of trust in the township. Politically he is a Democrat.

ALVAN V. RUDD, farmer, P. O. Windham, is a son of Nathaniel Rudd, who was born in Becket, Mass., May 17, 1795, and came to Windham Township, this county, in 1816, purchasing land on which he made some improvement. The following year he returned to his native State and married, January 15, 1817, Sophia Messenger, born May 22, 1797. In 1818 they returned in company with Xenophon Wadsworth and wife to this township, making the trip of about 500 miles with a team of horses and oxen in six weeks, entered upon pioneer life, and in a few weeks had erected the log-cabin which was to be their home for so many years, and where were born to them five children: William B., Alonzo M., Samuel V., Alvan V. and an infant, all of whom are now deceased but our subject. Nathaniel Rudd was an influential man in his day, always first in any enterprise tending to the improvement of the county and a liberal supporter of its public institutions. He was Captain of the State militia and also served a short time the war of 1812. He was a Whig in politics. He filled several offices of trust in Windham Township; was an active member of the Congregational Church and a leader in Sabbath-school work for several years previous to his death, which occurred December 19, 1844. His widow still survives him. The subject of this sketch was born August 15, 1830, in Windham and still resides on the farm which has always been his home. His father dying when he was but fourteen years of age his educational advantages were limited, but by reading and observation he has acquired an average education. Having a taste for live-stock, he early became the possessor of some Shorthorn cattle and has gradually increased his herd till it is now one of the finest in the county, and he is considered one of the oldest cattle-breeders in the same, having made his start in 1852. He has served in several of the minor township offices. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, and served 100 days. Since he was fourteen years of age he has been identified with the Congregational Church. February 16, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Irene Franklin, born in Lewis County, N.

Y., July 2, 1833, daughter of Alonzo and Dianthia (Torrence) Franklin, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively, and early settlers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the former of whom is now deceased: To Mr. and Mrs. Rudd have been born four children: Willis A., Orton N., Emma S. and Ann D.

PHILIP RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born in Madison County, N. Y., October 25, 1811, son of Philip and Nancy (Sanford) Russell, natives of Connecticut and Madison County, N. Y., respectively. They were parents of thirteen children, of whom seven are now living: Nancy, Philip, William, Daniel, Madison, Webster and Delia, latter wife of Ira S. Cutts, of Windham Township, this county. Philip Russell, Sr., a carpenter and joiner by trade, but by occupation a farmer, came to this county in 1815, and located in Nelson Township, but removed to Windham Township in 1822. He died in Windham, July 1, 1879, aged ninety-three years; his widow, October 8, 1882. Our subject early learned the carpenter and joiner trade, though farming has been his principal occupation. He has been twice married, first to Sally E. Jagger, born October 5, 1815, in Windham, who bore him six children: Sarah E., Elmina, Alanson R., Augusta, Abby C. and Daniel J. Mrs. Russell died in April, 1877, and on May 3, 1881, Mr. Russell married Margaret Owen, born in Ontario, Canada, June 20, 1857, daughter of Anson and Antoinette (Bliss) Owen, natives of Portage County, Ohio, and New York, respectively. Mr. Russell is an energetic, enterprising and successful farmer, having his farm under a high state of cultivation. He takes deep interest in all public improvements, and has filled several offices of trust in the township. In politics he has ever been a Republican.

EBENEZER S. SHAW, druggist, Windham, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 6, 1851, son of James and Sarah A. (Seward) Shaw. The former was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1808, and after graduating at the Western Reserve College and Allegheny Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn., was regularly ordained a minister of the Gospel at Chillicothe, Ohio. He removed to Windham in 1859, where he served as pastor of the Congregational Church until a few weeks prior to his demise in April, 1875. James Shaw had been twice married, first to Harriet Metcalf, who bore him one son—James M., a graduate of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. He went to China in 1874, as a missionary, and there died in June, 1876. His widow and one child still reside in China. James Shaw's second wife was Sarah A. Seward, born in New York in 1817, and brought to Summit County, Ohio, when an infant. She is now residing with her only son, Ebenezer S. The subject of this sketch passed the year 1876 attending the Dental College at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1879 he opened a drug store at Windham, in partnership with Dr. Loughhead, and the year following graduated at the Dental College, Ann Arbor, Mich. His partner having retired he carries on the drug business in connection with dentistry. He is a member of the Congregational Church and Librarian of the Windham Circulating Library.

NELSON C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born December 1, 1826, in North Becket, Mass., son of Champion and Achsah (Little) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, born in 1803 and 1806, respectively, parents of five children: Nelson C., Elmira, Martha, Mary (deceased) and Leona. They came to this county in 1834, and the original homestead tract consisted of seventy acres, to which they added until it contained 150 acres, and from a state of nature was gradually placed under a high state of cultivation. Champion Smith died June 6, 1881, his wife having preceded him January 2, 1879. The subject of this sketch was married December 10, 1857, to Mary E. Ford, born

in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 2, 1831, daughter of Augustin and Susanah (Krahl) Ford, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio. To this union was born one daughter—Alice Blanche, born November 8, 1863, and married, January 4, 1883, to Arthur Roper, of Nelson, Ohio, by whom she has one child—Esther Beuno, born January 4, 1884. The principal occupation of our subject has been farming, though for two or three years he peddled jewelry. He offered his services two or three times in his country's defense, but was not accepted on account of the loss of one of his eyes. He has filled the office of Constable three terms. For nearly twenty years he has been actively connected with the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. As a rule the Smith family have been Republican in politics.

JUSTIN E. SNOW, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born May 10, 1828, in Windham Township, this county. His father, Erastus Snow, was born in Connecticut in 1782, and came to Windham Township, this county, in 1813. He was a prominent farmer, strictly honest in all his dealings, a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Erastus Snow was first married to Anna Alford, who died May 23, 1828, and by her had four children, two attaining majority: Anna L. and Justin E. For his second wife he married Polly Hawley, who bore him five children: Frank, Sarah, Lucretia, Francis and an infant. Erastus Snow died February 23, 1850; his widow January 1, 1870. Our subject, who was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and early in life learned shoe-making, which occupation he followed for twenty-five years, part of the time in Pennsylvania. He married, May 22, 1850, Eunice L. Rockwell, of Pennsylvania, who died February 16, 1855, leaving to his care one daughter—Elda, wife of Washington Beach, of Missouri (have three children: Nora, Cora and Millie). Mr. Snow was married the second time September 27, 1857, to Fanny H. Watson, of Pennsylvania, born May 22, 1833, at Appledore, County of Kent, England, daughter of George and Sarah (Fullagur) Watson, and by this union was born November 13, 1863, one child—Linda L. Mr. Snow served in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, during the late war of the Rebellion. He returned to this county in 1876, and has since devoted himself to farming. He is a member of Garrettsville Lodge F. & A. M., Portage Lodge I. O. O. F., and Ravenna Encampment. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

HENRY B. WALDEN, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born May 8, 1832, in Windham Township, this county, on the place that has always been his home. His father, Joshua Walden, who came to Ohio in 1818, locating in Windham Township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his days, was married to Esther Wilmot, born in Connecticut in 1798 (she was the widow of Harry Blair, by whom she had one son—Orrin H. Blair—who attained his majority, now deceased). To our subject's parents were born two children: Caroline (deceased wife of Seth Strickland) and Henry B. Joshua Walden was a prominent farmer, and by industry and economy amassed a large property. He died October 4, 1865. His widow is still living. Our subject in early life was employed like farmer boys of the present day, and farming has been his principal occupation. He was married December 24, 1864, to Lovisa H. Higley, born August 15, 1841, daughter of M. P. Higley, and by this union are four children: Frank H., Luna E., Della A. and Carrie M. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Walden enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards. He has served in several offices of honor and trust in his township. He is a member of Earl-Milliken Post, G. A. R. In politics a Republican.

ISAAC N. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born near Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, December 24, 1833. His father, Capt. Isaac Wilcox, was born in Berlin, Conn., May 17, 1779; married first December 26, 1800, to Lucy North, who bore him ten children. In 1809 he came with an ox-team to Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio; served in the war of 1812, and eventually became one of the most influential men of that township, by industry and economy accumulating quite a large property. He was married on the second occasion April 23, 1822, to Mary Randall, of Washington, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and a native of Baltimore, Md., where she was born October 18, 1792, and by whom he had six children, our subject being the fifth. Capt. Wilcox was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and died September 15, 1847; his widow surviving him until March 1, 1883, when she died at the advanced age of ninety years. Our subject was raised on the farm, and received a common school and academic education. At the age of nineteen years he entered upon his career in life as a teacher, and continued in that profession, more or less, for fifteen years; some of his labors in that capacity being in the Windham Academy, and in the graded schools of Akron, Ohio. For two years he was one of the County School Examiners, and at various times has taken an active part, as instructor and lecturer, in the County Teachers' Institute. He was married May 26, 1857, to Miss Melissa S. Scott, born in Freedom Township, Ohio, February 24, 1836, daughter of Elijah Scott, late of Rootstown. They have three children: Ida M., born July 17, 1858; Scott S., born June 14, 1864; Wesley W., born August 31, 1881. About 1858 Mr. Wilcox came to Windham, this county, and has owned a farm most of the time since, upon which he and family have resided, and although he has never given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, the management of his farm has been under his direct superintendence. He at one time owned an interest in a coal mine in Coshocton County, and for some time was the Secretary of the company, but owing to an accident at that time, he disposed of his interest in that enterprise, and resigned his position. In answer to the first call for troops in April, 1861, he offered his services and enlisted in Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months as Second Lieutenant. He afterward, in company with Capt. Prior, of Ravenna, raised a cavalry company which was attached to the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served as First Lieutenant until near the close of the war, when he received a Captain's commission. He is now Quarter-Master of Earl-Milliken Post, No. 333, G. A. R., of Windham. Since 1872 he has been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, of which he is Committee-man and one of the leaders in this township. He has, at different times, been correspondent for Eastern papers, and several of the weekly periodicals of Portage County.

THE WOODWORTH FAMILY OF WINDHAM. There is a tradition in this family that some time near the close of the seventeenth century, in England, a gentleman named Wood married a lady named Worth, but instead of adopting his name, they blended both names, thus originating the name "Woodworth." Two sons by this union came to America, one settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., the other in New Lebanon, Conn. The grandsons of the latter were young men at the outbreak of the Revolutionary struggle, in which some of them served; others took part in the war of 1812. Joseph Woodworth participated in the noted New Jersey retreat, and in the battles of Monmouth, Princeton and Trenton, wintering at Valley Forge. He was with Wayne at Stony Point, and served under Gates in the campaign preceding the surrender of Burgoyne. He was also present at other of the stirring scenes

of that war. Some portion of his service was in the regiment of Col. Tilden, late of Hiram, this county. After the war he moved to Schoharie County, N. Y., and about 1816 to Madison County in the same State. He was blessed with a very large family of children, of whom fifteen lived to adult years, and to raise families. Late in life he removed with some of his sons to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he died in 1842 in his eighty-fifth year. Two of his sons, William and Thomas J., became residents of Windham. William and family are noticed in an accompanying sketch.

THOMAS J. WOODWORTH (deceased), a younger brother of William, was born at Rensselaerville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 9, 1808. His parents removed to Madison County, N. Y., when he was about eight years old. When about nine he was afflicted with what was known as the putrid epidemic, and of a large number of cases in that region, he was the only one who survived. But from its effects he never recovered, his hearing being permanently affected and in other respects he suffered. Growing up amid the rugged activities of pioneer life, he was thrown upon his own resources, and was thus trained to habits of persevering industry and self-reliance. Having secured such intellectual training as was afforded by the district school, he entered Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., where he spent some time in study. His name appears on the records of that institution for 1829. He was dissuaded from entering the legal profession, which he had contemplated doing, on account of his imperfect hearing. Some three years were then spent in the employ of Col. Hezekiah Sage, of Sullivan, a part of the time as foreman on his extensive farm. One fall he sowed 300 bushels of seed wheat by hand. With the means thus obtained in the employ of Col. Sage he made the first payment in the purchase of a farm in Fenner in the same county. In 1833 he was united in marriage with Sarah S. Wager, daughter of Philip Wager, Esq., of Sullivan. Her father was in early life a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He joined the itinerancy in 1790. In 1792 he was one of the eight ministers who formed the first New England Conference as organized by Bishop Asbury, with Jesse Lee as Presiding Elder. He was the first minister of this conference sent into the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. He located about 1800. He was brother of Rev. David Wager, of Columbia County, N. Y., and of Henry Wager, father of Hon. David Wager, law partner of Horatio Seymour, and grandfather of Gen. Henry Wager Halleck. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Woodworth removed to his Fenner farm. Twenty-six years were passed here in the enjoyment of the respect of the community, shown by the many positions of honor and trust he held in township and county; among them Commissioner of Deeds and Magistrate for several years. One incident of his life exemplifies his indomitable energy and perseverance very forcibly. When he had nearly paid for his farm and began to feel in somewhat easy circumstances, he undersigned a friend and relative to a large amount, and by so doing lost heavily and was plunged into debt so deeply that his friends despaired of his saving his farm. But he at once sold off everything except the bare necessities for farming purposes, and with an industry that knew no flagging, set to work to pay off the debt, a task which took more than ten of the best years of his life to accomplish. In 1859 he sold his farm and removed to Cazenovia in the same county, and from there to Windham, this county, in 1860. His deafness increasing, he led a more retired life in Windham than in former years. Home was the most attractive place to him and to make it enjoyable he gave his best energies. He was a keen observer of men and things, and all his actions and words evinced a sound judgment which was held in high esteem by all who knew

him. From the days of his majority he was a Democrat in politics, voting for Buchanan, but supporting Lincoln in 1860, and ever after the Republican party with zeal. During the Rebellion he was a member of the War Committee of Windham, and did what lay in his power to support the Union cause. Mr. Woodworth was of an inquiring, active cast of mind, was a great reader during the intervals from more active duties, always seeking information. His knowledge of the political history of our country was extensive. He delighted in discussion, and his sword of argument was edged with a satire and wit which rendered it keen and cutting. Though firm and decided in his convictions, he extended to others in the sphere of thought the suffrage he secured to himself. In early life he became a Methodist, he while here holding a certificate of membership from the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Thorough honesty was his admiration, and for hypocrisy he entertained the highest contempt. To be more than he seemed rather than less was his highest aim. These traits were exemplified in his character. In business he was successful in spite of his misfortunes, and he accumulated a handsome competency, far in advance of those whose dishonesty robbed him of years of toil. To be a good farmer, according to his ideal, was his highest happiness as an occupation. On coming to Windham he bought Lot 33, then known as the Willis Strickland farm. It was ever after his residence. He made his home in Fenner an attractive place, and his Windham home will long bear the impress of his energy and love of order. He died suddenly of paralysis, January 30, 1884.

HON. E. S. WOODWORTH, son of Thomas J. Woodworth, was born in Fenner, N. Y., August 24, 1841. His boyhood years were spent on the farm and in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1858 he entered Oneida Conference Seminary, and completed a three years' course in 1860. In the winter of 1858-59 he taught his first term of school in Lenox, N. Y., and so well did he succeed that the next winter he was employed to take charge of one of the principal school in Cazenovia, the village of his home, his parents having moved to this place in 1859. In July, 1860, after leaving school, he came to Windham, Ohio, his parents having made their home there in May previous. He at once began labor on their farm. In the winter of 1860-61 he taught in Ravenna, and for many succeeding winters in different schools of Windham. In 1862 he spent some time in school at Hiram, thinking to enter the Junior Class of Michigan University in 1863, but the events of the war and other circumstances changed that plan, as well as his ideal for life-work—the study of law. In 1864 he was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, and in the battle of Kellar's Bridge, Ky., he was severely wounded by a ball shattering his right leg below the knee. On the morning of this battle he volunteered at the request of Gen. Hobson to gain what knowledge was possible of the situation of the Rebel force under John Morgan at Cynthiana, some two miles away, who earlier in the day had an engagement with a small detachment of our men under Col. Garis. He was to advise Col. Garis to fall back to Kellar's Bridge if practicable. However, it was found that our force there had already been forced to surrender, and Woodworth, who succeeded in getting within the enemy's picket line and almost in the town, was happy to get out much faster than he went in, after a close range encounter with a calvary-man who followed him and after exchanging several shots got the benefit of a ball from Woodworth's revolver. On reporting to Gen. Hobson he received his thanks as well as much credit by all who knew the circumstances of the exploit. Being much exhausted on his return to his company the officers advised him

not to go into the fight that was commencing, but he insisted on going, and was wounded as stated. With the wounded from this battle he was taken to Covington, Ky., where he remained nearly four months before he was able to be removed home. He refused to have his leg amputated when advised to do so by the post surgeons, and so saved his limb. In 1871 he married Belle C., daughter of William Rudd, late of Sullivan, Ashland Co., Ohio, who, while a member of the Forty-second Ohio (Garfield's regiment), received a wound at Champion Hills, from which he died. The William Rudd family at present reside at McMinnville, Tenn. The children of this union are Nellie E., born October 20, 1873; Glenn R., born January 29, 1877, and Clyde W., born November 26, 1880, but who died March 19, 1885. He was an attractive child who won all hearts. Mr. Woodworth is in politics an ardent Republican, and enjoys the remembrance that his first vote was cast for Garfield on his first election to Congress, and his first Presidential vote was for Lincoln on his second election. He has held many positions of trust, among them Justice of the Peace some eight years, which position he resigned on his election to the Legislature in 1881. In that body he was esteemed for his strict and assiduous attention to the duties of his position, and for a new member was more highly honored than is usual by being placed in important positions on committees. In the County Convention of 1883 he lacked only seven votes of a re-nomination. Like many others of the Sixty-fifth Ohio General Assembly he suffered because of his vote favoring the "Scott Law" and kindred temperance legislation. However, his friends believe he has nothing to regret, for even in defeat is sometimes high honor. He has been an active worker politically for several years, and in the campaign of 1884 served his party as member of the Republican County Central and Executive Committees. Mr. Woodworth lives in the enjoyment of an attractive farm-home, made so by the joint labor of his father and himself, he having added to his paternal acres. He is at present Senior Vice-Commander of Earl-Milliken Post, No. 333, G. A. R., and is a member of Silver Creek Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Windham, in the Sabbath-school of which he is an active worker. Wherever known he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, and in all the relations of life he sustains such a character as to stand high in the esteem and honor of the people of Portage County.

SAMUEL YALE, farmer, P. O. Windham, was born September 15, 1844, in Windham Township, this county, son of Edmund and Nancy (Russell) Yale, the former born in 1806 in Mahoning County, Ohio, and the latter in 1809 in Hamilton County, N. Y. They had a family of five children: Edwin, Celia, Sanford S. (died in the army during the late war of the Rebellion), Samuel and an infant (deceased). Edmund Yale was a good farmer, a thorough business man and an influential citizen. He died in 1878, and his loss was not only felt in his family but by the whole community. His widow still survives. Our subject was reared on a farm, his educational advantages being limited to the common schools of his township. He was married September 5, 1867, to Miss Savilla S. Shibley, born in Windham Township, this county, March 30, 1848, and by her he has three children: Edmond, Alta C. and Edith A. Mr. Yale has made farming the principal occupation of his life, having no speciality but growing the usual crops and handling stock. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church, energetic and enterprising. Mr. Yale is one of the substantial men of this township.

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