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A TWENTIETH CENTURY
HISTORY
OF
TRUMBULL COUNTY
OHIO

A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF ITS HISTORICAL
PROGRESS, ITS PEOPLE, AND ITS
PRINCIPAL INTERESTS

BY
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
OF WARREN

VOLUME I

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CHICAGO
1909

History of Cleveland, Whittlesey's History of Cleveland, Mathews' History of the Western Reserve, the reports of the Ohio Archæological Society, the Historical Collection of the Mahoning Valley Association, particularly the chapter on Warren prepared by Lewis Morris Iddings, the works of Hon. B. A. Hinsdale, Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, the Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve, and many others.

She has taken great pains to verify all dates, names and facts and yet she knows there will be errors. She therefore begs those of critical minds to do some work of the same character before passing final judgment on this.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

1411087

P R E F A C E

In writing this History of Trumbull County the author has not attempted to present exhaustively any one of its many interesting and important features nor on the other hand to make of it an encyclopedia. She has aimed to tell in a simple way the simple story of an earnest, honest people, believing that when such homely facts are known the readers will be better able to understand the historical significance of the past and the conditions of today. She used as far as possible original MSS., letters, pictures and maps, but in the main does not feel that the volume contains much which is truly new. Even that which has heretofore been unpublished will probably be of more interest to the next historian than to the readers of today. She has done away with footnotes and has quoted liberally from all printed matter obtainable on the subject. She has tried to show what part women played in the early settlement of the county and their standing today. For ages men have written books and naturally have so well portrayed the doings of men that the world understands them. When women write as generally, then will women's part in history be equally clear. She is indebted to the Western Reserve Historical Society for many valuable books and papers; to Mr. H. K. Morse of Poland and Mr. Whittlesey Adams of Warren for prepared material and important facts; to the descendants of the early families who were untiring in assisting her to corroborate and elucidate statements,—particularly was this true of Miss Elizabeth Iddings of Warren. She has quoted bodily and used ideas and facts from Howe's Historical Collection, Williams' History of Trumbull County, Portage County History, Kennedy's Early

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HISTORY OF TRUMBULL COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

REASONS FOR COLONIZATION.—COLUMBUS.—ISABELLA.—PILGRIMS.
—PURITANS.

Desire for money and desire for religious liberty, in the ratio of ninety-nine to one, were the means of colonizing the New World. Women as well as men have had a hand in this colonization, but whereas the motive in men has been largely commercial, in women it has been largely religious.

When Columbus had declared his belief in a round world and had explained to leading men the great commercial advantages awaiting the nation which would finance his scheme, he was ridiculed. Few men believed he could find the gold of the east by sailing west. Columbus, as man has always done when he has utterly failed with men, turned to a woman—a queen. To be sure, he told her of the eastern gold which would be hers and of the fame which would come to Spain but he dwelt at great length on the opportunities she had for planting her religion in a new world.

History tells us that, because of her devotion to her church, she sold her jewels and raised the necessary money. At any rate, we know she herself contributed more than half the money he needed, and made the town of Palos give him two vessels. The discoveries he made did reflect credit upon her kingdom, and through the upper parts of South America and most of the West India Islands, Spanish is the language spoken, and the Roman Catholic religion is the universal religion. That religion, especially its ritual, is making itself felt in the United States today in ways we hardly recognize. That church mod-

ified the forms of the pagan worship and adopted them as their own. The Anglican church follows moderately many of these forms, while the ordinary Protestant church follows today at a respectful distance. Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and so on, read the Psalter, sing the Gloria, say the Creed, repeat the Lord's Prayer, and take on other forms to make the service attractive and effective. Three or four churches other than Catholic and Episcopal in Warren, in this year (1909) had appropriate services during Holy Week. The vestments of the Episcopal priest are fashioned a little more and more after his Romish brother, while the garments of Protestant clergymen distinguish them often from their fellow men. In fact, if the Pilgrims, as they stepped upon the rock, could have had a vision of the church of today, with its stained glass, its organ, its choir, its forms and ceremonies, possibly they would have re-embarked.

The Puritans came to this country seeking religious liberty. These Puritans were both men and women, they had been born in a constitutional monarchy where the established church was powerful, and the man became the monarch of the family, and the man preacher, the ruler of the community. On the rocky coast of New England the Puritan mother helped to carve out the nation, as well as did the Puritan father. She loved religious liberty as well as did he, but she spoke and acted at second hand. If she felt so strongly that she let her voice be heard, she endangered her life and was sometimes hung or burned as a witch or disturber. As we look back at the early Massachusetts days, we marvel at those early women. Accustomed to a mild climate, they bore the severities of their new home with utmost patience and resignation. They bore and buried their children, in great numbers, and most of them yielded up their lives when young. Hundreds of grave-stones in New England, with only a little modification, testify that "Mary Anne Smith died at the age of twenty-six, leaving eight children to the tender mercy of God."

People of today are not alone in wondering how the Puritan could think he had religious liberty in his new home, for some of the Massachusetts residents at the time also thought so. To have more liberty and a larger chance for making money, these dissatisfied people moved on into Connecticut.

Still later, commercialism and religion, the latter's voice somewhat weakened, allured Connecticut people to Pennsyl-

vania. Here other men, also with love of money and religion, met them and after conflict turned them back, or rather the survivors.

Later, the Connecticut people made another effort, going in the eastern corner of the North-West Territory, where they accumulated property and modified their religion and became powerful and prosperous, as we shall see.

CHAPTER II.

SPAIN.—PORTUGAL.—FRANCE.—ENGLAND. —THE VIRGINIA CHARTER.

Columbus was not the first man to believe the world was round, but he really believed it, and was anxious to prove what was then a theory. In August, 1492, with three small vessels and about one hundred men, some of them criminals, he set sail, and on October 12th sighted land, one of the Bahamas. Later he discovered Cuba. He returned home in January. Isabella and Ferdinand, and in fact all Spaniards were overjoyed at the success of the enterprise. The Queen hastened to the Pope, Alexander VI, and asked him to grant to Spain dominion over this new land.

When in the beginning Columbus had tried to interest the Portuguese in his adventure, that country had pretended it believed nothing in the theory, but true to their reputed natures, while denying his claim, these people started out sailors to make the voyage, thus hoping to obtain the glory themselves. These sailors, however, had not the faith of Columbus, and, soon becoming disheartened, turned back. However, when Columbus returned, Portugal was chagrined and immediately sent an expedition to India, via Cape Hope, and thus De Gama, in 1498, reached the land all were seeking, before any European. These facts would be of no interest to the readers of this history, except that Pope Alexander believed Portugal as well as Spain had reached the "Golden Land," and "drawing a meridian one hundred leagues west of the Azores, decreed that all new lands west of this line should belong to Spain, and those east to Portugal."

Columbus died without knowing that he had discovered a new world. On his second voyage he visited Porto Rico, which island, four hundred years later, was a part of the United States.

Spain and Portugal owned the land in the new world, pro-

vided the people who lived here (erroneously named Indians) had no claim to the forests over which their fathers had roamed many centuries before either Portugal or Spain had heard of a round world or a short passage to India, and provided the Norsemen were not exploring with the idea of colonizing, which they were probably not.

Stupid, penurious Henry VII was quite disturbed by Columbus' success, and in 1497 sent John Cabot after India's gold, and the next year sent Sebastian Cabot, the son, on the same errand. The father landed on the North American coast and the son in the territory of the United States. Neither found treasure of any kind, and so England discontinued her voyages although upon these two expeditions England later laid claim to a goodly part of the land east of the Mississippi.

Spain for many years sent explorers or colonies to the new world, sometimes to South America and the Islands, sometimes to Mexico, to Florida, to California and the country in between. However, about one hundred years from the time of Columbus' first voyage it became understood that Spain would confine herself to the southern part of the Northern continent.

France was slow in attempting to colonize in the western hemisphere. It was more than one hundred and fifty years from Columbus' first voyage before the Huguenots, for religious reasons, fled from France to make a new home in Florida. As this land was claimed by the Spanish, the Spanish Christians slew the French Liberal Christians, and were in turn hanged by the French Regular Christians. Oh! the agony, the bloodshed, the torture inflicted by those supposing themselves to be the followers of the gentle, loving, the non-resisting Jesus.

In 1535 the French sailed into the St. Lawrence and from that time on made excursions in all directions. In 1605 there was a permanent settlement in Nova Scotia. In 1660 they were on Lake Superior, in 1673 on the upper Mississippi, in 1679 La Salle launched a boat of sixty tons, the "Griffin," on Lake Erie, and proceeded up the lakes. In 1682 he was at the mouth of the Mississippi. In fact, on the border of the land claimed by the English, the French military posts were numerous and were constantly encroaching.

We remember that it was Isabella who started Columbus on the discovery of the new land, and it was Elizabeth who really began the planting of the English in the western world.

As we have seen, Henry VII was a stingy fellow and too

self-centered to see beyond his borders. It is hardly for us, Trumbull County descendants of the New England pioneers, to dwell on Henry's penuriousness, because this trait our ancestors brought with them into New England, on into New Connecticut, and the great-great-grandchildren of Trumbull County, as a rule, hold on to the purse strings rather closely. They not only do not sell all that they have and give to the poor, but many of them think themselves the poor without reason. However, Trumbull County is not the only spot on earth where people are saving or where the church doctrine is not followed to the letter.

Henry VIII had to give much time to what for politeness is called "domestic affairs," but what in reality was a licentious life. He divorced and killed wives, and in the name of the church tortured and dispatched Christians.

Many historians try to belittle Elizabeth, saying the success of her reign was due not to her own ability, but to the wise men she drew around her. If this be true, does that fact itself not show a sagacious mind? It has been said that she was not virtuous. That is what the world says of any woman who has ability and talent, and uses them in a new line. It is the thing women, as a whole, least deserve and most dread. Elizabeth knew what they said,—she did not care. Wise was she, far wise above her generation. She may have had lovers in the insinuating sense, but she judiciously avoided a husband. She was a woman, and in that far-away time, heads rolled off of shoulders easily at a wave of a majestic hand and she did not like it. The position of heads was quite normal during her reign. She knew husbands could not be divorced without punishment, whereas lovers could be set aside easily; the quieter, the better.

At any rate, Elizabeth had time for things other than domestic (here, domestic is as applied usually to men), and one of these things was colonizing the new world. She granted charters to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and she and Sir Walter Raleigh realized that the new world was the place to cripple Spain. With the assistance of Sir Thomas Drake, a gentleman in those days, a pirate in ours, she made the beginning.

Of course, colonizing was a new business and she did not know that idle gentlemen, degenerate second sons, laborers who refused to labor, with no women, never had successfully made homes in the wilderness, or anywhere else.

The early expeditions of England are so well known to all

who can read at all that they are not repeated here. These three countries are mentioned in this work because indirectly they had a bearing on Trumbull County.

James I granted charters to the London and the Plymouth Companies in 1606. The Plymouth Company was given the land from Nova Scotia to Long Island running indefinitely westwards, while the London Company was given the land from the Potomac to Cape Fear, the intermediate portion being open to both.

In 1609 a new charter was granted by James to the London Company, extending the coast line two hundred miles below and above the present Old Point Comfort. The northern line then began a little above the center of the New Jersey coast and ran at an angle of about forty-five degrees, touching near Buffalo, on through Lake Huron, Lake Superior "up into the lands throughout from sea to sea and northwest." This covered nearly one-half of the North American Continent. Therefore, in 1609, the land which later became Trumbull County belonged to England. To be sure it was granted to the London Company, and claimed by Virginia, so called in honor of the Virgin queen.

The people of Trumbull County owe a great debt to the London Company, for it succeeded in doing what Elizabeth began to do—held back the Spanish nation, and established a self-government which a people belonging to a constitutional monarchy could do and which a people belonging to an absolute monarchy could not do. The rulers of Spain were real rulers, not leaders; people had no voice whatever in their own government. The rulers of England were not all powerful. The Virginians were conformers and therefore did not displease the king, as did the northern folks. Hence it kept its charter, while Massachusetts' was revoked in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

CHAPTER III.

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION.—CHARTER OF 1662.—CHARTER OAK.
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SACRE AND LOSS OF CLAIM.—CHARLES II'S GEOG-
RAPHY.—CONNECTICUT RESERVES
PART OF HER GRANT.

The Connecticut constitution was drawn up in 1639 by the men of the three settlements or towns, Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor. It provided for a government by the people and did not mention king or parliament. Other towns later organized under the title of New Haven. It was in this colony that the laws were so strict as to be called the "Blue Laws," although these laws did not compare in severity with many laws of Old England. On April 23, 1662, Charles II confirmed all Connecticut charters and deeds, and because he hated the New Haven colony (it had defied him and denied him certain requests) he turned it in as Connecticut under this charter. The conveyance gave to Connecticut "all the territory of the present state and all of the lands west of it, to the extent of its breadth, from sea to sea." This really gave to Connecticut aside from the home state, the upper third of Pennsylvania, about one-third of Ohio, and parts of what has become Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. This United Connecticut became prosperous and tranquillity seemed near when Andros, the governor of Massachusetts, appeared in the state and demanded their charter. The question of releasing this valuable document was considered for hours, eloquent arguments were made, the hardships of early settlers were depicted, but even when night fell the governor was still demanding. No Tungsten burner lighted the room in which the council was held, but the best of the time—the tallow dip—was there. Suddenly there was darkness. When the dips were set sputtering again

the charter could not be found. Some patriot, or patriots, had spirited it away and had hid it in the hollow of an oak tree where it remained till Massachusetts rebelled against Andros, when it was triumphantly produced. On Sundays, on Thanksgiving, and on Fourth of July, when the early settlers of New Connecticut had time to think or to hear orations, their hearts swelled with gratitude as they recalled that the charter which gave them the land upon which they had built their homes had been preserved to them by Yankee wit and courage, and the "Charter Oak" was ever held in reverence.

Modern historians are cruel. Not only do they declare that there was no William Tell, no apple, no arrow; but that Pocohontas did not leap forth from the darkness and save the life of John Smith. Instead of the latter they give us the picture of a wise, beautiful, gentle, loving Indian girl doing many good deeds for the white people, as well as her own, and who in turn was loved for her devotion and her bravery. Pshaw! that picture does not replace the other. Too many women have been good, wise and devoted to this great country, in the beginning, later and at this minute, to have "special mention." But more, the historian insinuatingly whispers that the hollow oak may have held nuts, leaves, dead branches, toads, squirrels, but no parchment—no paper upon which the chesty king in 1662 had placed his name and seal. Anyway, even if the story was ethereal, the charter itself was not.

The western land held out hope for the Connecticut folks and land companies were formed to establish settlements in northern Pennsylvania, then more or less of a wilderness. When the companies were ready, men and women set out to make new homes in the beautiful valley of the Wyoming. They sought property and liberty, but they found others ahead of them who wanted the same things. Seven times did the Connecticut emigrants attempt to make a settlement. Each time they were unsuccessful, being driven out by whites and Indians, and twice massacred. The life of a pioneer is a hard life at best, but for men and women to be cold, hungry, lonely and fearful most of the time, as they struggled for existence, and to be killed at the end, seems horrible when we know how the fertile land, plenty of it for themselves, their children, and their children's children, stretched out invitingly before them.

Sometimes husbands settled their families in this valley and went out to fight or to hunt, and the women did the work

of both, their children hanging to their skirts, while they listened as they labored for the whoops of the dreaded red man.

So busy were these frontiersmen during the Revolutionary War that they neglected the warning of the wives at home. When at last, they reluctantly returned, they found themselves wholly unprepared for what awaited them. They proceeded immediately to construct fortresses, while the women engaged in the manly occupation of making the powder. However, both efforts were to no purpose, for instead of keeping within the barricades, the men, about three hundred, marched boldly forth to meet twelve hundred Indians, Tories and British. One hundred and sixty were killed outright, while one hundred and forty escaped, nearly all to be recaptured. These unfortunates were tomahawked or tortured to death. Some were pinned down with pitch-forks onto blazing logs, or made to run through crackling fires till they fell fainting and were burned to death. One hundred and fifty widows and nearly six hundred orphans were made that day. When women realized what was happening they seized their children and started for the east, through the "Dismal Swamp." In one of these groups there were nearly one hundred women and children and only one man. Alfred Mathews in "Ohio and Her Western Reserve" says:

"All were without food, many scarcely clothed, but they pressed on, weak, trembling and growing constantly worse from this unaccustomed labor through the thicket, mire and ooze. One by one the weakest gave out. Some wandered from the path and were lost; some fell from exhaustion, some from wounds received in battle, but the majority maintained life in some miraculous way and pressed on. The only manna in that wilderness was whortleberries, and these they plucked and eagerly devoured, without pausing. Children were born and children died in that fearful forced march. One babe that came into the world in this scene of terror and travail was carried alive to the settlements. At least one which died was left upon the ground, while the agonized mother went on. There was not time nor were there means to make even a shallow grave. One woman bore her dead babe in her arms twenty miles rather than abandon its little body to the beasts."

A court, organized by Congress under the Articles of Confederation entered into by the states during the Revolution, sat at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1787, to consider the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania as to boundary. The decision was for Pennsylvania.

When the author was a young girl she accompanied her father as he went from county seat to county seat in the dual capacity of common pleas and circuit judge. Being thus thrown for weeks together with judges and lawyers, she soon learned, to her surprise, that printed, high judicial decisions were not always so clearly and firmly worded as to make differences of opinion among lower judges impossible, and, further, that conditions and circumstances, personal and political, entered into decisions in many cases. The ruling in regard to the right of Connecticut to the western lands is a fair sample. She had charters for land in New York, but Charles had also given the same land to New York. His geography was as shady as was the spelling of our first president. New York and Connecticut began to settle their differences in 1683 and finished in 1733. In 1787, Connecticut was possessed of her charter, shorn of all east of the western Pennsylvania line. But she had that. It was now her turn. The general government was begging the states to relinquish their titles, but Connecticut, coquettishly or mulishly, held back. At last she agreed, reserving for herself the portion of land which was bordered on the north by the lake, east by the Pennsylvania line, south by the 41st parallel, and on the west by a line a hundred and twenty miles west of the Pennsylvania west line. That this request was granted rather strengthens the thought that the judges knew they had been a little unfair in their first decision, and wished to make amends. Otherwise why should Connecticut be the exception to all other states.

Connecticut, after all this trouble and uncertainty of years, was at last victorious and she possessed the thing, or part of the thing, for which she had contended.

The stories of states are not unlike the stories of people. Connecticut was barely relieved of a great anxiety—that of a possible loss of her land,—before she was beset by another one. She owned the land, but what should she do with it. An unbroken wilderness, hundreds of miles away, was not money in the purse. She had seen the Indians driven farther and farther away, she had had a peculiar experience herself of owning and

being deprived of, she had seen reversal of decisions, beside she realized the approaching power of central government and knew that individual communities might have to suffer for the good of the whole. She said to herself, "If I am not to be undone even at this late day, I myself must be up and doing."

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—FIRE
LANDS.—SECOND COMMITTEE.—ORIGINAL PURCHASERS.—
QUANTITY OF LAND ON THE RESERVE.—NATURAL
RESOURCES.—MEN WHO PRECEDED CONNECTI-
CUT SETTLERS.—GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

The legislature in 1786 appointed a committee of three to dispose of this far western land. The price was placed at fifty cents per acre, the territory was to be divided into townships six miles square. The general assembly agreed to make a grant of a township to each purchaser, his heirs and assigns. In each township was reserved five hundred acres of good land for the support of the "Gospel minister," five hundred acres for "the support of the schools forever," and two hundred and forty acres in "fee simple to the first Gospel minister who shall settle in such town."

It was also agreed to survey the tract into tiers and ranges, No. 1 to be what is now the upper eastern corner of Ashtabula county. The legislature of the following year substantially ratified this, making a few minor changes such as placing No. 1 township at the southeast corner, now known as Poland, and making the townships five miles square. Before the survey was made Judge Samuel H. Parsons bought the Salt Spring tract. Although reference is made to tier and range as if there had been a survey, there had not been. This was in 1788 and was the only sale made by the commissioners. This deed is recorded in Warren.

During the Revolutionary war the British destroyed property belonging to Connecticut land owners and they demanded reimbursement from the legislature. This was considered by that body in 1791 and in 1792, and 500,000 acres were set off for these sufferers, or their heirs, and this tract was known at first as "The Sufferers' Land," later as "Fire Lands," as most of the property destroyed had been burned.

The shrewdness of Connecticut is seen even in this transaction. She gave to those needing and deserving help, as men usually give alms, that is, she gave that for which she cared least, the land that was farthest away. Neither did she include the islands lying near and belonging properly to the territory. Every emigrant as he journeyed to his new home in the "Fire Lands" helped to make a roadway for the later settlers, and every acre cleared and every cabin erected on these "Fire Lands" added to the value of the land to the east awaiting purchasers.

Thus, the present counties of Huron and Erie, although belonging to the Western Reserve, brought no substantial gain, unless cancelling moral obligations be considered substantial gain.

In 1795 Connecticut had grown desperate over her "White Elephant" and determined to dispose of it. After formally resolving to sell it, the legislature selected a committee of eight, one from each county, to transact the business. They were John Treadwell, Hartford county; James Wadsworth, New Haven county; Marvin Wait, New London; William Edmonds, Fairfield; Thomas Grosvenor, Windham; Aaron Austin, Litchfield; Elijah Hubbard, Middlesex; and Sylvester Gilbert, of Tolland county. It will be seen that the names of these men and these towns were used in many ways in New Connecticut, as were also the names of the purchasers. At this time, several individuals wished to buy land for themselves or their friends, but the land company feared that some of them who were not from Connecticut were not financially responsible, while the price others offered was not sufficient. Among the latter were Zephaniah Swift, author of Swift's Digest, ex-chief justice of Connecticut. He offered a million dollars for the tract. This, however, was not entirely individual, as some of his friends were interested.

These eight men sold this tract of land to the following persons for the following amounts:

Joseph Howland and Daniel L. Coit.....	\$30,461
Eliam Morgan and Daniel L. Coit.....	51,402
Caleb Atwater	22,846
Daniel Holbrook	8,750
Joseph Williams	15,231
William Law	10,500
William Judd	16,250
Elisha Hyde and Uriah Tracy.....	57,400
James Johnston	30,000
Samuel Mather, Jr.....	18,461
Ephraim Kirby, Elijah Boardman, and Uriah Holmes, Jr.....	60,000
Solomon Griswold	10,000
Oliver Phelps and Gideon Granger, Jr..	80,000
William Hart	30,462
Henry Champion, 2d.....	85,675
Asher Miller	34,000
Robert C. Johnson.....	60,000
Ephraim Root	42,000
Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr.....	19,039
Solomon Cowles	10,000
Oliver Phelps	168,185
Ashael Hathaway	12,000
John Caldwell and Pelig Sanford.....	15,000
Timothy Burr	15,231
Luther Loomis and Ebenezer King, Jr.	44,318
William Lyman, John Stoddard, and David King.....	24,730
Moses Cleaveland	32,600
Samuel P. Lord.....	14,092
Roger Newbury, Enoch Perkins and Jonathan Brace.....	38,000
Ephraim Starr.....	17,415
Sylvanus Griswold.....	1,683
Jozeb Stocking and Joshua Stow.....	11,423
Titus Street.....	22,846
James Ball, Aaron Ohmstead and John Wiles	30,000
Pierpoint Edwards.....	60,000
Amounting to.....	\$1,200,000

The early diaries show some little differences in names and amounts but the above is in a "Book of Drafts" in the recorder's office, at Warren. This list was prepared by Hon. T. D. Webb, and given out by Joseph Perkins of Cleveland. Both men were accurate and painstaking. The total is always the same in all lists.

These men formed themselves into the Connecticut Land Company, and so careful were they as to the letter of the law, so exacting as to the carrying out of their obligations, and such personal standing had they, that, whereas in tracing titles in most places in the United States one must go back to the grants made by the rulers of the old world, in northeastern Ohio it is sufficient to go back only to the Connecticut Land Company.

In the beginning this territory was supposed to contain four million acres, but it was found later that early maps and sketches had been defective; that Lake Erie made a decided southern dip so that part of the land proved to be water with some air thrown in.

Here is given a table prepared by Judge Frederick Kinsman, who was very accurate in all statements.

Quantity of Land in the Connecticut Western Reserve by Survey.

Connecticut Land Company, land east of the Cuyahoga River, etc.....	2,002,970
Land west of the Cuyahoga River, exclusive of surplus Islands.....	827,291
Surplus land (so called).....	5,286
Islands Cunningham or Kelley's....	2,749
Islands Bass or Bay No. 1.....	1,322
Islands Bass or Bay No. 2.....	709
Islands Bass or Bay No. 3.....	709
Islands Bass or Bay No. 4.....	403
Islands Bass or Bay No. 5.....	32
	5,924
Amount of Connecticut Land Company land in acres.....	2,841,471
Parsons's, or "Salt Spring Tract" in acres	25,450
Sufferers' or Fire Lands.....	500,000
	3,366,921
Total number of acres in the Connecticut Western Reserve.....	3,366,921

The \$1,200,000 received in payment was placed by Connecticut in its school fund and has always there remained.

Connecticut having obtained by grant, having retained by diplomacy and persistence, and having sold to her satisfaction her western land, watched with pride its development. At this writing a larger part of the Western Reserve, particularly the eastern section, is quite as much like New England as Connecticut itself.

What was the nature of this new Connecticut? It was heavy with excellent timber, oak, elm, maple, hickory, walnut, beech, etc. It was bounded on one side by a great blue lake deep enough to carry the trans-atlantic steamers of today, and containing more fish in proportion to its size than any known body of water in the United States.

It had several navigable rivers and numerous creeks and rivulets. The climate was temperate, a little colder in winter perhaps than the home state and possibly warmer in summer. The surface soil was a rich sandy loam in the northern portion, running a little heavier with clay at the southern part.

Within this territory was fine sandstone for building purposes and excellent flagging for walks, as the towns of today will testify.

Bituminous coal (now nearly exhausted) of the finest quality lay waiting to be mined.

The soil was adapted to fruit growing and the very strip of land over which the Cleveland surveyors passed is now almost covered with vineyards. The maple tree stood ready for service and today, in the northeastern portion, is made the finest maple syrup in the world.

The woods abounded in game and the streams in fish.

The land in some places was low and wet and, in others, flat and uninteresting, while there were rolling, hilly spots with touches of exquisite scenery.

Nature had done well by this part of the world and now man was to demonstrate what he could do on such a foundation. "The folks back home"—the land company—had bought this territory as the boys trade marbles, "unsight, unseen." New Englanders knew nothing of the flat fertile middle west. Their country was a stony one and to them trees meant fertility. The Western Reserve was a forest; that satisfied them.

Some writers of the New Connecticut history say that into

this vast forest, into this wild region, through whose woods and over whose hills no white man's foot had passed, came the advance guard, the surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company.

This statement is an exaggeration. White men were here when the first surveyor arrived, and had been here, as travelers, missionaries, soldiers, and traders long before.

Possibly LaSalle with his party, going east and west, in 1682-83, walked the shores of Lake Erie. French forts were at Niagara, Presque Isle (Erie), and at the mouth of the Maumee; it is more probable that he took the north shore however, since the Indians of that region were his friends.

The journals, diaries, survey books, etc., which are now being brought to light, show that in many parts of the Reserve timber was felled by a white man's ax at a very early day. In 1840 Col. Charles Whittlesey, who wrote an early history of Cleveland, says he examined a stump of an oak tree, in Canfield, which was two feet ten inches in diameter and "about seven inches from the center were marks of an ax, perfectly distinct, over which one hundred and sixty layers of annual growth had accumulated." Mr. Whittlesey procured a portion of the tree extending from the outside to the center on which the ancient and modern marks of the ax are equally plain; the tools being of about the same breadth and in equally good order. "The Canfield tree must be considered a good record as far back as 1660." This block may be seen now in the Western Reserve Historical Society, in Cleveland.

Mr. Jason Hubbell, of Newburg, reported the finding of like marks which he estimated to have been made in 1690.

Mr. Lapham, of Willoughby, felled a tree in 1848 which was seen by many people of that time and the stump of which was in 1867 standing near the railroad track one mile and a half west of Willoughby. This showed 400 rings outside the cut, indicating it to have been chopped in 1448 or forty-four years before Columbus' landing at San Salvador. Mr. Whittlesey says some trees form two terminal buds a year and if this were so it would bring the date about 1648 or near the time of the other marks.

The early surveyors and settlers were usually good woodsmen; even if any one was not expert with the ax he appreciated good work in others. Being able to make the cleanest cut in felling a tree in the early days of the last century called forth as much admiration as the management of a huge industrial plant, or the forming of a great trust. There was no chance

therefore, of these ax marks being confused with those of the Indians. The "squaw axes" given the Indians between 1608-20 had different length of bit and the marks the red men made were entirely different in character. In fact, no matter how much we may sympathize with the Indian in the loss of his hunting grounds and the destruction of his tribe we must admit that they did not take kindly to agriculture or manual labor, and few, if any, ever excelled in these directions. If they had, some of us who now have blue eyes might have had black ones, or we might now be wearing feathers in our hair instead of on our hats.

Jesuits were among the Iroquois Indians in New York as early as 1656, but it does not seem, even if they penetrated as far as Trumbull County, that they could have chopped so many trees because the number found two hundred years later was too great for travelers to have made. Just why the Norsemen landed on our New England coast, when they were there, how long they really stayed, will never be known, neither will the time when the white men visited the Ohio Lake region be determined, how long they staid, why they came, when they left. But we know that they, like the Norsemen, were here.

A. T. Goodman in a tract of the Western Reserve Historical Society says: "The earliest known occupation of the territory embraced within the limits of the state of Ohio by any collective body of white men was by the French in 1680." From that time until the conquest of Canada by the French, French traders were scattered throughout the territory, building a post, station or store at almost every Indian town. English traders first made their appearance in the Ohio country in 1699-1700. From that time until 1745, we hear of them at various towns and stations. In 1745 they built a small fort or block house among the Hurons on the north side of Sandusky Bay, the extreme of the Reserve.

For many years previous to the coming of the surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company, men who made a business of trading with the Indians bringing to them provisions, trinkets and whiskey, taking in exchange furs, hides, etc., were staying—one could hardly call it living—between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Cuyahoga. Some of those men had married squaws and had children. Some traders brought their wives with them but they did not remain long, for the Indians preferred to trade with squaw men, as they were at least connected with the tribe. Besides, the hardships attending a frontier life and the lack of

companionship were a double burden which women were not willing to endure when there was no promise of home. Some of the diaries of the first settlers which the author has examined state that the travelers came upon a cabin in the lower part of the Reserve, and saw a white woman at work. She gave a cry of joy at the sight of men just fresh from civilization and with trembling lips and moist eyes begged them to partake of refreshments, saying she had not seen the face of a white woman in three years.

The Moravians were now and then in northern Ohio, at Sandusky, on the Lake islands, and for about a year, 1786-87, on the east side of the Cuyahoga river. They were forced to leave during hostilities.

The presence of the French in the Northwest Territory was distressing to the English. The Frenchman, principally because he was an explorer and not a colonizer, attached himself to the Indians. He did not buy land for beads and spoil the hunting grounds. He, apparently, was no menace to the roving red men, and, hence, became an ally. This condition was bravely met and, as we have said elsewhere, we should be grateful to the Cavalier.

Just here the author wishes to introduce an interesting bit of history which applies only indirectly to the Western Reserve. James A. Garfield, when a representative in Congress, made an address for the Historical Society at Burton, Geauga county, in which he said:

“The cession of that great Territory under the treaty of 1783, was due mainly to the foresight, the courage and the endurance of one man, who never received from his country any adequate recognition for his great service. That man was George Rogers Clark; and it is worth your while to consider the work he accomplished. Born in Virginia, he was in early life a surveyor, and afterwards served in Lord Dunmore’s war. In 1776 he settled in Kentucky, and was in fact the founder of that commonwealth. As the war of the Revolution progressed, he saw that the pioneers west of the Alleghanies were threatened by two formidable dangers: first by the Indians, many of whom had joined the standard of Great Britain; and second, by the success of the war itself. For, should the colonies obtain their independence while the British held possession of the Mississippi

valley, the Alleghanies would be the western boundary of the new Republic, and the pioneers of the west would remain subject to Great Britain.

“Inspired by these views, he made two journeys to Virginia to represent the case to the authorities of that colony. Failing to impress the house of burgesses with the importance of warding off these dangers, he appealed to the governor, Patrick Henry, and received from him authority to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky subject to his orders, and serve for three months after their arrival in the west. This was a public commission.

“Another document, bearing date Williamsburg, January 2, 1778, was a secret commission, which authorized him, in the name of Virginia, to capture the military posts held by the British in the northwest. Armed with this authority, he proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he obtained ammunition, and floated it down the river to Kentucky, succeeded in enlisting seven companies of pioneers, and in the month of June, 1778, commenced his march through the untrodden wilderness to the region of the Illinois. With a daring that is scarcely equaled in the annals of war, he captured the garrisons of Kaskaskia, Saint Vincent and Cahokia, and sent his prisoners to the governor of Virginia, and by his energy and skill won over the French inhabitants of that region to the American cause.

“In October, 1778, the house of burgesses passed an act declaring that ‘all the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled there, or shall hereafter be settled on the west side of the Ohio, shall be included in the District of Kentucky, which shall be called Illinois County.’ In other words, George Rogers Clark conquered the Territory of the Northwest in the name of Virginia, and the flag of the Republic covered it at the close of the war.

“In negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, the British commissioners insisted on the Ohio river as the northwestern boundary of the United States; and it was found that the only tenable ground on which the American commissioners relied, to sustain our claim to the Lakes and the Mississippi as the boundary, was the fact that George Rogers Clark had conquered the country, and Virginia was in undisputed possession of it at the cessation of hostilities.

“In his ‘Notes on the Early Settlement of the North-

west Territory' Judge Burnet says: 'That fact (the capture of the British posts) was confirmed and admitted, and was the chief ground on which the British commissioners reluctantly abandoned their claim.'

"It is a stain upon the honor of our country, that such a man—the leader of pioneers who made the first lodgment on the site now occupied by Louisville, who was in fact the founder of the state of Kentucky, and who by his personal foresight and energy gave nine great states to the republic—was allowed to sink under a load of debt incurred for the honor and glory of his country."

CHAPTER V.

YANKEES. — PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. — SCOTCH-IRISH. — SALT SPRINGS.—JUDGE SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

Although the Frenchman (both Protestant and Roman Catholic), the Spaniard, the Dutchman, the Quaker, and the English (Cavalier and Puritan) colonized the new world, we are apt to think of the early inhabitant as the Massachusetts Puritan alone. Somehow the Puritan, especially the Pilgrim, with his plain, dark clothes, his high hat and his determined countenance, impresses itself deeply upon our sub-consciousness. Just so do we give all the credit of the successful settling of the Western Reserve to the Connecticut emigrants. This is entirely wrong.

There were two ways to enter New Connecticut, namely, through New York state to Buffalo and along Lake Erie, or through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, to the Beaver and up the Mahoning. From the state of Pennsylvania came the Pennsylvania Dutch (a mixture of German, English, with sometimes a little Holland blood thrown in) and the Scotch-Irish, together with the New Yorker, all three joined with the Connecticut Yankee in the making of the new state. Some of the truest and most helpful citizens were the Scotch-Irish, some of the most frugal and industrious were the Pennsylvania Dutch. The Yankee considered himself superior to his neighbors, who said "du bish" or had a brogue. His education as a rule was better, his family longer established in these United States, and he believed himself responsible for the development of the country. On the other hand, the early Dutch Pennsylvanian saw faults in his Yankee neighbor and commented upon the same. The early Dutch housewife would say to her neighbor, when inviting her to stay to a meal, "It's not much we have, but anything is better than the weak tea and crackers of the Yankees." The

"Dutchmen" were frugal, neat, industrious, but liked good living. Early settlers in Pennsylvania uniformly testify to the good cooking of Pennsylvania Dutch women. A Trumbull County man, now fifty years old, who as a boy taught school in western Pennsylvania, refers to those days of boarding around with pleasure because of the good eating. A prominent citizen of Warren, whose grandparents were Pennsylvania Dutch, and whose mother and wife were both excellent housekeepers, gives credit to both for being successes as home makers and cooks, but usually ends with "but no one ever quite came up to grandmother."

It was the Scotch-Irish who made the mirth for the pioneers, particularly at "frolic times," as house-raising, log-rollings, and like occasions were called. They cared less for money than did the Yankee or the German and did not leave land fortunes to their descendants. They did, however, one thing for which they are never given credit. They, and not the men from the state of the Blue Laws, were first in establishing and maintaining churches.

Let us may be tossing our heads in pride, we who trace back to the Connecticut forefather, let us see what others thought and think of us. W. H. Hunter of Chillicothe, in an address at Philadelphia on "Influence of Pennsylvania on Ohio," says:

"The claims made for the Puritan settlement at Marietta give us an example of Puritan audacity; the New England settlements on the Western Reserve give us examples of Yankee ingenuity. In Connecticut he made nutmegs of wood; in Ohio he makes maple molasses of glucose and hickory bark. In New England the Puritan bored the Quaker tongue with red-hot poker; in Ohio he dearly loves to roast Democrats. The Reserve was the home of crankisms. Joseph Smith started the Mormon Church in Lake county. And there were others, some of whom the northern Ohio emigrant took with him to Kansas."

The Connecticut pioneer impressed himself on the Western Reserve history because he was a college man. He became the surveyor, the lawyer, the judge, the legislator, the governor, because he was mentally equipped for such positions. Almost every leading jurist of that day was a Yale graduate.

It is known that for many years before the organization of

the Connecticut Land Company, as early as 1755, people had traveled from Pennsylvania to Salt Springs, near what is now Niles and Warren, for the purpose of making salt. Long vats and kettles showing much wear and little care were early found by traders and explorers. Men who were identified with the early times have written of seeing travelers with kettles thrown over the back of a horse on their way to the springs. Salt was expensive, costing according to some authorities six dollars a bushel, others sixteen dollars a barrel. The water here was only brackish and cost of making too expensive to be profitable, although many persons attempted to make it. Some of the Salt Spring kettles were later found in a spot near Braceville where the Indians used them for making maple sugar.

So far as we know there was never anything very good came out of the Salt Spring region. The first man who owned the tract, Judge Parsons, was drowned. A man stationed in one of the cabins to watch the goods belonging to a Beaver firm was killed. The white men who constructed cabins there were in constant fear of the Indians and were not financially repaid for their trouble. "The Pennsylvanians who had recourse to it during the Revolution erected cabins there. In 1785 Col. Brodhead, commanding the troops at Fort Pitt, had orders to dispossess them and did so. The Indians soon burned the cabins they had erected." Here occurred the first murder on the Reserve and here, time and again, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, people have had hope of making fortunes from the mineral water, only to give it up in despair later. A year or so ago (1906 or '07) did the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad acquire the land, and now, where once men, white and red, boiled water into salt while they drank whiskey and fought, where women and children suffered from fear of the red man, where men invested time and money to no purpose, runs a great trunk line, and men and women sleep and eat as they pass over the spot where so much unhappiness has been, and never think of Indians or murder or even salt, for the latter is served them by black men without cost.

General Samuel H. Parsons, of Connecticut, whose father was a distinguished clergyman, and whose mother (a descendant of Henry Wolcott) was a strong character, was the first lawyer of the Western Reserve, and the first purchaser of land in Trumbull County. He was an early friend of John Adams, a graduate of Yale, took an active interest in colonial politics, and

became one of the boldest of America's generals. Old records in the hands of the family attribute to him the planning of the siege of Ticonderoga, which was the first hostile move in the war of the Revolution. Congress, in 1785, appointed him as one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians for cessions of land. Cincinnati stands on one of the portions ceded. Two years later he was appointed judge for the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, and in 1789 became chief justice of the Northwest Territory. Having traveled through this county he was familiar with the land, and finally bought from the commissioners appointed by the Connecticut legislature to sell land, a tract situated in the townships now known as Lordstown, Weathersfield, Jackson, and Austintown. The deed to this twenty-five thousand acres is now on record in the Trumbull County court house, and all records and maps agree as to its boundaries. He chose this spot, undoubtedly, because the Indians and traders had cleared land round about, because the springs found there contained brackish water from which he hoped later to manufacture salt, and because Pittsburg was comparatively near at hand and stores could be gotten at Beaver and other points on the river. He, however, never occupied this purchase. He was drowned as above stated in the Beaver river, probably at the Falls, when returning east. Little or no money had been actually paid down for the land, but his heirs claimed it nevertheless. From Webb's manuscript we learn:

“And although the Connecticut Land Company ran their township and range line regardless of this claim, and although they, in their proceedings at the time called it only a ‘pretended claim,’ yet, in making partition of their lands, they reserved land enough in the townships Nos. 2 and 3, in the third and fourth range, to satisfy this claim, which they never aperted and which they ultimately abandoned to the heirs and assigns of General Parsons.”

CHAPTER VI.

LIST OF DIRECTORS AND SURVEYORS OF CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY.—THE WOMEN OF THE PARTY.—DETAILS OF THE TRIP.

—SCHENECTADY.—FORT OSWEGO.—CANANDAIGUA.—

—BUFFALO.—COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT

BUFFALO CREEK.—WHISKEY AND THE

SURVEYING PARTY.—CONNEAUT,

JULY 4, 1796.

The rules and regulations of the Connecticut Land Company are of great interest. Every possibility of misunderstanding is provided for, minor details are mentioned, and the document shows the workmanship of the careful, conservative New England mind.

The directors of the company were Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion, Roger Newberry, and Samuel Mathews, Jr.

Following is a list of the surveying party of 1796:

General Moses Cleaveland, Superintendent.

Augustus Porter, Principal Surveyor and Deputy Superintendent.

Seth Pease, Astronomer and Surveyor.

Amos Spafford, John Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard and Moses Warren, Surveyors.

Joshua Stow, Commissary.

Theodore Shepard, Physician.

EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY.

Joseph Tinker, Boatman.

George Proudfoot.

Samuel Forbes.

Stephen Benton.

Samuel Hungerford.

Samuel Davenport.

Amzi Atwater.

Elisha Ayres.

Norman Wilcox.

George Gooding.

Samuel Agnew.

David Beard.

Titus V. Munson.

Charles Parker.

Nathaniel Doan.

James Halket.

Olney F. Rice.

Samuel Barnes.

Daniel Shulay.

Joseph Melutyre.

Francis Gray.

Amos Sawtel.

Amos Barber.

William B. Hall.

Asa Mason.

Michael Coffin.

Thomas Harris.
 Timothy Dunham.
 Shadrach Benham.
 Wareham Shepard.
 John Briant.
 Joseph Landon.

Ezekiel Morly.
 Luke Hanchet.
 James Hamilton.
 John Lock.
 Stephen Burbank.

We are told in several original manuscripts that this party consisted of fifty, but as the above numbers only forty-six, Gun, who was to have charge of the stores at Conneaut, Stiles, who was to have like position at Cleveland, Chapman and Perry, who were to furnish fresh meat and trade with the Indians, must be added. In some of the original records the full list of the men are given with these words "and two females." So unused were makers of books and keepers of records to giving a woman's name, unless she were queen or some one quite extraordinary, that this seemed nothing unusual.

These "two females," who made the first real homes on the Reserve, were Ann, the wife of Elija Gun, and Tabiatha, the wife of Job Stiles. Not only did they keep house, one at Conneaut and the other at Cleveland, but they kept them so well that the surveyors took themselves there upon the slightest pretext. They also had an oversight and care of the company.

Here is given the instructions of the directors to their agent.

To Moses Cleaveland, Esq., of the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, one of the Directors of the Connecticut Land Company, Greeting:

We, the Board of Directors, of said Connecticut Land Company, having appointed you to go on to said land, as Superintendent over the agents and men, sent on to survey and make locations on said land, to make, and enter into friendly negotiations with the natives who are on said land, or contiguous thereto, and may have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet, and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands, not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States. You are hereby, for the foregoing purposes, fully authorized and empowered to act, and transact all the above business, in as full and ample a manner as we ourselves could do, to make contracts in the foregoing matters in our behalf and stead; and make such drafts on our Treasury, as may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing object of your appointment. And all agents

and men by us employed, and sent on to survey and settle said land, to be obedient to your orders and directions. And you are to be accountable for all monies by you received, conforming your conduct to such orders and directions as we may, from time to time, give you, and to do and act in all matters, according to your best skill and judgment, which may tend to the best interest, prosperity, and success of said Connecticut Land Company. Having more particularly for your guide the Articles of Association entered into and signed by the individuals of said Company.

Pittsburg and Canandaigua were the outlying posts for travelers to the Western Reserve. The Connecticut Land Company instructed the surveying party to gather at Canandaigua and proceed.

Several of the journals of these young men are in the possession of the Western Reserve Historical Society and the entries in some of them which have never been published are curious. Mr. Seth Pease says under several dates in close succession, "I began my journey, Monday, May 9, 1796. Fare from Suffield to Hartford, six shillings; expenses four shillings six pence. * * * At breakfast, expense two shillings. Fare on my chest from Hartford to Middletown, one shilling, six pence." In telling about his trip to New York he says, "Passage and liquor 4 dollars and three quarters." When he arrived in New York we find the following entry: "Ticket for play 75c; Liquor 14c; Show of elephants, 50c; shaving and combing, 13c." Apparently Mr. Pease was seeing New York.

It will pay the reader to take a map and follow their route from Connecticut to Schenectady, up the Mohawk river into Oneida lake, on to the Oswego river, into Ontario lake, along the southern shore of this lake to Canandaigua, and then to Buffalo, from there touching at least once at Presque Isle (Erie), on past the Pennsylvania line. They rowed, sailed and walked the shore. Sometimes part of them turned back to help bring up those delayed, or went ahead of the party to counsel with military officers or to make necessary preparations for the party. It was a tedious trip.

The four batteaux filled with provisions, baggage and men were heavy, while most of the men were unused to river boating. One of them records that pulling up the Mohawk was as hard work as he ever did in his life. It was a relief when they began

going down the Oswego and came to Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.) Here Mr. Stow procured the necessary papers to allow the party to pass Fort Oswego, which was in the hands of the British. At this very time an agreement had been reached which provided that Americans could have access to the Lakes. The party therefore rapidly proceeded only to find they had been too sanguine. The officers in charge of the fort had no new orders from Fort Niagara, the old ones being to allow no Americans to pass, and consequently the party, somewhat disappointed, put into a little bay in the river. The land was low, the soldiers at the fort were many of them ill and dying, and the surveyors, ready and anxious for work in the far west, were not pleased at the thought of lying idly in this unwholesome spot until a messenger could go to Niagara and return. The directors of the Land Company had anticipated this trouble as said above, and had instructed Mr. Stow, who was the commissary, not to pass the fort if there was opposition. The situation was trying to Mr. Stow. Since he disobeyed orders and brought the party through successfully, we consider him an intelligent, faithful employee. Had the winds been a little stronger, the waves a little higher, conditions a little less favorable, so that the boats and the passengers had been lost, he would always have been referred to as a guilty, incompetent hireling. Luck, daring, courage, and brains often make success.

The officers of the fort at Oswego knew that the party arrived in four boats, consequently when Mr. Stow, with one boat, went by the fort, he was not disturbed. These officers did not observe he carried provisions, they only thought he was going to Fort Niagara to obtain permission for the party to move on. The guard not being on the outlook, the three other boats passed the fort under the protection of night. The party now was all safely on Lake Ontario. They had been hindered and bothered in many ways but now they believed their troubles to be over. However, as is so often the case when people are sanguine, the worst they were to see was near at hand. A storm came up quickly and violently, throwing the three boats into Sodus Bay, where one of them was utterly disabled and where the whole party, almost miraculously, escaped drowning. One can imagine the anxiety of Mr. Stow, who had gone on to Irondequoit (the port for Rochester) when he learned that the three boats following him had been lost and nothing saved but an oar and a gun, thrown on shore at Sodus Bay. Either he or

Auguster Porter (accounts disagree) with some men turned about from Irondequoit to go to Sodus to learn how the shipwreck occurred. They were overjoyed to meet Captain Beard, who told them that instead of all being lost except the oar and gun, the oar and gun were the only things which really were lost. One of the boats, however, was useless and was abandoned, but necessary rearrangements were made and the party proceeded on its way to Irondequoit, Canandaigua and the new home.

We next see them at Buffalo. The Indians were expecting them, and like all traders they were wondering what they dare demand; that is, how much they could get for their right to the land. It's a wise man who offers neither too much nor too little. A man who preceded the party with the horses was forced to pay three dollars for pasture. Since the grass was neither cared for nor used by anybody, this was rather a large amount.

In our day of rapid transportation it fairly exasperates us as we watch the slow movement of this party of surveyors. When they arrived at Buffalo, some of the party went to Fort Niagara, probably on business, some took a look at the Falls, while Holly, under the date of June 18th, says, "Porter and myself went on the Creek (Buffalo) in a bark canoe a fishing and caught only three little ones." It seems that although the streams were full of fish, these water animals were as capricious then as now.

Finally, the council with the red men was had, and picturesque scene it was. On the shore of the lake, under the starry June sky, the white men, forerunners of the Western Reserve, with joy in their faces and hope in their hearts, sat around the blazing fire prepared by the red men. Speeches were made on both sides, and diplomatic messages exchanged, and while part of the Indians performed a swinging dance, the rest grunted an accompaniment from their sitting position on the ground. Negotiations were not completed then—not at all; it was too soon. The Indian was "long on time" and short on whiskey. They must get drunk of course. What was the good of a treaty without a pow-wow? What was the good of the white man except for his whiskey? So pow-wow and whiskey it was, but fortunately there were no bad results.

On June 23rd, "after much talking on the part of the Indians, Cleaveland offered Capt. Brant 500 pounds New York currency, which equals \$1,000, provided he would peacefully

relinquish his title to the western land. This sum was not large enough to please the captain, but after much parley he finally agreed to it, provided Cleaveland would use his influence with the United States and obtain from the government the sum of \$500 annually for his tribe. In case he could not accomplish this he was to promise that the Land Company would pay an additional \$1,500 in cash."

Whether this agreement was kept, and whether either the government or company paid this sum is not known to the author, but as white men were treating with Indians we presume this money is the last they saw.

Cleaveland then gave two beef cattle and 100 gallons of whiskey to satisfy the eastern Indians, and a feast followed. The western Indians were also given provisions to help them home and all had been provided for during the council. It is greatly to the credit of the Connecticut Land Company, and a source of much satisfaction to the residents of the Western Reserve today that the title to the land was not stolen but was bought and paid for, even if the price was low; further, that possession of the new country was given and taken under the best of feeling and without one drop of bloodshed. To be sure, our forefathers must have had a little larger supply of whiskey than the sentiment of today would allow them, when we remember they gave away one hundred gallons and had plenty for all summer, but history must be studied from its own time. Whiskey was as plentiful during the early days of the colonization as was food. To be sure, it was not our adulterated stuff of today, but it was whiskey and it did what alcohol always has done and always will do to men. Its stimulating qualities sometimes relieved the lonesomeness and fatigue, but the depression following surely more than overbalanced the good. All of the misunderstandings among travelers and early settlers and Indians were caused more or less by whiskey. The women in the early settlements abhorred it. They feared to have their husbands take it lest trouble should follow. Anxiously these women in their own cabins, with wolves howling near outside, and babies huddled close within, awaited the coming of the husband who had been to an adjoining clearing, not knowing what had happened to him because of his fondness for whiskey or because of the Indians. These women saw their neighbors succeed and become prosperous because of their self-control, while they remained poor because of the "fruit of the corn." Many and

many an overworked wife who had looked forward to a log-rolling for weeks went home from the same with weeping eyes and heavy heart, her husband too drunk to guide the horse or act as her protector. Some people believe that there was not as much drunkenness then as now and will bring proof to bear upon it. This is not the place to discuss the temperance question, but, when we know that in range one, number one, Poland, there were eighteen stills, that ministers were sometimes paid in whiskey, we can scarcely believe that the drunkenness of to-day is greater. Then, as now, women were temperate; then, as now, they suffered from drunkenness, and its consequences; then as now, they persuaded and begged their very own to desist; then, as now, they wept and prayed, and then, as now, a few were heeded, while more were not.

One Trumbull County woman whose husband took too much at stated intervals, when he came in in that condition, obliged him to sit in a straight-back chair till he was sober. If he started to move, she, at her word, raised a stick of wood as if to strike him, when he immediately resumed his seat. He finally declared there was no use in drinking if one had to sit still until sober, and he reformed. As a rule, however, the stick, in a real or metaphorical sense, was, and is, in the hand of man.

At last the surveyors had reached their destination. Even though they were adults, they had said good-bye to their home friends with thick throats and heavy hearts. They had paddled slowly the New York rivers, had outwitted the British officers, had suffered shipwreck, had endured the discomforts of long slow travel, had successfully treated with the Indians, and now, in the afternoon of a summer day, they had come upon the "promised land." The blue waters of the lake lapped the shore, the creek sluggishly sought its bay, the great forest trees were heavy with bright green leaves, the grass was thick and soft, the sky was blue, and the lowering sun bathed the landscape with delicate reds and yellows. It was the Fourth of July, Independence Day, for which their fathers, twenty years before, had fought, and for which they themselves held holy reverence. They had double reason to rejoice, and they shouted, sang, fired guns across the water, adding an additional salute for the new territory. They drank water from the creek and whiskey from the jug; they named the spot Fort Independence, and drank toasts to the president of the United States, the state of Connecticut, the Connecticut Land Company, the Fort of Independ-

ence and "the fifty sons and daughters who have entered it this day." When the camp fires had died down, and the stars above were thick and bright, they went to sleep in the new land which was shortly to be broken up into thirteen counties, or parts of counties (Ashtabula, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lake, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Summit, part of Medina, part of Ashland, Erie, Huron and Lorain). If anyone had dreamed that night that in one hundred and thirteen years these thirteen counties would have almost as much influence in the world as the thirteen original colonies had at that time; that most of the huge forests would be supplanted by cultivated fields and prosperous towns; that Indian paths would be macadam roads; that over tiny wires one could talk to any part of this New Country as easily as they could talk to each other that night on the lake shore; that school-houses and churches would be thick throughout that region; and that both would be free; that over the very spot where they lay sleeping, powerful engines would carry sleeping passengers at the rate of sixty miles an hour; that vehicles without horses would spin along the lake front from Buffalo creek to the Cuyahoga in less time than it took them to put their camp in order; that mountains of ore would lie in the lake ships a few miles from them; that no man wilder than they would be east of the Mississippi; that the wildest animals would be the youthful bull or the aged house-dog; that in the nearby valleys would be some of the most wonderful industrial plants in all the world, and that hundreds of men would have sufficient money to buy and pay for the whole Western Reserve without inconvenience; that on this territory would stand the sixth largest city in the United States; that slavery would not exist; that women would have a voice in making the school laws, and that men would float or fly through the air above their heads in machines made for flying,—if any one of the party had dreamed any or all of these things, and related them in the morning, he would have been declared untruthful or as suffering too much from that taken from the gurgling jug.

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CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN COUNCIL AT CONNEAUT.—THE START OF THE SURVEYORS.—
SETTING THE CORNER POST.—RUNNING THE PARALLEL.—
SUMMER AT CLEVELAND.—RETURN HOME.—
WINTER AT CLEVELAND.—WINTER
AT CONNEAUT. —STARVATION.

On the morning of the 5th of July, two boats put back to Fort Erie for some supplies which had been left there. The surveyors began preparations for the field. On the following day the Indians, who naturally liked pow-wows, and to whom a party of settlers was a curiosity, asked for another council. Both sides were in a happy mood. The Indians made speeches full of praise to General Cleaveland, and Paqua presented him with a pipe of peace. This pipe is still in the possession of the family. Although it is hard for a New Englander to "roll out honied words," still the general did the best he could, and made up his deficiency in flattery with presents. He gave them a string of wampum, silver trinkets, and like things, besides \$25 worth of whiskey. On this date, the 7th, the members of the surveying party left Conneaut. They were ambitious not only to do their work quickly, but well. Joyously they started into the unknown wilderness. Porter, Pease and Holley ran the first east line. They found the north corner of Pennsylvania, and ran down five or six miles west of that line.

Moses Warren and party had a line farther west. Before the summer was over, it is written of Warren, sometimes, "he was a little less energetic," and other times, "he is indolent." He was either ease-loving, or slow. However, the author owes him a debt of gratitude because he wrote a full, clear hand and was a good speller. Manuscripts of long ago try the patience of the readers of to-day. Both Pease and Holley left copious notes. From them we learn that the first line they ran caused them much trouble and many vexations. The land was not only

covered with huge trees, but with smaller ones and with thick underbrush. It was impossible to sight at long range. The spring had been a wet one, the streams swollen, and the swamps sometimes impassable. The land lay flat, and on the whole was uninteresting. The horses often wandered off at night and precious morning time was spent corralling them. Sometimes the surveyors waded the swamps and streams, sending the cooks, supplies, horses, and laborers around. This always brought about delay and more or less distress. As the surveyors took the shortest route, they arrived first and, wet, tired, and hungry, they were obliged to wait for the rest of the party, whose long route made them sometimes hours late. Mr. Stow, the commissary, had his trials, first, in finding it hard to obtain fresh supplies, and second, in reaching the various parties in the field. Very often we find notes like these: "Ate our last breakfast," or, "Only one more dinner left," or, "Had less than a half of pint of rum left."

The mosquitoes and gnats were troublesome. The surveyors complained of "earth gas," and they attributed the fever and ague which came later to this gas, but almost always at the same time mentioned the presence of mosquitoes.

The plan was to find the 41st parallel at the Pennsylvania line, and then run west one hundred and twenty miles. From this base line, five miles apart, lines were to be run north, and later cross lines, parallel with the base line, thus making twenty-four townships across, and twelve in the deepest place.

These townships were numbered as ranges, and from the base lines up as towns. Before towns or hamlets were named, they were called by number. Poland was range 1, number 1, Cleveland range 12, number 7. Again and again do we read in diaries and papers, "Went to number 4; stopped at Quinby's." Number 4 was not only township 4, but it was range 4.

As the Porter-Holley-Pease party proceeded south they, or their workmen at least, realized that New Connecticut was not a Paradise. The monotonous records show change when they reached the middle-east of the present Trumbull County. When they arrived at what is now Brookfield they could see the Pennsylvania hills with the valleys in between, and they note that this is the first time they have seen "over the woods," and they feel cheered. The rest of the route south was a little less troublesome and more interesting. Once they thought they heard the tinkle of a cow bell, and hastened to find it, without success.

They thought they had just imagined the sound, but their ears had not deceived them, for there was then a family living in that vicinity. When they reached the Mahoning river they saw some traders in a boat, near the present sight of Youngstown. They talked with them and learned that supplies could be had at Beaver, and that these traders were on their way to Salt Springs, whose praises they sang.

Finally, on July 23rd, they set up a wooden post at the intersection of the 41st parallel and the Pennsylvania line, south-east corner of Poland.

They had been seventeen days running this line. Surely they had not been idle, and they had overcome grievous obstacles. Their poor instruments showed variations, and they did not have time to prove their work. When the whole survey was finished, they were half a mile out of the way. It was intended that each township should have sixteen thousand acres of land, and not one of them has just exactly that amount.

Moses Warren, and the other surveyors, came up with the Pease-Porter party on the 23rd, and they separated, beginning five miles apart, and ran the line back to the lake. The return trip was about the same, except that the laborers showed less inclination to work, and the cooks became a little more irritable.

On the 5th of July the laborers began the erection of a crude log house on the east side of Conneaut creek, which was used for a storehouse. It is referred to in the early history as "Stow Castle." A second house was later erected as a dwelling for the surveyors. It was then expected that Conneaut would be the headquarters.

As soon as all was under way, General Cleaveland started by lake for the Cuyahoga river. He reached his destination the day before the corner post was set in Poland, July 22nd. Among those accompanying him were Stow, the commissary, and Mr. and Mrs. Stiles. There is no record of how this spot pleased the party, although several writers have drawn imaginary pictures and noted possible thoughts. So far as the writer knows, Moses Cleaveland did not commit to paper his first impression. True it is, that many a purchaser of New Connecticut land, who intended to settle near the present sight of Cleveland, when they saw the desolate sand of the lake shore and felt the chilly winds, retraced their steps onto the Hiram hills, to the Little Mountain district, or the ridges of Mesopotamia, Middlefield or Bloomfield.

The running of the parallels was troublesome, the work was

not finished the first summer as there was not time to do that and to plat the Cleveland vicinity. As the Chagrin river was not on any of the maps, it gave most of the surveyors some trouble. They all took it for the Cuyahoga, of course. The field work was destructive to shoes and clothes, and, as said before, food was not always certain. Part of the laborers early became dissatisfied with only hard work and little pay, and the company, to ease things, promised them pieces of land and other rewards. Some of them were early discharged, and others left.

On September 16th, Holley writes, "Encamped a little east of the Chagrin river. Hamilton, the cook, was very cross and lazy. Was on the point of not cooking any supper, because the bark would not peel and he knew of nothing to make bread upon. Davenport wet some in the bag."

Thursday, September 22nd, "He discovered a bear swimming across the river." "Munson caught a rattlesnake which was boiled and ate."

September 28th, "I carved from a beech tree in Cuyahoga town, 'Myron Holley, Jr.,' and on a birch, 'Milton Holley, 1796. September 26, 1796, Friendship.'" Apparently the young man was getting homesick.

October 16th, "Came to camp in consequence of hard rain; found no fire; were all wet and cold, but after pushing about the bottle and getting a good fire and supper we were as merry as grigs."

During the summer a cabin was put up for Stiles on lot 53, east side of Bank street, where the store of Kinney & Leven now stands. A house for the surveyors and a house for stores was erected near the mouth of the Cuyahoga. These were the first houses built within the present district of Cleveland for permanent occupancy. There had been a number of buildings erected by traders, by companies, by missionaries, and so forth, but they were put together for temporary purposes and were destroyed either by the wind and weather, or by the Indians. The latter seemed always to rejoice when a chance was offered to burn a vacant building. Colonel James Hillman, who figured conspicuously in the early history of Trumbull County, said he erected a small cabin on the river near the foot of Superior street in 1786. A party of Englishmen who were wrecked on the lake, built a cabin in which they lived one winter, probably '87. In 1797, as we shall see, James Kingsbury occupied a dilapidated

building, put up before '86, for protecting flour which was brought from Pittsburg for Detroit people.

The cold fall days warned the party that they must stop work. They were not satisfied with the results, and neither was the Land Company. The latter had spent \$14,000 and apparently had little to show for it. The southern boundary of their territory had not been run west after the fourth range. A large tract had not been surveyed at all. All of the territory "east of Cuyahoga, west of the fourth meridian, and south of the sixth parallel" was still not touched. None of the six townships intended for sale were ready except in the neighborhood of Cleveland. However the surveyors had done the best they could under the conditions, and one can read between the lines of their ordinary surveyor notes an intense desire to be at home. Holley says, "Tuesday, Oct. 18th, we left Cuyahoga at three o'clock and seventeen minutes for home. Left Job Stiles and wife and Joseph Landon with provisions for the winter." Porter, Holley and Shepard rowed along the lake shore by moonlight. Pease walked, taking notes of the coast. (Pease was a poor sailor.) The pack horses were to go back to Geneva. Atwater and others took them by land. So anxious were these young men to reach home that they arose one morning at 2:00 a. m. and another 3:00 a. m. and arrived at Conneaut on Friday, the 21st. They left Fort Erie October 23rd at 1:30 a. m. and arrived at Buffalo at 10:30, where they struck a fire "and were asleep in less than thirty minutes." As they proceeded and their desire for home increased, their hours of travel were longer. Once they rowed all night. They reached Irondequoit Friday, the 27th. Here somehow they got out of the channel and had to jump into the water up to their waists and push the boat thirty rods. Wading in water waist deep the last of October is not pleasant, nor very safe. They reach Canandaigua the 29th and separated. When we remember that Holley was only eighteen years old, and all of them were young men with education, or older men without experience or education, we believe that most of them did their duty "in that state of life which it should please God to call them." Porter was the chief surveyor, as we have seen. Neither he, nor Holley, returned with the party the next year. They became brothers-in-law later. Holley settled at Salisbury, Connecticut, and his son Alexander H. became governor. Moses Cleaveland did not return either. He retained his interest, more or less, in the history of the Western Reserve. At one time he

purchased an interest in the Salt Spring Tract, of Parsons. Some of his family, however, later settled here and among his relatives was Mrs. Chas. Howard, whose children now live in Warren.

If all who had come to the Reserve had returned we could say "Here endeth the first lesson." When the winter set in, there were in Cleveland Job Stiles and his wife. Richard Landon, one of the surveying party, had expected to spend the winter with them. It is not known when or for what reason he left. Edward Paine, for whom Painesville was named, took his place in this cabin. It is a tradition that in this cabin, during the winter, a child was born, the mother being attended only by a squaw. Of this, however, we are not absolutely sure. Supplies had been left in Cleveland, and the Indians were exceedingly good to the settlers, so even if it was a hard winter for the three, there were some mitigating conditions. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles were there until 1800, and Mrs. Stiles, who is described as a capable, courageous woman, lived to a good old age.

Aside from a few people at Fort Erie, there were no white people between Buffalo and "the French settlement on the River Raisin," except those at Cleveland and Conneaut. Soon after General Cleaveland and party arrived at Conneaut, James Kingsbury, his wife and three children, appeared. He was the first "independent adventurer" who took up his residence on the Reserve. They had come from New Hampshire, stopping possibly in New York for a little time. His wife was Eunice Waldo, a woman of strong and pleasing personality. In the early fall, the Land Company cleared about six acres of land, sowed it to wheat, and this was probably the first wheat raised by white men in old Trumbull County. Kingsbury is credited as being the first to thrust a sickle into the wheat field, planted on the soil of the Reserve. Just what Kingsbury did through the summer, we are not told, but when all the surveying party had disappeared, he and his family occupied one of the cabins, presumably "Stow Castle," Mr. and Mrs. Gun, the other. It was dreary enough at Conneaut Creek when the winter settled down. For some reason, Mr. Kingsbury found it necessary to go back to New Hampshire. He went all the way on horseback to Buffalo. He expected to be gone at the latest six weeks. His trip was uneventful, but as soon as he reached his destination he was taken with a fever, probably the kind with which the surveyors had suffered, and it ran a long course. He had left with his family a nephew thirteen years old, a cow and a yoke of

oxen. During the early part of his stay, the Indians furnished the family with meat, and Mr. and Mrs. Gun were kind to them. Even when the husband's fever subsided his great weakness rendered it impossible for him to travel, and his anxiety as to his family retarded his progress. There being no communication at any time, Mrs. Kingsbury had the same anxiety for him, and in addition she was starving to death. At this crisis a son was born to her, Mrs. Gun being with her at that time. As this child is reported to be the first child born on the Western Reserve, we are led to think that the families of Kingsbury and Stiles became mixed in the minds of some recorders, and that there was no child born during that winter at Cleveland, and that this was the first. Before Mr. Kingsbury was able to travel, he set out and reached Buffalo the 3rd of December. This winter was a severe one, and the snow was over five feet deep in the lake region. However, Mr. Kingsbury, with an Indian guide, traveled toward his family. His horse became disabled, but he staggered along, reaching his cabin Christmas eve. Mrs. Kingsbury had recovered enough to be up and had decided to leave with her family for Erie Christmas day. "Toward evening a gleam of sunshine broke through the long clouded heavens, and lighted up the surrounding forest. Looking out she beheld the figure of her husband approaching the door." So weak was she that she relapsed into a fever, and her husband, nearly exhausted, was obliged the first minute he could travel, to go to Erie for provisions. The snow was so deep he could not take the oxen, and he drew back a bushel of wheat on the sled. This he cracked and ate. Presently the cow died, and the oxen died from eating poisonous boughs. The low state of the mother's health and the death of the cow caused the starvation of the two-months-old baby. Tales have appeared in newspapers in regard to this incident which stated that as Mr. Kingsbury entered his door on his return trip he saw the baby dead on its little couch, and the mother dying. This, as we have seen, is not so. The child did not die until a month after Mr. Kingsbury reached home.

A reliable old man who was about eighty-four years old in 1874, in talking of the hardships of the people of New Connecticut, said, "But the hardest day's work I ever did was the one in which I got ready to bury my boy." There were then no hearses, no coffins, no undertakers, no grave-diggers, but there were tender, loving friends, all of whom were ready to do all in their

power. But here was Mr. Kingsbury, entirely alone (when the Guns left, we do not know) and obliged to do everything there was to be done for his baby. He, and his thirteen-year-old nephew, found a box and, laying the body in it, carried it to the top of a hill, where Mrs. Kingsbury, on her bed, could raise herself enough to see the body lowered to the grave. When this sad duty had been performed, and Mr. Kingsbury returned to the house, he found his wife unconscious and for two weeks seemed to take no notice of anything going on. Mr. Kingsbury, still feeble, was nearly discouraged, when suddenly the severe north winds were supplanted by southern breezes, and in the atmosphere was a slight promise of spring. Early in March, when he was hardly able to walk, he took an old rifle which his uncle had carried in the War of the Revolution, and went into the woods. Presently, a pigeon appeared. He was no marksman and did not feel at all sure he could hit it with a good gun. He was so anxious, however, to get something which was nourishing for his wife that the tears fairly came to his eyes when he saw the bird fall. He made a broth and fed her, and saved her life. From this on the family all grew slowly better, and when the surveying party came back in the spring, they accompanied it to Cleveland and occupied the cabin earlier referred to. Mr. Kingsbury later put up a cabin on the east side of the public square. In the fall of that year he had a comfortable cabin built, further to the east. Here his family was pretty well, much better than the settlers who were near the mouth of the Cuyahoga. Later he built quite a nice frame dwelling. The first crop he raised was on the ground near the square. He had three children, Mrs. Sherman, Amos, and Almon. He lived to be eighty years old, and his wife seventy-three. He had a military commission in New Hampshire, with the rank of colonel. In 1800 he was appointed judge of the court of quarter sessions of the peace for the County of Trumbull. In 1805 he was elected a member of the legislature. His letters written to Judge Kirtland of Poland at this time, now in the possession of Mr. H. K. Morse, are most dignified and business-like. He was a close friend of Commodore Perry and General Harrison. It is said the day before the battle of Lake Erie, he was with Perry when the latter asked him what he thought ought to be done. The judge replied, "Why, sir, I would fight." From all accounts it seems that Judge and Mrs. Kingsbury were exemplary citizens and that the sufferings and distresses which came

to them their first winter in the new land were wiped out by the happy, joyous years which followed. It is a pleasant fact to record that the three women who came to the Western Reserve the first winter of its existence courageously bore the hardships, shared the sorrows, and conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The Connecticut Land Company realized this and presented to Mrs. Gun one one-hundred-acre lot, to Mrs. Stiles one city lot, one ten-acre lot and one one-hundred-acre lot. The company also gave to James Kingsbury and wife one one-hundred-acre lot.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETH PEASE.—SURVEYING PARTY OF 1797.—TRIP OUT.—SUMMER
SURVEY.—MUCH SICKNESS.—FIRST HARVEST.—
AMZI ATWATER.—RETURN HOME.

The principal surveyor of the party of 1797 was Seth Pease, who had occupied the position of astronomer and surveyor the year before. He was born at Suffield, 1764, married Bathsheba Kent, 1785, died at Philadelphia, 1819. From Pease Genealogical Record we learn: "He was a man of sterling worth, accurate and scientific. He was surveyor general of the United States for a series of years and afterwards was assistant postmaster general under Postmaster General Gideon Granger (his brother-in-law) during the administration of Jefferson and Madison." He was a brother of Judge Calvin Pease, of whom we shall hear much later. He has descendants living in the central part of Ohio.

Early in the spring he organized a party and proceeded west. Of those who accompanied him, the following had been with him the year before: Richard M. Stoddard, Moses Warren (who despite the report of his easy-going ways must have satisfied the company or he would not have been re-employed), Amzi Atwater, Joseph Landon, Amos Spafford, Warham Shepard, as surveyors. Employed in other capacities, Nathaniel Doan, Eze-kial Morley, Joseph Tinker, David Beard, Charles Parker. Mr. Pease not only had the management of the party but the care of the funds as well. He left his home on the 3rd day of April and had more inconvenience than the party of the first year because the company was not so willing to keep him in funds. He says but for the financial help of Mr. Mathers he would have been many times greatly embarrassed. Six boats started up the Mohawk on April 20th, and on April 25th were re-enforced at Fort Schuyler by Phideas Baker and Mr. Hart's boat. They received other recruits at several places, and on April 30th Mr.

Pease obtained his trunk, which he had left at Three River Point the year before. Arriving at Irondequoit, May 4th, others joined the party. On May 6th he interviewed Augustus Porter, hoping to get him to take charge of the party for the summer. In this he was not successful. One of the party got homesick on the following day and deserted. They proceeded from Canandaigua in two parties, one going by land and the other by the lake, and arrived at Fort Niagara on May 14th. The following day boats went back to Irondequoit for the rest of the stores. When the lake party reached Buffalo on May 19th, they found the land party had been there two days. They reached Conneaut on May 26th and put the boats into the creek. In the night a cry was raised that during the storm the boats had broken loose and gone out into the lake. Fortunately, this proved to be a mistake. On May 29th Spafford began surveying, reaching the Cuyahoga June 1st. The Kingsbury family was found in a very low state of health at Conneaut, but the Stileses and Mrs. Gun very well at Cleveland. Mr. Gun was at that date back in Conneaut. On the third day of June, in attempting to ford the Grand river, one of the land party, David Eldredge, was drowned. We find the following entry: "Sunday, June 4th. This morning selected a piece of ground for a burying ground, the north parts of lots 97 and 98; and attended the funeral of the deceased with as much decency and solemnity as could be expected. Mr. Hart read church service. The afternoon was devoted to washing." Thus have life and death always gone hand in hand.

One of the first things they did was to make a garden, and clear and fence a bit of land. The surveying then began in earnest, with headquarters at Cleveland. Provisions seem to have been delivered more promptly and carefully than the year before, but there was more sickness among the men. On the 25th of June Mr. Pease and his party began the survey of the lower line of the Reserve, which was not finished the year before.

We find this curious and interesting notation of Amzi Atwater: "In passing down this stream (Oswego), which had long been known by boatmen, we passed in a small inlet stream two large, formidable looking boats or small vessels which reminded us of a sea-port harbor. We were told that they were, the season before, conveyed from the Hudson river, partly by water and finally on wheels, to be conveyed to Lake Ontario; that they were built of the lightest material and intended for no other use than to have it published in Europe that vessels of

those dimensions had passed those waters to aid land speculation."

Mr. Atwater was one of the surveyors who took up his home on the Western Reserve and proved to be a helpful citizen. He was born in New Haven in 1776. His parents were poor and his father lost his health in the Revolutionary war. He learned to read and write, but was early hired out to his uncle for \$60 a year. At one time he went to visit his uncle, Rev. Noah Atwater, who was a successful teacher of young men. Upon invitation he spent the winter there, studying surveying. His title in the first Connecticut Land Company's employees was that of "explorer's assistant." He started from Connecticut, on foot and alone, to meet Shepard at Canandaigua. He had charge of the cattle and the pack horses and went the entire distance by land. He served in almost every capacity. When the survey was finished here, he worked at his profession in the east, and in 1800, accompanied by his brother, came to Mantua. He bought a farm on the road between Mantua and Shalersville, on the Cuyahoga, and here he lived and died. Judge Ezra B. Taylor, of Warren, now in his eighty-sixth year, remembers Judge Atwater well, having first seen him when he was a boy thirteen years old. He describes him as a gentle, dignified, influential person, who was known to almost all the early residents of Portage county. He died in 1851 at the age of 76.

From the beginning of August, about half the record is given to the sickness of the party. Mr. Pease is obliged to discontinue his journal because of his fearful chills and fever. Warren seems to have escaped, or, at least, he does not mention it. During this summer, occasional prospectors appeared at Conneaut, at Cuyahoga, and the places in between. "The three gentlemen we saw the other day going to Cleveland hailed us. As they contemplated becoming settlers, we furnished them with a loaf of bread." Generous!

Sunday, October 8. "Opened second barrel of pork. Found it very poor, like the first, consisting almost entirely of head and legs, with one old sow belly, teats two inches long, meat one inch thick."

The party was at Conneaut October 22nd, on their way home. There they met Mr. John Young, of Youngstown, who brought them word of the drowning of three acquaintances at Chautauqua, the murdering of a man on Big Beaver, and like news. The party, in several divisions, then proceeds eastward,

arriving in Buffalo November 6. The winter snows had begun. The party continued to Canandaigua and dispersed, Mr. Pease remaining some time to bring up the work.

This practically finished the survey. The facts in regard to the distribution of land, the Connecticut Land Company, and so forth are of great interest, but there is not space to tell of them here. How, and by whom, and when, these lands were purchased will, in part, be told later.

CHAPTER IX.

KINGSBURY'S DEED.—SOUTHERN PORTION OF COUNTY SETTLED
FIRST.—PIONEERS OF '98-'99.—JOHN YOUNG.—JAMES HILL-
MAN.—EDWARDS.—DOAN.—CARTER.—HONEY.—HARMON.—
LOVELAND.—MORGAN.—HARPERSFIELD.—CONNEAUT.—
THORP.—TAPPAN.—HUDSON.—CANFIELD.—SHEL-
DON.—WALWORTH.—PAINE.—ATWATER.—
HALL.—CAMPBELL.—MILLS.

James Kingsbury may be considered the first permanent settler in old Trumbull county. Stiles and Gun were ahead of him with the party, but Gun only stayed a little while, three or four years, and it is not sure that Stiles intended to stay when he came. It is undoubtedly true that the Kingsbury baby that starved to death was the first white child born to permanent settlers.

That Kingsbury proved later to be a valued citizen we have seen. There is now in the possession of Mr. H. K. Morse, of Poland, the following which was found among the papers of Judge Turhand Kirtland, Mr. Morse's grandfather:

“May 18, 1811. Rec'd, Cleveland, of Turhand Kirtland a deed from the trustees of the Connecticut Land Company for 100 acres, lot No. 433, being the same lot of land that was voted by said company to be given to said Kingsbury and wife for a compensation for early settlement, and sundry services rendered said company with me.

“James Kingsbury.”

After the Connecticut Land Company had withdrawn its surveyors, the emigrants who appeared settled in isolated spots. This was because they bought their land in large amounts and the Connecticut Land Company scattered them as much as possible. Old Trumbull County, therefore, was not settled in the

usual way, a few people gathering in a little hamlet and working out from there. That this was true worked great hardships. Settlers were lonesome, far away from the base of supplies, had to grind their own corn and grain, found trouble in procuring domestic animals, in having implements repaired, or in securing the services of a physician, became sick and discouraged or, as metaphysicians say to-day, discouraged and sick, and returned to their old homes; others kept no records, wrote few letters to those in the east, took no interest in politics or religion, and hence their names are not preserved. They lived quiet, uneventful lives, and when they were gathered to their fathers the world knew them no more. The number of those coming in 1798 and 1799 was small, and of these little is known. Unlike the surveyors when they went back, it was not to write reports for directors of a land company, but to get their families, and after they were in their new homes they were too much occupied to keep diaries and, having few or no mails, wrote few or no letters. Summer days were too precious to use in writing and winter ones, in dark cabins, too dismal to want to tell of them. It was expected that the northern part of the Western Reserve would be settled before the southern, but the opposite was true. The road from Pittsburg was less hard to travel than the one from Canandaigua; the lake winds were too severe to be enjoyed; the bits of land cleared long before, lying in the lower part, seemed very inviting to those who had attempted to remove the huge trees covering almost the entire section. All these things combined to draw settlers nearer the 41st parallel.

Of the first settlers, some men walked the entire way from Connecticut; some rode horseback part way, sharing the horse with others; some rode in ox carts; some drove oxen; some came part way by land and the rest by water; some came on sleds in mid-winter; some plowed through the mud of spring, or endured the heat of summer; some had bleeding feet, and some serious illnesses. Sometimes it was a bride and groom who started alone; sometimes it was a husband, wife and children; sometimes it was a group of neighbors who made the party. Children were born on the way and people of all ages died, and were buried where they died. But after they came, their experiences were almost identical.

John Young, a native of New Hampshire, who emigrated to New York and in 1792 married Mary Stone White, a daughter of the first settler of the land on which Whitestown now stands,

came to the lower part of Trumbull County in 1796; this was the year Kingsbury was at Conneaut. He began his settlement, calling it Youngstown. He removed his family, wife and two children to the new house in 1799. That year a son was born to them, William, and in 1802 a daughter, Mary. His oldest son, John, says:

“In 1803 our mother, finding the trials of her country life there, with the latch-string always out and a table free to all, too great with her young family, for her powers of endurance, our father, in deference to her earnest entreaties, closed up his business as best he could and returned with his family to Whitestown and to the home and farm which her father had provided and kept for them.”

He therefore spent but seven years in the town which bears his name and which is known throughout the United States as a great industrial center. He, however, returned occasionally for a visit, probably the last time in his own sleigh in 1814. It is supposed that Mr. Young's brother-in-law, Philo White, and Lemuel Storrs were equally interested in the land purchased. However, the contract with the Connecticut Land Company was made alone to Mr. Young.

James Hillman was early at Youngstown. Three different stories in regard to the friendship of Young and Hillman are in existence. The most common one is that Hillman was on the river in a canoe and seeing smoke on the bank of the river landed and found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott. He visited with them a few days (people were not in such a frantic hurry as they are now), and then he persuaded them to go down to Beaver, where his headquarters were, to celebrate the Fourth of July. This they did, and upon their return Mr. Hillman came with them, and from that time they lived in close friendship.

Another tradition is that Hillman brought Young up the river from Pittsburg and that Hillman was induced to take up his residence with Young. Still another, that Young stopped at Beaver on his way west for supplies or rest, and that Hillman, whose business was transporting passengers and trading with Indians and frontiersmen, carried Young up the river, and that from their acquaintance came a friendship which resulted in Hillman locating there. The first story seems to be the generally accepted one.

The first house erected as a settler's dwelling in the Mahoning Valley was Young's. This was in the neighborhood of Spring Common, probably on Front street. Mr. Young also erected a cabin back of the residence of Mr. Charles Wanamaker on South Main street, in Warren. In this neighborhood the Indians had cleared land and here he sowed a crop, and when it was harvested he put it into this cabin and left it until the snow came, when it was easily transported by sled.

Roswell M. Grant, the uncle of Ulysses Grant, under the date of September 7, 1875, sent a letter to the Pioneers Association of Youngstown for its celebration on September 10th, which contained some facts in regard to James Hillman. He says that Hillman was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, although his father lived on the Ohio river. James was in the Revolutionary war and was captured at Georgetown. "After his return he went to a corn-husking, where he met a Miss Catherine ———. After dancing with her for some time he proposed marriage. A squire being present, they were married the same night. I have heard Mrs. Hillman many a time say she never had a pair of shoes or stockings until after her marriage, and I have often heard them both say that she had neither shoes nor stockings when they were married." Mr. Grant then tells a story of Mr. Young being carried up from Pittsburg by Hillman. "Mrs. Hillman went with them. After they arrived at Youngstown, John Young offered Mrs. Hillman her choice of six acres, any place she would choose it in the town plot, if she would remain. She did so. Mrs. Hillman took her six acres east of the spot where William Rayen's house stood. James Hillman helped John Young to lay out the town. He understood the Indians and they understood him. When trouble arose between the white and the red man he would volunteer to settle it provided he could go alone to do it. In this way he did efficient service to both, and did for the pioneer what no other settler seemed able or willing to do."

The first settlement in present Geauga county was at Burton in the year 1798 when three families came from Connecticut.

As we have seen, Job Stiles and his wife and Edward Paine spent the winter of '96 at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The next year James Kingsbury and his family were there, together with Major Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Holley and their families. In 1798 Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doan and family came. The early manuscripts show that it took Mr. Doan ninety-

two days to make the journey from Chatham, Connecticut. The fever, and fever and ague, were if anything worse during this year of '98 than in '97. The Doan family consisted of nine persons, and only one of them had strength enough to bring water to the others. This was Seth Doan, a boy of thirteen. The fever and ague which prevailed in Trumbull County in the '50s and '60s was intermittent. Chills would occur every other day for a stated period, and then cease, beginning again on their every-other-day schedule at the end of a certain interval. But among the Cleveland people a patient was considered fortunate if he had only one attack a day; some had three.

At one time none of the Doan family could leave the house and they had only turnips to eat. It was about this time that Judge Kingsbury and his family did great good in nursing and caring for the sick. The Carter family did not seem to suffer as much as did the family of Mr. Doan. Howe says, "destitute of a physician and with a few medicines, necessity again taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. For calomel, they substituted pills from the extract of the bark of the butternut, and, in lieu of quinine, used dog-wood and cherry bark." Probably because of this malarious condition, and because of the severe winds, the colony at the mouth of the Cuyahoga did not grow, and from January, 1799, to April, 1800, Major Carter's family was the only one living there. The others had moved back onto the hills and into the country.

When John Doan came west he had six children, the youngest three years old. They separated at Buffalo, the father and one son taking the Indian trail and carrying part of the goods on the backs of the horses and oxen. They followed the first road made along the lake shore, but there were no bridges. "The mother with the other children made the trip from Buffalo by water. She was accompanied by an Indian and several white men who had been engaged to assist her on the journey. They came in a row-boat propelled by oars at times, and again by a tow-line carried on the bank. Besides their furniture and household goods, they carried a box of live geese, which were declared to be 'the first domesticated birds of the kind ever brought into Ohio.' At the mouth of the Grand river the boat was overturned, throwing mother, children, goods and box overboard. By good fortune, the water was shallow, and while the red men carried the children ashore, the white men and Mrs. Doan saved the goods. The geese floated out into the lake, but in some way

became freed from their prison and, swimming ashore, were recaptured. At Grand river Mr. Doan met them, and the boat was taken on to Cleveland without further adventures. Mrs. Doan, however, had no further desire for marine travel and came by land."

One of the very first settlers in old Trumbull County was Abram S. Honey, who came to Mantua in 1798. He erected a log cabin, cleared a spot of ground, put in a small crop of wheat which was next year harvested by his brother-in-law, Rufus Edwards. He was about midway between the Cleveland and Youngstown settlements.

Elias Harmon arrived at the clearing which Honey had made, in 1799. He, however, did not stay long, but moved on to Aurora. He suffered great privations on his trip (see Hudson's Story) and this continued until he had been in Aurora some little time, when conditions were made easier for everybody. When Portage county was set off he became its first treasurer.

Among the first to settle in these northeastern Ohio forests was Amos Loveland, who had been a soldier in the Revolution, and was engaged in surveying on the Reserve as early as 1798. He selected a piece of land in what is now a corner of Trumbull County, and decided to locate upon it. He returned to Vermont in the fall of the year, and in December started westward with his family of seven, and all his worldly goods packed on two sleds, each of which was drawn by a team of horses. They traveled days and encamped at night when better accommodations did not offer. They crossed the Susquehanna river on the ice, and when the snow disappeared soon after, the sleds were traded for a wagon, for the rest of the journey, which occupied altogether four months. It was April before they arrived at the piece of woodland which he expected to transform into a farm.

James Kennedy in his "A History of the City of Cleveland" says:

"Jacob Russell came from Connecticut to Cleveland with an ox-team, his wife riding their only horse. Leaving her, he returned for their children, and one of these, in recently relating their adventures, said: 'Our journey was attended with the greatest suffering. My youngest sister was sick all the way, dying three days after her arrival. Father then was taken down with ague, so our house was

built slowly. With the greatest difficulty mother hewed with an adz the stub ends of the floor boards and put them down with the little help father could give her. We moved in, towards the close of November, our house possessing neither door nor window. At that time two of the children were sick with ague. Father worked when the chills and fever left him through the day, putting poles together in the form of bedsteads and tables.

“The Morgan family came in a covered wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen and a span of horses. A girl eight years of age rode one of the horses, and guided the lead team the greater part of the way between Allegheny and Cleveland. The road was simply a trail through the woods, the underbrush between the trees having been cut away sufficiently to allow a wagon to pass. Three months were consumed in this journey, including a two weeks’ stop because of sickness.”

The first to settle in what became afterwards Ashtabula county were Alexander Harper, William McFarland, Ezra Gregory. They established themselves and named the new home Harpersfield. They left (Harpersfield, Conn.) the 7th of March and arrived the last of June. Their trip was one of the most tedious ones of which we have record. Why they did not at several different points turn round and go home, we cannot see. The following winter, that of '98 and '99, they suffered great hardships, and came near perishing from hunger. At times they only had six kernels of parched corn for each person. However, Colonel Harper had two strong, willing boys, James and William, who went to Pennsylvania for bags of corn, carrying them on their backs. Once the ice broke through, wetting the provisions and themselves, but William rescued the grain, carried it into the woods where he had ordered his brother and friends to precede him and build a fire. When he reached them with the provisions, his clothes stiffly frozen, he found they had succumbed to the cold and were lying down, asleep. He built a fire, aroused them, dried the grain and himself, and all reached home safely.

“Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled in Conneaut in the spring of 1799. Robert Montgomery and family, Levi and John Montgomery, Nathan and John King, Samuel Barnes and family came the same season.” Howe tells us that

twenty or thirty Indian cabins were standing when the settlers arrived. If this were true, they were built in the winter of '97, because none of the surveyors mention any buildings except those constructed by the company. Howe also tells the story of an Indian girl saving the life of a young white man prisoner by pleading for him as he was tied to the stake. She not only pled, but paid furs and a small sum of money as well. He observes, "An act in the lowly Indian maid which entitled her name to be honorably recorded with that of Pocohantas among the good and virtuous of every age." The author is inclined to believe that this visionary tale was exactly like that of Pocohantas.

In May, 1799, Joel Thorpe and his wife Sarah came to the Reserve from Milford, Connecticut. They came in an ox cart, and cleared a bit of ground in a very rich valley. Like all the other emigrants of that year, they fell short of provisions, and the father started for a settlement about twenty miles distant in Pennsylvania for food. The oldest Thorpe child was eight years old, and there were two younger. Mrs. Thorpe dug roots, upon which they subsisted for a time. The oldest son, Basil, having seen some kernels of corn between the logs, spent hours of time trying to secure them, without success. Mrs. Thorpe opened up a straw bed, and the few grains of wheat she found there she boiled and ate. She had learned to shoot at a mark, and it was well she had. Standing in the door one day in utter despair, she saw a wild turkey flying near her. Procuring her gun, she quietly waited until the bird began wallowing in the loose dirt of the potato patch, when she crept over logs until she was near it. Raising her trembling arm, "she fired; the result was fortunate; the turkey when cooked saved the family from starvation. Mrs. Thorpe married three times." As society believed in the early days that women who were not married were disgraced, we conclude that Howe, the historian, added this last sentence to show that she received her reward of merit.

One of the earliest settlers of old Trumbull County was Hon. Benj. Tappan, who arrived in June, 1799, and settled where Ravenna now stands. A Mr. Honey, as we have seen, had preceded him, but there were few others. On the way from Connecticut he fell in with David Hudson, and they came on together to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. They went up that river as far as Boston. Mr. Hudson stayed at Hudson. Mr. Tappan

left his goods and his family at Boston, and cut a road through to his new home. With the man who accompanied him he built a dray, yoked on his oxen, and took part of his goods from Boston to his camp. When he went back for the second load the man who had been left in charge of the tent had joined Mr. Hudson's party. Mr. Tappan had all sorts of discouraging things happen him. The weather being warm and wet, one of his oxen died from fly bites, he was left with his goods in the wilderness, and he had no money. One of his men went to the commandant at Fort Erie, a hundred miles distant, to get a loan of money. He himself did what most people did who lived in this part of Trumbull County, went to James Hillman, at Youngstown, with his troubles. Hillman encouraged him, sold him an ox on credit at the usual price. All this made such delay that he had not time to plant a crop. He therefore had to depend upon his own gun for meat, except as he bought some of the Indians. He had to travel to western Pennsylvania for his supplies. He lived in a sort of a bark house until his log cabin was finished, which was January 1, 1800. Mr. Tappan proved to be not only a good citizen for Ravenna and vicinity, but to the state as well. His later biography is given under Bench and Bar.

Mr. Hudson and his party, traveling by water, had a serious time. The Niagara river was filled with ice and their boat had to be pulled by ropes by men on shore to keep it from drifting down with the current. The lake was also dangerous from large cakes of ice. He had fallen in with Elias Harmon, and when the party was off the Ashtabula shore their boats were driven in and Mr. Harmon's badly damaged. They, however, repaired this, put baggage and supplies in it, and the party, including Harmon, Tappan, and Hudson, arrived in Cleveland June 8, 1799. The river was so low, because of the drought, that they had to drag their boats over shallow places. The surveyors had described the water near the Hudson purchase to be the depth they had found the water of the Cuyahoga. So when they began dragging the boat they thought they had reached their land. The party went ashore, tried to locate lines, and after wasting nearly a week, found they were a good ways from their destination. The cattle belonging to Tappan and Hudson came overland. They got out of their way, and instead of going direct to Hudson, went south to the Salt Spring tract, but, after many narrow escapes in their wanderings, reached the Cuyahoga, at

Boston, where the boats were left. While they were fixing yokes for the oxen, and making a primitive road, the Indians stole part of their provisions from the boats. This gave Mr. Hudson grave fears of their being able to get through the winter. He therefore turned about, hoping to meet his man who was coming with stores, and did find him, on July 2nd, "lying at his ease near Cattaraugus." He got back to his party in time to save them from suffering. His own account of that summer in old Trumbull County, of his returning east for his family in the damaged boat which he had purchased of Harmon, and which was so leaky that it had to be bailed all the time it was on the lake; of his reaching his home, getting his family and his party, and returning the following year, reads like the most interesting romance. He was the founder of Hudson, had much to do with the Western Reserve College, and was a strong, able, honest man. He has direct descendants residing in Hudson now. His daughter Maria married Harvey Baldwin, both of whom were vitally interested in the college which lately became the Western Reserve University at Cleveland. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin married Edwin Gregory, who was an educator of a good deal of prominence, being principal of the Rayen School of Youngstown for many years.

David Daniels, of Salisbury, Connecticut, ought to be mentioned in this list of pioneers, since he came to Palmyra in 1799, and made preparation for his family, which he brought the following year.

Ebenezer Sheldon, like Daniels, came in 1799, and prepared the way for his family. They started from Connecticut in the early spring of 1800, and came, as did most of the settlers of that year, in a wagon drawn by oxen. They led their horses. They had no special adventures in the beginning, but were overtaken by a storm in the woods west of Warren and miraculously escaped death. Timber fell all about them to such an extent as to hem them in. They had to stay all night in the woods and were not released the next day until they got assistance to cut the road. One of the Miss Sheldons became the wife of Amzi Atwater, whom we remember was one of the surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company.

Hon. John Walworth, a native of New London, Connecticut, who had spent several years in travel, was small of stature and supposed to have tuberculosis, visited Cleveland in 1799. He was then living in the neighborhood of Cuyuga lake, New York.

Upon his return, he went to Connecticut, and bought 2,000 acres of land in number 11 in range 8 (Painesville). Late in February of 1800, he started for his new home. Others joined him, so that the party filled two sleighs when they reached Lake Erie. They drove on the ice, stopping on the shore at Cattaraugus creek for one night. They reported that women and children and all had a comfortable night. Just how this could have been in the wind and the snow, we do not understand. Leaving his family at Erie, he went back to Buffalo for his goods, and all came safely to their new home. Judge Jesse Phelps, Jared Woods, Ebenezer Merry, Charles Parker and Moses Parks were living in Mentor. It was about the 1st of April when the family was settled and General Edward Paine, who had made his headquarters at Cleveland, took up his residence there.

One of the earliest townships settled was Atwater. Early in the spring, April, 1799, Capt. Caleb Atwater, Jonathan Merrick, Peter Bonnell, Asabel Blakesley, and Asa Hall and his wife arrived in Atwater. In the fall all of them except Hall and his wife returned to the east. For two whole years these people were the only white people in Atwater. Their nearest neighbor, Lewis Ely, lived in Deerfield. In the spring of the following year a child was born, Atwater Hall, who was the first child born inside of the present Portage county.

The first actual settler in Deerfield was Lewis Ely, who came with his family in July, 1799. A few months later, Alva Day, John Campbell and Joel Thrall walked from Connecticut, arriving in March of 1800. They suffered many hardships going over the mountains in the snow. It does not seem possible that they could have walked all that distance at that season, but they did. John Campbell did not know that his hard experiences were soon to be forgotten in his joy. In that very year he married Sarah, the daughter of Lewis Ely. This was the first marriage among white people recorded within the present limits of Portage county, although at that time it was in Trumbull. There were no ministers in that neighborhood, and Calvin Austin, of Warren, a justice of the peace, was asked to perform the service. Now, it happened that Justice Austin did not know any set form for marriage. Calvin Pease offered to teach him a proper service. They did not sit down by some good fire and prepare for this wedding. Somehow the people of this time had to do so much walking they continued it when they did not have to. So these two Calvins walked together through the woods in drear

November twenty-odd miles, one teaching, one reciting as they went. Now, as we will see in the chapter on Bench and Bar, Calvin Pease had a great sense of humor and was a tease with all. When, therefore, Mr. Austin had in a dignified manner repeated this service, concluding with "I pronounce you man and wife, and may God have mercy on your souls," the assembled guests were astonished, and Mr. Pease suppressed his laugh, too, with great difficulty. Her great-granddaughter remembers this bride when she was nearly eighty. She was tall, straight for her age, wore a dark brown frontpiece of hair under her snowy cap and a dark brown delaine dress with pink roses, a fichu-like cape of the same material was about her shoulders, with something white at the throat. She was rather sober of face and never held or kissed this great-granddaughter. But people did not show inward love in outward expression then; besides if she had held and kissed her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren she would have had no time for anything else, for the age of race suicide had not begun.

It was the intention not to mention in the list of "the first settlers" any one arriving after 1800, but the family of Mills, which came very early in that year, have been so identified with the early settlement that exception is made with them. Three brothers, Delaun, Asehel, and Isaac, came in covered wagons, the usual way. The trip was more expensive than they expected and they had less than twenty-five cents among them when they arrived. At that time the northern part of Portage was being surveyed under Amzi Atwater, and these men engaged to work as ax-men under the surveyors. Isaac was not married and after a time went back to the east. Delaun and Asehel settled on the road running west from the center of Nelson, now Portage county. All the old diaries of early travelers who went to Burton, Painesville, etc., have this statement, "Stopped at Mills for dinner," or "Fed horses at Mills," or "Stayed several days at Mills." Delaun received the title of captain and was a great hunter, of both animals and Indians. He was the Daniel Boone of old Trumbull County. Wonderful, indeed, are the stories told of his adventures. His children were Methodists, and it is not hard to close your eyes and hear the rather sweet voice of Albert Mills leading the Sunday school with "There'll be something in Heaven for children to do." The son Homer still lives on the old home farm.

CHAPTER X.

HOW THE FIRST SETTLERS CAME.—CARRYING CHILDREN IN APRONS.
THE BABY'S CRY.—SEEDS AND PLANTS.—CHESTNUT STUMPS AS
STOVES.—FIRST OVENS.—FIRST LAUNDRIES.—EARLY
HOUSES.—WINTER EVENINGS.—DISHES.—BRIC-A-BRAC.—
CHAIRS.—FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE.—BOOKS.—FIRST
SCHOOLS.—PIES.—CLOTHING.—BIG FAMILIES.—
WOMEN'S SHOES.—HORSEBACK TO CHURCH.—
SLEEPING ON HUSBAND'S GRAVE.—BREAD-
MAKING.—BEARS.—WHISKEY.

Before we proceed with the history of Trumbull County after 1800, let us take a look at the home life of the people who lived in New Connecticut in the first early days.

There were no steam cars, street cars, automobiles or coaches. No large boats came this way, since even on the lake there were no natural harbors to admit them. Men who had the most money and had therefore bought large tracts of land arrived during the summer days, located their land, cleared a spot for the house, and returned home. If they were very wealthy they left a man or two to stay through the winter to construct the cabin and care for a few domestic animals. The following spring they brought their families and began a new life. Such cases were few, because a small number of emigrants were rich. Most of the travelers came in family or neighborhood groups, with an ox cart for the baggage, and a horse or two. There was seldom place for all to ride and they took turn about. A large percent came by horseback. Sometimes a woman would ride, carrying a baby and utensils for cooking, while the husband would walk, leading another horse on which was piled the baggage. Often a husband and wife, newly married, would ride horses, or one horse, to the new home. Sometimes men used boats as far as streams were navigable, walking the rest of the way. Sometimes men walked all the way. Sometimes women

came in pairs without men, walking the entire distance. Sometimes women carried babies on their backs while the husband carried the provisions on his. When it came night they would sleep on the ground, with no covering if it were pleasant, under the trees or large pieces of bark stuck on poles, if it were rainy. Record is given of women who came alone (except as they would fall in with parties now and then), carrying a baby or leading a child. In this latter case the trip was exceedingly hard. In the beginning she was in civilization, where she could easily find shelter and lodging. However, as she proceeded, and grew more weary and more lonesome, hamlets were farther apart, until houses almost disappeared. It is recorded that several women carried their babies in their aprons all the way from New England. The apron was worn almost as much as the dress, colored cottons for hard work, white for home dress-up, and among the wealthy silk for visiting. They were used for many purposes for which we would never think of using them today.

When women came alone it was usually because they were exceedingly poor and had inherited land in the new country, or because the husband had preceded them to prepare a place for them. Many a pioneer mother, when she reached the spot of land belonging to her or to her husband, saw the wild country, remembered her abiding place "back home," covered her face with her hands, sat down on the fresh hewn logs, or made her way into the forests, and gave way to her feelings in floods of tears. As soon as this first disappointment was over, she turned her attention to her duty. If any women, anywhere, in all the wide world, ever did the courageous things, the right things, it was the women who came to New Connecticut and helped to transform it from a wilderness to one of the most prosperous spots of the world.

As there were some women who came in rather comfortable ox-carts, so there were some women who had homes awaiting them, but this percent was so small that it is hardly to be considered.

Mr. Ephraim Brown, of North Bloomfield, one of the early wealthy men, came one season, left men here to build his house, while he went back for the winter. There were no women in that neighborhood. One Sunday morning in June of the following year as his men, with some neighbors, were sitting in the sun in the opening about the house, they heard a sound. They all listened. They recognized a baby's cry. One of the men

said afterwards, "That was the sweetest sound I ever heard in my life." Of course, he did not mean that the distressed baby's voice was so pleasant, but he knew that where a baby was, a mother was, and where a mother was a real home would be.

Great traveling preparations were made by the emigrants. One woman in Connecticut baked her oven several times full of bread, dried it, rolled it, and packed it in sacks that it might serve for food on the journey.

Upon arrival, families sometimes slept in the ox-cart, but more often slept under bark roofs, keeping their clothing and provisions near by in hollow trees. One of the first things these pioneers did, if they came in the early spring, was to clear a little patch and start a garden. Men struggled for a chance to make garden then as boys and men struggle now not to make them. Almost all of them brought seeds, and so carefully did they have to plan not to have heavy baggage, nor to be burdened with small bundles, that apple seeds were sometimes brought in the hollow cane which they used for a staff.

The second act was preparing logs for the house. Some of these buildings had no chimney, no doors, no windows. It is surprising to find in how many cases this was true.

Women cooked meals at the side of chestnut stumps for weeks and months at times. In many cases men were so occupied in other directions that they gave little attention to domestic conveniences of any kind. Record is had of several women who, in despair, made ovens of clay and mud in which to bake bread. Before that, they had had to stir their bread on a fresh hewn log and wrap it around a stick or a corncob. Their children were set to holding it and watching it as it baked and browned. Children, in those days, were like children in these, and some of them carefully watched the bread, baked it evenly, while others who dropped it in the ashes or burned it were chastised for their carelessness. The result was the same in those days as now: the careless child did not grow any more careful, and the careful child did most of the bread-baking.

One of the sturdy foremothers in Trumbull County, a Farmington woman, who had a poor fireplace in her dingy cabin and who loved to prepare good things to eat for her family, became desperate because her husband procrastinated in building an oven for her. She said she had baked bread and done all of her cooking in one big iron kettle and she was tired of it. She, therefore, fashioned some bricks of mud, burned them in

some way, and constructed an oven which was such a success that people traveling her way stopped to see it.

Men and women, by temperament and environment, were the same in that day as they are now, and some husbands were thrifty, loving, temperate and just, and some were quite the opposite; some women were clinging, tender and childish, while the majority were not. The forefather was really the monarch of the family, and when the food was low it was he who braved the storms and the cold to bring provisions from Pennsylvania; nevertheless, he was neglectful of the smaller things.

On many farms, in Trumbull and adjacent counties, until within a few years, there were no cisterns. All water had to be caught in tubs as it fell from the roof on a flatboard leading into barrels and tubs. These receptacles naturally must stand near the house, and the mosquitos hatched therein were conveniently near their feeding grounds. Women carried their clothes to the nearby creeks and washed them, laying them on the grass to dry. The well was often far from the house. If there chanced to be a spring, the stable was often put nearer to it than the house.

Within the recollection of the writer, a farmer who kept five men and whose wife did the work, either thoughtlessly or purposely neglected to keep her supplied with sufficient wood. Several times the housewife threatened to get no dinner unless wood was brought for her. This threat was not effective. She knew and the men knew that there was plenty of cold food in the pantry with which they could satisfy themselves. One day when the husband came to dinner with the hired hands he was obliged to step over two rails of his choice fence which were sticking out the doorway, the other ends being in the stove furnishing fuel for the dinner. As this rail fence was his pride and as rail splitting was hard work, he always thereafter delegated one of his men to keep the wood box full.

We have seen that most of the log houses had no doors or windows. Blankets and quilts often served the places of doors. Bears sometimes walked in under them; wolves sometimes ventured so near that if there was a loft and the men were away, women took their children and climbed into the loft. Sometimes they built fires in front of these blanket doors, or stood outside and waved pieces of burning wood, or set fire to a little powder, to frighten these dangerous animals. Indians were especially attracted toward the quilt doorways. As we

know, they walked very quietly, and many an early housewife has been badly frightened as she realized that Indians were examining her quilt from the outside.

It was not possible, often, to finish a house immediately. Sometimes the roof was not on for a long time in summer. The time in warm weather was precious and a settler could build his house when he had nothing else to do. As soon as possible they hung the doors. After a time they made windows, but not of glass,—only greased paper.

The chimneys were usually built outside and, under certain climatic conditions, smoked badly.

After a time there was a floor, and women and children, on winter evenings, helped to stuff the cracks between the logs with anything suitable that they could procure, while the father, and sometimes the mother, smoothed with the adz the inside of the logs. As a rule, this primitive log house had but one room. Poles were stuck in between the logs and furnished the bedstead, while the cord for the same was made of strips of elm bark. Ticks were usually filled with straw. As soon as it was possible a loft was made, and here, in summer, and sometimes in winter, the children and the hired men slept. In reading of the early self-made men of this country, it is almost universally stated that when children they used to wake in the morning to find snow on their bed. Access to these lofts was had by ladder usually; occasionally by rude steep stairs. As a rule, there was a hatch door to keep the cold from the room below. Sometimes when there was no loft, a corner of the cabin was screened off by cotton curtains.

Dishes were often of wood. However, each foremother seemed to find a way to bring something to her new crude home which she loved. The early German women, and the New England women as well, often brought a favorite bulb or a cutting from a plant at home, and these they nursed and nourished, and by exchanging with each other had some lovely gardens in this wilderness. A woman of Champion had some peonies which have bloomed in that town for seventy years.

Sometimes they brought a few pieces of silver, or a picture. One of the plainest women in Portage county, who was a foremother, brought a looking glass. This her granddaughter still cherishes. They struggled to make the interior of their dingy cabins look homelike. Rude shelves were put over fireplaces, and upon these they set their pewters, which, despite all other

hard work, they faithfully polished with wood ashes. They had no rocking chairs. The stools were made with three legs, since it was easier to adjust them on the rough floors. They could work at nothing in the evening which required close attention, since the flicker of the log or small tallow dip furnished meager light. However, every evening was full of duties, for they dipped candles, plaited straw for hats, shelled corn and cracked nuts. They also spun, sometimes far into the night. As Hon. Thomas D. Webb, of Warren, observed his wife spinning one evening, he made a calculation of her steps, and when she had finished he told her she had walked as far as from Warren to Leavittsburg and back; that is six miles.

Most of the pioneer mothers who really clothed and fed the people of the Western Reserve had to beg for all the money they had, and the forefather took great pride in thinking how well he supported his wife. He did not know it, but the Yankee settler, when he married a young, virtuous, strong, capable woman, made the best bargain any man ever made. Sometimes a woman, inheriting a strong feeling of independence from her independent father, stood up, in what seems to us now, a feeble way, and demanded a small part of what was due her. Such a woman was said to "wear the breeches," and her husband was termed "hen-pecked." Next to drunkenness and infidelity, the women who first lived in greater Trumbull County suffered more from financial dependence than from any other one thing.

The pleasures were visiting, church-going and house-raising. There were no undertakers and no nurses. The housewives knew the medicinal value of herbs, and when left alone did good service. The community was like a great independent family, one man ingeniously making ax helves, while another pulled, or rather screwed out the teeth with a turn-screw, and each helped the other when in trouble. If a man was sick, his neighbors raised his house or gathered his crop. A pioneer who had nursed the sick and shared the sorrows of his friends in the early days, died at extreme age, and some of his young neighbors could not leave plowing to go to the funeral. In the old days it was friendship first, money afterwards.

People were baptized in streams when the ice had to be cut.

Books were few and reading not indulged in to any great extent. In fact, it was considered almost wicked to waste daylight in study. Occasionally, a boy who had determined to become a professional man did most of his studying winter

evenings by the light of the log fire, and hunted the neighborhood for miles around for the worn and tattered volumes which were there.

When the schoolhouses began to appear, the smaller children attended in summer, and most of the smaller ones, and the older ones, in winter. They walked miles to school, wore no woolen underclothing, the girls cotton dresses, the boys no overcoats. They carried their dinner in a pail or basket, and often ran most of the way. They studied or not, learned or not, got whipped or not, as they cared to and deserved, but at noon they ate their half-frozen dinners in front of the blazing logs. The only thing the early settlers of Trumbull County had was plenty of firewood.

Neighbors would sometimes gather in schoolhouses where the men held debates. No one any more thought of asking a woman to debate a question than they would have thought of urging her to become a candidate for governor. In some communities these debates were on a religious subject. The question of atonement, fore-ordination, sprinkling, immersion and like topics were debated to such a degree that friendships were broken and communities divided and disturbed temporarily. Other questions less serious were "Which is the worst, a scolding wife or a smoking chimney?" or "How many angels can stand on the point of a needle?"

And here in this new country, where all started nearly equal, some men became leaders, others were lost sight of. Some accumulated property and assumed a certain superiority (as most moneyed men are bound to do), while others, struggle as they might, never held to that which they bought and died owning nothing, or worse, owing much. Stories are told how some of the original land owners became rich by pressing hard men who owed them, and how the same bits of land came back to them, time after time, with improvements, because payments could not be kept up. The people of old Trumbull County were better than their Connecticut ancestors, in that they did not bring the whipping post and the ducking stool, did not burn witches, and did not torture, physically, heretics, but in the matter of money they followed closely their progenitors.

One of the early settlers writes that the members of his family were great readers and, being unable to procure many books, read those which they had through repeatedly. He himself read "Pilgrim's Progress" twice without stopping.

In the beginning they had few pastries and pies. Joshua R. Giddings says: "The first mince pie I ever ate on the Reserve was composed of pumpkin instead of apple, vinegar in the place of wine or cider, bear's meat instead of beef. The whole was sweetened with wild honey instead of sugar, and seasoned with domestic pepper, pulverized, instead of cloves, cinnamon and allspice. And never did I taste pastry with a better relish." The pie soon became a necessity in the household. In the early winter the housewife would bake fifty or more mince pies and put them in a cold room where they would often freeze, and then they were brought out as occasion needed and warmed. The woman who made the oven of bricks once had it full of pies, cooling, when the Indians came in the night and carried them off.

Cooking was interfered with in the early time in the spring by the leeks, which rendered the milk almost undrinkable. The remedy for this was the serving of onions at meals, since one bite of an onion disguised the taste of the leek.

Women not only were the cooks and housekeepers, as we have seen, but they spun cotton, occasionally mixing it with a linen which they always spun for summer clothes. They not only spun the flax, but hatched it. They carded the wool, spun it, wove it, and made it into garments. Some of the early men and boys wore suits of buckskin which, over a flax shirt, made up a full-dress suit. One writer says that once when a pair of scissors was lost, his mother cut out a buckskin suit with a broad-ax. Another woman cut wool from a black sheep, carded, spun, wove it, and made a suit in three days for a sudden occasion.

There were three occupations open to women, and even these were not open *practically* the first few years of pioneer life here. They were teaching, tailoring, and housework, and the remuneration was exceedingly small. One of the earliest teachers (all were paid by the patrons of the school) received, in compensation, calves, corn, a bureau, the latter being still preserved by her family. One man paid her in a load of corn, another by carrying this corn to Painesville and exchanging it for cotton yarn, while the third, a woman, wove the yarn into a bedspread. This spread is preserved with the bureau.

Women were good nurses and in many cases they worked side by side with a doctor. Again and again do we read of women walking through snow and cold to be with other women at the birth of children or to encourage them during the illness

of members of their family. These women often rode miles horseback; sometimes they were so helpful that the doctor begged them to help him and carried them behind him on his horse. There are authentic cases of women not only going in the cold on horseback, but swimming streams and arriving at the destination with frozen clothes. Occasionally, a woman would be more capable or more ambitious than her husband or her neighbors, and by extra hours of weaving would pay the taxes on the property, or make a payment on the principal. Girls of fourteen and fifteen sometimes became expert spinners and weavers. One in particular was able to weave double coverlets at that age. There were no poorhouses, nor hospitals, and women, suddenly bereaved of husbands, were taken into other families, while men, losing wives, were looked after by the women of the neighborhood. Children left alone were cared for in the families as if they belonged there. Hardly a family existed which did not have attached to it a dependent or unfortunate person. Some women, feeling that they had a right to a certain percent of the earnings, demanded a calf or a sheep, which as it grew gave them a little revenue; or asked for a small portion of a crop from which they had their "pin" money.

In 1814 it took seventy-two bushels of corn to buy a woman's dress.

Under the hardships and exposures, with the long hours of work and the large families, women died early, and most men had two wives. Occasionally a father and mother would both die and leave the children to care for themselves. Several cases are given in early records and letters of girls who reared their little brothers and sisters in their primitive cabins. One such girl, eleven years old, kept house for three younger children and was herself married at sixteen to a boy aged nineteen. The community watched over these young folks and called them "the babes in the woods." They had six girls and seven boys. Families were large in those days, but, although people had many children, the percent which grew to mature years is so small as to be startling.

When churches began to be built women contributed in work, not only in furnishing but even in raising the building. One woman solicited small donations of wool from people of the vicinage and wove a carpet for the church.

Although women spun and wove the clothes which they and their families wore, even to the men's caps, they did not make

shoes. Therefore, when shoes wore out, they sometimes went without them. In any case, they were careful of them. In the "Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve" many times shoes are mentioned as being most desired belongings. Women who walked to Warren from Howland put theirs on under the elm tree in front of Harmon Austin's residence. Those who came from Lordstown, if they came to market, stopped on the bank of the river for this same purpose, and if to church, they sometimes waited until they got nearer the meeting house. In one township we read that it was not an unusual thing to see women sitting on the church steps putting on their shoes and stockings. In another place we read: "We always put on our shoes in the preacher's barn." Sometimes a woman would have two pairs of shoes, or two or three dresses, in which case she gladly loaned them to her less fortunate neighbor.

A woman in Mecca, who was exceedingly enterprising, raised silk worms and spun silk to get extra money.

Many of the women were devoted Christians and traveled many miles on Sunday by horseback, sometimes taking two children with them, to attend services. These same women allowed little or no work to be done on Sunday. Cows, of course, must be milked, and stock fed, but no cooking was permitted. Beds were aired all day and made up after sundown.

Although people did their duty, there was more sorrow then than now, more discomfort then than now, less freedom then than now. There was less open expression of love, and more repressed feeling of all kind. Women were tired and worn out, and, in many cases, scolded. Men were sometimes overbearing, sometimes drunken, and occasionally cruel. A very nice woman living in the early days of old Trumbull County, when quite young, lost her husband. She continued to reside for a little time in her lonesome cabin, but later was induced to marry a man of the neighborhood who had several children. After a time he became very abusive and she was afraid he would take her life. Because of superstition he was afraid to go into a graveyard after dusk. The only place, therefore, that she was absolutely safe was in the cemetery, and many a night she slept in peace on her first husband's grave.

Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Frank E. Hutchins, in writing of the early life, says: "The principal recreations for men were hunting, fishing and trapping, while for the women—well, poor souls, they didn't have any."

Mr. H. K. Morse, of Poland, says he has a feeling of sadness every time he thinks of the women pioneers. His stepmother, of whom he was very fond, was the hardest worker they had on the place, and when he tells what the men did each day this is a strong statement. His grandfather and his father were energetic, resourceful, enterprising and diligent men. Mr. Morse tells of their every-day table reaching clear across the room, twenty-five people sitting down at the first table, while sometimes it was half filled the second time. The mother had help, of course, but what were two or three pairs of hands with one head, to manage such a party as this. He says they ate their breakfast about four o'clock and their supper late. Often the women were still at work at eleven o'clock at night.

Another gentleman, two years younger than Mr. Morse, in making a speech at a pioneer reunion, said he never remembered going to bed as long as he lived at home that his mother was not working, and no matter how early he arose she was always at work ahead of him. A dozen men's voices shout: Here! Here! Here!

The first comers among women suffered cold, hunger and loneliness. Their followers had more comforts, but work was increased. Even the third generation put in long, laborious hours.

One ambitious woman who wanted to make a rag carpet and whose duties kept her busy all day, used to rise at three o'clock and go quietly onto the porch, where she sewed an hour and a half before the men of her family (she had no daughters) bestirred themselves. In the afternoon she again had about an hour and a half on three days in the week, and at this time in summer she sat in an entryway, but nearby she kept a camphor bottle which she was obliged to smell now and then to keep herself awake. As she sewed great balls of cherry colored rags which were to be striped with darker red and black, she would say gently, "I must be getting old; I'm so sleepy." Eighteen hours of work and six hours of sleep day after day might have explained it. As finished, the carpet was beautiful, and when the men of the family walked thereon with muddy boots she would upbraid them. The husband would say, "Well, it beats things all hollow the way mother jaws about that carpet. A person might think it cost something." Cost something!

Among the early troubles of the housewife was the getting of the material for bread-making. Mills were far distant; at

first, in Pennsylvania, then Youngstown, Warren and Cleveland. Many families utilized a hollowed stump with a long pole from which a stone was suspended for grinding corn and grain. The hand mills which came later required two hours' grinding to supply one person with food for one day. Sometimes wheat would get wet, or was not properly harvested, and bread would run despite the greatest efforts of the housewife. Baking powder was unknown, and sour milk and saleratus was used for light-breads; the latter was made by the housewife herself from ashes. The bread was that known as "salt-rising" or "milk-rising," and required no hop yeast. This would ferment too long and spoil, and the emptins would have to be made again. As cows became more numerous, the churning and cheese-making grew heavier. There was no ice in summer, and churning would sometimes occupy half a day. Cheese was made in huge tubs or hollowed logs on the floor, and we wonder how women ever could stoop over and stir curd by the hour as they were obliged to do. They dried the wild berries, and later the apples, peaches and other fruits; they rendered their lard, dried and corned their beef, put in pickle their pork, and when winter closed down, after 1800, almost every cabin had provisions enough to keep the family from want, and most of this had been prepared by the housewife.

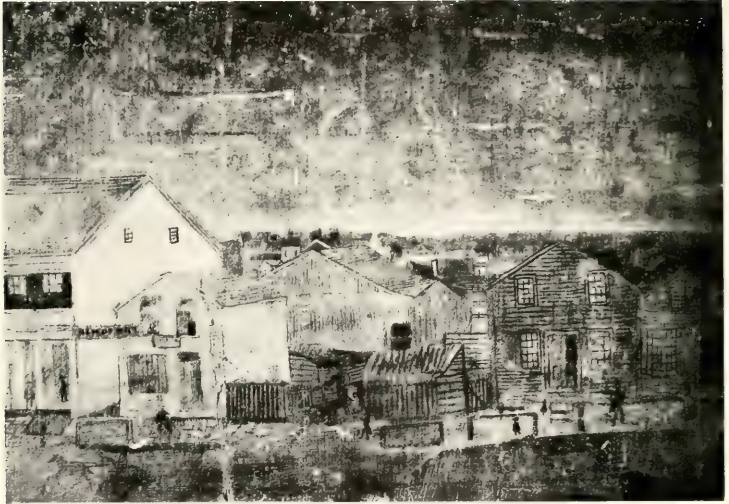
Bears were very plenty in this country up to 1815. After that their numbers lessened. They were probably the least ferocious of any of the wild animals here, and yet so long have we thought of bears as devouring people that almost everybody who has ever written anything of Trumbull County has related bear stories in connection with the pioneer settler. These animals loving berries and honey, occasionally carried off pigs, but as a rule ran away from men, women and children. Children were always afraid of them, but some women were not. Margaret Cohen Walker, of Champion, seeing a bear near the house, chased it to a nearby tree, when it jumped into the hollow. Quickly she returned to the house, got a shovel of coal, built a fire, and burned both bear and tree. A woman in Braceville working in her kitchen, was greatly startled by seeing a bear jump into her room and run under the bed. It was being chased by some farmers from Nelson.

The free use of liquor was more or less distasteful to all early women and to some men. We know of some early belles who deplored the fact that some men were so drunk at balls that

they could not dance. In isolated spots the women took a stand against whiskey and wine as early as 1805. A man, at the solicitation of his wife, determined to do away with whiskey at a barn raising. When the husband gave out the word, the men who were ready for work declared they would do nothing without liquor. The wife promised them coffee and an extra meal, but it was no use. The husband was just about to give in when the wife said: "Just as you like, gentlemen; you can go without whiskey or we can go without the barn." They went away. A few days later part of them, with others, raised the building without whiskey, and consequently without a fight or accident. Wine was always served at weddings. The first women who refused it on those occasions were considered as insulting to the hostess, and they "were treated rather coldly by their convivial friends." Soon a few men realized how harmful the habit was becoming and refused to serve it. One of these men was Mr. Morse, of Poland; another, Ephraim Brown, of Bloomfield; and Jas. Heaton, of Niles. These men had to endure much harsh criticism.

So the shacks of bark became the log hut; the hut became the cabin, the cabin had two stories, and later was covered with clapboards and painted red or white. The chestnut stump was supplanted by open fire inside, the fireplace then had a crane, later came the brick oven, followed by the stove with the elevated oven, and then the range. The laundry was moved from the creek to the porch or the back room, and now the windmill pumps the water, and the windmill or electricity runs the washing machine. The men went to the woods for meat, while now the meat man takes it to the most isolated farm in Trumbull County, while in the towns it is brought to your kitchen ready for the coals.

Then, people after weary miles of travel camped alone in the wilderness, or at hamlets as the blowing of a horn heralded their approach the entire settlement turned out to welcome them, while now farmers can ride their bicycles over fine roads to nearby railway stations, go to the county seat and pay their taxes, sell a crop and be back for dinner. Then women longed for a few hours of visiting; now, they can have conversations over their own wire without having to exert themselves at all. And who knows how much of the prosperity of our time is due to these frugal, courageous forefathers and foremothers who sowed so carefully?



MAIN STREET.

Showing the old Democrat office and the homestead of Mrs. Charlotte Smith. This from a painting by Richard Rawdon, and now owned by Miss Franc Potter.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY SETTLERS OF WARREN.—QUINBY.—STORER.—McMAHON.—
COST OF PARK.—LANE.—CASE.—KING.—LEAVITT.—
FAMILIES OF THESE MEN.—ADGATE.—EARLY
HOUSES.—COUNTY WITHOUT LAW.—
FORMATION OF COUNTY.

We have seen how, in the two years following the appearance of the surveyors, people came into the Western Reserve making homes and really blazing the way for the army which afterwards was to follow in squads, companies, and battalions. We can no longer follow personally these settlers, but must begin to take up the communities, the embryo towns.

The settlements in the northern part of the region did not grow very fast. Although pioneers were at Youngstown and Cleveland early and about the same time, the latter did not grow at all and the former grew slowly. In 1801 Warren was by far the largest settlement on the Reserve. We will therefore take up its story.

In 1798 Ephraim Quinby (his grandson, George Quinby, now resides in Warren) and Richard Storer, residents of Washington county, Pennsylvania, having heard of the new territory opened up to purchasers, came on horseback to "have a look." It was fall, the creeks were swollen, and the trip a hard one. They speak of Yellow Creek in Poland, the woods beyond Salt Springs, more dense woods, and then number 4. As we have seen, people had been at Salt Springs, traders had passed back and forth through number 4, Indians had cleared spots of land there, but no white settlers were yet established. A hale old fellow of about sixty years, known as old Merriman, lived in close companionship with the Indians, but he was in no sense a resident. James McMahon was a "squatter." He had a wife, two or three children, and lived in a sort of a shack which stood where the Second National Bank now stands. Early settlers do

not seem to have respected him very highly. As related in the last chapter, John Young had built a cabin back of the present Wanamaker residence at the south end of the present Main street bridge, and here Quinby and Storer took up their residence. They were not the first to occupy this place when Mr. Young was absent. Men who were trading with the Indians and the whites at Detroit, planned to stay all night, or several nights in this building, going and coming from Pittsburg. There were several clearings here then, one covering about twenty acres where the lower part of the present "Flats" is, and some sixty acres on the land so long known as the Fusselman farm. Although this was not a very pleasant part of the year the two men seemed to be well satisfied and each decided on the purchase of property. Mr. Quinby selected 441 acres of land in Lots 28 and 35. This really included a goodly part of what is now Warren, running south and west. For this he paid \$3.69 per acre, so that our present court-house yard cost him about \$16.00. Mr. Quinby and Mr. Storer went home for the winter, and returned about the middle of April, 1799. This is the real date of the settlement of Warren. Aside from Mr. Quinby and Mr. Storer, William Fenton, wife and child, Francis Carlton and his children, John, William, Margaret and Peter, came with them. We presume Mrs. Carlton accompanied Francis, since it is not at all likely that he would bring his children into the wilderness without a mother. Her name is not mentioned. William Fenton and his family lived in the cabin where McMahon had lived, the latter moving into the southwest corner of Howland. As no streets were laid out, as the whole level of the land has been changed, it is not absolutely certain whether this cabin stood where the Second National Bank now stands, or on the river bank back of the present Byard & Voit store. At any rate, it is not far distant from either. Wherever it stood, it was the first building erected in what is now the business portion of the town. Mr. Storer put up a cabin on the old Fusselman ground, and Mr. Quinby erected a log building about where the Main Street Erie Station stands. This dwelling had two rooms, bedroom and kitchen. A third room was raised during this first summer but it was not furnished until the next year and was used as a jail.

Ephraim Quinby was born in New Jersey in 1766; married Ammi Blackmore of Brownsville in 1795; settled in Washington county and founded Warren in 1799 as above stated. He was a man of great integrity, interested in the prosperity of the new



MAIN STREET,
Showing old engine house and site where city hall now stands.

country and connected with all of the early history of Warren. That this founder and philanthropist should have been forgotten by the descendants of his companions is almost inexcusable. He gave land upon which the court house stands, upon which the first jail and the first city building were built, the whole tract that skirts the river from the west side of the Market Street bridge to the Quinby homestead land, and yet not one monument, park, bronze tablet, or street, except a small, unimportant one, bears his name. The present Tod avenue ran through his farm and should have been called Quinby street. Some time ago an effort was made to change Parkman street to Quinby. People residing on that street objected. They were new people and had not been taught by the press and the older citizens who Mr. Quinby was or how much their town was indebted to him. For many years the land west of the river, in the neighborhood of West Market street, was known as Quinby Hill, but even that term has been obliterated by "the West Side." It would seem exceedingly appropriate to call the land between the river and Main street, upon which the city hall and the monument stand, Quinby Park.

After Mr. Quinby took up his residence in Warren he had eight children, Elizabeth, William, Mary G., James, Warren, Ephraim, Charles A. and George. Anni Quinby died in 1833. Nancy, the oldest daughter, married Joseph Larwell, of Wooster, and lived to be more than a hundred years old. Mary married Mr. Spellman and lived at Wooster. She was the second child born in Warren township. Elizabeth, who married Dr. Heaton, lived and died in Warren. William was recorder of Trumbull County and a merchant; lived all his life in Warren. James was a merchant, and lived in New Lisbon. George lived in Wooster and acquired a great fortune. Warren and Samuel lived in Warren, as did also Charles. Ephraim Quinby was not only a real estate dealer and a farmer, but an associate judge. He was one of the original stockholders in the Western Reserve Bank. He and his family were members of the early Baptist church, and but for his influence and that of his family connections this church might have gone out of existence.

Ephraim Quinby's children and his grandchildren married into some of the oldest families in the county, and he has today a large number of collateral descendants. His son Samuel was a very prosperous man and occupied the same place in the community as his father had before

him. He was a member of several of the early business houses, was publisher of the *Trump of Fame*, was the receiver of monies derived from the sale of public lands, and when the land office for this district was at Wooster, Ohio, he lived there. He returned to Warren in 1840. He was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal and was director of the Western Reserve Bank in 1817. He was always interested in politics, was state senator in '44 and '45 and again in '62 and '63. In 1819 he married Lucy Potter of Steubenville, Ohio. He had two daughters, Elizabeth (who married William Stiles, Lucy Stiles Cobb being her daughter, and Elizabeth Cobb, her granddaughter) and Abigail Haymaker, who is still living in Wooster. Mrs. Lucy Quinby died and Mr. Quinby in 1847 married Emma Bennett Brown, a widow, and a sister of Mrs. C. W. Tyler, who was the widow of Calvin Sutliff, and Mrs. Emily Bennett Hutchins.

George H. Quinby was a son by the second marriage and has lived all his life in Warren, and until within a few years in the old Quinby home.

The mother of Ephraim Quinby was Miss Rittenhouse. Her people built and operated the first printing press west of the Alleghany mountains. They made telescopes, light-houses, etc. She was interred in the Oakwood cemetery among the first who were laid away there.

The second party to come to Warren was also from Washington county. It consisted of Henry Lane Sr., two of his grandchildren, the children of Benjamin (Benjamin Lane and Lina Lane Greiner live in Warren now), John Lane, Edward Jones, stepson of John Lane, and Meshack Case (the Misses Mary and Harriet Stevens, the granddaughters of Mr. Case, have resided in Warren all their lives). Of these two parties, Mr. Quinby, Mr. Lane and Mr. Case, afterwards, by themselves and their descendants, figured prominently in the development of Warren. Henry Lane Sr., who died in 1844 at the age of 78, bought land in the lower part of town, a portion of which has been in the family ever since. The son, John Lane, and Edward Jones, planted corn and lived in the Young cabin. Mr. Case made no selection of land at this time. His decisions and those of his son and grandson were usually judicious and were not arrived at without careful thought. He returned to Washington county but came back again in August, when he bought 198 acres of Richard Storer. He cleared two acres of land and put up a

cabin, went back to Washington county in September for his family.

Mr. Ebenezer King Jr., Mr. John Leavitt, and William Crooks and wife, all of Connecticut, the two former owning land in this new country, came during the summer of 1799. King and Leavitt made only a short stay. These were the first settlers from Connecticut. Crooks raised a cabin, made a clearing, in the western part of the present Warren township, and sowed wheat. This is supposed to have been the first wheat raised in the township, probably within the present limits of Trumbull County. In the fall, Mr. Henry Lane Sr. brought with him his son, Benjamin, a boy of fourteen. On the horse which the lad rode were one hundred little apple trees, which were immediately set out. These bore apples for many years, and some are still standing, one in the yard of Mr. Charles Wanamaker on South Main street. Mr. Lane and both his sons went home for the winter. The Young cabin, which was now occupied more or less most of the time, was taken possession of in the fall by Edward Jones, whose wife had joined him. Up to this time all the settlers had been from Washington county, Pennsylvania. In September, Benjamin Davison (the great-grandfather of Mr. S. C. Iddings) of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, bought land below the Fusselman farm next to Mr. Case. He put up a cabin and went home when the weather became cold.

Sometime during this year, range number 4 began to be called Warren in honor of Moses Warren, the surveyor who ran the third range line.

Quinby and Storer in the autumn went to Washington county for their families and as soon as the ground was thoroughly frozen, returned with them. During the last days of the year of 1799 people living in Warren were, Ephraim Quinby, his wife Ammi, children Nancy, Samuel and William (William six months old, rode with mother); Richard Storer, his wife and three children; Francis Carolton, John, William, Margaret and Peter, his children; William Fenton, wife and two children; Edward Jones and wife; William Crooks and wife; Jonathan and Josiah Church. There were two or three workmen who are mentioned as "hands," but when counting all, there were not more than thirty people. Warren is situated so far east in the township that people on the west edge of Howland have been associated from the beginning with Warren people. In 1799 John H. Adgate settled in the southwest corner of Howland

township, and from that day to this some of his descendants have lived in that neighborhood. His grandson John is associated with his son Frank in the greenhouse business. The early Adgates had large families and these descendants married into old families, so that there have been at times over fifty people living in Trumbull County who were connected with the early Adgate family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones bought land on the west side of the river where some of the Dallys lived for many years. Here was born the first child in the township, possibly in the county. Her name was Hannah, and her grandmother was Mrs. Henry Lane, who was a widow when Mr. Lane married her. Some writers say that a son of Mr. Jones was the first white child born in this territory, but this is an error. Hannah married William Dutchin and died early, 1820.

In the springtime of 1800 came Henry Lane Sr., his wife, and their children, John, Benjamin, Asa, Catharine, Annie, and Henry Jr., who was one of the older of the children and who was married. At this time came also Charles Dally, Jennie, his wife, and several children; Isaac Dally, Effie, his wife, and several children; John Dally, wife and child; Meshack Case, Magdalen, his wife, Elizabeth; Leonard, Catherine, Mary, Sarah.

Henry Lane was a remarkable man for his time. He had the respect of his associates, was elected to the legislature, and materially aided in the development of Warren. He was a man of remarkable physical strength. It was said he could whip any man in the county, and that whenever anybody got a little too full of whiskey and offered to "clean out" the crowd, he always excluded Henry Lane. He was present at the Salt Springs tragedy but took no part in it. On several occasions when the Indians were disturbing, he was in the party resenting the attack. At one time he had been after the Indians and learning that they were in a very bad mood, he returned to his house (which was nearer to the Salt Spring trail than those of some other settlers) to look after his family. Gathering them together the wife remembered that one of the children had been in the garden. She therefore ran, found her asleep, picked her up, and they all proceeded. A little way from the house was a cornfield, and here the family hid, and when they came to realize it one of the little girls was missing. The mother felt sure that she too was in the garden, so the father left the family in the field and went back

for the little girl. Sure enough she had been sleeping in the garden, but the Indians, as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Lane were out of reach, had scalped her. It does not seem possible to us of today, as we drive on the old state road over the shallow Mahoning, that the time ever was when a gentle little girl, in her father's garden on the bank of that river, could have lost her life at the hands of a red man with his tomahawk. Mr. Lane had to leave the body lying there in order to protect his family and, huddling them together, he bid them march to the fort (just where this was the writer does not know nor do the members of the family who tell this tale) between two and three miles distant while he, with his gun in hand, walked backwards in order to keep his eye on the enemy which was following. However, no harm came to the rest of the party.

Of Henry Lane's children, Henry was connected with the early business life of Warren. Facts in regard to him will be found in the chapter on old homes.

Asa returned to Pennsylvania in 1820 and died there.

Catharine married John Tait of Lordstown; Annie married Samuel Phillips of Austintown. John married Mary Caldwell of Mansfield, living there a short time and coming back to Weathersfield where he engaged in farming. He spent the last days in Warren.

Benjamin, who came on horseback bearing the apple trees, was not married until he was fifty-six, that is, in 1841. His wife was Hannah Cook, an English woman. They had three children. Henry J., who lived on the old farm, was always interested in family traditions and now lives in Kansas; Benjamin F., who married Mary Ackley of Bloomfield and has three daughters and a son; and Lina, who married Samuel Greiner and resides on Thorn street, this city. She has no children. Mrs. Lane died when Lina was a baby and Miss Tait, of Lordstown, gave her a mother's attention and a mother's love.

Mr. Lane built an addition to the Young cabin. This was standing within the remembrance of people born as late as 1850.

As the family of Meshack Case preserve their records, writers of the history of Trumbull County, from the beginning, have been able to quote from the manuscript of Leonard Case as follows:

“The usual incidents attended the trip until crossing the south line of the Reserve, at 41st north latitude. From

there to Yellow Creek, in Poland, was a very muddy road, called the swamp. At Poland the settlement had been begun. Judge Turhand Kirtland and family were living on the east side, and Jonathan Fowler and his wife, who was a sister of the judge, kept tavern on the west side. Thence our way was through the woods to the dwelling of a family named Stevens, who had been there three years or more. At their house we stayed over night. The wife's name was Hannah, and with her our family had been previously acquainted. She said that during those two years she had not seen the face of a white woman. Two children had been born in this family at the crossing of the river near Youngstown, before April, 1800. Next morning we passed up the west side of the river (for want of means to cross it) to the place where James Hillman, who lived on the high ground over against Youngstown; thence through the woods over the road made by the Connecticut Land Company, to the Salt Springs. At that place some settlers, Joseph McMahon among the rest, were engaged in making salt. From there we passed (through woods) to the cabin and clearing which Benjamin Davison had made on the north one-half of Lot 42; then on, one quarter of a mile, to a path that turned east to the Fusselman place, on the south one-half of Lot 35, and thence to the residence of Richard Storer, arriving there at 4:00 p. m. on the 14th of April. After our passage through the woods and mud, the leeks on the Indian field made a most beautiful appearance."

The Case family was of Holland extraction, mixed with Irish blood. Of the family, Elizabeth married James Ellis, removed to Kentucky and when a widow returned here, where she passed the rest of her days. Catherine married Daniel Kerr of Painesville, where they were identified with the early history of that town. Mary married Benjamin Stevens, spent her whole life in Warren, was a teacher, a musician, an excellent mother and citizen. Sarah married Cyrus Bosworth and spent all her life in Warren near the spot which her father chose for the family home. Jane died in childhood; Zophar resided in Cleveland; Leonard was the best known of the family, probably because of a misfortune which overtook him shortly after he came to Trumbull County. It was indeed a misfortune, because at that time it was a great thing for men to be able to perform



(The original is the property of Mr. Otting.)

FROM A SKETCH OF MARKET STREET AFTER THE FIRE
WHICH DESTROYED THE CORNER OF PARK AND
MARKET.

The "banking house" was that of Freeman and Hunt.

hard physical labor. Leonard Case was lame and soon made up his mind that if he was going to take a place in the world he would have to make unusual effort. He became a clerk in the land office, was associated with General Simon Perkins as clerk, read and studied constantly, prepared himself for surveying. The work which he did was so exact that John S. Edwards, the first county recorder, induced him to study law. This he did in addition to his regular work. He soon acquired a great deal of knowledge concerning the Connecticut Land Company, the Western Reserve, and when he became collector of taxes of non-residents he added to his knowledge. In 1816 when the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was formed, Mr. Case was elected cashier. James Kingsbury, of whom we read in the first chapters of this history, recommended Mr. Case to this position because he wrote a good hand and was a good accountant. Cleveland was then a small town and this did not occupy all his attention. He never was a trial lawyer, but he used his knowledge in adjusting business differences, particularly as to land, was frugal, and bought land so that at his death he was one of the rich men of Cleveland. He was at one time mayor of Cleveland, and later an alderman. In 1820 the bank failed, but was afterwards reorganized and Leonard Case was its president. Among the first frame warehouses that were put up on the river front was one erected by Mr. Case. He had two sons, William, who was a student and somewhat of a recluse, and who died without marrying, and Leonard Jr., who inherited the property of his father and displayed such business qualities as to add largely to it. He was a genial man, popular with a few friends and left a large amount of money to his relatives, besides endowing the Case School of Applied Sciences, Case Library, and contributing generously to philanthropic work in Cleveland. He never lived in Warren and is therefore not identified with Trumbull County history except through family connections.

In the spring of 1800 Benjamin Davison, with his wife Annie, and a large family, settled in Warren. The names of these children were George Liberty, Mary, Prudence, Ann, Samuel, William, Walter, James, Betsey, Benjamin. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Samuel Chesney and they have three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren now living in Warren.

About the same time John Leavitt, with his family settled in Warren, building a house on the west side of Main street.

which afterwards was a tavern. One of his daughters became Mrs. Robert Irwin, an early Warren merchant, and another married Wheeler Lewis. Humphrey, afterwards a lawyer, located in Steubenville, and later became United States district judge. Albert, the youngest, lived in Warren, while John, the second son, in 1805, bought a farm about the center of Warren township. He was known as "squire John," and was one of the early county treasurers. He died in 1815. Samuel Leavitt, who was the second of his generation to settle in Warren, came here to investigate in 1800, and purchased land near the farm of his nephew, John, Jr. Two years later Samuel brought his wife, who had been a widow, Abigail Kent Austin. The Leavitt family, the Austin family, the Parsons family and the Freeman family were connected through this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leavitt had one child, Lynda, who married Judge Francis Freeman. Their son, Samuel, who was long a banker and business man in Warren, took his second name, Leavitt, from his mother. The wife of Samuel Leavitt died in 1817, and he married Margaret Kibbee Parsons, the widowed mother of George Parsons Sr. Samuel Leavitt died in 1830, his first wife in 1816, and his second wife in 1861.

On the Leavitt farm was the first race track in Trumbull County. It was on the south side of the road opposite the present home of Nellie Austin Pendleton. The grandstand stood at the head of the Lovers Lane road and the judges could see down that lane for a long way. A great deal of rare sport was had on this course, Messrs. Harmon, Leavitt and Collins being the most interested. The building of the canal spoiled this course. The judge's stand was left standing, and decaying dropped to pieces little by little. Many of the residents of Warren remember the lower part of this building in its last stages, not knowing what it was. Later, race tracks were located in other parts of the county, but the races were for trotting horses, and not for running. These tracks were a good way from town, and after a while the racing was done on Mahoning avenue. The horses started at a point in the neighborhood of the old toll gate and stopped about where the city hall now stands. This was a mile accurately measured. Because of the bend in Mahoning Avenue in front of the present Fitch property it was necessary to station a man there so that the time keeper at the lower end could know when the start was made. When, therefore, the flag was dropped at the start, the man at the bend

dropped a flag also, and the timer at the city hall thus knew the race was on. The first horse making a mile in three minutes was one owned by Mr. Collins, and the race took place on this track. The enlistment of the young men in the army of 1860 put an end to these sports. After a time the Agricultural Society had a track in connection with the fairs.

Enoch Leavitt was the third of the Leavitts who brought his family to Ohio, and he settled in Leavittsburg. He was buried there in 1815, and Enoch Leavitt Jr. was a substantial citizen of Trumbull County. He accumulated about a thousand acres of land in Warren township. He had six children and died when only fifty-two years old.

In order to keep the information in regard to these early families clear, we mention here Benajah Austin, who was the son of Abigail Kent Austin before her marriage to Samuel Leavitt, and a half-brother to Mrs. Judge Francis Freeman. He married Olive Harmon, and after living in the neighborhood of Leavittsburg he moved into the house now occupied by Mrs. Nellie Austin Pendleton. Benajah Austin was identified with much of the early history of Trumbull County. Twelve years he was commissioner. He was deputy sheriff one year, and sheriff two years. He had six children, Hiram, who died at Chardon, Julius, who lived in Braceville, Enos, who lived at Youngstown, Amelia, who married S. A. Potter, Benajah, and Harmon. Benajah was one of the early doctors, but practiced only a little time because of ill health. Harmon was the most widely known of all the family. He was born at the old homestead in 1817, lived there until 1870, moved to Warren, where he died a few years ago. He married Minerva Sackett (January 11, 1842). He was interested in politics, in the welfare of the community, a leader in the Disciple church, a prosperous business man, and probably at his home have been entertained more public visitors than at any house in town save the Kinsman homestead. Mrs. Austin was a beautiful character. She had the love and respect of everyone who knew her. Her children and intimate friends adored her. She was courageous, conscientious, and capable. She had three children, Nellie, Harmon, and Mary. The two younger live in Cleveland, and Nellie, with her husband, W. C. Pendleton, her son Austin with his wife and children, now occupy the house built by Benajah and lately remodeled.

Phineas Leffingwell and his family, who came to Warren

in 1800, were identified with the early history. There are, however, none of his descendants here at this writing.

The taxpayers of Warren for the year 1804 were:

John Adgate ———— Meunaga, Calvin Austin, Samuel Burnett, Cornelius Barker, Jesse Powell, Joshua Brown, Steven Baldwin, Noah Brockway, William Crooks, Robert Caldwell, Jonathan Crurch, Meshack Case, William Haniday, Topher Carnes, Charles Dailey, James Deimscumb, Isaac Dailey, Samuel Donalds, Nathan Dunn, Benjamin Davis, Jacob Earle, John Ewalt, Jessie Ellis, John Earle, William Fenton, Robert Freeman, James Grimes, William Galbreath, William Hand, Henry Harsh, Reuben Harmon, Ezekial Hover, James Eaton, Jesse Holiday, Thomas Jefferson, John Kinney, George Loveless, Asa Lane, Henry Lane Sr., Henry Lane, Samuel Leavitt, Enoch Leavitt Sr., John Leavitt, Esq., Phencia Leffingwell, Asehel Mills, Delaun Mills, Isaac Mills, William Morman, William McWilliams, George McGat, William Netterfield, Joshua Ott, George Phelps, Samuel Pew, Thomas Pricer, Ephraim and Samuel Quinby, Joshua Quigley, John Reeves, James Stanford, B. Stowe, Nathaniel Stanley, William Vance, James Ward, Mr. Wetherby, Benjamin Williams, Urial Williams, James Wilson, Francis Windall, Simon Perkins, John S. Edwards, David Robertson, Robert Irwin, Thomas Ross, Henry Wright, Samuel Chesney, James Scott, Francis Carlton, Walter Brewster, Ebenezer Sheldon. Ephraim Quinby's tax was the heaviest, \$7.40; Walter Brewster's the lightest, 7 cents.

From the time the first tract of land was bought by Parsons to 1800, a most unusual condition had existed in Old Trumbull County. In the beginning it belonged to Connecticut and Connecticut had jurisdiction over it. After a time Connecticut sold it to a company, but naturally as that company was not a government, it could not transfer its legal jurisdiction. The United States was asked to assume this jurisdiction, but it refused for obvious reasons. So, for nearly five years the people of Old Trumbull County were without law, or law-makers. This fact was not so strange as was the fact that the settlers proceeded in exactly the same way they would have done had they had law. They bought land, made contracts, got married, and col-

lected monies due them, without any sort of officer to authorize the proceedings. Once a tax collector came into this region, but he was laughed at and advised to leave, which he gladly did. The governor of the state had erected several counties including portions of the Western Reserve, but he was not considered to have authority in the matter. So much irregularity and uncertainty had there been that finally, in April, 1800, the United States released all its claim to the land of the Western Reserve, provided Connecticut would release all her claim of jurisdiction. The matter was finally settled on the 30th of May, 1800. The niceties of the law question contained in this early history are apparent, and all lovers of law would do well to examine them. It is a temptation to note them here.

On July 10, 1800, the whole tract of the Western Reserve was erected into a county, named Trumbull for the governor of Connecticut. The Trumbull family was a noted one. Jonathan Trumbull was governor of Connecticut for fourteen years, beginning 1769. It was from him that the term "brother Jonathan" was received. Benjamin Trumbull was a minister of reputation and published a History of Connecticut which was not only valuable as to facts, but to style as well; John Trumbull was a poet, while another John Trumbull was a painter of good repute, his most important works being those in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. It was the brother of this painter, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Jr., for whom the citizens of New Connecticut named the county.

At the time of the erection of Trumbull County, Judge Samuel H. Parsons, Judge James M. Varnum, and Judge John Cleves Symmes were the judges, and these men, together with the governor, St. Clair, and the secretary, Winthrop Sargent, decided upon Warren as the county seat, and the governor appointed the necessary officials. The selection of Warren was not made for any other reason than those which prevail in like selections today, namely, that more men of influence lived in Warren than in Youngstown. Judge Young, to be sure, was a strong character, but in things so large as great politics he stood alone. John Leavitt, Ebenezer King, Judge Calvin Pease, and some others, who had land interests in the vicinity of Warren, were not only men of strength, but they came from Suffield, Connecticut, the home of Hon. Gideon Granger, then postmaster general of the United States. The same sort of strings were pulled in those days as now, and because of the help of Gideon Granger

at this time and because of his family relation (he was a brother-in-law of Calvin Pease), the people of Trumbull county, in the vicinity of Warren, have always thankfully remembered him. There were no telegraphs, no regular mails, and Trumbull County had been established some days before the people knew the fact, or Warren people knew that they were living at the county seat.

John Stark Edwards, the first recorder of Trumbull, was one of the most brilliant men of that day. A sketch of his life is given in Bench and Bar, since he was among the most successful if not the most successful of the early attorneys. The following refers to his domestic life and is given here, since the facts narrated occurred at this time.

There has come into the possession of the writer a little book printed for private distribution only—"A Sketch of the Life of Louisa Maria Montgomery," by her granddaughter, Louisa Maria Edwards. It contains letters from the family of John S. Edwards, some of his own letters, letters of his wife and her family, and is one of the most entertaining and interesting volumes we have ever read. Mrs. Edwards spent a lifetime and a long one at that in the Mahoning Valley, was a woman of very strong character, and her association with Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Kinsman and other valiant pioneers showed how well she was thought of in the community. It seems after John Stark Edwards had spent the summer in Mesopotamia, cutting down a few trees "to let the sun in," he returned to Connecticut for the winter. In 1800, as we have seen, he was commissioned recorder of Trumbull County, holding the office until 1830.

On June 1, 1801, "while writing this I am seated in a log house on an old bench and beside of a white oak table, all. fortunately, clean. * * * I found my settlement in a prosperous condition. Another year it will be able to support itself."

August, 1801, "My settlement is doing finely. We have this day had a lecture, delivered by a clergyman. There were about forty present." This is the first record we have of a lecture on the Western Reserve.

July 7, 1802, "I have a large cross-leg table and chairs enough for all the family to sit on and one for a stranger who chances to visit me. We cook, eat, and drink in the same

apartment. Food tastes as well, and sleep is as sweet, in a log as in a frame house."

July 14, 1803. "I was in Warren on the 4th of July where I attended a ball. You may judge of my surprise at meeting a very considerable company, all of whom were well dressed with neatness and in fashion, some of them elegantly. The ladies generally dressed well; some of them would have been admired for their ease and grace in a New Haven ball room. It was held on the same spot of ground where four years since there was scarcely a trace of human hand, or anything within fifteen miles of it. We improved well the occasion; began at two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday and left the room a little before sunrise on Tuesday morning. We dance but seldom, which is our apology."

"I am heartily tired of living alone. I must and am determined I will be married. Things are likely to take such a course as will give us a tolerable society in this place, where I must eventually settle down."

"I am heartily tired of living alone and am determined to marry as soon as I can find a woman who will have me that will answer." Editor's Note.—Mr. Edwards seemed to be an exception to the men of his time, and in fact to some men of this time, since they are more apt to say, "I am heartily tired of living alone and am determined to marry as soon as I can find a woman that suits me."

His brother in writing to him in 1802 says, "The resolution which you have entered into to take a wife I highly approve, but I fear you will find it difficult to suit yourself. I cannot say that I know a girl whom I should seriously wish you to connect yourself with. There are hundreds and thousands of pretty, smirk-faced girls to be found, but they are far from being calculated to make you happy. Men of less refined notions who would not be shocked at trifling variations from the extreme delicacy and high sense of dignity which appertain to a fine woman of character might render themselves happy by such connection. But your ideas of women are such that would lead you to wish for a wife who would not only amuse or please you but who would make a dignified and highly enchanting companion."

This portion of the letter is quoted here to show how stilted was the style of letter-writing more than a hundred years ago.

as well as how useless is the advice of brother or family in love affairs. It seems this same brother was looking for someone suitable for a wife in this wilderness, and his descriptions of the different women he analyzes are very amusing. From the letters we judge that the family at home were really wishing to find just the proper person for their brother, and there are long descriptions of the young women of that vicinity, most of them spoken of in the highest terms, but John Stark seems to stay in his Mesopotamia home. Finally, in desperation, his sister Henrietta writes, "I advise you, my dear brother, to get you a wife where you are, for there is hardly anybody left here worth having." Again the family advice was not good. Mr. Edwards and Miss Morris were married on the 28th of February, 1807. They went by stage to Philadelphia, then most of the way on horseback. Their married life was happily spent, and people who saw them as they stopped at the "tavern" of Jared Firtland said they never saw a handsomer couple. When they came to Warren they went to live with General and Mrs. Perkins until their own house was finished. This house is now standing, is in good condition, and answers the description which Mr. Edwards wrote of it at the time. Upon Mr. Edwards' death it was purchased by Mr. Thomas D. Webb. (See chapter on old houses.) In this house Mr. Edwards' three children were born, one only growing to manhood, Mr. William Edwards, the father of Louisa Maria Edwards, a student of the early history of this country, lives in Youngstown.

"Reading matter was scarce, and for want of lighter food, Mrs. Edwards perused her husband's law library, not a book here and there, but all it contained. She also assisted her husband in the Recorder's Office, and it is said the best written records of Trumbull County are by her pen."

Miss Dwight visited Mrs. Edwards, probably in 1810, and married William Bell, then a Warren merchant. Winston Churchill, the author, is a great-grandson of this couple.

In October, 1812, Mr. Edwards was elected to represent this district in Congress. The following January he started with Mr. George Parsons and Mr. William Bell for Put-in-Bay, where he had business interests. They got as far as Sandusky when a thaw came on and they had to return home. In fording the streams Mr. Edwards got wet, and became very sick. They took refuge in a cabin, but the water was so high in all direc-

tions that it was hardly safe for them to proceed. Mr. Bell left Mr. Edwards with Mr. Parsons and came into Warren, and it was thought best to have Dr. Seely go to him. Mrs. Edwards was greatly distressed at the news brought her, but "commending her little sleeping ones to their Maker, she set forth, hoping to nurse, comfort and restore her husband." They left Warren about eight o'clock. The night was dark, the floods had been excessive, the traveling bad, and many places dangerous. They, however, proceeded about nine miles. Setting out again before daybreak, they had got about forty-five miles from Warren when they met the sleigh bearing the body of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Parsons alone was with him. Mrs. Edwards wrote her sister, "We were then fourteen miles from a house, just before sundown, in a snow storm, and we were obliged to return that distance to get even the shelter of a cabin. For hours after dark I followed that coffin. My dear sister, do you not wonder that I live to write you this?" Does not the reader wonder? In fact, the hardest trials which the early pioneers had were those of sickness and death. Mr. Edwards was buried in the old cemetery, still existing, on Mahoning avenue. Almost broken-hearted, Mrs. Edwards found consolation in her religion and in the kindness demonstrated by her friends. She attempted to fill the place of both father and mother to her children, and expected to return to New England, as her family wished her to do. The unsettled condition of the country made the settling of estates tedious, and before she really could get away, a year and a half, she married Mr. Montgomery, and spent the rest of her life in the neighborhood of Youngstown. Miss Edwards, the granddaughter, is authority for the following, and no man or woman was ever more truthful than is she. In writing of her grandfather's death, she says: "He died January 29, 1813. His sisters, Mrs. Johnson, whose home was at Stratford, Connecticut, and Henrietta Edwards, who was either at New Haven or Bridgeport, both dreamed that their brother was dead, one of them that his death was caused by drowning. Mrs. Johnson was so frightened by her dream that she waked her husband to tell him. Then fell asleep and had the same dream again. The next word received from Ohio was of his death. The dream of each sister, it was found, occurred at the time of his death, though whether the night before or the night after cannot now be remembered with certainty."

CHAPTER XII.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.—ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR SAME.—
BRICK POND.—SECOND COURT HOUSE.—SALE OF FIRST
COURT HOUSE.—COURT CRIER.—FIRST JAIL IN
WARREN.—SECOND JAIL.—DEBTORS' ROOM.
THIRD JAIL.—FOURTH JAIL.
COUNTY SEAT WAR.

The facts in regard to the first court and county officers are given in the chapter on Bench and Bar. The first court of quarter sessions was held between two corn cribs near the Quinby place (site of Erie depot). James Scott built a log house which stood on the corner of Mahoning avenue and High street, and when finished, in 1805, it was used as a court house. Later, court was held in the third floor of a house built by William W. Cotgreave, and familiarly known at that time as "Castle William."

We are fortunate in being able to publish for the first time the subscription list to the first court house built in Trumbull County. The original paper is yellow and in some places not quite legible. The owner prizes it highly and has it between two pieces of glass bound with cloth so that both sides can be seen. It is as follows:

We, the subscribers, do each one severally for himself promise to pay to Richard Hayes, Eli Baldwin and William McCombs, commissioners of the County of Trumbull, and their successors in said office, or to their order, the sums respectively annexed to our names to be appropriated to the erection of a court house in Warren for the use of the County of Trumbull, to be paid one-third when the foundation of the building is laid, one-third when the walls are up, and the remaining third when the building is completed, provided the walls of said court house shall be of brick.

Warren, August 25, 1809.



(Learnt by the Tribune.)

OLD COURT HOUSE.



PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

Enoch Leavitt Jr. [?]	\$.500	*James Heaton.....	
Phineha Leflingwell	5.00	two hundred lbs. of Iron	
Ezekal Hawn [?]	20.00	Noah Brockway....	18.00
William Anderson..	10.00	Ebenezer Benedict..	5.00
Samuel Leavitt....	10.00	*E. Quinby.....	\$.200.00
(Mutilated)	5.00	Zebina Weatherbee..	100.00
Seymour Austin...	26.00	*Calvin Pease.....	100.00
James Reed.....	5.00	*George Parsons....	50.00
James Orr.....	5.00	William Andrews..	50.00
Adamson Bentley..	26.00	*James Scott.....	50.00
*Samuel Pew.....	5.00	Reuben S. Clark....	48.75
*Wm. Woodrow....	6.00	John Leavitt & Son..	100.00
Thos. Costley.....	5.00	Ashbel King.....	40.00
Leonard Croninger.	4.00	Wm. W. Morrison..	20.00
Abram Lane, Jr....	3.00	Alexander Grant [?]	5.00
Asa Lane.....	3.00	David Bell.....	50.00
John Draper.....	6.00	James Quigley....	30.00
.....	15.00	John S. Edward....	100.00
Isaac Baldwin [?]	3.00	Elisha Burnett.....	30.00
Christopher Cook..	2.00	Royal Pease.....	100.00
John S. Edwards & Calvin Pease for		Lemuel Reeves....	20.00
*Simon Perkins...	200.00	Mark Westcoat....	5.00
Thomas A. Tyler [?]	20.00	Francis Freeman..	20.00
Abraham Lever....	5.00	Henry Lane.....	30.00
James B.....	2.00	Samuel Bacon.....	30.00
Thomas.....		Isaac Fithian [?]	50.00
Jeremiah Brooks by		William Hall.....	12.00
Z. Weatherbee....	60.00	Charles Dailey....	20.00
B. P. Harmon.....	5.00	Joseph Reeves....	10.00
William Morrow...	20.00	*Sam'l Chesney....	10.00
*Benj'n Lane.....	25.00	James Harsh.....	5.00
*John Ewalt.....	5.00	Moses Carl.....	5.00
and one barrel of pork		*Leonard Case.....	10.00
*Oliver Brooks.....	10.00	Robert Freeman...	5.00
W. Bell (paid)....	27.00	Ralph Freeman....	5.00

We, the subscribers do hereby assign over to James Scott of Warren in the County of Trumbull, the within subscription and we do hereby engage to and with the said

*Have descendants now living in Trumbull County.

James Scott that on the written — subscription and on this day assigned by us to the said James, there is nineteen hundred and ninety-eight dollars which by law is collectible according to the tenor and effect of the same.

Warren, July 6, 1810.

JOHN S. EDWARDS,
SAM. LEAVITT,
ZEBINA WEATHERBEE,
JAMES QUIGLEY.

The commissioners set aside a bond of \$1,000 which Ephraim Quinby had given the treasurer of the county. This was all the county was willing to contribute toward the erection of its first court house. The remainder was raised by subscription as seen above.

The bricks for this court house were made from clay procured on the land of James Scott, the exact spot being where the present Elm Street school house stands. A large excavation was here which eventually filled with water. This was known by the children of 1860 as "the brick pond." In winter it afforded a skating place for little folks and such older children as were not allowed to go onto the river.

Isaac Ladd, the father of Irvin Ladd, who now lives on Mason street, was a fine carpenter and did the wood-work for this building. The doorway is remembered by nearly a hundred persons living today in Trumbull County. It was a double door, with panes of glass, 8 x 9, in a sash on either side, and the frame over the door was part of a circle with glass cut in pieces of such shape as to fill in, that is, each pane was cut smaller at the bottom and flared like a fan. Mr. Ladd was the first man in Warren to own a diamond for glass cutting.

Although the subscription list was circulated in 1809, assigning to Scott in 1810, the building was not completed until 1815. It was a plain affair but answered the purpose.

By 1836 this court house was in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and now and then the question of repairing or rebuilding was brought up. The mere mention of this improvement added ammunition to the county seat war, and the new court house was not begun until 1852 and was finished in 1854. In regard to this court house we quote from the county commissioners' journal, March session, 1852:

Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock, March 4th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. President E. V. Kellogg, Thaddeus Bradley and Abner Osborne.

The subject of erecting a new court house and public offices for Trumbull County was taken up and discussed at some length by Hon. Wm. Porter, and Dr. Tracy Bronson of Newton against Hon. John Crowell, Hon. M. Suttiff, Hon. John Hutchins, Hon. Mathew Birchard, B. F. Hoffman, Azor Abell, and Garry C. Reed, Esqrs., in favor of the project pending the question the board adjourns to Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Friday Morning, March 5th, 1852, at 8 o'clock.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, present same as yesterday.

The question, shall a new court house and public offices be erected the present season was again taken up and after some discussion was decided in the affirmative. Whereupon the commissioners ordered the following entry to be made, to-wit:

“Be it remembered that the Commissioners of Trumbull County at their stated session held at Warren on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1852, having in accordance with their previous notice on petition an application of the citizens of said county, had under consideration the subject of building a new court house and public offices for said county, do find it necessary for public convenience and for the preservation of the records of the various offices of the county, and for the holding of the courts of said county, that a new court house and public offices therein be built and furnished.

“And the said commissioners do thereupon at this their said March session order that a building for the purposes aforesaid be immediately erected. The building to be of the size of 60 by 90 feet in dimensions, to be built of good materials and of permanent construction, and according to specifications and plans hereafter to be determined upon by our board.

“And for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing order, this board do here further order that Abner Osborne, Esq., one of our board, to be a committee of one to visit and view such other court houses of approved form and con-

struction within this state, with such architect as he may see fit to employ for that purpose, as he may deem expedient, and to procure such plans, specifications and information as may to him seem proper to present to our board at our extra session to be held for the further consideration of said subject on the 25th day of March inst."

And the said board do here further order that for the purpose of meeting and defraying the consequent expenses of the foregoing orders, the auditor and treasurer, by circulars addressed to holders thereof, immediately call in and collect the excess interest fund of said county, and that the same be, and the same is hereby subjected to the purpose and object of building said court house and public offices.

Abner Osborne was allowed fifty dollars to be used in visiting court houses in this vicinity, with a view of instructing the architect in regard to the plans. William Ernst was the architect, and also superintendent of construction. An engraving, published in the *Transcript* of June 30, 1854, was made by William F. Porter, the father of Eugene Porter, and a man of fine artistic temperament and ability. Mr. Porter painted some very creditable pictures, but ill health prevented his following his profession.

The stone for this building was obtained at the quarries in Coitsville, Vienna and Braceville. It cost \$23,658 when finished. The cost of the same building today would be four or five times that much.

Richards & Logan, of Poland, were the contractors. They disagreed during the construction and a case was begun in the Mahoning courts. All the papers belonging to the construction of this court house were taken to Youngstown to be used in the trial. The case, however, was settled out of court, the papers were not returned to this county, and are now in the court house in Youngstown, filed somewhere. A search has been made for them for this history, but they were not found.

The first court house (that built in 1815) was sold to Isaac VonGorder and the home-made bricks were cleaned by him and his sons. These were used in erecting a block on South Park avenue, now owned and occupied by Louis Rentfle.

Forty years ago, maybe later, the town crier was a necessary adjunct to court proceedings. His voice, calling for lawyers, witnesses or court officials, could be heard for blocks. A



(Lent by the Tribune.)

MONUMENTAL PARK.

man who was at the bar in the 60's and 70's says that one of the young lawyers, wishing to be advertised, would always go out of the court room just before his case was to be called in order that his name might be loudly shouted from the upper window.

The court house built in 1854 was so badly damaged by fire on March 25, 1895, that it was taken down and the present one erected. This new building cost, including furnishing and the house for the heating apparatus back of the jail, over \$200,000. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the Valley.

The first jail in Warren was one of the rooms in Ephraim Quinby's house which stood near the site of the present Erie station on South Main street. Although many jail rules were made at the time of its establishment, such as fixing the yard limits between the present Market and Williams streets, Main street and Park avenue, with a few rods west of the jail, the room was used but little. Only one prisoner taken from there received a court sentence,—that, Daniel Shehy, of Youngstown, who threatened the life of Judge Young and paid twenty-five dollars fine.

A room in the lower part of William W. Cotgreave's house, which stood on the south side of the present Market street just east of the Warren Hardware Company's store, was next used as a jail.

In 1801 the court approved of specifications for the building of a jail and the following year it was begun. It stood on the ground now used as Monumental Park. It was nearly completed in 1804, when it burned clear to the ground. This building was of logs, 32 feet by 22 feet. It had a room for debtors and for criminals. The debtors' room was the larger, having two windows, while the criminals' room had only one. There were iron gratings before all windows. However, no debtor in Warren was ever confined therein, and it is not known that a debtor was ever confined in any Trumbull County jail.

The prisoners for a time after the burning were incarcerated in the old quarters at "Castle William."

A log jail was built about 1815 on the site of the present structure. A contract was made for a new building, of brick, in 1822, and it was accepted by the commissioners, on the 9th of December, 1824. The contractor was paid \$2,943.

In 1871 plans were made for the construction of a new jail, and the total cost was about \$35,000. This is the present edifice which has been enlarged a little, and repaired inside.

The following is a list of men who have served as sheriffs:

David Abbott, 1800 to 1804; Elijah Wadsworth, 1806; James Hillman, 1809; Trial Tamer, 1813; John Struthers, 1815; Benjamin Austin, 1819; Lemuel Reeves, 1822; Andrew Bushnell, 1826; Cyrus Bosworth, 1830; George Mygatt, 1834. Henry Smith succeeded Mr. Mygatt, and served until 1838; Warren Young, 1842; James Hezlep, 1846; Benjamin V. Robbins, 1848; William Williams, 1850; Benjamin N. Robbins, 1852; Isaac Powers, 1854; H. R. Harmon, 1858; A. B. Lyman, 1862; J. G. Butler, 1866; S. M. Laird, 1870; G. W. Dickinson, 1874; S. A. Corbin, 1878; S. F. Bartlett, 1882; John Hoyt, 1886; A. P. McKinley, 1890; J. H. Dilley, 1894; E. A. Biery, 1898; F. E. Caldwell, 1902; W. A. Williams, 1906; Charles W. Moser began 1906 and is still serving.

As among early settlers, after farms were actually divided, troubles arose in regard to the line fence, so the interesting "War of Counties" centered in county seats. As we have seen, Warren was the county seat of early Trumbull County. The settlement grew slowly along the lake and faster toward the 41st parallel. The present spirit of Youngstown seems to have been in the first settlers. They determined to have the county seat in the beginning, and rather than yield, kept up a constant warfare, battles occurring at longer and shorter intervals, sometimes strong and sometimes weak. When the jail, situated on Monumental Park, was burned in 1804, Youngstown was determined to have the county seat matter settled in its favor. However, there were other voices in the county and other people who had choices for location. Many people thought the townships of Windsor, Orwell, Colebrook, etc., were about midway for location, and that the county seat should be established there. While people in the northern part of Trumbull County thought it should be established near the Pennsylvania line Judge Frederick Kinsman, of Warren, said his father, John Kinsman, greatly favored Girard. In 1805, by the setting off of Geauga County, which included the northern part of old Trumbull County, Youngstown received an advantage because that village was not so far from the center of the county as it had been before. However, county and township lines were not absolutely certain and the towns of Windsor, Orwell, etc., mentioned above, after the counties of Ashtabula and Portage were erected, were given back and forth to the disgust of the inhab-

itants. Politics of course entered into the county-seat war. The men elected to the legislature, and like offices, from Youngstown, fought for the county seat, and the residents of Warren had to pay for the services of one or more influential men who went to the state capitol and looked after its interests. In the neighborhood of Youngstown were many aliens, and when it came to the election of 1809, the question was brought up as to whether these aliens were entitled to vote. Mr. Leonard Case, of Warren, and Mr. William Chidester, of Canfield, justices of the peace, took testimony in regard to these voters at Youngstown, Hubbard and Poland. Daniel Shehy, who had remembered his confinement in the county jail, espoused the cause of the aliens and making long speeches, added to the excitement of the occasion. Before depositions could be taken, threats of arrest had to be made. This evidence taken was presented to the legislature at the time Trumbull's candidate, Thomas G. Jones, presented himself. Either the question of county seat had been overshadowed by the storming of the Irishman, or had spent its force naturally, for when Jones was declared not eligible and Hughes and Elliott were given seats, the matter of county seat quieted and seemed to go to sleep. Although Youngstown had won, it did not seem to profit in any way by that winning. For two or three years nothing was accomplished by either party. In 1811, Thomas G. Jones, still favorable to Warren, and Samuel Bryson, interested for Youngstown, were elected for representatives. Judge George Tod was a senator. At these elections aliens were not allowed to vote. All this time, Warren had held on to the county seat and had consequently grown. Nothing transpired of importance in the county seat controversy until 1813, when the question again assumed proportions, but again Warren carried the day. In 1839 the county buildings were so dilapidated that Trumbull County asked permission to build a new court house. This was the signal for alarm. Youngstown protested against putting any more money into the "temporary capital." Now politics entered into the question more than ever and there was hardly a gathering anywhere in the county at which the matter was not up for discussion. Finally, in the winter of 1845-46, Mahoning County was set off. Warren continued to be the capital of Trumbull, and new buildings were erected. An interesting thing now occurred which Trumbull County people enjoyed since they were eliminated from the agitation—they had had enough. It had never occurred to the

people at Youngstown that when a new county was erected, the capital could be anywhere else than in their own city. However, after the county was set off, and the question seriously taken up, the center of the county was chosen and the court house was erected at Canfield. At this court house, in the '50s, '60s and early '70s, the bar of Trumbull and Mahoning gathered regularly to try important cases. At each term of court the old enemies, the lawyers of Trumbull and Mahoning, agreed on the question of county seat. They had to drive ten miles to attend court and they were tired of it. Youngstown was more convenient for all parties save residents of Canfield. Youngstown became the county capital in 1872 to the satisfaction of Trumbull. In other words, Youngstown had become an industrial center before it accomplished its purpose. At this writing it is erecting a new \$1,500,0000 court house to replace the one built in 1872.



(Lent by the Tribune.)

OLD JAMES SCOTT HOUSE.

CHAPTER XIII.

JAMES SCOTT HOUSE.—MRS. SCOTT AND INDIANS.—MRS. ROWE.
MRS. JUSTUS SMITH.—MRS. TOD.—GRAETER HOUSE.—PAR-
SONS HOME.—MRS. EDWARDS' WEDDING.—RAWDON HOUSE.
—CASTLE WILLIAM.—LANE HOUSE.—HOME OF HENRY
AND MARY STILES.—STEVENS-CROWELL PLACE.
—WEBB PROPERTY.—DANA'S INSTITUTE.—
PEASE HOME.—IDDINGS HOME.—SOUTH
STREET SOCIAL CENTER.—
IDDINGS MAP.

James Scott married Elizabeth Quigley and together they came to Warren in 1802. He paid one hundred dollars for the land extending from the lot now owned by Miss Olive Harmon on High street to the home of the Misses Stevens on Mahoning avenue. He erected a log house about where the Packard homestead stands at the head of Main street, which, as we have seen, was used as a court house. Elisha Whittlesey said he was admitted to practice in the upper room of this house. This he sold in 1815 to Mrs. Charlotte Smith for \$700. Mr. Scott then erected a residence on High street where the home of Eliza and Olive Smith stands. This Scott homestead stood in front of the present dwelling, the well being about where the present steps are.

The original building was of logs, but later a frame part was attached. In those days there was no paint in the home market, and no lime for white-washing. Mr. Scott, however, used the clay found in this soil, and washed the outside of his house, making it a very soft whitish color.

Mrs. Scott was very much interested in, and very kind to, the Indians. She always fed them when they asked for food, and they felt perfectly free to go to her house at all times. People who visited the Scott home were often startled at seeing two or three Indians standing in the room. The only intima-

tion they had had of their coming was that sometimes their shadows were seen on the windows or in the doorway. Although they were powerful men, they were gentle, and as Mrs. Scott had very dark eyes, fair skin and high color, they admired her very much. Once she had a severe illness which the doctors pronounced fatal. One of these Indians, learning of her condition, told her that if she would send away the white doctors and the white people, he would cure her. Since she had no hope in any other direction, she complied. The Indian went into the woods, got herbs from the roots of which he made a tea. This he gave to her, burning the leaves and the remainder of the root and scattering the ashes in a ceremonial way. She recovered, and afterwards asked him to tell her what the medicine was. He knew no name for it which she would know, but promised when the spring came, he would take her into the woods and point it out to her. He, however, died before the spring came and the information was never obtained.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott built the brick house which stood where the Trumbull Block now stands. In architecture it was much like the Harsh residence. It had two chimneys on either end. When the house was old the swallows, at twilight, used to sail around and around these chimneys and then drop in. Children congregated in the neighborhood "to see the birds go to bed." When the youngest Scott child, Miss Margaret, died, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wentz occupied this house for years. It was torn down in 1898. James Scott died in January, 1846, aged 71. Mrs. Whittlesey Adams, Misses Eliza and Olive Smith and Mr. Wirt Abell are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, while Norman and Dean Adams Whittlesey are their great-great-grandsons.

Mr. James Scott once killed a bear in one of the trees which stood in front of the First Baptist church.

Lavinia Deane was born in 1757 in New York. Her father, when he had completed his theological studies was obliged to go to England to be ordained. He was lost at sea. His wife died shortly after, and Lavinia was brought up in the family of her uncle, Silas Deane, who was a member of the first Continental Congress. Miss Deane had the advantage of the best education of the time and knew the prominent politicians, or rather, statesmen, among whom was George Washington. She married Peter Delamater who settled in New York. He was a Huguenot, and through persecution fled from France. When

Mr. and Mrs. Delamater were living in Kingston, 1777, that town was burned and their house was the only one left standing. Mr. Delamater went as a special emissary to France during the Revolutionary war, and was instrumental in securing certain measures which were favorable to the Americans. He died in France. She, later, married Captain Rowe, who lived but a short time. When her only daughter, Charlotte, married Justus Smith, Mrs. Rowe became a member of that family. In the early days of Warren Mahoning avenue ran west of the present street and on that road, back of Dr. Sherwood's home, Mrs. Rowe lived in a log house.

Mr. Smith, having heard the wonderful tales of fertility of the soil of New Connecticut, journeyed westward, went to Cleveland, expecting to locate. He found the mouth of the Cuyahoga river a dreary place even at that date, 1811, and pushed on to Warren. He bought of James L. VanGorder the mill erected by Henry Lane Jr. and Charles Dally, known later as the upper mill. This stood where the present water works station is. Mr. Smith was a large owner of land and mills in Glens Falls, New York, and he paid \$4,000 for this property, which was a large sum of money for that time. In 1812 Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Smith and her children, joined Mr. Smith. He did not live very long. His widow purchased of James Scott the house he built on the Packard lot, and here she made her home. She was a woman of exceptional character, and business sense and integrity. She carried on, as proprietor, the business which her husband had left her, besides raising and caring for her family. She sold the land which still belongs to the First Presbyterian church for \$500. Her sons, Henry W. and Charles, were two of the leading citizens of Warren's early days. Not only did they occupy a respected place in the community, but each had a wife of strong character and were their equal in every way. Mrs. Henry W. Smith, *nee* Stone, was one of the finest and strongest characters of her day. Her physical strength, coupled with her determined, consecrated character, made her a power in her home, her church, and society. Although her family were men and women of high standing, none of them surpassed her in character.

Mrs. Charles Smith, *nee* Scott, was devotedly loved by her children. She was gentle, an exceptional housekeeper, an interesting companion, and a true friend to those whom she trusted

and admired. She lived to great age and was tenderly cared for by her daughters Eliza and Olive.

Jane Smith, the sister of Henry W. and Charles, married Mr. Shaler and moved to New York, while Maria became Mrs. David Tod. These children all lived to old age, Mrs. Tod dying only a few years since. The grandchildren of Justus and Charlotte Smith, now residing in Warren, are, Henry W., Jane (Smith) Lyttle, Maria T. Smith, Helen R. Smith,—the children of Henry W.; Margaret (Smith) Adams, Eliza and Olive Smith,—the children of Charles. There are also six great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren living here.

The second house above the Presbyterian church was owned by Charles White from 1835 to 1860. It was once occupied by Eliza and Mary Wick, the latter being the mother of Henrietta Crosman. In this house Stephen Foster visited and here he wrote some of his famous songs. Here, too, was Mr. White's cabinet shop where Edward Spear, the father of Judge William T. Spear, did business. The descendants of Edward Spear living in the city are Misses Abbie and Annie Hoyt.

Immediately north of this building was the printing house of George Hapgood, who edited the *Chronicle* from 1825 to 1841, when he became postmaster. The descendants of George N. Hapgood and Adaline Adams Hapgood living in Trumbull County, 1909, are Mrs. Sarah VanGorder, Mrs. B. J. Taylor, Mrs. Helen Tayler McCurdy, George Hapgood Tayler, Addie Tayler Heeklinger, Lucy Tayler Page, Mathew B. Tayler, Mrs. Jacob Ewalt, George W. Hapgood, Mrs. F. D. Longmore, Charles O. Hapgood. Mr. and Mrs. George Hapgood have one child, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren living in Warren.

The next house was once the home of Governor Tod, later occupied by Hon. John Hutchins, and now owned by George and Harriet Jones.

In 1835 Augustus Graeter purchased from Mrs. Charles Smith for \$2,000 (note the advance in value in property), the land lying between Dr. Harmon's property and the Presbyterian church. Using the old log house, erected by Mr. Scott, he constructed a tavern of goodly proportions. The old part of the house which was used as a court house became the dining room. This hostelry was known as the "Graeter House" and stood until 1870, when it was purchased by Warren Packard, who erected his fine three-story home. Augustus Graeter was



(Loured by the Tribune.)

OLD GRAETER HOUSE.

a highly educated man who brought with him from his home in Germany some money. His wife, Sarah, lived at Allentown, Pennsylvania. She was a successful milliner and dressmaker and her business ability afterwards served her a good purpose. Mr. Graeter used most beautiful German, but Mrs. Graeter was Pennsylvania Dutch. The piano which she brought with her was the first one brought over the mountains to Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Graeter had a large family of children. Louise, Augustus and Adolphus were all musicians. Louise had special talent and Adolphus for many years kept a music store in Warren. The two youngest children still reside in this city, Fredericka, who married the youngest son of Rev. N. P. Bailey, and Isabella, the wife of Frank M. Ritzel, editor of the *Chronicle*. Mrs. Bailey is the money order clerk in the postoffice. Some pictures have been drawn and painted of the old Graeter House which are incorrect. In them a wing at the east of the house is represented as having two stories, whereas this building had no windows in the second story in front. This part of the house was not in the original building and one of the daughters of Mr. Graeter thinks it was one of the buildings erected at Mecca at the time of the oil craze, and was bought by her father at the time the buildings were moved here.

The old Parsons house, which was long a land-mark, was built in 1816, and stood where the opera house now stands. It was considered a very beautiful residence, and cost \$2,500, a goodly amount for those times. Mr. George Parsons lived in it until 1860, when he died. It had an attractive stone wall, with a little iron railing, and stone steps. There was an aristocratic air about this building. Additions were made to the original house in 1830 and again in 1835. Mr. Heman Harmon married a daughter of Mr. Parsons, and lived here until 1859. They had a large family of attractive children, all of whom married. The widow of one, Heman, Cornelia Fuller Harmon, with her daughter, Ella, are the only representatives of the family living now in Trumbull County. Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mrs. Hawkins, all live in Indianapolis, while the widow of Calvin still lives in Youngstown. Under the date of October 3, 1860, the *Western Reserve Chronicle* says: "Mrs. Van R. Humphrey of Hudson, daughter of Judge Calvin Pease, attended the wedding of Miss Maggie Harmon and John Edwards. She was present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Heman Harmon, father and mother of the bride, and also of George Parsons and his wife

(when it gets back to the grandfather they do not even mention the wife's name). She, Laura Pease, was only ten months old at the time and mud was so deep that women could not walk. Therefore, Mr. Parsons drove the horse, carried the baby, while Mrs. Pease sat behind him on the horse. Most of the women were thus conveyed to the wedding."

Almost every settler was a hotel-keeper in that he lodged and fed all the needy, and most of the strangers who came his way. The law required that if pay was received for such guests, the host must have a license for a public house. For this reason the early court records show that Ephraim Quinby was recommended to Governor St. Clair by John S. Edwards "as a suitable person to keep a house of public entertainment." Mr. Quinby paid four dollars to the county treasurer for this license. About the same time James Scott also received a license. Neither of these men really kept public house.

The corner where the Second National Bank now stands was for many years the site of a hotel. In 1801 John Leavitt, who lived here, took boarders, and opened a regular hotel in 1803. This was the first hotel in town. Others who have kept hotel on this spot were Jesse Holliday, John Reeves, Andrew McKinney, and Horace Rawdon. Horace Rawdon was the father of Calvin, Horace and Richard. The three sons lived all their lives in Warren. Two of them were much interested in military organizations and played the snare drum. They are all dead and lie buried in Oakwood. Horace, the father, kept one of the most popular hotels in the early days. He was the last landlord to occupy the site of the present Second National Bank. In 1836 this property was purchased by Henry W. and Charles Smith, who erected a two-story building thereon. This store was destroyed by fire and when rebuilt a third story was added. It was long occupied by Smith & McCombs. When Horace Rawdon kept the hotel, which was made of logs and weather-boarded, it was painted red and had the first brick chimney in the village. It also had a very creaky sign which could be heard at a great distance as it swung on a windy night. In this building dancing school was had, usually in the afternoon, attended by both men and women. Evelyn Rawdon, who married Mr. Hammond and lived in Bristol until a few years since, said that there was a dancing school in this hotel in 1824-25. Her sisters, Louisa Rawdon Dunlap and Luey Rawdon Crane, with herself, attended. The girls went in the afternoon; the boys in the evening. Some-



(This is taken from a painting of J. W. Bell, now in the possession of his wife, Ella M. Bell.)

JOHN LOWREY'S SALOON, LONG A LANDMARK ON PARK AVENUE, BUILT IN 1807.

The figure is that of Jefferson Palm. The small building on the left, part of which only is shown, is the blacksmith shop of Hardy & Strong.

times both classes went together, on special occasions, carriages being sent for the girls, the boys walking. They were sent home the same way. The boys escorted the girls to supper; the dancing master assigning the girl to the boy. Invitation to these dances were sometimes written in verse.

The Pavilion was built about 1807. William W. Cotgreave was its proprietor and it was commonly known as "Castle William." The first story was built of logs and was designed and used for a jail until the county provided one. It was a queer-looking house, the east end being three stories high, built of brick, the west end, two stories, was frame. Pictures sometimes now reproduced in papers are taken from an old cut and are not correct. People who were children in the early days of the Pavilion say these pictures give no idea at all of the ancient building. Court was held here and the upper story was used for church, meetings, schools, shows, concerts, political meetings, literary entertainments, etc. It was bought in 1828 by James L. VanGorder, and from that time was called the Pavilion. Mr. VanGorder was one of the early business men in Warren, having owned and built several mills, and much other property. When the canal was being built, he secured the contract for making the five locks in this vicinity and this paid him so much better than the hotel did, that he gave little personal attention to the tavern. It therefore was not as prosperous in its latter days and was destroyed in the fire of 1846. It stood upon the ground now occupied by the stores of D. W. Hull, Hart, Kinsman & Wolf, Fuller, Gunlefinger, and Greenwalt & Peck. Just previous to the burning of the building Cyrus VanGorder, a son of James L., while in New York purchased some paper for the decorating of one room of this hotel. He paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars for it. It was hand made, and done in water colors. Before it was put on the wall the hotel burned, and it has been in the possession of the family ever since. A few years ago Mrs. John Kinsman, a granddaughter of James L. VanGorder, used it to paper her parlor. Apparently it is in as good condition as when it was new.

For about a century a hotel has stood on or near the ground occupied by the Park Hotel. Here, very early, Cyrus Bosworth built a tavern which was kept by Benjamin Towne, commonly called "Uncle Ben." This was one of the very best taverns of the county. Mrs. Towne was a woman of great executive ability and business judgment and of much assistance to her husband.

Her daughters who helped in this hotel home added to the popularity of the place. Provision was bountifully served, horses well cared for, and even when trade was slack with other landlords, this tavern was full. One of the early newspapers says, "Towne's Hotel had a ball room, and whenever there was a ball it never broke up until morning. Liquor was free those days everywhere and often the sons of wealthier people were too drunk to dance." Mrs. Towne died in 1849 and Mr. Towne gave up the business a little later. Mr. Towne kept pigs, cows, and geese. These animals (as did the animals of other people) lived largely in the "Court House Yard." His geese were his special pets. They paddled all over the park and scrambled into the river when they wished to swim. They had a troublesome way of laying their eggs so far under the barn as to be out of reach of men. Mr. Irwin Ladd, who, as a boy, must have been a "Johnnie on the spot," says Mr. Towne used to ask him to crawl under the barn after these eggs and now and then gave him an egg as a reward. Mr. William Williams, commonly called "Billy," had a cabinet shop north of the Towne Hotel. Billy would put a grain of corn on a pin-hook, swing the string out of his window, and capture one of the Towne geese. "Now and Then" in the *Chronicle* says, "It would rile the old gentleman a good deal but whether Billy owned up or not I never knew, but I expect he was led into the mischief by Ben Kiefer and David B. Gilmore, who were his apprentices at this time." Those of us who remember genial "Billy Williams" walking dignifiedly to church on Sunday with his wife, or, strictly speaking, a little ahead of her, or who knew by sight quiet, gentle Mr. Gilmore, never would accuse them of fishing for geese with a pin-hook. Certainly young blood runs riot.

When Mr. Towne retired from the hotel Mr. and Mrs. Almon Chapman took charge and continued in the business many years. They were excellent hotel people, both of them, and when they retired they had a competency. They bought the house just west of the Episcopal church, and this property was left by will to Mrs. Chapman's niece, Mrs. Fred Adams.

Phineas Chase and his son-in-law, George Parks, were the next landlords and they too made a business success of it. After many years Mr. Chase retired and Mr. Parks went into the grocery business. The latter resides on High street.

The National House, having become dilapidated, a company was formed to construct a new one and upon its completion Clark



(Lent by the Chronicle.)

OLD AUSTIN HOUSE,
Showing small portion of the old part in use during stage-coach days.

and Garrett became proprietors. After a time Mr. Clark retired and Mr. Garrett managed it alone. Mr. C. C. Chryst was the next landlord and he was followed by Mr. John A. Fuller, the present manager. The building is now owned by Mr. Orris R. Grimmesey.

One of the most popular of the stage houses in Warren was that which stood on the corner of Main and South streets, where the Austin House now stands. It was built of wood and had an upper and lower porch. In the early days Mr. Paltzgroff kept this and later Mr. Shoenberger. In the height of the coaching history as many as eight coaches a day stopped there. At this time business looked well for Warren. Morgan Gaskill, a successful business man of Bellevermon, Pennsylvania, came here. He was the father of Mrs. Albert Wheeler and the grandfather of Mrs. Late Abell and Mrs. Howard Ingersoll. He had a boat yard near the canal where he repaired boats and did other business. He finally bought a farm in Champion, intending to settle down quietly for the rest of his life. Some Warren citizens, thinking that a new hotel was needed urged him to put his money into such a building and to encourage him they offered to furnish it if he should not have money enough to do so. The old hotel was therefore divided in two parts, one-half moved to the east on South street and the other south on Main street and a brick building known as the Gaskill House erected. The old building on South was removed a few years ago, but the part on Main street still stands and is occupied by a second-hand store. It is in a very dilapidated condition. The house was opened by a grand ball on December 23, 1853, which the papers of that time describe as being "a splendid affair." For a time a number of families of importance either lived or took their meals at this hotel and it was a gay place. It happened that Mr. Gaskill had made his investment at the wrong time. His friends who were so free to advise him to put his money into it did no more than they agreed and creditors crowded him and he lost the savings of years. The building of the Mahoning Railroad detracted from the value of the property instead of adding to it as was expected. In the early sixties Mr. Shoenberger was the proprietor and during his time, as well as before and after the third story was used for balls and dances. Some of the other proprietors were Stephen Hoffman, J. Knous, Peter Fulk and Samuel Derr. Mr. Harmon Austin and Mr. Warren Packard bought the building in the seventies and Enos

Austin was the landlord. Mr. Austin was an exemplary man and a good landlord but he is remembered as the most forgetful man of the town. The stories told of him would fill this volume. He has brought his wife to church when he lived on the farm and on leaving forgotten her. He has taken her to Harmon Austin's in Leavittsburg, gone home to Newton Falls without her, and had to return. Once when sent for nutmegs he took a wheelbarrow to one of the stores. One day as he was preparing the meats for dinner and had blood on his white apron, he happened to think of something he wanted up town. Without taking off his apron nor laying down his knife he ran through the street, as he was in a hurry to obtain the article. A stranger going to the train met him and seeing his bloody knife and apron ran hard to get out of his way, thinking him to be a crazy man. The Austin House was last used as a hotel by the Park Hotel people when their building was being erected. The old hostelry still bears the name of the Austin House. It is owned by W. W. Dunnivant and is a tenement house. It is supposed to be a better paying investment now than in the days of its glory.

Few people living in Warren remember the Hope House. It stood where the garage on East Market now is. It was the headquarters for teamsters during the building of the canal, as well as during war times. Liquor was sold here as at all other hotels, and people who loved quarrels and fights had plenty of amusement. The teamsters who often had to sleep in their wagons or in their blankets on the floor quarrelled among themselves too often to please the peace-loving citizens.

At the time of the building of the canal two Texans, brothers, David and George Law, had the contract for the digging of the canal near Warren. George was a very peaceful man but David was a fighter. The latter rode a big dun-colored mule and people who knew him at the time said that he could get off that mule and whip any Irishman who was working on his line. He was six feet in height and of powerful build and a Warren citizen says "Nothing nor nobody could head off George Law."

In the late sixties and seventies this hotel was known as the Eagle House and it had not a very good reputation as a hostelry. Few people were seen there except on circus and "other big days," when accommodations were hard to obtain. Just when it disappeared from view nor where it went no one seems to know.

No matter how old, how decrepit, how indifferent men or



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

DANA MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
First a store, then a hotel.

women may be, a love story attracts all. For this reason the tale of the building of the old American House has been given over and over again in newspapers and magazines. James Scott had a large family of children, the daughters were all attractive, one especially being spirited. In 1826 a young cabinet maker, named Lowe, who came to Warren to work, had a modest little shop on the northwest corner of Park and High streets. He soon fell in love with Miss Scott. She did not fancy him, and gave him to understand she did not care to have him call upon her. Stories told of this young girl make her say that she was the daughter of a rich man and could look down on his little shop from her window. This statement is so unlike any Scott descendant that the author discredits it. Since this was true it hurt Lowe's feelings very much. He then retorted by saying that he would put up a building so high that he could sit in his room and look down on her. He borrowed the money and began the work but when half done he died of smallpox. As Mr. Leicester King had loaned him the money for the enterprise, he was obliged to finish it in order to save himself. Mr. Isaac Ladd, one of the best carpenters of that time, had the contract for the woodwork above the first story, which had already been completed. Mr. King rented this building as a store until 1840, when it became a tavern and was known as the "American House." There was considerable rivalry between the American House and the Gaskill House in the '60s. The location of the former was in its favor, but the good cooking of the German housewives connected with the latter balanced the location. Proprietors of the American House at different times have been William H. Newhard, Henry Lowe, Mr. McDermont, Edwin Reeves, James Ensign, and Benjamin Gilbert. Of these men Mr. Reeves is the only one living. This hotel had a ball room and for many years people met here for dances and entertainments. At the time of the building of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad the American House was the headquarters of the engineers. During war times large bodies of soldiers were fed there. In 1869 or '70, Junius Dana purchased the building and it has been used as a Musical Institute ever since. It is now in poor repair and will, undoubtedly, before long be removed. Its huge pillars running full length make it an imposing looking building.

A wooden hotel built by Asael Adams standing at the corner of Market street and Park avenue for many years accommo-

dated not only travelers but boarders as well. It had a great sign of four boards made in a square and fastened to a huge post upon which were large letters, "Franklin House." A long cord running from the front of the house to the stable connected with a bell which brought the hostler to the front of the house to take charge of the horses. The stable stood where the Lamb & Strong Building is now. Among the landlords best remembered were "Billy" Williams and Daniel Thompson, the father of Mrs. Dr. Sherwood. After the grading for the sewerage was done, the building was reached by a long flight of wooden stairs. This structure was removed to make way for the present Franklin Block.

Alanson Camp kept a hotel on Market street for many years. D. B. Gilmore and Jesse Pancoast, John Hoyt, and the Elliott brothers were among the landlords there. Very recently this building has been reconstructed and is the property of E. A. Voit, and Mr. Christianar; the proprietor is Frank McConnell.

The oldest building erected for mercantile purposes in the business part of Warren and now standing well preserved and unchanged in its appearance at the front, is the two-story brick building with stone front at No. 7 North Park avenue. It was erected by Asael Adams in 1836 for general mercantile purposes and was at that time the most complete mercantile building in northern Ohio outside of Cleveland. In the '60s the lower part was used for a postoffice; the upper part as a residence of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Morgan. For a few years the McFarland Brothers had their undertaking establishment here. It is now owned by W. W. Dunnivant, who has a moving picture show, called "Dreamland." At this writing he is making a one-story addition to the rear, to accommodate his growing business.

One of the oldest houses in town was that which stands on the river bank, on the site now occupied by William H. Baldwin. Henry Lane Jr., who gave the land for the first cemetery now on Mahoning avenue, lived here. The house was of logs, and Mrs. Lane, a lovely woman, who was very fond of flowers, had a beautiful garden there. When working with her flowers she destroyed the sight of one of her eyes. When the town began to name its streets, the street running directly east from the Lane home was called Lane street. What influence was brought to bear to blot out the name of this good old citizen is not known, but, within the recollection of the writer, Lane street



OLD FRANKLIN CORNER, WHERE "BILLY WILLIAMS" SO LONG
KEPT HOTEL.

Reproduced by Andrews for this history from an original taken about 1888.



(Loaned by the Chronicle.)

FRANKLIN BLOCK IN 1874.

became Belmont. This house was for many years the home of Mrs. James VanGorder, and her daughter Ann Mary, who late in life married Rev. Joseph Marvin. The wing of the house was the old log house which Henry Lane first put up. It is a common belief that part of this log structure is in the present building, but Mr. Baldwin, who repaired it some years ago, says that there is no part of the log house left. If there were, it would probably be the oldest house standing. In 1807 Mrs. Lane went to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and Mary Reeves, her niece, who had been left motherless, returned with her. Miss Reeves was a cousin of the late John Reeves, of Howland. She married Henry Stiles and lived, all her married life, a few rods from her aunt's home. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Rolla Cobb, Mr. Henry Quinby Stiles, Miss Harriet Jones, and Mr. George Jones, of Warren. Henry and Mary Stiles had a goodly sized family, all of whom were genial and friendly. The Stiles homestead, with its long, low porch, which all adult residents of that day well remember, was the rendezvous of the young people of this city. Mrs. Albert Watson, of Cleveland, who, as Lucy Morgan, used to be a guest of the Stiles family, says that in no house in Warren did the young people ever have a merrier time.

Horace Stevens, the brother of Benjamin and Augustus Stevens, was a hatter by trade. Miss Aurelia Pier, who lived in Vermont, was betrothed to him. She came west with Judge Leicester King and family. They came by water to Fairport, and Mr. Stevens, with George Parsons, went to meet them. Mr. Stevens and Miss Pier were married at the home of Judge King. Mr. Stevens built the house which stood on the lot now owned by the Misses Hall on Mahoning avenue. Here their oldest child, Mary, was born. Mr. Stevens afterwards branched out in business, sold his property to General Crowell, and moved to Newton Falls. At that time, because of the water power, Newton Falls was a thriving hamlet. Mr. Stevens owned the grist mill and the saw mill, which property has been purchased by the Hydro Electric Company since the writing of this history was begun. Mary Stevens married Ira Fuller at Newton Falls and came to Warren to live. She had a large family of children; all of those who reached adult age married. Six are now living and all are prosperous people. Her daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Cornelia Harmon and Miss Ella, are residents of Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller lived in Warren all their married life, most of the time on the northeast corner of Vine and Mar-

ket streets. The office of Mr. Fuller, which stood on Vine street, is now on Atlantic street and is very old. It is used as a dwelling. When Mr. Stevens retired from business, he returned to Warren and made his home with Mrs. Fuller. The Stevens home stood on a lot on Mahoning avenue above referred to, which runs east almost to Harmon street. This property was offered for sale by John Crowell to William Woodrow for \$325, twenty-five dollars to be paid outright and the rest when convenient. Mr. Woodrow did not purchase it, but Mr. James Dunlap bought and occupied it for many years. At the time he erected the present brick house it was moved on to South street, next to the corner of Elm street, where it now stands. It is one of our oldest houses and is still doing good service.

The oldest dwelling house in the city which is in good repair is that occupied by Elizabeth, William and Frank Iddings, on the north side of South street, between Vine and Pine streets. It was built by John S. Edwards in 1807 and stands on the spot it originally occupied. It was purchased by Hon. Thomas D. Webb, and he, his children, and grandchildren have lived there ever since. He had three daughters, Laura, Elizabeth and Adaline. Laura married Dr. Warren Iddings in 1846; the others never married.

It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards to use the house as two wings, erecting a main house between them. Mr. Edwards' early death prevented this. The house is a little larger than the original, Mr. Webb having added a kitchen at the rear. It is in good condition. Miss Iddings has a number of pieces of fine old furniture which have withstood the wear of time. In 1844 or '45 Mr. White designed and made a sofa in the shop which stood north of the Presbyterian church. It was covered with brocade haircloth purchased by him in New York City. It has stood in the parlor of Mr. Webb and the Iddings family ever since, and the wood, the haircloth, nor the springs show wear.

Another old house which has withstood the ravages of time is now owned by Timothy Case and stands just east of Edward Smith's house on Market street. This was built by Judge Calvin Pease before 1816. His office stood on the same lot but it was not of brick, as was the house, and was moved early to the lot next the corner of Vine street and made into the house where Frederick Shaler so long lived. Two men who have always been much interested in the history of Trumbull County were born in

this house, one, Irwin Ladd, born in 1828, and the other, Arthur Woodrow, born many years later.

The Pease house stood on a hill almost directly north of the Webb house. A sharp embankment led down to a small creek which ran through Harmon Austin's place on High street diagonally through the lots between, on to John Campbell's place on Market, and then into what was then Mr. Pease's land. It eventually crossed South street and emptied into the canal. This house was situated on the land known as the "Pease Addition" and was kept in the family until a very few years ago. It was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Morgan for a number of years. Mr. Pease had planted trees and bushes, and these bore fruit within the recollection of the children of the late '60s. However, none of these children ever had the faculty of passing the watchful eye of Mrs. Morgan and never enjoyed the pleasure of eating stolen fruit.

The home of Hon. Richard Iddings, one of the staunchest of the early settlers, is in good repair today and stands east of the home of Miss Mary Iddings on Market street. After Mr. Iddings ceased to occupy it, it was sold to W. O. Forrest and passed through the hands of several others. It now belongs to L. W. Sanford. Richard Iddings came to Warren in 1806. He was a tailor, and had his business over the store of Henry & Charles Smith. He was elected to the legislature in 1830, together with Rufus P. Spaulding. His children were Lewis J., Morris, Warren, Hiram and Elizabeth. Richard Iddings died in 1872. He married Justina Lewis, of Reading, Pennsylvania, a woman of sweet character, and at first they lived in a house where the Park Hotel now stands. Later they erected a house on the west side of the lot and in 1829 built the house which their children occupy. This is one of the oldest houses in the city. Mrs. Iddings belonged to a substantial family of Reading, and in 1821 her sister Betsey came to live with her. The Iddings home was one of the most hospitable in the city. It was constantly full of guests and Mrs. Iddings and her sister made all feel welcome. Betsey Lewis was one of the strongest characters Warren has ever had. So far as we know she was the first woman suffragist in the town or county. She was a constant reader, perfectly familiar with all phases of political questions, and although gentle like her sister, was sprightly and active both in body and mind. She was greatly interested in the questions which preceded the

war, and died just as the war was breaking out. It is hard for us to realize it, but so muddy was Market street in the days of the early thirties that when Mrs. Iddings and her sister wished to call on the neighbors across the street they went on horseback.

Samuel Chesney, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, came to Warren in 1803. He had taught school in Pittsburg before settling here and held the office of deputy postmaster for a long time, and was justice of the peace. Among the men who came late in the fall of 1799 was Benjamin Davison. He put up a cabin below the Fusselman farm, near Mr. Case, and went east, bringing his family the next May. There were ten children. It was at this house that the boys who went to Salt Springs with the party at the time the Indians were killed, stopped at the end of their three-mile run. Samuel Chesney married Mary Davison and their first home was on Market street, where Albert Guarnieri now has his fruit store. This block is still owned by the family of Lewis Iddings and was built on the land of Mr. Chesney. For many years it was called the "Empire Block." Mr. Lewis Iddings married Jane Chesney. Their children are Miss Mary Iddings, Mrs. H. C. Baldwin, Mr. S. C. Iddings, and Lewis M. Iddings, consular agent to Egypt. When Jane Chesney was a little girl she lived in this house and used to attend the Academy. The court house yard was dreadfully muddy and the streets almost impassable. When she got her first rubbers and was able to keep her shoes clean, it made such an impression upon her that she never forgot it.

When Jane Chesney married Lewis Iddings they moved into the house which the family now occupy, so that Mrs. Iddings' entire life was spent on Market street in this city. Mr. Samuel Chesney built a house on Chestnut street which is still standing. It was between Market and South streets on the east side, but some years since was moved back to make room for a new building. Here Samuel Chesney died.

At one time the fashionable part of town centered around the corner of Main and South streets. Here lived Judge Francis Freeman, Samuel L. Freeman, John McCombs, Henry Smith, Charles Smith, and Mathew Birchard. The Birchard homestead was very near the river, and was very attractive in its early days. Judge Birchard was a man of large acquaintance among public men. In 1841 he married Jane Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Captain William A. Weaver. She was a gentle

woman of education and pleasing manners. Their daughter, Jane, was the leader among the girls of her time. She married Frank Mason, now consul general to Paris. Mr. Mason was a son of Edson Mason, of Niles. Frank and his wife, Jane, have spent the greater part of their married life abroad, he going into the consular service in 1877. Mrs. Birchard died in Paris since this work was begun. The people of today, when they pass the Birchard homestead, now owned by Jacob Knofsky, and see the yard piled high with junk, cannot imagine how attractive this place was in the early days.

A sidewalk as wide as the general sidewalk on Main street followed down the west side of the Main street nearly to the canal bed. On the edge of this walk was a row of locust trees. The first house below the railroad track belonged to Mr. Bullard; the second house was the property of Henry W. Smith. Here he and his large and attractive family lived for many years. After a time they moved out onto the farm now owned by the estate on the Youngstown Road, and Mr. Goldstein, long a successful merchant in Warren, occupied this house. Later it was owned by Mrs. Nancy Dawson and upon Mayor Dawson's death it became the property of the B. & O. Railroad. In the original, it stood high, had basement rooms, a wide hall leading through it and was a very attractive place. The children of the late '60s remember this place because of the apricot tree which stood in the back yard. When the railroad people secured it, they set it on the ground, turned it quarter about and no semblance of the old building is left. It is still used for a railroad station, although having been condemned by the city board of health. If railroad promises are redeemed, when this volume is in the hands of the readers, a new station will occupy this site.

The next house to the south was that owned by David Tod and later became the homestead of M. B. Tayler, whose large and kindly family made the house seem more like a boarding school than a home. Nine girls in one house, with two boys thrown in, is something to make the homes in apartments today seem like play-houses.

The next and last house was the home of Charles Smith. He, too, had a goodly family, and being of a very sociable nature, had much company aside from the relations. So, in this row lived the three children of Charlotte Smith, one of the staunchest and best of Warren's early citizens.

Mr. Leicester King built, about 1828, the house which is

now occupied by the children of Henry W. Smith, fronting Monumental Park, on Mahoning avenue. At the time this building was constructed it was thought to occupy the finest location in the city and opinion in regard to it has not changed. Its colonial hall, high ceilings, natural wood, are as acceptable now as then. It has been occupied only by three families in all these years, those of Mr. King, Mr. H. C. Belden and Mr. Smith.

The home of Thomas and Charles Kinsman, standing between the Smith and the Perkins home, is one of the old buildings, and by many architects considered to be the finest of any home in the city. Certainly the southern exposure with its wide porch, its high pillars, is most attractive to persons driving up Mahoning avenue. This house remains about as it was built, in 1835, having been repaired somewhat but not changed except the hall, which was extended clear through the house. Frederick Kinsman married Laura Pease, the brilliant daughter of Calvin Pease. His first wife, Olive Perkins, sister of Hon. Henry B. Perkins, whose children died in infancy, lived but a little time. Frederick and Cornelia Kinsman had five sons, and at their home have been entertaining more people of note, more old residents coming back for visiting, and more of the town people, than in any other one house. Mr. Kinsman was a man very much interested in the early welfare of the city, was one of the associate judges, gave his advice and his opinion to all who asked for it and was most practical in that advice. He and his family were interested in the raising of fruits, vegetables and flowers, so that his place had a special attraction for friends and visitors. Mrs. Kinsman was a genial, capable, loving woman, and was one of the most popular persons Warren has ever had. Her sons adored her and she was for many years the leading worker in the Episcopal church and in town philanthropy in general. Mr. Kinsman long survived his wife, and four sons, John, Frederick, Thomas and Charles, are living, Henry, the youngest, dying before the father.

Another old house is the one at the end of Pine street where the river turns. It was owned at one time by Mr. Charles Smith, and was known among the children as the haunted house. The date of its erection is not exactly known.

One of the early houses still in existence is that of General Simon Perkins. Its site was about the same as that of the present Perkins homestead on Mahoning Avenue. It was a frame house, of good lines, and of medium size. Standing in the same



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS AND CHARLES KINSMAN.

yard, east of the present office, stood General Perkins' office. Here is where he did so much of the business for the Connecticut Land Company. After he had lived in his home some years a Boston architect was employed to make some changes. At that time this architect built the house now occupied by J. P. Gilbert, at the corner of Mahoning avenue and Monroe street. After Mrs. Perkins' death, the homestead was closed for a number of years and about 1870 it was moved onto the farm now owned by the Perkins estate, in Howland, just outside the city limits. The front is substantially the same now as then, but it has an addition. It is in fine repair.

One of the other early houses still standing is that known as the Southworth house, standing on the corner of Chestnut and South streets. This was built prior to 1816, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Silas Southworth. Their nephew, Silas Davis, still lives in Trumbull County.

Ephraim Quinby's first house stood on the site of the Erie depot, and was of logs; the second house was a frame one, or at least partially frame, and stood on the lot occupied by Mrs. Gifford on Highland Avenue, while the Quinby home familiar to the people of today was erected by Samuel Quinby at rather early date and stands on the high point of land at the head of Highland avenue, known until recently as "Quinby Hill." It is now the property of John Long, who has lived all his life in Warren, and whose father lived here before him.

Another old house is that standing on the northeast corner of Main and South streets. This was known as the old Freeman home. It was built by Judge Francis Freeman, occupied later by his daughter, Olive Freeman Ratliff, by his son, Samuel L. Freeman, and has since been used largely as a boarding house. The brick house standing at the east of the Freeman house was built, about 1848, for Samuel L. Freeman and occupied by him before moving into the house on the corner. All of these homesteads in this part of the city depreciated in value and were sold by the owners after the Mahoning Railroad was established, the noise and the dirt making this section of the town undesirable as a residence section.

Three of the old one-story wooden schoolhouses are still standing. That known as the north school is on the rear of Mrs. Eunice Hawkins' lot next to the Prospect street schoolhouse. The one on East High street was moved to the rear of General Ratliff's lot at the time he erected his brick dwelling and became

part of the stable. The Fulton street building now stands on Clinton street, is used as a dwelling and is owned by Mrs. Beahr.

The house on the southeast corner of Park and High streets, formerly the homestead of John Harsh, was erected in the neighborhood of 1820. Its architecture was the common one for brick houses of that day. The lot on which it stands is one of the most desirable in the city.

The home of Lewis Hoyt, on South street, now owned by his daughters, Annie and Abbie, was built in 1820. Oliver Brooks' house stood within a block of the Hoyt house, on the north side of the same street. This was one of the early hospitable homes. A few years since it was moved to the rear of the lot, and now stands where it can be seen from Park avenue, and back of the house which the Seelys early occupied.

Mr. Lewis M. Iddings in contributing "Sketch of the Early Days of Warren" to the "Mahoning Valley Ohio Historical Collection," made a map which is so interesting and so accurate that we are reproducing it here. Mr. Iddings is consular agent (practically minister) to Egypt, and is so far distant that we cannot ask his permission. He is greatly interested in the old-time history because of his family connection, and we feel sure will be glad to have the readers of this history in possession of this information, especially as the volume above referred to is out of print and this information should be preserved.

In the following explanations, which correspond with the numbers on the map, the streets are called by names, familiar to us now, although they were originally numbered—Main street being No. 1, High street No. 2, Market street No. 3, South street No. 4, Liberty street (Park avenue) No. 5. Mahoning avenue was considered to be only a continuation of No. 1. But neither numbers nor names were often used for many years. As is the case in smaller places today, in familiar conversation, localities were known by the names of the persons living in the neighborhood.

1. Mill and dam, but by Lane and Dally in 1802, owned in 1816 by Mr. James L. VanGorder.
2. The Henry Lane house, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Baldwin.
3. The house of Mrs. Rowe.
4. House of Mr. Jacob Harsh.
5. House in which, at one time, lived a Mr. McFarland.

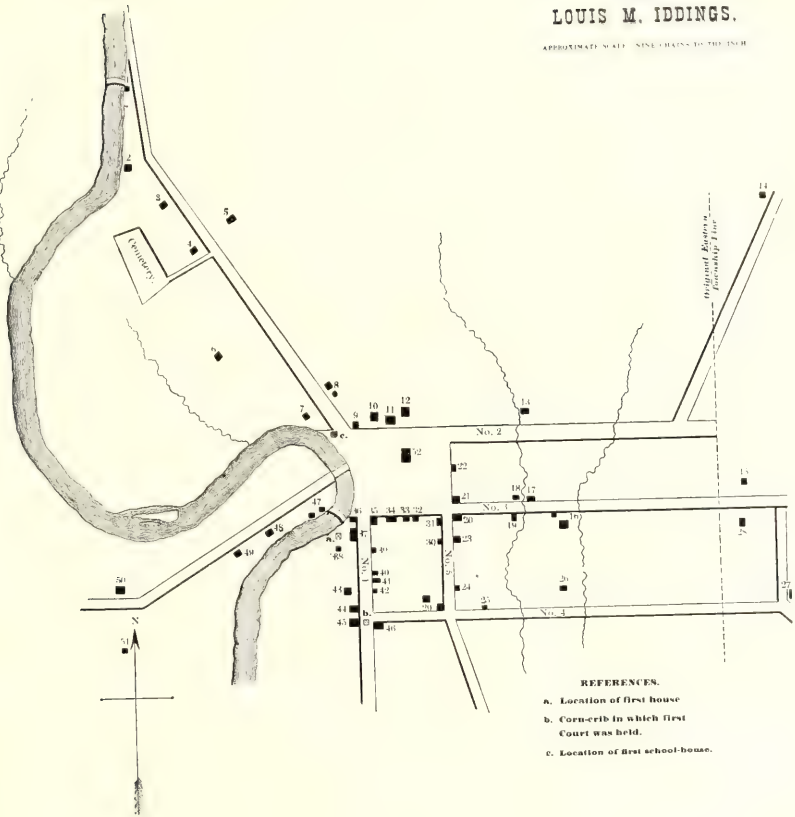
MAP OF
Warren in 1816.

DRAWN AND COMPILED

By

LOUIS M. IDDINGS.

APPROXIMATE WALL SINE CHAINS TO THE INCH



REFERENCES.

- a. Location of first house
- b. Corn-crib in which first Court was held.
- c. Location of first school-house.

6. House of Gen. Simon Perkins (the home of Eliza B. Perkins now is here).
7. House built by George Phelps.
8. House and blacksmith-shop of Mr. Reeves.
9. Log house built by Mr. James Scott, and torn down a short time since. For many years it was covered up in the Graeter House.
10. House of Dr. John B. Harmon, now occupied by Dr. Julian Harmon.
11. House of Mr. George Parsons; a new house in 1816, or built so soon thereafter that it is with propriety placed on the map.
12. The jail.
13. House of Mr. James Scott.
14. House of Mr. David Bell.
15. Cabin of "John Jerrodell."
16. House and office of Judge Pease; house still stands.
17. House of Mr. Richard Iddings.
18. House of George Mull (?).
19. House of Mark Wescott.
20. Foundations of the old Western Reserve Bank building.
21. House and store of Asael Adams, where the Franklin Block now is.
22. The "Shook" house.
23. House of Mrs. M'Williams.
24. A shop kept by ——, occupied by Mr. Uhl.
25. House of Capt. Oliver Brooks; still stands.
26. House of Mr. Thomas D. Webb; in good repair; occupied by Elizabeth, Wm. and Frank Iddings. This house was built in 1807 by Mr. John S. Edwards, and is probably the oldest building in Warren, unless 46 is older.
27. House of Mr. Hake; still stands.
28. House of Jonathan Rankin.
29. House and tannery (in the rear) of Mr. James Quigley.
30. House of Elihu Spencer.
31. House of Mr. Zebina Weatherbee.
32. House of Mr. Samuel Chesney.
33. A store occupied at one time by Mr. Wm. Bell and Mr. James Quigley.
34. "Castle William," or the Cotgreave house.

35. For many years the site of the first hotel in the place.
 36. In 1816 probably a hatter's shop; afterward a store kept by Judge King.
 37. Four stores in which Wheeler Lewis, the Quinbys and the Austins were in business.
 38. House of Judge Calvin Austin.
 39. House of Tony Carter.
 40. House of Mr. Jeduthen Rawdon.
 41. The Western Reserve Bank. (Union National Bank now.)
 42. Little log house, in which Geo. Loveless probably opened the first store in Warren.
 43. The Leavitt House, for many years a hotel and later known as the Walter King place.
 44. Building, probably erected by Mr. Adamson Bentley, and in which he engaged in mercantile business. From this building the first number of the *Trump of Fame*, now the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, was issued in 1812.
 45. House in which, in 1816, lived Mr. Jeremiah Brooks (great-uncle of Mr. James Brooks). It was built by Mr. Ephraim Quinby during the first summer he was here, in 1799. Attached to it was the first jail in Trumbull County. In front of it (b) were the corner-ribs between which the first court was held.
 46. House of Judge Francis Freeman, now the eastern end of the Austin House.
 47. Mill and carding machine. This last had just been erected by Levi Hadley, and was sold in this year to Mr. Benj. Stevens.
 48. House of one Morrow.
 49. House of James Ellis.
 50. House of Mr. Burnett.
 51. House of Mr. Quinby.
 52. The "old court-house," then in an unfinished state.
- a, b and c are explained on the map.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY LETTERS.—FIRST MAIL ROUTE.—FIRST POSTMASTER.—GEN.
PERKINS AND MAIL ROUTES.—ELEAZER GILSON.—ASAEL
ADAMS AS MAIL CARRIER.—CARRYING BULLETS TO
GEN. PERKINS.—ADVERTISED LIST.—LIST
OF WARREN POSTMASTERS.—PRESI-
DENTIAL OFFICE.

After the Connecticut surveyors were really hard at work in 1796 the general tone of their diaries and notes is that of indifference or seriousness. They show the greatest joy at the appearance of a prospector or at the return of some member of their party from Buffalo bringing them letters.

These early letters, folded without stamp or envelope, are dark with age and fairly worn out from the handling in re-reading at that time. The very first settlers for months at a time had no way of knowing whether their family and friends left back home were dead or alive.

As soon as a village or hamlet appeared the thing most wanted, despite the fact that they had to send away for most of their luxuries, was the establishment of mail service.

In April, 1801, Elijah Wadsworth of Canfield applied to Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, for the establishment of a mail route between Pittsburg and Warren. The reply was sent to "Captain Elijah Wadsworth, Warren, in the Connecticut Reserve, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. If Captain Wadsworth should not be in Pittsburg, Doct. Scott is requested to forward this by private hand." Although this request of Captain Wadsworth's was granted, the first delivery of mail in Warren was October 30th, that same year. General Simon Perkins was appointed postmaster in 1801. He held the place twenty-eight years, when he was succeeded by Mathew Birchard. In 1807 Mr. Perkins, at the request of Postmaster-General Granger, explored the mail route between Detroit and Cleveland. In a letter to

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, he says, "On the tour I was obliged to go out of the way to find a mail carrier, and I do not now recollect how long I was in getting to Cleveland; but from there to Detroit it was six days, all good weather and no delay. There were no roads or bridges or ferry boats. I do not recollect how I crossed the Cuyahoga, but at Black River, Huron, Sandusky and Maumee, in any time of high water, the horse swam alongside of a canoe. In the Black Swamp the water must have been from two to six inches deep for many miles. The settlements were a house at Black River, perhaps two at Huron, two at Sandusky, ten or fifteen at Warren, and a very good settlement at River Raisin." Mr. Perkins had a consultation with the Indians, in which he asked permission to make a road, repair it, sell land for that purpose, and wanted the land a mile wide on each side of it for the government. The Indians granted his request. General Perkins was a very busy man, and could not attend personally to the detail of postoffice work. Among the men who served as his deputies were John Leavitt, who kept a boarding house at the corner of Main and Market streets; George Phelps, who lived where the Henry Smith homestead now is; George Parsons, Samuel Quinby and Samuel Chesney. Samuel Chesney probably held the position the longest of any of the men. The mail route when first established ran from Pittsburg to Beaver, Georgetown, Canfield, Youngstown and Warren. The distance was eighty-six miles. Calvin Pease was postmaster at Youngstown and Elijah Wadsworth at Canfield.

Eleazor Gilson was awarded the first contract to carry the mail. He was paid three dollars and fifty cents a mile, by the year, counting the distance one way. His son Samuel was, however, the real mail carrier, and walked the entire route often. The mail was not then heavy, and was sometimes carried in a bit of cotton cloth. Warren was for two years the terminus of this mail route. It was then extended to Cleveland. Joseph Burke of Euclid had the contract and his two sons did most of the work, alternately. Their route was Cleveland, Hudson, Ravenna, Deerfield, Warren, Mesopotamia, Windsor, Jefferson, Austinburg, Harpersfield, Painesville, Cleveland. They often walked, sometimes rode, crossed small streams on logs when possible, but sometimes swam their horses or plunged into the streams themselves.

Up to the time of the stage coach the experiences of the letter carrier differed little. To be sure, towards the end the roads

were better, the houses nearer together, there was less danger from wild animals and from Indians, but, on the other hand, the mails were heavier, the stops oftener, and the time consumed, consequently, as long.

Mr. Whittlesey Adams, the son of Asael Adams Jr., who is conversant with the early history of Trumbull County, has prepared the following at the request of the editor in regard to his father's mail-carrying days.

Asael Adams Jr. of Warren, who taught school in Cleveland in 1805, carried the United States mail on horseback during the war of 1812 and 1813, two years, from Cleveland to Pittsburg. He left Pittsburg every Friday at 6:00 a. m., arrived at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, by 5:00 p. m., left at 5:30 p. m., arrived at Canfield on Saturday by 6:00 p. m., and arrived at Cleveland on Monday by 10:00 a. m. Then, returning, he left Cleveland every Monday at 2:00 p. m., arrived at Canfield on Wednesday by 6:00 a. m., left at 7:00 a. m., arrived at Greensburg the same day by 6:00 p. m., left at 7:00 p. m.; arrived at Pittsburg on Thursday by 6:00 p. m.

On his loop route from Pittsburg to Cleveland, he stopped at the only postoffices at that time on the route, which were, first, Beaver Town, New Lisbon, Canfield, Deerfield, Hartland, Ravenna, Hudson and Gallatin to Cleveland, and then returning by a loop route to Pittsburg by the way of Aurora, Mantua, Palmyra, Canfield, New Lisbon, Greensburg, and Beaver Town to Pittsburg, once a week. He received a salary of \$186 per quarter of a year during the continuance of his contract, to be paid in drafts on postmasters on the route, as above mentioned, or in money, at the option of the postmaster-general, Gideon Granger. He was also authorized to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument.

Asael Adams Jr. of Warren had another mail contract from Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, dated October 18, 1811, to carry the mail from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, by the way of Poland and Youngstown to Warren, Ohio, and return with the mail by the same route once a week, at the rate of \$50 for every quarter of a year for the term of three years and three months. He was to leave Greensburg every Saturday at 4:00 o'clock a. m., stopping at Poland and Youngstown, and arriving at Warren at 6:00 o'clock p. m.

The only postoffices on the route between Greensburg and Warren were Poland and Youngstown. The said Asael Adams Jr. was allowed for his own emolument to carry newspapers out of the mail if a printing press should be established on the route. The mail route between Greensburg and Warren was run in connection with the above mentioned route from Pittsburg to Cleveland. The postmaster at Warren at that time was General Simon Perkins, and the postmaster at Canfield was Comfort S. Mygatt.

Asael Adams Jr., the mail carrier, often while riding one horse with the mail would lead another, loaded with merchandise and articles from Pittsburg for the pioneers in Ohio. Dense woods skirted both sides of the bad roads almost the whole of the way from Pittsburg to Cleveland. Wolves, bears and other wild animals roamed through these great forests, and often in the dark nights made the lonesome journey of the belated mail carrier exceedingly unpleasant. There were no bridges over rivers and streams, which were often very high. He would fasten the mail bag about his shoulders and swim his horse over the swollen rivers, often wet to the skin, and not a house within several miles distance. The pioneers at Warren and Youngstown and other places along the route would often order Asael Adams to purchase goods and merchandise for them in Pittsburg, which he would do, charging them for the money expended and for bringing the goods to the pioneers.

Asael Adams Jr., while mail carrier, has in his account book No. 2 the following items charged, to-wit:

Thomas D. Webb (Editor of the *Trump of Fame*). Dr.

To buying at Pittsburg a keg of printer's ink and bringing it to Warren, \$2.75.

To putting up newspapers one night, 37½ cents.

To one loaf sugar, \$2.25.

To paid J. W. Snowden for printer's ink, \$12.00.

Leonard Case.

To leading horse from Pittsburg, \$1.50.

To carriage of saddle from Pittsburg, .50.

To balance for saddle, \$4.75.

To 2 boxes of wafers, 12 cents.

To 1 circingle, \$1.00.

George Tod.

To Duane's Dictionary, \$6.75.

To carriage of boots, 50 cents.

To map of Canada, \$1.00.

Camden Cleaveland.

To one large grammar, \$1.00.

One lb. tobacco and one almanac, 37½ cents.

	Tobacco and powder, 37 cents.
James	Scott, July 18, 1812.
	To leading horse from Pittsburg, \$1.50.
	To three oz. indigo, 75 cents.
	To martingale hooks and buckle, \$1.25.
	To 2 lbs. tea, \$2.00.
Comfort	Mygatt, July 18, 1812.
	To one sword, \$13.00.
	To one watch key, \$1.00.
	To powder and shot, \$1.50.

The foregoing are only a few of the entries made in account book No. 2 of Asael Adams, the mail carrier.

During September, 1812, war was being waged with the British and Indians on the frontier, and most of our able-bodied men were away from home in the brigade under the command of General Simon Perkins in the defense of the Maumee valley. General Perkins sent word to Warren that his soldiers were without bullets and to send a supply of bullets immediately. The ladies of Warren promptly moulded the lead into bullets, and Asael Adams Jr., who had just returned from an all day's ride from Pittsburg carrying the mail, but who was capable and willing to undertake the journey, started at once, without waiting for sleep, to carry on horseback a bushel of leaden bullets through the dense forests to the aid of General Perkins' brigade.

Asael Adams Jr. was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in July, 1786, and came with his father, Asael Adams Sr., to Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1800, with his brother-in-law, Camden Cleaveland, a brother of Moses Cleaveland.

Numerous descendants and relatives of the persons named in the foregoing article now reside in Warren, Cleveland and Youngstown. We mention a few only of the names, as follows:

Mrs. Mary Perkins Lawton.	Miss Lucy Hoyt.
Mrs. Thomas H. Brierly.	Miss Annie Hoyt.
Mrs. Wm. B. Kirkpatrick.	Mrs. Polly W. Reid.
Mrs. Sarah H. VanGorder.	Miss Harriet Stevens.
George VanGorder.	Henry Q. Stiles.
Miss Olive Smith.	Loucy S. Cobb.
Miss Eliza S. Smith.	Miss Elizabeth L. Iddings.
Norman W. Adams.	Wm. T. Iddings.
Mathew B. Tayler.	Frank Iddings.

As the population grew and new roads were opened up, new postoffices were established throughout the county. In 1828 Alexander Sutherland was postmaster at Newton.

Erastus Lane, of Braceville, a letter carrier between Warren and Cleveland, brought the news of Hull's surrender.

Just before the coming of the stage coach, in some places in the county, mail was carried by oxen.

With the mail facilities of today, it is astonishing to see the list of advertised letters appearing in the early newspapers. Letters for the most prominent people in the county were advertised over and over again. It is still more astonishing that the reason for this was that each letter cost twenty-five cents, and the owner of the letters sometimes had not money with which to pay postage.

Then, as now, there was dissatisfaction with postal service; then there was reason. Under the date of March 16th, the editor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* complains of the wretched condition of the mails, saying, "Papers mailed in Washington on the 4th of March were not received here until the 13th." On January 2, 1844, this same paper decided to establish a post route for distribution of the *Chronicle* in Vienna, Brookfield, Hartford, Vernon, Kinsman, Gustavus, Green, Mesopotamia, Farmington, and Bristol.

Among the people who have served as postmasters in Warren are Simon Perkins, Mathew Birchard, John W. Collins, Comfort Patch, Henry Townsend, Jefferson Palm, David Tod, E. R. Wise, B. F. Hoffman, William Hapgood, Frank M. Ritzel, S. B. Palm, John W. Campbell, George Braden.

The Warren postoffice became first class in 1908; the salary of the postmaster is \$3,000, the assistant's \$1,500. Rural free delivery is established out of Warren, Niles, Newton Falls, Cortland. Once the mail carrier brought the mail weekly to the capital of Trumbull County, and now, each day, the rural carriers deliver letters at the farmer's door.

CHAPTER XV.

INDIAN PATHS. — FIRST ROADS. — COACHES. — FERRIES. — LOTTERY.
CANALS. — RAILROADS.

When the Western Reserve Land Company sent its surveyors to northern Ohio, there was not a roadway in that whole region. There were numbers of Indian paths which led from one Indian village to another, or from river to river, and one or two general paths from Pittsburg to Cuyahoga or Sandusky. A path on the lake shore had been used by traders, missionaries and soldiers, and along this route the first road in greater Trumbull County was built. When it entered the timber, trees were girdled thirty-three feet each side, and for this reason old letters and papers always refer to it as "the girdled road."

The Indians used the creeks and streams when it was practical, but the most of their travel was done on foot. From a map drawn by Heckewelder in 1796 we find numerous Indian paths. The one running from Pittsburg to the Salt Spring district is the same as given in all early letters and documents which mention roads and paths. This path lies at an angle of about forty-five degrees; north of Salt Springs it turns directly west, and assumes a northwestern direction until it reaches the Moravian village which in 1780 stood on the east side of the Cuyahoga, not far from the mouth.

This Heckewelder map in many ways is inaccurate, but, since the Moravians were vitally interested in and devoted to the Indians, and knew so much of their lives and habits, we believe that these Indian paths are correctly depicted.

So far as we know, the second road of any distance in old Trumbull County was laid out by Turhand Kirtland. It started in Poland, followed rather closely the Indian path to Salt Springs, thence into Warren, and north on what is now Mashing avenue. In Champion it turned off to the west above the Poor Farm, led through Southington, Nelson, Parkman, Grand River. Over this road the Indians walked, the early settlers

went on horseback, and the first stage coaches sometimes rattled and sometimes plowed the mud. It was at different times known as the plank road, the turnpike, the state road. Today part of it is covered with macadam, and automobiles fly over it in races between Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Every mile of this road surveyed by Kirtland is not positively known. For instance, on Mahoning avenue it lay further to the west than it does now, and this deviation might have been true in many other places. Of course changes were necessary as land was sold, fenced and lines straightened. However, in all the early diaries, mention is made of going by road to Young's, then to Salt Springs, stopping at Quinby's in number 4, and very often at Mills', which was in Nelson.

As the common highways in Trumbull County have become "good roads" because of the agitation of the bicycle rider and automobile owner, so did the old Indian paths, because of the settlers, because of the mail carrier, and because of the necessity of commerce, grow better and better, although even until very recently at certain seasons they were at times almost impassable. The ox-cart was after a time replaced by a stout wagon. In the beginning these wagons had boards laid across for seats, and canvas tops for covers, and people rode between Pittsburg and Cleveland in these uncomfortable conveyances.

A little later the coaches, rather small and uncomfortable, put on between points where travel was heaviest, were drawn by two horses. In pleasant weather they appeared on time, but in a greater part of the year they were irregular. An early advertisement in the old papers is to the effect that "four horses will be used on coaches to insure punctuality." A little later the big stage coach, with the swinging springs and upholstered interior, with place for the baggage on the back, came into use. These conveyances were very comfortable in pleasant weather, and many a pleasant hour has been passed among friends, and many good acquaintances made during stage-coach trips. When the weather was bad the circumstances were different. The men passengers (lady passengers were few) were often obliged not only to get out and walk but to assist in prying the wheels from out the half-frozen mud.

All through old Trumbull County may be seen at this day old weatherbeaten buildings, sometimes deserted, which show by the wide porch, the tall pillars, that they were taverns where the stage coach stopped either for change of horses, for pas-



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

OLD STAGE COACH.

sengers, or for meals. The coming of the stage coach, announced by the blowing of a horn, was an event in many communities. The drivers were often men of strong and peculiar characters about many of whom strange and humorous tales are told. A mile before a town was reached they would begin the tooting of the horn, and men would leave their business, children their play or study, and sometimes the women their homes, to gather around the coach when it drove to the tavern, that they might see who had arrived, who was to depart, and to learn the news from the outside world.

In the beginning the coach lines were short, but grew in length as the territory settled. The route was often circuitous, to take in the villages of importance. People going from Pittsburg to Cleveland came to Warren, then Ravenna, etc. To go five miles or more out of the direct line was not noticed. It was passengers they were after, and they must be gotten from hamlet and town. Under the most favorable circumstances the coach between Warren and Ravenna could be run in three hours. There are, however, people living in Warren today who have left Ravenna at eight or nine o'clock in the morning and not reached Warren till after the darkness had settled down.

As the coach lines became more numerous, people traveled by horseback or wagon from one line to another, or from their town to a line many miles distant, if they wanted to take an unusual trip.

The following people petitioned the legislature in 1815 to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Warren to points along the fourth range of townships to Lake Erie: Benj. Lane, Seymour Austin, James Quigley, Isaac Heaton, John Hayes, Jeremiah Brooks, Mark Wescott, John Dennison, E. Quinby, Wm. Anderson, Geo. Parsons, Francis Freeman, Barber King, A. McKinney, Calvin Pease, Elihu Spenser, Hezekiah Knapp, E. B. Clark, Daniel Bell, Samuel Quinby, Linus Tracy, Mark Leavitt, Elihu Whitney, Leonard Case, Simon Perkins, Zalmon Fitch, Adamson Bentley, John Leavitt and Thomas Webb.

This request was granted, and the action of this company is on record. Francis Freeman was the treasurer. Those having it in charge were exceedingly painstaking in their work, held meetings often, sometimes in Warren, sometimes at the home of Ephraim Brown in North Bloomfield, and sometimes farther up the line. This long, almost straight road from Lake Erie south

through Bloomfield, Bristol, Champion, Warren, was one of the best roads Old Trumbull County had. Later this was planked at least part of the way. Between Warren and Bloomfield (fifteen miles) there was ten miles of plank road. Toll gates were established; one of them was just north of Warren, in the neighborhood of the present "Poor Farm"; another one was in Bristol. The writer remembers to have ridden by the gate in Champion when a child in the late sixties, but whether they were exacting toll at that time or not she can not remember. In 1818 the legislature was asked to allow a road to be made from Kinsman to Cleveland via Bloomfield.

The first supervisor of highways in old Trumbull County was Thomas Packard, a brother of William Packard and an uncle of Ellen Packard Campbell, now living in Warren. It seems strange that William D. and J. W. Packard, who were among those responsible, because of their automobile factory, for the good roads of Trumbull County, should be the great-nephews of this first supervisor.

In 1848, when Seabury Ford was nominated for governor at Columbus, some of the delegates going to that meeting had the hardest coaching trip of their lives. The two youngest members of that convention were Jacob B. Perkins of Warren and Ezra B. Taylor of Ravenna. They went part of the way by coach, part of the way by wagon. It was February. Many times they got out and walked, and, finally, when within eleven miles of Columbus, plastered with frozen mud and dirt, they abandoned the coach and walked in.

The first stage coach running between Erie and Cleveland was in 1818.

On September 27, 1827, an advertisement appeared in the *Western Reserve Chronicle* showing that the stages, which had been running from Warren to Youngstown, via Brookfield and Salem, to Erie, were then extended to Dunkirk.

In 1828 the fare on the stage coach from Warren to Youngstown was 50 cents, and from Warren to Fairport was \$1.75. "Now and Then," in the *Chronicle*, says that when Paltzgroff, Shoenberger, Fulk kept the hotel which then stood on the corner of Main and South streets, there were as many as eight coaches a day running from Ashtabula to Wellsville, and they stopped at this hotel for meals.

If any reader does not sympathize with the movement to save the American forests, he has only to study the history of a



(Photo by Andrews from sketch of John W. Bell.)

**THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE ON SOUTH STREET AND THE
BROKEN TRESTLE OF THE MAHONING RAILROAD,
IN THE '70s.**

small portion of the United States to see how the cutting of the timber affects the size of rivers, consequently transportation, and prosperity generally.

In 1806 the Legislature declared the Mahoning river navigable to Newton Falls. In 1829, navigable to Warren. "Flat boats were paddled from Pittsburg as far as Warren in all seasons easily, except at two or three shoals, where light lifting was needed."

The early settlers had no roads, no bridges. When they came to the stream they waded or swam. After a time enterprising men, at the places where the road crossed the river, carried passengers on flat boats for money. In the auditor's office of Trumbull County we find the following:

"At the general meeting of the board of commissioners in and for the County of Trumbull it was ordered that the sales for ferry license for the year 1811 shall be \$4.00, and the pay allowed to receive for ferriage for each man and horse 12½ cents, and 6¼ cents for each man or woman, 50 cents for loaded wagon and team, 37½ cents for every other four-wheeled carriage, 18 cents for an empty cart and team or sled or sleigh and team, 5 cents for every horse, mare, mule or head of neat cattle, and 1½ cents for each head of sheep and hogs.

"Wm. McCombs, Clerk."

Today there are about twenty-five bridges spanning the Mahoning river in Trumbull County. This number does not include railroad bridges. All creeks and rivulets have small bridges and sluice ways.

The early settlers soon learned that because of the nature of the soil and the heavy timber, roads might have impassable places even in the summer time, and that the easiest way to travel was by stream where it was possible. Therefore in 1807 they decided to take some action for improving waterways or constructing new ones.

They determined to improve the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, thus forming a means of communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio. They were to dredge, clear and deepen the rivers, make a road so good between the two that loaded wagons could be driven over it. The estimated cost for this was \$12,000, and the legislature sanctioned it, but did not provide for taxa-

tion, allowing instead the running of a lottery by which the funds could be raised. There did not seem to be any question about this being the proper thing to do, and the men who had charge of it were among the most influential citizens. They were Samuel Huntington, Amos Spafford, John Walworth, Lorenzo Carter, James Kingsbury, Turhand Kirtland, Timothy Doan, Bezaleel Wells, Jonathan Cass, Seth Adams, Zachias A. Beatty and John Shorb. H. K. Morse of Poland has one of these original tickets of this lottery. It reads:

“Cuyahoga & Muskegon Navigation Lottery. THIS Ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as shall be drawn against its number (if called for within twelve months after the drawing is completed), subject to the deduction of 12½ per cent. No. 4472.

(Signed) “J. Walworth, Agent for Board of Commissioners.”

There were 12,800 tickets, price \$5 each. The first prize was for \$5,000; two prizes of \$2,500; five prizes of \$1,000; ten prizes of \$500; fifty prizes of \$100; one hundred prizes of \$50; three thousand four hundred prizes of \$10. The Commissioners had great faith in this lottery, and tickets were expected to be sold in Massachusetts, New York, and in local Ohio towns. However, the public did not take much interest in this matter, and after putting off the drawing from time to time, the scheme was finally abandoned and the money returned to those who had paid it.

As early as January, 1817, a resolution on the construction of the Lake Erie and Ohio Canal was introduced into the legislature. In 1819 the question was again up. In 1820 a survey was authorized, and in 1822 the legislature provided for the survey of four routes; one was to run from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio river; one from Maumee river to the Ohio river; one from Cuyahoga, or Black river, by way of the Muskingum, to the Ohio, and one from the mouth of the Grand river, via the Mahoning, to the Ohio. The commissioners into whose hands this work was given, at the following session of the legislature, reported that any of these routes could be used, but asked for more time to consider which was the most practical. At the session of 1823-24 they chose the one for the Scioto Valley, the Licking and upper Muskingum. In the summer of 1824 two

routes were determined upon, one from the Maumee river to Cincinnati, and one starting at the mouth of the Scioto, to Coshocton, and then up to the lake by three different routes. In 1825 the canal commissioners were ordered to proceed on these two routes. When completed the western one was called the Miami Canal, and the eastern the Ohio. From Coshocton the Ohio canal followed the Tuscarawas, cut the old portage and followed the Cuyahoga to Cleveland. Great preparations were made for the opening of this canal. General LaFayette was in this country, and it was expected that the first shovel of earth would be lifted by him at the portage summit. This was the very spot over which the men of 1799 came, which the earlier settlers had attempted to make a good road for the carrying of baggage. Two counties received their names from this spot—Portage and Summit. Unfortunately, General LaFayette had promised to be in Boston on July 4, 1825, and the whole plan was changed. The first ground was broken July 4, 1825, at Licking summit. Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York, who had been so interested in all canal projects, raised the first shovelful of earth, and ex-Governor Morrow of Ohio the second. Hon. Thos. Ewing of Lancaster, Ohio, was the orator of the occasion. The canal was completed from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and in 1830 boats were running from Cleveland to the Ohio river.

The Mahoning Canal was a branch of the Ohio, running from Akron to Beaver. From that point the river was used to Pittsburg. The residents of Portage and Trumbull counties worked long and faithfully to secure this canal. Conventions were held in Warren and in Ravenna, and in 1826 a bill for the incorporation of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal was prepared. This was passed by the legislature in 1827, and was to be effective when the state of Pennsylvania would pass a like one. The date of Ohio's act was January 10; of Pennsylvania's, April. Notwithstanding this good start, nothing was done until 1833, when meetings were again held and the charter of 1827 was renewed and granted December 31, 1835. Pennsylvania had also renewed its old charter. The city of Philadelphia was allowed to have \$780,000 of the stock, and in less than an hour from the time the books were opened this was all taken. The whole amount of stock was to be a million dollars, and the remainder, \$220,000, in a few weeks was taken by people in Portage and Trumbull counties. The stockholders met May 31, 1835, at New Castle. The survey was begun in June of 1835, near

Ravenna. The whole length of the canal from its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal below New Castle to its intersection with the Ohio Canal at Akron covered 82 miles. Ditches led from some of the smaller lakes in western Portage county to the canal. These were known as "feeders."

It was hard work to finance this as the work went on, and the governor of Ohio had to come to the assistance of the company, but in 1840 it was opened for business clear through.

For twelve years this was a success, and then the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, running through Ravenna (1851), interfered with it largely, and the construction of the Cleveland & Mahoning Road brought about its destruction. People would neither ride nor ship goods on a slow line when there was a faster one, and in 1863 the state sold the stock which it had in the Mahoning branch of the canal to the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. A few boats ran occasionally after that to pick up a little business which was off these railroads, but eventually the canal was abandoned. It was completed as far as Warren in 1839. The *Western Reserve Chronicle* of May 23, 1839, says:

"On Thursday last, May 23rd, our citizens were greeted with the arrival of a boat from Beaver. The packet Ontario, Captain Bronson in charge, came into town in gallant style, amid the roar of the cannon and shouts and hearty cheers of our citizens. The boat was crowded with gentlemen from Pennsylvania and along the line, and accompanied by four excellent bands of music. On arriving at the foot of Main street they were greeted by the Warren band, and a procession formed which marched through the square to the front of Towne's Hotel, where a neat and appropriate address was made to the passengers by John Crowell, Esq., mayor of the town. * * * The rest of the day was spent in hilarity, and on Friday the boat left for Beaver, carrying about forty citizens of Youngstown, who were highly delighted with the excursion. * * * Arrangements had been made by Messrs. Clark & Co. for running a daily line of packets from this place to Beaver. Three boats, the Ontario, Huron and Hudson, are fitted up in superior style to carry fifteen tons of freight and sixty passengers, and to leave Warren daily at noon and arrive at Beaver next morning."

The committee of arrangements for this celebration were A. M. Lloyd, Lieut. J. Ingersoll, C. C. Seely, James Hoyt and J. D. Tayler. So far as we know, no descendants of these people are now living here except James, the son of James Hoyt, who now resides in the Hoyt homestead on Tod avenue, and Annie and Abbie Hoyt, nieces of James, and Mrs. Mary VanGorder Kinsman, a niece of Mr. Ingersoll.

At four o'clock in the afternoon a banquet was served, over which Gen. J. W. Seely presided, and the toasts were many and patriotic. One of them was "The Packet Ontario—the first boat that ever floated the waters of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal." F. J. Clark of Beaver offered the toast, "The Village of Warren—we admire it not more for its own beauty than for the liberality and enterprise of its citizens." The music which followed this toast was "In the Green Village," and was played by the Youngstown Band.

When the canal was completed to Akron there was another gala-day for Warren. Governor Porter of Pennsylvania came with the party, and there was hardly standing room on the packet. The visitors landed, walked in the deep mud up to the court house, where Gen. Simon Perkins read an address of welcome and Governor Porter and others replied. The party returned to the canal boat and proceeded to Akron. General Seely, who had been so much interested in the canal from the beginning, was taken ill on the boat going to Akron, and died soon after arrival. General Seely was the great-grandfather of Mrs. John (Mary Van Gorder) Kinsman.

Warren was a lively place during the construction of the canal. In the first place, everybody was filled with enthusiasm and courage, and then it was necessary to employ a large number of men for the work, and the boarding of these men brought quite a revenue to the little village.

As soon as the canal was finished warehouses were built along its banks. The main one stood on the east side of Main street, exactly opposite the Warren Paint Company's factory. M. B. Tayler owned this business, in whole or part, and long after the canal was abandoned his name, in large letters of a brownish-red color, still remained on the end of the warehouse. Mr. Tayler's sons, George and M. B., and his daughters, Mrs. H. T. McCurdy, Mrs. B. J. Taylor and Mrs. Lucy T. Page, still reside in Warren. Mr. William Minyoung afterwards conducted the business in this same building, and was a successful mer-

chant, dealing in flour, feed, etc. His daughter, Mrs. Predmore, and his son, William, live in Trumbull County, the former in Warren.

After the canal was abandoned there was always more or less water in the bed, which was south of town. The canal entered Warren about where the B. & O. road runs now, on the west side. There was a lock in the neighborhood of the VanGorder dam, and here the canal crossed the river. Because the canal bed inclined in a southerly direction, and because the river was near, water seeped through the lock, and when the river was high, ran over. In this stagnant water, which in the recollection of the writer was covered with a thick, green scum, mosquitoes bred, and spread malaria, so that Warren was for a time a malarious town. The general belief is that these mosquitoes little by little traveled down from the Cuyahoga river, where they were a pest. The towns along the canal, after its opening, were infested with them, and after the abandonment were free from both mosquitoes and malaria. This back water, running from the VanGorder mill eastward, was used by children for skating in winter and for fishing in summer. Many a nice string of sunfish has been snatched from this water in a few hours' time by little folks of that day.

Before the completion of the canal the farmers in this part of the country made cheese. These were cared for in warehouses, and when cured were hauled to Pittsburg for market. Iron, nails, glass, cotton goods, and dry goods were exchanged in Pittsburg and brought back. Sometimes the Warren merchants, Henry and Charles Smith, particularly, when the river was high, would buy a raft or flat-boat and load it "with cheese, whiskey, dried apples and wooden clocks and go to Rochester, Pennsylvania," and then float down the Beaver and Ohio to Cincinnati, selling their products as they went.

The Mahoning Canal was not only a great advantage to the county seat of Trumbull County, but it was of great advantage to Niles and to Newton Falls, both of which were flourishing villages. It filled a temporary want, and it proved to the people of Trumbull County that if they had means for transporting their products they would become a very prosperous people. In one year, 1844, M. B. Tayler bought and shipped 1,309,620 pounds of cheese.

In 1840 there was built in Warren a canal boat known as the Trumbull. It was made as large as could go through the



(Lent by the Chronicle.)

STONWORK OF OLD LOCK ON CANAL, OPPOSITE THE
OLD VAN GORDER MILL.

locks, and the Presbyterian church promised its Sunday school scholars a ride to Youngstown. Consequently, on Saturday morning, July 4th, the children gathered at M. B. Tayler's warehouse and were surprised to find the banks of the canal fairly lined with the residents of the town. When they were all aboard there were so many of them that the deck was black and there was little place to sit or rest. The man who was steering could not see the bank, and every little while would run into it. Much time was consumed in backing off until they got into slack water. They had a delightful time going down, went to Rayen's grove, where the pie, the cake, the ginger bread and lemonade were as free as air. The sun was getting low before they started for home. Surely somebody was short-sighted. They worked their way until they reached Girard, where the boat was stopped, candles and potatoes secured. The latter were to serve as sticks for the former. By the light of these tallow dips the noble ship proceeded. Whether it was imagination, too much cake, or whether there was a motion to the boat is not known, but what is known is that nine-tenths of the gallant passengers suffered tortures from *mal de mer*. Mr. Irwin Ladd, now in the eighties, then a boy, wearing his Sunday suit, was a passenger. He suffered less from sickness than many of his boy friends. One of these, Fitch Adams, was desperately sick, and Irwin held him in his arms, notwithstanding he realized that his Sunday suit, because of contact with Fitch, would never be the same again. So greatly did young Adams appreciate this kindness that he said nothing would ever be too good for Irwin, and nothing he could ever do would be too much trouble for him to do. He was as good as his word. It was between one and two o'clock a. m. of July 5th when the Trumbull was made fast at Tayler's warehouse. It had been eight hours coming from Youngstown. Among some of the Warren residents who participated in this voyage were Whittlesey Adams, Sarah H. Van Gorder, James G. Brooks, all of whom are still living.

It is seen that the canoe, the horse and saddle, the stage coach and the canal were not sufficient, nor efficient to take care of the travel and traffic of north-eastern Ohio. In 1827 plans were formulated for connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river by railroad. The point of starting on the lake was not definitely fixed, but it was to be either in Lake or Ashtabula counties, and it was to touch the Ohio river somewhere in Colum-

biana county. One million dollars was to be used in its construction. A few men could see the advantage of this, but even after the result of having a canal was seen, there were conservatives, and the money was not raised. Eleven years later a company known as the Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool R. R. Co. was formed for the same purpose, but this time there was added \$500,000 to their capitalization. The panic of 1836 and '37 put an end to this plan. In the meantime the usual thing happened, that is, there was a compromise—the Ohio Canal was built. However, the stage coaches continued to run and men believing in railroads continued to work.

The first railroad built running through Trumbull County was the Cleveland & Mahoning. The conception of this enterprise was had at Warren. The charter was granted February 22, 1848, but the work was not commenced until 1853.

Mr. Wirt W. Abell, a grandson of James Scott, still residing in Warren, was a member of the engineer corps which worked on this (Erie) railroad. He says the first engine for that road arrived in Warren from Cleveland on the Erie Canal, and was slid over on iron rails and set up on the track. Mr. W. S. Crawford, who had lived in Gustavus but then resided in Girard, was the first conductor, and acted in that capacity for twelve or fifteen years. Junius Dana at one time had a run on this road as conductor, but kept it only a little time. The first train run on this road was July 1, 1856, and on the 4th of July a special train was run from Warren to Cleveland. The east terminal of the road at that time was about where the Warren Electric & Specialty Company's building now stands. There were several coaches for the accommodation of ladies, and flat-cars, with boards across, for men.

Among the Trumbull County directors at that time were Junius Dana, Jacob and Henry B. Perkins, Charles Smith and Frederick Kinsman.

To Mr. Jacob Perkins is due the success of this road, because at several times when financial disaster seemed imminent he encouraged his business associates and, at one time, stood personally responsible for a large amount of indebtedness. He died in 1859, but the people of the Mahoning Valley, even to this third generation, feel grateful to him for his courage displayed at that time. He did not foresee it, but this act of his added largely to his personal fortune. In 1860 the engines running on the Mahoning Road had names, and one of

these, the newest and best, was called "Jacob Perkins." The Cleveland & Mahoning road in the beginning was and is now a paying one, and after its consolidation, or, rather, its lease, its steady earnings were of great financial benefit to the lessor.

In 1851 the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company was organized, the purpose of which was to construct a railroad from Franklin (now Kent), Portage county, through Warren, to Pennsylvania. There were a number of plans for the construction of railroads which would eventually join with this, but in the beginning only this short line was to be constructed. It was broad-gauged, but after several years of trial the width was made standard. All attempts at wide or narrow gauge railroads have been failures. So far as the writer knows, the only living original director of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad is E. B. Taylor of Warren. Lewis Iddings, H. B. Perkins and J. N. Tyler were a committee to investigate where the road should go through Warren. This road, like all other early railroads, had its financial troubles, and was finally financed by an English company, foremost among whom was McHenry. The road was finally completed, and the English party came to New York City and made a trip over the route. The people of Trumbull County, although exceedingly self-respecting, always have been devoid of airs. When the English party arrived in Warren, at the small station standing on the east side of Mahoning avenue, where Mrs. Dietrich now lives, many citizens were at the depot. Possibly there was a regularly appointed committee to receive the guests. General Thomas J. McLain, who was a prominent citizen, a lawyer, a banker, a man of fine presence, extended a word of greeting on behalf of the townspeople. The Englishman replied and McHenry was loudly called for. He was so modest, unassuming or insignificant looking that he was not recognized, although he had been standing on the platform all the time. In those days the *Illustrated London News* was taken very largely by the people of the United States, many copies arriving regularly in Warren. In the course of time, a report of this railroad trip appeared and the citizens of Warren had a good deal of fun at the expense of General McLain, because in relating the stop at Warren, the reporter had said, among other things, "Here (Warren) the peasantry was all out in its holiday attire, and one large peasant stepped forth and addressed us."

After a time the Atlantic & Great Western Road, through various changes and leases, became the New York, Pennsylvania

and Ohio Railroad Company, and finally, the Cleveland-Mahoning Company and the Franklin-Warren Railroad Company were leased by the Erie.

The Ashtabula & New Lisbon Railroad referred to above, had only constructed thirty-five miles, when, in 1869, it was sold to private parties and operated until 1872, when it was leased to the Erie. It was the third railroad constructed in Trumbull County.

A small line of road known as the Liberty & Vienna, which was built in 1868 and extended to Youngstown in 1870, became part of the Cleveland-Mahoning Valley Railroad Company at the time of the consolidation.

In 1870 a company known as the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Company was chartered and entered into contract with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, to construct a line from the terminals of the Lawrence branch of the Pennsylvania road at Youngstown, to Ashtabula. A piece of road from Niles towards Ashtabula, and another part of the Liberty & Vienna Company from Youngstown to Niles, were purchased, a connecting link from Niles to Girard was constructed in 1873. This was the fifth railroad built in Trumbull County and was a part of the Pennsylvania System.

In 1870 a company was organized for the construction of the first narrow-gauge line in this part of Ohio, if not in the state. The partially constructed Painesville and Hudson road was bought for \$60,000, and in 1873 cars were running from Painesville to Chardon. Later arrangements were made with the contractors whereby the road was completed to Niles, the 1st of January, 1874, and a little later reached Youngstown. The road went into the hands of a receiver in 1877 and after some delay became the property of a new company, under the name of the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad Company. About \$1,300,000 in stocks and mortgages was the price paid. Just as the broad-gauge had not proved satisfactory, so was this narrow-gauge unsatisfactory. Time could not be taken to shift freight or passengers from one car to another. The gauge had to be uniform to avoid delay. Within a few years this road came in conjunction with the B. & O. at DeForest and it was leased or bought by the B. & O. It is the outlet from the Valley to the lake of the B. & O. System. In its early days its nick name was the Pee wee, but now it is known as the Lake division of the B. & O. There are two or three railroads which run through Trum-

bull County, crossing townships here and there, but they were in no sense developed or financed by Trumbull County men or money.

In 1881 the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Chicago Railroad Company was incorporated in Ohio, and a similar company incorporated in Pennsylvania. This road intended to run from Pittsburg, through Youngstown and Akron, to Chicago Junction. These companies in the same year were consolidated.

In 1882, the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated, as was another company, which was to run a line from New Castle Junction to the Ohio state line. That same year these two companies were consolidated under the title of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company. The capitalization was \$3,000,000. Chauncey H. Andrews was president, and W. J. Hitchcock and Lucian E. Cochran, all of Youngstown, were associated with him. This road became the Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company, and later the B. & O. Company purchased the controlling stock of the Pittsburg & Western and it became a part of the B. & O. System.

CHAPTER XVI.—BENCH AND BAR.

INTRODUCTION.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—STORIES.—LIST OF JUDGES.

NOTE.—The first page of this chapter on Bench and Bar was written by Hon. F. E. Hutchins, assistant attorney general of the United States. He also wrote the sketch of Ezra B. Taylor, his life-long friend. The author of this volume wrote the rest of this chapter and is responsible for any errors contained therein, although Mr. Hutchins read it.

When Connecticut sold to the Land Company, she parted, so far as she could, with all her rights, jurisdictional as well as to the soil, but whether a state could transfer its jurisdiction over half its territory to a party of private land speculators and confer upon them governmental jurisdiction, was a serious question.

Certainly the purchasers never attempted to exercise any such governmental jurisdiction or to enact any laws. They made frequent applications to Connecticut to extend her jurisdiction and laws over the territory, and to the United States to accept jurisdiction, but all were refused. The purchasers and settlers repudiated the Ordinance of 1787 as extending to this territory because to accept it would be to admit a superior title in the United States, which would be fatal to that of Connecticut and therefore fatal to that of the Land Company, and the settlers.

Subsequently, in 1800, acts of Congress and the Connecticut legislature confirmed the title of Connecticut to the soil on the Reserve on the one hand, and relieved the United States of all jurisdiction over it on the other. And then, for the first time in its history, the Western Reserve came within any civil jurisdiction, and its people were protected and governed by law. But from the time of this sale by Connecticut to the Connecticut Land Company, in 1795, to this acceptance of jurisdiction, in 1800, the Western Reserve was absolutely without law or government of any kind. There were no courts, no laws, no records, no magistrates or police, and no modes of enforcing or protect-

ing land titles, contracts or personal rights. It was a veritable "no-man's land" so far as government and law was concerned. This was a poor place for lawyers, as it always is where people will behave themselves without them. It was not even a pure democracy, for there the people meet to enact laws and enforce rights. Here they did not and could not. Some seventy miles of unbroken wilderness of forest, lakes and swamps, separated the two settlements at Cleveland and Youngstown. And yet, so trained in civil government and obedience to law were the settlers that they felt no need of either. Lands were bought and sold, personal contracts were made, marriages solemnized, and personal rights respected as in the best governed societies, and all without government and without law. In the same year (1800) that the Reserve came within civil jurisdiction, the whole was organized into one county, with the county seat at Warren.

The first judges of the Northwest territory appointed by the president of the United States were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, and John Cleves Symmes. Of these three, Judge Symmes is the best remembered because of his claim of a hollow earth, and because of his connection with the famous Harrison family. He was born in New Jersey, but early emigrated to this country, where he became a valiant soldier. After army service he devoted himself to a theory, his own invention, which declared the earth to be hollow, open at the poles, and inhabitable within. His followers were more in number than it is possible for us today to believe, and he even asked Congress to make an appropriation to test out his theory. It does not seem possible that a man who could believe in so foolish a theory, could have been a college graduate, a delegate to the Provincial Congress, active in framing the constitution of his own state (New Jersey), delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and judge of the Northwest Territory. Gen. Lew Wallace, in his life of President Benjamin Harrison, says:

"The wooing and winning of Anna Symmes by William Henry Harrison is not without romantic coloring. When Fort Washington was established at Cincinnati, Harrison was stationed there. Duty called the gallant captain to North Bend, and he became a guest at the Symmes residence. It was not long until he succumbed to the black eyes of Miss Anna. She was at the time twenty years of age, small, graceful, intelligent and by general agreement beauti-

ful. He was twenty-two years of age, with a reputation well established as a gallant soldier. The two were mutually pleased with each other, and an engagement followed, which could hardly fail to be satisfactory to the father. The Judge, in fact, consented to the marriage; but, hearing some slanderous reports of the captain, he afterwards withdrew his consent. The lovers were in nowise daunted. They resolved to proceed with their engagement. November 29, 1795, the day appointed for the wedding, arrived. Judge Symmes, thinking the affair off or declining to be present, rode to Cincinnati, leaving the coast clear.

“In the presence of the young lady’s step-mother and many guests the ceremony was performed by Dr. Stephen Wood, a justice of the peace.

“Undoubtedly the father of the bride was a person of great importance at that time. He was a high dignitary of the United States government and proprietor of a tract of land ducal in proportions. The lady was beautiful, young, charming, of Eastern education and manners. The bridegroom on his side had fought his way to a captaincy, which was a much more influential argument in that day than this, especially in social circles. With these points in mind, it would not be strange if a reader, giving reign to his fancy, should picture the wedding as of exceeding splendor of circumstance. It was the very reverse. To arrive at the facts the time and the condition of the people of the region must be considered. The west was in its densest wilderness. There were no luxuries. To be comfortable was to be rich. There was no aristocracy. Store goods were scarce and at prices out of reach. Weeks of travel were required to get to and from the mills. For summer wear the settlers depended in great part upon the fibre of thistle, a certain species of which, growing spontaneously in the woods, fell down and rotted in the winter and was gathered in the spring and cleaned and woven by the women. Indeed, the probabilities are that the company assembled to witness the marriage of Captain Harrison and Miss Anna Symmes would astonish polite circles of today. They arrived on horseback, each man carrying a rifle, a powder-horn and a pouch lined with patching and bullets. Traveling by narrow paths cut through thickets of blackberry and alder bushes and undergrowth of every variety, each step taken might be into an ambush

of Indians. They moved in the mood and ready for instant combat. A wife, coming with her husband, rode behind him. They dismounted at the door, as it was winter; ten to one he wore buckskin for coat and breeches, and a coonskin cap, while she was gay with plaided linsey-woolsey of her own weaving, cutting and sewing. Her head was protected from the wind by a cotton handkerchief. Coarse shoes supplied the place of slippers. The wedding cake was of New England doughnuts. On the sideboard there were jugs of cider, very hard at that, and whiskey none the worse for its home brewing, and they were there to be drunk. The dancing, with which the fete was most likely rounded off in the evening, was to a fiddle in the hand of a colored artist who knew the plantation jigs as a mocking bird knows his whistle. The pigeon-wing with which the best dancers celebrated the balance all was cut with feet yellow with moccasins. Such was in probability the general ensemble of the wedding.

“The bride may have had an outfit of better material. So recently from the east, she may have had a veil, a silk frock and French slippers. The bridegroom, of course, wore his captain’s uniform, glittering with bullet-buttons of burnished brass, and high boots becoming an aide in favor with his chief, the redoubtable Anthony Wayne, whom the Indians were accustomed to describe as ‘the warrior who never slept.’ Taken altogether, the wedding celebrated at Judge Symmes’ house that November day, 1795, cannot be cited in proof of a charge of aristocratic pretension on the part of the high contracting parties.

“Sometime afterwards Judge Symmes met his son-in-law. The occasion was a dinner party given by General Wilkinson to General Wayne.

“‘Well sir,’ the judge said, in bad humor, ‘I understand you have married Anna.’

“‘Yes, sir,’ Harrison answered.

“‘How do you expect to support her?’

“‘By my sword and my own right arm,’ was the reply.

“The judge was pleased, became reconciled, and in true romantic form happily concluded the affair by giving the couple his blessing.”

Judges Parsons, Varnum and Symmes, or any two of them, constituted a court of common law jurisdiction. Their commis-

sion extended during good behavior. The next lower court was the county court of common pleas and the general quarter sessions of the peace. The court of common pleas must consist of three judges, not more than seven, and their jurisdiction was concurrent in the respective counties with that of the supreme court. The general quarter sessions of the peace was obliged to hold three terms each year, was limited in criminal jurisdiction, and the number in each county was determined by the government. "Single judges of the common pleas and single justices of quarter sessions were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers, to be exercised outside of court. The probate court of each county had the jurisdiction ordinarily granted to it."

Judge Henry Clay White, in Bench and Bar of Ohio, says:

"The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the national government and in part by assessment upon 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."

The quorum which is often noted in the early accounts of the history of Trumbull County consisted of five justices of the peace chosen from the county justices who were appointed by the territorial government. This quorum was required to meet three times a year (that is, every four months) and was called the "Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace." It is often called "The Primitive Court of the North-West Territory." Most of the diaries and books of the early surveyors and first settlers contain lively descriptions of the first court of quarter sessions for Trumbull County. It was held between two corn-cribs on Main street, near the spot where the Erie station now stands, in 1800. August 25th chanced to be a pleasant day, so there was no need of shelter. Some of the diaries call this spot the "Public Square" or "Common." As many men attending this session had to come on horseback, or on foot, court was not called until four o'clock in the afternoon. It lasted five days, and Calvin Pease, one of the most capable and brilliant men of that early time, reference to whom occurs in several places in this history, writes as follows:

"Court of general quarter sessions of the peace, begun and holden at Warren, within and for said County of Trum-

bull, on the fourth Monday of August, in the year of our Lord 1800, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-fifth. Present, John Young, Turhand Kirtland, Camden Cleveland, James Kingsbury, and Eliphalet Austin, esquires, justices of the quorum, and others, their associates, justices of the peace, holding said court. The following persons were returned, and appeared on the grand jury and were empaneled and sworn, namely: Simon Parsons* (foreman), Benjamin Stowe, Samuel Menough, Hawley Tanner, Charles Day, Ebenezer King, William Cecil, John Hart Adgate, Henry Lane, Jonathan Church, Jeremiah Wilcox, John Partridge Bissell, Isaac Palmer, George Phelps, Samuel Quinby and Moses Parks. The court appointed George Tod, Esquire, to prosecute the pleas of United States for the present session, who took the oath of office. The court ordered that the private seal of the clerk shall be considered the seal of the county, and be affixed and recognized as such till a public seal shall be procured. The court appointed Amos Spafford, Esq., David Hudson, Esq., Simon Perkins, Esq., John Miner, Esq., Aaron Wheeler, Esq., Esward [certainly Edward] Paine, Esq., and Benjamin Davis, Esq., a committee to divide the County of Trumbull into townships, to describe the limits and boundaries of each township, and to make report to the court thereof."

Although Judge Parsons was, so far as we know, the first lawyer to take up land in New Connecticut and to discharge his duties as a judge, John S. Edwards was the first to really practice his profession. He was a graduate of Yale College, studied law in New Haven in Judge Reeve's celebrated law school in Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to practice in 1799, being twenty-two years old. His father had obtained the township of Mesopotamia in the distribution of the land by the Connecticut Land Company, and young Edwards came into that unbroken district to prepare a settlement. His granddaughter, Louisa Edwards of Youngstown, still owns a farm in Mesopotamia. His son says:

"What other persons preceded him or went with him, or how long he stayed, or what he accomplished, I am not informed, but I have understood he was especially glad when

*NOTE.—Undoubtedly a misprint for Perkins.—Ed.

he got a few trees cut down and let in the sun. I know of no incident but only of his first night in Warren, to which he refers in after time with amusement. The place was the floor of a cabin, crowded with emigrants, and somewhat promiscuous."

He returned to Connecticut that fall, but came back in the spring and practiced law, which, of course, must have been such law as would pertain to drawing of papers necessary in the buying and selling of land, the making of land contracts, etc., since there were no courts. When the county seat was established, Governor St. Clair appointed him recorder of Trumbull County, and this office he held until the time of his death in 1813. He lived in Mesopotamia until he moved to Warren. The following is a quotation from his journal, dated February 4th, 1804:

"We have been, as it were, for about six weeks shut out from the world, during a greater part of which time the snow has been from two to three feet deep and the creeks and rivers almost impassable. Our mails have been very irregular. I live as formerly, but, having a stiller house and my business better arranged, am able to pay more attention to my books and have, for the last six months, spent all my leisure time at them, and shall continue so to do. Law business is generally very much increasing, and my share of it in particular. Though I live very much out of the way of business, I commenced for the coming court as many suits as either of my brethren. [Probably means Tappan and Tod.] I have not as yet moved to Warren, but still have it in contemplation. Our country is rapidly improving. The prospects of the settlement about me seem to brighten. Next spring we elect our militia officers from a brigadier general down. The public mind begins to be considerably awakened at its near approach, and there will be a vast deal of heart-burning. As I shall seek for no promotion in that line, and of course shall not receive any, I shall remain an idle spectator of the scene."

On June 15, 1809, he says: "The business of my profession alone is sufficient to support me handsomely, independent of my recordership, and I have the satisfaction to believe that mine is the best of any of my brethren."

On October 17, 1808, he writes: "The multiplicity of

my employment and the constant attention which I am under the necessity of giving to my business leaves me but little leisure. * * * In my profession am very successful, having much the largest share of the business within the circuit."

January 22, 1810: "I have every success in my profession which I have a right to expect. I am able to do considerably more than support my family, and the style of my living is equal to that of any of the people about me. I am not in the way of receiving any of the honors of office; and whether I could gain them if I wished I do not know, having never made the experiment."

In this Mr. Edwards was mistaken. In 1812 he was elected a member of Congress to represent the sixth district. This was the first congressional election after the division of the state into districts. At that time the district was composed of the counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Portage, Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Knox and Richmond. He did not live to take his seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were both strong and unusual characters, and were so closely identified with all the early life of Trumbull County that those interested in that side of this history will find much which is of interest in regard to them in the earlier chapters.

A few months after Mr. Edwards arrived in New Connecticut Hon. Benjamin Tappan appeared. Enroute he had many vicissitudes and misfortunes, under which most men would have succumbed; some boats belonging to his party were thrown upon the lake shore in a storm, his first load of goods put in camp was stolen while he was transporting a load to the present site of Ravenna, one of his oxen was killed by being bitten by insects, and he found himself in a new country without food or money. He was born in Massachusetts, had a good education, was admitted to the bar. In 1800 he returned to Connecticut and married Miss Nancy Wright, a member of a distinguished family and herself a strong character. He was attorney in many important cases of the early times, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at the same time that Huntington, Edwards and Tod were. He traveled back and forth from Ravenna to Warren, attending court, and was one of the lawyers in the McMahan case. In 1803 he was chosen to represent Trumbull district in the Ohio senate,

and served one year. Portage county was formed from Trumbull in 1807, and the act erecting this county designated his house as the place of holding the first court. It is a tradition, not wholly verified, that when the proper officers proceeded to his house on the morning court was to open they found it burned to the ground. So the court of this county, like that of its mother, Trumbull, was first held with the trees and the skies as a cover. Mr. Tappan's life from beginning to end was eventful, but after the year 1808 its narrative does not belong in Trumbull County history. He was, however, aide-de-camp to General Wadsworth in the war of 1812, judge of the fifth Ohio circuit, United States judge for Ohio; and United States senator from 1839-45. He was a good linguist and compiled "Tappan's Reports."

George Tod came to New Connecticut in 1800, about the time of Mr. Edwards' arrival. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1773; graduated from Yale in 1797; he taught school, read law, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. He married Miss Sallie Isaacs in 1797. She was a sister of Mrs. Ingersoll, whose husband was governor. Two of his children, Charlotte and Jonathan, were born in Connecticut. He was appointed prosecuting attorney at the first term of court held in Trumbull County, Warren, in 1800. He was identified with almost every important act connected with the settlement of the new country. He was township clerk in 1802-03-04; senator from Trumbull County for 1804 and 1805; again in 1810 and 1811. In 1806 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy, and the next year was elected by the legislature to the same place. He was lieutenant colonel in the war of 1812. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas from 1815 to 1829, and a few years later held the office of prosecuting attorney for one term. He was sixty-eight years old when he died in 1841. He was prosecuting attorney at the time of the indictment of Joseph McMahan for murder.

No history nor even short historical sketch of the early Trumbull County has ever been written which did not refer to the murder committed at Salt Springs. Because this pertains largely to law, it is given here.

Joseph McMahan, a trader and somewhat of a wanderer, with his wife and children, lived in several different places in and adjoining Warren. At that time the Indians were very numerous in this part of the country, but gave the settlers little

real trouble unless they were under the influence of "fire-water." McMahon was not of the same moral standing as were most of the other settlers in Warren. He lived here as early as 1797, and possibly earlier. In 1800 he lived at Salt Springs, and in July he, with two other white men, was engaged in making salt. The old Indian trail and the traders' path from Youngstown to Sandusky led by this spring. Indians, having been in Youngstown, became intoxicated enough to be quarrelsome, and on their return stopped at Salt Springs with their squaws and papooses. A carousal was begun in which McMahon and the two white men joined. Bad blood was soon evident, and the Indians drove the white men away. After the men had gone the Indians began to tease McMahon's wife, and threatened to kill her and her children. McMahon was working on an adjoining place. Mrs. McMahon took her children and went to her husband, stayed over night, and he returned with her in the morning. The matter was talked over with the Indians who were encamped near them, and apparently a satisfactory agreement arrived at. McMahon returned to Storer's to work. However, the Indians again became abusive, and struck one of the McMahon children with the handle of his tomahawk. As this had been going on for four or five days, Mrs. McMahon again became alarmed, and started out to meet her husband. Again they stayed all night at the Storer's, and the matter was talked over. On Sunday McMahon came into Warren for consultation with the settlers, and about thirteen men and two boys returned with him to Salt Springs. Mr. Quinby led the party, and, when a little distance from the Springs, halted, expecting to leave the rest of the party while he went on to see the Indians. This he did. He talked with Captain George, a Tuscarawa, and Spotted John, a Seneca, who was partly white. They laughed off the matter, saying that the white men drank up all the Indians' whiskey and then would not let them have any of theirs, but agreed to do them no further harm. They agreed that McMahon and his family could return and would not be molested. McMahon had not obeyed orders, had not halted, and when Mr. Quinby saw him coming and tried to stop him, he would not heed. Going on to Captain George, he asked him, "Are you for peace or war? Yesterday you had your men; now I've got mine." A tomahawk was sticking in the tree and Captain George raised himself from his position, seized it, apparently to sink it in McMahon's head. McMahon was too near to shoot, but, jumping back, fired, hitting the Indian in the breast and

killing him. McMahon, greatly excited, seeing the Indians spring for their weapons, called on the whites to shoot, and Storer, seeing that Spotted John was aiming at him from behind a tree where he, his squaw and papooses were hiding, fired. "Storer's ball passed through Spotted John's hip, broke a boy's arm, passed under the cords in the neck of his girl and grazed the throat of his squaw." All was immediate confusion. The whites beat a hasty retreat, the two boys who had come with McMahon ran a distance of nearly three miles without stopping. The Indians buried the bodies—or, rather, half buried them—and departed, leaving the wounded squaw and her children. They locating their camp near Newton Falls. The wounded woman immediately set out for the residence of Hillman, who seemed to be the friend of all in distress, and covered the nine miles in an hour and a half. Both Indians and white men were greatly astonished over what had happened. None of them expected it, unless it was McMahon. The white men had gone with him believing to find that he was an aggressor. He was arrested, and taken to Pittsburg for safety. A little later, as the rendezvous had been on the Storer place, there was some talk of arresting Storer. Having learned of this, he disappeared. In talking with Leonard Case Sr., whose mind was very fair and judicial, Storer said he had gone to Salt Springs with the intention only of settling the difficulty. "He had suddenly found himself in imminent and instant danger of being shot, without any possible means of escape. He had shot to save his own life." Storer, like many other citizens of this region, did not know that the United States had assumed legal jurisdiction over this territory, and not knowing by whom he would be tried, feared to stay. He was a gentleman, and never ceased to regret he had been drawn into this affair. He left Warren, after a few years' stay. "On Monday, Mrs. Storer mounted her two horses with her three children and what goods and clothing she could carry and started for her former home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, alone, except that Mr. Mills of Nelson, who was on his way to Beaver, accompanied her as far as the latter place. The rest of her property was left to such care as a few friendly neighbors could give it."

James Hillman, who knew and understood the Indians as well as he did the whites, acted as peace maker, and finally persuaded the Indians to take up their hunting, and the whites who had gathered at Quinby's to go back to their homes, and there was no further trouble. In September these men were tried at

Youngstown before Justice Huntington. Return J. Meigs and Governor St. Clair attended. George Tod acted as prosecutor, while McMahan was defended by John S. Edwards, Benjamin Tappan, who was the first attorney in the territory now known as Portage county, Ravenna, and Mr. Sample, of Pittsburg. McMahan was not found guilty. This was the first case of any importance tried in old Trumbull County. The stories told by diaries, letters and word of mouth differ somewhat. We have rather been taught to think that McMahan should have been hung. Leonard Case says:

“The writer has heard that (McMahan’s) verdict severely criticised, but he has no doubt that it was in accordance with the law as generally applied to murders—the evidence being as there given. Moreover, those jurors would have compared favorably with the jurors selected to try like cases at the present day. Joseph and John Filles, two young men, who were at the Salt Springs during the fracas, some three days afterwards stayed at the house of the father of the writer. They both made a statement to us, which was never given in evidence, which would have been material to show George’s motive. It was this. During the drunken scrape George several times said that he had killed nineteen white men and wanted to kill one more to make an even number. But the Filles left for the Ohio, and were not at the McMahan trial.”

Storer was acquitted. Thus the first important trial on the Western Reserve, like the last one, created differences of opinion among the residents of the community, and judges were accused of unfairness.

Among the early lawyers most familiar with the Western Reserve was Samuel Huntington. He was the nephew and adopted son of Gov. Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Like most of the first lawyers of the new country, he was a graduate of Yale, and had been admitted to the practice of law in his native state. In 1800 he came to Ohio and lived at different times in Youngstown, Cleveland and Painesville. He held numerous offices, was a state senator from Trumbull County, judge of the supreme court and governor of the state. In 1801 he removed from Youngstown to Cleveland, although he was obliged to come to Warren through the woods

to attend court. He was perhaps the most fortunate in a financial way of any of the lawyers of his time. His house, built at Cleveland, was the most spacious and comfortable of any of the homes on the Reserve. He kept servants and had a governess for his children. He was finely educated in other directions than law, speaking French fluently. He had had advantage of travel and foreign study. He was a member of the convention which formed the state constitution, and for nearly half the session he was the only representative that Trumbull County had in that body. In spite of all these advantages, he still had to endure the hardships of the ordinary frontiersman. He rode his horse through swamps, swimming streams, carrying his law books with him. When these early lawyers went in some directions they were obliged to take an extra horse upon which they packed not only their books, their clothing, but provisions for themselves and their horses as well, because the Indians could not be depended upon to provide even horse feed. As there were no bridges, and as the streams were much fuller in those days than now, all early ministers and lawyers, in buying horses, had to be assured that the animals were good swimmers. Many of these early professional men ran great danger from flood, Indians and wild animals. Judge Huntington once fought a pack of wolves within what is now the residence portion of Cleveland with an umbrella, and owed his deliverance to this implement and to the fleetness of his horse. A great portion of his life was spent in Trumbull County.

It will be remembered that next to Augustus Porter, the ranking surveyor and the only astronomer who accompanied Moses Cleaveland's party was Seth Pease. His reports are in the possession of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and much of the valuable information which we have came from him. He did not settle permanently in New Connecticut. His brother Calvin, who was born in 1776 and came west in 1800, was one of the best beloved and able attorneys of that time. There is no record that he received a college education, as did most of his associates, but Gideon Granger, who was postmaster general under Jefferson, married his sister, and he was a student in Granger's office. Although he was not admitted to the bar until October, he was appointed first clerk of the court of quarter sessions held in August in Warren. He was elected president-judge of the court of common pleas of the third circuit, which included Washington, Belmont, Jefferson, Columbiana and Trumbull

counties. He was not quite twenty seven when he was elected, yet he judiciously discharged the duties of his office. In 1816 he entered upon his duty as a judge of the supreme court. At one time the legislature passed an act providing that "justices of the peace should have jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount of \$50, without the right of trial by jury." The supreme court held that this was in conflict with the constitution of the United States, which declared "in suits of common law when the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved," and also of the state constitution, which declares "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." This decision created a great deal of discussion, and so incensed were the members of the legislature that charges for impeachment were brought against Pease and Tod. There were three counts against Pease. The trial was had in the senate chamber of the capitol, eminent attorneys serving, and the judges were acquitted. From that day the right of the supreme court to pass on the constitutionality of laws has seldom been even questioned. Judge Pease was a senator in 1812. He was full of wit and humor, and when attending court, as well as at home, was playing pranks on his fellow lawyers. It is said that he used to take the crutch of Thomas D. Webb, when the lawyers were away from home at court, and in the night hobble into the rooms of the other attorneys, play pranks of all sorts in such a way that the persons teased believed Webb to be the aggressor. In spite of this vein of humor, he was exceedingly dignified on the bench. Judge Thurman says of him:

"One of the finest specimens of manhood I ever saw was Calvin Pease, then chief judge of the supreme court, dressed in a way that would make a dude faint, the most perfect dress I ever saw on a man, and the nicest ruffles on his shirt bosom, looking the very *beau-ideal* of a gentleman of the olden times. By his side sat Peter Hitchcock. Now what a team was that! Woe unto that man who had a bad cause and tried to palm it off onto them. What great men they were! Hitchcock was on the bench much longer than Pease, though Pease achieved a wonderful reputation and a deserved one, so much so that Thomas Ewing once said to me, that of all the judges he had ever appeared before, in his opinion Calvin Pease was the greatest."

"When Gen. Simon Perkins was wanting a name for

his new town, which was set upon a hill, he appealed to Mr. Olcott for one that should be significant, but upon which Judge Pease could not pun. 'Call it Akron, since it is on a summit' said Mr. Olcott, and the suggestion was accepted. Later General Perkins laughingly boasted to Judge Pease that his town had a name that could not be punned upon, namely, Akron. 'Akron, Akron,' said Judge Pease. 'Oh, Acheron!' Now, Acheron in heathen mythology is the name of a river in hell."

Virginia Reid, a great-granddaughter of Elisha Whittlesey, prepared the following at the request of the author:

Elisha Whittlesey was born October 19, 1783, in Washington, Connecticut. His father was a descendant of John Whittlesey, who came to this country from England about 1630.

In Elisha's early boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. One of his early teachers was the Rev. Jeremiah Day, who was afterward president of Yale College.

In 1792 the father of Elisha sold his farm and bought another in Salisbury, distant about 30 miles. This was a long journey in those days, and the thought of such a separation was so painful to both the Whittleseys and their friends that special services were held in the church, and on the day of their departure the "Farewell Anthem" was sung by a weeping crowd, as the wagons were about to start.

While Elisha was still quite a young boy he was sent to Danbury to stay in the family of his older brother Matthew and go to school. The day he reached Danbury was wet and gloomy, and, wet with the rain and spattered with mud, he says he was homesick for the first and only time in his life.

At this time Mr. Comfort Mygatt lived in Danbury and was the father of a very charming little daughter, Polly. One day Polly was coming home from school in her father's sleigh when she saw Elisha struggling along through the snow. She persuaded the man who was driving to stop and take him in. Mr. Whittlesey said to the end of his life that he fell in love with Polly at that moment, and it is certain that the boy and girl friendship thus formed ripened in after years into a very happy marriage.

In 1803 Elisha commenced the study of law, and in the March term of 1805 he was admitted to the bar. His first practice

was in New Milford, and was of short duration, for at that period he met two gentlemen from Canfield, Ohio, and upon conversation with them the young lawyer decided to cross the Alleghanies and establish himself upon the borders of the great west. This at that time meant a long and difficult journey, and before he left he persuaded Polly Mygatt that this would make a new and unusual wedding trip. They were married on the 5th of January, 1806, although Polly's father had some doubts as to the wisdom of trusting his daughter to Elisha Whittlesey, who, he felt sure, would never amount to much.

They set out on their journey the 3rd of June, 1807, and reached Canfield, Ohio, the 27th of the same month. The record of the trip, written afterward by Mr. Whittlesey, presents a most natural and life-like picture of the country and the manner and custom of the people. He concludes with this sentence: "The journey was ended on the 27th of June, in a clear day, and the sun set as regularly in the west as at Danbury."

Miss Jessie Bostwick accompanied them, and when they were within a short distance of Canfield she and Mrs. Whittlesey insisted on stopping for a little while that they might arrange their hair and put on their new bonnets, brought with them from Connecticut for that purpose. They wished to enter the town in state, and were much surprised to find that it consisted only of a little group of log houses, with but very few people to witness their impressive entry.

For the first year the young couple lived in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. Cook Fitch, and so limited were their supplies that they had only four chairs for the two households, so that it required some management to seat guests.

On one occasion, after the birth of Mrs. Whittlesey's first child, she and Mrs. Fitch were alone in the house, each with her baby in her arms, when a party of drunken Indians came and demanded food. Neither woman dared to be left alone with the Indians, nor to lay down her child, so they went back and forth together, carrying the babies and bringing food until their disagreeable guests were satisfied. After the Indians left Mrs. Whittlesey was still more anxious, for they took the road toward Warren, and she knew her husband must be returning home that way. Fortunately, however, they did not meet, and he reached Canfield in safety.

Mr. Whittlesey was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the supreme court, then sitting at Warren, in what was called the

Graeter House. He practiced his profession with great energy from that date until he went to Washington in 1841. He attended to his farm also, taught the district school for several years and at a later period received a number of law students into his office, some of whom have since been among the most distinguished of our public men.

In 1810 General Elijah Wadsworth appointed him his aide-de-camp, and in 1812 he entered into the service of the United States in the war with Great Britain. He was later appointed brigade major and inspector under General Perkins, and remained in this position until the troops were discharged in 1813.

The first civil office held by Mr. Whittlesey was that of district or prosecuting attorney for the county of Trumbull. He had many amusing experiences in his rides about the country, and that those were not the days of race suicide is proven by the fact that one morning when he stopped at a farm home he was greeted by the news that the mistress of the house had just presented her husband with her twenty-first child. Mr. Whittlesey himself became the father of ten children, all but one of whom survived him.

In 1820 and 1821 he was elected representative in the state legislature.

He was first elected to the Congress of the United States in 1822, and was seven times thereafter returned to his seat by his constituents, until in 1837 he resigned. During a great part of this time he was chairman of the committee on claims. This committee was one of the most important of all the committees of the house, requiring a clear head, a deep sense of equity, the strictest probity and the most patient industry.

In 1822 he formed a law partnership with Eben Newton, which continued until he was appointed by President Harrison auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department. He did much good work in this office, which he held until 1843.

In 1847 he was appointed general agent of the Washington Monument Association, which office he resigned in 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor first comptroller of the treasury. He held this office through the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, but resigned when President Pierce was elected, as they were of opposing political parties; but the president was so strongly impressed with the value of his services that he insisted on his remaining in office. Upon the election of President

Buchanan he again presented his resignation, which was accepted.

In May, 1861, he was again appointed comptroller by President Lincoln, and on this occasion many commendations were issued by the public press, in one of which the writer says:

“The President of the United States has recalled to the office of comptroller of the treasury the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey of Ohio, and that distinguished scholar and statesman has accepted the post of honor and responsibility assigned to him. He is a remarkable and most wonderful man. It was he who redeemed the postoffice department from absolute chaos. He is endowed with talents which most admirably fit him for the office of comptroller, through whose hands every claim against the government of the United States, real or unfounded, must pass. No just claim was ever rejected by him and no unjust one ever succeeded in obtaining access to the national treasury. Even the famous Gardiner claim was not allowed by him, and only succeeded for a time because of the interference of a congressional commission. If he had remained in his place during the last administration he would have unquestionably have saved the country many millions of dollars which were stolen by the desperadoes who had found their way into the cabinet.”

“And the very highest compliment,” says another writer, “was paid to him in the fact that those of more lax and careless political and financial ethics long derisively styled him the ‘watch dog of the Treasury.’”

In 1855 Mr. Whittlesey suffered a great loss in the death of his beloved wife, who had been his constant and devoted companion, so during his later years he was a lonely man.

On January 7, 1863, he attended to business as usual, had an interview with the President, went to Georgetown to attend to some affairs there, and returned feeling somewhat fatigued, as he had not been in his usual health for a few days. As was his custom, he wrote in his diary before retiring for the night, and as he laid aside the pen he was seized with an attack of apoplexy. A servant hearing a slight sound in his room went to his assistance, but he was past mortal help. His son reached him in a few moments, but so brief was the time of his passing

that the ink was not yet dry on the last words he had written when all was over.

In the patriotic devotion of his life no man of his generation surpassed him. He loved the church, he loved his country and gloried as a Christian statesman in all the triumphs of one and in all the prosperity of the other. His name shall not be altogether forgotten. "The memory of the just is blessed, and the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance."

Although Judge Mathew Birchard was born in Massachusetts, his father settled in Windham when he was only eight years old. He had academical advantages, and studied with Roswell Stone. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and formed a partnership with David Tod. He was appointed postmaster in 1829, was president-judge of the court of common pleas, resigning in 1836. He served three years as solicitor in the general land office at Washington, having been appointed by Jackson. Van Buren promoted him to the office of solicitor of the treasury, which place he held until 1841. He was elected to the supreme bench in 1842, two years of which time he was chief justice. In 1853 he was elected by the Democrats as a representative to the general assembly. A contemporary says that his knowledge of law was very clear, that he prepared his cases with great care, and seemed to have the qualities which particularly adapted him for judicial life. As he lived in a strong Whig community, he had to overcome some prejudice, and labored under some disadvantages.

Hon. Milton Sutliff was the first man elected to the supreme bench who was born in Trumbull County. Vernon was his home, and he was born in the year 1806. He, too, was connected with Gideon Granger, his mother being a cousin. She was a woman of strong sense, resolution, and had a remarkable memory. She was a great reader, as was also his father. Milton completed the college course at Western Reserve in two years. He had a magnificent constitution. As a young man he taught in the south and became very much impressed with the slavery question. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and immediately began practicing. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1850. Here he had a chance to do much good work for the anti-slavery committee. In 1857 he was elected to the supreme bench of this state. He was a life-long student, a man of extraordinary oratorical powers, and a good citizen. At the close of his judicial life he

began practicing his profession in Warren, and continued this until his death. In his will he left a sum of money to the youth of Warren, to be used for a place of amusement. The wording of this clause of his will showed clearly that he intended this to benefit both girls and boys. For many years this money was not used, because it did not seem possible to establish a social hall such as the will called for. It was not understood exactly what was meant. Finally it was combined with the Carnegie Fund and used in erecting a library. The lower room in this library is known as Sutliff Hall, and as this is being written, is used by the young men of the city as a gymnasium. So, thirty-one years after the will of Milton Sutliff, conditions are such as to make it possible to carry out in part the provisions of the will.

Trumbull County has had upon the supreme bench of Ohio Samuel Huntington, George Tod, Calvin Pease, Mathew Birchard, Milton Sutliff and Wm. T. Spear.

One of the most picturesque personalities of the Trumbull Bar was Gen. John Crowell. He was born in 1801 and, like most of the attorneys who began practice in the '20s and '30s, he was poor and self-educated. His father was a carpenter living in Ashtabula county. He worked on the farm most of the year, attending school a little while each winter. When he was twenty-two he walked to Warren from Rome to attend the academy at Warren, of which E. R. Thompson was teacher. Here he studied irregularly until 1825, when he read law in the office of Hon. T. D. Webb. During this time he was a teacher in this same academy. He began the practice of his profession immediately upon his admittance, 1827. He also went into partnership with George Hapgood, in the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, and wrote most of the editorials and like articles. He was a successful debater, and greatly enjoyed it. He was elected to the senate in 1840, and to Congress in 1846-48. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland, and the rest of his life, which was very successful, was passed in Cuyahoga county. He married Eliza B. Estabrook, aunt of Miss Mary Estabrook, now residing in Warren. His children were a credit to him; one of them, Julia Crowell, was always more or less attached to her Warren friends, and visited here occasionally as long as she lived. Although Gen. Crowell saw hard times in his youth, as he grew older and more successful he was somewhat pompous. He had the old-fashioned oratory, and one time in addressing a jury he quoted Latin as follows: "Procul, procul, esto profani." Gen.

Lucius V. Bierce, who was an attorney on the other side of the case, taking a piece of paper, wrote the following:

“Procul, procul, esto profani,”
Cried Gen. John Crowell, with uplifted mani.
“Procul, procul, esto profani,
If I'm not a damn fool, pray tell me what am I.”

This was passed around among the lawyers, and when the General turned from the jury to address the judge, he was greatly confused to see the entire bar in laughter. We do not know whether he ever knew the cause of this merriment.

Charles W. Smith, born in New York in 1821, removed to Bazetta in 1835, was a successful lawyer of his day. He, like his cotemporaries, worked and studied in the common schools as he had opportunity, later teaching and reading law. He completed his law studies in Medina county, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He married Rachel Anne Park, a sister of S. W. Park, of Weathersfield. He practiced law in Niles for three years, removed to Warren in 1850, was elected prosecuting attorney, and was twice mayor of the city of Warren. He was a captain in the war of the rebellion, and at its close moved to Charleston, West Virginia. He was a member of the upper house of that state, and practiced there until his death, in 1878. His oldest daughter, Sophie, who married Charles A. Harrington, was his companion and helper during his life. We often see this close companionship between father and daughter, and this was one of the strongest. His youngest daughter, Angie, married a nephew of Senator Mahone of Virginia.

Thomas D. Webb was a native of Windham, Connecticut, born in 1784. Mr. Webb, like most of the early Connecticut men who were lawyers and leaders, in early Trumbull County, was a college man, graduating from Brown in 1805. He studied law with Hon. Zephaniah Swift, who afterwards became chief justice. Mr. Webb was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and came to Trumbull County in 1807, settling in Warren. Here he practiced law for fifty years. His practice was largely in connection with land claims. He established the first newspaper of Trumbull county, *The Trump of Fame*. Hon. Asa Jones of Hartford, Trumbull County, has a bound copy of this paper. In 1813 he bought the house from the widow of John Edwards situated on South street and supposed to be the oldest house in the city, and there he spent the remainder of his life. His office was, as were

most of the offices of the lawyers of that time, on his place. In 1813 he was appointed collector of internal duties for the eighth district of Ohio. The taxes displeased the residents, and one night the citizens gathered about his house demanding his appearance, saying if he did not come out they would tear down the residence. Being convinced he was not at home, they departed without doing any damage. He was twice elected to the state senate. He served, however, only two years, refusing to take the other term. He ran for Congress against Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, and was defeated only by a small majority. In 1811, while helping to raise a building in Howland, he injured his leg, and it was amputated above the knee. He died in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb lived all their married lives in their home on South street, and there celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Webb was quite an astronomer, and being very fond of mathematics he pursued the study of higher mathematics as far as Fluxions, a copy of which he owned. This was the only copy in town, and a rare book anywhere. In Mr. Webb's later years Judge George M. Tuttle occasionally studied this book with Mr. Webb. It is not now in the possession of the family. It is feared it must have been sold with some of Mr. Webb's books at the time of his death.

Miss Elizabeth Iddings says:

“My own recollections of my grandfather are not many. One instance I distinctly remember, however. One evening three of the grandchildren were at grandfather's, and I suppose we made considerable noise. After awhile grandfather offered each of us a cent if we would sit quiet for an hour. My brothers did not manage to do it, but I kept quiet and got the cent. When my grandfather gave it to me he said, solemnly, ‘Elizabeth, I am a very old man. I am almost ninety.’ This made a great impression on me, as he intended it should. I have laughed over it a good many times since, as he was only eighty-one when he died, and this must have been ten years before that time.”

Whittlesey Adams was born in Warren in 1829. He graduated from Yale in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in Springfield in 1860. He intended to practice law, and in this he was encouraged by his uncle, Elisha Whittlesey. Although he found the study of law very pleasing, the practice was distasteful. He

disliked controversy, and early turned his attention to insurance business, which he conducted very successfully for many years, still being in the same business with his sons.

In 1864 he received the appointment as paymaster in the United States army. He was identified with all the early history of Warren, and is more conversant with the same now than probably any other person in Trumbull County.

Judge Rufus P. Ranney was born in Massachusetts in 1813. His father took up land in Portage county in 1824. The family was poor, and young Rufus earned money by chopping wood and by doing other manual labor, as well as by teaching, not only to get a rudimentary, but a college education, as well. He studied law with Giddings and Wade, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. When Mr. Giddings went to Congress, he was Mr. Wade's partner for ten years. When Mr. Wade became judge, Mr. Ranney removed to Warren, where he soon became the leader at the bar. He was one of Trumbull County's members of the constitutional convention in 1850. Here he did remarkable work, and at that time was elected by the legislature to the supreme bench. After the adoption of the constitution the people re-elected him to this position, which he held till 1856, when he resigned to take up his practice in Cleveland. He was one of the finest lawyers of his time.

Rufus P. Spaulding was born in West Liberty, Massachusetts, in 1798, just as the Connecticut Land Company was opening up the Reserve. When he was fourteen his people moved to Norwich, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale at nineteen and read law with Judge Swift, chief justice of the state. When he first went west he practiced in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained one year and a half. He then moved to Warren, where he resided sixteen years, living part of the time at the head of Franklin street. He then went to Portage county, and his later history belongs to that county. He possessed a profound knowledge of the law, was a good debater, "while his dignified appearance heightened the effect of his arguments." He turned from the Democratic to the Republican party because of the slavery question. In 1862 he was a representative in Congress.

Ira L. Fuller, born in New York, came to Brookfield in 1833, being then seventeen years old. He had the usual education in the common schools; was not a college graduate. Two years later he became clerk of the Warren postoffice, when David Tod was postmaster. He then read law, and was admitted to the bar

in 1840. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county, and for three years as probate judge. He died in 1874. He was an estimable man, but because of his strong sympathy with the south during the war was severely criticized by his fellow attorneys. He married Mary Stevens, the daughter of Horace Stevens, and had a large family of children, all of whom prospered. Additional information in regard to him and his family is given elsewhere in the history.

John F. Beaver is never to be forgotten by the younger people of today who saw him, and by the people who did business with him. He was a unique figure,—strong of body and mind, wholly indifferent to his appearance in dress, and rather brusque of manner. He was born in Pennsylvania, and like so many of the men of his age who came from that state, he obtained his education under the greatest difficulties. It is tradition that he was at one time a law partner of Hon. Edgar Cohen, a United States senator from Pennsylvania. This is not wholly verified. He lived in Pittsburg for a time, where, by great industry, he made and saved money, but, not liking the city, he purchased a farm and mill property in Newton Falls in 1844, and for a time abandoned the actual practice of law. His ability was recognized in his new home. He became state senator, serving three terms. His late life was exceedingly happy because he had the respect of his fellow men, had plenty of means, had land of his own upon which he could hunt, and because he was an omnivorous reader and an unusual conversationalist. He was often spoken of as "Old John Beaver," and the mention of his name almost always caused good feeling. He died when he was 77 years old.

Jonathan Ingersoll was educated for the United States navy, and when but a boy went on a cruise in the Old Constitution, going almost around the world. He resigned from the navy in 1836, married Catherine Seely, a daughter of Dr. Sylvanus Seely, in 1838. Having prepared himself for the law, he began practice, and about 1840 was clerk of the court of common pleas, which office he held for seven years. He was then clerk of the supreme court of Trumbull County. He died in 1875.

Hon. John Hutchins, although he lived in Cleveland in the last years of his life, was really identified with the history of Trumbull County. His ancestors came from Connecticut in 1800, making the journey with ox teams, and settling in Vienna. He had all the advantage of the men of his time in education, for, aside from common schools, he attended Western Reserve Col-

lege. He studied law with David Tod, and was admitted in 1838 in New Lisbon. Later he was clerk of the Trumbull County court for five years. He had at different times as his partners David Tod, B. F. Hoffman, J. D. Cox, Milton Sutliff and others. He succeeded Joshua E. Giddings in Congress in 1858, serving two terms. He removed to Cleveland in 1868.

Although R. W. Ratliff was a soldier and a banker, he practiced law for many years in Trumbull County. Like most of the young men of his time, he worked part of the year on the farm and attended school. He finished his law course with Wade & Ranney, and was admitted in 1846. During this law course he taught school in the little one-story schoolhouse which stood on High street near Elm, and upon which lot, many years after, he erected a beautiful home for himself and family. He was in partnership at one time with Judge B. F. Hoffman, with John Hutchins, with J. D. Cox, and William T. Spear, afterwards supreme judge. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Ohio Cavalry, did service in the Indian expedition in Kansas, was in Kentucky and Tennessee, later raised the 12th Ohio Cavalry Regiment, of which he was first lieutenant, and of which he afterwards became colonel. He was made brigadier-general for gallant service, and was severely wounded at Duck Creek, Tennessee. Upon his return from the army he resumed the practice of law, and afterwards became cashier of the Second National Bank. He married Olive, the sister of Samuel Freeman, for his first wife, and Jane Tod, the sister of Mrs. Samuel Freeman, for his second wife. He had two daughters by the second marriage, both of whom are living. He was greatly beloved and respected in the community.

General M. D. Leggett and General J. D. Cox were both lawyers of Trumbull County, but were educators and soldiers as well. Accounts of their lives and works are found in other chapters.

Mr. Selden Haines, the great-uncle of Judge D. R. Gilbert, was one of the early members of the bar. He graduated at Yale, and says: "In the spring of 1831 I located at Poland, then in Trumbull County, hung out my shingle. The principal influential members of the bar of Trumbull were Whittlesey & Newton, of Canfield, Hine & Rockwell, of Youngstown, Thomas D. Webb, Gen. R. Stone, R. P. Spaulding, Birchard & Tod, John Crowell (of Warren), George Swift, of Kinsman. George Tod of Brier Hill was the presiding judge. Whittlesey & Newton always had

the largest calendar of causes. Joshua R. Giddings attended court in Trumbull. Wade was associated with him. At Poland I was on the direct route from Pittsburg to Cleveland, and, through the aid of the hotel keeper, I secured quite a business from Pittsburg and Philadelphia; besides I was honored with the dignity of justice of the peace. By the most rigid economy I secured a living. In addition to other positions, I commanded a regiment of riflemen for five years. My last official act as colonel was to command the escort that was called out by Sheriff Mygatt when he executed the extreme penalty of the law upon Ira Gardner, who murdered his step-daughter in Gustavus."

Benjamin F. Hoffman came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1833. He intended to teach school and survey land, but instead he studied law in David Tod's office. It was not his intention to be a lawyer, but he grew to like it, went to Cincinnati for a six-months' course. He was there admitted to the bar in 1836, and formed a partnership with Hon. George Tod at Warren. When David Tod was elected to the senate he held the position of postmaster. Mr. Hoffman succeeded him as postmaster. Mr. Hoffman was associated at different times with Hon. Mathew Birchard, Hon. John Hutchins and Colonel R. W. Ratliff. He was elected judge of the second subdivision of the ninth judicial district in 1856, was Governor Tod's private secretary in 1861, and resided in Warren until 1870. He is at this writing living in Pasadena, California, at the age of ninety-seven.

Gen. L. V. Bierce was born in 1801. His father, a Connecticut farmer, moved to Nelson, Ohio, in 1816. Earned his living at Ohio University where he obtained his education. He was examined by Elisha Whittlesey, John C. Wright and Thomas Webb. Judge George Tod became interested in him and appointed him prosecuting attorney in 1836. He moved to Ravenna and lived there until 1837, when he went to Akron. Although he was 60 years old when the war broke out, he raised two companies of marines. He boarded them for two days and partially clothed them and delivered them at the Washington Navy Yard. Returning home he raised a company of one hundred men for the artillery service. He was too old to go himself. He was elected to Ohio senate by 3,000 majority. Being appointed assistant adjutant general of the United States in 1863, he disbursed over

a million dollars. In 1875 he gave his entire property of \$30,000 to Akron for public buildings.

Joel W. Tyler was identified with the bar of the Western Reserve and lived in Warren in 1858, forming a partnership with Judge Mathew Birchard. Two years later he was elected judge of the court of common pleas and said that he would hold his office until some man who was in the army was wounded or made unfit for service, when he would resign in his favor. He was elected for the second term and yielded his place to Judge Albert Yeomans, who was badly wounded in the army and who long held the office of probate judge. Mr. Tyler taught school, attended the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, studied law with Tilden and Ranney of Ravenna; practiced a while at Garrettsville, removed to Kent in 1851. He became interested in the Atlantic & Great Western Railway as an attorney, lived in Mansfield, then in Warren, and in 1865 moved to Cleveland, where he lived the rest of his life.

Charles E. Glidden was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1835. He studied law in New York state and at Poughkeepsie, graduating at the Law College there in 1855. He removed to Poland that same year and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Ravenna. He practiced law in Poland until 1862, when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. His term expired in 1867. He then formed a partnership with Hon. F. E. Hutchins and John M. Stull. He practiced until 1872, when he was again elected judge. At the expiration of his term, 1877, he resumed practice in Warren, but his health soon failed and he removed to Massachusetts, where, after a long illness, he died. He was married in 1856 to Mrs. Eliza K. Morse, of Poland. They had one son, Charles, who now lives in New England.

Levi Sutliff was born in Vernon in 1805. He belonged to a family of lawyers, being a brother of Milton and Calvin. Both his father and mother had unusual mental attainments. The getting of an education for young men of his time was exceedingly difficult. He did not study law until middle life. He was admitted to the bar in 1840. Ten years later he removed to Warren, having had rural practice before that. He formed a partnership with Judge Birchard, but soon retired to care for his property interests. Although a lawyer he is better known as a business man, as a slavery agitator and as a student. He married Miss Mary Plum, of Vernon, for a first wife, and Miss Phoebe L. Marvin, of Bazetta, for the second. He died in 1864.

Mrs. Sutliff and her daughter, Miss Phoebe, live in Warren, while the youngest daughter, Mrs. Ed. Brainard, lives in Toledo.

Calvin G. Sutliff, a brother of Milton and Levi, was born in Vernon in 1808. He was a partner of his brother, Milton, and afterwards formed a partnership with Hon. John Hutchins. He had a fine mind, was very industrious, had a good practice. In the midst of life, when he was forty-four, he died from a cold which he contracted when on business in Geauga county. He was a powerful man, physically, being six feet two inches high. He married Miss Hannah Bennett, of Hartford, in 1845. Mrs. Sutliff was a sister of Mrs. Samuel Quinby, and later married C. W. Tyler. Of her four children by her first marriage three are now living, Mrs. Homer Stewart, of Warren, being one of them.

Col. Roswell Stone was a lawyer of learning and distinction, of fine personal appearance. He was prosecuting attorney in 1823. The legislature then appointed common pleas judges, and Stone was slated for that nomination. Mrs. Stone was an accomplished woman and for some time taught a school for young ladies, which was attended by home folks and foreigners as well. She still lives in Warren. Mr. Stone was identified with the bar in the sixties and was successful. His son, Fred Stone, is county auditor. Mention of Mr. Stone and family is made elsewhere.

Judge Albert Yeomans was born in Kinsman in 1826. He was educated in the district schools there and in the Grand River Institute at Austinburg. He studied law with General Crowell in Warren. He early entered the Union army and was badly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, causing permanent lameness. In 1864 he was elected probate judge, and served until 1879. His term of office as judge was the longest of any in the history of Trumbull County. He was an invalid for some years before his death. He was twice married. His first children do not live in Trumbull County. His second wife, Amelia Adams, and two daughters, Mrs. George Bunting and Mrs. J. C. Oriel, survive him.

Francis Edwin Hutchins, born in New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 16, 1826, was the second of three sons of Myron M. and Mary Porter Hutchinson. His father was the son of John Hutchinson, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of the royal governor of Massachusetts of that name.

By the advice of his law preceptor, Mr. Hutchins dropped the last syllable of his name—much to his regret in later years—and has ever since been known by the name of Hutchins.

In 1832 the family removed from Connecticut to Northfield, then in Portage county, Ohio, and in 1835 they went to western Michigan, where they remained till the fall of 1844. They then returned to Ohio, and settled in Youngstown. His education has been self-acquired. The whole time of his attendance at school, aside from a little while in Michigan, would not exceed one year. He was of studious habits, and thus educated himself.

In the latter part of the season of 1845 he went one trip from Youngstown to Cleveland as driver of a canal boat, and returned first as bowsman and then as steersman of the same boat, and the rest of the season he ran it as captain, as he did another boat the next summer. He worked some time in a foundry in shaping and dressing by hand the wood work of ploughs. He spent one year in learning the carpenter trade, and then worked six months as a journeyman at that trade; and began reading law on a pecuniary capital of nineteen dollars due him from his employer, and for which he had to sue, and to discount the judgment obtained for seventeen dollars cash.

He read law in Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar August, 1851, and on December 11, 1851, was married to Elizabeth M. Sanderson.

He continued the practice of the law in Youngstown until 1859, when he removed to Warren, Trumbull County, where he has since resided.

In 1864 he entered the "hundred days" service in the army as captain of Company A, 171st Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and was, for a time, the superintendent of the rebel prison on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie; and from there was ordered to Cincinnati as judge-advocate of a military commission, in which capacity he served until attacked by typhoid fever, from which he was not entirely recovered at the expiration of his term of service.

He was a delegate to the Republican convention which, in 1896, nominated William McKinley for president.

He had known Mr. McKinley well from the time the latter entered the academy at Poland, before he went into the army. They were very warm personal friends. He examined McKinley on his admission to the bar at Warren, and was very highly esteemed by him, personally and as a lawyer.

He was mentioned for election as one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio, but partial and increasing deafness, the result of typhoid fever in the army, not only prevented this, but greatly interfered with his practice; and so much so that McKinley said after his nomination that, if elected, he was going to find some place for Mr. Hutchins.

A warm friendship and mutual admiration existed between him and Hon. Luther Day, the father of Associate Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Luther Day was on the bench in his district when Mr. Hutchins came to the bar; and he practiced before him several years in the supreme court and lower courts.

In February, 1898, Mr. Hutchins was in Washington and called on his old friend, President McKinley. The great topic then was war with Spain for the benefit of Cuba. Congress and the people wanted it, but the president held back, first because we were not ready for war, and, second, no justification for our hostile interference in the government of her own colonies by a friendly nation which would be held sufficient by other nations had been formulated. On being asked by the president, Mr. Hutchins gave his views, which so impressed the president that he asked him to state them to Acting Secretary of State Day, and that was done.

Upon calling later to take leave of the secretary, he requested Mr. Hutchins to formulate his views upon that subject in a letter to him. This was done in a letter of February 13, 1898.

Early in April the president requested each member of his cabinet to submit his individual views of the causes which would justify our hostile interference with Spain with reference to Cuba. This was done, Secretary Day presenting the letter of Mr. Hutchins, as expressing his views. In his war message to Congress of April 11th the president, in stating the causes which in his opinion justified our hostile interference with Spain, copied almost verbatim from this letter of Mr. Hutchins. This has since become a part of the international law, as expounded by writers; and is copied as Mr. Hutchins wrote it, in Taylor on International Law, pages 421 and 422.

On June 1, 1898, Mr. Hutchins was, at the special request of President McKinley and Secretary of State William R. Day, appointed by Attorney-General Griggs as special assistant to the attorney-general, which office he still holds. As showing

the estimation in which he has been held in that department, it may be added that he was directed by the attorney-general to examine the case and propose a bill in chancery to foreclose the government's lien of nearly sixty million dollars against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the subsidy bonds issued in aid of the construction of its road. When this had been prepared, the company made a settlement, by which it was agreed that the corporation should be reorganized and the whole debt assumed by bonds secured by mortgage upon its whole property. As the attorney-general was about starting with President McKinley on his western tour, these bonds were tendered to the treasurer of the United States for his approval and acceptance, and the question of their sufficiency and acceptance had been referred to the attorney-general, who directed Mr. Hutchins to examine and report to the treasurer whether the corporation had been properly reorganized and incorporated in all the states and territories into which the road ran, and whether the bonds were in accordance with the agreement and such as should be accepted. This he did, and upon his advice the bonds for this large sum were accepted by the treasurer and the matter closed. His business is much in the way of preparing the opinions of the attorney-general, when asked for by the president or the head of a department; letters of instruction to the various district attorneys throughout the country, and in opinions upon the various legal questions arising in the administration of the government.

Though now past eighty-two years of age, and partially blind and deaf, he is still vigorous and active, and retains his mental faculties unabated.

John M. Stull was one of the most generous lawyers of Warren, had many friends, and was devoted and loved by the people of his own church, the Methodist. He was of German and Scotch-Irish blood. His father died when he was twelve years old. At nineteen he went to Hampden, Ohio, to learn the blacksmith trade, and later opened a shop in Farmington. As Mr. Stull was always a delicate man, and lived many years beyond the time his friends expected him to, it has always been a wonder why he chose for his occupation one so hard as blacksmithing. He had a limited education, and if he had not, received injuries which made it impossible for him to continue at his trade he would not have become a lawyer. Overcoming many obstacles, he finally acquired an academic education. He went

south to teach, and studied law when he was twenty-seven years old, in Kentucky. He was not admitted to the bar until he was thirty. He married Florilla W. Wolcott, whose tender care and business sense helped him in the early years of his profession. His marriage was an exceedingly happy one, and the loss of his wife in 1878 was a terrible blow to him. He had for partners at law at different times Judge Tuttle, Milton Sutliff, F. E. Hutchins and Judge Glidden. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county, as mayor, and as state senator. He died in 1907 in Florida, where he had gone to escape the rigors of the winter. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. A. F. Harris, who resembles him in appearance and has much of his business ability.

Homer E. Stewart has lived his entire life in Trumbull County. He was born at Coitsville in 1845, before the formation of Mahoning county. He is a college man, graduating at Westminster, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He attended the Albany Law School, having prepared himself in the office of Hon. Milton Sutliff, and became a member of the bar in 1869. In 1870 he entered into partnership with Judge Sutliff, which continued until the latter's death in 1878. He married Kate L. Sutliff, daughter of Calvin Sutliff, in 1870, and has three children, Helen, now Mrs. Foster, and Homer and Milton.

Charles A. Harrington was born in Greene in 1824. Attended Grand River Institute and Oberlin College. Taught district school and established a select school in Greene township which was very successful. This was in 1846. At this time he began the study of law, and was admitted in 1849. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas. He was internal revenue assessor from 1867 to 1873. He was a partner of William T. Spear, later supreme judge, from 1873 to '79. In 1877 he retired from active practice. Although 85 years old, he is a great reader and a student, and a delightful conversationalist.

Asa W. Jones was born in Johnsonville in 1838. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood and attended the seminary at West Farmington. He studied law with Curtis & Smith at Warren, Ohio, and when twenty-one years old, 1859, was admitted. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, and later was elected to that office. In 1896 he was elected lieutenant governor and served until 1900. He spent most of his professional life in Youngstown, Ohio, where he had a large and lucrative practice.

He has lately retired, and lives on a farm in Hartford, near Burghill.

Julius N. Cowdrey was born in Mecca, spent early life on a farm, attended school in Cortland, Western Reserve Seminary, and graduated from Western Reserve College in 1865. Studied law with Tuttle & Stull and later at the University of Michigan. He was admitted in 1868, located in Hubbard in '69, removed to Niles in 1871, where he still continues to practice.

Judge S. B. Craig was born in Braceville in 1844. He attended school in Warren and in Farmington, and earned money which enabled him to take a course in Allegheny College at Meadville. He graduated in 1871, immediately began the study of law with Hutchins, Glidden & Stull, was admitted in 1873, and began the practice soon. He served two terms as probate judge. He continues to practice, and devotes a part of his time to the People's Ice & Cold Storage Company, of which he is president.

George M. Tuttle, who died in 1907 at the age of ninety-two years, was one of the most interesting characters at the Trumbull County bar. He was born in 1815 in Connecticut, and was a self-educated man. When young he worked on his father's farm. All his life he was much interested in mechanics. He made clocks and studied as he worked, whether at field work or shop work. He began the study of law in 1837 in Connecticut. During this time he clerked in the postoffice as well, but this double duty told on his health, and he had to cease all kinds of labor. When his father's family moved to New York state he taught school. They did not remain long in New York, but came to Colebrook, Ashtabula. Here he continued his old habits of working and studying. He studied law with Wade & Ranney, of Jefferson. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, the next winter taught school and practiced law. In 1844 he removed to Warren, where he spent the rest of his life. After he began active practice, he never ceased until 1902. He was long associated in business with Hon. Milton Sutliff. The latter made him his executor, and bequeathed to him a portion of his estate. His other partners were Judge Humphrey, Alexander McConnell, Wm. Whittlesey, John M. Stull, F. E. Hutchins and his son-in-law, Charles Fillius. He was elected common pleas judge in 1866, and served until 1872. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1871. He was a great reader from his early childhood. He was one of four men possessed of the

largest libraries in town, Mr. Perkins, Judge Taylor and C. A. Harrington being the others.

L. C. Jones came to the bar later than most of his cotemporaries, but was successful after he began practice. He was born in Hartford township in 1822, on Christmas day, and his parents were of Puritan blood, having come from Connecticut. Middle-aged people remember his mother, who lived to extreme age. She belonged to a family of longevity. Of her brothers and sisters, one died when over ninety, and one at one hundred and two, the others between these two ages. Mr. Jones attended the Western Reserve College at Hudson. Part of the time he supported himself when he was getting his education, and learned the trade of painting chairs. Determining to be a doctor, he attended medical lectures at Columbia College in Washington, D. C., and returned to Hartford, where he practiced medicine for nearly two years. Although he had liked the study of medicine, he did not like the practice. He therefore engaged in mercantile business, but this, too, for various reasons, was as unsatisfactory to him as was medicine. Judge John Crowell urged him to study law, and this he did, being admitted in 1854. He practiced in his home town until 1862, when he formed a partnership with Ezra B. Taylor, which partnership continued for fourteen years. This was one of the most successful firms in the valley, and the records show Taylor & Jones to be the attorneys of most of the important cases of that time. He was a state senator for two terms, was registrar in bankruptcy for many years, was the first city solicitor of Warren, and accumulated a goodly property.

Judge William T. Spear has served almost continuously for a quarter of a century as judge of the supreme court of the state of Ohio. He was born in Warren, his father being Edward Spear Sr. and his mother Ann (Adgate) Spear. We have seen in the general history the position which Edward Spear occupied in the community, and the mother was a strong character, a cousin of John Hart Adgate, one of the first settlers in Warren. Mr. Edward Spear was a worker in wood, having been associated with Mr. White in a building north of the Presbyterian church. Here they had machinery which was run by horse power, and some of the old citizens of Warren remember how William used to conscientiously drive the horse that turned the capstan. This picture of his childhood was almost repeated by his son Lawrence, who used to drive the Jersey cow of the

Misses Stevens, walking leisurely down the tree-covered Mahoning avenue with his hands on the cow's hip. These two generally walked along and turned in at the very spot where, more than a generation before, the judge had driven his father's horse. Judge Spear obtained his education in the common school of Warren and in Junius Dana's Latin School. His sister, Mrs. Hoyt, was one of the most beloved women of her day. She and William were alike in looks and character. Her two daughters, Annie and Abbie, still reside in Warren. Judge Spear learned the printer's business, beginning work in the office of the *Trumbull County Whig*. This later became the *Whig and Transcript*. James Dumar was editor and publisher. Mr. Spear followed the printing business, working in Pittsburg and two years in New York City. He finally concluded that the law opened a wider field, and began studying with Jacob D. Cox, afterwards general and governor. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was first associated with J. D. Cox and Robert Ratliff; later with John C. Hutchins and C. A. Harrington. He spent three years in Louisiana practicing his profession in connection with the management of a cotton plantation. In 1864 he married Frances E. York, of Lima, New York. Mrs. Spear is a woman of fine education, taught in the Warren high school, and was a great addition to the society in which Judge Spear moved. She has been truly a helpmeet and a companion. They have four sons. Judge Spear was elected to the common pleas bench in 1878, re-elected in 1883; elected supreme judge in 1885, and has served continuously since. Judge and Mrs. Spear reside in Columbus.

The father and grandfather of Ezra B. Taylor, both bearing the name of Elisha, settled in Nelson in 1814. They had intended locating near the mouth of the Cuyahoga, but when they came to view their land the sand seemed so uninviting and the wind so fierce that they worked back onto the Nelson hills, and chose a lovely spot midway between the center of Nelson and the center of Hiram. Elisha married Amanda Couch, of Connecticut, who died leaving one son, Samuel. He then married the younger sister, Thyrza. Mrs. Taylor was a woman of strong character, fine physique and a wonderful helpmeet for a pioneer. She had four boys and one girl. Ezra Booth, named for his uncle, the Methodist preacher, his family intending he should be a preacher, was born July 9, 1823. He worked on the farm,



EZRA B. TAYLOR

attended the schools in winter, sometimes in summer, and his mother made many sacrifices in order that he might have the education he desired. He read by the log fire and walked many miles to borrow a book which he would hear was in the neighborhood. At an early age he taught school at the center of Nelson in the Academy. He studied law with Robt. F. Paine, of Garrettsville, afterwards judge. He passed the examination in 1845, and was admitted to the bar at Chardon. He was then twenty-two years old. He practiced one year in Garrettsville, and moved to the county seat, Ravenna, in 1847. Married Harriet M. Frazer, daughter of Col. William A. Frazer, in 1849. She died in 1876. They had two children, Harriet and Hal K.

Mr. Taylor entered into partnership with Gen. Lucius V. Bierce after he had practiced a year alone, and as General Bierce was a strong man with a good practice, this was a great advantage to Mr. Taylor, and he improved it. He later had for his partners John L. Ranney and Judge Luther Day, the father of Judge William Day of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county.

He came to Warren in 1861 and formed a partnership with L. C. Jones, which continued until 1876. He was one of the "squirrel hunters," and was a private in the 171st Ohio National Guard. When he returned home he was elected colonel of the regiment. He was appointed judge in 1877 to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frank Servis. In 1880 he was elected to Congress to succeed James A. Garfield, who had been elected to the senate. General Garfield never took his seat in the senate, because he was nominated and elected to the presidency that same year. Judge Taylor, therefore, filled General Garfield's unexpired term, going to Washington in December, 1880. Major McKinley had been a member of the judiciary committee of the house, and took Garfield's place on the ways and means committee when Garfield left that body. Judge Taylor was appointed a member of the judiciary committee in McKinley's place, and he served on this committee as chairman when the Republican party was in power, always at other times as a member. He was a member of other committees of the house—commerce, claims, etc. He was a member of the conference committee, and was equally responsible with Senator Sherman for the passage of the law known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill. He was the author of the bankruptcy bill; assisted Speaker Reed in making

the rules which have been so severely criticised during this present year. He gave, as chairman of this committee, the only majority report on the question of woman suffrage which has ever been given by any committee in the national house of representatives. Speaker Reed once made a minority report which Judge Taylor signed. The congressional speech which attracted the most attention was that on the Chinese question. After thirteen years' service he retired, for personal reasons. He entered into a partnership in 1884 with his son-in-law, George W. Upton, which existed until 1905, when a stroke of apoplexy caused the former to retire from active practice.

In early life Mr. Taylor belonged to debating societies, and was much interested in public affairs, such as libraries, agricultural societies, etc. Once, when dining with General Hazen in Washington, the latter showed him a premium card which he received when living on his farm near Garrettsville for raising broom corn. This was signed by Ezra B. Taylor as secretary. Both at that time were young men. These two men had many stories to tell that evening of their boyhood life on the farm (they lived within a few miles of each other), to the amusement of the other guests.

Judge Taylor once told the writer that when he took up his duties as common pleas judge he was greatly troubled lest, in some doubtful or evenly balanced case, his personal opinion of, or feeling towards one of the parties or attorneys might unconsciously tend to bias his judgment. But he was both glad and surprised to find that from the time he entered upon the trial of a cause it became to him a mere impersonal abstraction, in which he was hardly conscious that he knew the parties or their counsel; this fact quieted his fears. This is a rare trait, but on intimate acquaintance, and years of practice with him at the bar, and before him on the bench, the writer was confirmed in the belief that this was true.

As a lawyer and judge, he for many years before his retirement stood with the foremost of those in northeastern Ohio. Of fine physique, pleasant appearance and address, keen perception and quick of thought, with a retentive memory and good command of language, he was not an orator by any standard of the schools, save that of nature, but was always an interesting and persuasive advocate, commanding attention whenever he spoke; and much because he never spoke unless he had something to say, and his earnestness of look, tone and manner left with his

hearers little doubt of his conviction that his cause was a good one. As a judge he stood among the best. His knowledge of the law and how to apply it, with his logical, reasoning mind and sound judgment and a conscientious desire to be right, fitted him for this. But perhaps his most sterling quality on the bench was his keen sense of justice, fairness and right, without which few causes ever safely passed through his hands.

Judge Taylor is by nature optimistic. Although cut off from his business associates by his illness, he declares that these last four years of his life have been his happiest ones. "Everybody is so good to me," he says. His vigor of mind continues, and his life-long philosophy is his strength. His only daughter, Mrs. Upton, has been his life-long companion and comrade. The relation existing between these two persons is as beautiful as it is rare.

The late Judge Elias E. Roberts, whose sudden death occurred November 24, 1908, in Sharon, Pennsylvania, was the only circuit judge that Trumbull County ever had. He had recently been elected to this office under the new law, and his loss will be deeply felt by this court. For the past five years he had been judge of the court of common pleas for the Warren district, and was one of the youngest men ever honored with that distinction. He was a native of Wellsville, Columbiana county, and his higher literary studies were pursued at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, from which he graduated in the philosophical course in 1888. He taught school for a number of years, being superintendent of the Newton Falls schools for four years, and during his labors as a teacher he prepared himself for the law.

Judge Roberts was admitted to the bar in 1891, and in October of the following year entered the office of T. H. Gillmer of Warren, where he remained for four years, or until his election as prosecuting attorney in 1896. His energetic yet conservative administration of this office stamped him as a lawyer of such breadth and sound judgment that he received the appointment of the common pleas judgeship as successor to Judge T. I. Gillmer, and at the fall election of 1903 he was elected for the regular term.

The following is a concise and truthful estimate: "Judge Roberts was a conservative but fearless man when it came to deciding cases, and had the ability to keep the courts going so that docket cases did not congest. As an orator he had few

peers." He was a member of the Masonic order and several other fraternal organizations. He was just as popular in other courts of the subdivision as he was at home, and a case never came before him of whose merits he did not have some knowledge.

Judge T. I. Gillmer has lived his entire life in Trumbull County. He was born in 1844. His father died early, and he had the management of the estate and the care of his mother. He attended common and academic schools, and graduated from the Iron City Commercial College in Pittsburg in 1858. After reading law with Hon. John F. Beaver he was admitted in 1870. He practiced in Newton Falls until the death of Mr. Beaver. He moved to Warren in 1874, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1875, became a partner of Hon L. C. Jones in 1880, was elected common pleas judge in 1886, discharging the duties of this office with great conscientiousness and ability. He retired from the judgeship in 1903 and formed a partnership with his son, R. I. Gillmer, which exists at this writing. In 1870 he married Helen Earl, and their married life was exceedingly happy. Mrs. Gillmer, who died in 1908, was a devoted mother and a faithful wife. She and her husband were interested in educational and public affairs. She was a member and a worker in the Disciple church; he was an officer and is now acting president of the Library Association. Their oldest child, Elizabeth, is the wife of J. W. Packard. R. I. Gillmer and his daughter Katharine reside with the judge. Mr. Gillmer owns a farm in Newton township that was purchased by his grandfather from the Connecticut Land Company in 1807.

Thomas H. Gillmer was born in Newton township in 1849. He had a common school education, and attended the Normal School at Lebanon. He began his professional life as a teacher, and studied law later with Ratliff & Gillmer. He was admitted in 1878, and began to practice in Newton Falls. Later he moved to Warren and had an office with his cousin, T. I. Gillmer. He was elected prosecuting attorney, and for ten years or more has been a member of the school board, most of the time as president. He has been exceedingly prosperous in business, being connected with many of the prominent manufactories of the city. He has been active in the organization of the Republican party in the county. He was a candidate for Congress after Stephen A. Northway's death, but was defeated by Charles Dick. He was connected with the First

National Bank as an officer, and upon the merging of the Warren Savings Bank with the First National, under the title of the Union National Bank, he became its president.

George W. Upton was born in Sacramento, California, in 1857. His father was at that time prosecuting attorney, and had been a member of the Michigan legislature, in which state he had stopped on his way west from his New York home. He was a member of the California legislature, and when George was eight years old the family moved to Oregon. Here the father became circuit judge, and later chief justice of the supreme court.

George W. was educated in the Portland schools, both public and private. He was a teacher for a little time, and was of the party which surveyed the disputed islands lying between the United States and British Columbia. He was appointed cadet to West Point in 1876, where he spent four years.

His father having been appointed comptroller of the treasury in 1877, the family moved to Washington. Here he attended Columbian Law School, graduated, and came to Warren in 1884. He entered into partnership with Judge Ezra B. Taylor, whose daughter, Harriet, he married, and this partnership continued until he went to South America, where he was engaged in business five years. He was appointed prosecuting attorney by Judge T. I. Gillmer in 1895, and served during the construction of the present court house. Because of his mechanical turn of mind he now devotes himself to the practice of patent law.

Charles Fillius was born at Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, in 1852. Aside from a common education, he graduated at Hiram College. He read law by himself in the beginning, and finally in the office of Marvin and Grant, attorneys-at-law in Akron, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Fillius began practice at Cuyahoga Falls in 1879, and continued till he came to Warren in 1882. He then married the daughter of Judge George Tuttle, and the two men formed a partnership which lasted twenty years, when Judge Tuttle retired. Mr. Fillius has been identified with the general interests of the town, serving as one of the trustees of the Children's Home. He is director of the Western Reserve Bank, and is one of the main supports of the Christian church.

He has been unfortunate in being a Democrat in a community where the Republican party is dominant, otherwise he would have filled several high positions of trust and honor. Mr. and

Mrs. Fillius have one son, George, who, like his father and grandfather, is a lawyer, just admitted.

Lulie E. Mackey was born in Vienna in 1870. She is a self-made woman, although like most self-made men she owes a great deal to her mother, who sympathized with her in her ambitions and who made some of her work possible. Her father was Ira B. and her mother Mina Mackey. She attended school in Vienna, Niles, and began teaching when she was sixteen. She took care of herself by hard work at the time she was studying stenography. Although she never mentions this fact, it is generally known that she obtained the education in this line which made her success possible by working early in the morning and very late at night. This sacrifice she had to make because her father died in 1889. Her mother, who is still living, lives with her at their country home between Niles and Girard. Here Miss Mackey owns a large farm. In 1894 Miss Mackey was appointed court stenographer by T. I. Gillmer, upon the recommendation of two associate judges and the leading attorneys of Trumbull and Mahoning counties. She was the first woman to hold so responsible a place in this judicial district, and made good to such an extent that she is still serving, at the end of fifteen years. The salary and fees of this office are very good, and Miss Mackey has made good investments, so that she is not only successful in her calling but in the way in which the world speaks of success. Her court association led her to study law under Judge T. I. Gillmer, and in the offices of T. H. Gillmer, Hon. E. E. Roberts and Prof. Kinkead of the Ohio University of Columbus. She was admitted to the bar in 1898, being sworn in by Judge William T. Spear. She is the only woman attorney in Trumbull County.

Charles M. Wilkins, who has just begun his first term as common pleas judge, was born in Warren in 1865. His early education was obtained at the public schools, and later he attended Lehigh University. His law preceptor was John J. Sullivan, and he was admitted in 1891. He was city solicitor in 1900-1902; prosecuting attorney 1903-'06. He resigned as solicitor to accept the office of prosecuting attorney. He resigned from the office of prosecuting attorney to accept the appointment of judge. He had been elected judge in 1908, and would have taken his place January 1, 1909. Judge E. E. Roberts, whose term would have expired January 1, 1909, died before the expiration of that term, and Judge Wilkins was appointed to this vacancy.

Judge E. O. Dilley was born in 1861; educated in the Cortland schools and Hiram College; studied law with E. B. Leonard; was admitted to the bar in 1895. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, was elected probate judge in 1908 and assumed the duties of his office on February 9, 1909.

William B. Kilpatrick, now mayor of Warren, was born in Ohio in 1877. He studied law with George P. Hunter, and was admitted to practice in 1901. He attended no school except the Warren high school, but has been a student of economic questions. He is the only Democrat since the war time who has been elected to the office of mayor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He was a candidate for judge of common pleas court in 1908, and ran far ahead of his ticket in his own town.

Judge Frank S. Chryst was born in Lordstown, educated in the common schools and graduated from Allegheny College in 1880. He studied law with Jones & Gillmer, and was admitted in 1882. Was in partnership with Frank W. Harrington from 1888 to 1891; was later a partner of Judge D. R. Gilbert. He was elected probate judge in 1902, serving two terms, from 1903 to 1909. At this writing Judge Chryst has just moved into a new home on Monroe street, occupying a lot upon which stood one of the oldest houses in Warren. Here Mr. Porter, the grandfather of Joseph and Mary Porter, now residing in this city, lived, and it afterwards became the property of Miss Laura Harsh, whose father, John, and mother, Nancy, were among the very early settlers in Warren.

Frank R. Cowdrey is a son of Julius N. Cowdrey, the two being in partnership at Niles, Ohio. Mr. Cowdrey was born in 1878, studied law with his father, Julius N. Cowdrey, and was admitted in 1900. He was educated in the Niles schools and the Ohio Normal University at Ada.

Joseph Smith was born in 1870, educated in the Niles schools, and studied law with Hon. C. H. Strock. He was admitted to practice in Columbus in 1895. He is city solicitor of Niles, past W. M. of Mahoning Lodge 394, F. & A. M., and past C. C. of Niles Lodge No. 138, K. of P. He was associated in business with Wm. H. Smiley for a little time before his death.

R. K. Hulse was born in Bazetta, received his early education in the Bazetta schools and the Seminary at Farmington until 1843. He then went to work for Mr. Belden in his carriage

shop in Warren. Here he had access to a library kept by D. M. Ide, and, at the suggestion of Judge Birchard read Blackstone. He studied law with Judge Yeomans. Was a member of the 125th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, served as corporal sergeant, 1st sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. After the war he completed his studies, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and retired in 1902. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist church. He has been a teacher or a scholar in that church for fifty-seven years. He married Miss Hannah Payton in 1847.

Mr. G. P. Gillmer was born in Newton township in 1872. He studied law with T. H. Gillmer, and was admitted to practice in 1902. He received his education in the public schools of Newton Falls, at the Northern Indiana Normal University, at Valparaiso, Ind., receiving the degree of B. S. He also attended Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and received the degree of A. B. He resides in Niles, and is a trustee of the First Methodist church of that place. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

Hon. Warren Thomas was born in 1876, educated in the Cortland schools, studied law in the office of Tuttle & Fillius and was admitted to practice in 1899. He served two years in the Ohio house of representatives, was chairman of the judiciary committee of that body, and is now assistant attorney-general of the state. He resides in Warren. He has actively engaged in politics in the last few years.

Jay Buchwalter was born in Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1874. He studied law with Tuttle & Fillius and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He received his education in the common schools and at Mount Union College. He is interested in politics, and has an active practice. He is affiliated with the Methodist church and interested in educational matters.

Rollin I. Gillmer, who is associated with his father, Judge T. I. Gillmer, was born in Newton Falls in 1873. He attended the Warren schools, Hudson Academy, and University of Michigan. He was admitted to practice in 1897. He is now serving his second term as United States commissioner. He belongs to the Masons, the Elks, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He is the youngest of the four Gillmers now at the Trumbull County bar.

D. M. Hine, who has been mayor of Newton Falls and is attorney for that village at present, was born in Paris, Portage

county. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Mount Union. He taught for several years. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating with honors in 1892. He was admitted to the bar that same month, May. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

A. E. Wonders graduated from the Warren high school in 1896, and has spent all of his life in Warren. He studied in the office of Homer E. Stewart and at the Ohio State Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1900. He is a member of the Mahoning Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., and Trumbull Encampment No. 47, I. O. O. F. Mr. Wonders, like his father before him, is an ardent Methodist. He married Miss Mabel Izant, whose family likewise are devoted Methodists.

Alcher L. Phelps, one of the youngest members of Trumbull County bar, was born in 1873. His early education was obtained in the Bristolville schools, and he later studied at the State University in Columbus. His law studies were pursued under the instruction of John J. Sullivan, George P. Hunter, while he also attended the law school at Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1897. He has served as city solicitor of the town of Warren, is a member of the Methodist church, as well as the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Elks, and Warren Commandery, Knights Templar.

George T. Hecklinger, the grandson of the late M. B. Taylor, on his mother's side, and Daniel Hecklinger on the father's side, was born in Warren in 1875. He was educated in the public schools and Mercerburg College. Studied law at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Was admitted in 1898. He is a member of the board of health, the Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows and Masons. He is a Methodist, as were his parents before him.

William E. Tuttle is the third son of Judge George M. Tuttle. He was born and lived all his life in Warren, Ohio. He graduated from the Warren high school, was admitted to the bar at Columbus in the early '90s. His business is largely an office business, as he deals in real estate, municipal bonds, etc. He has an office in Youngstown, as well as in Warren.

George W. Snyder was born in Hartford in 1839. He was educated in the common schools; he read law with L. C. Jones at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He located at Orangeville, and has held several positions in that village,—those of justice of the peace, mayor and postmaster.

William B. Moran was born in Leitrim county, Ireland, in

1846. With his parents he located in Trumbull County in 1852. He is self-educated, and in early life taught school. He began the study of law in 1870, being with Hutchins, Tuttle & Stull in 1872. He was admitted to practice in 1874 and located in Vernon. Within the last few years he moved to Warren, that his family might have the advantage of the schools, and here he continues to practice.

M. J. Sloan was born in Greene in 1844. He early enlisted in the army, serving two years. He attended school in Greene, Orwell, and Oberlin College. He earned the money to defray his expenses while in Oberlin. He studied law and taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Most of his law reading was done with John C. Hale, of Elyria. He first located in Niles, then moved to Warren. He has been prominent in G. A. R. circles, was elected mayor in 1906. At present he is a member of the board of pardons for the state of Ohio.

Washington Hyde was born in West Farmington in 1847, and belongs to one of the families who settled that town. He made great sacrifices to get his education at the Seminary in Farmington. During part of his course he rang the bell of the Seminary. He graduated in 1867, attended Michigan University in 1870, graduated from the law department of that college in 1872. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began practicing in Warren. He was elected prosecutor in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He is connected as a stockholder with several business enterprises of this city.

John LaFayette Herzog was born in Warren in 1857. He obtained his education in the Warren high school and studied law with Sutliff & Stewart. He was admitted to practice in 1878, and has spent his entire life in Warren. His practice has been largely of settling estates, and not much in the line of litigation. He has a fine knowledge of law, but is exceedingly modest and retiring.

LaFayette Hunter was born in Howland in 1846. He attended school at Newton Falls, normal school at Hopedale. In 1872 he went to commercial college in Cleveland. Took his law course at Albany, graduating in 1874, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He located at Warren, Ohio, where he has since practiced. He is commissioner of bankruptcy.

Robert T. Izant was born at Great Elm, Somerseshire, England, in 1855. He came to Warren with his parents in 1872, and soon thereafter became clerk in the office of John M. Stull.

He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practiced for a number of years. When the Trumbull Building & Loan Association was formed he became treasurer of it, and has devoted all his time to that institution since, being largely responsible for its success. He married Sadee King of Kinsman, and with her is a worker in the Methodist church.

A. A. Drown was born in Nelson in 1850. He attended local schools and Hiram College. Read law with Taylor & Jones, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has since continued to practice his profession, most of the time in Warren.

David R. Gilbert was born in Vernon in 1846, moved with his parents to Gustavus in 1856. He attended district school and Oberlin College. He began the study of law in 1871 with Taylor & Jones. He was admitted at Canfield in 1873. He began practice in 1875; was associated with Judge Taylor in 1880; he served two terms as probate judge, and continues the practice of law in the city.

Emerson B. Leonard received his education in the common schools, Penn Line, Pennsylvania, high school at Jefferson, and Kingsville Academy. Studied law with W. P. Holland (his brother-in-law), Jefferson, Ohio. Was admitted at Cleveland in 1871. Was prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county for two terms. He is now in active practice at Warren, F. D. Templeton being his partner.

M. B. Leslie, of Hubbard, was born in that town in 1851. He studied law with Judge George Arrell, and was admitted in 1878. He went to school in Poland, and was justice of the peace three years.

Mr. W. G. Baldwin is city solicitor. He studied law with John M. Stull, and has made a specialty of securing abstracts of titles.

Wade R. Deemer was born in Fowler, 1865. He earned the money for education by working as a machinist. He completed his course of study in 1886 at New Lyne College. He studied law with C. H. Strock of Niles, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. In 1892, May, he began practicing law at Girard, and in October of the same year married Myrtle C. Baldwin, of Austinburg.

Clare Caldwell was born in Warren in 1881. He graduated at the Warren high school, took a course at Western Reserve College in Cleveland, graduating there, also from the Western Reserve Law School in 1905. Spent some time in Cleveland,

and in 1907 began practicing law in Niles, where he now resides. He is the youngest man at the bar in Trumbull County at this writing, and Judge E. B. Taylor is the oldest.

From the time the author was a little girl she has listened to the tales which lawyers loved to tell of another. Some of them might not be of general interest, and space would not allow the recording of many here, anyway. However, she ventures to give one of two.

An attorney of rather doubtful reputation was defending a client for arson. The counsel for the defense was attempting to prove an alibi. The man, colored, was known not to be able to write. When he was called upon in answer to question he said that he could not have burned the building because he was in Sharon that night.

"How do you remember that it was that night?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"Because I remember writing to my mother that very day." "Writing to your mother?" ejaculated the prosecutor, as he handed the accused a pencil and paper, saying, "write 'Sharon, Pa., August 19th, 1881.'" The colored boy's eyes glistened. This was exactly what his lawyer had said would happen. Clutching the pencil tightly and wetting it often, he produced the following: "Charon Pa. Aug 91. 1881." Handing it back triumphantly to the prosecutor, he was surprised when it was read to hear a general laugh. The prosecutor suggested, "Mr. Blank is a good writing teacher, isn't he?" "Fine," replied the boy. Whereupon the counsel for prisoner objected, the usual discussion took place, but the boy was convicted.

The Germans who settled the lower part of Trumbull and upper part of Mahoning formed a community by themselves. They learned the English language slowly and imperfectly. In one case a large proportion of the jury was of these. One young, dapper fellow, because of his better knowledge of "English as she is spoke," was made foreman of the jury. This was in the days when verdicts were returned orally. After long deliberation this jury was unable to agree, and returned to the court room to so report. But the clerk, supposing they had agreed, proceeded with the usual formula, and asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" The dapper little foreman popped up and said: "Yaas." The clerk: "How do you find—for the plaintiff or for the defendant?" Foreman:

"Vos is dot?" The clerk: "Why, how do you find by your verdict? Do you find for the plaintiff or for the defendant?" Foreman: "O, we ton't find noddings for any o' dem fellers; te chury has cot shplit."

On another occasion two brothers of that community, Jake and John, went together to the county seat to pay their taxes and transact business. In the afternoon Jake wandered into the courtroom, just as they were impanelling a jury. The regular panel being exhausted, Jake was called and sworn in as one of the talesmen. At the adjournment of the court the judge was very impressive in warning the jury that they must not talk among themselves about the merits of the case, nor listen to others so talking, nor permit any person to speak to them of matters involved in the case. Jake took all this very literally. As he approached the hotel where they stopped John was on the steps waiting for him, and called out, "Well, Chake, is you ready to go home?" Jake stopped and held up both hands warningly, and said: "Ton't shpeak mit me. Ton't shpeak mit me. I ish te chury."

At one time one of the priests at St. Mary's "looked upon wine when it was red in the cup" too often, until he could not get on without it. His parishioners first noticed that he was sometimes a little worse for drink, and then the townspeople knew it. An attorney in town, who had no nose for news, was particularly gifted at minding his own business, had had occasion to hear the complaints from a client of the dissipation of this otherwise good priest. Because it came in a business way he remembered it. Very soon thereafter, when he was attending court in a nearby town, a Catholic gentleman, devout of nature, asked him if it were true that Father —— drank to excess. The lawyer replied, "Personally I do not know, for I am not acquainted with him; but some of my friends at home tell me he does." It seems that proper church officials had decided to investigate the case of this priest, and the man was asking for a real purpose. The proceedings were begun, and, one morning, some weeks after, when the Warren lawyer was sitting in his back office, the priest, in a good deal of temper, came hurriedly in. "I understand," said the father, "that you have reported to headquarters that I am a drunkard." The lawyer, a resolute but gentle man, pursued his desk work for a few moments, and then, looking up, said, "I never saw you before. I never said you were a drunkard. I did, however, tell a man that Warren

people said you drank too much." Whereupon the priest laid his hand on the side of his large, red nose and said, "I want you to know, sir, that God made that nose." "Possibly," said the attorney, coolly, "but He never colored it."

When Judge Ezra B. Taylor, as a very young man, had been practicing law a few years in Ravenna, his wife awakened one night by hearing burglars in the house. He therefore grabbed a pistol and went in the direction of the noise. The burglar, hearing him coming, jumped out the window, ran through the yard, and cleared the side fence. Mr. Taylor discharged the revolver, but found no dead man in the vicinity when he examined. A little time thereafter he was called to the jail to defend a man for burglary. When they had talked the case over Mr. Taylor felt so sure that the man was guilty that he persuaded him to thus plead, in order to receive a light sentence. Mr. Taylor then talked seriously to the prisoner. He explained how easy it was for a man to lead a decent life and to be respected by his fellow citizens, and how wicked it was, as well as dangerous, to pursue the life of a criminal. Continuing, he said: "It is a horrible thing to be the cause of so much suffering to women and to children. Now, the other night my wife awakened me telling me, there was a burglar in the house, and that fright made her sick. Of course, I went after the man and shot at him, but that's all the good it did. I probably did not come within rods of him." The prisoner smiled and said, picking up a hat with a hole in it, "You came near enough," pointing to the hole. That this man had been Mr. Taylor's burglar made him all the more interested in his future. Before he left him the prisoner had promised to plead guilty, to serve his time, and to lead a decent life. After his sentence, when he had been home with his family but a few weeks, the driver of a stage-coach, or a carriage, having a trunk of valuable things on the back, reported that on reaching his destination they were missing. After much search, the trunk with part of the goods being missing, was found in the barn of a respected farmer, who stated he saw the prisoner take off the trunk. The time server was therefore arrested, put in jail, and he sent for Mr. Taylor. He protested that he was not guilty, and soon Mr. Taylor believed him. He swore he had kept his promise and would keep his promise. The case came to trial. Because of his past reputation, everything pointed to his conviction. The farmer was to go on the witness stand immediately after the noon hour. As the time grew

nearer and nearer he grew very pale and nervous, and when the court was convened in the afternoon he took the witness stand and confessed that he, himself, and not the prisoner, was the guilty party. The happy ending of this story is that the accused man went back to his own township, established a good reputation among his neighbors, was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for many years, and when he died was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

An elderly man who used to practice at the Trumbull bar says: "I remember the first time Judge Thurman came into our county to hold a session of the supreme court. Under the old constitution, judges of the supreme court went on the circuit also, and once a year one of them, with two common pleas judges, held a session of the supreme court in each county. The lawyers had gotten into a sort of slovenly, undignified course, not befitting the dignity of a court. Judge Thurman was six feet in height, of splendid physique, and one of the best dressed and best groomed men that I ever met. When he came into the courtroom that morning faultlessly attired, and with a dignity which matched his attire, with immaculate shirt front, collar and cuffs, and took his seat between the other two judges, every lawyer was at attention; and when he took out his silver snuff-box and placed it open on the desk before him, and laid his white cambric handkerchief beside it, adjusted his cuffs, opened the docket, and, with a glance around the room which took in every lawyer present, said, 'If the gentlemen of the bar will give attention, we will proceed with the call of the docket,' every lawyer did pay attention; and thereafter there was no lounging with feet on the trial table, unseemly levity or want of decorum; and no lawyer thought of addressing the court without rising to his feet. The court was revolutionized in half a minute, and the lawyers on their better behavior. And this continued. In fact, a court is such as a judge makes it."

Here is given a list of the men who have served Trumbull County as Common Pleas Judges:

1808—Calvin Pease.	1837—Van R. Humphrey.
1810—Benj. Ruggles.	1844—Eben Newton.
1815—George Tod.	1847—Benjamin F. Wade.
1830—Reuben Wood.	1851—George Bliss.
1833—Mathew Birchard.	

The above were elected by the legislators. The constitution of 1851 abolished associate judgeships, and judges were elected by men of the subdivision of the district. Trumbull, with Mahoning and Portage, made the second subdivision of the ninth judicial district.

The Common Pleas Judges elected are:

1852-'57—Luther Day.	1886 —Albert A. Theyes (vice Spear.)
1857-'62—Benjamin F. Hoffman.	1887-'97—Jos. R. Johnston.
1862-'67—Charles E. Glidden.	1888 to date—Geo. F. Robinson.
1867-'72—George M. Tuttle.	1893 —Geo. F. Robinson.
1868-'78—Philo B. Conant.	1897-'99—Jas. B. Kennedy.
1871-'72—Charles E. Glidden.	1899 to date—Disney Rogers.
1877 —Francis C. Servis.	1903-'08—E. E. Roberts.
1877-'80—Ezra B. Taylor.	1908 to date—Chas. M. Wilkins.
1878-'86—Wm. T. Spear.	
1880-'87—George F. Arrell.	
1886 —T. I. Gillmer.	

There has never been but one person suffer the death penalty in Trumbull County. That was Ira West Gardner of Gustavus. He married Anna Buell, a widow, who had a beautiful daughter of sixteen, Frances Maria. Gardner in 1832 tried to seduce this girl, and was repulsed. Fearing him, she went to the home of a nearby neighbor, staying there for some little time. At last Gardner sent word to her that if she would return home she would be safe. Needing some clothing, she took advantage of this offer, and Gardner, meeting her at the gap of the fence, plunged a butcher knife into her heart.

He was tried and convicted. Roswell Stone was the prosecuting attorney and Comfort Mygatt sheriff. He was escorted to the place of hanging by a great procession and band, Selden Haines being in command of the soldiers. People who had children away at school brought them home to witness the execution. We now wonder how these parents reasoned, but one of the young men who was thus brought many miles remembers that his father said he might never have another chance to see another hanging, and he was right. The children of the sixties were not like those of the thirties, for the former always shivered as they passed the corner of South and Chestnut streets on the way to cemetery, and dare not look towards the tree from which

Gardner is supposed to have swung. Whether the tree was still standing at that time is not certain. Possibly children are like men and horses, less afraid where many people are congregated.

Sheriff Mygatt said that he did not believe he was going to be able to discharge his duty in the case of Gardner, but that he did work himself up to the point. He took the prisoner in his own carriage, led by Warren's first band, which played a dirge. The military organization formed a hollow square around the scaffold. Elder Mack, a Methodist minister, walked with Mr. Mygatt and the prisoner to the scaffold. A hymn was sung, in which the prisoner joined, and he was then swung to a great overhanging limb where he breathed his last.

CHAPTER XVII.

INDIANS AS WARRIORS.—STATE MILITIA.—SOLDIERS OF 1812.—SOLDIERS OF 1861.—WARREN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

One of the hardest enemies any country has ever had was the Indian. He was treacherous, making contracts which he never thought to keep, and as the white man continued to despoil his hunting ground, he added hatred to his treachery. He did not come into the open, but crept upon the camp quietly at night and massacred the sleepers. He shot from behind trees and bushes, on traveler and farmer. Because of his life in the open air he was strong, and he always carried his arms with him in his ordinary occupation. He knew how to get food from the forests with little trouble, and how to protect himself against cold and rain. The early settler of old Trumbull County soon learned to follow the red man's ways. He carried his gun to mill and to meeting, and, no matter how much the Indian might pretend friendship, he understood his nature, and dealt accordingly.

Before Ohio was a state, militia organizations were established, but the time between the coming of the first pioneer and the organization of Ohio as a state was so short that there was no general militia organization in old Trumbull County. The Ohio constitution divided the state into four military districts, and specific laws were passed in regard to them. Elijah J. Wadsworth of Canfield was elected major general of the fourth division, and Trumbull County was included in that. General Wadsworth issued his first division orders in April, 1804. In this order he divided the fourth division of militia into five regiments. The First Brigade, including Trumbull County, was divided into two regiments. Benjamin Tappan and Jonathan Sloan were appointed aides-de-camp to General Wadsworth. At the military election of 1804 the list of officers which the 1st and 2nd Regiments elected included some names familiar to the people of Trumbull County. Among these are Captain Nathaniel

King, Lorenzo Carter, Seth Harrington, Zopher Case, Homer Hine, Eli Baldwin, John Struthers, George Tod, Samuel Tylee, William Bushnell, James Heaton, John Ewalt and John Campbell.

The New England people who, early in the nineteenth century, had gone to Canada to take advantage of the homestead law, as they saw a war with England approaching, came into the northern portion of Ohio, and their numbers increased each year until 1812. For that reason the fourth division was divided into four brigades. The commanders were Gens. Miller, Beall, Miller and Paine. The Third brigade, which the readers of this history will be most interested in, was commanded by General Simon Perkins. He was an efficient, brave officer. This Third Brigade, under General Perkins, consisted of three regiments, of which Wm. Rayen, J. S. Edwards and Richard Hayes were lieutenant colonels. When Congress increased the United States army in 1812 George Tod was appointed major of the Seventeenth United States Regiment. Governor Tod seemed to be a very versatile man. He was a scholar, a law maker, a judge, and a soldier, always holding high rank.

General Perkins issued an order in April, 1812, to his lieutenant colonels, telling them to secure, by enlistment, twenty-three men to serve in the United States army as a detachment from the militia of the state. "If they cannot be secured by enlistment, thirteen are to be secured by draft."

In reading the history of the war of 1812 it is strange to see how the delays and the jealousies and the intrigues and the politics entered in exactly as they entered in at the time of the war of 1861, and as they will always enter in till men learn that the greatest thing in the world is love for one's fellow man.

The first men in Trumbull County who saw the necessity of armed forces drilled, and after the militia was formed they had regular appointed "training." These days of training were often made sort of holidays, and the whole community gathered in some spot to see *their* men, sometimes in uniform colored by home dyes and made by women of the family, go through the manoeuvre of arms. Some years later the sons of wealthy men of Ohio had select companies with real uniforms, brass buttons, and like things, which stirred the envy of homespun soldiers.

The first company in the war of 1812, organized under the government through Gen. Simon Perkins, had for captain John W. Seely; ensign, James Kerr.

Historians tell us that President Madison, although a statesman, was not a war president, and his secretary of war was no better. We are inclined to believe this the truth in regard to the latter, since he trusted a war message to the mails of that time, instead of sending it by messenger. The consequence was that the British on the southern shore of Canada knew the declaration of war three days before General Hull had been notified. History also tells us that Hull did not advance on Malden, as he was supposed to do, and as it is believed he ought to have done, at the time when his men were ambitious and anxious to fight. Historians are not at all reticent in regard to him, but say that he was not a traitor nor a coward, but "an imbecile caused by drunkenness." Anyway, he surrendered at a time when he need not have surrendered, gave to the British the stores, the whole of Michigan, and left the western frontier of northern Ohio the prey to the blood-thirsty Indians and their allies. He himself was captured, but exchanged for thirty British prisoners. He was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot for cowardice, but was pardoned by President Madison. The terror which spread over old Trumbull County, at the news of this defeat, can be imagined. However, it did not take long for the hard-headed General Wadsworth to act. He waited for no orders, but issued a command for men to rendezvous at Cleveland. Colonel Whittlesey says, "The orders were received in the Third and Fourth Brigades like the call of the Scottish chiefs to the highlands." As soon as the *Trump of Fame* had confirmed the surrender of Hull, the men of Trumbull County who were physically able shouldered their guns ready to fight. They did not wait for any distinct orders. Exaggerated stories came from the mouth of the Cuyahoga by messenger. Women and children who had been in Cleveland and that vicinity, frightened to death, came hurrying into Trumbull County for safety, and bore witness to the truth. It happened to be Sunday when the messengers bearing the sad news reached Warren. Meetings which were in session dispersed, guns were cleaned, knives were sharpened, and like preparations were made. Colonel Hayes' regiment mustered at Kinsman's store. This included men from the east side of Trumbull County, and before August 26th the other regiments, under Colonel Rayen and Colonel Edwards, were on their way. In fact, so many men rushed to the defence of their country that General Wadsworth sent part of them back,

to their disgust. He said they were needed to protect the home property and home people. General Perkins was given command of the army at the front, and reached Camp Huron on September 6th. It is possible that the newly organized troops were in their places ready to defend before anything was known of conditions at the war department in Washington. These troops were in the neighborhood of the malarious country, and suffered terribly from sickness. If the enemy had attacked them at that time they would have been easily overcome.

On the 28th of September volunteers were called for to go against the Indians, who were making themselves obnoxious in the neighborhood, and on the next day an engagement took place in which six men were killed, ten were wounded. Among the latter was Joseph McMahan, of Salt Springs fame. He escaped death at that time, but was killed on the way home.

A good many soldiers from Trumbull County were in the ranks when Harrison won his splendid victory in the fall of 1813.

The men who lent their aid in establishing the civil government of old Trumbull County were the men who defended the frontier and helped to carry to successful termination the war. Among these was Elijah Wadsworth, who suffered greatly from personal debt, which he contracted for the government in raising the troops. This is a shameful statement for anyone to have to record. General Perkins, Judge Tod, Calvin Pease, whose history we have read, gave their splendid talents to the government service. Rev. Joseph Badger was postmaster, chaplain and nurse. He manufactured one of the old time hand-grinding mills and, from the meal he made, prepared mush which filled the stomachs of the half-sick soldiers. He was very popular among his men for like actions.

Although the war of 1812 maimed and killed many, destroyed families and wrought great hardships, it brought the people of Trumbull County to the idea that there must be general military organizations and that each man must be willing to do his duty as a soldier. From that time on the militia was more popular, trainings were had often, and ammunition was always on hand.

It would be useless to attempt to give the causes of the war of 1861, or anything more than a mention of the part which Trumbull County people took in it. The first men to go from Trumbull County reported at Cleveland in the spring of 1861 in answer to Lincoln's call for troops. These men were largely

merchants and professional men from the towns. There were few farmers. The company from Trumbull County was known as "Company H." Its captain was Joel F. Asper, the first lieutenant was George L. Wood. (His daughter, Grace Wood Schmidt, now resides in Warren.) After the promotion of Wood to captain, Asper having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Holbert C. Case became first lieutenant, and James P. Brisbane second lieutenant. Among the non-commissioned officers who were mustered out at the time the company was were First Sergeant Joseph Pollock, Sergeant John L. Davis, Sergeant John A. Chaffee, Sergeant John Pollock; Corporals Henry H. Pierce, David L. Herst, Samuel L. Vance; Privates Steven Burrows, Reuben W. Bower, Seth J. Coon, William Hunter, William A. Leavens, Jacob H. Mohler, Eurastus C. Palmer, George W. Parker, Samuel S. Pelton, Hiram Shaffer, William H. Tracey, Alfred Webster, Benjamin Wilson, Adison White, Henry A. Weir. Of the non-commissioned officers who were wounded, Sergeant Ellis Fox, Corporals Charles Glendening, Joseph Kincaid, David Wintersteen, and Wagoner James Moser were reported. Eleven of this company were killed in battle, ten died, six are not reported, forty-five were discharged before the expiration of service, and two were transferred.

Company H belonged to the 7th Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. They gathered at Camp Taylor, marched into Cleveland in citizens' clothes, went to Cincinnati, where Camp Dennison, a horrid place, awaited them. It was so early in the war that proper preparations had not been made, and they suffered greatly from cold. Joel B. Tyler, of Ravenna, Ohio, was elected colonel, William Creighton, lieutenant colonel, and John S. Casement, major. General Casement was a popular, brave young officer, and is still living. He has been a prosperous man, is now as then optimistic and generous. This regiment went to West Virginia, camping at Clarksburg. They were ordered to march to Weston to procure \$65,000 in gold which had been left in the bank there. They then proceeded to Glenville, to reinforce the 17th Ohio. They were then ordered to establish communications with General Cox. A little later they had a conflict with General Floyd's forces, in which 120 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, were left upon the field. Part of the regiment went to Gauley, and while there received a stand of arms from people of the Western Reserve. General Dyer assumed command in October, 1861, and the regiment started in pursuit of General Floyd. It

soon was at the very front. During that winter the soldiers suffered greatly from cold, and General Lander, having died, was succeeded by General Shields. The first real battle which the 7th participated in was that of Winchester. In this battle, fourteen were killed, 51 wounded, and several taken prisoners. After this battle the 7th was ordered to Fredericksburg. This was 132 miles off, and was a nine-day march. In the battle of Shenandoah the 5th and 7th Regiments fought under the cover of standing wheat, 3,000 men against 14,000. When they finally had to retreat the 7th Regiment was in the rear guard, and it never broke line, but even sometimes halted to fire on the enemy. They went to join McClellan, and came under the command of General Banks. The 7th was present at the Battle of Antietam, but was held back as a reserve force, and did not have to fight much. In 1862 the ranks of this regiment, which originally had a thousand men, were reduced to less than three hundred. Two hundred men were added to their number, and they went into winter quarters, where they stayed until April, 1863, about two years from the time they had reported at Cleveland. The 7th Regiment was in the hottest part of the dreadful fight of Chancellorsville. They held their position, fighting until ordered to retreat, and finally, when the federal forces withdrew, the 7th and two other regiments brought up the rear. When one meets, in business, men who engaged in all the battles of the 7th, one cannot help but wonder how they ever survived such a terrible ordeal. At Chancellorsville this regiment lost 14 killed and 70 wounded. On June 1st, after hard marching, they were at Gettysburg. In this fight, one of the most terrible of the Civil war, they were hurried from point to point, but because of the constant change of position they lost only one man and 17 wounded. From Gettysburg they went to New York to quell the riots, and in August went into camp on Governor's Island. In September they were ordered to the western department, and were under General Hooker. They went into winter quarters in Alabama. Here they expected to have a little warmth and rest, but soon had to leave these good quarters for Lookout Mountain. If they could not have the comfort of camp, they at least had the joy of seeing the Union flag planted on this mountain. However, this was little satisfaction, because very soon they were engaged in the fight of Missionary Ridge, where Colonel Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel Crane fell, and where the slaughter was terrible. The 7th lost 19 killed and 61 wounded. They returned to Bridge-

port, and in May occurred the battle of Rocky Face Ridge. This battle was a victorious one, with slight loss. When the three years were up, many of the soldiers of the 7th did not want to re-enlist, although some did. Those who did were put in with the 5th, and marched with Sherman through Georgia. The regiment was mustered out on July 8, 1864, and had served more than three years, during which time 1,800 men had served with it. It was in more than twenty battles, "and only two hundred and forty men remained to bring home the colors, riddled by shot and shell. It had served east and west, was always in the van, and participated in the hottest battles of the war."

The 19th Regiment had three companies, B, C and G, which were composed largely of men from Trumbull and Mahoning counties. This regiment reached Cleveland soon after the 7th had left. They went into camp at Columbus. Samuel Beatty was colonel. Company B was among those which were sent to Camp Goddard for drill. The 8th and 10th joined this 19th and made a brigade over which Gen. William S. Rosecrans was placed. This brigade was to do service in West Virginia, and it did its duty well. In the fall of this year there was reorganization of this regiment. Among the men well remembered in Trumbull County belonging to this regiment were Captain James M. Nash of Canfield, Lieutenant Henry M. Fusselman, Second Lieutenants O. P. Shaffer, Henry D. Stratton, Oscar O. Miller, Job D. Bell, First Lieutenants Homer C. Reid, Asael Adams, Sergeant M. O. Messer, Captain Franklin E. Stowe, First Lieutenant George M. Hull, Second Lieutenant Jason Hurd.

The 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry came into existence after the call for volunteers in May, 1861. Charles Whittlesey, a graduate of West Point, was made colonel. Manning F. Force was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was under heavy fire before Fort Donelson, and after the surrender of the fort was sent north in care of the prisoners, and was scattered. By the middle of March seven companies were called in, gathered on the Tennessee. In April these men were fighting at Pittsburg Landing, where they met considerable loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Force was in command. After the fall of Corinth the regiment was transferred to Bolivar, and in August it, with two other regiments, repulsed General Armstrong with thirteen. Two companies, C and K, were captured. Because of the gallantry of the men at this time several officers were promoted. In the early winter of '62 the 20th was assigned to duty under General Logan's

division. It went to Memphis, and then to Clinton, Jackson, Champion Hills. At the latter place it was in an advance position, but held its place in the regiment until the ammunition gave out. It was just about to charge in desperation when the 65th Ohio relieved it. This regiment took an honorable place in the Vicksburg campaign, and more than two-thirds of its men re-enlisted in 1864. In March they were allowed veteran's furlough, and were in camp at Dennison May 1st. They were transferred to Clifton, Tennessee, and were in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Later, they fought at Atlanta, and marched to the sea. They had some skirmishing after that, but their hard days were over, and their joy knew no bounds when they learned that Johnston was to surrender. They participated in the grand review at Washington, and were mustered out at Columbus on June 12th.

The 23rd Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, although recruited largely in Mahoning County, had many members well known in Trumbull County. It was organized at Camp Chase in 1861. W. S. Rosecrans was colonel. Rutherford B. Hayes was major, and later became brigadier-general. This regiment fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Berryville, North Mountain and Cedar Creek. It was mustered out at Cumberland in 1865. Among the men known by Trumbull County people were William McKinley, Jr., who was second lieutenant, Dr. John McCurdy, of Youngstown, surgeon, Oscar Bosley, who lived many years in Warren, Charles W. McNabb, Jared D. Porter.

The 24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized under Lincoln's call for troops, had a company (F) of Trumbull County men. Its first encounter was near Cheat Mountain, Virginia. A little later it was transferred from the east to the west division, and in April, 1862, was at Pittsburg Landing. It marched through the deep swamps to Savannah, and reached the battle on the second day. Albert S. Hall, a member of Company F, was severely wounded here. The regiment participated in several skirmishes from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. In December, 1862, this regiment had only three hundred men. These men, however, were in the battle of Stone River and held an important post. Lieutenant Charles Harmon, of Warren, was killed on the first day of this fight. Among those who are well remembered by Trumbull County people were Lieutenant Harmon, John W. Brooks, Albert S. Hall, Captain Warrington S. Weston, First Lieutenant Emerson Merritt, Sergeant John J.

Musser, Corporal Aaron Robbins and Leonard Blessing, Wallack W. Drake, Amzi C. Williams, Richard Elliott, William R. Spear, John Q. Wilson.

One-half of the men belonging to the 105th Regiment came from Trumbull and Mahoning counties. It did valiant service in Kentucky; it marched from Covington to Louisville, and it was attached to the divisions commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson. The first battle was fought at Perrysburg. The regiment was in Murfreesboro in March, and about fourteen miles from that place gave John Morgan a drubbing. This regiment was in Chattanooga in September, took part in the maneuvering and participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge. It was in the Atlanta campaign, but was not in the heaviest of the fight, and was in the review of Generals Sherman and Schofield at Goldsboro. "The sight was imposing. Full twenty-five per cent of the men were barefooted. They were ragged and dirty. Many in citizens' dress and many in rebel uniform." They had a long march back into Virginia, sometimes covering thirty-five miles a day, and after the grand review in Washington, May 24, 1865, they were mustered out. Among the persons belonging to this regiment, well known in Trumbull County, were: Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Perkins, Dr. Charles N. Fowler, Marshall W. Wright (quartermaster), Adjutant Ambrose Robbins, Lester D. Tayler, Sergeant-Major, and John McHard, Porter Watson, William Doty, Daniel B. Stambaugh, Peter Himrod, Robert C. Porter, John E. Stambaugh, Fred Harrington, Hugh Lowrey, John A. Ewalt, James A. Crawford, Norval B. Cobb, Calvin L. Rawdon, Thomas Quigley, Chauncey M. Hunt, Captain William Wallace, Charles A. Brigden, Lucius Perkins. Calvin Rawdon was in the Mexican war, and entered the City of Mexico with Scott. He outlived all Mexican soldiers from Trumbull County.

The 125th Regiment was the regiment known as Opdyke Tigers. It was organized at Camp Cleveland in 1862. It arrived in Kentucky early in January. On the 1st of February it started for Nashville, Tennessee, being eight days on the way. It was in advance of the march, had a number of small fights, and was ordered to report to Murfreesboro in June. This was a terrible march. It was in the hottest part of the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September. It behaved with such bravery at that battle that it really saved the day. This regiment was discharged at Camp Chase in September, 1864. Colonel Emerson Opdyke was the commanding officer; George L. Woods

was the major. Albert Yeomans was captain of Company B, and other Trumbull County men among the officers and soldiers were Rigley C. Powers, captain, First Lieutenant Elmer Moses, First Lieutenant Ralsey C. Rice. Company C—First Lieutenant Heman R. Harmon. The remaining soldiers of this regiment hold a reunion each year in Warren, and usually call upon Lucy Stevens Opdyke, who was and is so interested in the regiment because it was her husband's pride. Mrs. Opdyke, although living in New York, is usually at the home of her sisters, the Misses Stevens, at the time of the reunion.

The 171st Ohio Volunteers, National Guards, was mustered into service in 1864. Companies A, B, C, D, G, H and I were from Trumbull County. The going away of this regiment was one of the events of war time in Warren. In the first place, it was late, and people were thoroughly aroused, and, in the second place, the men composing these companies were well known in social and professional life. Its first duty was on Johnson's Island, and it was ordered to Kentucky in June, really in defense of Cincinnati. Morgan was really foraging for supplies and loot, but his boldness drove fear to the hearts of the people in his vicinity. They proceeded to Cynthiana to reinforce the 168th Ohio. They were surrounded by the enemy, who largely outnumbered them, and after a hot fight were captured. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The prisoners taken were made to travel double-quick most of the way for forty-five miles. They were afterwards paroled, returned to duty on Johnson's Island and were mustered out at the end of the hundred days. The stubborn resistance of this regiment prevented Morgan from reaching Cincinnati. Joel F. Asper was the colonel, Heman R. Harmon lieutenant-colonel, Manning A. Flower major, F. C. Applegate surgeon. Among the men well known in this county in this regiment were: George Stiles, Captain Frank E. Hutchins, Lieutenant Fred Kinsman, Lieutenant Frank J. Mackey, George N. Hapgood, William A. Camp, James H. Smith, Henry J. Lane, Jefferson Wilson, Jules Vautrot, George W. Pond, William B. Brown, Kirtland M. Fitch, Charles Burton, Amzi Hoyt, William H. Brett, William H. Dana, E. C. Andrews, Philip Artman, E. H. Ensign, Charles P. Fusselman, Romeo H. Freer, Wallace Gilmer, George Holland, Henry Iddings, George Jameson, John Kinsman, Theodore McConnell, Henry A. Potter, Edward K. Patch, B. H. Peck, William Peffers, Henry Rickseker, John Rush, Jr., Ezra B. Taylor, George H. Tayler, George Van-

Gorder, Amzi C. Williamson, Hugh Watson, Edward Woodrow, John Woodrow and Washington Webb. Captain of Company B was Richard Odell Swindler; Company C, Joseph M. Jackson; Company D, Evan Morris; Company H, Harlan Hatch; Company I, Cyrus Mason.

The 197th Regiment was organized in response to the last one-year call by President Lincoln. It was made up from veterans of other regiments mostly, and was mustered out at Baltimore in 1865. It was composed largely of young men. The captain of Company B was George B. Kennedy; Henry Iddings, Alonzo Brooks, Wm. H. Brett, Charles F. Harrington, Josiah S. Ratliff, Plumb Sutliff, were among the soldiers.

The 2nd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was recruited by Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins in the summer of 1861. It was a cavalry regiment, and those joining were from the best families and highest vocations in the community. In the early winter it went to Camp Denison, and early in '62 to Missouri. It raided this state and engaged in an encounter with Quantrell's forces. Although this was a short encounter, our regiment was successful. Later it captured Fort Gibson. It was under the command of General Blunt in the fall, and fought at Carthage, Newtonia, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Captain V. Kautz, who was a son-in-law of Governor Tod, was made colonel of this regiment after Charles Doubleday had been promoted to brigadier-general. Colonel Kautz's brigade pursued John Morgan and captured him at Bluffington Island. It was in active service, joined Rosecrans' army, and when the time came for enlistment many men re-enlisted. It became a part of Sheridan's cavalry, and assisted in the capture of Early's army. It captured a large amount of horses, wagons, and so on, and participated in the grand review at Washington. It is estimated that this regiment marched 27,000 miles and participated in 97 engagements. As we have said, the colonels were Charles Doubleday, V. Kautz, A. B. Nettleton and Dudley Stewart. Robert W. Ratliff was lieutenant-colonel, George L. Purington, Henry L. Burnett were among the majors. Gaylord B. Hawkins was the chaplain. L. D. Bosworth was second lieutenant, and among the non-commissioned officers and privates who were known in Trumbull County were Byron M. Peck, Frederick Brice, George W. Kennedy, Orin J. Chalker.

The Second Cavalry, which was recruited by B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins, was ranked as the 6th Ohio Cavalry. The

camp at which they recruited, near Warren, was named Camp Hutchins. People in the county were much interested in this regiment, and often went to see them drill. Nearly one-third of the regiment belonged to Trumbull County. It went to Camp Chase and then into Virginia, joined General Fremont and pursued Jackson down the Shenandoah. Its first regular engagement was at Cross Keys. It was also engaged at some other small places, and came under the command of Pope. It was fourteen days under fire at Rappahannock. It was at the second battle of Bull Run. It was very active against Lee, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. It did picket duty when the army was in winter quarters, and it seemed to be always in the advance guard. It opened the engagement at Appomatox Court House, and it acted as General Grant's escort from Appomatox to Burksville Station. Among the men well remembered by the residents of Trumbull County were Uriel H. Hutchins, Charles R. Hunt, William Woodrow.

The 12th Cavalry was organized with Robert W. Ratliff as commissioned colonel; Frank H. Mason was adjutant; the chaplain was Thomas W. Roberts. This regiment continued the guard of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and the last of March, 1864, proceeded to Kentucky. Here it did service against Morgan, Breckenridge, etc. The next year it was in Tennessee, and destroyed railroad connections and like work. It aided in the capture of Jeff Davis. It was in service two years. Edward B. Reeves was in this regiment, as was John Crawford, Ira Wilcox and G. W. Bear.

The 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery was the nucleus of the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery. William Rutan was a non-commissioned officer in Company G, as was Isaac H. Bennett. Jacob H. Baldwin and Isaac M. Woodrow were among the privates.

The 14th Ohio Independent Battery was organized by Wade and Hutchins, and entered into service in September, 1861. It was captured in its first engagement, Pittsburg Landing. Colonel Jerome B. Burrows served with it three years, and he was succeeded by Seth M. Laird. Both are well known in this county. Among the officers well remembered here were William Smith, Homer H. Stull, Walter B. King. Among the non-commissioned officers were Thomas Douglas and George Harsh. William Rutan was a private in this regiment, as was also Edward Spear, who was transferred. Captain J. B. Burrows and First Lieutenant Edward Spear, of the 14th Ohio Independent Battery,

recruited the 15th. It was attached to the army of the Tennessee. Edward Spear was captain; R. C. Darling was among the non-commissioned officers. Frank O. Robbins of Niles was one of the privates. The Warren Home Committee consisted of Henry B. Perkins, Junius Dana, Mathew B. Tayler, Charles R. Hunt, John M. Stull, James Hoyt. Charles S. Field, so long identified with the commercial interests of Warren, had charge of the enrollment for the provost marshal. Ambrose M. Robbins of Niles was clerk in the captain's department. Among the men of the early days who helped to raise money for Warren and who always kept the treasury full, were Charles R. Hunt, James Hoyt, John M. Stull, Humphrey Harsh, Alonzo Truesdell.

On the edge of the Mahoning river, about where the Monument stands, the first schoolhouse was erected, the first jail was built, and here stood the office of Mr. H. C. Belden. In the '40s a regular benevolent society was formed among the women of the town. Mrs. Heman Harmon was the president, Mrs. Sarah Spear Hoyt and Mrs. Betsey Opdyke Patch assistants. There were then no hospitals or charitable organizations, and the women of this society helped care for the sick, took care of the needy poor, and sewed for those who under sudden misfortune or distress needed help. When the war broke out this association turned its attention to helping the soldiers, and Mr. Belden offered his office as headquarters for this work. Mrs. Heman Harmon turned over the care of her household to her oldest daughter, Maria, afterwards Mrs. Delano, and gave all her attention to this work. She was president, Mrs. Charles Howard was the vice-president and Mrs. Florilla Wolcott Stull the secretary. Here bandages were made for the soldiers, as was clothing of all kind, lint was scraped, fruits of all kinds canned, and everything possible done for the boys who were at the front. Some women who could not attend these meetings worked at home, and no record was kept of the amount of work done or of the people who assisted in it. Elizabeth L. Iddings, who prepared the article on Pioneer Women, with the assistance of Mrs. Homer Reid, Mrs. H. C. Baldwin, Mrs. B. J. Tayler, Miss Harriet Stevens, Mrs. Mary Perkins Lawton and Mrs. Homer Stewart, has given a partial list of those who attended most frequently. It is as follows: Mrs. E. B. Taylor, Mrs. George N. Hapgood, Mrs. Frederick Kinsman, Mrs. Lewis Hoyt, Mrs. Ira Fuller, Mrs. H. C. Belden, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Cyrus Van Gorder, Mrs. Charles Harmon, Mrs. C. W. Tyler, Mrs. Calvin

Sutliff, Mrs. Ellen Gilbert, Mrs. Eunice Hawkins, Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, Mrs. George VanGorder, Mrs. Oliver Patch, Mrs. Lewis Iddings, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Bostick Fitch, Mrs. George Townsend, Mrs. Comfort Patch, Mrs. T. J. McLean, Mrs. E. E. Hoyt, Mrs. B. P. Jameson. But two of this list are living today—Mrs. Eunice Hawkins and Mrs. George VanGorder.

ROSTER OF EX-SOLDIERS OF TRUMBULL COUNTY.

<i>Name of Soldier.</i>	<i>Co. Reg't.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>
1. Charles A. Brigden,	I, 105th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
2. C. Edward Brigden,	B, 23d O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
3. Irwin E. Brigden,	A and G, 179th and 86th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
4. Galvin P. Barb,	I, 105th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
5. David Bower,	I, 105th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
6. Robert N. Holcomb,	I, 105th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
7. Austin H. Belden,	E, 196th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
8. Orman L. Kibbee,	14th O. V. B.	Mesopotamia, O.
9. Job Reynolds,	D, 2d O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
10. George Stone,	E, 6th O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
11. Henry Combs,	K, 6th O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
12. R. B. Tracy,	K, 6th O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
13. Edwin R. Loveland,	H, 41st O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
14. Frank S. Rigel,	B, 6th O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
15. George W. Wilcox,	D, 2d O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
16. Robert A. Wilcox,	D, 2d O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
17. Aliah R. Harshman,	D, 2d O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
18. Henry Higley,	G, 2d O. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
19. Edward Hirshfield,	G, 73d Pa. V. C.	Mesopotamia, O.
20. ?		
21. Caleb French,	B, 125th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
22. Alonzo Rich,	C, 177th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
23. Almond H. Clark,	G, 86th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
24. Henry Hoffman,	G, 86th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
25. Chancy W. Bates,	A, 18th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
26. Auresus White,	G, 18th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
27. Chester Linscott,	G, 18th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
28. James Sealey,	C, 84th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
29. Wallace Tracy,	C, 84th O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.
30. John Combs,	B, 23d O. V. I.	Mesopotamia, O.

31. Leroy E. Bosley, B, 41st O. V. I. Mesopotamia, O.
32. Edwin Difford, 19th O. V. I. Mesopotamia, O.
33. Alvin Williams, D, 197th O. V. I. Mesopotamia, O.
34. Linman Easton, F, 39th O. V. I. Mesopotamia, O.
35. Lin D. Havens, A, 100th N. Y. V. I. Mesopotamia, O.

Bloomfield.

1. Joseph Jackson, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
2. Wells Bushnell, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
3. Austin Berry, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
4. George S. Keldon, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
5. Daniel Rex, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
6. Samuel Rex, A, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
7. William Williams, K, 6th O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
8. Albert Smith, I, 105th O. V. I. Bloomfield, O.
9. Robert Windram, I, 105th O. V. I. Bloomfield, O.
10. Thomas Andrews, I, 105th O. V. I. Bloomfield, O.
11. George Haine, I, 105th O. V. I. Bloomfield, O.
12. James Edney, D, 2d O. V. C. Bloomfield, O.
13. D. W. Waters, H, 7th O. V. I. Bloomfield, O.
14. A. Kincaid, 25th O. Bat. Bloomfield, O.
15. A. O. Huntley, Barters, Ind. S. S. Bloomfield, O.
16. J. K. Wing, Major and Q. M. Bloomfield, O.
17. John S. McAdoo, 4th Ind. Bat. Bloomfield, O.

Greensburg.

1. George C. Allen, D, 2d O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
2. H. J. Wolcott, D, 2d, O. V. C. and A.
196th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
3. Daniel Winchel, L, 6th O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
4. S. H. Choffee, I, 6th O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
5. A. G. Pelton, E, 6th O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
6. C. E. Stockwell, F, 39th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
7. Alfred Lamphen, G, 2d O. H. A. Greensburg, O.
8. William Horton, 14th O. Bat. Greensburg, O.
9. James Crozier, 25th O. Bat. Greensburg, O.
10. Smith Pimey, D, 104th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
11. Z. C. Hillman, F, 171st O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
12. Edwin Winchel, G, 177th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
13. D. E. Lillibridge, G, 177th and 86th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.

14. J. K. Nims, G, 177th and 86th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
15. S. B. Hedges, A, 2d P. H. A. Greensburg, O.
16. Theodore Kerlin, U. S. Navy. Greensburg, O.
17. W. S. Downs, Marine Brigade. Greensburg, O.
18. Chester Tuttle, C, 125th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
19. Jason Case, C, 125th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
20. Sidney Higgins, C, 125th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
21. Quincy Lattin, C, 125th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
22. Joseph Young, F, 198th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
23. A. A. Raymond, I, 21st Mich. V. I. Greensburg, O.
24. John Kirkly, Mich. V. I. Greensburg, O.
25. Aron J. Merritt, B, 105th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
26. W. E. Lattin, B, 105th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.
27. J. S. Williams, B, 105th O. V. I. Triumph, O.
28. Lorenzo Sparks, B, 105th O. V. I. Triumph, O.
29. S. R. Sample, D, 2d O. V. C. Triumph, O.
30. R. W. Crane, D, 19th O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
31. T. P. McCoy, E, 6th O. V. C. Greensburg, O.
32. B. A. Jham, B, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
33. I. S. Kithbridge, B, 105th O. V. I. Greensburg, O.

Kinsman.

1. J. W. Gleason, K, 7th Kansas. Kinsman, O.
2. G. H. Nickerson, G, 145th Pa. Kinsman, O.
3. A. R. Grover, Staff, 12th Mass.; 92d U. S. C. I. Kinsman, O.
4. Robert Spencer, C, 2d Cav. Kinsman, O.
5. Zalmon Mathews, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
6. L. B. Fobes, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
7. A. Mathews, B, 125th O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
8. John Wallace, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
9. Lewis Sharp, F, 6th Cav. Kinsman, O.
10. Sam Vernon, G, 145th Pa. Kinsman, O.
11. Ethelbert Fobes, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
12. Dan Bidlake, 14th O. Bat. Kinsman, O.
13. A. J. Kesler, B, 28th Pa. Kinsman, O.
14. John Gillis, B, 125th O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
15. F. J. Fobes, B, 125th O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
16. Lyman Root, B, 125th O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
17. Allen Jones, Surgeon, 13th O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
18. R. K. Hulse, K, 125th O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
19. Marcus Christy, K, 100th Pa. Kinsman, O.

20.	Richard Partridge, 29th O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
21.	Homer Hulbert, 105th O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
22.	George H. Griswold, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
23.	J. W. Chase, B, 6th Cav.	Kinsman, O.
24.	George W. Birrell, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
25.	Isaac J. Allen, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
26.	Wilton A. Christy, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
27.	John M. Allen, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
28.	James V. Betts, G, 111th Pa.	Kinsman, O.
29.	A. R. Fordice, H, 14th Pa. I.	Kinsman, O.
30.	A. C. Parker, A, 41st O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
31.	J. T. Brown, K, 67th O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
32.	D. F. Allen, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
33.	D. T. Gillis, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
34.	C. O. Fitch, B, 125th O. V. I.	
35.	J. W. Betts.	Kinsman, O.
36.	Nelson Root, C, 2d Cav.	Kinsman, O.
37.	W. A. Thomas, G, 111th Pa.	Kinsman, O.
38.	Absolom Betts.	Kinsman, O.
39.	L. P. Andrews, Staff, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
40.	Stephen Smith, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
41.	William Miller, Trumbull Guards.	Kinsman, O.
42.	Daniel R. McCoshrick, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
43.	Henry Frazier, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
44.	H. N. Tracy, B, 125th O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
45.	Thomas Webber, G, 171st O. N. G.	Kinsman, O.
46.	R. J. Morford, C, 55th Pa.	Kinsman, O.
47.	Wallace P. Losser, F, 2d O. C.	Kinsman, O.
48.	John Stoner, I, 105th O. V. I.	Kinsman, O.
49.	Willard Sandy, F, 2d O. Cav.	Kinsman, O.
50.	D. K. McKinssie, F, 2d O. V. C. and 155th.	Kinsman, O.
51.	Joe Marvin, G, 9th Ind. Cav.	Farmdale, O.
52.	Daniel Burns, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
53.	F. K. Mayborn, G, 15th N. J. Eng.	Farmdale, O.
54.	L. W. Roberts, G, 10th O. Cav.	Farmdale, O.
55.	L. G. Parsons, F, 7th Wis. Cav.	Farmdale, O.
56.	D. G. Brockway, K, 7th Kansas I.	Farmdale, O.
57.	H. L. Perkins, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
58.	Miles Gilder, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
59.	Isaac M. Newton, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
60.	Theron Peck, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.
61.	Philo Meacham, G, 171st O. N. G.	Farmdale, O.

62. H. L. Burnham, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
63. A. W. Gillis, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
64. Alonzo H. Porter, G, 171st O. N. G. Kinsman, O.
65. W. C. Richards, B, 12th Pa. I. Kinsman, O.
66. Abraham Angles, C, 2d O. H. A. Kinsman, O.
67. Wayne Spear, Trumbull Guards. Kinsman, O.
68. Joel Hawley.

Orangeville.

1. Henry Brown, D, 211th Pa. Orangeville, O.
2. James D. Burnett, F, 24th O. V. I. Orangeville, O.
3. John A. Carmon, C, 125th O. V. I. Orangeville, O.
4. Leonard Deemington, A, 83d Pa. Orangeville, O.
5. Edsell R. Fell, C, 2d O. V. C. Orangeville, O.
6. Cassius M. Fell, B, 57th Pa. Orangeville, O.
7. George W. Snyder, C, 84th O. V. I. Orangeville, O.
8. W. S. Trimbell, H, 145th Pa. Orangeville, O.
9. Austin Marentain, G, 177th O. V. I. Orangeville, O.
10. H. M. Green, 1st Pa. H. Art. Orangeville, O.
11. J. B. Hoffman, G, 78th Pa. Orangeville, O.
12. A. L. Jones, C, 84th O. V. I. Orangeville, O.

Gustavus.

1. W. G. Alger, C, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
2. L. B. Brainard, C 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
3. G. D. Brocket, C, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
4. W. Chambers, C, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
5. J. Noble, C, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
6. N. H. Baily, C, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
7. Albert E. Brainard, Band, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
8. Erastus Brainard, Band, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
9. Buell W. Brainard, Band, 29th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
10. E. E. Brainard, C, 125th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
11. J. Lloyd, K, 1st H. E. B. Gustavus, O.
12. C. Montgomery, F, 24th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
13. W. Sullivant, F, 24th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.
14. L. Petton, 6th O. V. C. Gustavus, O.
15. L. J. Morey, M, 6th O. V. C. Gustavus, O.
16. James Ellis, K, 6th O. V. C. Gustavus, O.
17. T. Church, F, 24th O. V. I. Gustavus, O.

18.	F. K. Lewis, 17th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
19.	G. Justin, C, 125th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
20.	E. Burch, K, 177th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
21.	Henry Giller, D, 171st O. N. G.	Gustavus, O.
22.	Robert Wallace, D, 171st O. N. G.	Gustavus, O.
23.	John Smith, A, 103d Pa. I.	Gustavus, O.
24.	James Smith, F, 47th Pa. I.	Gustavus, O.
25.	Henry Chalk, I, 8th I. L. C.	Gustavus, O.
26.	Peter Lanon, E, 13th Mich. I.	Gustavus, O.
27.	E. Southwick, D, 27th Map. I.	Gustavus, O.
28.	J. Loutzhiser, G, 171st O. N. G.	Gustavus, O.
29.	— Sajasen, C, 83d Pa. I.	Gustavus, O.
30.	James Brunton, E, 65th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
31.	— Henry, E, 105th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
32.	William Johnson, F, 1st Oregon C.	Gustavus, O.
33.	John Catlain, H, 52d Ill. I.	Gustavus, O.
34.	John G. Bryant, 6th O. V. C.	Gustavus, O.
35.	Moses Bryant, 87th O. V. I.	Gustavus, O.
36.	Matt Riley, B, 47th Ind. I.	Gustavus, O.

Farmington.

1.	Wesley C. Fishel, B, 125th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
2.	Warren H. Fishel, B, 125th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
3.	Bockman, John, K, 8th Ill. Cav.	Farmington, O.
4.	Howard M. Hughes, G, 41st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
5.	Alonzo W. Greer, H, 171st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
6.	Sylvester Harshman, B, 125th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
7.	Andrew J. Winters, K, 41st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
8.	S. M. Bowers, H, 171st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
9.	Washington Strock, A, 17th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
10.	James H. Snow, H, 171st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
11.	Adiron F. Osmer, H, 171st O. V. I.	Farmington, O.
12.	Oriel C. Osmer, H 171st & D 196th O. V. I.	Farmington, O.
13.	Patrick Cox, D, 6th O. V. C.	Farmington, O.
14.	Cyrus S. Thompson, I, 177th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
15.	Henry M. Kibbee, H, 171st O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
16.	Orlando Bundy, B, 125th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
17.	Alexander France, B, 80th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
18.	J. O. Lattimer, A, 29th O. V. I.	W. Farmington, O.
19.	Zuia J. Buck, 25th Art.	W. Farmington, O.
20.	A. T. King, E, 53d Mass.	W. Farmington, O.

21. W. J. Haine, I, 105th O. V. I. W. Farmington, O.
22. James Caldwell, D, 2d O. V. C. W. Farmington, O.
23. L. C. Wolcott, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
24. Rodney Miller, H, 171st O. V. I. W. Farmington, O.
25. Michael Clark, D, 6th O. V. C. Farmington, O.
26. Albert Morrison, H, 171st O. V. I. . . . W. Farmington, O.
27. Joseph Radford, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
28. William Barnes, I, 49th Pa. Farmington, O.
29. Edwin Oatley, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
30. William Wolcott, D, 6th O. V. C. Farmington, O.
31. J. W. Belden, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
32. Ariel Chapman, H, 171st O. V. I. W. Farmington, O.
33. Chester Steele, F, 171st O. V. I. Farmington, O.
34. John W. Wilcox, H, 171st O. V. I. Farmington, O.
35. M. W. Griffith, H, 171st O. V. I. Farmington, O.
36. Harry Ford, G 177th and H 7th O. V. I. . . Farmington, O.
37. William Lamleson, D & H, 171st O. V. I. . Farmington, O.
38. Chauncy Dalney, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
39. William D. Hickok, D, 2d O. V. C. Farmington, O.
40. William Harklerode, H, 171st O. V. I. . . Farmington, O.
41. Harmon Osborn, H, 171st O. V. I. Farmington, O.
42. George Thomas, B, 105th O. V. I. Farmington, O.
43. H. P. Tumer, A, 29th O. V. I. W. Farmington, O.
44. Edwin D. Lewis, B, 105th O. V. I. . . . W. Farmington, O.
45. Harlan H. Hatch, H, 171st O. V. I. . . . W. Farmington, O.
46. George Harshman, Battery E, 5th N. Y.
 H. Art., transferred to Battery L,
 5th U. S. Lt. Art. W. Farmington, O.
47. Silas Curtis, H, 171st O. V. I. W. Farmington, O.
48. Amiel Kincaid, D, 2d O. V. C. W. Farmington, O.

Bristol.

1. A. A. House, A, 6th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
2. H. H. Pierce, H, 7th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
3. M. B. Mayhew, D, 196th O. V. I. N. Bristol, O.
4. C. B. Strickland, B, 41st O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
5. J. A. Sager, A, 6th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
6. M. Parringer, B, 125th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
7. B. H. Mayhew, B, 105th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
8. L. Gale, Jr., A, 6th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
9. D. E. Cannon, H, 171st O. N. G. N. Bristol, O.

10. W. J. Grinnell, F, 20th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
11. H. F. Sager, A, 6th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
12. J. H. Barton, F, 19th O. V. M. N. Bristol, O.
13. J. B. Johnston, D, 2d O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
14. J. B. Ramsdell, B, 105th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
15. J. M. Nelson, C, 19th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
16. J. B. Hedges, C, 57th Pa. Bristolville, O.
17. S. C. Thorp, A, 6th O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
18. S. S. Clay, —, 14th O. Art. N. Bristol, O.
19. J. C. Osborn, C, 125th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
20. T. C. Hart, C, 2d O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
21. O. E. Davidson, E, 177th O. V. I. N. Bristol, O.
22. Seth Hart, B, 105th O. V. I. N. Bristol, O.
23. C. W. Fenton, B, 6th O. V. C. N. Bristol, O.
24. S. O. Hart, B, 105th O. V. I. N. Bristol, O.
25. Lewis Strock, C, 196th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
26. George M. Hull, C, 19th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
27. Alonzo Wiley, I, Mass. and 63d O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
28. Chauncy Trains, H, 171st O. N. G. Bristolville, O.
29. A. H. Bright, H, 171st O. N. G. Bristolville, O.
30. Bradford Gale, Trumbull Guards. N. Bristol, O.
31. H. H. Hescock, B, 105th O. V. I. N. Bristol, O.
32. Frank Osborn, D, 196 O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
33. Josiah Osborn, —, 64th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
34. John G. Kagy, —, 64th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
35. J. A. Cummins, D, 2d, and K 6th O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
36. Carlos P. Lyman, Capt., G, 100th U. S. C. Bristolville, O.
37. W. L. Hunter, Tawnes Co., Pa. Vol. N. Bristol, O.
38. W. W. Hale, A, 6th O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
39. Daniel Cutting, G, 19th O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
40. J. J. Sutliff, D, 6th O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
41. C. W. Huntley, B, 6th O. V. C. Bristolville, O.
42. S. F. Huntley, E, 23d O. V. I. Bristolville, O.
43. A. J. Shiveley Bristolville, O.
44. G. Fisher, C, 15th Pa. V. C. Bristolville, O.

West Mecca.

1. W. S. Hulse, B, 105th O. V. I. W. Mecca, O.
2. W. M. Johnston, D, 6th O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.
3. Harry Mahannah, D, 105th O. V. I. W. Mecca, O.
4. J. J. Winans, E, 2d O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.

5. John Silley, I, 6th O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.
6. Mit Hillger, I, 6th O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.
7. John Genger, I, 142d Pa. W. Mecca, O.
8. George Henry, A, 41st O. V. I. W. Mecca, O.
9. T. H. Henry, A, 41st O. V. I. W. Mecca, O.
10. Samuel Henry, A, 41st O. V. I. W. Mecca, O.
11. John Edgar, B, 76th Pa. V. W. Mecca, O.
12. Samuel Shaffer, I, 6th O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.
13. Sedrick Hulse, Navy. W. Mecca, O.
14. Sidney Powers, —, 14th L. Mass. Bat. W. Mecca, O.
15. Reuben Sanner, E, 177th Infantry. W. Mecca, O.
16. H. C. Reynolds, H, 171st Infantry. W. Mecca, O.
17. William Taylor, H, 171st Infantry. W. Mecca, O.
18. George Huntley, E, 6th O. V. C. W. Mecca, O.

East Mecca.

1. John A. Chaffer, H, 7th O. V. I. Mecca, O.
2. James Chafee, I, 6th O. V. C. Mecca, O.
3. Henry Bettiker, G, 56th I. V. I. Mecca, O.
4. William Quiggh, C, 2d O. V. C. Mecca, O.
5. Norris Meacham, B, 125th O. V. I. Mecca, O.

Johnston.

1. J. K. Elder, S, M, 2d O. V. C. Johnstonville, O.
2. A. W. Bridges, D, 177th O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
3. R. D. Bebee, B, 87th O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
4. Merin Johnson, E, 18th Wis. Johnstonville, O.
5. J. P. Button, K, 41st O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
6. John Law, D, 177th O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
7. John Regula, G, 9th U. S. I. Johnstonville, O.
8. James K. Buell, B, 87th O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
9. Ed Baldwin, Bat. C, 3d U. S. Art. Mecca, O.
10. John M. Bebee, 25th O. Battery. Johnston, O.
11. Francis Cotton, B, 105th O. V. I. Johnston, O.
12. James K. Dye, F, 145th Pa. Johnston, O.
13. John M. Smith, A, 41st O. V. I. Latimer, O.
14. James Tompkins, K, 41st O. V. I. Latimer, O.
15. Sam Fenn, B, 125th O. V. I. Johnston, O.
16. George Murdock, B, 125th O. V. I. Farmdale, O.
17. Thomas Lontzenheim, B, 125th O. V. I. . . . Johnstonville, O.

18. C. H. Roberts, D, 177th O. V. I. Johnstonville, O.
19. Bennett Curtiss, I, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
20. D. H. Shoff, A, 27th Iowa. Cortland, O.

Vernon.

1. Henry L. Beach, Band, 29th O. V. I. Burghill, O.
2. James Beach, C, 2d O. V. C. Burghill, O.
3. Alvin Baker, D, 103d O. V. I. Burghill, O.
4. Job Biggin, A, 6th O. V. C. Burghill, O.
5. Morgan Brown, B, 125th O. V. I. Burghill, O.
6. Uriah Burns, A, 169th Pa. Kinsman, O.
7. A. R. Fell, D, 6th O. V. C. Burghill, O.
8. A. L. Fell, C, 10th Pa. R. Burghill, O.
9. Harry Giddings, B, 125th O. V. I. Vernon, O.
10. F. C. Hobart, G, 171st O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
11. Oscar Hobart, G, 171st O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
12. Clinton Hobart, G, 171st O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
13. James Hamilton, D, 177th O. V. I. Latimer, O.
14. David A. Hall, D, 177th O. V. I. Burghill, O.
15. Fayette Haynes, G, 171st O. V. I. Kinsman, O.
16. F. H. Knight, B, 125th O. V. I. Burghill, O.
17. Frank Moran, E, 6th O. V. C. Burghill, O.
18. Monroe Mountain, —, 177th O. V. I. Burghill, O.
19. W. H. Mallvin, B, 76th Pa. Burghill, O.
20. Samuel Mackey, E, 27th Iowa V. I. Burghill, O.
21. James Reed, D, 24th Mass. Burghill, O.

Southington.

1. Nathan Smith, H, 20th O. V. I. Southington, O.
2. J. A. Harwood, C, 125th O. V. I. Southington, O.
3. M. D. Haughton, H, 171st O. V. I. Southington, O.
4. Charley Harshman, B, 125th O. V. I. Southington, O.
5. W. J. Helsley, G, 19th O. V. I. Southington, O.
6. Daniel Brobts, H, 20th O. V. I. Southington, O.
7. Jacob Shaffer, B, 105th O. V. I. Southington, O.
8. H. A. Haughton, H, 171st O. V. I. Southington, O.
9. L. J. Haughton, H, 184th O. V. I. Southington, O.
10. P. D. Hatch, C, 123d O. V. I. Southington, O.
11. Ben Craver, C, 2d O. C. Southington, O.
12. H. D. Mercer, D, 6th O. V. C. Southington, O.

13. Addison White, H, 7th O. V. I. Southington, O.
14. S. H. Norton, B, 41st O. V. I. Southington, O.
15. J. C. Fox, H, 7th O. V. I. Southington, O.
16. S. Doty, G, 19th O. V. I. Southington, O.
17. Charles Smith, D, 125th O. V. I. Southington, O.
18. A. H. Silvernail, E, 128th O. V. I. Southington, O.
19. J. Long, D, 125th O. V. I. Southington, O.
20. Riley White, H, 171st O. N. G.; H, 7th
O. V. I. Southington, O.

Champion.

1. John Murphy, C, 125th O. V. I. Champion, O.
2. Hiram Shaffer, H, 7th O. V. I. Champion, O.
3. Morris Osborn, H, 7th O. V. I. Champion, O.
4. Joseph Landers, C, 19th O. V. I. Champion, O.
5. Jacob Mesmer, I, 6th O. V. C. Champion, O.
6. Henry Merwin, K, 75th Ill. Champion, O.
7. O. K. Anderson, H, 171st O. N. G. Champion, O.
8. A. D. Prentice, B, 105th O. V. I. Champion, O.
9. J. N. Woodrow, G, 2d O. H. A. Warren, O.
10. Thomas Mahany, 6th O. V. C.
11. James Mahany, Capt. Smith's Ind. Co.
12. A. A. Harshman, E, 5th N. Y. H. Art. Champion, O.
13. W. L. Pierce, G, 2d O. H. A. Champion, O.
14. Daniel Lodwick, B, 105th O. V. I. Warren, O.
15. Wesly Hale, I, 6th O. C. Champion, O.
16. Evans William, —, 19th O. V. I. Champion, O.
17. W. C. Balden, H, 7th O. V. I. Champion, O.
18. Hiram Gilbert, K, C. R. C. Champion, O.

Bazetta.

1. Marshall Davis, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
2. J. E. Faurot, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
3. H. W. Jackson, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
4. E. Hadsell, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
5. L. Lake, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
6. W. J. Shaffer, B, 105th O. V. I. Warren, O.
7. Asa Crooks, I, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
8. James Hayhusk, I, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
9. William Parks, E, 177th O. V. I. Cortland, O.

10. E. L. Ervitt, D, 124 O. V. I. Cortland, O.
11. A. Maynard, F, 9th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
12. F. S. Esmond, C, 125th N. Y. Cortland, O.
13. G. W. Weir, H, 134th Pa. Cortland, O.
14. S. L. Love, B, 136th Pa. Warren, O.
15. Benj. Battles, G, 19th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
16. W. H. Brown, I, 12th Mo. Cav. Cortland, O.
17. J. H. Shelden, G, 2d O. H. A. Cortland, O.
18. G. F. Pinkerton, Trumbull Guards. Cortland, O.
19. Jeny Freer, Trumbull Guards. Cortland, O.
20. B. Winnegal, Trumbull Guards. Cortland, O.

Cortland.

1. James A. Hardy, C, 19th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
2. Eugene Lattin, B, 41st O. V. I. Cortland, O.
3. Hugh Lowry, B, 105th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
4. Cassius M. Hadsell, —, 14th O. V. B. Cortland, O.
5. Anthony Burrows, C, 125th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
6. W. N. Morey, K, 6th N. Y. Cav. Cortland, O.
7. J. P. Lake, F, 24th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
8. Joseph Baily, Trumbull Guards. Cortland, O.
9. W. P. Merry, Trumbull Guards. Cortland, O.
10. A. V. Dutcher, A, 41st O. V. I. Cortland, O.
11. D. N. Gebhart, C, 19th Pa. Cav. Cortland, O.
12. B. H. Lake, K, 41st O. V. I. Cortland, O.
13. H. D. Holcomb, D, 177th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
14. F. C. Tracele, —, 25th O. B. Cortland, O.
15. A. Williamson, F, 24th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
16. J. W. Worting, C, 57th Ill. Cortland, O.
17. G. H. Morey, A, 29th O. V. I. Cortland, O.
18. Samuel H. Spencer, Surgeon, 49th O. V. I. . . . Cortland, O.
19. G. C. Gilbert, K, 13th N. Y. Cortland, O.
- J. B. Ramsdell. Cortland, O.

Fowler.

1. Riley Hall, D, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
2. George Hayes, D, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
3. Pieton Hayes, D, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
4. Hiram Hull, G, 6th O. V. C. Cortland, O.
5. Amos Bowers, B, 1st Bat., Pa. Fowler, O.

6. W. Wachenfeld, I, 74th Pa. Fowler, O.
7. E. N. Baldwin, A, 171st O. V. I. Fowler, O.
8. James Waters, H, 171st O. V. I. Fowler, O.
9. H. D. Baldwin, H, 171st O. V. I. Tyrrell, O.
10. Richard Holeyton, C, 27th O. V. I. Fowler, O.
11. H. Bettiker, G, 56th I. V. I. Fowler, O.
12. A. McCorkle, A, 2nd Min. Cortland, O.

Hartford.

1. A. P. Kepner, A, 41st O. V. I. Hartford, O.
2. Edward Pforet, A, 41st O. V. I. Hartford, O.
3. J. N. Hill, A, 134th Pa. Hartford, O.
4. B. F. Whirton, E, 6th O. V. C. Burghill, O.
5. Robert Gamble, D, 2nd O. V. C. Hartford, O.
6. Corwin Spencer, Trumbull Guards. Hartford, O.
7. Dwight Spencer, Trumbull Guards. Hartford, O.
8. M. Johnston, Trumbull Guards. Hartford, O.
9. Seth Bartholomew, Trumbull Guards. Hartford, O.
10. I. J. Bates, Trumbull Guards. Hartford, O.
12. Jacob Wyland, G, 84th O. V. I. Hartford, O.
13. Adam Clark, I, 212th Pa. H. A. Hartford, O.
14. John Messersmith, K, 138th Pa. Hartford, O.
15. Truman Borden, —, 125th O. V. S. Hartford, O.
16. John W. Burnett, C, 84th O. V. I. Hartford, O.
17. John Beaver, I, 122d O. V. I. Hartford, O.

Braceville.

1. George W. Brown, D, 2d O. V. C.; F, 171st
O. N. G. Newton Falls, O.
2. Lewis B. Holt, D, 2d O. V. C. Braceville, O.
3. Martin V. Oriah, K, 6th O. V. C. Braceville, O.
4. Erastus E. Oviatt, G, 19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
5. Hobart L. Taft, G, 19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
6. Hiram H. Smith, F, 171st O. N. G. Newton Falls, O.
7. Newton L. Taft, F, 171st O. N. G. Braceville, O.
8. Wesley Craig, H, 20th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
9. Arial M. North, G, 19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
10. Cyres L. North, G, 19th O. V. I.; G, 2d O. H. A. Braceville, O.
11. William S. North, G, 19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
12. John Kelly, G, 19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.

13. Riley D. Miller, G, 19th O. V. I. Phalanx, O.
14. Lawreston Lane, G, 19th O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
15. Jason Hurd, G, 19th O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
16. Samuel Goodhart, H, 20th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
17. Lewis Long, B, 105th O. V. I.; C, 124th
O. V. I. Braceville, O.
18. Riley L. Rood, D, 7th U. S. I. Phalanx, O.
19. Franklin A. Rood, F, 171st O. N. G. Phalanx, O.
20. Allian G. Rood, F, 171st O. N. G. Phalanx, O.
21. H. D. Wright, D, 5th Mich. C. Phalanx, O.
22. Joel N. Allen, D, 6th O. V. C. Braceville, O.
23. Isaac Price, G, 94th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
24. George French, B, 125th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
25. William Smallsread, F, 171st O. N. G.; G,
19th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
26. Eli Fulwiler, D, 6th O. V. C. Braceville, O.
27. John O. McConnell, E, 2d O. V. C. Phalanx, O.
28. J. A. Wilson, D, 84th, and E, 60th O. V. I. . . . Braceville, O.
29. David Philips, E, 41st O. V. I. Phalanx, O.
30. John Smith, B, 105th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
31. Isaac H. Benedict, G, 2d O. H. A. Braceville, O.
32. James D. Thompson, D, 2d O. V. C. Leavittsburg, O.
33. Homer Dice, G, 2d O. V. A. Phalanx, O.
34. Sidney Hickok, D, 6th O. V. C. Newton Falls, O.
35. John L. Wager, E, 6th, and I, 2d O. V. C. . . . Braceville, O.
36. Reuben Mahurin, G, 26th O. V. I. Braceville, O.
37. Franklin B. Smith, B, 105th O. V. I. Phalanx, O.
38. Henry Everett, I, 93d N. Y. I. Phalanx, O.
39. Phileman Perry, K, 6th O. V. C. Phalanx, O.
40. Ezra V. Miller, D, 171st O. N. G. Leavittsburg, O.

Warren Township.

1. A. W. Huight, C, 19th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
2. E. J. Warner, G, 19th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
3. Milo Burnett, C, 19th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
4. S. S. Williams, A, 171st O. N. G. Leavittsburg, O.
5. Robert Crout, —, Pa. Leavittsburg, O.
6. Jacob Carson, B, 7th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
7. A. L. Carson, C, 19th O. V. I. Leavittsburg, O.
8. W. W. Wilson, C, 19th O. V. I., and G, 2d H. A. Warren, O.
9. George Wilson, Sr. Warren, O.

10. Ellis Fox, H, 7th O. V. I. Warren, O.
11. Jacob Moyer, G, 124th O. V. I. Warren, O.
12. John Kinsman, A, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
13. George Harsh, 14th O. Bat. Warren, O.

Lordstown.

1. A. D. Bailey, F, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
2. George Wonders, F, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
3. W. Troup, F, 171st O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
4. B. F. Lintz, F, 171st O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
5. William Platt, F, 171st O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
6. Peter Grim, H, 20th O. V. I. Warren, O.
7. G. Buck, H, 20th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
8. Peter Buck, H, 20th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
9. John Lawrence, H, 20th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
10. Ensign Lawrence, H, 20th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
11. Solomon Dustman, K, 76th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
12. Albert H. McClery, —, 171st O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
13. Uriah Carson, D, 19th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
14. Philip Delaughter, I, 13th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
15. J. W. McMahon, E, 86th O. V. I. Lordstown, O.
16. August Weehr, Navy. Lordstown, O.
17. J. W. Thatcher, —, 2d O. V. C. Lordstown, O.

Warren City—First Ward.

1. R. W. Ratliff, Lut. Col., 12th O. V. C. Warren, O.
2. M. J. Sloan, G, 86th O. V. I. Warren, O.
3. C. Rawdon, B, 105th O. V. I. Warren, O.
4. P. L. Webb, G, 86th O. V. I. Warren, O.
5. M. Woodford, E, 40th Wis. Warren, O.
6. F. J. Mackey, A, 171st O. N. G. Warren, O.
7. J. W. Masters, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
8. M. Mathews, B, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
9. Al Webb, A, 41st O. V. I. Warren, O.
10. H. A. Canfield, A, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
11. H. Merrill, B, 171st O. N. G. Warren, O.
12. James Trimble, I, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
13. David Lewis, F, 6th O. V. C. Gilenville, O.
14. H. J. Clark, G, 1st O. L. A. Akron, O.
15. W. W. Wallace, I, 105th O. V. I. Akron, O.

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| 16. | H. R. Harmon, C, 19th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 17. | R. Sutcliff, H, 10th O. V. C. | Akron, O. |
| 18. | A. C. Brainard, C, 125th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 19. | A. J. Hathaway, G, 19th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 20. | E. R. Wise, F, 11th Pa. Infantry | Akron, O. |
| 21. | J. Vautrot, Jr., C, 84th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 22. | Frank Rowan, A, 171st O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 23. | W. C. Winfield, F, 41st O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 24. | Richard Rawdon, O, 105th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 25. | Edgar Jones, U. S. Navy. | Akron, O. |
| 26. | George Van Gorder, A, 171st O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 27. | J. J. Truesdell, C, 19th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 28. | A. Yeomans, B, 125th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 29. | R. C. Rice, B, 125th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 30. | A. L. Wilson, C, 19th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| | George Harsh, —, 14th O. V. I. | Akron, O. |
| 31. | John Hunter, L, 14th O. V. B. | Warren, O. |
| 32. | W. H. Dana, A, 171st O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 33. | Rev. J. W. Campbell. | Warren, O. |
| 34. | Will Spear, F, 24th O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 35. | George Bear, G, 26th O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 36. | H. P. Fox, D, 2d Map. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 37. | Will Camp, A, 171st O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 38. | George Pond, A, 171st O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 39. | William Forbis, B, 105th O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 40. | J. W. Grimasy, D, 143d O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 41. | C. O. Hart, C, 19th O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 42. | E. B. Taylor, A, 171st O. N. G. | Buffalo, O. |
| 43. | Thomas Brierly, C, 19th O. V. I. | Buffalo, O. |
| 44. | Will Brown, G, 6th O. V. C. | Warren, O. |
| 45. | Ben Lain, D, 1st Pa. | Warren, O. |
| 46. | W. W. Dray, C, 19th O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 47. | John R. Frese, A, 2d O. V. C. | Warren, O. |
| 48. | Frank Hutchins, A, 171st O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 49. | S. W. Pepper, E, 54th O. V. I. | Warren, O. |
| 50. | J. P. Frank, —, 6th O. V. C. | Warren, O. |
| 51. | Allen Jones, Surgeon, 13th O. V. I. | Kinsman, O. |
| 52. | S. C. Thayer, B, 1st Minn. H. A. | Kinsman, O. |
| 53. | Thomas Hartly, E, 75th N. Y. V. | Kinsman, O. |
| 54. | F. C. Fassett, —, 25th N. Y. B. | Kinsman, O. |
| | Will Saunders, —, 53d Ky. I. | Kinsman, O. |

J. G. Baldwin, D, 2d O. V. I.	Cincinnati, O.
G. A. Gerhart, I, 130th N. Y.	Cincinnati, O.
C. H. Williams, E, 4th N. H.	Cincinnati, O.
A. D. Stiles, F, 22d Iowa.	Warren, O.
J. Miller.	Warren, O.
Frank Rowan.	Warren, O.
S. R. Rein, C, 177th O. V. I.	Warren, O.
W. Bartholomew, A, 171st O. V. I.	Warren, O.
G. Raker.	Warren, O.
J. Riley, E, 2d O. H. A.	Warren, O.
G. S. Gardner, F, 164th O. V. I.	Warren, O.
J. A. Bozel, A, 104th O. V. I.	Warren, O.
James Lamb.	Warren, O.
J. H. Dilley, I, 6th O. V. I.	Warren, O.
F. W. Simons.	Warren, O.
W. Coe.	Warren, O.
J. F. Alcorn, C, 18th Pa.	Warren, O.
W. H. Oviata.	Warren, O.
H. P. Fox.	Warren, O.
L. E. Skiner, 76th.	Warren, O.
Jonathan Lewis.	Warren, O.
W. H. Kirkpatrick.	Warren, O.
J. R. Lachman.	Warren, O.
H. C. Reid.	Warren, O.
A. O. Caldwell.	Warren, O.
J. F. Wilson.	Warren, O.
W. C. Stiles.	Warren, O.
J. B. Kingsley.	Warren, O.
W. Herbert.	Warren, O.
John Giehter.	Warren, O.

Warren City—Second Ward.

1. U. J. Adgate, G, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
2. C. H. Angstadt, G, 86th O. V. I. Warren, O.
3. J. W. Bell, U. S. Navy. Warren, O.
4. W. A. Birchard, U. S. Navy. Warren, O.
5. John W. Brooks, B, 24th O. V. I. Warren, O.
6. Alonzo Brooks, E, 196th O. V. I. Warren, O.
7. Washington Brown, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
8. Thomas Douglas, 14th O. Battery. Warren, O.
9. Amos Dillon, A, 145th Pa. Warren, O.

10. E. H. Ensign, A, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
11. — Forsythe, —, Md. Warren, O.
12. Warren Fuller, C, 84th O. V. I. Warren, O.
13. T. C. Fusselman, A, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
14. Aaron Gilbert, K, 6th U. S. C. Warren, O.
15. J. P. Gartner, B, 125th O. V. I. Warren, O.
16. W. W. Henry, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
17. A. C. Hunt, H, 20th O. V. I. Warren, O.
18. John S. Hoyt, B, 84th O. V. I. Warren, O.
19. H. E. Hubler, A, 86th O. V. I. Warren, O.
20. J. S. Kugler, I, 7th O. V. I. Warren, O.
21. H. N. Kellogg, I, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
22. W. H. Kirkpatrick, C, 59th O. V. I. Warren, O.
23. W. P. Lease, I, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
24. R. R. Lewis, A, 18th O. V. I. Warren, O.
25. Benjamin Lane, Pa. V. Warren, O.
26. C. C. McNutt, C, 125th O. V. I. Warren, O.
27. E. W. Moore, —, 14th O. B. Warren, O.
28. John McConnell, B, 124th O. V. I. Warren, O.
29. James B. Miller, F, 24th O. V. I. Warren, O.
30. J. R. Lachman, Musician, 46th O. V. I. Warren, O.
31. J. W. Masters, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
32. H. L. Musser, —, 14th O. B. Warren, O.
33. Isaac Oweny, H, 20th O. V. I. Warren, O.
34. George H. Peck, G, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
35. W. H. Raudon, H, 29th O. V. I. Warren, O.
36. Will Reed, F, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
37. John L. Smith, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
38. Truesdell Allison, A, 171st O. V. I. Warren, O.
39. Allen Walker, I, 7th O. V. I. Warren, O.
40. John Wilkins, G, 26th O. V. I. Warren, O.
41. John N. Weeks, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
42. H. B. Weir, B, 86th O. V. I. Warren, O.
43. E. B. Wakefield, G, 177th O. V. I. Warren, O.
44. Benjamin Morgan, 27th U. S. I., Colored. Warren, O.
45. Thomas Greu, U. S. I., Colored. Warren, O.
46. O. A. Caldwell, D, 2d O. V. C. Warren, O.
47. John D. Miller, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
48. John Wilson, C, 19th O. V. I. Warren, O.
49. Alvane Hemon, A, 25th U. S. C. Warren, O.
50. Ferdinand Lewis, G, 7th N. Y. C. Warren, O.

51. W. McCandles, C, 11th Penna. V. R..... Warren, O.
52. William P. Price, C, 77th Penn..... Warren, O.
53. Eli Mock, A, 197th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
54. James M. Powell, E, 23d O. V. I..... Warren, O.
- James Haylusk, I, 6th O. V. C..... Warren, O.
- Amzi Williamson, F, 24th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
- Aron Gilbert, K, 6th Reg. U. S. C..... Warren, O.
- Benjamin T. Coal, C, 11th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
- John R. Freas Warren, O.

Warren City—Third Ward.

1. J. F. Wilson, C, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
2. Rudolp Rowe, A, 171st O. V. I..... Warren, O.
3. William Smiley, F, 24th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
4. Leonard Blessing, F, 24th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
5. Charles Hill (colored), A, 12th U. S. Colored.. Warren, O.
6. Samuel Fenton, E, 196th Hancock V. C..... Warren, O.
7. Tom McGuire, D, 124th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
8. Richard Little, Navy..... Warren, O.
9. Homer C. Reid, I, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
10. Sammie Miner, C, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
11. John Bahr, I, 37th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
12. John Wilson, C, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
13. Jonas Rader, C, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
14. Henry Lane, A, 171st O. V. I..... Warren, O.
15. Ben McKee, Trumbull Guards..... Warren, O.
16. John H. Lamb, E, 19th and 7th —..... Warren, O.
17. A. A. Truesdell, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
18. Amos Wright, H, 20th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
19. Nick Selkirk, —, 6th O. V. C..... Warren, O.
20. R. P. McClelland, D, 211th Pa..... Warren, O.
21. J. W. McClelland, A, 139th Pa..... Warren, O.
22. M. O. Messer, C, 19th O. V. I..... Warren, O.
23. W. G. Watson, I, B, 3d W. V. C., Lt. Art.
1st and 3d O. V..... Warren, O.
24. Henry Ricksicker, A, 171st O. V. I..... Warren, O.
25. John Slater, —, 2d O. V. B..... Warren, O.
26. James Gibson, K, 1st Iowa C..... Warren, O.
27. A. F. Spear, —, Pa. V. I..... Warren, O.
28. John Hammell, I, 6th O. V. C..... Warren, O.
29. John Reiter, H, 19th O. V. C..... Warren, O.

30.	Dana Mullen, Trumbull Guards.....	Warren, O.
31.	Wallace Heald, F, 47th Wis. V. I.....	Warren, O.
32.	Amasa Hoyt, —, 19th —.....	Warren, O.
33.	James Gillet, G, —, O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
34.	Crile	Warren, O.
35.	L. P. Gilder, —, 150 V. B.....	Warren, O.
36.	J. Sampson, U. S. Navy.....	Warren, O.
37.	D. Harklerode, F, 6th O. V. C.....	Warren, O.
38.	William Peffers, Trumbull Guards.....	Warren, O.
39.	B. F. Parker, G, 2d O. H. Art.....	Warren, O.
40.	W. C. Stiles, A, 6th O. V. C.....	Warren, O.
41.	J. B. Kingsley, C, 105th O. V. S.....	Warren, O.
42.	James Moser, H, 7th O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
	John Elliott, F, 121st Pa.....	Warren, O.
	James Charter	Warren, O.
	Lloyd Pardee, F, 5th.....	Warren, O.
	William Elliott, G, — Essex.....	Warren, O.
	Jake Lynn, A, 41st O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
	Walter Williams, —, 1st V. C.....	Warren, O.
	Wilson Boyd, 171st O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
	Josiah J. Smith, 25th O. B.....	Warren, O.
	Edw. Bowder, F, 45th N. Y.....	Warren, O.
	J. M. Kerr, 4th V. (C. S. A.).....	Warren, O.
	J. Leese, K., 55th Pa.....	Warren, O.
	G. Wonders	Warren, O.
	A. D. Stiles, F, 22d Iowa.....	Warren, O.
	James Mill	Warren, O.
	J. W. Brooks.....	Warren, O.
	Alonzo Brooks	Warren, O.

Howland.

1.	I. N. Crooks, G, 6th O. V. C.....	Warren, O.
2.	Samuel Crooks, I, 6th O. V. C.....	Warren, O.
3.	Shelden Crooks, A, 41st O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
4.	Isaac Swager, I, 6th O. V. C.....	Warren, O.
5.	Calvin L. Stevens, I, 6th O. V. C.....	Niles, O.
6.	Clisby Ballard, B, 105th O. V. I.....	Warren, O.
7.	Enos Hake, G, 6th O. V. C.....	Niles, O.
8.	Jacob Hake, I, 128th —.....	Niles, O.
9.	Samuel Hake, I, 105th O. V. I.....	Newburgh, O.
10.	Merwin Tidd, I, 105th O. V. I.....	Warren, O.

11. Henry Tuttle, B, 1st U. S. I. Niles, O.
12. Jonathan Thompson, Trumbull Guards. Warren, O.
13. Josiah Ratliff, D, 196th O. V. I. Warren, O.
14. Hiram Laughlin, C, 29th O. V. I. Warren, O.
15. Hugh Love, C, 171st O. N. G. Warren, O.
16. B. B. Harshman, H, 20th V. V. I. Warren, O.
17. Richard Waterman, D, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
18. E. E. Entriiken, C, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
19. V. M. Hart, D, 2d O. V. C. Warren, O.
20. Willis Reed, C, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
21. John Spear, E, 23d O. V. I. Warren, O.
22. John Elliott, F, 121st Pa. Warren, O.
23. W. W. Miller, D, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
24. Sidney Hipple, F, 171st O. N. G. Warren, O.
25. Ed Richmond, —, 6th O. V. C. Warren, O.
26. W. J. Nanga, C, 101st P. V. I. Warren, O.
27. George W. Kennedy, C, 2d O. V. C. Warren, O.

Vienna.

1. Henry S. Truesdell, I, 6th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
2. J. B. Kingsley, C, 105th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
3. J. H. Truesdell, Trumbull Guards. Vienna, O.
4. Joel Hawley, C, 105th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
5. Samuel Ralston, B, 57th Pa. Vienna, O.
6. Robert Stranahan, D, 171st O. N. G. Vienna, O.
7. John W. Davis, C, 105th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
8. James C. Nolan, B, 140th Pa. Vienna, O.
9. William Y. Stewart, —, 2d Ky. Vienna, O.
10. Warren Garrard, A, 46th Ill. Vienna, O.
11. Edwin Truesdell, Trumbull Guards. Vienna, O.
12. I. D. Henry, B, 102d Pa. Vienna, O.
13. D. J. Powell, D, 211th Pa. Vienna, O.
14. S. C. Whitten, A, 76th Pa. Vienna, O.
15. A. J. Bingham, G, 21st Pa. C. Vienna, O.
16. Thomas Brannar, —, Ia. C. D. C. Vienna, O.
17. Emory Tribby, B, 76th Pa. Vienna, O.
18. John C. Dray, Trumbull Guards. Vienna, O.
19. Alfred Combs, H, 7th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
20. Lucius Scoville, Trumbull Guards. Vienna, O.
21. Edwin Boyd, D, 177th O. V. I. Vienna, O.

22. William J. Cozad, D, 100th Pa.Vienna, O.
 23. R. J. Stewart, C, 105th O. V. I.Vienna, O.

Brookfield.

1. J. E. Bentley, H, 84th Ill.Brookfield, O.
2. Daniel W. Pritchard, E, Independent Bat.Brookfield, O.
3. W. N. Carter, F, 2d O. N. G.Brookfield, O.
4. A. B. Bear, B, 105th O. V. I.Brookfield, O.
5. J. A. Fusselman, A, 86th O. V. I.Brookfield, O.
6. Harry Gregory, C, 171st O. N. G.Brookfield, O.
7. F. G. Peck, C, 2d O. V. C.Brookfield, O.
8. John Waddel, I, 1st O. B.Brookfield, O.
9. E. H. Fusselman, C, 171st O. V. I.Brookfield, O.
10. W. W. Redmond, L, 3d Pa. Art.Brookfield, O.
11. George Struble, C, 2d O. V. C.Brookfield, O.
12. Cornelius McCambridge, D, 2d Ill. Art.Brookfield, O.
13. Thomas Redmond, L, 3d Pa. Art.Brookfield, O.
14. William Ulp, C, 6th O. V. C.Brookfield, O.
15. Henry Patterson, B, 19th O. V. I.Brookfield, O.
16. David A. Williams, B, 84th O. V. I.Brookfield, O.
17. James Baker, D, 211th P. V. I.Brookfield, O.
18. Freeman Aga, G, 6th O. V. C.Brookfield, O.
19. L. C. Jenkins, F, 57th Pa.Brookfield, O.

Newton Township.

1. A. S. Wood, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
2. E. E. Wood, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
3. William Goodhart, H, 20th O. V. I.Newton Falls, O.
4. Charles Kistler, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
5. G. L. Medley, G, 6th O. V. C.Newton Falls, O.
6. Amson Parker, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
7. C. E. Barber, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
8. J. H. Gillett, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
9. H. H. Dalley, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
10. Charles Medley, I, 128th O. V. I.Newton Falls, O.
11. John Lonebarger, H, 20th O. V. I.Newton Falls, O.
12. David Longenbarger, H, 20th O. V. I.Newton Falls, O.
13. Charles Flicke, H, 20th O. V. I.Newton Falls, O.
14. Erdly Hallock, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.
15. Joshua Ramalia, F, 171st O. N. G.Newton Falls, O.

16. George Allen, C, 19th O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
17. Ira Hine, F, 171st O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
18. C. B. Leyde, F, 171st O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
19. J. M. Calender, —, 171st O. V. I. Pricetown, O.
20. Robert Mackey, 2d O. V. C. Newton Falls, O.
21. Robert Force, 6th O. V. C. Newton Falls, O.
22. J. H. Stewart, 21st O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
23. P. M. Hardman, H, 7th O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
24. D. M. Bricker, H, 105th O. V. I. Newton Falls, O.
25. Washington Brown, —, 15th Battery Newton Falls, O.

Weathersfield and Niles.

1. David Shelar, C, 105th O. V. I. Niles, O.
2. O. L. McCarty, C, 19th O. V. I. Niles, O.
3. T. J. McKay, C, 103d Pa. Niles, O.
4. John W. Adams, G, 26th O. V. I. Niles, O.
5. Edward Cormick, B, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
6. Cyres Cochran, B, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
7. W. V. Chambers, O, 22d Pa. Niles, O.
8. Richard Lanigan, —, Pa. Niles, O.
9. Wallace Drake, F, 24th O. V. I. Niles, O.
10. John Miller, B, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
11. J. J. Shaffer, B, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
12. W. E. Hughs, H, 20th O. V. I. Niles, O.
13. Robison Stewart, G, 19th O. V. I. Niles, O.
14. John Linney, E, 6th O. V. C. Niles, O.
15. Jonah Woodon, F, 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
16. Albert Johnson, H, 67th O. V. I. Niles, O.
17. James W. McBride, C, 214th Pa. Niles, O.
18. Charles Coiley, C, 6th O. V. I. Niles, O.
19. Robert Howe, G, 11th Pa. Niles, O.
20. Ed Cassidy, B, 4th O. V. I. Niles, O.
21. William Wheldon, 6th Pa. H. Art. Niles, O.
22. Joseph Hickey, B; 171st O. N. G. Niles, O.
23. Scot Lockwood, K, 191st O. V. I. Niles, O.
24. Lafayette Bear, B, 194th O. V. I. Niles, O.
25. George F. Reiter, G, 19th O. V. I. Niles, O.
26. Julius N. Cowdery, B, 85th O. V. I. Niles, O.
27. C. Unger, G, 4th O. V. I. Niles, O.
28. William Mason, B, 171st O. V. I. Niles, O.
29. A. P. Carlton, —, 2d O. V. C. Niles, O.

30.	Joseph Miller, 6th O. V. C.	Niles, O.
31.	Ave Van Wye, —, C, 19th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
32.	J. B. Luce, C, 125th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
33.	James Wireman, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
34.	Thomas D. Thomas, E, 26th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
35.	C. J. Callihan, —, 14th Pa. Cav.	Niles, O.
36.	John Rager, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
37.	Joseph Fisher, C, 19th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
38.	T. G. Stigleman, M, 6th O. V. C.	Niles, O.
39.	G. L. Campbell, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
40.	Hiram Ohl, C, 25th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
41.	Edgar Lockwood, I, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
42.	Thomas Smith, G, 34th Ind.	Niles, O.
43.	Jacob Holzbach, C, 9th U. S.	Niles, O.
44.	Thomas J. Williams, B, 5th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
45.	M. G. Butter, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
46.	John Nedge	Niles, O.
47.	Jacob Neithemer, B, 181st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
48.	James B. McRoberts, D, 198th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
49.	A. E. Lincoln, A, 41st O. V. I.	Niles, O.
50.	Lemuel Holloway, F, 16th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
51.	J. H. Tidd, E, 196th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
52.	Ed Whitehouse, C, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
53.	Fred Wilson, A, 3d New Jersey I.	Niles, O.
54.	D. H. Mogee, G, 100th Pa. I.	Niles, O.
55.	Alex Mackey, B, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
56.	W. H. Patterson, B, 123 O. V. I.	Niles, O.
57.	John L. Davis, N, 7th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
58.	Jacob Shelar, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
59.	Ben Seagrass, G, 2d O. H. A.	Niles, O.
60.	John A. Neis, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
61.	Sam H. White, —, 15th O. N. G.	Niles, O.
62.	C. W. Tallitzer, C, 19th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
63.	Henry R. Swindler, B, 171st O. V. I.	Niles, O.
64.	B. L. Pierce, C, 171st O. V. I.	Niles, O.
65.	Lafayette Seaton, C, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
66.	Joseph Van Wye, B, 84th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
67.	Oscar Tibbitt, C, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
	Henry Tuttle, B, 1st U. S.	Niles, O.
68.	T. B. Tait, 10th Army Const.	Niles, O.
69.	W. P. Parker, G, 19th O. V. I.	Niles, O.

70.	Norman Potter, G, 19th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
71.	William Emery, G, 14th Pa. C.	Niles, O.
72.	James Brogan, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
73.	Lewis Woods, —, 7th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
74.	George Anderson, —, 129th Pa.	Niles, O.
75.	A. B. Coble, Trumbull Guards.	Niles, O.
76.	Truman Waldron, Navy.	Niles, O.
77.	Lester Moore, A, 142d Pa.	Niles, O.
78.	Thomas Willard, F, 76th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
79.	John Jenkins, —, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
80.	Willis Beary, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
81.	Frank Kingsley, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
82.	Eli Ferguson, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
83.	Charles Holton, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
84.	Charles McDermot, Navy.	Niles, O.
85.	Henry Stroock, 5th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
86.	James Draa, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
87.	John Thomas, F, 13th Pa.	Niles, O.
88.	Philip Artman, B, 171st O. N. G.	Niles, O.
89.	John E. Edwards, C, 105th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
90.	Richard Lanigan, I, 8th Pa. I.	Niles, O.
91.	S. L. Wood, I, 7th O. V. I.	Niles, O.
92.	G. B. Lloyd, G, 87th Pa.	Niles, O.
93.	A. A. Adams, —, 171st O. V. I.	Niles, O.
94.	Henry Stein, —, 6th O. V. C.	Niles, O.
95.	Walter Williams.	Niles, O.

Mineral Ridge.

1.	Eli J. Ohl, K, 196th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
2.	Leander Kegavise, A, 86th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
3.	John B. Lewis, C, 19th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
4.	David Barringer, H, 20th O. V. I.	Meander, O.
5.	Daniel T. Williams, B, 7th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
6.	J. W. Cesna, H, 105th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
7.	William Jones, C, 105th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
8.	Thomas Jarrett, A, 105th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
9.	James Parker, D, 171st O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
10.	Evan Price, G, 19th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
11.	Daniel Shyrie, B, 142d Pa.	Mineral Ridge, O.
12.	Jacob White, C, 19th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.
13.	Michael Friegan, F, 24th O. V. I.	Mineral Ridge, O.

14. Thomas Morris, A, 13th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
15. John Hood, E, 6th O. V. C. Mineral Ridge, O.
16. William H. Johnson, D, 115th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
17. John Crum, H, 20th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
18. Riley Carter, A, 113th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
19. E. R. Edwards, 20th O. Bat. Mineral Ridge, O.
20. John Elmer, Trumbull Guards. Mineral Ridge, O.
21. Casper Helwig, Trumbull Guards. Mineral Ridge, O.
22. John Bellard, G, 2d O. H. A. Mineral Ridge, O.
23. Sylvester Carter, B, 7th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
24. William Agne, 25th O. V. Bat. Mineral Ridge, O.
25. William Bowman, F, 41st O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
26. Robert G. Roberts, D, 171st O. N. G. Mineral Ridge, O.
27. Martin Turrell, F, 24th O. V. I. Mineral Ridge, O.
28. Henry Hood, F, 171st O. N. G. Mineral Ridge, O.
29. Samuel C. Patterson, 55th Penn. Mineral Ridge, O.

Liberty.

1. J. W. Anderson, D, 2d O. V. C. Youngstown, O.
2. Lemuel Granger, G, 6th O. V. C. Church Hill, O.
3. James H. Miller, G, 6th O. V. C. Sodom, O.
4. Isaac Granger, E, 19th O. V. I. Sodom, O.
5. Henry L. Green, G, 19th O. V. I. Churchill, O.
6. Levi Bearer, B, 19th O. V. I. Girard, O.
7. A. L. Hood, C, 19th O. V. I. Girard, O.
8. David J. Williams, G, 26th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
9. Alvan Gruver, B, 76th O. V. I. Sodom, O.
10. H. M. Boys, I, 105th O. V. I. Vienna, O.
11. M. J. Hood, C, 105th O. V. I. Sodom, O.
12. John P. Rosser, C, 105th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
13. John B. Miller, C, 105th O. V. I. Girard, O.
14. Josiah Seachnil, C, 105th O. V. I. Girard, O.
15. John Geddis, C, 105th O. V. I. Sodom, O.
16. Josiah Oliver, 105th O. V. I. Youngstown, O.
17. Thomas Guy, C, 150th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
18. W. W. Guy, F, 150th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
19. George H. Bearer, D, 171st O. N. G. Girard, O.
20. Jonathan Keifer, D, 171st O. N. G. Girard, O.
21. John Applegate, C, 171st O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
22. Vincent Hollenbeck, C, 171st O. V. I. Church Hill, O.

23. Benj. R. Davis, —, 171st O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
24. Thomas Chiles, A, 197th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
25. John J. Brisbine, —, 150th O. V. Art. Sodom, O.
26. George W. Carney, L, 4th Pa. V. Cav. Church Hill, O.
27. Thomas J. Miller, E, 54th Pa. V. I. Church Hill, O.
28. James W. Wood, H, 7th Pa. V. I. Church Hill, O.
29. Alex Mealey, G, 155th Pa. V. I. Church Hill, O.
30. Sidney W. Wood, A, 9th Mich. V. I. Girard, O.
31. John E. Patterson, I, 115th O. V. I. Church Hill, O.
32. Solon Darling Girard, O.

Girard.

1. A. J. Jewell, E, 177th O. V. I. Girard, O.
2. William Ward, Jr., 15th O. Battery Girard, O.
3. George Phillips, D, 171st O. N. G. Girard, O.
4. Joseph Leavett, C, 19th O. V. I. Girard, O.
5. F. N. Reapsommer, D, 171st O. N. G. Girard, O.
6. Ambrose Eckman, D, 171st O. N. G. Girard, O.
7. Fred C. Reinger, F, 12th Pa. C. Girard, O.
8. Thomas Craft, I, 56th Pa. I. Girard, O.
9. John Borth, D, 57 P. V. I. Girard, O.
10. Michael Carroll, 2d U. S. A. Girard, O.
11. N. B. Carlton, D, 171st O. V. I. Girard, O.
12. Jacob Shaffer, I, 106th O. V. I. Girard, O.
13. W. J. Read, C, 2d Md. V. I. Girard, O.
14. Fred Canley, B, 8th O. V. I. Girard, O.
15. Allen Patterson, G, 6th O. V. C. Girard, O.
16. George Olliver, H, 7th O. V. I. Girard, O.
17. James McGrath, B, 171st O. V. I. Girard, O.
18. P. L. Rush, E, 2d O. V. C. Girard, O.
19. Mathias Falkinstein, B, 84th O. V. I. Girard, O.
20. Thomas J. Thomas, I, 7th O. V. I. Girard, O.
21. Sylvester Pennell, D, 6th O. V. C. Girard, O.
22. Edwin A. Reep, D, 143d O. V. I. Girard, O.
23. James McEvoy, G, 76th Pa. Girard, O.
24. Henry Britt, F, 3d Pa. C. Girard, O.
25. David T. Arner, D, 19th O. V. I. Girard, O.
26. Nicholas Green, D, 171st O. V. I. Girard, O.
27. Evan Morris, 171st O. V. I. Girard, O.

Hubbard.

1. N. J. Pound, B, 105th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
2. Eli C. Reed, A, 105th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
3. C. N. Clingan, B, 19th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
4. Charles Hammond, D, 41st O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
5. John Pollock, H, 7th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
6. William McKinley, C, 125th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
7. Daniel Murphy, F, 19th U. S. I. Hubbard, O.
8. M. B. White, B, 84th O. V. I., and C, 171st
O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
9. John Sinclair, C, 105th O. V. I. Coalburgh, O.
10. John Sinclair, I, 19th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
11. H. W. Feidler, M, 5th Pa. C. Hubbard, O.
12. G. W. Feidler, —, 1st Pa. Hubbard, O.
13. H. A. Huff, M, 6th H. Art. Hubbard, O.
14. George W. Newton, 5th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
15. Lemuel Marsteller Hubbard, O.
16. A. Remalia, H, 7th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
17. H. W. Hesecock, H, 7th O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
18. W. A. Loveless, B, 2d Mich. Cav. Hubbard, O.
19. R. H. Jewell, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
20. Eli McFall, C, 171st O. N. G. Coalburgh, O.
21. S. J. Hoover, C, 171st O. N. G. Coalburgh, O.
22. Martin Warner Coalburgh, O.
23. John Doyle Hubbard, O.
24. John Randell, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
25. W. H. Porterfield, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
26. L. W. Burnett, C, 171st O. N. G. Coalburgh, O.
27. James Porterfield, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
28. A. G. Weirick, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
29. H. L. Clingan, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
30. L. T. Clingan, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
31. Hugh Veach, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
32. Martin Bentley, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
33. John Carroll, D, 1st Pa. Hubbard, O.
34. John Jackson, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
35. W. J. Jackson, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
36. S. H. Tyler, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.
37. D. D. Struble, D, 1st Pa. Rif. Hubbard, O.
38. Robert Nephew Hubbard, O.
39. A. W. Hume, C, 171st O. N. G. Hubbard, O.

40. J. J. Burk, Chaplain, 82d O. V. I. Hubbard, O.
41. G. R. Stevenson. Hubbard, O.
42. D. J. Edwards. Hubbard, O.
43. L. L. Campbell, L, 2d Cav. Hubbard, O.

Coalburgh.

1. Thomas Phelps, B, 19th O. V. I. Coalburgh, O.
2. James S. Hoover, —, 171st O. N. G. Coalburgh, O.
3. Benjamin Mathews, —, 19th O. V. I. Coalburgh, O.
4. L. S. Burnett Coalburgh, O.
5. John Waddell, I, 1st O. V. L. A. Coalburgh, O.

CHAPTER XVIII—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

CONNECTICUT LAW.—FIRST MISSIONARIES. FIRST CHURCH IN OLD TRUMBULL COUNTY.—FIRST PREACHING.—BAPTIST CHURCH.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—CHRIST'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).—CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).—GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—ZION REFORMED CHURCH.—TOD AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.—GRACE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
—SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

When the Connecticut fathers loaded their wagons for their new homes in Ohio they brought with them their crowns and scepters, for each was monarch of his family, but, be it to their credit, they left the whipping post and ducking stool behind. After a time they wore the crown less often and the scepter was seldom seen.

Those of us who have lived the New England life in Ohio know that most of our great-grandfathers never smiled, that few of our grandfathers caressed their wives or kissed their children, but we rejoice that the real change came before our time, for to be snuggled to sleep in our mother's arms, or kissed awake by our father's lips, is worth all else in the world.

The children of our Connecticut ancestry had desire for religious liberty, as had the Pilgrim fathers and mothers, as had the Connecticut pioneer or the first inhabitant of the Western Reserve. They kept quiet on Sunday because it was more comfortable than being beaten; they committed chapters of the Bible by heart for the same reason. But when the father and mother, with such of the grown people and children whose turn it was,

had driven off to church and were safely out of sight, pandemonium reigned. And it continued till the child stationed at the upper window as sentinel sighted the returning carriage on the further hill. Then was the house tidied, then did the children take up their Bibles, and received the look of approval for their supposed good conduct.

Some good came out of these Sunday disobeyances, for several men, who afterwards became orators and trial lawyers, first learned to speak before these home audiences, while one woman, a noted advocate in the temperance cause, dates her ability to talk with ease to the days when she played church on Sunday morning, and insisted on preaching a sermon with the haircloth chair as a pulpit. Both men and women have said that these meetings were always ended by riot, but the haircloth chairs were made by hand, of seasoned wood, with the best of glue and varnish, and could stand any kind of use.

Old men and women living today in Trumbull County, who have endured all kinds of hardships and seen grievous sorrows, look back upon the Sundays of their childhood with horror. The Sabbath began Saturday at sundown and closed Sunday at sundown. With the twilight a gloom settled upon the children (the older folks enjoyed a few hours of rest) which seemed intolerable. Bible reading by one of the family was had, and long meaningless audible prayers were made. As the children knelt either on the bare floor or thin carpet, their knees ached, and it was impossible to be still. As a recreation they were allowed to read the Bible by the tallow dip or the flaming log, or go to bed.

A man, at this writing aged eighty-six, as a child had a number of brothers, and he says that, when lads, so forlorn and depressed were they all on Sunday that they used to say they wished they were dead. In order that they might surely know just when the day was really done, they climbed onto the huge woodpile, which was in their dooryard, to watch the setting sun, and when at last it disappeared the shout which went up from the stack of logs and sticks was never surpassed by the whoop of the Indians who formerly occupied the territory. They jumped or rolled from the pile, chasing each other, fought and played, outside in summer, by the huge logs in winter, till the parents, exhausted with the tempest, sent them early to bed. Yes, the desire for religious liberty in the heart of the Puritan is finally realized by us, through our fathers and mothers.

In October, 1793, the general assembly of Connecticut, as we

have seen, authorized the sale of the land in what is northeastern Ohio, and at the same time enacted "that the moneys arising from the sale * * * be established a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is granted and shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of several ecclesiastical societies, churches, or congregations in all denominations in the state, to be by them applied to the support of their respective ministers, or preachers of the gospel, and schools of education, under such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by this or some future session of the general assembly." As this provision really amounted towards the establishment of a fund for the supporting of the church, it created a great deal of discussion and hard feeling. As is always the case, people saw great dangers ahead in attaching the church to the state. In some localities public meetings were held, and for two years a great deal of anxious thought was given to the matter, all for naught, because the lands were not sold. When, in 1795, the assembly passed a new act in regard to this western land, the provision for the ministers was left out, and when, a few months later, this land was bought by the Connecticut Land Company, the money which was to be applied to the ministers, as well as to the schools, was applied to the schools only.

Who the first missionary was in the district of Old Trumbull County, or where the first sermon was preached, will probably never be known, because traveling priests visited the Indians and traders, while the Moravians devoted their energies to the Indians in particular.

Little or no mention is made by the surveyors of any religious services, except those of burial. The Connecticut Land Company, as we have seen, offered land to the first "gospel minister" who should take up residence in the county. We always think of Massachusetts in the olden time as religious because of the Puritans, and of Connecticut the same because of the Blue Laws.

Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, in the *Magazine of Western History*, says:

"The settlement of the Reserve was opened at a time when New England was at a low ebb. Old Connecticut did not at first send, as a rule, what she considered her best elements to New Connecticut. At a later day, the character of the emigration improved in respect to religion and

morals, but the first emigration was largely made up of men who desired to throw off the heavy trammels of an old and strongly conservative community, where church and state were closely connected and where society was dominated by political and religious castes. Still further, the east was at this time swept by an epidemic of land speculation, while the laxative moral influence of a removal from an old and well-ordered society to the woods produced its usual effect."

At first thought we considered this statement of Mr. Hinsdale almost an exaggeration, but, as we studied history further, we find that it was not the first emigrants who were devoted to the religion of their fathers, but those who came later—our grandfathers, not our great-grandfathers.

So far as we actually know, William C. Wick preached the first sermon within the limits of old Trumbull County, in September, 1799. He came from Washington, Pennsylvania. Records show he was ordained to preach in August. It may be he thought it wise to practice on the frontiersmen. Anyway, they gathered to hear him, and later, when he came to Youngstown and established a church, he had the support of the people. Youngstown has always been a church-going place.

The best known of the early preachers was Rev. Joseph Badger. He was born in Massachusetts, was in the Revolutionary war, was a college graduate, and licensed to preach in 1786. He occupied a pulpit in Massachusetts, and accepted a call to the missionary field of the Western Reserve in 1800. The cold weather set in before he crossed the Pennsylvania mountains. He came slowly from Pittsburg and reached Youngstown December 14th. The following day, Sunday, he preached to the inhabitants, who were glad to vary the monotony of their hard lives by any sort of service. He soon visited other townships on the Reserve, and Harvey Rice is the authority for saying that in the following year (1801) he visited every settlement, and nearly every family, in old Trumbull County. He, and the ministers who followed him, as well as the lawyers, spent much of their time in the saddle, crossing streams by wading or swimming, and on the whole their lives were hard. However, the ministers were well received by the residents, even if they were not much in sympathy with what they taught, and the best that the pioneers had in the way of food, or any kind of comforts, was theirs. What records the early missionaries left agree with

Prof. Hinsdale's statement that the first people who came to this Reserve were not so religious, so service-loving, as we have always supposed them to have been.

Leonard Case is authority for the statement that Rev. Henry Speers, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1800, preached the first sermon at the county seat, Warren. This service was held below the Lane homestead, on what is now South Main street. About fifty persons were present, and Lewis Morris Iddings says: "Probably at no time since has so large a proportion of the inhabitants of Warren attended church on any one Sunday." Mr. Speers belonged to the Baptist denomination.

In the fall of 1801 Rev. Mr. Badger returned to Connecticut, and in 1802 brought his household effects and his family to northeastern Ohio. He took up his residence in Austinburg, built a log cabin, and resumed his labors. In 1809 he went east, severed his connection with the Missionary Society, and returned to the Reserve to continue his work. He had received seven dollars a week in the beginning from the Connecticut Society, but later this was reduced to six dollars. He was a Presbyterian in creed, impulsive of nature, but had the ability of controlling himself, so that he was supposed to be much more patient than he really was. Like all successful ministers, he was fond of telling and hearing stories. He was chaplain in the war of 1812 under Harrison, and died at Perrysburg, 1846, aged 89.

The first church built in old Trumbull County was at Austinburg. There is a tale oft told that this church was dedicated by breaking a bottle of whiskey over its spire, but if this was done, it was not done with the consent of the church people, but by a wag of a sailor, who climbed the steeple to do it for a joke. This church association was organized October 21st, 1801, and the building was of logs. There were sixteen charter members.

It was thought that the second church was organized in Hudson in 1802. It is known that in Mr. Badger's riding in 1801, when he noted the irreligious tendency of the people, he said Hudson was the only spot where he found any deep, hearty religion. Here he organized a church of ten men and six women. It is strange that these two first churches had the same number of charter members.

The exact date of the organization of the third church is not known. Most writers give Warren the credit for the third church, but, after careful investigation, the author of this work



(Loaned by W. J. Kerr.)

JOHN REEVES, SR.

thinks the third church was in Youngstown, organized in 1801, with Rev. William Wick as pastor.

The fourth church (Baptist) was established in Warren in 1803. The Baptists were very strong in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio at this time.

Baptist Church.

As stated above, Rev. Henry Speers, a Baptist, preached the first sermon in Warren on June 8, 1800.

In 1801 Rev. Thomas G. Jones, of Shenango, Pennsylvania, began preaching every other Sunday in Warren. He is supposed to be the first minister who had a charge in the limit of present Trumbull County. Space will not permit the naming of the formation of the churches through old Trumbull County. Those given here are within the limits of the present boundaries.

In 1803 Isaac Dally, Effie Dally, Jane Dally, Samuel Burnett, Nancy Burnett, John Leavitt Jr., Caleb Jones, Mary Jones, Samuel Fortner and Henry Fortner organized a church, with the Rev. Charles B. Smith presiding. It was called "The Concord Baptist Church," and the Philadelphia Confession of Faith was adopted. Harry, Nellie, Winifred and George Ewalt are descendants of Isaac Dally.

During that year (1803) the following five persons were added to membership: Samuel Quinby, Samuel Hayden, Sophia Hayden, William and Martha Jackman. For two years after the organization meetings for prayer and for conference were held in the houses of the members.

In 1805 Elder Parkhurst, of the Mill Creek church (Youngstown) preached here "and received into the church by baptism and the laying on of hands" John Reeves, John Dally and wife. William J. Kerr, in "One Hundred Years of Baptist History in Warren, Ohio," says: "John Reeves, at whose home in Howland many church meetings and preaching services were held in the years to follow, proved to be one of the most valuable members the church ever had. He was a member until his death, 1851. He was one of the six who refused to leave the church and faith in the schism of 1828. In the year 1805 he represented the Concord Baptist church as a delegate to the Mahoning Baptist Association, held in Mill Creek (Youngstown). He presented the letter and the credentials of the church, upon which the Concord church was received into the Mahoning Association."

In 1810 Adamson Bentley became the regular pastor, and the congregation grew under his teachings so that in 1821-'22 a church was built on High street where the Christian church now stands. The land upon which this church stood was deeded "by Ephraim Quinby to the trustees of the Baptist church, called Concord, their heirs and assigns, to be used for Baptist church purposes only." (Kerr.) At this time there were twenty-six members, fourteen of whom were men. "A portion of the church membership was in Youngstown and vicinity, and for three or four years the church met half the time at that place."

In 1815 thirteen members formed a new church at Austintown.

The early sessions of the Baptists were held in the groves when the weather permitted, in the house, and sometimes in the court house. In summer many services were held at John Reeves', but in inclement weather in the house of Jeremiah Brooks. The largest number of meetings were held here. This house stood about where the Mahoning Branch (Erie) railroad station now stands.

In 1828 Walter Scott and J. C. Mitchell, "devout followers of Alexander Campbell, came to Warren 'to besiege and take the place.'" At first they were rather coldly received, but soon the Rev. Mr. Bentley, of the Baptist church, allowed them the use of his edifice, and the congregation soon taxed the capacity of the church. Among the converts made were almost the entire membership of the Baptist church. In fact, this first Warren church, the Baptist, was taken possession of by the new congregation.

At this time there was a great controversy among church people as to the right form of baptism, and different matters of doctrine. So much so that sometimes ill feeling was engendered between members of the same family, and between neighbors and former friends. This was true in regard to the Baptists and the Disciples, although no more so in these two churches of Warren than in all churches of that time.

By this effort of the two Disciples, the Baptist society was almost lost for fifteen years. The six people who clung to the Baptist faith were John Reeves and wife (Sarah Quinby), Ephraim Quinby and wife, and two daughters.

In 1834 seven persons met at the home of Ephraim Quinby, and the Baptist church was reorganized, Elder Jacob Morris being the presiding officer. John Reeves was their elected clerk, and held that office for many years. Immediately after this



(Loaned by W. J. Kerr.)

BAPTIST CHURCH ON PINE STREET, BUILT IN 1845.

organization four persons were received into the church by letter. The Rev. Mr. Morris became the pastor, serving until 1836.

In 1835 a resolution was passed withdrawing the hand of fellowship from all who had departed from the faith of the regular Baptist church in Warren, called "Concord." In this same year the church was incorporated. In 1836 the Concord church united with the Beaver Baptist Association, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and three years later, when the Trumbull Baptist Association was formed, it united with that. On the first of June the same year a Sunday school was organized, but its meetings were not always regular.

Rev. Morris was followed by Rev. Rolla J. Smith. Rev. John Winters connected himself with the church in 1838. His daughter, Eliza, married a son of John Reeves Sr., Lewis R. Reeves. They moved to Iowa, where Mr. Reeves became a law partner of S. T. Miller, in Keokuk. Mr. Reeves died there, as did also Mrs. Miller. After a time Eliza Winters Reeves married Mr. Miller, and later Abraham Lincoln appointed him as one of the justices of the supreme court. Mrs. Miller, because of her official position and mental attainments, was one of the leaders of Washington society. She never forgot her old associates in the Baptist churches of this vicinity, and when meeting Warren people always inquired about them.

During Mr. Winters' administration four thousand dollars was raised for the building of a church, Mr. John Reeves having given the land. It stood on the west side of Pine street, between High street and Market street. At this writing it is still standing, but it is in a very dilapidated condition, and suggests nothing of its early appearance. It has been used as a shop, a laundry, and a second-hand store.

During Mr. Winters' administration Nancy, the daughter of John Reeves, afterwards Mrs. I. N. Dawson, united with the church and continued to be a member for more than fifty-six years. She was one of Warren's most respected and beloved citizens, sweet and gentle of manner, a devoted wife, a loving mother. She absolutely refused to take any part in any differences or dissensions which came into the church, and stood as a living example of her Master's teaching, "that ye love one another." The *Chronicle* of September 5, 1843, gives notice that the Baptist Association of Trumbull County will meet in the Methodist Episcopal church the following day, Elder Hall to preach.

Rev. Lewis Ranstead became pastor in 1849, and remained four years. He was popular and energetic, and many people brought into the church through his effort were long thereafter conscientious and faithful workers. Only one of this number is now living, Mrs. Abbie Haymaker. Rev. John D. Meeson served from 1852-'56.

Rev. E. T. Brown began his work in 1856, and in 1859 he and Elder Knapp conducted gospel meetings and fifty-seven people were baptized. At this time the Baptist church was the finest church in the city, and the largest number of young men were members of the congregation.

This church has sent out but one missionary, Miss Sarah A. Fuller, who married Rev. Mr. Satterly, going with him to India. Mr. Satterly died two years later of cholera, and Mrs. Satterly died on her homeward trip and was buried at sea.

Allen O. Fuller and John T. Wilson followed the Rev. Mr. Brown. Rev. George Pierce served the congregation for three years. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. Robt. Telford. During Mr. Telford's administration, in 1870, Rev. George Balcomb, an evangelist, held special meetings. At this time forty-five people were converted and baptized. The services created great excitement, and the evangelist did not have the approval of conservative church men or of liberal citizens.

Rev. J. P. Stevenson, who served about three years, was very popular with his church and with Warren people generally. He married Nellie Brooks, who was a grand-niece of Jeremiah Brooks, at whose house the early church services were held. Her grandfather was Oliver Brooks, whose house on South street is still standing back of the first site. Her father was James Brooks, who did business on Market street fifty-six years. She was a fine scholar, graduating in the class of 1873. Mr. Stevenson married for his second wife Miss Florence Tyler, daughter of N. B. Tyler, and they now reside in Des Moines, he being dean of the college there. Mr. Stevenson's place was supplied temporarily by Rev. A. G. Kirk, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. He was followed by Rev. W. T. Whitmarsh, who served until 1879, and soon thereafter became an Episcopalian.

Rev. J. S. Hutson, who served from 1879 to 1885, was one of the most popular men in the church's history. He interested men, and under his leadership the church grew in every way.

Rev. J. S. Rightnour, D. D., served from 1885 to 1890. During these years preparations were made for the building of

a new church. A lot was purchased from Dr. Lyman near the corner of Park avenue on High street.

Rev. William Codville followed Mr. Rightnour in 1890, and in 1891, August 31st, ground was broken for a new church. Here, for the first time, so far as is known, women, who through all ages since the time of Christ have aided in every way His Church, were recognized in the preliminary services of the building of a church. "The first shovel of dirt taken up was passed to Mrs. Uriah Hutchins, who, in turn, passed it to Mrs. Phoebe Sutliff, then to Elizabeth Quinby Stiles, and so on down the line."

The name of the church was changed in 1893 from Concord to the First Baptist. On this date the Baptist church of Mecca united with the Warren church. The First Baptist church was dedicated in September, 1894, and the total cost was \$23,000, and, as late as 1898, \$9,500 was still due on it. In January, 1900, this debt was paid. Since that time \$1,000 has been spent in improvements.

The house which had been occupied by Dr. Lyman was moved to the west of the lot, and now serves as the home of the minister.

Rev. Chester F. Ralston succeed Dr. Codville. He was a man of liberal views, and was successful in his work. Rev. F. G. Boughton followed Mr. Ralston, and Rev. W. E. Barker is the present pastor.

Among some of the old and prominent families connected with the Baptist church we find the names Quinby, Reeves, Tyler, Sutliff, Haymaker, Fuller, Park, Stiles, Griswold, Dawson, Tuttle, Hoyt, Gillmer and Harmon. Facts in regard to these families are to be found elsewhere.

The church is now in a prosperous condition. About two years ago Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ward presented the congregation with a beautiful organ.

This is not the place to make personal mention of late members of the church, but we make an exception in the case of Mr. George Day, who was one of the staunchest supporters of the church for many years, and who was likewise a faithful citizen. He has but lately passed away; we cannot but think of him as we write the facts connected with the church where he so long served as officer and instructor.

Among the prominent men who have been superintendents of the Sunday school are I. N. Dawson, U. H. Hutchins, R. S.

Parks, G. O. Griswold, J. C. Barney, E. A. Parmer, George E. Day and G. W. Byard.

The present officers of the church are:

	Clerk, W. J. Kerr.	
Financial Secretary, R. F. McCoy.		Treasurer, Al. G. Ward.
	Board of Deacons:	
M. J. Sloan.	W. A. Heald,	K. T. Meade.
W. J. Kerr.	Charles Miller,	A. G. Judd.
	Trustees:	
W. A. Heald,	A. G. Judd,	J. B. Phillips.
Grant W. Byard,	G. R. Batcheller,	
	Finance Board:	
J. C. Oriole,	A. G. Ward,	A. D. Griffith.
W. G. Hurlburt,	W. J. Kerr,	

Presbyterian Church.

The Missionary Society of Connecticut instructed Rev. Joseph Badger, the missionary elsewhere referred to, a Presbyterian, to preach in Warren. This he did in the homes of the different settlers, as did also Rev. William Wick of Youngstown and the Rev. Mr. Tait of western Pennsylvania. A Congregational church under the Union plan was organized on the 19th of November, 1803, under the name, "The Church of Christ in Warren, Ohio." The following six persons were the organizing members: Thomas Prior, Betsey Prior, Thomas Ross, Rosalinda Ross, Polly Land and Elizabeth Davison. So far as we know no descendants of these early Presbyterians are now living in Warren except Mrs. H. C. Baldwin, Miss Mary and Mr. S. C. Iddings. Elizabeth Davison was their great-aunt.

In the organization of churches at that early day, what was called a "plan of union" was frequently adopted, and churches consisted of members from both the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies. The original document said that they were solemnly charged to "keep the covenant with each other, looking for Divine assistance to the great Head of the Church, to whose grace they were committed."

From 1803 to 1808 Rev. Jonathan Leslie was an occasional supply for the Church of Christ, Warren. In 1804 Thomas Robbins was chosen moderator. The Rev. James Duncan acted as stated supply for two years. In 1817 the Hampshire Missionary Society of Massachusetts sent as missionary Rev. Joseph Curtis, and he was regularly installed in 1820. He was a faithful pastor, and the church prospered under his ministry. He ceased his service because of failing health. It was not until October, 1808,



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

that they had a regular pastor, and even then he, the Rev. James Boyd, alternated between Newton and Warren.

During the years from 1836-1869 there was a division in the Presbyterian denomination known as the "old" school and the "new." (This same division occurred under other names in other denominations.) The Warren church in those years belonged to the Presbytery of Trumbull, and the Synod of the Western Reserve was affiliated with the "new" school. The Warren church has lived to see not only the union of the "old" and the "new" school in 1870, but the healing of the Cumberland division in 1906 and the drawing together of all denominations.

March 1, 1830, the lot on which the Presbyterian church now stands was sold to Simon Perkins, Zalmon Fitch, Asael Adams, possibly others, by Charlotte Smith, for \$600. The deed states that for the purpose of preventing obstructions to the view and preventing destruction by fire, no building should be south of or near the proposed church building.

Josiah Soule, the grandfather of Mrs. Howard Weir, helped to build this structure. The church was dedicated in 1832, Rev. Charles B. Storrs preaching the sermon, and the Congregational form of government was changed to Presbyterian in 1838. In 1845 it was incorporated under the name of "The First Presbyterian Church."

In 1849 the church was repaired and improved and the next year the lecture room, which was used for Sunday school and for many church meetings, was erected north of the church. This house, at the time the new church was built, was moved, and it now stands on the west side of Mahoning avenue, just north of the water works station. It is used as a dwelling for two families.

The old church edifice served its purpose until 1875, when it was torn down to make room for the present building. The church organization, a strong one in the beginning, has at times stood still as far as membership was concerned, but of late years has grown phenomenally, and is now one of the strongest in the city.

In the early days of the Presbyterian church Mr. Simon Perkins and Frederick Kinsman purchased for use in that church a violoncello. Mr. Ide, a partner of W. M. Porter, then a bookseller with a store where Masters Bros. now is, played this instrument. A goodly number of people in the church dis-

approved of this kind of music, and Mr. Thomas Pew, an uncle of H. S. and John A. Pew, with a number of followers, went to the Methodist church. They said they did not have to have a fiddle to help worship God. During the '50s this instrument was played by Junius Dana.

The bell in the present Presbyterian church is the oldest church bell in the city. It was bought in 1832 by George Mygatt, and was the only bell Warren had for many years. It announced the joys and the sorrows; it called out people in case of danger, fire, etc.; it was employed to wake people at six o'clock in the morning and to tell them that it was nine o'clock at night; it was rung when the people were called together in the interests of the Ashtabula-Warren turnpike; when the question of the academy was to be discussed, and when the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal question was agitated. In case of death this bell used to toll slowly the number of strokes announcing the age of the person dead. It was used for the last time in a general public way to ring in the Fourth of July of Centennial year, and in a local public way when the voters in 1908 decided to permit no saloons in Trumbull County.

The old church edifice stood very high. There was a long flight of steps leading up to it. The pulpit was high and the ceiling was high. To childish eyes the latter seemed quite near the sky. The pews had doors which swung open and shut with more or less noise; in fact, the watching of these doors and the listening to the music was about all the attraction the old church offered to children. The aisles were decidedly inclined—so much so as to make the elderly and the fat breathe hard as they climbed them. Two huge cannon-stoves stood by the doors, but the heat from them made little impression on the air of the large room. Foot-stoves were used there within the recollection of many residents of Trumbull County. Miss Anne Brown, of North Bloomfield, as a little child was a visitor in the family of Leicester King. She says she used to tease to prepare Mrs. King's foot-stove for her use in church. Mr. Whittlesey Adams, the oldest living member of this church, who, when quite young, accompanied his mother to church each Sunday, remembers that he always carried the foot-stove, and that when his mother's feet were warm so that she could spare it, she lifted it over the pews to the people near her who had driven some distance to church and who had no foot-stove. Mr. Adams says he remembers well

the people attending that early church, and no picture is any more vivid to him than that of General Simon Perkins, who wore a military cape lined with scarlet, and on cold days, in church, wrapped one end of it around his head.

Among the early influential families attending this church we find the names: Kinsman, Adams, Perkins, Iddings, Dickeys, Dana, Estabrook, Stiles, McLain, Stratton, Fitch, Abell, Spear, Harmon, Howard, Woodrow, Harrington, Davisons, and Porter.

Churches are somewhat like families in that they have serious squabbles and differences, important only to the members, and which are kept from the world so far as possible. Most families, most churches have them, so none of us need feel disgraced when ours are referred to.

Rev. Nathan Purinton, who was pastor of the church from 1840-1848, was a progressive man, and built up the church rapidly. At one time, November, 1841, seventy-seven people joined the church, among whom was Mr. Whittlesey Adams. After a time Mr. Purinton ceased to please his people. This is not so recorded in the church record, but members of the church today whose fathers and mothers were then active remember distinctly the trouble, and letters and papers which have come into the possession of the writer substantiate the tales of today.

One of the early mothers in the Presbyterian church, writing back east to her family, says:

“I presume you have heard from some other letters of the great conflict we have had for several months past with Mr. Purinton, our minister. Nothing could be done with him but to starve him out. He is gone at last, very reluctantly, to St. Louis. A rich son-in-law has established themselves in mercantile business. He will not be likely to trouble us any more.”

Because there is nothing officially recorded, reports vary as to the cause of Mr. Purinton's impeachment. Opinion is divided. Some informants say it was because he was a Mason, or sympathized with the Masons; others that he chewed tobacco. Neither of these offenses is serious enough to produce a like result today. Therefore, whichever it was is immaterial; probably it was something doctrinal, since “the letter of the law” has created more discomfort to others than Masonry or tobacco.

The Rev. William C. Clark followed Mr. Purinton. He was installed in 1848 and served until 1853. He was a popular man and gave up work because of ill health. He died in Detroit in 1870.

Four men served the church from 1863 to 1884, Henry Richard Hoisington, Benjamin St. John Page, Nathaniel P. Bailey, and Alexander Jackson. Mr. Hoisington served four years, was acceptable to his people and during this time more than a hundred persons united with the church. At one time, under his supervision, noon-day prayer meetings were held, conducted chiefly by young men. Rev. Benjamin St. J. Page, who followed Mr. Hoisington was one of the most eccentric and sensational preachers the church has ever had. He drew outsiders to his meetings by giving out peculiar subjects, one of them being, the "Devil's Fence." He and the Episcopal rector held spirited discussions on dancing. Most of the members added during his administration were by letter.

Rev. Nathaniel P. Bailey served the church about ten years. He was greatly respected, a man of fine presence, and ability. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Comstock, who wrote "Comstock's Philosophy," was a woman of education and refinement. She and her children entered into the life of the town and were of great assistance to Mr. Bailey in his work. The membership of the church during his administration was 329; the Sunday school had about 350 members, and was in a flourishing condition. Mr. Edward S. Kneeland was the superintendent. It was during Mr. Bailey's time that the new church was built and the Ladies' Aid Society earned \$10,000, which was used in the building and furnishing. It was during his administration also that the first Woman's Missionary Society was organized. There were but six people present at the first meeting. Mrs. Olive Howard was made president. Only one of the charter members now survives, Mrs. Polly Stratton Reid.

Rev. Alexander Jackson came to the church in 1879 and severed his connection in 1884. He was educated in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, finishing his divinity course in this country. He was active in service, forceful in preaching, but dictatorial in manner and methods. Although the people of Old Trumbull County were largely English and Scotch-Irish, they do not take kindly to the spirit of these countries, and in Warren churches where ministers from these English countries have had

charge their ways have not been satisfactory to the people they serve. Mr. Jackson was no exception. During his pastorate the church did not grow, but this might have been the case under any minister because there is apt to be reaction after church building. Mr. Jackson was succeeded by the Rev. James D. Williamson, who served three years and who was greatly honored and loved by his congregation. He was cultured, refined, sympathetic and tactful. His congregation regretted very much his removal to Cleveland in 1888. He was educated at the Western Reserve University (then Hudson College) and upon his removal recommended a college friend, the Rev. W. L. Swan, to the church. Mr. Swan served ten years. He was greatly respected, and did good work in all directions.

Rev. Samuel W. McFadden followed Mr. Swan. He was a young man and interested young people in church work. He was engaged because of his ability as a preacher. In this respect he was a disappointment, not that he did not preach well, but his sermons had nothing unusual about them. Since leaving Warren he has grown in his profession and now has a fine church in Seattle, Washington.

In 1904 Rev. Franklin P. Reinhold, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, became pastor of the church. He has been the most successful minister the church has ever had. He believes that religion to be effective must be practical; he believes in institutional churches; he believes that orthodoxy needs reforming; he is exceedingly liberal in his beliefs, going back to the simple teachings of Christ, trying to follow those teachings himself, and to show others how to follow. He is interested in the civic life of the community, and raises his voice in behalf of all good works. He is industrious, zealous, magnetic and has the power of conveying these attributes to the members of his congregation. He is respected by all other pastors and congregations.

The present edifice was erected in 1876, and was dedicated in 1878 on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church society. Dr. Evans, of Youngstown, preached the sermon; Rev. Hoisington assisted in the service. The elders at that time were: Edward Spear, William Woodrow, Samuel Dickey, Hezekiah Peck, Julius King, and Spencer Parish. Hezekiah Peck is the only one of these men now living in Warren; Julius King, the only other living member, resides in New York. The church, a handsome building, cost \$52,000. There are three memorial windows, the first

erected by the church in memory of Mary Bishop Perkins, the second presented by the sons of Edward Spear in memory of their father, and the third, Miss Estabrook's, purchased by church organization and friends. Miss Estabrook conducted for many years a large Sunday school class in this church. She was one of the best Bible scholars of this vicinity and although a teacher in our schools, a member and officer in most of the important organizations of the city, her first thought was given to and her best work was done for her church. Her death in 1907 deprived the Presbyterian Association of a most valued worker.

Mrs. Lucia A. D. Park was one of the later members of the church who gave her thought and time to the welfare of the organization. She was particularly interested in the missionary work of the church, and her death, which occurred just before Miss Estabrook's, was greatly regretted by her fellow workers.

The church has had twelve regularly installed ministers, and six ministers who have served as pulpit supplies for periods of from six to eighteen months each:

1803-	Rev. Joseph Badger, Organizer.
1803-05	Rev. Thomas Robbins, Supply.
1805-08	Rev. Jonathan Leslie, Supply.
1808-13	Rev. James Boyd.
1813-16	Rev. James Duncan, Supply.
1817-31	Rev. Joseph W. Curtis.
1831-32	Rev. George W. Hulin, Supply.
1832-34	Rev. J. A. Woodruff, Supply.
1834-39	Rev. Josiah Towne.
1839-48	Rev. Nathan B. Purinton.
1848-63	Rev. William C. Clark.
1863-67	Rev. Henry R. Hoisington.
1867-68	Rev. Benj. St. John Page, Supply.
1869-79	Rev. Nathaniel P. Bailey, D. D.
1879-84	Rev. Alexander Jackson, Ph. D.
1885-88	Rev. James D. Williamson, D. D.
1888-98	Rev. William L. Swan.
1899-03	Rev. Samuel W. McFadden, D. D.
1904-	Rev. Franklin P. Rheinhold.

In the early churches the question of selling pews was one which called forth much discussion. Church-goers always felt and still feel that it is hardly right to own pews and yet it is

trying for people who are really interested in church work not to have a seat on the very occasions, unusual services, when it is most wanted. The *Chronicle* of 1844 contains the following:

“Notice is hereby given to all who may wish to attend divine services at the Presbyterian church in Warren, having no seats of their own, that they are invited and requested to take seats wherever they may find one vacant, and it is hoped that those who have been detained from the House of God by the aforementioned cause, will banish those feelings and accept the invitation so cordially given.

“By request of the stockholders at their yearly meeting, January 1, 1844.”

In the *Whig & Transcript* under date December 29, 1853, we read “The pews of the Presbyterian church were offered for sale to the highest bidders.”

The following item shows humor on the part of an editor: A baby was found on the Presbyterian church steps the 1st of December, 1861, and the editor of the *Chronicle* says “whoever lost such an article can call at the County Infirmary and prove the property.”

Samuel Dickey’s family, his parents, his children, his grandchildren have all been ardent Presbyterians. Nancy Dickey, the mother of Samuel, in a letter to her friends in New Hampshire tells all about their life in their home, both the new one and the old, about their neighbors, and especially about their grandchild. Of their neighbors she says: “Rev. DuBois (Episcopal) is an excellent man and one of the very best of neighbors. * * * There have been donation parties this winter. Mr. Clark (Presbyterian) had about \$120 worth carried in. The Methodists and Baptists each had about the same. Mr. DuBois is rich. He carries in, or sends in, to the rest.” Mr. Bailey was the first of the Presbyterian ministers who did not depend somewhat upon being paid by gifts of hams, potatoes, wood, etc. Under the date of June 14, 1850, she says: “Our church has been thoroughly repaired, painted, and carpeted, shade trees set out around it and is now being enclosed with a pretty board fence. All of the churches here, except two, now have bells.” Then the grandmother’s tenderness shows itself in the following, “Edward (Samuel’s son) is now two years and eight months old; cannot

talk very plain. He learned his a, b, c's in a week and is now reading words of three letters."

In November, 1908, the Presbyterian church celebrated the 105th anniversary of the organization of the church in Warren, and the thirtieth anniversary of the dedication of the present church building.

Letters were read from people formerly identified with the church, and, as the names of the ministers who had served the church were called, the people who joined under that administration arose. After this roll call, communion was served to the largest number of communicants within the history of the church.

One of the workers of twenty-five years ago in the Presbyterian church was Julius King. His mother, lovingly known as "Auntie King," was a devoted church woman. She was a daughter of Jesse Halliday, the pioneer. Mr. King was not only active in the church but in the Sunday school. He and his wife were important factors in the church work. During his time the different churches in Warren took turns holding services in the district schoolhouses nearby the city. On one occasion Mr. King was conducting a service in the Howland schoolhouse, near the Reeves and Ewalt farms. He had chosen for the lesson the chapter containing the statement about the rich man and the Kingdom of Heaven. He had read this verse, and was explaining that it did not mean exactly what it said, namely that no rich man could enter into the Kingdom of Heaven since no camel could go through the eye of a needle, but that there was in the wall of Jerusalem a passage-way, or gate, known as the Needle's Eye, and that a loaded camel could get through that opening by having its burdens removed, by kneeling down, and by having someone pull and someone push. This seemed to be satisfactory to most of the persons present, but a gentleman named French, clearing his throat, spake as follows: "Well, Brother King, it seems to me even with your explanation, that it takes a deal of pushin' and a deal of pullin' to get a rich man into the Kingdom of Heaven." The author, who had been interested in these rural meetings, having assisted in some of the services of her own church, and having come to this meeting to see how other denominations conducted theirs, laughed out loud and slid out the door near which she happened to be sitting. What the rest of the discussion was is not known, but sure it is that Mr. King, from good business management and honest

effort, has since accumulated enough of the worldly goods to make him nervous about this verse, if he still believes as he did then, and sure it is, no matter how he believes, his life has been such as to make him stand a better chance for entering than many of his fellow men.

Some of the earlier records of the church were destroyed in the fire of 1860 which swept the lower section of our city. The partial records show that 1,365 persons have joined the church on confession and 1,175 by letter; 378 adults have been baptized and 542 infants. The present membership of the church is 673 together with 72 additional persons whose names are on the reserved roll, making a total of 745. The oldest living member of the church today is Mr. Whittlesey Adams. He joined on Sunday, November 13, 1841, in connection with 76 other persons during the pastorate of the Rev. Nathan B. Purinton. Since 1853 the church has raised for benevolent purposes \$89,764; since 1865 it has raised \$170,453 for congregational expenses. The earliest record of the Warren church which appears in the minutes of the general assembly is one made in 1823, a contribution of two dollars toward the commissioners' fund. At that time the church was a member of the Grand River Presbytery, which was a part of the Synod of Pittsburg.

The fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Mr. Reinhold occurred June 1, 1909. During his ministry the organization has had a steady growth in its membership, over three hundred persons having been received into the church by him. The church is now the second largest in Mahoning Presbytery and its Bible school with a membership of 620 also occupies the second place among the Bible schools of the Mahoning Presbytery. Its Westminster Men's Club, organized September 22, 1905, was the first church men's club in Warren, and its contributions to the enlarging life of the church and the city easily constitute it one of the strongest church organizations in this part of Ohio. Another of the unique features of this church's life is the sewing school for girls which has just completed its fifth year of work. A well defined course of study is followed, covering a period of three years and modeled after the course in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. The school is under the direction of Mrs. Reinhold as superintendent and a corps of eight teachers, and thus far fifteen girls have completed the work of the school and have been graduated. The other departments of the church having to do

with organizations for women and organizations for young people are thoroughly equipped and in excellent condition.

The present officers of the church are:

THE SESSION.

James F. Beebe.	George W. Kneeland.
Franklyn H. Cannon.	Willis J. Munson.
James A. Estabrook.	George M. Smith.
John C. Gorton.	Homer E. Stewart.
Fred C. March, Clerk.	Charles F. Walker.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. Samuel Pew.	Edward S. Kneeland.
William Wallace.	

THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Charles F. Walker.	Frank A. Millikan.
John B. Estabrook.	

Christ Church (Episcopal)

The first service held by the Episcopalians in Warren was in 1813. The Rev. Mr. Serle conducted it and preached the sermon in the court house. Bishop Chase also held service in the court house at a little later date. At that time there were two communicants in Warren, Mrs. Lavinia Rowe, and her daughter Mrs. Charlotte Smith. Mr. Justus Smith came to Warren in 1812 with his family, and Mrs. Rowe accompanied them. She lived in a small house back of the present residence of Dr. Sherwood. Her father was an Episcopal minister and was lost at sea when going to England to be ordained. At that time the Anglican church had no bishop in America. Mrs. Rowe, in pleasant weather, often rode her horse to Canfield, fifteen miles distance, to attend services. The early bishops and clergymen who visited Warren were entertained in the homes of Mrs. Rowe and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Rowe was the grandmother of Henry W. and Charles Smith. Her grandchildren were brought up in the faith and were affiliated with her church, assisting in its support both in Youngstown, where her granddaughter, Maria Tod, lived, and in Warren. Charles Smith was a vestryman of Christ church for many years. Her great-grandchildren, with one or two exceptions, were communicants, and part of them very active as workers today, while one great-great-granddaughter, Sally Tod Smith, has been the organist and soloist at Christ church for several years.

Mr. Edward A. Smith, writing in the *Union Church News*, in 1891, says:



(Lentened by the Tribune.)

OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



(Lentened by the Tribune.)

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The parish was organized by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, in 1836, under its present name, (Christ church,) and was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1842, by petition presented by the Hon. John Crowell. An original paper still in existence, drawn up for the purpose of effecting an organization of the parish, undated, supposedly 1836, reads as follows:

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and earnestly wishing to promote its holy influence in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families and our neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name, style and title of the parish of Christ church, in the township of Warren, County of Trumbull, and state of Ohio, and by so doing do adopt the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, Warren.

Signed:—John Crowell, Jacob H. Baldwin, wardens; Edward E. Hoyt, Wm. S. Knight, John Supple, Lyman Potter, Henry Curtiss, vestry; Charles Wolcott, Hiram Baldwin, John Veon, M. B. Tayler, Oliver H. Patch, James Hoyt, John B. Canfield, Thos. H. Best, John L. Frazier, Henry W. Smith, Addison Weatherbee, Wm. Johnson, Samuel Chesney, Edwin Lefingwell, R. P. Ranney.

Mr. Harrison was rector of the parishes in Canfield and in Boardman, then in Trumbull County, and gave to the church here some oversight and an occasional service. A subscription of a small sum of money was obtained for him in acknowledgment of his efforts, in April, 1837. It was signed by the following persons:—Jacob H. Baldwin, John Crowell, J. D. Taylor, Lyman Potter, Wm. S. Knight, Thos. H. Best, James M. Scott, John Veon, Chas. Smith, Jonathan Ingersoll, Henry W. Smith, Wm. Pew, John Supple, Addison Weatherbee and M. B. Tayler.

After this time there seems to have been no activity in the parish until the summer of 1841, when it was reorganized under the Rev. C. C. Townsend, who remained in charge for two years, in connection with that of St. Mark's church, Newton Falls. The names of the vestry at about this time so far as can be learned were, S. D. Harris and C. J. Van Gorder, wardens; John Crowell, Geo. Parsons, Jr., U. B. White and Herman Canfield, vestrymen. Services were held in the old court house, and on one Christmas its gloomy interior was adorned with evergreens.

In the *Whig & Transcript* for April 5, 1842, we read, "The wardens and vestry of Christ church will hold their first meeting under their charter of incorporation at the court house on Sat-

urday, April 16, 1842, at 2:00 P. M. By the Order of the Vestry. Cyrus J. VanGorder, secretary."

Between the administration of Rev. C. C. Townsend and Rev. DuBois, lay services were held in Colonel Harris' paint shop, which stood across the river near the end of the old bridge, and later in Mr. Darley's school room, the King Block. The first record we have of an Easter Monday election is that of 1846, when the parish register tells us that S. D. Harris, U. B. White were elected wardens, Wm. H. Weeks, C. J. VanGorder, George Parsons, Jr., John Crowell and William G. Darley, vestrymen. From that time there has been no year when such elections were not held.

In 1846 a lot at the corner of Liberty street and Franklin alley was purchased of Dr. Blatchley. In September the cornerstone of the church was laid without any formal ceremonies. This is to be regretted because within the last few years this building was razed and if the usual papers had been put in the cornerstone we might have had some valuable data preserved for us. In the summer of 1848 the first services were held in this church, and in the fall of 1849 it was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine. At the top of the steeple was a gilt cross, and of this the bishop did not approve. It is said, as he was reviewing the church, he remarked, "Gentlemen, you better remove that," but his advice was not taken and this emblem remained in its place as long as the steeple stood.

Shortly after the consecration the Rev. Mr. DuBois entered upon his duties as pastor. His wife was the daughter of Bishop McIlvaine and both he and she were cultured, refined people. Possibly he was the most popular pastor the church has ever had. He lived on the west side where his neighbors greatly respected him. He had a boat in which he used to cross the river to attend to his church duties and other business. His home was the center of society as far as church people were concerned. Older members of the parish have related to younger members the delightful times the early Episcopalians had at the DuBois home. He organized the Sunday school, a ladies' aid society and called together people of the parish to discuss matters pertaining to the parish. Through the generosity of his friends in the east he obtained a library for the Sunday school.

The service of the Episcopal church is usually attractive to folks outside and the first Christmas eve service (it is doubtful if the other Protestant churches at this time considered it reli-

gious to celebrate Christmas) during Mr. DuBois' administration the church was beautifully trimmed with evergreens and the music was remarkable. Judge Hoffman and George Seeley played the violins, Milton Palm the bass viol, Zeb. Wentworth the trombone, Dr. James VanGorder the French horn, and Ed. Reeves the flute. Of these musicians, two are now living, Judge Hoffman of California, aged 97, and Ed. Reeves, who resides at Mount Clemens, Michigan. In 1853 Mr. DuBois resigned, moving to Zanesville, Ohio.

As a rule the Episcopal church does not exist in rural districts in Ohio. Towns, especially county seats, are largely recruited from the country. Consequently the Episcopal church does not gain members as do other churches from rural districts. In the case of Christ church parish a large percent of its membership has drifted into the cities, and although large classes are confirmed each year they make up little more than the number lost by removals and deaths. In character this parish is one of the strongest in the state, but its parishioners are not regular attendants at its services and its congregations are small.

Bishop McIlvaine was one of the strongest characters the church has had in its history. He was tall, straight, magnificent in appearance, possessed of great intellect, and oratorical powers. He could not do aught but impress people with his personality. In addition he had great executive ability, loved justice and was fearless when it came to his duty.

Bishop Bedell was greatly beloved by Ohio Episcopalians, was an exceedingly spiritual man, his presence being almost like a benediction. He was scholarly, interesting, and devoted. He performed his duties well as a bishop, unless he erred a little in discipline. When there were factional quarrels in local churches, as there used to be in most local churches of most denominations, particularly when they were small and struggling, he refused to take a hand or to issue any order in regard to it. Shaking his head he would say, "You must settle your difficulties yourself."

After the Rev. Mr. DuBois' departure, in 1853, Christ church had no rector for two years. Rev. Joseph E. Ryan then took charge and served three years.

Rev. Cornelius S. Abbott was very popular and successful. In 1860 the congregation had so increased under his management that measures were taken to enlarge the building. However, the great fire changed the plans and when the matter of enlarge-

ment was again taken up, in the summer of 1862, it was decided to build a new church instead of remodeling, so a lot on High street was purchased from Mr. J. F. Asper. Mr. J. H. Blackburn of Cleveland was the architect, and on Ascension day, 1863, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Bedell, assistant bishop of the diocese, aiding the rector. Bishop Bedell also consecrated the building in April, 1865. When the building committee made its report of monies collected and bills paid, they found they had \$82.09 left, which was turned over to the church treasury. This is such an unusual condition that it is worthy of record. One hundred and twenty-two persons contributed to the building of the church, and of the amounts pledged, less than fifty dollars was found not to be collected. This too was a remarkable fact. Rev. Cornelius Abbott was rector of the church from 1858 to 1867. In 1864 the church on Park avenue was sold to the Romanists. On Easter Sunday, 1864, the last Sunday services were held in the old church, and Tuesday evening, of that same week, was the last mid-week service. For a few months before the new church was entirely finished, services were held in the room over Andrews & Weeks' store.

The Rev. Charles T. Steck succeeded Mr. Abbott, serving eleven months. For a little time thereafter the parish was without a rector, and in March, 1869, Rev. Henry L. Badger took charge. He was a man of scholarly attainments and gentle manners, and the people of the parish were very much disappointed when the bishop of Nevada urged him to take up the missionary work in that territory. He stayed west several years, but the climate was not at all agreeable to him or his family, and later he had a parish in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Rev. Thomas J. Taylor was the rector from October, 1871, to April, 1873. During his time the church did not grow or even hold its own.

Rev. A. R. Kieffer was the next minister and he served the longest of any one connected with the parish. He was energetic, able and practical. Under his administration the church grew greatly. Partly because of ill health he resigned to take a parish at Colorado Springs, Colorado. During his charge a rectory was purchased, which now stands on the corner of Franklin and Vine streets, and the parish rooms were built. He was rector at Bradford, Pa., for many years and furnished the author some facts for this chapter. He died before the book was issued.

Rev. James A. Mathews, of Arkansas, took up the work in 1883 and continued it a year and a half. From Warren he went to Illinois, and later to Missouri, where he died. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. L. Gamble, who served about a year. Mr. Gamble was probably the least popular of any minister Christ church has had. He went to Europe for a vacation, and while he was gone members of the church made some needed repairs. The walls were decorated, new carpets put down, the tablets at the back of the church upon which the commandments and the Lord's Prayer were inscribed, were removed, and a beautiful stained-glass window, presented by the children of Hon. Frederick Kinsman, was put in. Apparently Mr. Gamble believed the minister to be the head of the church and felt affronted that repairs were made in his absence, for we find in the parish books a record of this work done, ending with "The undersigned is in no way responsible for these changes which were effected during his absence. H. Lansdowne Gamble."

About 1892 a new rectory was built on High street. Generous donations were made by the aunts of the Misses Hall, Mrs. Boardman and Mrs. Wade, of New Haven, Connecticut, who have done much for the church.

Some years since a chapel which was not consecrated and which is used for Sunday school and all sorts of meetings, social as well as religious, was added to the church building on the west side. Very recently the ladies of the church built a substantial brick house for the janitor in the rear of the church, which adds considerably to the church property.

In the church proper are three memorial windows, one to Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Morgan, the former having been vestryman of the church for many years and the latter a devoted church woman during all the years of her married life. One to Lizzie B. Hunt, a successful teacher in the primary department of the Sunday school, and long connected with the church, having come over from the Lutheran. Probably more young children were brought into the Sunday school and later became church members, through Mrs. Hunt's influence and teaching, than through any other one member of the church. The sons of Frederick Kinsman, as above stated, placed in the chancel a large beautiful window, in memory of the mother and father who were among the most faithful supports of and workers in the church for years. Mr. Kinsman was vestryman and officer in the

church, gave a great deal of time and thought and much money to the parish, while Mrs. Kinsman was one of the best church workers that any parish ever had. Both of these people were not only beloved in the church but in the community. At the time of the presentation of this window, Rev. Frederick Kinsman, their grandson, preached the sermon. Lately he has been made bishop of Delaware.

Too much credit cannot be given the early vestrymen for the condition of the parish of Christ church. They were men of good education, possessed of business ability, conscientious church men, and exceedingly generous financially. At the end of each fiscal year always they made up a goodly amount from their own pockets. Among these were John L. Weeks, who was lay-reader, superintendent of the Sunday school and always present at all services; Mr. John H. McCombs, one of the wardens, who was always at his place on Sunday and who assumed much responsibility; Judge George F. Brown, who at the close of the war moved to Mississippi; Mr. Charles Smith, who from the very beginning was connected with the church, as his mother and grandmother had been before him; Dr. John R. Woods, who acted as lay-reader; Mr. Orlando Morgan, who, although not a communicant, was always present at vestry meetings and at church; Lewis J. Iddings, whose daughter Miss Mary has been a communicant and consistent member since early womanhood, and whose son, Samuel, is now junior warden.

Thomas J. McLain, who for many years was lay reader and superintendent of the Sunday school as well, and also one of the wardens, was a practical Christian, devoid of any small or narrow traits of character, of sunny temperament, and full of kindness. When he left the city to enter the consular service of the United States, the parishioners greatly missed him.

None of these men are now living.

Edward A. Smith is the oldest communicant connected with the Episcopal church. He came to Warren in 1846, attended the early services which were conducted by Mr. Harris, and has been identified with the church ever since. He is now senior warden, having been elected in the place of John L. Weeks, in 1875; he has therefore been serving in that capacity for thirty-four years. Mr. Smith's oldest son, named for his relative, Frederick Kinsman, is one of the vestrymen, and Mrs. Smith, all through her early womanhood, worked in the several societies, while the

daughters have been connected with both church and Sunday school work for years.

Among the names on the parish register which are familiar to Trumbull County people were the names of Smith, McCombs, Kinsman, Freeman, Hunt, Baldwin, Morgan, Porter, McNutt, Taylor, Hucke, Ratliff, Packard, Fitch, Bierce, Woods, Heaton, Vautrot, Iddings, Wise, McConnell.

The following is a list of the rectors since Christ church was organized: Rev. J. L. Harrison, Rev. C. C. Towne, Rev. Geo. W. Dubois, Rev. Joseph E. Ryan, Rev. C. S. Abbott, Rev. Chas. T. Speck, Rev. Henry L. Badger, Rev. Thos. J. Taylor, Rev. A. R. Keifer, Rev. J. A. Mathews, Rev. C. W. Hollister, Rev. Herbert D. Cone, Rev. A. A. Abbott, at present arch-deacon of the diocese, and Rev. Henry E. Cooke, who has recently resigned his position to devote his time to the raising of the William A. Leonard Bishop's fund. Rev. James S. Sherin has at this writing just begun his work as pastor.

The present bishop of this diocese is William A. Leonard, who was so long rector of St. John's church in Washington, at which more presidents of the United States have worshiped than in any other church in Washington. Under the supervision of Bishop Leonard, the diocese has grown greatly.

The present officers of the church are as follows:

Senior warden, Edward A. Smith; junior warden, S. C. Iddings; members of the vestry, Thomas Kinsman, Frederick K. Smith, E. R. Wise, C. W. Tyler, George D. Kirkham, W. George Lane, S. R. Russell, H. A. Sherwood.

Central Christian Church.

Thomas Campbell was born in Ireland in 1763. His father was a strict member of the Church of England and Thomas early showed interest in religious things. The formalities of the English church did not satisfy him and he soon began to associate with a branch of the Presbyterian church which had seceded from the "Kirk of Scotland." In 1787 he married Jane Cornegle, a French Huguenot, whose ancestors had been driven from France by Louis XIV. She was gifted with a strong mental and moral character, and was of great value to her husband, Thomas, in his life work. They had eight children. He not only preached, but taught school, and the extra labor impaired his

health so a sea voyage was prescribed for him. He lauded at Philadelphia, but, like other people with reform natures, he could not keep quiet and began preaching in Pennsylvania. Through his efforts there came into being at Washington, Pennsylvania, the "Christian Association." He had left his school in the hands of his only son Alexander, but in the fall his family joined him. In later years he visited the Western Reserve many times, especially when discord or misunderstanding arose among the early churches. He has been in Warren, as this church was one of the very early ones, strong from the beginning. His son Alexander was born in Ireland in 1788. He, however, had a mixture of Irish-Scotch and French blood. He completed his course at the University of Glasgow. Having been reared in the strictest schools of the Presbyterians, he had a profound reverence for the word of God. He fitted into the life in western Pennsylvania where his father settled as though he had been born in this country. It is a beautiful thing to see how the minds of Alexander and his father, Thomas Campbell, ran together; how they eschewed creeds and taught what to them seemed the simple teaching of Jesus. For forty years he published a paper which at first was known as "The Christian Baptist" and later "The Millennial Harbinger." These contained editorial essays. The debates between his father and John Walker, in 1820, and between his father and W. L. McCalla in 1823, were published in this magazine and did a great deal in converting people to what was known then as "the simpler faith." Unlike most students, reformers, and preachers, he was a good business man. Although he traveled and preached at his own expense, entertained in his own home hundreds and hundreds of people who came to see him in different capacities, yet he accumulated a great deal of wealth. He established the college at Bethany which secured for itself a national reputation, and he became identified with the people of West Virginia, where his home was. He was a member of the state legislature in 1829, acting on the judiciary committee, and was on intimate terms with Chief Justice Marshall, ex-President Madison, and had many contentions with John Randolph. He had a most wonderful personal influence over people who came under him, but he never seemed to care for title or position. The doctrine which he and his father taught was easily espoused by the liberally inclined settlers. By outsiders they were known as "Campbellites." The belief of the Christian church began and spread from the Ohio valley into

Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. Alexander Campbell held no office higher than elder in his own congregation. He has been in Warren often and his grandson (W. C. Pendleton), his great-grandson (Austin Pendleton) and his great-great-grandchildren live here, also.

Theology has never wholly satisfied practical people. Religion has. Each sect that arises and lives does so because its teachings are simpler.

The earnest Baptist people who founded the first church in Warren had an unusual man as a leader, Adamson Bentley. It seems that he did what hundreds of ministers are doing today—studied into new ideas and gave those same ideas to his congregation without name, until they believed largely as he believed. He had occasion, after he had read the discussions of Alexander Campbell with some early divines, Walker, McCalla, etc., to go into Kentucky on business. He either made an excuse or accidentally stopped at the West Virginia home of Alexander Campbell on his return and there imbibed more of the thought which seemed rational to him, and this in turn he gave his people. In the days of Mr. Bentley people could not afford to pay a minister a sufficient sum for his support and so ministers engaged in other occupations often. Mr. Bentley was a merchant.

Although Thomas and Alexander Campbell were devoted Christians and gave a liberal interpretation of the Scriptures to the world, it was not due to them alone that the church grew. The Western Reserve was the place, and the beginning of the nineteenth century was the time, for the planting of such a church. The men who gathered on the Western Reserve were from all parts of the then civilized country. They had all shades of beliefs and the discussions which arose led to investigations so that the "Campbellites" found many people not associated with any church, as well as people dissatisfied with their own creed. These they proceeded to enlighten as to gospel and gathered them into the fold.

Walter Scott was born in Scotland, his father was a professor of music and cultured withal, his mother a person of most pure and religious life. His sister was a lace maker and taught that art in Warren at one time. He came to New York after his parents' death to be with his uncle, George Innes. He had drifted away from his Presbyterian church through the influence of a Mr. Forrester, who prepared young men for the ministry. Forrester immersed him. He at first opened a classical

school and later met Mr. Campbell in Pittsburg. He assisted Mr. Campbell in editing "The Christian Baptist." In fact, it was he who proposed the word "Baptist," Mr. Campbell intending to call the publication "The Christian." He was long associated with both Thomas (the father) and Alexander Campbell (the son). He was also associated with Sidney Rigdon, a Baptist minister of Pittsburg, who is ranked second to Bentley among the early Baptist ministers, and who is remembered by people of Trumbull County, more especially because of his advocacy of early Mormonism.

A. S. Hayden, in the "Early History of the Disciples," is authority for the statement that in January, 1828, "the town (Warren) lay in spiritual lethargy, profoundly ignorant of the tempest of spiritual excitement about to sweep over the place. Bentley had preached well and lived well, but he held not the key to the heart, nor was he skilled to awaken the music of the soul." At this time Brother Scott and Brother Mitchell came to Warren. It was their intention to bring about a revival and they did. Their meetings, at first held in the court house, were not well attended at all, and Mr. Mitchell was quite disgusted at the way Mr. Scott conducted them. When he remonstrated with him, the older man told Mitchell that they would have to do something out of the ordinary in order to claim attention. The first audience was composed of a few elderly people and a group of boys. He made the boys laugh, and then talked a little seriousness to them. The two men stayed at the house of Jeremiah Brooks. Through the Rev. Mr. Bentley's permission, the Baptist church was secured and this was crowded the first evening. From this time on conversions were made, immersions were had and the entire village was excited over the doctrine advanced by these men. When the evangelists went from their evening meetings, people would follow them to talk about their salvation. Sometimes the two men would be awakened in the night either by persons who wished to have their doubts cleared or by others wishing to be immersed. When the meetings were at an end Mr. Scott and his assistant had not only brought to the church people outside the Baptist church, but with a very few exceptions all the people inside the church, and the minister, Mr. Bentley, as well. R. J. Smith used to say that sinners at that time were baptized and Baptists capsized. The congregation continued to occupy the house built by the Baptists, and on this lot the present Christian church stands. Probably there never was, any-

where, a case before, or since, where a congregation as old, as large, and as influential went over to another denomination, taking elders, deacons, ministers, and meeting-house as well.

The Rev. Adamson Bentley was born in 1785 in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He came, when quite young, with his father to Brookfield. He became an ardent Baptist early in life and was a devoted student. He began to preach when nineteen years, holding to the teachings of Calvin. In 1810 he settled in Warren and in May of that year was ordained. One year later he became the pastor of the church and served for twenty-one years. The writer of his biography says:

“It is our fortune to be acquainted with few persons in a lifetime who wield a personal influence so supreme. Tall, manly, graceful, with a countenance radiant with good nature, affable and dignified, he would stand among dignitaries as his equals and condescend to the lowly with a gentleness which won the attachment of every heart.”

After the coming of Scott Mr. Bentley preached with fresh power and zeal. The next year he was chosen with Scott, Hayden and Bosworth to travel about in the interests of the church, and in 1831 he removed to Chagrin Falls, where he died. He was one of the original trustees of Bethany College.

Among the early strong men of the Christian church was Cyrus Bosworth. He served in several official capacities, was sheriff of the county for two terms, and is said to have carried the news of Perry's victory to Pittsburg as express messenger. His first wife was an eastern woman, very helpful to him in his work, and his second wife was Sarah C. Case, a sister of Leonard Case.

The Christian church in Bazetta was organized in 1848; in Brookfield in 1828; in Fowler in 1832; in Hartford, 1830; Howland, 1828; North Jackson, 1852; Niles, 1842; Southington, 1828; and other churches in Trumbull County were organized and were numerous, which fact strengthened the Warren church, because as farmers moved into town to educate their children, or to engage in business, they naturally allied themselves with their own denomination.

Among the people connected with the early church we read the names: Austin, Lamphear, Medbury, Sampson, Briscoe, Hutchins, King, Bosworth, Ratliff, Williams, Camp, Pond, Dally, Soule, Burnett, Brett, Ernst, Dunlap, Folsom, Scott.

No history of the Christian church should be written without special mention being made of Harmon and Mrs. Austin, who devoted much of their time during the years of their strength, much of their thought, and their money, to the building up and maintaining of the Christian church. Knowing of the interest of Harmon and Minerva in the church, their children gave a sum of money to be applied toward the building of a parsonage. His father Benajah was identified with the early church and the early history of the town and when he first came here owned the Murburger farm, afterwards in 1812 buying the place on the Leavittsburg road, on which his son, his granddaughter, his great-grandson and his great-great-grandchildren now live. Mrs. Austin was Minerva Sackett of Canfield. Her father helped to organize the Christian church of Canfield, and she, her family and her sisters devoted themselves to the Warren church. Nellie Austin, marrying a grandson of Alexander Campbell, united two strong Christian families.

Plans for erecting a church edifice were considered in 1820, but it was June 8, 1823, before the first services were held within these walls, and even then the structure was not completed. Robert Gordon did the brick work, and Isaac Ladd, the father of Irwin Ladd, had the contract for the woodwork. The latter says that this was the first building in Warren where the seats were paneled, and the ends had turned knobs and ornamental pieces. Benajah Austin was one of the members of the building committee.

The church was a square building, without towers or ornaments. There was a gallery which was very high, and seats on the lower floor and in the gallery were on a level, so it was hard for those in the back part to see. Fourteen steps led up into a high pulpit box. In this box the minister could not be seen when sitting. Pews were held by pew-holders, the doors being locked. The backs of the pews were rather high, as were the pews in most of the early churches. The object of this in the beginning was to keep the auditors from seeing their neighbors and to compel attention to the services, but the truth was that in many of the early churches the tired parishioners rested their heads on the back of these high pews and went to sleep. With high pews and sleeping parents the children who were so inclined to pinch and kick each other unseen had a splendid chance. In fact, some of the early Episcopal churches in Virginia had a woman with a switch whose duty it was to walk up and down the

aisles slowly, tapping the children over the head who were not thinking about the articles of faith or possessed of proper decorum.

Here is a list of subscribers to this first Christian church:

We, the subscribers, severally agree to pay to Jeremiah Brooks, Leicester King and Adamson Bentley, or their successors, trustees of the Baptist church in Warren, the sums set to our names for the purposes above specified, payable as follows: One-fourth when the cellar walls are completed; one-fourth when the walls are built and one-fourth when the house is enclosed; the remainder, when the amount of funds raised are expended.

Warren, February 15, 1820.

Adamson Bentley	\$200
Leicester King	100
Jeremiah Brooks	300
Emery Thayer	20
Oliver Brooks	100
James Scott, in sawing.....	25
Jacob Harsh	50
John Gordon	100
Robert Gordon	50
George Hapgood	15
Horace Stevens	15
Ephraim Quinby	200
William Heaton	25
Mark Westcott, to be in work.....	100
Macajah Brooks	50
Thomas D. Webb	100
Zadok Bowen	30
Archibald Reeves	10
Isaac Heaton, in produce.....	75
Jacob Drake	80
Zeph. Luce, in hauling.....	25
Moses Earl, in produce.....	10
John Ratliff, in produce.....	10
Charles Vanwy, in hauling.....	25
John Clurg, one bbl. pork pd. in full.....	12
Edward Flint, to be paid in work.....	50

Edward Week, to be paid in boards and produce	50
John W. Adgate, to be paid in hauling.....	15
Benajah Austin	100

In 1852 the house was remodeled, the spire was put on, seats were changed, pulpit cut down.

After Mr. Bentley moved away, for four years there was no regular pastor. Marcus Bosworth and John Henry labored with a good deal of zeal and preached occasionally. In 1834 John Hartzell moved to the lower part of town and was made associate elder with Cyrus Bosworth. During this time of the church history such men as Zeb. Rudolph, J. H. Jones, Moss, Perky, Brockett, and Allerton were occasional speakers. John Smith had direct charge for about two years. In 1847 J. E. Gaston took charge of the congregation and he served until 1851, when Isaac Errett became pastor, serving for four years. The Rev. Mr. Errett was one of the strongest men the church has ever had. He was followed by Joseph King, a graduate of Bethany College, who served for one year. During this time Calvin Smith and James A. Garfield frequently addressed the congregation. J. W. Errett was also a pastor, resigning in 1859. The next year Edwin Wakefield gave a portion of the year to the congregation. In 1861 J. W. Lamphear became pastor of the church, serving seven years, not in succession, however, since he was absent two years of that time. Some of the strongest men in the Christian church preached here occasionally, such as President Pendleton and B. A. Hinsdale. In 1870 J. L. Darsie became pastor; 1874, I. A. Thayer; 1881, George T. Smith. The last four pastors were E. B. Wakefield, J. M. VanHorn, M. L. Bates, and J. E. Lynn.

During the pastorate of E. B. Wakefield, in 1889, the present church at a cost of \$30,000 was erected. From the very beginning the congregation taxed the capacity of this building. Mr. Wakefield resigned to take a professorship at Hiram College, which he still holds. He was followed by Mr. VanHorn, during whose service the church grew and the parsonage was erected. The membership was doubled and a debt of \$9,000 paid off.

M. L. Bates was possibly the most emotional and brilliant pastor the church has had of late years. Although he only served two years he added many members, 212 at one time. He also organized on a more active basis the missionary work. He



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

resigned to take a course at Columbia University and is now president of Hiram College.

Five young people of fine character have entered the Christian ministry from this church: Charles S. Medbury, Howard Weir, and James Brown; Raymond McCorkle is doing good missionary work in Japan, while Eva Raw is a missionary to Nankin, China.

On November 8, 1908, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the founding of the Concord Baptist church was had by this congregation with appropriate services. Letters were read from the Revs. VanHorn, Darsie and Bates. Addresses were made by Messrs. Lynn, Wakefield, Reynard, and Dr. Codville. The latter, a Baptist clergyman who had occupied the Baptist pulpit in Warren for many years, spoke feelingly on the present friendliness of the Baptist and Christian churches. It seemed as if this word was the thing most needed in this celebration. It is always easier for the man who has won the battle to feel kindly towards the man who has lost than it is for the man who has lost to feel kindly towards the man who has won. Today, within a block, stand two churches which were at one time one, both prosperous, occupying each a place in the community, each bent on doing its duty in the way it shall see it.

One of the early followers of Thomas Campbell said that the early Christian ministers were able to do their duty because of the guidance of the Heavenly Father and the devotion of the earthly wife. True was this not only of the Christian ministers but of other denominations also. While the men were in the field preaching and exhorting, the women at home did their own work as mothers, and fathered the family and attended to the business interests as well.

At the church anniversary exercises above mentioned, Mrs. Alice Briscoe Andrews read a paper on "The Mothers of the Church," which brought tears to the eyes of a large share of the listeners, the truth of the devotion of these early mothers was so plainly brought forth.

The present membership of the Central Christian church is 1,050, and its officers are:

Pastor, Rev. J. E. Lynn. Elders, E. D. Snider, A. S. Brown, J. L. Cross, C. G. Pritchard and F. T. Stone. Deacons, Charles Fillius, M. L. Hyde, J. F. Reid, George C. Braden, E. M. Porter, F. H. Alexander, S. A. Corbin, B. W.

Pond, J. H. Hall, J. R. Lachman, H. M. Page, H. M. Mackey, B. C. Ferguson, Charles H. Sager, J. B. Mansell, J. D. Cook, D. W. Campbell, Albert Wyand, Austin Pendelton, W. F. Rowe, F. W. Perry, John Ikerman, W. G. Baldwin. Trustees, H. Q. Stiles, E. E. Nash, Henry Harwood, T. G. Dunham, H. B. Weir and I. L. Lane.

Leicester King's family went to the Presbyterian church. They had a helper in the family who had been very good to Mrs. King at the time of some Presbyterian meeting, helping in the entertainment of delegates, etc., and when the early Disciples were going to have some out-of-town folks Mrs. King said to this housekeeper or cook, "You were so interested in my church meeting, that I will entertain some of your people." In this way she came to know some of the Disciple leaders and afterwards joined that church. The older members of the church say she was one of the strongest and best women their congregation ever had. Mr. Harmon Austin, Sr., who was clerk of the church many years, said that Mrs. King never allowed the contribution box to pass her without putting something in it. When she knew they were going to take regular collections she was of course prepared, but if something came up unusual, and she had no money, she put in something else; whatever she happened to have in her pocket, her thimble, her handkerchief, or even a button. These she would redeem later. She said she never wanted to lose an opportunity of giving something, no matter how small, to every worthy cause.

Leicester King was one of the prominent men in Warren. He was successful in business, belonged to a good family, but did not go into the Disciple church when his wife did. She died before he did, and when he returned from the cemetery on the day of her funeral, he went direct to the river and was baptized, and became a member of the Christian church.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the beginning of the settlement of Warren there seemed to be no place for the warm-hearted Methodists. Whether the Puritan spirit predominated, or whether the first preachers did not present the question in the right way, we do not know. But, throughout early Trumbull County the Methodist church either was not planted or did not grow when it was planted. How-

ever, to Trumbull County, to Vernon township especially, belongs the distinction of having organized the first Methodist Episcopal church class upon the Western Reserve.

John Bridle, one of the early settlers of Warren and an ardent Methodist, regretted exceedingly that no Methodist church was established in Warren. One day he said to his wife, "Mother, I cannot stand it here without my Methodist meetings. On the following Sunday he harnessed his horse to his dearborn and drove to Youngstown. The roads were so bad that it took him all day to get there. He stabled his horse and went to quarterly meeting in the evening. He brought before the presiding elder the necessity and desirability of organizing a church at Warren. The elder, after talking the matter over with him, said that he disliked to make the attempt, since the last man he sent to Warren to preach was run out of town over Webb's Hill by some ungracious citizens. Mr. Bridle told him that the house in which he lived (standing where the Warren dry goods store is) had a room in the second story large enough for a meeting place, and he would assure any minister sent there perfect protection. The elder promised to send a minister in four weeks. At that time he came himself, Mr. Bridle kept his word, a meeting was had and a class organized. Authorities differ as to the number and personnel of this class. This difference is probably due to the confusing of the people belonging to the first class at the first meeting and those which joined within a few months. At any rate, John Bridle was appointed leader and some of the members of that early class were Ann Bridle, Lewis Reeves, Hannah Reeves, Romanta Brockway, Sarah Cohen, John Barnes, Josiah Soule, Sarah Barnes, Nancy Hudson, Alexander Stewart and Nancy Harsh. Sarah Jane, the daughter of John Bridle, who married Thomas Tait, a Methodist minister, and is now, at the age of eighty-five, residing in Niles, says that the first class was composed of five members, her father and mother, Josiah Soule, Nancy Harsh, and a woman who later moved to Garrettsville and whose name she cannot recollect. Of these early Methodists little is known and few descendants exist. Nancy Harsh's daughter, Laura Harsh, resides in Warren, is an ardent Methodist, and a few years since presented the church with a beautiful chandelier for the main room. Josiah Soule lived for many years on North Elm street, near the fair grounds. His daughter, Julia, resided in the same place until a few years ago.

In 1820 Rev. Ezra Booth and Alfred Bronson were in charge. Fradenburgh says of Ezra Booth: "He possessed a noble physique, six feet in height, a large head, broad shoulders, and fine proportion. In intellect he was far above the average." He was a conscientious scholar, and Dr. Charles Eliot once said to him, "If the Methodist church had a college, with a vacant chair of history, that would be the place for you." "He was the soul of honesty, morality and sincerity." He married Doreas Taylor, the sister of Elisha Taylor, of Nelson, whose house was the winter home of numberless circuit riders for many years. The grandchildren of the Taylors say that this family gave so much to the church as to impoverish themselves, and although only one of them is today a Methodist, they all say they are glad they did, because doing for the church they loved was their only extravagance, their only joy outside the home.

Some of the meetings of the early Methodist class were held at the residence of Lewis Reeves, who was the village jailor. In those days the jailor, and not the sheriff, lived at the jail. The building in which Mr. Reeves lived was the old log jail which stood on the present jail lot.

In 1821 Benjamin Stevens was elected leader, and held that office for sixty-two years. The first sacrament was administered by Mr. Bronson and Father Bostick in a grove on the bank of the river. The first quarterly meeting was held in 1827. Charles Eliot was the presiding elder. This resulted in the conversion of many people. There were forty additions to the church.

The preaching for this denomination was generally held in the court house, at first irregularly, then on every other Saturday evening; later, on Sunday evening. Regular Sunday morning services were established in 1824, and about that time the academy, standing where the public library now stands, became the place of class and prayer meetings. In 1836 a protracted meeting, resulting in a good many converts, was held in this same place. Benjamin Stevens, Aaron B. Reeves and Albert Van Gorder purchased from Thomas J. McLain Sr. for \$400 a lot for a church, and the following year, just eighteen years from the time of the first organization of the church, a meeting-house was erected on the bank of the river. This was approached by an alley, in later years running between the Hapgood's and Masters Brothers' stores. Then it was one of the most beautiful spots in the town, overlooking the winding river, the park,



OLD METHODIST CHURCH.

From a painting by John W. Bell, now in the possession of his wife,
Ella M. Bell.

the lowlands of the Perkins estate and the Quinby Hill. The business houses crowded this later, so that the outlook was not attractive.

When the excavation for this building was begun it was found to have been an old cemetery, then supposed to have been Indian, but it may possibly have been white men, as later investigation has shown that like cemeteries in other parts of New Connecticut were probably cemeteries for white people.

This church was dedicated November 9, 1837, the preachers on the circuit being Arthur M. Brown and John Crum. Rev. John Lucecock, D. D., a former circuit rider, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The building committee for this first church consisted of Benjamin Stevens, Albert Van Gorder, George Hapgood, A. B. Reeves and Isaac Van Gorder. William Logan and William D. Crawford were the contractors. In 1839 Warren was made a station and for the first time had a regular minister. He was Rev. L. D. Mix. He received as his salary the first year, \$115, apportioned to him as follows: Rent, \$40; wood, \$25; table expenses, \$50. The membership at this time was about 125.

This building was sufficient until 1866, when preparations were begun for a larger church. The old church was built somewhat after the lines of the First Presbyterian church, but neither the steps nor the steeple were as high. The choir sat in the gallery at the back part of the church, and during the singing the congregation turned about and faced the choir. The interior was as plain and lacking in ornamentation as was the First Presbyterian church, but either the writer had grown in size or had become accustomed to high walls; at any rate, the ceiling did not seem so high, nor the windows so tall. Some very eloquent, stirring sermons were preached in that old house, and the women of that church for many years labored incessantly to raise money for the new church. The quilting which they did was of such nicety as to give them a reputation which has lasted through three generations.

The ministers of this church were very outspoken during the war times, and some of their members who sympathized with the South, or who considered that politics should not be preached from the pulpit, severed their connection with this organization and went to other churches.

Because the first preachers were circuit riders, and because

the Methodist church believed in the itineracy of its ministers, early records were not made and there is no complete list of the men who have served as ministers in the First Methodist church of Warren. Among the fourscore or more were such noted men as Dr. Charles Eliot, theologian, editor and author; the eloquent William Seahon; Dr. William Hunter, the Methodist hymn writer; John J. Steadman, the orator and great debater; Gaylord B. Hawkins, the accomplished scholar and educator; Dr. John Peet, the eloquent and fearless wartime preacher. The present minister is Rev. W. B. Winters.

The Warren Methodist Episcopal church has entertained five annual conferences, large and important bodies of the denomination, namely:

The old Erie conference, held July 28 to August 4, 1841, Bishop R. R. Roberts presiding. Albert Van Gorder, in the Warren *Chronicle*, calls the different church choirs together to prepare for the conference music. July 9-16, 1851, Bishop T. A. Morris presiding. July 15-21, 1868, Bishop C. Kingsley presiding. East Ohio conference, September 22-28, 1880, Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding. This was a memorable session of the conference, and attracted an immense gathering of Methodists in Warren on account of the great Grant-Conkling meeting, which was held here during the session of this conference. The last annual conference entertained by the church was held September 19-24, 1894, Bishop J. M. Walden presiding.

In 1851-52 this church was remodeled at an expense of one thousand dollars. Rev. G. B. Hawkins was pastor of the church then. At that time a new altar rail was put in and the church carpeted. Rose Hawkins, now Mrs. Leet, the daughter of the pastor, remembers playing in the basement of this church when the repairs were being made, and how she admired the half-spheres which were used in making the balls which ornamented the new cupola.

Among the influential and early citizens who attended this church we find the names of Stevens, Van Gorder, Hunt, Allison, Stull, Marvin, Tayler, Potter, Gilmore, Hoyt, Patch, Hawkins, Jameson, Hall.

The new church standing on High street, between Pine and Park avenue, was dedicated in June, 1874. The cost, including the lot, was \$55,000, \$7,500 of which was raised in three hours' time the day the building was dedicated. In 1878 a fierce wind



(Photo loaned by Fred Byard.)

NEW METHODIST CHURCH, WARREN.

of the nature of a cyclone cut a path through Warren, doing much damage as far as trees and chimneys were concerned, and lifted the roof of the new Methodist church from its position. When this was replaced, slight changes were made in the interior, drop beams supplanting the plain ceiling. This building is 110 feet long, 75 feet broad, with a front elevation of 65 feet. For many years the steeple of the Methodist church was not completed. This was done at the same time these other repairs were made.

The founders of the church recognized the importance of the religious training of the children, and immediately planned for the formation of Bible classes. The Sunday school proper was organized in 1827, under the direction of a board of managers composed of the following persons: Richard Brooks, Josiah Soule, L. M. Reeves, Alexander Anderson and Benjamin Stevens. One of the early day superintendents of the school was Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, who later became one of the prominent lawyers of Cleveland.

At that time, the records inform us, there were "40 male scholars" and "63 female scholars"; and 16 teachers—"7 males" and "9 females." Happily society has outgrown the use of these terms applied to members of the human family. To-day the Sunday school is a large and flourishing institution, with an average attendance of 600.

In the '80s the Methodists had the largest congregation and, the writer thinks, the largest Sunday school in the city. But of late years the Christian church has equaled if not surpassed it in both directions. The membership now numbers 902.

The officers of the church at present are:

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Trustees—J. W. Masters, B. J. Taylor, K. O. Brainard, W. J. Masters, C. E. Inman, Martin Hecklinger, R. T. Izant, A. E. Wonders, T. M. Sabin.

Stewards—John Pew, J. H. Ewalt, F. B. Gilder, S. B. Craig, George Warner, C. C. Clawson, District Steward; B. J. Taylor, Recording Steward; Jay Buchwalter, Homer Robins, James Mahan, W. W. McFarland, J. F. Dutton.

Class Leaders—E. H. Masters, N. Lang, H. L. VanGorder.

Leaders (confirmed as members of the Quarterly Conference, therefore members of the Official Board)—William Southwick, D. M. Fruni, Frank Mahau, L. K. Latimer, Charles Pew, R. B. Royce, Noah Dibble, L. G. Lease, Charles H. Adams, M. F. Gleason, George Hapgood.

Among the members of the Methodist church who were workers for many years were Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stull. Mrs. Stull was Florilla Wolcott, of Farmington, and a woman of

unusually strong, sweet characteristics. She was a Presbyterian, but when her husband became interested in the Methodist church she went with him. They were both fond of fun and they enjoyed a joke on each other quite as well as on outsiders. One day in a church meeting, when they were talking of the missionary work, Mr. Stull arose and said that one of their missionaries, Miss ———, had not been mentioned in the list of workers and that for his part he wished to commend her to the church members. He said he thought any woman who went to a strange country and worked for the church should receive some recognition, and in the case of Miss ——— he felt this was particularly true, since her services were being rendered in such a hot country (he referred to India.) Hearing a snicker, he looked about and saw Mrs. Stull convulsed with laughter. Speaking outright, he said, "Frill, what are you laughing at?" Mrs. Stull replied, "Your remarks are rather pointed, since Miss ——— has been dead for years."

St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer was the first priest to visit Warren. He came at long intervals. He was stationed in Cleveland from 1837 to 1839. Rev. John Conlon, pastor of Dungannon, visited this city as a station in 1849. From that time on "the spiritual interests of the few Catholics of Warren were looked after by the resident pastors of the following places: Randolph, Akron, Summitsville, St. Columba, Youngstown and Niles."

In 1858 Rev. W. O'Connor bought a lot for a church on Quinby Hill, near where the canal afterwards ran. In 1862 Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, who had succeeded Father O'Connor, found the lot undesirable and sold it. In 1864 he bought the property which had belonged to the Protestant Episcopal church, remodeled the building suitable for the Catholic services. Prior to the buying of this church mass had been celebrated in several private houses.

In 1868 Rev. E. J. Conway was given this charge, and he was the first resident priest. He built a house for the accommodation of the priest at a cost of \$1,000. He only served until 1869, when Warren was made a mission of Niles.

In October, 1870, Rev. E. J. Murphy had charge of the parish. He enlarged the priest's house and made other im-



(Closed by the Tribune.)

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

provements. During his time there was a parish school, but upon his removal, in March, 1873, it was discontinued.

In 1873 and in 1876 Warren Catholics were under the supervision of the Niles church.

In 1873 Rev. A. Paganini was resident priest, remaining two years. He went to Italy for a visit, and his cousin, J. Paganini, attended to the duties of the parish. Upon the former priest's return, in 1876, he took charge. While he was gone the cousin had improved the church property without authority, and plunged the parish into debt. The church was sold in 1876, while Bishop Gilmore was in Europe. The bishop was greatly distressed over this state of affairs and he raised money by loan to pay off the indebtedness, and the loan was repaid by the parishes throughout the diocese and also by several fairs at Warren. This is the only time that a parish in northern Ohio ever defaulted its financial obligations, and in this the people were not to blame. Rev. A. Paganini was removed in March, 1876. He was succeeded in a few months by Rev. B. B. Kelley, who remained in charge until February, 1877. Since that time the pastors have been Rev. M. J. Murphy, 1877-1879; Rev. W. J. Manning, 1879-1882; Rev. F. M. Scullin, 1882-1884; Rev. D. O'Brien, from February to September, 1884; then the church became a mission of Niles until 1886. This was the fourth time that the Warren church had been put under the management of the Niles church. This was because there were few Catholics in Warren and because the town grew largely from the county, and the rural districts of Ohio are not, as a rule, Catholic districts.

In 1886 Rev. Ambrose A. Weber became pastor of the church. Father Weber was a German and greatly beloved by his people. He was gentle and conscientious. During his time the old church was improved somewhat, and his residence as well. He bought the large bell now in use, supplied the church with stations, neat furnishings, and a goodly supply of vestments. He bought, in September, 1895, for \$1,700, six acres of land for a parish cemetery. This adjoins the city cemetery, on the Niles road, and is a great convenience to the Catholics of Warren, because before that they had to go to Niles for interment. In May, 1891, he purchased a lot 70 feet by 202 feet, on High street, at the cost of \$3,000. The last payment was made in February, 1900. In 1900 Father Weber bought the Park

Avenue school property from the Warren city board of education for \$3,500. He intended to have a parochial school here. When Father Weber had hold of the parish there were only thirty-five families connected with it.

Rev. P. C. N. Dwyer succeeded Father Weber as pastor of the church. He began his services in July, 1901, and it is largely due to him that St. Mary's has such a commodious and substantial building. In March, 1902, this new church on High street was begun. The corner-stone was laid on July 20, 1902, the church was enclosed the same year, and in 1903 the first mass was said in the basement at Christmas time. The dedication of the church was held on July 20, 1907. The total cost of the church property, including church building, lot and parsonage, with all furniture and fixtures, was \$60,000.

The present officers of the church are Peter Boyle, John Mock Jr., M. J. Ryan and Charles Mortz. The present membership is about 600.

Zion Reformed Church.

Zion's Reformed church was organized October 26, 1894. The present building was erected the following year, the corner-stone being laid July 30th.

For many years St. Paul's Lutheran church, standing on Vine street, near Market, was used by a congregation under the same title, that is Zion Reformed church, in conjunction with the Lutheran congregation. This church was burned, and the two congregations separated, the first Zion Reformed church disbanding. This first church purchased a lot on which the present Zion church stands. They held their last communion on the 25th of August, 1872. After a time the trustees turned a lot which occupied about the same position on Pine street that the old church had occupied on Vine street over to the present organization. This new church cost \$3,000. It had twenty-six charter members. The congregation was organized by Rev. C. W. Brugh, who served until 1896. He was followed by Rev. E. H. Laubach, who served two years. Rev. J. J. Gruber served eight years, that is, until 1904. Rev. George Th. Nevin Beam, who served five years, followed. The present pastor is Rev. Hange. The membership is 165. The elders of the church are Messrs. Martin Schneider, J. J. Deitz, Julius Ziegler; the deacons, Joseph S. Morrison, Charles E. Gilbert, John C. Schmidt.



(loaned by the Tribune.)

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Sunday school in connection with the church was organized by Rev. J. C. Horning in 1894. The first meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A.; after that in the third floor of the old Opera House block; later in Odd Fellows hall, until the church was dedicated.

Tod Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Tod Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was established in 1897. L. W. LePage was appointed minister for West Warren at the conference held in September of that year. In 1898 the following men were elected at the conference of the First Methodist church, as trustees: B. F. Wonders, R. P. McClellan, A. R. Moore, C. L. Bailey, A. F. Spear and J. F. Wilson. These trustees purchased a lot at the corner of Tod avenue and Buckeye street from James M. Quinby and wife for \$900. The building committee consisted of Rev. Mr. LePage, B. F. Wonders, A. R. Moore and J. F. Wilson. The erection of the church began in April, 1898, and was dedicated in August of the same year. It cost \$4,000. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. L. W. LePage, 1898-1900; Rev. W. H. Talmadge, 1900-1901; Rev. H. H. Scott, 1901-1904; Rev. S. L. Boyers, six months; Rev. L. C. Hallock, finished out Mr. Boyers' term of six months and served an additional year. Rev. F. H. Hill took charge in 1906 and still serves.

A parsonage was built in 1904, costing \$2,700.

The present trustees of this church are A. L. Tayler, F. S. Gould, S. E. Wanamaker, Jesse Diehl, R. D. McCauley, B. F. Wonders, A. R. Moore, Mrs. Anna Hurd, Lewis Durst. So far as we know, Mrs. Hurd is the only woman holding a church position of this kind in Warren. The present membership is 260.

Christian Science Church.

In 1901 a Christian Science Society was organized in Warren, the members meeting in private homes. On January 5, 1902, the first public services were held in a room over the First National Bank, with Miss Ella Phelps as first reader. On Miss Phelps leaving town some six months later, Miss Lucie B. Ohl was elected first reader and Charles S. Adams, second reader. In October, 1903, meetings were discontinued, but were resumed a year later in a private house on High street. In

October, 1906, Mr. Adams was chosen first reader and Miss Matilda White, second reader. In November, 1906, the meeting place was changed to a room on the second floor of the Gillmer-Wallace Block, on Main street. In the following June Miss White moved to Youngstown, and Miss Jennie A. Terry, of Cortland, was chosen to fill her place. In December a front room on the first floor of the Opera House block was secured and services held there and reading room kept open every afternoon except Sunday. The first reader now is Charles S. Adams, and the second, Mrs. Amelia Sommers. Though at present organized as a society, a church will eventually be formed under the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Adams is a great-great-grandson of Mrs. Rowe, the first Episcopalian and a son of Whittlesey Adams, the oldest Presbyterian.

Grace United Evangelical Church.

In 1902 the Ohio Conference was urged to take up missions of the above church in cities. The conference appointed Rev. S. E. Wright, Rev. T. R. Smith, Rev. J. A. Grimm, and lay brethren, Herman W. Masters, M. B. Templin, G. W. Ripley and Levi Bear, to look after the interests of the mission in Warren. The only local man was Herman W. Masters. This committee secured a lot on Belmont street for \$700. In April, 1903, Rev. H. D. Schultz was appointed to take charge of this mission. This church organization started, as did many of those of the early days, with a meeting in the courthouse. The school board granted them permission to use the wooden building then on Mercer street as a temporary place of meeting. The first services held there were the last Sunday in May. At that time a Sunday school of twenty-eight members was organized, H. Blake Masters being the superintendent. When the church organization was perfected the establishing members were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Masters, G. W., Blake, John, Charles and James Masters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Miss Sadie Morrow and H. D. Schultz. In June, ground was broken for the new church, and on the 23rd of August the corner-stone was laid. Those assisting in this ceremony were the Rev. Mr. Jester and Scott of the Methodist churches, Rev. Mr. Bates of the Disciple, Rev. Mr. Ralston of the Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Crowe of the Presbyterian. Three hundred and eight dollars

were secured on this occasion. The church was dedicated on November 22nd, by Bishop R. Dubbs, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It is a pretty little church, well heated, lighted and carpeted. The brethren in Reading, Pennsylvania, gave a bell, and Elmer Harold, of Leetonia, a pipe organ. The cost of the church was about \$6,200.

Rev. H. D. Schultz continued his pastorate for two years and a half. He was followed by J. H. Elder, who served one year. Rev. J. H. Schweisberger was in charge two years, and the present incumbent is Rev. J. Howard Sloan.

Second Christian Church.

In 1906 it was decided to erect a Christian church on the west side, in order that the members living on that side might not have so far to walk, and because the Tod Avenue church, Methodist, was interesting the children in its Sunday school, as well as some of the members in the church itself. Therefore, in 1907, the second Christian church, corner West Market and Mulberry, was erected at a cost of \$11,000, and was dedicated April 14, 1907. The charter membership was composed of 216 members of the Central Christian church, who voluntarily left the home church they had helped to build for the new one all had united in founding. Rev. C. O. Reynard, the present pastor, began his work on dedication day. The membership at this date, March, 1909, is: Resident, 384; non-resident, thirty; total, 414. A Bible school with a weekly attendance of 300, strong missionary and social organizations, together with a harmonious, progressive spirit in the entire membership, are factors that promise large usefulness for this church.

CHAPTER XIX—SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL LANDS IN WESTERN RESERVE.—FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS IN WARREN.—WARREN ACADEMY.—SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—SELECT SCHOOLS.—BEGINNING OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—EARLY TEACHERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.—REMINISCENCES.—UNCOMFORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.—OLD-TIME PEDAGOGY.—WARREN SCHOOLHOUSES FOR FIFTY YEARS.—PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—BOARD OF EDUCATION.—SUPERINTENDENTS.—ALUMNI OF WARREN HIGH SCHOOL.

When Connecticut passed laws in regard to the selling of its western lands it provided that in every township 500 acres of land should be set apart for the support of schools. This act, however, was never effective, because only the Salt Spring tract was disposed of by Connecticut itself. When the state later authorized the sale of the land, it provided that the money arising from that sale should be held in the perpetual fund which should be used for the payment of ministers' salaries, the erection of churches of all denominations, and for school purposes. This action was disapproved of strongly, and finally, when the land actually was sold, the entire sum, as we have seen, was kept for the use of Connecticut schools. This was invested in such a way that the \$1,200,000 became \$2,000,000. This was a large sum for the early days, and all teachers and most text books pointed out this wonderful act of a conscientious and progressive people. The generosity in regard to schools, however, applied only to the mother state. Either accidentally or purposely Connecticut sold the Western Reserve without providing any kind of school fund, which was a drawback to colonization. Many old residents today testify that their mothers who came into this wilderness nearly broke their hearts, not at the thought of bringing their children into the wilderness, but

that there was no chance of educating them, when they were here. The state of Ohio had made proper provision for its schools, but this provision did not apply to three reservations, the Western Reserve, the Virginia Military district and United States military bounty lands. It is easily seen, then, that these important reservations were at a disadvantage.

In 1807 Congress appropriated eighty-seven and one-half square miles in Tuscarawas and Holmes counties for schools of the three above mentioned districts, and fifty-nine square miles more in 1834. This last appropriation came from the northwestern part of the state. The Western Reserve therefore had 93,760 acres of land, the proceeds of which could apply to the maintenance of schools. It was found very hard to lease these lands, and consequently the legislature sold them in 1852. The result brought a quarter of million of dollars for the support of schools in the Western Reserve. This is known as "The Irreducible School Fund," and is still used for the purpose which it was intended. All school treasurers report each year a certain sum, insignificant, to be sure, in comparison with the general fund, but still a contribution. For instance, in Warren for the school year 1908-09 it amounted to \$158.96.

The first schoolhouse in the city of Warren stood on the present Monumental Park. It was of logs, as was also the second one, which was located in the neighborhood of the Park Hotel. The third schoolhouse was a frame one, built north of the first structure.

Mr. George Parsons was the first teacher in the first schoolhouse. Mr. John Leavitt was probably the first teacher of the second schoolhouse. This building soon became a dwelling house.

So far as is known, the first woman who taught school was Miss Mary Case, the daughter of Leonard Case, Sr., and the mother of Misses Mary and Harriet Stevens. She was a very talented woman, had a sweet voice, sang in the early choirs, was a devoted student and brought her family up to love study and culture. She married Mr. Benjamin Stevens, and together they lived a long, useful, happy, loving life.

The second woman teacher was Miss Nancy Bostwick. She was the aunt of Mrs. Mary B. Harmon and was the sister-in-law of Oliver Patch's mother. Her school was known as "A Young Ladies' Seminary." It was held in the third story of Castle William. It is recorded that "she gave

at least one public exhibition, at which young ladies read essays and performed in general, as is usual upon such occasions." Some of the early men teachers were George Parsons, John Leavitt, Alexander Sutherland, Samuel Forward, Colonel Cyrus Bosworth (who married Sarah Case) and a Mr. Oleott. The school of the latter was in existence about the time of Miss Bostwick's and was taught in a house which stood between the present McConnell's eating house and Perry's printing place. Mr. Olcott was a Yale graduate and a good teacher.

On November 10, 1818, an advertisement appears in the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, of the grammar school to be opened in Warren in which Latin and Greek, English language, geography, arithmetic, geometry, philosophy and logic will be taught. Mr. Reed was teacher. The tuition for Latin and Greek and higher branches, \$5; for arithmetic, grammar and geography, \$3. The committee was Adamson Bentley, J. B. Harmon, Jeremiah Brooks, Ephraim Quinby.

In the early '20s Mr. Tower had a school in a frame building which stood where the Warren dry goods store now is, but faced Park avenue. About this time Miss Norton, afterwards Mrs. General Curtis, of Sharon, taught in a building on East Market street that had been used as an office by Judge Calvin Pease. Here Miss McNeal also kept school.

In 1837-38 a select school was held in a large frame building where the machine shop belonging to W. C. and Austin Pendleton now stands. Mr. Daniel Jagger was the teacher. He was a resident of Windham, and taught here again in 1840 in a store room which stood on the east part of the lot now owned by the Warren Packard estate, corner of High and Mahoning.

In 1819 L. Andrews opened a school on Main street.

About 1818 the Warren School Association was formed. The original trustees were James Quigley, Richard Iddings, Samuel Leavitt, Francis Freeman and George Parsons. These trustees erected the academy about 1820. There were four departments, two primary departments, one for girls and boys, and two high schools, one for girls and boys. However, the boys and girls did not long stay separated, although the schools—the primary and high schools—were separate.

An advertisement for the Warren Academy, April 22, 1828, says that the summer term will begin on the 12th day of May, and the department for boys will be about as it was before.

“In addition to this, arrangements have been made whereby an apartment in the building will be appropriated exclusively for the accommodation of girls, in which will be taught all the useful and many of the ornamental branches of education.”

The first teachers were Messrs. Cunningham and Johnson. After that Rufus P. Spaulding, Reuben Case, Jacob Osborne, Captain Thompson, Miss Clarissa Norton (Mrs. General Curtis), David L. Cole, Ralph Hickox, Irene Hickox (Mrs. Scranton), John Crowell, Mr. Babbitt, Selden Haines, A. Cadwalader, Mr. Harlow, Anderson Dana, Morris Iddings and Francis Gillette. The early accounts of this academy never seem to discount the ability of these teachers to teach, but a great deal is said about their ability or inability to govern. The right of people in authority to domineer over those under them in the state, in the school, in the home, was never for a minute doubted. In a history published by Williams & Brothers, in 1882, we find the following:

“Corporal punishment was at that time not only the usual, but the necessary way of enforcing obedience, even though it was an academy. Along one wall there was a bench about eighteen inches from the floor. Boys were punished by being required to kneel and place their heads under this bench. A whole row might sometimes be seen thus bowed down and resting on their hands and knees. Vigorous and unexpected use of a long ruler as the master walked back and forth among the repentant line sent one head here and another there, thumping against the wall. Anderson Dana, the father of Junius, bore the reputation of being one of the best of teachers.”

Francis Gillette was rigid in his discipline. He required perfect recitations. For one error in reciting, a pupil received one stroke of the ruler. For the second, two, and so on. History records that John B. Harmon reached as high as sixty-four raps.

Discipline grows less strict in each succeeding year. In the report of 1875, under the paragraph “Punishment” of the rules and regulations, we find: “In inflicting corporal punishment—which should be resorted to only in cases of extreme necessity arising from flagrant and persistent disobedience—no other instrument shall be used but a common rod. The hands and head shall be exempt.” While nowadays, if a teacher whose

pupil is most disobedient uses a ruler or a stick on his hand, or if he shakes a girl or slaps a boy, parents are outraged.

Papers in the possession of old residents of Warren show that in the early days of the academy studies were paid for separately. Bills still kept by descendants of the original parents who sent children to school read: Arithmetic, so much; Geography, so much; and so on. They were also credited with cord wood, because the pupils were obliged to furnish the fire.

Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings, in "Sketch of the Early Days of Warren," says:

"When the academy was completed, one of the first applicants for the position of head master was W. H. McGuffey, afterward celebrated as the compiler of Eclectic series of reading and spelling books and as president of Miami University, but then a young man living at Coitsville. He presented himself before Dr. Eaton, George Swift and Mr. Olcott, who comprised the board of examiners. Mr. Swift, as well as Mr. Olcott, was a graduate of Yale College, and the examination was quite severe. Mr. McGuffey failed and was rejected. He afterwards said the mortification he felt acted as an incentive for further study, to which he attributed his success in life. * * * We can learn but little of the course of study pursued. It probably comprised the ordinary branches of an English education, with 'small Latin and less Greek.'"

This academy was a successful school, and many of Trumbull County's first citizens obtained their education there.

Hon. T. J. McLain Jr., who spent most of his life in Warren and was one of the most respected and beloved citizens of that city, wrote a "Historical Sketch of the Schools of Warren," a copy of which is now possessed by the city school board. Mr. McLain attended these schools, afterwards was connected with his father in the banking business, was a member of the boards of education, vestryman in Christ church, and was for many years consul at Nassau, the Island of New Providence. He says:

"During the decade immediately preceding the organization of the present graded schools the principal instructors in Warren were Junius Dana, Prof. Bronson, William

G. Darley, Martha Calendar (Mrs. E. E. Hoyt), Martha and Fannie Dickey, Lucy Clark, S. D. Harris, Dr. J. R. Woods, and a Baptist clergyman named Brown, who, by his persistent and merciless use of the rod, strap and ferule, acquired a reputation for brutality which has never been equaled in the history of our schools. Being now dead, we will say to his remains what he never said to a pupil, '*Requiescat in pace.*'

"About 1844 Prof. Bronson established an Episcopal Female Seminary." This stood on the west portion of the lot now owned by Mr. Judd, on South street. "The project, however, not proving a success, he soon abandoned it, and opened a select school for boys and girls in the basement of the old Methodist Episcopal church, on the river bank.

"Junius Dana, who was the leading educator from 1840 to 1848, generally taught a select school in summer and a district school in winter, part of the time alone, and on several occasions in connection with Daniel Jagger. The select schools were held in the McFarland block, in the academy, and in King's brick block on Main street.

"Wm. G. Darley, an English gentleman, also taught a select school in King's block [now the Wallace-Gillmer block] from 1846 to 1849, which was largely attended and quite successful.

"In 1844-45 three small frame schoolhouses for district schools were built, one on the corner of School and Prospect streets, another on the north side of East High and the third south of the Canal, and were at the time regarded as an important adjunct to the educational facilities of the village.

"Under the system of district schools then extant, the school taxes were not collected, as now, by being placed upon the duplicate, but the directors were empowered to collect them, and in case of refusal to pay they were authorized to sue as in any other case of indebtedness. This gave rise sometimes to considerable litigation, and amusing instances are narrated in connection with such proceedings. At one time three of the wealthiest citizens in the village, dissatisfied with the schools, refused to pay their taxes; whereupon the directors levied upon the harness of one,

the fat calf of another, and the wagon of the third, exposing these articles at public sale, at the court house door to the highest bidder, to the infinite amusement of those taxpayers who had cheerfully responded without process of law. This summary example, it is said, was potent for a long time in facilitating the collection of school taxes.

“The studies pursued in the select and district schools of this time were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, algebra, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany and geology, with a moderate amount of Latin and Greek; the higher branches were mostly taught in the select schools.

“About this time important changes were being made in the public school system of the state, with special reference to the better regulation of schools in cities, towns and villages. And on February 21, 1849, a general act was passed by the legislature, the provisions of which seemed to meet the approval of many citizens of Warren. John Hutchins delivered a public lecture upon the subject, and on March 31, 1849, a legal call was made for an election to decide whether the village should adopt the above mentioned act. This call was signed by six resident freeholders, namely, Mathew Birchard, Leicester King, John B. Harmon, R. P. Ranney, Milton Graham, L. J. Iddings.

“The election was held at the court house on April 10, 1849, B. F. Hoffman acting as chairman, Joseph Perkins as assistant chairman, and I. L. Fuller as clerk. The vote stood, for the law, 134; against the law, 22. So the law was adopted. On the 23rd of the same month, at an election, R. P. Ranney and George Tayler were elected to serve as members of the board of education for one year. M. Birchard and B. P. Jameson for two years, Joseph Perkins and John Hutchins for three years. The board organized on April 30th by choosing M. Birchard for president, John Hutchins for secretary, and George Tayler for treasurer. School examiners were appointed as follows, namely: Julian Harmon for one year, Jacob Perkins for two years, Rev. W. C. Clark for three years.

“After a very brief delay the board proceeded to organize a school under the law. A high school was established, under the charge of Miss Martha Dickey, in a two-

story frame building, which stood on the site of the present brick structure on Monroe street. [By the "present structure" Mr. McLain meant the high school building which was torn down in 1882 to make room for the present building.] The several frame school buildings, the property of the respective sub-districts under the old system, were utilized by the board, and other rooms were rented, so that six primary and secondary schools were opened during the summer months, taught respectively by Fannie Dickey, Mary Brown, Amanda Brown, Elizabeth A. Tuttle, Mary Tillotson and Francis James. The salaries paid the teachers at this time were \$4 per week in the high school and \$3.50 in others. The price of tuition for foreign scholars was fixed at \$3 per term in the high school and \$1.50 per term in the primary.

"The following course of study was established: For primary and secondary schools—Eclectic Spelling Books, Eclectic First, Second and Third Readers, Wells' Elementary Grammar, Thompson's Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Parley & Morse's Geography, and Wilson's History of the United States.

"For the high school—McGuffey's Fifth Reader, Mandaville's Course of Reading, Morse's Geography, Wells' School Grammar, Thompson's Practical and Higher Arithmetic, Lumas' Algebra, Davies' Legendre Geometry, Davies' Surveying, Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, Parker's Natural Philosophy, Gray's Chemistry, Ackerman's Natural History, Cutler's Physiology, Wood's Botany, Wilson's American History, Hitchcock's Geology, Olen-dorff's French Grammar, Arnold's Latin and Greek series.

"During the summer arrangements were perfected so that upon the 10th of September, 1849, the first regular session of all the schools opened with the following corps of teachers, namely: M. D. Leggett, superintendent and principal of high school, with the salary of \$700 per annum; Miss Lucretia Wolcott, assistant in the high school, with a salary of \$200 per annum; Miss Lucretia Pomeroy, principal of the grammar school, with a salary of \$175 per annum; Martha Dickey, M. A. Booth, Lucia Cotton, Francis Jane, Amanda Brown, Marietta Leggett, in the primary and secondary schools, at \$3.50 per week.

“At the close of the first year M. D. Leggett [who later was commissioner of patents] resigned the superintendency of the schools, and J. B. Cox was elected to fill the vacancy, entering upon his duties September 1, 1851, and serving for three years at a salary of \$600 per annum.”

In 1853 there were nine teachers employed in Warren in the schools, and the attendance was 542. “On September 1, 1854, Rev. James Marvin assumed charge as superintendent, occupying that position for eight years, at a salary of at first \$900, then \$1,000, and finally \$1,200 per annum.”

Mr. Whittlesey says: “The building occupied by the high school was built originally for a two-story carpenter shop, located on the south side of Monroe street. After it had been occupied a short time it was divided into two buildings to be used as dwelling houses;” one of these parts is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mae B. Camp; the other half was moved to the east side of North Park avenue and owned by Mrs. A. J. Hart.

In 1839 the boys who attended Mr. Calendar’s school were Samuel L. Freeman, Jefferson Palm, James McMillan and George Seely.

In the early schools the ordinary branches were taught, but there were no special teachers. Music, drawing and penmanship were taught in special schools. Eunice Towne, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, taught drawing and painting. In 1844 M. J. A. Severance had a writing school, and the editor of the *Chronicle* says: “We would advise all who are deficient in the use of the pen to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to learn to write an elegant hand at a very small expense.”

About this time Mrs. L. L. Chamberlin opened a school in Warren to teach “all the accomplishments necessary to female education.” Samuel Quinby, John Hutchins and Edward Spear are given as reference. The year before—1843—Miss M. J. Reynolds opened a school for “Young Ladies.”

In 1845 Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bronson opened a school for young ladies, advertising that, “Foreign pupils may reside with his family. Term 16 weeks. \$100 per year, including board, washing, fuel, lights and ordinary English education. All will be taught useful and ornamental branches.”

Martha and Frances (commonly called Fannie) Dickey were among the early teachers. In the fall of 1845 these two young women had a school of sixty scholars. Their mother says in a letter written to relatives east: "Martha teaches in the village and boards at home. Mrs. Mason says her talent ought not to be wasted in the kitchen. Frances went seventeen weeks to Mr. Dana, he is a very good mathematician." One sentence which this mother writes to interested friends applies so directly to the teachers in our own school today that it is quoted: "Martha and Frances are busying themselves this summer in altering their dresses and making new ones. * * * Martha looks much better since school closed."

At the time that J. D. Cox was superintendent of the schools he resided on Elm street, near the Lake Division of the B. & O. railroad. He was supporting himself and his family on the magnificent sum of \$600, and owned no overcoat. He used to wear a cape about his shoulders. There was no street lighting at that time, at least not on Elm street, and the trees were so thick that when he got in the neighborhood of Scott street (that street was not cut through to Elm in those days) he was obliged to feel his way, by the rail fence on the west side of the street. Mr. Cox was afterwards general in the army, governor of the state and secretary of the interior under Grant.

Mrs. Ira Fuller, whose father, Horace Stevens, lived for some time in the house which stood on the present lot of the Misses Hall's home, said she remembered attending a school taught by Miss Lathrop in the academy. She was led to school when the roads were dry, taken on horseback when it was not. It seems incredible that children living on Mahoning avenue would have to ride to school as near as the present public library. However, then there were no sidewalks, no pavements, and in spring the mud was deep enough to mire a child. Mrs. Fuller said she cherished a dainty needle book which Miss Lathrop gave her the day she went away to be married. She received a reward of merit card signed by Rufus Spaulding when she attended his schools. Among her childish friends were Emily Spaulding, Olive Freeman, Elizabeth Van Gorder, Elizabeth Courtney, Elizabeth Collins and Mary Stevens. The last is the only one living; she resides almost next door to the old home of her cousin, Mary Stevens (Mrs. Fuller).

Selden Haines, one of the early teachers of the old academy,

in writing to his great-nephew, Judge D. R. Gilbert, under the date of October 21, 1882 (Mr. Haines was then eighty-two years old), gives some facts which we quote here:

“My father left Connecticut in the fall of 1818 and settled in Vernon, where he died in 1849, aged eighty-five. In the summer of 1820 I began the study of Latin with Reuben Coe. In September, 1821, I came east to Granville, Massachusetts, and spent a year preparing for college. I was graduated at Yale College in 1826, in a class of 106—the largest class that ever graduated at any American college prior to the year 1837. I began the study of law in the office of Hooker & Talmadge. Talmadge was United States senator in after years. I was married in 1828, though ‘poor as a church mouse.’ We landed at Vernon with nothing to do for a living, and nothing to do with. In the course of a few weeks I was engaged to teach in what was called Warren Academy—being nothing but a miserable brick shanty with two school rooms. In the meantime I pursued my study with John Crowell, since called Gen. Crowell, of Cleveland. I tried my best to give universal satisfaction with my pupils, and at the end of six months a majority of my patrons were grumbling. Judge Pease [Calvin], a prominent citizen, came to my rescue. He advised me not to try to please anybody but myself. The result was that I became quite popular with the pupils. I occupied the position about eighteen months and was succeeded by Hon. Francis Gillette, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was afterwards United States senator. He was the father of Gillette, a greenback member of Congress from Iowa. Among my pupils were four sons of Gen. Perkins; also Miss Maria Smith [Tod] and Miss Cornelia Pease [Kinsman], and Mrs. Simon Perkins, of Akron.”

The schoolhouses referred to by Mr. McLain as being an improvement on what preceded were the most dismal, uncomfortable sort of buildings. The one which was on Prospect was moved off in 1870 or 1871 onto the lot owned by Mrs. Eunice Hawkins, which adjoined on the north the school property. It was remodeled and has been used ever since as a dwelling. The first teacher at Prospect school was George Maltby, of Southington, and the second, S. D. Harris, who was lay-reader

in the Episcopal church and afterwards was editor of the *Ohio Farmer*. He moved to Columbus. George Hapgood, Sr., many years editor of the *Chronicle*, taught here in 1846.

One of the other schoolhouses was moved onto Clinton street, and it is now used as a residence. The author of this volume attended three of these schools. None of them were comfortable, but the one on Prospect street was the least inviting. It was set flatly on the ground, with no cellar, and consequently the floor had the same temperature as existed outside, with additional dampness. Scholars huddled around the old cannon stove in the corner, burning their copper-toed shoes and scorching the fronts of their clothes, to return to their seats and in a few moments be as cold as ever. Small jackets and shawls were worn by the children and the outer garments which hung in the entry were so cold that they had to be warmed at the fire before putting them on. The windows were purposely made so high that children could not see out when standing by them. The seats were very low and uncomfortable. So down in this pit, shivering and disconsolate, the little folks of the north part of the town had to turn up their faces to see a bit of sky, and to relieve themselves of the thought they were in prison. However, in this half-cellar, many young people learned to read and write, who afterwards went out into the world and became not only useful, but famous. Notably among these was Kenyon Cox, the great artist. In one of these uncomfortable seats he studied just enough to keep from being punished, and spent the rest of his time drawing pictures for the amusement of those who sat near him. The only things the writer can remember as being bearable about that "old north school" was the playground and the teacher. Her name was Hall, and she was a conscientious, tender developer of children.

The High street schoolhouse, which stood on the lot where General Ratliff built a home, which is now owned by Charles Wood. It contained two rooms for the primary and secondary grades. The windows here were not so high, and the sun seemed to get into the building. It was not nearly so cheerless. Among the teachers who served for some time there were Gen. R. W. Ratliff, Miss Julia Stevens, a sister of Mrs. Ira Fuller (who married Mr. Snook, a teacher, and whose children reside in Seattle, Wash.); and Mrs. Kennedy Andrews, who at that time was Miss Kennedy.

Mrs. Andrews' daughter has a picture of some of her mother's pupils, which was always cherished. Mrs. Frank J. Mackey, now residing on Park avenue, as Carrie Shaler, was a successful school teacher and remembers all of the scholars she taught and has followed the lives of a great many of them.

In these schools were held spelling matches, and the classes stood to recite in front of the teacher. Scholars who missed words in spelling were obliged to step down and let the successful scholar go ahead of him. The pupil who stood at the head of the class each day received a mark and on the following day began at the foot of the class to work his way up to the head again. At the end of the term the child having the largest number of "head marks" was given a prize. One of these spellers, now in business in Warren, who received a number of these rewards for excellence in spelling, is noted for his incorrect spelling today.

The morning sessions of these schools were opened with Bible reading, singing and prayer. In most cases, the teacher, turning her back to the pupils, knelt on the floor, with her elbows in the wooden chair, as she asked the Father's blessing on the saints and sinners alike over whom she exercised jurisdiction. During this morning hour, because of the position of the teacher, the small boy was more largely tempted than at any time during the day, and many were the wet paper wads and other light missiles which were thrown at the praying teacher. Be it to their credit, few girls indulged in this undignified proceeding. But they giggled, sometimes out loud, and the gigglers were always equally punished with the real offenders.

The water was brought from a near-by well, and stood in the pail during the session. The "teacher's pet," or the pupil in good standing, was allowed, in the middle of the morning and again in the afternoon, to pass this liquid refreshment in a long-handled dipper.

The only advantage these dingy, dark school rooms had over the later schools was that the aisles were necessarily short, and the terror which overtook a pupil when on Friday afternoon he made his way to the platform to "speak his piece" was of short duration. In the intermediate department of the old high school, where the aisles were interminable, a pupil had time to have one or two attacks of "blind staggers" before he or she reached the platform to recite "Gray's Elegy" or read

an essay on "Spring." After more than half a lifetime, with its sorrows of many kinds, the author still shivers at the thought of Friday afternoon, and when she sees the pupils of today, unconsciously and naturally, without getting white and red by turns, without putting their fingers in their mouths, or twisting up the corners of their aprons, recite and sing and read, she wonders what was the matter with the old method which was persecution and crucifixion.

In 1854, May 19, a meeting was held in "Empire Hall," Iddings Block, the lower part of which is now occupied by Albert Guarnieri, to provide, by taxation, for money to build school-houses. Six thousand dollars was considered a sufficient sum. A month or two later the lot on Monroe street, together with the old building, was bought from Joseph Perkins for \$1,400. (Whether Mr. Perkins had allowed the old trustees to put a building on his lot, or whether he was acting in an official capacity, is not certain.) The lot upon which the present Tod Avenue school stands was bought of Anna J. Gordon for \$500. A year later, Edward E. Hoyt & Co. sold for \$900 the lot upon which was a frame building, on Park avenue, lot now owned by William Henderson Company. The first building was repaired and made into two schools.

The first school held on Quinby Hill (West Side) was in the dwelling of Peter Gaskill. His wife, Dorcas, was the teacher. Her father was an educated Irishman, who taught the first select school in New Castle in 1825. Dorcas attended the early Warren schools, receiving instruction from Eunice Towne, Daniel Jagger and Junius Dana. She first taught at the age of thirteen. One of the first buildings she occupied as a schoolhouse was on the property later owned by the first St. Mary's church. When the home of Edward Spear, Sr., stood where the Methodist church now is, she had a school there. At different times she taught in the session room of the old Presbyterian church, in the session room of the Methodist church, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the King Block, and later in a number of private dwellings. She was never sarcastic to her pupils and never critical of pupil, parent or condition. She lived until 1908, and never ceased to have an interest in the schools of the city. She taught about fifty years, and had the record for longest teaching, with

the exception of Miss Lottie Sackett, who taught thirteen years in colleges and academies and forty years in the public schools.

Miss Sackett is the daughter of one of the pioneers of Canfield, and spent most of her life in the family of her sister, Mrs. Harmon Austin, and is now retired as a teacher and makes her home with her niece, Nellie Austin Pendleton. Through her acquaintance in school and church, she probably knows more people in Warren and vicinity than any other one person. She began her teaching in the Warren schools under J. D. Cox, though she first taught in the family of Mr. Henry, in Austintown. She taught under Mr. Leggett, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Moulton. For some time she had a private school at 301 High street. She also taught in Youngstown, in Alliance, in the Girls' Seminary at Mount Vernon, and in Hiram College.

In 1855 \$8,000 was raised by taxation, and a brick high school building was begun. Richard Craven and Soule & Johnson were awarded the contract for the building and it was finished the following year. The Gibson family, for several generations, have been bricklayers, plasterers and contractors, and Robert Gibson helped make the brick for this first schoolhouse. In 1857 the first diplomas were granted. A picture of this first school building, published in the *Chronicle*, speaks of the elegance of the building, its beautiful location, its apparatus for natural sciences, its splendid teachers; states that the academic year will consist of three terms of fourteen weeks each and that at the close of the first and second term there will be a vacation of one week. "The second day of the county fair, Thanksgiving day, the 25th of December and the 1st of January will be regarded as holidays."

In 1859 the Warren school district was enlarged, taking in some of the township of Howland, and some of the district of west Warren. In 1864 a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected on the lot bought of Anna Gordon, and upon which the present Tod Avenue building stands. The amount voted for this building was \$3,500. In 1862 the average monthly wages of the teachers in the state of Ohio was: males, \$27.81; females, \$16.05.

So much interest and pride was there in the early schools that the pupils of those days always speak with the greatest deference and reverence of the first three superintendents, Gen-

eral Leggett, General Cox and the Rev. Mr. Marvin. The latter resigned in 1862, when he became a professor in Allegheny College at Meadville. Hugh J. Caldwell became superintendent in '63, serving three years. He received the highest salary the third year of any of the four, was a good superintendent, later moved to Cleveland, where he became judge and where he still resides.

The first three superintendents served before the author's time, but Mr. Caldwell was the first superintendent under whom she studied. She remembers him as a large, pleasant, firm man, who frightened herself and her companions nearly to death when he visited the schools. It was the same kind of fright as a child of today has of a policeman. After he had been in the room a little time the fear wore off, and then she laughed at him in her heart, and sometimes out loud, because he was so fat that it was hard for him to cross one leg on top of the other. If this pupil and that superintendent were to meet today the laugh would be on the other side.

One of the early teachers in the high school was Frances York, now Mrs. William T. Spear. There never was a better teacher in the high school force. When one of her sons entered college, his examinations were so perfect in English that the professors asked who his teacher had been and he proudly and quickly replied, "My mother." Miss York had exceptionally good health. Her fair complexion, her red cheeks, were attractive, and at a late Alumnae Association meeting one of her old pupils, a man, said that when the fire needed replenishing Miss York did not take the time of the boys to bring in the coal or replenish the fire, but did it herself. "I can see her now," said he, "walking down the aisle with a full pail of coal on her arm, teaching as she went." She afterwards married William T. Spear, a sketch of whose life is given elsewhere, although he has been a successful man, Mrs. Spear is just as strong a character as he, and would have been able to do just as much as he has, had she been a man. How do we know that the work which is known as "woman's work," known as the "small work," will not some day hold as exalted a place in the eyes of the world as the man's work, now known as the "greater work."

Another teacher under Superintendent Caldwell was Roxy Wilcox. She taught here eight years, and endeared herself

to the community, especially to one man, who waited at least twenty years for her to be his wife. He was one of her pupils. As Roxy Wilcox she had hosts of friends, and as Mrs. George Tayler she retained her old friends and has made and held many new ones.

The breaking out of the war had its effect upon the schools, as well as upon the business and home life. In Trumbull County it was hardly thought worth while to hold certain district schools in winter, because the attendance was so small. The older boys went to war, and for that reason the older girls had to do double duty at home and had no time for study. On June 11, 1862, thirty young men were drawn from the classes of the city schools to go to war.

The wooden buildings on Prospect street, High street and Park avenue (then Liberty street), having become a disgrace to the growing town, and the board of education apparently being dilatory, if not negligent in regard to them, a spirited election took place in the summer of 1869, four new members being elected. Almost immediately a new brick schoolhouse was erected on the Park avenue lot. The entire cost of completing and finishing this building was \$8,000. Dr. Julian Harmon and M. B. Tayler were the building committee; the superintendent, I. N. Dawson.

Early the next spring the High street lot was disposed of, the lot where the present Market street building stands was purchased, and a building erected thereon. William Ernst and Joshua R. Seely were the contractors. The building committee was Dawson and Harmon, Mr. Dawson acting as superintendent, also.

The funds which had been voted were exhausted and another bond issue was made for \$20,000. With this, new land was added to the Prospect street lot, and a brick house erected, being finished in 1872. Messrs. Downs, Elliott & Co. and Wilkins & Sidells were the builders. T. J. McLain and Julian Harmon were the building committee.

The next year the same committee and the same contractors erected the building on Fulton street.

During Mr. Caldwell's time an intermediate department was started in the high school building, third floor, and in 1874 \$3,000 were expended in repairs and improvements on the high school building.

Although the term of service of the first three superintendents was long, the fourth, Mr. Caldwell's, rather short, the next three superintendents served altogether only four years—J. J. Childs, in 1867; William H. Pitt followed with a term of two years; and H. B. Furnass began his services on September 1, 1869, staying only one year. Mr. Furnass was a strong man, and introduced some new systems into the school. He is remembered by the pupils of '69 and '70 by the slippers which he wore often in the school room, rather than by his work.

In 1870 J. C. Barney became superintendent of the schools and served until 1876. He was an excellent superintendent. His wife was principal of the high school. She was an exceptional woman. She taught faithfully and carefully and endeared her pupils to her as she taught. The children of the '70s who were in the high school can see her now as she sat in her chair behind the table on the elevated platform, or as she walked back and forth with her delicate fingers handling her watch chain, while they parrotted, "The moral quality of an action resides in the intention," and additional pages of Wayland's Moral Philosophy, which meant nothing in the world to them. In those days the pupil who had the best memory was considered the best pupil. No child was ever asked to tell the story in his own words. That they did not rebel against some of the things in that course of study was due largely to the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Barney. We can see her now, with her soft yellow hair, braided so carefully that not a strand was out of place all day, and her light brown dress, trimmed with darker velvet, with snow-white ruching at the neck and hands. This careful detail as to dress was carried out as to pedagogy.

It was during the administration of Mr. and Mrs. Barney that Lafayette Herzog, a Warren attorney, took a course in German, stood at the head of his class, received almost daily the commendation of his teacher, while some of the pupils jealously wiped their eyes because they could not put a whole sentence between the auxiliary and the verb or could not get the unlaut properly. His teachers did not know, neither did his fellow pupils, until the end of the course, that he spoke German at home and that his educated German mother was his real teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney have devoted their whole life to teaching. They are both still living.

In 1875 a lot on First street was purchased at the cost of \$800, and in 1876-77 the present building was erected on this lot.

In 1879 fifty-four pupils were crowded out of the Prospect and East Market Street schools and a building belonging to Mrs. W. T. Van Gorder, on Pine street, was rented for their accommodation and Mrs. Dorcas Gaskill, who had taught a select school in that building, was elected teacher.

The following year, 1880, 148 scholars were enrolled in the intermediate school. This was entirely too many for every reason, and the upper room in the First street building was fitted up as an intermediate school and in the spring forty pupils were transferred to that building.

In 1880 the school room on Pine street was not very satisfactory because it was on the street, with no playgrounds, and several suggestions for enlarging Market Street or some of the schools were made. The board was not satisfied with any of these suggestions, and the thought became general that a central grammar school would better be erected instead. During the year 1882-83 a high school building was erected on Monroe street. The citizens took a great pride in this building. It was heated by steam, had grates in every room, the furniture was of approved order, and it was well lighted. It cost nearly \$40,000. The contractors were Joshua R. Seely and Robert Wilkins, and Henry Ernst was the superintendent.

In the report which Samuel F. Dickey, as president of the board of education for the year 1884-85, presented he says: "There is still need of a new building." This has been the experience of every board of education from the beginning of the Warren schools. As soon as one building is completed it is seen that it is insufficient.

There was at that time a primary school of fifty or sixty pupils in a house on High street, the primary school at East Market was crowded, therefore the board of education purchased a lot at the corner of Elm and Scott streets, and Mr. Dickey says: "When this house is built our city will be well provided with school accommodations for many years." Just as every board of education has made the statement given in the paragraph above, so has every board believed with Mr. Dickey, to find itself mistaken.



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

FIRST BRICK HIGH SCHOOL.



Bradley

(Loaned by the Tribune.)

**EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, WITH GLIMPSE OF CENTRAL
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

The Elm street schoolhouse was built in 1885. It stands on the corner of Scott and Elm streets. The soil of the grounds is of a very clayey nature, and here the bricks for the first court house were made. The plans for this building were made by John Eikerman and it was designed for a four-room building. The hall and two rooms on the north were built. The town did not grow in that direction and the other two rooms have never been added. The erection of the grammar school on Harmon street relieved the congestion in that part of town. The Elm street schoolhouse is in nice repair, having been lately supplied with a new furnace. It cost \$12,000, and the building committee were Messrs. Spear, Angstadt and Dickey.

A lot was purchased on the corner of Mercer and Belmont in 1890 from Jacob B. Perkins for \$2,600. A temporary frame school was erected, which was occupied until the Central Grammar building was finished. It was then used for a dwelling, for the Grace Evangelical church, and finally sold to Mr. Stewart, who removed it to Olive street, where it now stands.

In 1892 some land was bought of A. E. Andrews for \$1,700, another portion from the estate of Turhand K. Hall for \$900, another portion from Dr. Julian Harmon for \$2,300. This, together with a portion from the high school ground, furnished the land upon which the Central Grammar school was erected. The work was begun in 1892. The bond issue for this was \$30,000, but before it was completed the board of education realized that the school was not going to furnish the relief expected, and they added a third story. This story has been occupied by one or more schools every year since the building was erected, save one. There has always been objection on the part of the board, and of the patrons of the school as well, to the use of this as a school room (it was intended for a hall), but the constant increase of the schools makes it compulsory. The building committee for the Central Grammar school was C. H. Angstadt, Kennedy Andrews and S. F. Dickey. John L. Smith was superintendent of construction.

A new building was erected on the Tod avenue lot in 1897. This cost \$20,000 and was at its time the finest public building in the way of heating and sanitation in the city. The architects were Ousley & Boucherle, of Youngstown. Among the contractors were Wentz, and Bartlett Brothers Company. The building committee was composed of Messrs. Craig, Angstadt

and Mitchell. This building had six school rooms and two smaller rooms, one for superintendent's office. It was not long before the six school rooms were crowded, and one of the small rooms has been occupied by a school for some years. Before the erection of this building there was a great deal of talk among the patrons of the school as to the unruly behavior of the children of that portion of the city. In certain parts of that school district there were many children who had little or no discipline at home and few advantages. This new building produced the most wondrous effect on the children. They took great pride in it and were elevated by their surroundings.

The writer cannot pass the Tod Avenue school without paying a slight tribute to Mrs. Gertrude Alderman, who has been the only woman principal of grammar grades in Warren since the separate grammar schools were erected. She has more influence over her pupils than any other principal we ever have had, and the teachers under her love her to such a degree that they rebel against any thought of transference to other buildings.

In 1899 a bond issue of \$30,000 was approved by the voters for the erection of the Market Street school building. The old brick schoolhouse was torn down and one of the finest buildings in the city erected. It has nine rooms, wide hall, plenty of light, best of ventilation. This building was intended as an eight room building, but was finally constructed with nine rooms, and before the end of the first year every seat was filled. In 1898 two women were elected to the school board under the new school law. There had been two vacancies on the board. Mr. B. F. Craig had died, and the board was asked to fill the vacancy by appointing a woman. It considered the matter and decided not to do it. One of the men on the board who was favorable to the appointment of women was George Mitchell, the president. However, he was in the minority. A little time thereafter he was seized with an acute illness and died. Again the board was asked to appoint a woman. Again it refused. The women making this request had no bitterness of feeling at the refusal, candidly saying if they were men and did not believe in woman suffrage they would have done the same thing. However, they determined to have two candidates at the next regular election. Mr. Jules Vautrot and Walter D. Campbell had been appointed to these vacancies. Four of the men stood for re-elec-



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

CENTRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

tion, and two women, Carrie P. Harrington and Harriet T. Upton, went before the primaries as candidates. Mr. Gillmer had been in the position of president, and Mr. Weir treasurer, for many years. The two women received the highest votes, Mr. Gillmer and Mr. Weir the next, Mr. Vautrot and Mr. Campbell being defeated. Although the men had opposed women going onto the board, when they really were elected they treated them with the greatest courtesy and equality. This cannot be said of some boards in other parts of the state, but it is true of the Warren board.

When the Market Street school was constructed the committee consisted of two men and two women. This was the first time that women had been connected with the construction of any large public building in Trumbull County. The architect of this building was George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, and the contractors were Bartlett Brothers, Wentz & Co., Peck-Williamson Company. The superintendent of construction was Mr. Charles H. Craig.

In 1902 bonds for \$30,000 were issued for repairing the high school building. The front part of the building was used, and about a third added to it in the rear. The lower floor was used for the science department and the upper floor for the assembly room. This assembly room seated about three hundred and fifty and at the end of the first year all were filled.

In proportion to the population, more children attend the Warren schools than attend the schools of other cities in the state. Warren is unlike many other county seats in that it is not a school center. The larger towns, Newton Falls, Niles, Cortland, Girard, have good schools, and a large number of the townships have centralized schools. The Warren *Tribune* is the authority for the statement that in recent years 52 per cent of the high school graduates have entered universities, colleges, or other institutions of learning. Of the forty-four graduates in 1906, nineteen began courses in these institutions; of the thirty-eight in 1907, twenty-four; of the thirty-four in 1908, sixteen.

There are about 3,000 children of school age in the town of Warren. Charles E. Carey is the superintendent, and the following is a list of the teachers:

HISTORY OF TRUMBULL COUNTY

High School.

F. E. Ostrander, Principal.
 Virginia Reid, Latin-Greek.
 Jennie Delin, English-Mathematics.
 Alice Bowen, German.
 Ethel Crandall, History-English.
 Edna Perry, English.
 Helen E. Sweet, Latin.
 M. N. Fitzgerald, Commercial.
 Evan L. Mahaffey, Chemistry-Physiology.
 Harley Miner, Mathematics.
 A. B. Frost, Physics.
 Elizabeth Gillmer.
 Alice Hall.
 Mabel Truesdell.
 Inez White.

Central Grammar.

Daniel Guiney, Principal.
 Anna Spear.
 Clara Chase.
 Mary Wilcox.
 Myrta Keeler.
 Mattie Gillmer.
 Mabel Reid.
 Mary Izant.
 Zilla Spear.
 Mildred Heppell.

First Street.

Alice Baldwin.
 Mary Wark.
 Emma Ripley.

Market Street.

Wm. S. Gledhill, Principal.
 Nettie B. Mathews.
 Bernice Gilmore.
 Grace Nichols.
 Madge Whitney.
 Addie Swisher.
 Lulu Newton.
 Maude Fox.
 Gertrude E. Miller.

Tod Avenue.

Gertrude Alderman, Principal.
 Harriett Fletcher.
 Anna Horton.
 Georgia Lee Robinson.
 May Holloway.
 Grace Somerwill.
 Minnie Bishop.

Fulton Street.

Mary Kearney.
 Kittie Howard.

Elm Street.

Carolyn Taggart.
 Lucy Beach.

Prospect Street.

Lillian Meeker.
 Melda Morgan.

Music.

Olney Manville.

Drawing.

Maybella A. Chapman.

*List of Members of Board of Education
Since Its Organization.*

Mathew Birchard.
 Rufus P. Ranney.
 Joseph Perkins.
 George Tayler.
 B. P. Jameson.
 John Hutchins.
 Azor Abell.
 Zalmon Fitch.
 Mathew B. Tayler.
 Ira L. Fuller.
 Henry B. Perkins.
 Julian Harmon.
 T. E. Webb.
 Wm. Ritezel.
 J. H. McCombs.
 John L. Weeks.
 Charles A. Harrington.
 Thomas J. McLain, Jr.
 I. N. Dawson.
 John S. Edwards.
 O. H. Patch.
 J. J. Gillmer.

Julius King.
 Charles C. Adams.
 George B. Kennedy.
 Seth M. Laird.
 S. F. Dickey.
 A. F. Spear.
 Wm. M. Lane.
 Dr. I. A. Thayer.
 Kennedy Andrews.
 C. H. Angstadt.
 H. C. Christy.
 Henry Bohl.
 W. C. Caldwell.
 T. Kinsman.
 L. C. Jones.
 S. B. Craig.
 Marshall Woodford.
 George Mitchell.
 B. F. Craig.
 Henry B. Weir.
 H. J. Barnes.
 T. H. Gillmer.

W. D. Campbell.
 Carrie P. Harrington.
 Harriet T. Upton.
 B. F. Wonders.

Edward A. Voit.
 Wm. C. Ward.
 H. H. Sutherland.
 S. C. Iddings.

Charles H. Angstadt has the honor of serving the longest term as member of the Warren school board. He was a member of that body twenty-two years. He was a member of the building committee which constructed all of the later buildings. He refused to serve longer and in 1903 was succeeded by S. C. Iddings.

*List of Superintendents of Warren
 Schools Since 1849.*

	Salary.		Salary.
1849, M. P. Leggett, 1 yr.....	\$ 700	1868, Henry B. Larnass, 1 yr.....	\$2,000
1850, Jacob D. Cox, 3 yrs.....	600	1869, J. C. Barney, 6 yrs.....	1,800
1853, James Marvin, 8 yrs.....	1,200	1875, Edwin F. Moulton, 13 yrs.....	1,900
1861, Hugh J. Caldwell, 4 yrs....	1,300	1888, Jas. Lasley, 3 yrs.....	1,500
1865, J. J. Childs, 1 yr.....	1,200	1891, R. S. Thomas, 6 yrs.....	2,000
1866, W. H. Pitt, 2 yrs.....	1,200	1897, C. E. Carey, 12 yrs.....	2,500

The preamble to the constitution of the Warren High School Alumni Association reads as follows:

"We, the graduates of Warren High School—to perfect and cement more certainly friendship and comity worthy of descendants of the same Alma Mater—to secure and preserve by full minutes of our proceedings faithful records of the progress of the institution and the alumni to a degree not attainable so easily and surely by any other means, to effect by literary and other exercises our mutual improvement, do adopt for the basis of our government the following Constitution:

This stilted style strikes us, of this day of short sentences, as being almost ludicrous.

List of Graduates Since the Organization of the Public Schools.

Class of 1857.

Eliza M. Smith.
 Mary McEwen.
 Harvey C. Clark.

Class of 1858.

Mary E. Doud.
 Sarah H. Douglass.
 Eliza S. Smith.
 Edward W. Hoyt.
 Mary McQuiston.

Class of 1859.

John C. Hutchins.
 Kate McQuiston.

Mary J. Hutchins.
 Ophelia E. Carrier.
 Artelissa H. Hull.
 Rachel Ross.
 Ella Reeves.
 Sarah J. Allison.
 Maggie K. Harmon.
 George Baldwin.
 John S. Ewalt.
 Charles S. Abell.

Class of 1860.

George W. Millikin.
 Welty Wilson.
 Henry Woodruff.

Class of 1861.

Cornelia M. Fuller.
 Louisa A. Brown.
 Mary Bascom.
 Julia Baldwin.
 Laura Bell.
 Henry H. Townsend.
 Charles H. Frazier.

Class of 1862.

Horace L. Fuller.
 Lizzie Baldwin.
 Jennie Birchard.
 Jennie E. Clark.
 Franc P. Harmon.
 Justine L. Iddings.
 Maria Robbins.
 Amelia D. Webb.

Class of 1863.

Emma S. Sutliff.
 Helen F. Sutliff.
 Jennie Smith.
 Carrie L. Shaler.
 Florence Townsend.
 Carrie M. Carter.
 Olive A. Allison.
 Emma Frazier.
 Gertrude O. Tayler.
 Susan R. McLain.
 Anna Hoisington.
 Edwin C. Andrews.
 William Cochran.

Class of 1864.

Charles G. Burton.
 Clara E. Soule.
 Maria R. Black.
 Nellie King.
 Louisa Marvin.

Class of 1865.

Sarah Reeves.
 Helen A. Tayler.
 Kate L. Sutliff.
 Frances Soule.
 George H. Tayler.

Class of 1866.

Olive Smith.
 Charlotte McCombs.
 Maria Smith.
 Mattie A. Harmon.
 Elizabeth L. Iddings.
 Mary Fitch.
 Lizzie S. Fuller.
 Henera McQuiston.
 Clara Harmon.
 Emma Brooks.
 Charles F. Harrington.
 George L. Jameson.
 David B. Estabrook.
 Roscoe O. Hawkins.

Class of 1867.

Olive Graeter.
 Mary Bradford.
 Edward Dickey.
 Charles S. Freer.

Class of 1868.

Alice E. Briscoe.
 Ada S. Noble.
 Minnie E. Richmond.
 Mary Ensign.
 Louise A. Andrews.

Class of 1869.

Flora Forbis.
 Belle H. Sutliff.
 Ella P. Fuller.
 Jerusha Webb.
 Mary E. Patch.

Class of 1870.

Ella Van Gorder.
 Frederika R. Graeter.
 Eugene L. Weeks.
 Emma Min Young.
 Benjamin L. Millikin.
 Kittie E. Howard.
 Maria L. Tayler.
 Fannie M. Dickey.
 Mary V. Brett.

Class of 1871.

Albert H. Van Gorder.
 Clarence L. Ward.
 Frank M. Ritzel.
 Mary E. Jameson.
 Martha J. Fox.
 Addie B. Parish.
 Jennie E. Homan.
 Hattie L. Abell.

Class of 1872.

Lucius E. Fuller.
 Olive B. Van Gorder.
 Nellie K. Austin.

Class of 1873.

Frank D. McLain.
 David Jameson.
 Hattie A. Taylor.
 Nellie G. Brooks.
 Mary E. Field.
 Emma Christianar.

Class of 1874.

R. Buel Love.
 Louis R. Dawson.
 Mary C. McNutt.
 Anna G. Wheeler.
 Alice M. Thompson.
 Jennie Tyler.
 Belle Graeter.

Class of 1875.

J. LaFayette Herzog.
 Frank F. Reed.

Hal. K. Taylor.
Almon D. Webb.
Frederick K. Smith.
Edward J. Wheeler.
Lottie J. Tayler.
Marion Davidson.
Mary S. Tuttle.

Class of 1876.

Ida J. Brett.
M. Libbie Brown.
Alice H. Lattin.
Mary B. Perkins.
Olive D. Perkins.
Charles B. Ball.
Florence F. Rawdon.
Mary L. Selkirk.
Phebe T. Sutliff.

Class of 1877.

Grace H. Adams.
Minnie C. Foote.
Minnie M. Howard.
Mary F. Kinney.
Mary E. Messerschmidt.
Julia L. Pratt.
Hattie L. Pratt.
Florence Tayler.

Class of 1878.

Alice Christianar.
Ardie J. Reid.
Lucy B. Tayler.
Ardie M. VanGorder.
Robert S. VanGorder.

Class of 1879.

Jeannie D. Brown.
Gertie A. Campbell.
Maggie Clement.
Cornelia M. Harmon.
Agnes E. Hazen.
Carrie J. Hummel.
Mabel L. King.
Jennie M. Landers.
Alice M. Lucas.
Carrie L. Park.
Lizzie Reid.
Laura P. Smith.
Olive S. Tayler.
Edwin S. Yeomans.
Anna L. Wolcott.

Class of 1880.

Nellie Brady.
Grace C. Brown.
Maggie E. Fox.
Jessie F. Freer.
Frank F. Fuller.
Allie I. Hall.
Nellie F. Hull.
Mary Izant.
Mame S. Jones.
Carrie L. Pond.

Doll M. Richards.
Lydia B. Sutliff.

Class of 1881.

Mary E. Andrews.
Grant Byard.
Nellie C. Darling.
Charles E. Clapp.
Robert Hoag.
Maude L. Moulton.
Anna C. Sidels.
Will E. Tuttle.
Lillian M. Tyler.

Class of 1882.

Benjamin Anderson.
Lizzie Biggars.
Louis Spear.
Charles Smith.

Class of 1883.

Mabel Adams.
Olive Brown.
Mary Carney.
Addison Fee.
Jennie Geuss.
Charles Gibbons.
Ella Harwood.
Anna Jameson.
Rosa Miller.
Nettie Thayer.
Cloyde Smith.
Charles Wilkins.

Class of 1884.

Josie C. DeForest.
Tryon G. Dunham.
Rita E. Huckle.
Frank B. Minor.
Angie Peck.
Grace H. Reid.
Sally H. Woods.

Class of 1885.

Eleonore B. Gibson.
Louise P. Senior.
Will C. Ward.
Helen R. Adams.
Grace E. Brierly.
Agnes M. Hamilton.
Anna M. Spear.

Class of 1886.

Charles Adams.
Jennie Dillert.
Allison Gibbons.
Frank Longmore.
Franc Matthevs.
Frank McBerty.
Emerson VanGorder.
Jennie M. Adams.
Etta S. Adams.
Rosa A. Barringer.
Clara J. Biggers.

John S. Cadawalder.
Mabel Carlton.
Louise M. Deitz.
Bert B. Downs.

Class of 1887.

Lillian I. Damon.
Fred W. Adams.
Kate M. Clapp.
Grace Carlton.
Mattie L. Gillmer.
Lucy A. Hapgood.
Martha C. Hoyt.
Frank P. Bartholomew.
Isabel Palmer.
Olive M. Palmiter.
Cornelia G. Smith.
Zell P. Smith.
Stella M. Roberts.
Mabelle A. Ross.
Julia A. Smith.
Gertrude Wilkins.
Mary C. Wheeler.
Benjamin C. VanWye.

Class of 1888.

Alice Brooks.
Lulu Conzett.
Laura Christianar.
Susie Cordell.
C. W. Foulk.
Anna Parker.
Amelia Gross.
Clara Hunt.
Vinona Printz.
John McClelland.
Cora Lampson.
Zilla Spear.
Lucy VanWye.

Class of 1889.

Mary Babbitt.
Minnie Beck.
Jennie McCracken.
Fannie Cline.
Maude Long.
Blanche Baldwin.
William Voit.
Almon G. Ward.
Carrie Christianar.
May Kirkpatrick.
Frank Parks.
Virginia Reid.
Ward McKee.

Class of 1890.

William L. Woodrow.
Georgia A. Palmer.
Homer A. Reid.
Annie C. Mackey.
David W. Drennen.
Lillian B. McKee.
Anissa Day Cook.

Gertrude R. Ricksecker.
R. Burt Kernohan.
Mary F. Estabrook.
James D. Brooks.
Etta Alice Lewis.
Carrie Dora Gloeckle.
Ella Van Tuyt.
Della Craft.

Class of 1891.

George Baehr.
Minnie Bishop.
Clara Briscoe.
Minnie Dray.
Edward Gibbons.
Susie Ingersoll.
Esther Jones.
Bertha Kirkpatrick.
Mabel Long.
Ida Warren.
Glenn C. Webster.

Class of 1892.

Amarilla Dawson.
Mary Andrews.
Matilda Gloeckle.
John Leslie.
Ella P. Harmon.
Maud Crawford.
Gertrude Drennen.
Nina Trunkey.
George Klein.
Tayler McCurdy.
Luther D. Harper.

Class of 1893.

Grace Daugherty.
Edith Bartholomew.
Clara Waldeck.
Carrie Warren.
Anna Davis.
Margaret Watson.
Margaret McGunnigal.
Effie Mae Rowe.
Anna Hanson.
John Estabrook.
Harry Angstadt.

Class of 1894.

Charlotte Sutliff.
Grace R. Vautrot.
Alice L. Sager.
Frances S. Hanson.
Olive M. Love.
Minnie E. Waldeck.
Mary L. Gibbons.
Mary C. Wallace.
Jennie A. Delin.
Edith A. Kirkpatrick.
Clarence A. Dietz.
Edwin B. Andrews.
John A. Cline.
Will H. Clawson.
Elmo B. Herbert.

Charles H. Fresher.
Will A. Spill.
Halbert G. Reid.
Harvey J. Wilson.
Milton S. Stewart.

Class of 1895.

Sallie A. Babbitt.
Charles C. Bubb.
Mary L. Beardsley.
Mary L. Ewalt.
Clara L. Ewalt.
Gertrude S. Fowler.
Grace E. Little.
Pearlie M. Long.
Deborah H. Owen.
Minnie M. Schneider.
Helen D. Stewart.
Blanche H. Angstadt.
Lucy M. Beach.
May E. Butler.
Alice B. Craig.
Mary L. Downs.
David Reed Estabrook.
Clara M. Fax.
Charlotte McKinney.
Florence M. Morey.
Grace T. McCurdy.
Stanley H. McKee.
Mary M. Mackay.
Lillian W. Sloan.
Nellie S. Shook.
Albert J. Sutliff.
Gertrude M. Walker.
Gladys S. Whitney.
Blanche E. Wise.

Class of 1896.

Jennie Rose Cline.
Birdell F. Barnes.
Maudie B. Clawson.
Grace Conzett.
Helen E. Russell.
Alice L. Andrews.
Jessie M. Biggers.
Nellie G. Clinite.
Leroy L. Crawford.
Edith May Dray.
Clara Mac Koch.
W. B. Kilpatrick.
Margaret Meneely.
Charlotte B. Watson.
Fanny Burnett.
Blanche Churchhill.
Blanche Dray.
Josephine Daugherty.
Hazel E. Foote.
Etta B. Kennedy.
M. E. Murray.
Emma C. Ripley.
Adelbert E. Wenders.

Class of 1897.

Francis Bailey.
Laura Beach.
Ruth Beach.
Josephine Burnett.
Amy Caldwell.
Ella Craig.
Elsie Dennison.
May Dray.
Laura Hapgood.
Olive Howard.
Jessie Hyde.
Mabel Izant.
Jessie Isles.
Gertrude Koonse.
Ella Murray.
Fred Messer.
Harry Mackey.
William Pew.
Irwin Southwick.
Florence Kennedy.
Mabel Truesdell.
Mabel VanWye.
Daisy Thatcher.
Grace Weir.
Minnie Biggers.
Mark Gunclinger.
Letitia Clark.

Class of 1898.

Gertrude Andrews.
Warren Bailey.
Arthur Bartholomew.
Edith Boyles.
Eugene Chase.
E. Clare Caldwell.
Marian Craig.
Myrtle Daugherty.
Susie Fulk.
Isaac Hill.
Kate Harrington.
Lewis Kennedy.
Clara McClelland.
Sallie Tod Smith.
Mattie Spill.
Marjorie Storier.
Myrtle Willard.
Blanche Williams.
Alice Moon.

Class of 1899.

Jessie McKee.
Arthur Boyes.
Carolyn Clawson.
Anna Crowe.
Jessie Clark.
Eugene Craig.
Blanche Dea.
Clark Funk.
Addie Howard.
Edith Izant.
Margaret Kelly.

Alice Leonard.
 Mary Rice.
 Lomary Slater.
 Mary Southwick.
 Eugene Sabin.
 Miriam Braden.
 Harry Strong.
 Dean Taylor.
 Philip Vautrot.
 Virgil Weir.
 Florence Wonders.
 Minnie Webster.
 May Van Houter.
 Bessie Woodward.

Class of 1900.

Ruth Hapgood.
 Frances L. Hapgood.
 Rubie E. Swager.
 Mary McNutt.
 Eleanor Hatfield.
 Mignon B. Moyer.
 Mabel R. Murray.
 Edith Brobst.
 Helen J. Spangenberg.
 Bessie J. Gillmer.
 Helen C. Pond.
 Clayton J. McCorkle.
 Raymond McCorkle.
 Frank Craft.
 Curtis J. Bailey.
 Ferris D. Templeton.
 George Fillius.
 J. W. Love.
 Byron Bartholomew.
 Roy Barringer.
 Roscoe Olmstead.

Class of 1901.

Lucy Hoyt.
 Mary Newhard.
 Grace Potter.
 Dillie Slater.
 Mabel Reid.
 Clara Ripper.
 Emma Quinn.
 Jessie Kilpatrick.
 Mary Geiger.
 Clare Strong.
 William Cobb.
 Roy Storer.
 Henry Paden.
 Loren Hunter.
 Charles Love.
 Benjamin McKee.
 Roland M. Weaver.
 Harry Ruhf.
 William Meub.
 Frank VanWye.
 Ella Grimmesey.
 Clara Grimmesey.
 Norval Cobb.

Class of 1902.

J. H. Marshall.
 Anna Wallace.
 Hazel McKee.
 George W. Truxal.
 Frank I. Truxal.
 Robert Wadsworth.
 Mary E. Day.
 Lillian Koehler.
 Frank Daugherty.
 Alfred Tayler.
 Eugene Skinner.
 Florence Spear.
 Adaline VanWye.
 Frances Dunn.
 Elizabeth Cobb.
 Anna Wonders.
 Leon Ernest.
 Albert Koehler.
 Homer F. Pierce.
 Dora A. Kale.
 Ethel Wanamaker.
 Bessie L. Jamison.
 Blanche Love.
 Maude Wright.
 Blanche Jeffery.
 William G. Watson.
 Jessie Wright.
 Pearl Nesbit.
 Homer E. Stewart, Jr.
 Charles W. Hyde.
 James C. Hunter.
 Ray P. Barber.
 Carlton Lovejoy.

Class of 1903.

Earl D. Biggers.
 Edna Hull.
 Cassandra Burnett.
 Mark Gates.
 Carl W. Raw.
 George Pew.
 Elroy Dutton.
 Gertrude Mortz.
 Ella Phelps.
 Maude Warren.
 Harry J. Love.
 Ralph Jackson.
 Lorena Dunbar.
 Laura Raymond.
 John Mullin.
 Lamont Gilder.
 Jacob Ewalt, Jr.
 Edith Ward.
 Florence Jackson.
 Mary A. Reeves.
 Ella Fleming.
 Eva Draber.
 Henrietta Herrick.
 Mabel Ewalt.
 William Hapgood.
 Louise Millikin.
 Agnes Murdoch

Estella Potter.
Hazel Cranage.
Ella Tucker.
Olga Krobst.
Howard R. Weir.
Alta Beck.
May Holloway.
Alice McCorkle.
Dora L. Hickox.
George Martin.

Class of 1904.

Albert Andrews.
Nina Burnett.
Howard Bailey.
Mae Bauman.
Clara Boyes.
Mary Cratsley.
William Collins.
Louis Dunn.
Helen Dennison.
Rosannah Dennison.
Lulu Dennison.
William Franklin.
Lois Gruber.
Laura Gaskill.
Lucy Hapgood.
Iva Hewitt.
Susan Jameson.
John Jameson.
Maxwell Kennedy.
George Mosier.
Joseph McCorkle.
Edward Pickering.
Helen Palm.
Robert Schmidt.
Arthur Southwick.
Lessie Tucker.
Hazel Voit.
Mary Van Tuyl.

Class of 1905.

Vera Stantial.
Pearl Burlingame.
Stiles Koones.
Nat Sabin.
Charles Harrington.
Jay Raymond.
Ethel Jones.
Ethel Taylor.
Fred Myers.
Addie Swisher.
Harry Snider.
Jacob Spangenberg.
John Hanson.
Louise Richards.
Blanche Chryst.
Clyde Nesbit.
Mabel Brown.
Mary Glaser.
David Gillmer.
Lena Grimmesey.
Mabel Masters.

Madge Whitney.
Ethel Deming.
Henry Potter.
Roy Hemple.
Allie Gilbert.
Frank Pickering.
Bess Dunbar.
Inez Hecker.
Josephine Witherstay.
Joe Gibson.
Luey Leah.
Bernice Beach.
Mary Cunningham.

Class of 1906.

Warren Strong.
Charles Carey.
William Little.
Louis Vautrot.
Webb Elliott.
Phryne Gilmore.
Helen Howard.
Clara Angstadt.
Helen Lamb.
Celia McCormick.
Nina Johnson.
Ruth Drennen.
Earl McCamant.
Nelson Richards.
Marguerite Hutson.
Margaret McDonald.
Mary Beebe.
Justine Iddings.
Iva Hickox.
Jessie Masters.
Olive Lamb.
Annabelle Alling.
Calvin Campbell.
George Tuttle.
Helen Eichenberger.
Hattie Thomas.
Mary E. Johnson.
Minnie Difford.
Paul Gates.
Carson Cottle.
John Russell.
Robert Warren.
Myrtle Brown.
Reta Sager.
Audrey Doty.
Leo Dolan.
Edwin Halstead.
Jessie Hanson.
Jason Moore.
Ben Lane.
Fred Beck.
Mary Wark.

Class of 1907.

Marjorie Hanson.
Mae Chryst.
Helen Morrison.
Marjorie Thomas.

Ida Blott.
 Priscilla Harrington.
 Vera Wilson.
 Elva Cook.
 Marie Elliott.
 Monroe Miller.
 William Barkley.
 William Craig.
 Ralph Nash.
 Theresa Murray.
 Gertrude Loveless.
 Mary Kistler.
 Hazel Turner.
 Frank Chapman.
 Burt Kibler.
 Forrest Brooks.
 Rudolph Hafer.
 Fred Hirt.
 Marguerite Sutherland.
 Claribelle Dunn.
 Marguerite VanWye.
 Mabel Elliott.
 Griswold Hurlburt.

Class of 1908.

Laura King.
 Laura Evans.
 Orin Southwick.
 Henry P. Morris Hutchison.
 Gladys Truman.
 Loretta Kincaid.
 Paul Thomas.
 Maude Foulk.
 John R. Ikerman.
 Sherrill B. Greene.
 Austa Huntley.
 Helen Goering.
 Rea Boyd.
 Sarah Chryst.
 Hazel Todd.
 Rolla S. Thompson.
 Hazel Brobst.
 Beth Richards.
 Clyde F. Wildman.
 Frances E. Archer.
 George B. Goldner.
 Carl Edmunds.
 Carl Glaser.

Gertrude Sager.
 Mabel Harsh.
 Irene Park.
 Florence Grimmesey.
 William A. Ritzel.
 Lillian Richards.
 Sadie Mullen.
 Frances Grimmesey.
 Lida B. Leach.
 Frank Harnar.
 Arthur White.

Class of 1909.

Marguerite Mahan.
 Marjorie McConney.
 Anna C. McFarland.
 Clarissa Mingling.
 Anna Newberry.
 Helen M. Sidels.
 Ethel M. Cauffield.
 Nora Christman.
 Eleanor and Violet Culver.
 Marjory Difford.
 Grace Edwards.
 Grace M. Elliott.
 Edna W. Gorton.
 Helen E. Hunt.
 Katherine Iddings.
 Bertha Izant.
 C. R. Baker.
 W. F. Bartholomew.
 Harrison Burrows.
 Glen E. Dakin.
 Carl W. Diehl.
 William Haine.
 John Hapgood.
 Edwin Holscher.
 *Stewart Hughes.
 James Izant.
 Crawford Minglin.
 Loris E. Mitchell.
 Peter Mortz.
 Thomas Myers.
 Herbert Otting.
 Clarence Reeves.
 Carl F. Thomas.

* Died just before graduation.

CHAPTER XX MEDICINE.

FRATERNITY OF TRUMBULL COUNTY PHYSICIANS.—THEODORE SHEPARD, "PHYSICIAN." WOMEN IN THE PROFESSION.

—MIRACULOUS CURES.—JOHN W. SEELY.

JOHN B. HARMON.—DANIEL B. WOODS.

—PHYSICIANS OF LATER TIMES.

MEDICAL NOTES.

No physician in Trumbull County has achieved national reputation, or discovered any great cures, or done unusual, original work. However, on the whole, they have been an earnest, honest set of men, who in the early days suffered great physical hardships, and in the later have experienced anxiety and care unknown to men in other professions. Men from Trumbull County have taken high places in special work of cities and hospitals, and the record which they have made is worthy of all men. In the old time there was more strife among physicians and their individual followers, just as there was among the ministers and their churches, and lawyers and their clients. Today, however, it is surely true that in no county in the state does a better fraternal feeling exist than among the doctors of the Trumbull County Medical Association.

There were "medicine men" among the Indian tribes of this vicinity, and it is barely possible that physicians from Pennsylvania were through New Connecticut before the Connecticut Land Company came. But accompanying the first party of surveyors was Theodore Shepard, registered as "physician." Dr. Shepard was also here the second summer, 1797.

The diaries of the surveyors scarcely mention this physician or the work he did. All seemed to be very well in the beginning of the survey, but after living for weeks outdoors, sleeping through a wet season when they were tired and hungry, they developed malaria, not our kind of "dumb ague," since they sometimes had three, usually two, chills a day. The rec-

ords state that, being short of medicine, the people with headquarters at Cleveland used bark of trees and roots, hoping to relieve themselves of this disagreeable affliction. At the time of the death of a member of the party, one of the surveyors writes: "He turned purple after he died, and Dr. Shepard thinks he must have had putrid fever." When the surveyors departed in the fall of 1796, this doctor went with them, and those who were left depended upon home remedies. A child was born to Mrs. Kingsbury during the winter, with no attending physician, and some authorities say that Mrs. Gun, of Cleveland, had a child, with only a squaw as nurse.

Few women have been in the profession in Trumbull County. The first, as far as we know, was Dr. Helen Betts, a native of Vienna, who studied with Dr. Daniel Wood, practiced a little while in Warren, removed to Youngstown, where she had a large practice, and later to Boston, where she made a name for herself. She still is in active practice.

Dr. Melvina Abel; Dr. L. Caroline Jones, who practiced with her husband, Dr. Allen Jones, of Kinsman; Dr. Rose Ralston Ackley, and Dr. Sarah P. Gaston-Frack, of Niles, are the women practicing longest in the county. Among the early settlers women acted often in the place of physicians, instances of the same being given in different parts of this history. Almost every township had such nurse or midwife. Some of their recorded deeds are heroic enough to deserve some of the medals so graciously bestowed today. They did not get them, nor did anyone else; money was too scarce to waste it in rewards, and time too full to think of aught save present duty. We are dismayed when we read how diseases were treated in the pioneer time of the county. For typhoid fever there was calomel, bleeding, closed windows. Poultices were used where now boracic acid and a clean cloth are the remedies. Victims of tuberculosis were advised to avoid cool air and were allowed to sleep in a room with many other members of the family. This country was supposed to be a place where consumptives got well, and many did. It was, as a rule, the people who had the least money and the fewest comforts who recovered. The reason for this is easily seen. The cabins through which the wind blew, and into which the snow fell, and whose logs held not the fatal germs, were favorable places for tuberculosis patients. Twenty years from now, when someone writes the history of

Trumbull County, he will point to the errors of medicine of this time. But not to medicine alone will his finger point, but to theology, to politics, to philanthropy, and even philosophy. One has only to read the pages of history to find that many an old doctor was in his cups. Today the author does not know one drunken doctor in all Trumbull County.

Stories are recounted in manuscripts and by word of mouth of the curing of people in mysterious ways in our early days. Students of metaphysics today explain these as being rational and natural methods of cure. Then it was mysterious, miraculous. Now the mental healer teaches that the real person is soul, that soul is part of God, that God cannot be seen, and that through the action of mind the body may be controlled exactly as the clothes are controlled. Whether this be true or not twenty years from now will tell. In the meantime we will believe it when we are well and make haste to the doctor when we are ill.

An honorable non-sensational resident of Trumbull County vouches for the following: In the early days of Warren there was a man who had rheumatism. He was bed-ridden. The citizens were then like persons of one family. They cared for each other when sick, when in trouble and distress. For a long time Warren people had waited upon this man, giving him food, lifting him in bed, and doing all they possibly could for him. Occasionally the Indians would get ugly from too much "fire-water," and upon one such occasion, when they began to have fighting symptoms in the neighborhood, a courier ran into town to tell the people that the Indians were about to descend upon them to massacre them. Whether this word reached all the inhabitants or only a certain proportion is not known, but the neighbors of the bed-ridden rheumatic were informed. They ran for their lives. When they were some distance out of town one of them remembered that they had left the patient to suffer torture alone. As they stopped to discuss whether it was wise for them to go back for him, they heard a most terrible howling and yelling in the woods behind them. Thinking the first of the angry redmen were about to descend upon them, they were appalled, but soon saw the bed-fast man leaping over logs, swinging his hands in the air, and yelling at the top of his lungs.

We read in the history of Mecca, prepared by Amoretta Reynolds and a committee, that Mrs. William Pettis of Mecca

was an invalid for years. After a time her physician decided that if she only so thought she could leave her bed. He, however, could not persuade her of this belief. He therefore brought with him one day when he paid his visit a goodly sized snake which he placed between the sheets. "It had the desired effect of bringing her to her feet and keeping her there."

Mrs. Walter King, whose father, Mr. Holliday, kept a hotel, and whose husband owned the King Block, was a terrible sufferer from asthma. She was having an unusual attack when a great fire in town occurred. They carried her from her home thinking to save her life, and in a certain sense they did, for she never had another attack of asthma.

Dr. John W. Seely located in Howland township in 1801. Like many of the Warren settlers he was from Pennsylvania. In 1802 he brought his family here, and for many years practiced within a radius of ten miles. Very little record is left of this doctor's professional life. Like all people of his time he was interested in the settlement of the country, enlisted in the war of 1812, was made captain and devoted a great deal of his spare time to working for the completion of the Ohio canal. He died of apoplexy in Akron in March, 1841 when the celebration of the opening of the canal was held.

Among the early settlers of Warren was Enoch Leavitt, for whom Leavittsburg was named. His son Enoch was a young man in 1805 when his people came here and not many years after that date had a good reputation as a physician. It is said that Dr. Leavitt used a good deal of calomel, herbs and roots. Like Dr. Seeley, little record is left of his professional life. He died in 1827 and was buried in Leavittsburg.

Dr. John B. Harmon was probably the first doctor to have an office and enjoy a good practice in the town of Warren. His father, Reuben, was an influential citizen, and in 1796, the year that the first surveyors appeared in New Connecticut, bought of Samuel H. Parsons five hundred acres in the Salt Springs tract. On this date, John B. began the study of medicine in Vermont and the following year the father was making salt from the springs. About 1800 the family were residing at Salt Springs. It is said that the father, Reuben, and the son, John B., were exactly alike in temperament, and somewhat alike in appearance. This family, therefore, were among the first of Trumbull County pioneers. They suffered great hardships and

all of them were exceedingly brave. The wife "was a resolute, capable woman, above average height, of broad muscular build, sociable, cheerful and of indomitable patience and perseverance." In 1806 Reuben Harmon returned to Vermont to finish some business and took his son John B. with him in order that he might finish his studies with Dr. Blackmer, who was a skilful physician of Dorset and his brother-in-law as well. When Reuben returned to the Salt Springs tract he found that the agent whom he left there had disappeared with two thousand dollars, and he was thus deprived of means to support his family through the winter. Not being discouraged, he set in motion some new plans, was taken with a fever, and died aged 57, leaving a large family. The stories of the experiences of the different members of this family read like the most fictitious tale of romance and adventure. One sister, Clara, married a son of John Leavitt, whom she divorced for intemperance, later married Dr. John Brown, of New York state. Another sister, Betsey Harmon, was twice married, the last time to Albert Opdyke. Gen. Emerson Opdyke and Betsey Opdyke, the wife of Oliver H. Patch, were two of the children. Another brother, Heman Harmon, was identified with the early interests of Warren as a merchant, as sheriff, and manufacturer. He married the daughter of George Parsons, and had a large family of children, all of whom grew up here.

Dr. Harmon was particularly fitted for the life of a pioneer doctor since he had had a good deal of out-of-door life in Vermont. His strong physique and his ability to endure hardships served him well. He finished his study with Dr. Enoch Leavitt and located in Warren for general practice in 1808. He acquired considerable experience in the war of 1812. He was commissioned as captain. In his early years he rode his horse to the different settlements in old Trumbull County, Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula, etc. His mother continued to live on the Salt Springs tract for some time. In 1816 he built a home for himself in Warren and for a long time had different members of his family and friends as housekeeper. He had numerous accidents happen him in his practice, such as severely injuring his back in falling from his horse. He injured his back and legs in a runaway and was left lying in the snow for a long time before assistance arrived. He had an operation for tumor "beneath the deep pectoral muscle," from which he nearly died.

He was sued for malpractice in 1838, Dr. John W. and Sylvanus Seely being made parties. Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin F. Wade, Sutliff and Ranney prosecuted, while David Tod and R. P. Spaulding defended. Probably there has never been a case tried in Trumbull County for malpractice in which the physicians and attorneys were all men of such note and ability. The charges were not proved, but the expense was so large that we are told "he paid more for his lawyers and other expenses connected with the trial than he ever made from surgery." Like the other pioneer doctors, he learned to sleep on his horse, in his sulkey, and to do without sleep entirely for many hours together. There is a romance told of an early disappointment in love as there has been of men in all times, sometimes with truth, sometimes not. However, later upon the recommendation of friends and by letter he became engaged to Sarah Dana of Connecticut and married her in 1822 at Pembroke, N. Y. He drove there in a double sleigh and brought her home. She was a fond wife, a good companion, a tender mother of his children, looked after their education, and her especial recreation was in the raising of beautiful flowers. Dr. Harmon died of pleuro-pneumonia in 1858, his wife living ten years longer.

Sylvanus, the son of Dr. John W. Seely, born in Pennsylvania in 1795, read medicine with his father. In the war of 1812 he entered the service and worked with Dr. John B. Harmon, being present with him at the attack of Fort Mackinaw. Having married a Virginia woman he went there to practice for a while, but returned to Warren and lived here the rest of his life. His widow Mary lived for over fifty years in the house next the present fire department, opposite the former brick schoolhouse on Park avenue. It is still standing and is one of the oldest Warren residences. He died in 1849, having established a good reputation and practice. He was the father of Mrs. Cyrus Van Gorder and the grandfather of Mrs. John Kinsman.

It is to be regretted that these early physicians had not more of the habits of the Connecticut surveyors, as the latter kept notes and records of all their doings.

Among the early physicians practicing between the years 1840-1861 was Dr. Farrell. We have been unable to ascertain anything about his work except that he is kindly spoken of by

his cotemporaries. Other physicians of his time were Dr. Enoch Blattsley, Dr. Kuhn, Dr. D. W. Jameson, Dr. Nichols, Dr. William Paine.

Possibly the doctor who was best known for the longest period of time was Daniel B. Woods. He was of German descent, his father going from Pennsylvania to Youngstown, settling near Mill Creek. Dr. Woods was the oldest of the family and at the age of sixteen began his studies at Allegheny College. He did not graduate, having stopped at the beginning of the last term. He first practiced with Dr. J. A. Packard in Austintown. He attended a regular course at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, receiving there his degree of M. D. He opened his office then in Warren, where he resided until his death. He was astute in his profession, and in the world at large. His gentle manner assisted him greatly in his practice. At this date, people say that he used some of the methods now employed by mental healers. Whether this is authentic or not we do not know. He is said to have been one of the first men in this region to use ether in surgical operations. He did not specialize. He was a regular physician and had little patience with any modified school. He was a familiar figure in the community and his several horses were known throughout the county. He drove long distances at all times of year, and being an ardent Democrat, as important elections approached, one might meet him in the country, his horse jogging on, taking its natural gait, while he perused the paper. He had the faculty of making his patients feel that he could make no mistakes. He had a large family of children, had many sorrows and disappointments, but he never dwelt upon them. He either had the ability of dismissing them from his mind, or at least appearing so to do. He did the same with his patients. His wife, Phœbe Holliday, survived him by many years and died at the home of her daughters, Dr. Elizabeth and Emma Woods, in Toledo. His son Dal was well prepared for his profession, and practiced with his father. His daughter Elizabeth is one of the leading physicians of Toledo.

Dr. Julian Harmon, a son of Dr. John B. Harmon, was born in 1824, graduated at the Western Reserve College, at the Cleveland Medical College and practiced with his father until 1854. After that he formed a partnership with Dr. J. P. Smith at one time and Dr. Metcalf another time. His early practice was un-

der severe conditions. Physicians were not plenty, roads were bad, and he often rode in the mud and in the snow a good part of the waking hours of a day. He was not nearly so rugged as his father and was induced in 1865 to go into the drug business. The year of 1868 was a memorable one for him in that he lost sixteen thousand dollars, a large sum for those times, in the failure of his business, and at the same time his wife died. She was a cousin of Frederick Kinsman and a popular, helpful woman. He and Dr. Metcalf dissolved partnership in 1875. He occupied the old Harmon office, situated on the rear of the lot where the Harmon house now stands. When his youngest child, Julian Harmon, was admitted to practice, they were associated together for a time. Dr. Harmon enjoyed a large practice among the residents of the city. He was optimistic, gentle, and successful. He had a long and painful illness, suffering from a cancer. He married a second wife in 1871, Mary E. Bostwick, of Canfield, by whom he had two sons, the elder one dying in 1881. When he died he left two daughters by the first wife, one son by the second, Dr. Julian Harmon, the younger, having died before him. Olive, the youngest daughter, has successfully managed the property which was left her, largely from her mother's side, and is a musician of fine education.

One of the best known physicians of the Trumbull County Medical Society is L. G. Moore of Kinsman. He has lived in that town all his life and been identified with its interests. He was born in Kinsman in 1849, received his early education at the Kinsman Academy, spent a year at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and one year at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His medical preceptor was Dr. Allen Jones, who is well remembered as a physician and a legislator. Dr. Moore spent one year at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, and graduated at Long Island Hospital and Medical College in 1873. He has practiced in Kinsman for thirty-six years, and although not a specialist, he has given a great share of his time outside of general practice to the diseases of women.

Dr. Rose Ralston Ackley was born in 1860 in Marion county, Iowa. Moving to Ohio, she received her school education at Howard, Knox county. She studied medicine at the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, now the Cleveland Homeopathy College, graduating in 1896. She practiced in Cleveland at the Dispensary for Women and Children, until she came

to Warren, where she had a general practice. She is the only woman physician in Warren, is an active member of the Disciple church, and is the wife of Thad Ackley, who has been in business many years in Warren.

Dr. J. S. Brown of Mecca, who has been a member of the pension examining board since 1897, was born in New York City in 1854. His common-school education was obtained in Mecca; he attended the Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, and graduated at Colgate University, in Hamilton, New York. Studying medicine with Dr. H. S. Smith, who at that time lived in Mecca, he graduated at Cleveland in 1882. He has practiced in this town all the years of his professional life, and has given special attention to the diseases of children.

Thomas H. Stewart, of Churchill, was the son of Dr. V. G. Stewart. He received his early school education at Murrysville, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1838. He graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from this institution; entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1869; began the practice of medicine the next year at Churchill. He was in active practice until two years ago, when he was obliged to go south during the winter for his health. Dr. Stewart is one of the oldest of Trumbull County's doctors. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1867-68 and in 1886-89. He is a Mason, an official in the Methodist church at Churchill, and was at one time president of the Trumbull County Medical Society.

Dr. D. E. Hoover, one of the most successful of the young physicians of Warren, was born at North Benton, Ohio, in 1871, where he received his academic education. His father and brother are both physicians and the family have lived in Alliance during the late years. Dr. Hoover attended Mount Union College and graduated in medicine at the Western Reserve University in Cleveland in 1895. He spent a year and a half at the Cleveland City Hospital, was interne at Bellevue Hospital in New York for two months, and one year at the general hospital in Vienna, Austria. His professional life aside from that has been entirely spent in Warren, where he came in 1896.

W. H. Button was born in Warren township in 1858. His academic education was had at the center of Nelson. He attended both Hiram College and the Western Reserve University

at Cleveland. He studied medicine with Dr. E. J. Goodsell of Nelson and Dr. Julian Harmon of Warren. He graduated in medicine at the Western Reserve University in Cleveland. His professional life has been spent in Trumbull County with the exception of two years; practiced five years in Burghill, five years in Brookfield, two years in Parkman, thirteen years in Hubbard.

Among the older doctors of Trumbull County is J. O. Lattimer of West Farmington. He was born in Wellington, Ohio, in 1836; was educated at Rock Creek, and studied medicine there also. His preceptor was Dr. Mills, and he graduated at the E. M. Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868. At different times he practiced in Rock Creek and Lenox, both in Ashtabula county; LeMoore, California, and twenty-seven years at West Farmington, Ohio.

Dr. C. C. Williams, of Niles, Ohio, was born in Lisbon in 1863. In this pretty town he received his common-school education, and attended Mount Union College. His medical education was received at Ann Arbor, the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1890. His professional life has been spent in Niles, Ohio, where he is in general practice, though much interested in surgery.

Dr. Sarah Gaston Frack is the only woman physician in Niles. She has a large and lucrative practice, and is a credit to her profession. She was born in Atlantis, Pennsylvania, in 1869. Her common-school education was obtained in Utica, Pennsylvania. She graduated from the Edinboro State Normal School and attended Allegheny College at Meadville, and Oberlin College, Ohio. Before she entered college she studied medicine under Dr. Susan F. Rose, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1895 she graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical and Surgical College. She practiced for a short time in Detroit, Michigan, before settling in Niles. Two or three years ago she married Evan Frack, and has continued her practice since.

Dr. H. A. Fiester was born at East Lewiston, Ohio, and is in general practice at Newton Falls. His father, Dr. J. N. Fiester, was his preceptor, and later he studied in the Cleveland College for Physicians and Surgeons. Aside from a common education in the Newton Falls schools, he took a general course in Oberlin and Wooster Universities.

Dr. Daniel G. Simpson is one of the younger and successful

Warren physicians. His native place was Grove City, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1871. He attended the district school of Pine township, Mercer county, and Grove City College. At the latter place he received the degree of A. B. in 1894 and of A. M. in 1898. He studied two years in the University of Michigan and two years in the University of Illinois school of medicine. A few years since Dr. Simpson married Miss Lulu Conzett, one of the successful teachers of the Warren schools.

C. C. Tidd, M. D., of Mineral Ridge, was a native of Clarksville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1875. He has been in general practice in Mineral Ridge for eight years. His general education was obtained in the Clarksville public schools and high school. He graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in Cleveland in 1899. He spent three years at Oberlin College. He practiced one year in Clarksville, his home town, and six months he was physician in charge of the Children's Fresh Air Camp at Cleveland.

Dr. L. G. Leland has practiced in Trumbull and Ashtabula counties, and now resides at Newton Falls, where he is in active practice. He was born in Windsor, Ohio, in 1860. Aside from his common-school education, he studied at Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Illinois, and at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. He graduated from the medical department of the last named university in 1883.

Dr. Clarence S. Ward, who was born in Geneva, Ashtabula county, in 1854, attended school there during his early childhood. His father having moved to Warren, he attended the high school, graduating in the class of 1871. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry McQuiston. He graduated from the University of Michigan medical department, having received the degree *ad eundem* from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the early years of Dr. Ward's practice he was associated with D. B. Wood, and did post-graduate work repeatedly in New York and the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He did hospital work in New York City, but his practice has been entirely in Warren. Although he has been much interested in surgery and performed some very delicate operations, he considers himself a general practitioner only.

Dr. John I. King was born in Harrison township, Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1848. He spent his early life in California, Washington and Ohio. He attended the district schools,

was five years at Allegheny College, at Meadville, beginning the study of medicine in 1867. His preceptor was David Best, M. D. He attended two courses of lectures, six months each, at the medical department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1873. That same year he began practice in Greece City, Butler county, Pennsylvania. The next year he located in Burghill. He married Eموinda C. Brown in 1882; she died in 1889 leaving one child, Eliza Jane. He again married in 1894, his wife being Mrs. Addie J. Fitch. That same year he went to Martel, Marion county, Ohio, returning to Burghill five years ago, where he resumed his practice of medicine.

Dr. John McCartney has practiced medicine in Girard for many years. He studied with Isaac Barclay and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1861. In 1872 he married Sarah Packard, daughter of John Crum. Later he married Sophia Hauser, and she too died a few years since.

Dr. Charles W. Thomas, one of the most successful of the younger doctors of Warren, was born in Cleveland in 1877. His education was had in his home town, having attended the public schools, the high school, and Adelbert College. He received the degree A. B. from the latter institution, and his medical degree from the Western Reserve University. He came to Warren to have charge of Dr. Hoover's office, when the latter spent a year in Europe, and he has since resided here. He was married soon after settling here, and has three little children.

Dr. Martin S. Mayhew is one of the oldest doctors in Trumbull County, being a year younger than Dr. Latimer, and a year older than Dr. Stewart. His whole life has been spent in this county and his education had here, except his medical education. He attended the Bristol district schools, the seminary at Farmington. He studied medicine with Dr. C. T. Metcalf of Bristol, and in 1865 graduated from the University of Michigan. His practice has been in Trumbull County, first in Bristol, then in Johnston, and then in Cortland. Dr. and Mrs. Mayhew have both been interested in and identified with the welfare of Cortland.

Dr. M. L. Williams is a Trumbull County man in every sense of the word. He has practiced in Warren twenty-one years. Before that he spent seventeen years in his profession at Vienna. He was born in the latter town in 1849, attended

school there and at Warren, his college education being had at Hiram. He studied medicine with R. P. Hayes, M. D., who practiced so long in Vienna, and graduated at the University of Michigan in 1871.

Dr. J. Ward of Cortland has practiced fourteen years in that town. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Venango county in 1859. His common-school education was had in Crawford county. He studied medicine in Meadville, graduating from the medical department of the Western Reserve University in 1885. He began his practice in his native state, first in Crawford county, then six years at Alton, one year in Randolph, New York. From Alton he removed to Cortland, where he has since resided.

Dr. E. E. Brinkerhoff of Bristolville was one of ten sons. He was educated in the common-schools of Grand View, Illinois, attended the high school at Lebanon, Illinois, Eureka College, read medicine in Dudley, same state, and graduated from the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886. He practiced for a year and a half in Youngstown, when he moved to Bristolville, where he has since resided. Dr. Brinkerhoff's practice is necessarily rural, but he gives special attention to diseases of women and children.

Dr. Archibald F. Swaney is one of the few doctors in Trumbull County who were born in a Southern state. His native town was New Cumberland, West Virginia. Here he attended the common-schools, graduating from the high school in 1893. He graduated from Ohio Medical University at Columbus in 1903. He studied medicine and surgery under T. M. Haskins, at Haskins Hospital, Wheeling, West Virginia, and located at Niles, Ohio, where he enjoys a lucrative practice.

Charles T. Swaney, a brother of A. F. Swaney, was likewise born in New Cumberland, West Virginia, in 1871. He was educated in the common-schools of New Cumberland, studied medicine with A. D. Mercer, M. D., of his home town. Graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1897. Took a post-graduate course in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1903. Has practiced in Niles since 1897.

Frederick Kinsman Smith, M. D., was born in Warren in 1858. He belongs to one of the oldest families of the city, has been identified, himself, with its interests. His father, Edward

Smith, is the oldest merchant in Warren, and his mother was a member of the celebrated Pease family. Dr. Smith graduated from the public schools, from the Western Reserve College, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He spent some time in Europe pursuing his studies, and was in general practice in Allouez, Michigan; Calumet, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio, and some years since removed to Warren. Although he is in general practice, he has specialized in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, giving particular attention to the eyes. He is the only physician in Warren, practicing at this time, who was born here.

C. L. Moore, M. D., was born in Beaver, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1873. Aside from his common-school education, he attended the McElwain Institute two years, received the degree of B. S. from the Fredonia Institute in Mercer county in 1893. Studied his profession under Dr. E. H. Jewett, of Cleveland, and received his medical degree from the Cleveland Homeopathic Society in 1899. Did post-graduate work in the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1905, and at Cleveland City Hospital in 1908. He practiced six months in Guernsey county, since then at Burghill, Ohio.

Dr. C. W. Lane, now residing in West Warren, was a native of Michigan, having been born at Caro. He obtained his school education at Vassar City, graduating from New Lyme Institute. His collegiate work was done at the Western Reserve University, from which he graduated. He received his medical diploma from the Western Reserve College. He first practiced in Cleveland, and since then in Warren.

Dr. W. A. Werner was born in 1856 in Lordstown; went to district school in North Jackson for a little time. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Youngstown, and he finished his education in that city, graduating at the Rayen high school in 1873. He attended Western Reserve College, then at Hudson, graduating in 1877; taught school for five years, four years in Youngstown. Studied his profession at the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1885. Began his practice in Youngstown, lived at Austintown later, and his practice was of course rural; then moved to Niles, where his business has since been.

Dr. J. H. Leaming began practicing his profession in Niles but is now in Vienna. His whole life has been spent in Trumbull county. Born at Hartford in 1869, he received his common-

school education in that town. He attended college at Cleveland and studied in the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1898.

Although Dr. George E. Minnich is not an Ohio man by birth, he has lived in the state most of his adult life. His birthplace was New Wilmington, Pennsylvania; his birth year 1871. His education was received in the New Wilmington public schools, and Westminster College. His preceptors were Dr. F. E. Bunts and Surgeon G. W. Crile of Cleveland. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Wooster in 1893. He practiced one year in Cleveland, two years in Congo, twelve years in West Farmington, where he still resides.

Jesse E. Thompson naturally chose the profession of medicine because his father was a physician. The latter acted as his preceptor. He was born in Cortland in 1876, received his early education in the Cortland and Bristol schools. He studied at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, and Ohio State University. Like most of the doctors of Trumbull county, he received his medical training at the Western Reserve University, graduating in 1904. He enjoys a good practice at Bristolville.

Albert W. Thompson has practiced during his professional life entirely in Trumbull County. He was born in 1845 at Bristol and has practiced there and in Cortland. At present his son is associated with him in the former place. He was educated in the Bristol schools and West Farmington Seminary. His first studies were conducted under the supervision of Dr. A. J. Brockett of Bristolville, and were finished at the medical college in Cleveland, now the Western Reserve University.

Dr. George J. Smith is a native of Ohio, having been born in Cincinnati, May 8, 1875. His early life was spent in Birmingham, Alabama, where he attended school. Later he attended the Pittsburg high school, graduated at the Pittsburg College, and attended the University of Western Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department in 1898. He was house physician at St. Francis Hospital one year, since which time he has been practicing in Niles.

Dr. D. R. Williams, of Girard, is a native of Iowa. He was born in that state in 1864. He had a common-school education in the Hubbard district and high school, attended Mount Union College; received his medical education at the Western Reserve University, graduating in 1891 at the Starling Medical School,

Columbus, Ohio. He began practice in Iowa, stayed there three years, but for the last fifteen years has resided in Girard.

Dr. Andrew J. Rathburn is a native of Trumbull County, having spent most of his professional life here also. He was born in Hartford in 1835; attended common-schools in Hartford. He studied medicine with Dr. F. F. Donaldson, Greenville, Pennsylvania; also with Dr. Daniel B. Woods of Warren, and J. Y. James of Sharon. He attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College in 1865 and 1866, Western Reserve College in 1866-67, and passed the medical examination by the Ohio state medical examining board. He took a post-graduate course in therapeutics and surgery in Chicago. He followed his profession thirty-four years in Brookfield and Hubbard. He practiced twelve years in Youngstown and the last nine years in Hartford. He is a member of the Ohio Eclectic Association.

Dr. L. M. Wright is a native of Pennsylvania. Since the formation of the township of Brookfield many of the residents have come from the state directly on the east. Dr. Wright's home town was Bakerstown, where he was born in 1875. He received his common-school education in Philadelphia and Bethel, Pennsylvania. He attended Westminster College at New Wilmington, where he received his degree of A. B. Graduated from Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and began practicing at Mendon, of that state. His later practice has been at Brookfield, Ohio.

One of the young doctors of Warren is John C. Henshaw, whose native town is Coalport, this state. He received his common-school education at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and his degree B. S. from Hall Institute. He entered Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1893, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1896. The first ten years of his professional life were spent at Vienna, and three and one-half years in Warren. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

L. S. Moore Jr. is one of the younger doctors of the county. He was born in Kinsman, attended common and high school in that town, afterwards going to Stanford University. His medical education was received at the Western Reserve University. Dr. Moore graduated from the University in 1906; spent fifteen months in the Cleveland City Hospital, and in 1907

began practice in Kinsman, where his father had long been one of the leading physicians.

Dr. T. M. Sabin, one of the oldest practitioners in Warren, was born at Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, in 1850. He received his education in the Mayfield common-schools, and in the academy of that town. His home was in the section of the township now known as "Gates Mills." He received his collegiate education at the Western Reserve University, graduating from the medical department in 1875. Before that he had studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Davis, of Willoughby. He began his practice at Willoughby, spent three years in Iowa recruiting his health, took up practice in Bedford, and then came to Warren, where most of his professional life has been spent. He is a Mason, a member of the Methodist church, was at one time on the board of pension examiners, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Dr. J. P. Claypole of Niles is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Marysville in 1869. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1893, having received his common-school education in Youngstown and his medical education under the instruction of Dr. McGranagan. He practiced in Youngstown from 1893 to 1896, then removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he stayed three years, and settled in Niles in 1899, where he continues to practice.

Dr. G. B. McCurley, who was born in the centennial year, has spent his life in Cortland. Here he was born, educated, and practices his profession. He attended the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, graduating in 1899. For a time he studied with Dr. O. A. Palmer, of Warren, since which time he has practiced in Cortland.

Dr. S. C. Clisby is a Trumbull County man, having been born in Gustavus in 1872. His first education was obtained in the district school of that township. He prepared for college at New Lyme Institute, receiving his A. B. degree at Adelbert College, and his doctor's degree at the Western Reserve University of Cleveland. He began practicing in 1901 in Kinsman and has continued to reside there.

Dr. Hubert L. Root, a native of Kinsman, was born in 1867. He attended the Kinsman schools, the Kinsman Academy, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He began his practice in Kinsman and continues there.

Dr. Herbert A. Sherwood has been the longest in practice

of any doctor in Warren. He was born on a farm in Frederickstown in 1851. Like most rural residents, he attended district school and the Fredericktown high school. He also studied medicine in the same town, his preceptor being Dr. E. M. Hall. He graduated in 1876 from the Cleveland Homeopathic College. He located in Warren the same year, where he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Ohio Homeopathic Society.

Dr. W. F. Horton is a native of Trumbull County. He was born in Cortland in 1865. His primary education was had at Fowler Center. Later he studied in the schools in Cleveland, and for a short time at Hiram College. He had no preceptor, but studied medicine as he taught school. Three different years he attended the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, graduating in 1893. His professional life has been spent at Cortland, where he enjoys a good practice.

Dr. C. M. Rice of Newton Falls not only stands well in his profession but as a citizen as well. He was born in Palmyra in 1857; obtained his common-school education at Newton Falls, Cleveland, and New York. Graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in 1884, and has spent his professional life in Newton Falls. His father was his preceptor, and the fact that he was associated with him was of great assistance to Dr. Rice.

Dr. James McMurray was born in Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He was educated in the Sharpsville schools and in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. He studied medicine under the direction of his father in Sharpsville and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1875. His professional life has been spent in Hubbard.

Dr. W. S. Thompson of Girard is a native of Ohio, having been born at Harland Springs in 1870. He is now practicing at Girard and has been since 1892. He received his education in his home town, taking, at the end, a three years' course in the college located at Harland Springs. He graduated at seventeen, and taught four years thereafter. Studied with Dr. A. P. Albaugh of Kilgore for a year and a half. Took a three years' course in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, graduating in 1896. Practiced in his home town a little more than six years and then moved to Girard.

Dr. G. A. Huntley, now practicing in Greene, is a Trumbull County man. He was born in Bloomfield in 1871, and received his common-school education in that town. He attended Hiram College, studied with O. A. Huntley, and in 1895 graduated from the Western Reserve University. He practiced for a little time in Copley, Summit county, before going to Greene.

Dr. W. S. Bond, of Hubbard, is a native of Ashtabula county, having been born at Rock Creek in 1861. His early education was obtained in that town and in 1900 he graduated from the Starling Medical College at Columbus. That same year he began practice at Hubbard, where he continues to reside.

Dr. O. A. Huntley, who has spent most of his professional life in North Bloomfield and who has been identified with the business interests there as well, was born in Sharon, Medina county, Ohio, in 1842. He received his early education in the district school, and the academy at Granger, Medina county. He studied medicine with Rufus Randall, of Bath, Summit county, Ohio, and at the medical college in Columbus, finishing in 1866.

Dr. Harlan M. Page, the junior partner of Sabin & Page, was born in Ross, Michigan, in 1864. He was educated in the high school at Bedford, went to the University of Michigan, and graduated at Hiram College in 1890. He studied medicine at the Western Reserve University at Wooster, and at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter place. He taught his profession in Hiram College, after his graduation, and practiced in that town with great success. He married Addie Zollars, the daughter of President Zollars of Hiram College. A few years since he came to Warren, where he has engaged in general practice, specializing in certain diseases of the eye. Dr. Page is a member of and an officer in the Disciple church.

Alfred L. Albertson was born in 1848 in New Jersey. His parents were Pennsylvanians, and in 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Kerr in Philadelphia, and took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. He also had a course in Cincinnati. He early practiced in Newton Falls, then removed to Cleveland. He married a daughter of Dr. Rice of Newton Falls, and they reside in Warren, although the Doctor continues his practice in Cleveland.

The following are also members of the Trumbull County Medical Society, but the author has been unable to obtain any information in regard to their lives and work:

Dr. David S. Lillibridge, Mesopotamia.
 Dr. H. S. Brown, Niles.
 Dr. F. J. Ritterspach, Niles.
 Dr. Henry V. Ormerod, Niles.
 Dr. Thomas O. Clingan, Niles.
 Dr. H. McA. Mealy, Newton Falls.
 Dr. Charles A. Martin, North Bloomfield.
 Dr. C. S. Fenton, Orangeville.
 Dr. W. C. Holbrook, Orangeville.
 Dr. E. M. Bancroft, Phalanx.
 Dr. E. L. Wrentmore, West Farmington.
 Dr. Wesley P. Arner, Fowler.
 Dr. John F. Keene, Gustavus.
 Dr. Charles W. Banks, Hartford.
 Dr. John M. Elder, Mineral Ridge.
 Dr. C. A. Archer, Warren.
 Dr. M. I. Hatfield, Warren.
 Dr. J. M. Scoville, Warren.
 Dr. G. N. Simpson, Warren.
 Dr. W. D. Cunningham, Girard.
 Dr. F. C. Hunt, Girard.
 Dr. G. R. Stevenson, Hubbard.

Although Dr. Dudley Allen of Cleveland is not a Trumbull County man, we like to claim him, as we do Dr. Benj. Millikin, the well known eye and ear specialist of Cleveland.

The following are clippings from old newspapers which may interest readers:

Trump of Fame, June 16, 1812. "In conformity to the laws of the state of Ohio, regulating the practice of physic and surgery, a number of the members of the Medical Society of the Sixth District, convened at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, on Monday, the 1st day of June, when—

"Doct. John W. Seely was chosen chairman; Doct. David Long, secretary, and Doct. Shadrack Bostwick, treasurer.

"The society then proceeded to elect members to meet the general convention at Chillicothe, on the first Monday of November next, and the following persons were chosen, viz.: Docts. Charles Dutton, Peter Allen, and Joseph De-Wolf.

“The following question was then propounded for the discussion of the society at their next meeting, viz.: ‘From whence and in what manner does the blood issue that is expectorated in pleurisy that terminates favorably?’

“The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Warren on the first Monday of February next.

“JOHN W. SEELEY, Chairman.

“DAVID LONG, Sec.”

Dr. B. Austin advertises in the *Chronicle* in 1840.

Advertisement, Jan. 28, 1840, J. H. McBride, Indian physician. Office one door south Charles Smith's store.

Dr. S. Woodin, dentist, advertises March 2, 1841.

Dr. J. S. Kuhn, eye specialist, Feb. 23, 1841.

Doct. J. Lloyd of Liberty, Trumbull County, Ohio, proposes to cure the following diseases: hydrophobia, epilepsy. No cure, no pay. (1844)

Trumbull County Medical Society, 1840, A. Hartman, sec.

Dr. D. B. Woods, married to Miss Phebe L. Halliday, by Rev. A. G. Sturges, on May 12, 1842.

Daniel Wannemaker writing from Albert Lea, Minn., July 31, 1885, to the *Chronicle*, says: “He (old Dr. J. B. Harmon) more than fifty years ago pulled a tooth for me, in the summer of 1834. I found him at the old court house. Then he took an old dull jackknife and cut around the tooth. That hurt some, but I was a boy then and had not learned to chew tobacco, but I could take a pretty stiff horn of whisky, a common article in every family.”

Meeting of doctors, in October 27, 1818, Jno. B. Harmon, sec.

Notice of medical meeting for the last Tuesday in October, 1827.

Meeting of Medical Society of May 27, 1828. John M. Seely was elected president; C. C. Cook, vice president; Charles Dutton, treasurer, and John B. Harmon, secretary. Homer Tylee received a diploma. Dr. Haney Manning was appointed delegate to attend a convention held in Columbus, and John Truesdale a beneficiary to attend a course of lectures for the year 1828.

Thomas Sherwood, M. D., had poem in *Chronicle* in 1840.

In 1861 filled teeth "with gold for 50c. with tinfoil for 25c."

Medical Society met at Howland Springs with Dr. J. Harmon as secretary, Aug. 2, 1876.

Wm. Heaton commenced practice of medicine in Warren, 1819.

Medical Notice. Dr. Ashael Brainard and Geo. R. Espey were examined Nov. 2, 1820: Dr. Brainard's theme was on Fever; Espey's on Dysentery. They were given diplomas. John M. Seely, pres.; John B. Harmon, sec.; Charles Dutton, treas.

In 1860 Dr. Warren Iddings allowed patent for improvement on embalming of dead bodies. The *Chronicle* wishes him to reap a rich harvest from his invention.

1861, Drs. Harmon and Smith of Warren offer services free to the families of all who go to fight for the maintenance of the government.

CHAPTER XXI.

MASONS.—ODD FELLOWS.—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

In the year 1803 a number of "Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons" residing in Trumbull County determined to establish a lodge of the order in Warren. Samuel Tylee, Martin Smith, Tryal Tanner, Camden Cleveland, Solomon Griswold, Aaron Wheeler, John Walworth, Charles Dutton, Arad Way, Gideon Hoadlay, Ezekiel Hover, Turhand Kirtland, John Leavitt, William Rayen, George Phelps, James B. Root, James Dunscombe, Samuel Spencer, Joseph DeWolf, Daniel Bushnell, Calvin Austin, and Asael Adams petitioned the Grand Lodge of Connecticut (most of these men had come from that state) for authority to "congregate as Free and Accepted York Masons" and to form a lodge under the Connecticut jurisdiction and protection. Samuel Tylee carried this petition to the city of New Haven, presented it to the Grand Lodge then in session. The charter which was granted at this time bears the date of October 19th, A. L. 5803, A. D. 1803. Samuel Tylee was appointed deputy grand master, directed to proceed to Warren to dedicate the new lodge and install its officers.

On March 16, 1804, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Deputy Grand Master Tylee, together with the grand officers whom he had appointed pro tempore, went in procession to the room provided and opened the Grand Lodge in the first three degrees of Masonry in the proper form. The following men were proposed as officers of the new lodge: Right Worshipful Turhand Kirtland, master; Right Worshipful John Leavitt, senior warden; Right Worshipful William Rayen, junior warden; Calvin Austin, treasurer; Camden Cleveland, secretary; Aaron Wheeler, senior deacon; John Walworth, junior deacon; Charles Dutton and Arad Way, stewards; Ezekiel Hover, tyler. Being fully satisfied with their character, skill, and qualifications for the government of the new lodge, and having also

received the entire and unconditional consent of the brethren present, the deputy grand master, with the other grand officers, acting under the authority given by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, then proceeded to "constitute, consecrate, and solemnly install the said petitioners and their said officers by the name of Erie Lodge No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted York Masons, agreeably to the ancient usages, customs, and laws of the craft, under the protection and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut." And now, having in proper form solemnly erected this lodge to God and dedicated it to the holy Saint John, it now being legally empowered as a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to work and act as such in strict conformity to the ancient charges of the fraternity, the usual rites and ceremonies performed, the Grand Lodge at three o'clock closed in form, "with great harmony." At five o'clock on the same day Erie Lodge convened in the lodge room in Warren, and meetings were held from that date at varying intervals. In 1807 George Tod, John Leavitt, and William Rayen were appointed a committee to correspond with other lodges in the state in regard to the formation of a grand lodge for the state of Ohio. The following fall, George Tod and John Seeley were chosen delegates from Erie Lodge No. 47, to a convention to be held in Chillicothe the first Monday in January, 1808, at which time the state legislature would be in session. Credit is therefore due to old Erie Lodge for being the first to take steps in the formation of a grand lodge in Ohio. Five other lodges were represented at the conference in Chillicothe, which resulted in a resolution to form a grand lodge, and measures to render the resolutions effective by completing the organization. George Tod was secretary of that convention. Rufus Putnam was chosen Rt. W. Gr. M., and George Tod of Erie Lodge, Rt. W. S. G. W. The delegates appointed in December, 1808, from Erie Lodge to the Grand Lodge, "at their grand communication to be held in January thereafter" were George Tod, Samuel Huntington, and John H. Adgate. These representatives carried the original charter granted them by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and surrendered it to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, receiving in its place "a warrant of dispensation." Under this warrant the same by-laws which were in force under the charter of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut were adopted, and the lodge continued to work under its authority with the same designation

as before, "Erie No. 47," until 1814, when the Grand Lodge issued a charter of constitution, constituting and appointing "Samuel Tylee, Francis Freeman, Elisha Whittlesey, Seth Tracy, William W. Cotgreave, John Leavitt, Calvin Austin, and their successors forever, a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be hailed by the name of Erie Lodge No. 3." The several lodges were numbered in accordance with their order of precedence as determined by the dates of original establishment. Erie Lodge was antedated by lodges in Marietta and Cincinnati, but was the eldest on the Reserve, that is, in Old Trumbull County.

George Tod was not only one of the most prominent men in the early history of Trumbull County, but he was prominent in many different directions. He was initiated and passed in 1804, raised 1805, elected master of the lodge in 1811, was prominent in establishing the Grand Lodge, secretary of the convention at Chillicothe, was the first grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge, and served the local lodges in every capacity. The members forming the lodge were from Cleveland, Youngstown, Canfield, Poland, Hubbard, and other points.

Among the early members who have descendants in Trumbull County were John H. Adgate, Edward Scoville, Elisha Whittlesey, Seymour Austin, Lyman Potter, Richard Iddings, Isaac Ladd, Asael Adams, George Tod, Lewis Hoyt, John B. Harmon, Cyrus Bosworth, Rufus P. Spaulding, Jacob H. Baldwin, Isaac Heaton, Jeremiah Brooks, Edward Spear, Benjamin Towne, Henry Stiles, David Webb, Adamson Bentley, Robert Bentley, Samuel Wheeler, William Andrews, Elderkin Potter, John Shook, Ebenezer Thompson, Reuben Case, James Goe, John Harrington, Benjamin and Horace Stevens.

Some of the early members of Erie Lodge No. 47 were members of the Connecticut Land Company. They were all of them strong men. No one knows the location of the room in which the lodge was instituted, nor where the first meetings were held. "Tradition, having a foundation, no doubt, says they met in 1810 in the gambrel-roofed, red frame building in which the Western Reserve Bank was first organized, that stood on the east side of Main street." From 1812 Benjamin Stevens served nearly all offices of the lodge and presided in the oriental chair. In 1810 to 1815 they met at Hadley's Tavern, which stood where the Wallace-Gillmer block now stands. "From this room they

marched in procession, on the celebration of St. John's day, in June of those years, to a log building then used as a schoolhouse, standing on the northwest corner of the park, west of Main street, and north of the present city building." Soon after this, probably in 1816, they removed to "Castle William," afterwards known as "Pavilion Hotel." In 1823 the lodge paid rent to Benjamin Towne, who presumably kept the hotel and perhaps owned the building. They continued to occupy this building until 1829, when, under the great excitement of anti-Mason feeling, the lodge became weakened, and sometime between that and 1833 Erie Lodge No. 3, as did many others of the Grand Lodge, suspended. The charter of this lodge was consumed by fire when the house of Edward Spear, father of Judge William T. Spear, was burned in 1835. This house stood on the ground now occupied by the First Methodist church.

In 1854 a number of Masons who were connected with the old lodge, that is, No. 3, met at the home of one of the members as they had done more or less during the interval, and made application to the grand master for a new charter. The warrant and dispensation of June 21st was issued to Richard Iddings, Jacob H. Baldwin, J. B. Buttles, William H. Holloway, Henry Stiles, J. Rodgers, H. Benham, Garry C. Reed, J. Veon, Benjamin Stevens, Edward Spear, John B. Harmon, Alexander McCornell, and H. McManus, under the title of "Western Reserve Lodge." The first communication under this dispensation was held July 7, 1854. During the lapse of Erie Lodge No. 3, another lodge had been established by that name, but in the same year when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at its annual communication the former title was restored, with the name "Old Erie." The lodge was constituted, under the new charter, in the lodge rooms of the I. O. O. F. in Iddings' Block, on January 30, 1855, by John M. Webb, of Canfield. Three months later they moved to rooms in the Gaskill House (now the Austin House), when the officers were, Edward Spear, W. M.; Charles R. Hunt, S. W.; Jacob H. Baldwin, J. W.; Henry Stiles, treasurer; John M. Stull, secretary; William Greene, S. D.; Edward Spear Jr., J. D. Ebenezer H. Goodale, tyler. Early in 1862 they removed from Gaskill House to a hall built for them in the third story of the present Second National Bank building. In 1869 the third story of the present Union National Bank was fitted up for them in a very elegant

way. In 1904 the Masonic Temple Company purchased a building at the northeast corner of Market and Pine streets, remodeled it, and this was occupied by the various Masonic bodies October 1, 1904. On the evening of March 16, 1904, Old Erie Lodge celebrated, in a quiet way, a centenary of the organization of Masonry in the Western Reserve.

In the early days of the Trumbull County Masons the meetings were always at the time of full moon. There was nothing mystic about this, but it was done because the members many of them came on horseback. There were no artificial lights, and traveling through the woods was not only lonesome but often perilous.

The past masters of Old Erie Lodge No. 3, are Turhand Kirtland, Edward Paine, Martin Smith, George Tod, John Leavitt, Samuel Tylee, Francis Freeman, Adamson Bentley, Benjamin Stevens, Edward Flint, Rufus P. Spaulding, Cyrus Bosworth, Edward Spear, R. A. Baldwin, Charles R. Hunt, Thad Ackley, E. C. Cady, H. B. Weir, S. F. Bartlett, W. A. Reeves, George H. Tayler, C. F. Clapp, George A. Mitchell, T. H. Gillmer, B. J. Taylor, H. H. Sutherland, William T. Fee, C. M. Wilkins, W. C. Ward, D. W. Campbell, W. A. Spill, Alva M. Ohl, Dan G. Simpson, F. K. Smith, Fred T. Stone. Present master, Fred C. March.

There are a number of active Masonic lodges in Trumbull County: Jerusalem Lodge No. 19, of Hartford, was chartered in 1814. H. K. Hull is worshipful master. Mahoning Lodge No. 394, Niles, chartered in 1867, George S. Brown, master. Gustavus Lodge No. 442, Kinsman, chartered 1870, F. A. Roberts, master. Newton Falls Lodge No. 462, chartered 1872, W. K. Gardner, master. Western Reserve Lodge No. 507, West Farmington, chartered 1875, F. S. Hart, master. Cortland Lodge No. 529, Cortland, chartered 1882, Jay E. Miller, master. Mahoning Chapter No. 66, R. A. M., Warren, originally chartered 1824, re-chartered 1855, C. M. Oliphant, M. E. H. P. Warren Council No. 58, R. & S. M., Warren, chartered 1871, C. Harry Angstadt, T. I. M. Warren Commandery No. 39, K. T., chartered 1884, C. M. Wilkins, E. C.

(NOTE.—The details regarding organization and early history of the original lodge as here given have been compiled from the records in the possession of the Old Erie Lodge).

Odd Fellowship.

On May 21, 1844, a charter was issued to Mahoning Lodge No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the following members: Charles Pease, James Benson, Josiah F. Brown, L. P. Lott, and E. W. Weir. The charter was signed by Samuel W. Corwin, M. W. G. M.; H. N. Clark, R. W. D. G. M., and Daniel S. Shelbacker, R. W. G., secretary and counselor, signed by Albert G. Day, G. C. secretary.

The lodge was instituted May 24, 1844, in the hall of Daniel Gilbert's block, on the corner of Market and Liberty streets, by D. D. G. M. Gideon E. Tindall, assisted by P. G. Brother E. T. Nichols, both of Cleveland. The following officers were elected and installed into office: Lewis P. Lott, N. G.; Josiah F. Brown, V. G.; Charles Pease, secretary; E. W. Weir, treasurer. Meetings were held on that evening and on the afternoon and evening of the following day. The following persons were initiated at these meetings: Sullivan D. Harris, William H. Newhard, Arthur Pritchard, A. F. Hunt, William L. Knight, Charles R. Hunt, O. P. Tabor, Asael E. Adams, Levi M. Barnes, and A. W. Bliss. At the end of the year the membership was fifty-four.

The fire of 1846 destroyed Mr. Gilbert's block, and most of the furniture, regalia, emblems and wardrobes which were in the lodge room were lost. A special meeting called by the noble grand, at the request of thirteen members, was had in the hall room of the American House, now Dana's Musical Institute. William H. Newhard, one of the charter members, was proprietor of this hotel. At this meeting the hall committee was instructed to gather the scattered property belonging to the lodge, and a special committee, consisting of Brothers William Williams, Alanson Camp, and F. K. Hubbard, was appointed to ascertain the amount of loss of each individual member. If this committee ever reported, no record was made of it.

On June 30, 1846, a circular, issued by the authority of the lodge, was sent out to lodges of this and adjacent states, telling of the disastrous fire, and asking assistance. The response was liberal, and this timely help assisted in re-establishing the lodge. Brothers T. J. McLain, M. B. Tayler and Zalmon Fitch, were the committee appointed to distribute the funds. Brothers Alexander McConnell, A. P. Lott and A. W.

Bliss were appointed on a committee to procure a new meeting place, and they secured for thirty dollars a year a room in Asael Adams brick block on Main street, later known as the King block. This was done and the lodge met here until July 12, 1847, at which time it moved into the Empire block, which had been erected on Samuel Chesney's land by Lewis Iddings, the first floor of which is now occupied by Albert Guarnieri. It remained in this building for nearly forty years. Its next home was in the Masters & Myers block on Main street.

Mr. William Stiles, either by will or by instructions to his trustees, planned for the erection of a block, provided the Odd Fellows would occupy the third story. This they gladly did, moving into its handsome, new, spacious quarters; May 1, 1906.

The war had its effect upon the I. O. O. F., as it had upon everything. The membership fell from one hundred and twenty-five, to fifty. Capital and invested funds were materially diminished by individual loans and deposits. Recovery was gradual, and the membership at present is about four hundred with invested funds of \$12,000.

A number of lodges in the county and in the vicinity have grown out of this lodge. All told, the Warren lodge has initiated over four hundred members, some of whom have become very prominent in national and state politics, professions and trades.

Few lodges have been honored with so many Grand Lodge officers as has Mahoning Lodge. General T. J. McLain was elected grand patriarch of the Encampment Branch of the order in 1852, and served as representative to the Sovereign Lodge from this branch in 1850, 1853 and 1854. He was elected grand master of Ohio in 1855.

D. M. Lazarus was elected grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment in 1878; grand warden of the Grand Lodge in 1874, and grand conductor of the Grand Lodge in 1877.

Charles R. Hunt was grand conductor in 1853.

Benjamin Cranage was grand guardian in 1855.

Charles S. Field served as representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio for six years, and was then elected grand master in 1887.

M. S. Clapp served as representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio for eight years; was elected grand master in 1892; and

served as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for two terms.

F. J. Mackey was elected representative to the Grand Encampment of Ohio for twelve years and in 1906 was elected grand patriarch of the Encampment of Ohio.

The following named members have been elected and served as noble grand and for such service received the rank and title of past grand:

- 1844, Levi P. Lott, J. F. Brown and Chas. Pease.
- 1845, Jacob Benson, E. W. Wier and L. P. Lott, (2d term).
- 1846, Wm. H. Newhard and Charles R. Hunt.
- 1847, Charles Pease (2d term) and A. W. Bliss.
- 1848, Alex. McConnell and D. Hitchcock.
- 1849, L. J. McLain and F. K. Hurlburt.
- 1850, James D. Watson and Robert W. Ratliff.
- 1851, S. D. Harris and Joel F. Asper.
- 1852, C. M. Patch and M. D. Leggett.
- 1853, Peter Gaskill and D. B. Gilmore.
- 1854, James Hoyt and M. McManus.
- 1855, E. H. Allison and Benjamin Cranage.
- 1856, Warren Packard and John M. Stull.
- 1857, Joel F. Asper (2d term) and E. H. Goodale.
- 1858, J. Goldstein and J. C. Johnson.
- 1859, B. C. Jameson and Leonard Burton.
- 1860, Rufus Thomas and William R. Stiles.
- 1861, L. Burton (2d term) and Joel F. Asper (3d term).
- 1862, Thomas McCormick and James G. Brooks.
- 1863, Josiah Soule and Daniel Bishop.
- 1864, L. Burton (3d term) and J. G. Brooks (2d term).
- 1865, C. C. McNutt and H. D. Niles.
- 1866, B. Goehring and C. M. Patch (2d term).
- 1867, W. Y. Reeves and M. C. Woodworth.
- 1868, Alonzo Trusdell and J. G. Brooks (3d term).
- 1869, J. W. Hofstie and D. M. Lazarus.
- 1870, J. W. Hofstie (2d term) and E. A. Burnett.
- 1871, John B. Hardy and Michael Parker.
- 1872, R. S. Elliott and E. W. Moore.
- 1873, M. B. Deane and John L. Smith.
- 1874, James D. Hoone and Wilson Downs.
- 1875, Geo. B. Kennedy and John Buchsteiner.

- 1876, D. S. Jackson and Robert S. Wilkins.
1877, William Dennis and John L. Smith (2d term).
1878, C. N. Van Wormer and John W. Masters.
1879, F. J. Mackey and J. W. McMurray.
1880, A. R. Hunt and James McCormick.
1881, Charles Holman and S. W. Park.
1882, H. P. Bassett and A. L. Jameson.
1883, F. P. Izant and V. C. Jeans.
1884, Dr. J. Harmon and D. H. Hecklinger.
1885, F. W. Merrian and W. F. Angstadt.
1886, E. D. Kennedy and F. C. McConnel.
1887, W. H. Peffers and S. B. Craig.
1888, Samuel Cosel and James G. Baldwin.
1889, F. F. Little and E. A. Voit.
1890, W. L. Christianar and B. F. Wonders.
1891, Alonzo Weaver and T. U. Wilson.
1892, Zack Long and C. H. Struble.
1893, James McCracken and H. B. Drennen.
1894, John Biggers and H. A. Voit.
1895, H. J. Vogley and C. B. Kistler.
1896, John H. Slater and A. C. Burnett.
1897, F. S. Christ and C. B. Loveless.
1898, R. W. Elliott and H. W. Van Nye.
1899, Charles F. Jones and C. B. Wood.
1900, Jacob Brenner and William Nesbit.
1901, J. W. Slater and J. M. Gledhill.
1902, J. C. Wilhelm and D. G. Simpson.
1903, W. A. Spill and John H. Rarick.
1904, George R. Watson and Edward Owens.
1905, George T. Hecklinger and Fred B. Downs.
1906, J. A. Bartholomew and R. T. McCoy.
1907, Frank Daum and N. A. Wolcott.
1908, M. S. Clapp and Guy Dillon.
1909, E. B. Truesdell and D. A. Bradley.

Mahoning Lodge has paid to its members since its organization, for benefits and charitable purposes, about \$75,000.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio has under its jurisdiction about 900 subordinate lodges, with a membership of over 85,000. These subordinate lodges have an invested fund of over \$3,000,000, with an annual revenue of about \$800,000, and paid for the relief of its members during the past year over \$250,000.

The present officers are:

Mahoning Lodge No. 29.

N. G., Earle B. Truesdell.
 V. G., D. A. Bradley.
 Rec. Sec., J. M. Gledhill.
 Fin. Sec., F. H. Alexander.
 Treas., C. B. Kistler.
 Trustees, M. S. Clapp, S. B. Craig, Chas.
 E. Kistler.

Odd Fellows' Club.

Pres., M. S. Clapp.
 Vice-Pres., Theo. Herlinger.
 Sec., J. M. Gledhill.
 Treas., E. A. Voit.
 House committee, F. J. Mackey, Chas.
 Holman, Geo. T. Hecklinger.

Canton Warren No. 97, P. M.

Commandant, F. J. Mackey.
 Lieutenant, J. X. Wadsworth.
 Ensign, E. A. Voit.
 Clerk, J. M. Gledhill.
 Accountant, F. P. Izant.
Trumbull Encampment 147, I. O. O. F.
 C. P., A. H. Denny.
 H. P., Clarence H. Case.
 S. W., Chas. Wilson.
 J. W., Dana Baldwin.
 Scribe, F. J. Mackey.
 Treas., E. A. Voit.
 Trustees, John Buchsteiner, J. N. Thomp-
 son, W. F. Angstadt.

Knights of Pythias.

Independence Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias, of Warren, was instituted July 27, 1875. Among the charter members were Dr. C. S. Ward, Azor R. Hunt, James McCormick, F. M. Ritzel, George H. Tayler, L. H. Thayer, George B. Kennedy, H. A. Potter, and S. A. Corbin. The lodge was instituted in the quarters on the third floor of the Second National Bank, which was occupied by the order for twenty-four years, when the present Castle Hall in the Trumbull Block was taken.

The membership is nearly 300. The meetings are held on Thursday nights of each week and the quarters are furnished with clubroom accommodations, with dining, billiard and card room and dance hall features.

The present corps of officers is: Chancellor commander, B. F. Parsons, Jr.; vice chancellor, Thomas Lewis; prelate, E. J. Fusselman; master at arms, Frank Smail; master of work, Ed. Finn; inside guard, Jay Quackenbush; outside guard, M. B. Smail; keeper of records and seals, William Fields; master of finance, Monroe Van Gorder; master of exchequer, W. B. Patton; trustees, William Eatwell, J. R. Davis, J. J. Dietz.



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

OLD WESTERN RESERVE BANK.

CHAPTER XXII—BANKS.

OLD WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—WARREN SAVINGS BANK.—COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.—UNION NATIONAL BANK.—SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—TRUMBULL NATIONAL BANK.—WESTERN RESERVE NATIONAL BANK.—FARMERS' BANKING COMPANY OF WEST FARMINGTON.—DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK COMPANY OF NILES.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORTLAND.—NORTH BLOOMFIELD BANKING COMPANY.

Old Western Reserve Bank.—The first bank chartered on the Western Reserve was the Western Reserve Bank in Warren, Ohio, and it existed from 1811 to 1863. It had a long and honorable history. Although it was the first bank organized, it was also the only one to remain solvent to the end of the state bank organization. The incorporators were Simon Perkins, Robert B. Parkman, Turhand Kirtland, George Tod, John Ford, S. C. Mygatt, Calvin Austin, William Rayen, and John Kinsman. General Simon Perkins was the first president, Zalmon Fitch, the second, George Parsons, the third, and last. At the beginning of the organization this bank did business in a store situated on Main street, between South and Franklin streets, on the east side. In 1816 and '17 the old Western Reserve Bank was erected on the lot where the Union National Bank now stands. This lot was purchased of Mrs. Charlotte Smith. The capitalization of the bank in the beginning was \$100,000. Twice this organization was forced to suspend payment until the New York banks were able to resume business. In 1816 its charter was extended to 1843. It then went into liquidation but in 1845 it was reconstructed under the Independent Banking law, its charter running to 1866.

The names of the people connected with this early bank are of special interest to the readers of this history. We are therefore giving the list of the subscribers to the original stock.

Name	Shares	Amount
Calvin Austin.....	200	\$ 5,000
David Clendenin.....	200	5,000
John Ford.....	300	7,500
Turhand Kirtland.....	300	7,500
Polly Kirtland.....	20	500
John Kinsman, Sr.....	800	20,000
Simon Perkins, Sr.....	300	7,500
William Rayen.....	300	7,500
Asael Adams, Sr.....	20	500
Seymour Austin.....	20	500
John Andrews.....	20	500
John Brainard.....	4	100
William Bell, Jr.....	50	1,250
Adamson Bentley.....	20	500
Mary Bentley.....	10	250
David Bell.....	20	500
Oliver Brooks.....	20	500
Richard Brooks.....	10	250
David Bell.....	12	300
Benjamin Bentley, Jr.....	2	50
John Leavitt.....	25	650
Lydia Dunlap.....	8	200
John Doud.....	20	500
Charles Dutton.....	75	1,875
Anne Jane Dutton.....	25	625
Edward Draa.....	4	100
Daniel Heaton.....	20	500
Francis Freeman.....	25	625
Otis Guild.....	20	500
Lois Guild.....	5	125
Jerusha Guild.....	10	250
Peter Hitchcock.....	10	250
John B. Harmon.....	20	500
Ira Hudson.....	20	500
Benjamin J. Jones.....	10	250
Thomas G. Jones.....	10	250
Jared Kirtland.....	20	500
Abram Kline.....	30	750
Samuel King.....	40	1,000
Charles King.....	20	500

Samuel Leavitt.....	40	1,000
Henry Lane.....	20	500
Wheeler Lewis.....	20	500
Lambert W. Lewis.....	20	500
Comfort S. Mygatt.....	100	2,500
Calvin Pease.....	20	500
Laura G. Pease.....	10	250
George Parsons.....	20	500
Francis M. Parsons.....	5	125
Ephraim Quinby.....	100	2,500
James Quigley.....	20	500
Samuel Quinby.....	20	500
Plumb Sutliff.....	20	500
Samuel Tyler.....	50	1,250
Trial Tanner.....	8	200
Mary Tanner.....	2	50
John E. Woodbridge.....	20	500
Elisha Whittlesey.....	10	250
Fannie Witherby.....	5	125
Josiah Wetmore.....	4	100
Henry Wick.....	60	1,500
David Webb.....	4	100
James Hezlep.....	20	500
E. T. Boughton.....	12	300
Robert Montgomery.....	50	1,250
Nancy Quinby.....	20	500

It will be seen that ten of these stockholders were women.

The first board of directors consisted of the following persons: Simon Perkins, Turhand Kirtland, Francis Freeman, John Ford, William Rayen, Calvin Austin, Comfort S. Mygatt, Calvin Pease, Henry Wick, Leonard Case, David Clendenin, William Bell Jr., and Richard Hayes. Zalmon Fitch was the first cashier, Ralph Hickox the second, and George Taylor the third.

The only sign the Western Reserve Bank had was one twenty-two inches long and seven inches wide; one side read, "Bank Shut," the other side, "Bank Open." The sign was hung on hinges so when the bank was open it hung down, and when it was closed it shut up. "Zalmon Fitch was the cashier. Just at the tick of the clock his cleanly shaven face and brown

wig came to the door and turned the sign up or down, as it was nine or three. The men who managed this institution were not only men of capital but men of brains also."

Union National Bank.

When the Western Reserve Bank went out of business the new bank, under the name of the First National, was formed, composed largely of the same stockholders and the same officers. The capital stock was \$125,000, with a privilege of raising to \$300,000. The following were elected directors of the organization: Samuel Quinby, Frederick Kinsman, Louis J. Iddings, B. P. Jameson, M. B. Tayler, H. B. Perkins, and J. H. McCombs. H. B. Perkins was elected president, and George Tayler cashier. George Tayler, who had been connected with the Western Reserve Bank, died in 1864, and his brother, M. B., was elected to fill his place and served faithfully in that capacity for many years. He died in 1880. John H. McCombs succeeded him. William R. Stiles succeeded Mr. McCombs, and John H. Nelson was the last cashier of that bank.

The Warren Savings Bank, organized with William Wallace, president; H. S. Pew, vice president; Oscar Caldwell, cashier, occupied the room where McClure's drug store now is for a number of years and did a good business. Without cause, two or three times, runs were started on this bank, but so firm was the foundation that no harm was done it.

A bank known as the Commercial National Bank was organized a little later than the Warren Savings Bank. When the spirit of combination entered into business concerns, banks in the Valley began to combine and the Commercial was absorbed by the First National. A little later the Warren Savings Bank combined with the First National, and as the three were in one, the name was changed to the Union National Bank. This bank occupied the building erected by the First National on the spot of the historic Western Reserve, and the stockholders, many of them, are the descendants of the original stockholders of the Western Reserve. The president of the bank is T. H. Gillmer; the cashier, William Wallace, and the board of directors is as follows: T. H. Gillmer, H. S. Pew, George H. Tayler, R. A. Cobb, John W. Masters, Alexander McKee, W. A. Smith, W. T. Griswold, J. L. Herzog, W. G. Lamb, D. R. Gilbert, O. A.

Caldwell, S. B. Craig, Henry Q. Stiles, C. C. Clawson, F. K. Smith, William Wallace.

Second National Bank.

The Second National Bank was organized in 1880 through the instrumentality of Kirt M. Fitch. D. J. Adams was the president; Aaron Wentz, vice-president; Kirt M. Fitch, cashier. The directors were K. M. Fitch, C. A. Harrington, R. W. Ratliff, Aaron Wentz, J. O. Hart, S. F. Bartlett, E. Finney, Mr. Brown, Mr. Lynn, D. J. Adams and A. A. Drake. A. B. Camp was teller. The stock was issued at \$100 a share and the amount was \$100,000. This bank was opened in the Iddings Block. It was a very profitable business undertaking for some time, when it met with loss through its cashier, and was afterwards reorganized. Gen. R. W. Ratliff became the cashier and S. C. Iddings the teller. C. A. Harrington was later cashier and is now its president, and Samuel C. Iddings is the cashier. This bank has continued to do an excellent business and has stood by itself, not entering into any of the combinations or consolidations with the other banks. The following is a list of the board of directors: C. A. Harrington, W. Hyde, E. E. Nash, Homer E. Stewart, George S. Pond, John J. McClean, Fred W. Adams, R. A. Moherman, W. J. Masters, R. B. Wick, S. C. Iddings.

Western Reserve National Bank.

The Trumbull National Bank of Warren was organized in June, 1865, with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000. The charter was granted on July 5, 1865. Its first board of directors were Charles Smith, Henry W. Smith, Harmon Austin, Giles O. Griswold, R. S. Park, Warren Packard and Jesse Haymaker. The board organized by electing Charles Smith president, and John S. Edwards, cashier. Kirtland M. Fitch was later elected cashier to succeed Mr. Edwards and in January, 1880, Edward C. Smith was elected cashier to take the place of Mr. Fitch.

S. C. Iddings was elected teller in April, 1880. Charles Smith died on June 19, 1882, and in July of the same year Mr. Harmon Austin was elected president of the bank. Daniel A. Geiger entered into the employ of the bank as its bookkeeper on April 3, 1883. S. C. Iddings having resigned, Mr. Thomas Kinsman was appointed teller in July, 1883. O. L. Wolcott was

elected cashier of the bank in May, 1884, to succeed Edward C. Smith. Edward F. Briscoe was appointed teller in July, 1884, in place of Thomas Kinsman. Giles O. Griswold was elected president of the bank in January, 1885.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Trumbull National Bank, held on April 4, 1885, there being present Giles O. Griswold, George M. Tuttle, John M. Stull, Henry Tod, Jules Vautrot, Sr., Albert Wheeler, O. L. Wolcott. Upon motion of Mr. Stull, it was resolved to organize a new bank with a capital stock of \$100,000 to take the place of the Trumbull National Bank at the expiration of its charter on July 5, 1885, and a committee was appointed to secure subscriptions to capital stock.

The Western Reserve National Bank was organized on May 26, 1885, and its first board of directors elected on that date were Giles O. Griswold, Albert Wheeler, Henry J. Lane, George M. Tuttle, Kennedy Andrews, H. J. Barnes, H. S. Pew, Addison Rodgers and O. L. Wolcott. The board organized on May 30, 1885, electing Albert Wheeler president; O. L. Wolcott, cashier; Edward F. Briscoe, teller, and Daniel A. Geiger, book-keeper. The bank commenced business on July 6, 1885.

Mr. Briscoe resigned in April, 1892, to accept the cashier-ship of the First National Bank, Cortland, Ohio, and Daniel A. Geiger was promoted to teller. O. L. Wolcott died on December 9, 1893, and Daniel A. Geiger was elected cashier of the bank in February, 1894. Albert Wheeler died on May 1, 1905, and in July of the same year S. W. Park was elected president, and Charles Fillius, vice president.

The capital stock of the bank was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 on February 19, 1907, and on February 22, 1907, it took over by consolidation all the assets and business of the New National Bank and the Savings Bank Company, of this city. In 1905 the bank building was enlarged and remodeled at the cost of \$16,900.

The present board of directors are: S. W. Park, Alfred R. Hughes, Charles H. Angstadt, C. A. Crane, A. G. Ward, W. D. Packard, T. G. Dunham, Charles Fillius, W. A. Williams, D. L. Helman, George H. Jones, C. L. Wood, C. B. Loveless, G. W. Kneeland, Jules Vautrot, Jr.

The present officers are: S. W. Park, president; Charles

Fillius, vice president; Daniel A. Geiger, cashier; J. H. Nelson, assistant cashier; E. F. Briscoe, assistant cashier.

The Trumbull Savings & Loan Association.

The Trumbull Savings & Loan Company was formed February 28, 1889, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Incorporators: Jacob H. Ewalt, S. A. Corbin, John W. Masters, J. R. Porter, Robert T. Izant. The first president was William Wallace, who served from March 16, 1889, when the company was ready for business, until January 10, 1893, when, at his request, he was succeeded by John W. Masters, who has served in that capacity ever since. Robert T. Izant was elected secretary at the beginning and still serves. The capital stock has been increased to \$500,000, and the assets reach \$700,000. The object of this association, aside from those of an ordinary bank, is to aid in building and buying houses and homes in Warren and vicinity. The company has a savings department and lends money exclusively on first-mortgages on real estate. It does no commercial business. It has never had to foreclose a mortgage, and never had but one loss, that of \$300. It owns its own building, which stands on the northeast corner of High street and Park avenue. This was built in 1889. Over a thousand homes have been built and bought in Warren and vicinity through this company. Five per cent interest is paid on loans. The officers at the present time are: President, John W. Masters; vice president, William H. Kirkpatrick; secretary and attorney, Robert T. Izant; directors, William Wallace, Jacob H. Ewalt, D. W. Campbell, Jay Buchwalter, Albert Brown, William B. Kilpatrick, Edwin O. Izant, E. L. King, Frank R. Adams.

West Farmington - The Farmers Banking Company.

The Farmers Banking Company, of West Farmington, was organized in October, 1897. They own their own building, and have a paid-up capital stock of \$25,000. A. H. Clark has been president since the organization, L. B. Kennedy was secretary and treasurer from 1897 to 1900, I. E. Kennedy, from 1900 to 1903; A. H. Barbe, from 1903 to 1905; J. A. Ensign, from 1905 to 1909. The present directors are A. H. Clarke, C. E.

Stevens, G. E. Minnich, George W. Willcox, A. Coulter, W. E. Bates, Charles Thorpe, M. W. Griffith, George Fram.

Niles—The Dollar Savings Bank.

The Dollar Savings Bank Company, of Niles, was incorporated November 14, 1904, organized January 2, 1905, and opened for business on January 11, 1905, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. The first officers of this bank were: President, W. Aubrey Thomas; first vice president, Wade A. Taylor; second vice president, John W. Eaton; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Stillwagon; assistant secretary, W. Manning Kerr; assistant treasurer, William H. Stevens.

These first officers are all serving in their respective capacities, with the exception of W. Aubrey Thomas, who, owing to his congressional duties at Washington, resigned in January, 1906, and was succeeded by George B. Robbins, who has since that date acted as the president of the bank. In July, 1905, the Dollar Savings Bank Company purchased the building, fixtures and outfit formerly occupied by the City National Bank, and located on the place of birth of William McKinley.

The present board of directors consists of prominent and influential men of Niles and surrounding territory, and are as follows: George B. Robbins, Wade A. Taylor, John W. Eaton, Charles S. Thomas, Harry M. Stevens, William Cunnick, S. H. Stillwagon, John L. McDermott, F. J. Roller, W. A. Hutchins, G. P. Gillmer, John Warner, L. H. Young and John G. Leitch.

Cortland—The First National Bank.

The First National Bank of Cortland was organized in 1892 and commenced business in September of that year. The capital stock was \$50,000. William H. Wartman was the first president. After he died N. A. Cowdery was elected in his place and is still serving. J. H. Faunce has always been the vice president. E. F. Briscoe, of Warren, was the first cashier; Charles R. Dodge succeeded him. Both of these men accepted positions in Warren, one as cashier of the New National Bank, the other as cashier of the Savings Bank. Both of these were consolidated with the Western Reserve Bank of Warren, and Mr. Briscoe is receiving teller in that bank now. J. E. Kennedy, formerly of Girard, is the present cashier at Cortland. The bank building is the property of the bank.

North Bloomfield—The North Bloomfield Banking Company.

The North Bloomfield Banking Company was incorporated in 1903. The first officers were: President, George E. Haines; vice president, O. A. Huntley; secretary and treasurer, H. W. House. The present officers are: President, John S. McAdoo; vice president, D. W. Russell; secretary and treasurer, O. A. Huntley. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the paid-in capital stock is \$12,500. The board of directors consists of John S. McAdoo, D. W. Russell, S. T. Cauffield, S. S. Welshman, J. H. Cook, H. J. Wilcox, R. J. Knight, Jason Case, O. A. Huntley.

CHAPTER XXIII—NEWSPAPERS.

FIRST NEWSPAPER ON WESTERN RESERVE, "TRUMP OF FAME."—
CHANGED TO "WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE."—PECULIAR
CLIPPINGS FROM "TRUMP OF FAME"—"TRUMBULL COUNTY
WHIG"—"TRUMBULL COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—"WARREN
DAILY CHRONICLE"—"THE NEWS LETTER"—"THE CON-
STITUTION"—"THE WARREN RECORD"—"WESTERN
RESERVE DEMOCRAT"—"WARREN TRIBUNE"—
"THE LIBERTY HERALD"—"THE CORTLAND
GAZETTE"—"CORTLAND HERALD"—"NILES
INDEPENDENT"—"NILES NEWS."

The first newspaper published on the Western Reserve, the *Trump of Fame*, was issued on Tuesday, June 16, 1812. Its offices were at the corner of Market street and Liberty street (Park avenue). This building was burned in the fire of 1867. Thomas D. Webb, often referred to in other parts of this history, was the editor, and David Fleming the printer. The latter owned the type.

Miss Elizabeth Iddings, the granddaughter of Mr. Webb, says it was the intention to call this publication "A Voice from the Wilderness." When they got ready to set the head, they found the letters V and W lacking among the type of proper size. Therefore they had to abandon the name, and substituted the *Trump of Fame*. Mr. William Ritzel, in an article which he wrote for the *Chronicle*, on "The Pioneer Paper of the Western Reserve," said "In those days it was common to have a cut of some kind at the head of the editorial column, and the printer being at a loss for a proper emblem to grace that department, appealed to Judge Pease to suggest something suitable. His Honor promptly responded that he thought an 'Owl would be the right thing in the right place, with the legend immediately under it, 'The voice of one crying in the wilderness.'"

It is not clear therefore whether Judge Pease suggested

the name of "The Voice from the Wilderness," or just the emblem. Probably it was the latter, and the firm members themselves chose the former.

The name the *Trump of Fame* was neither suggestive nor appropriate, and it was changed by Mr. Fitch Bissell, who owned the publication in 1816. Benjamin Stevens, whose interest in all things in early Trumbull County was great, suggested to Mr. Bissell that it would suit the people of this community better if his paper bore a less high-sounding name. He then suggested the *Western Reserve Chronicle* or *Gazette*. We are told that Mr. Bissell did not approve of this suggestion but in a few weeks accepted it and on the 4th of October, 1816, Volume 1, Number 1, of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* was issued.

From the first number of the *Trump of Fame* we quote the following:

"*Trump of Fame*, printed in Warren, County of Trumbull, Ohio, by David Fleming, for Thomas D. Webb. The *Trump of Fame* is printed every Tuesday, and forwarded as early as possible to subscribers.

"Price to subscribers whose papers are conveyed through the postoffice, two dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents, payable at the expiration of the year. Terms to companies who take the paper at the office and pay for them in money on their delivery or half-yearly in advance, one dollar and three-quarters.

"Post riders supplied on reasonable terms—and it is an indispensable condition that payment be made at the expiration of every quarter. Advertisements inserted three weeks, one dollar for every square, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion.

"Many kinds of productions of the county will be taken in payment if delivered at the office, or at such places as may be designed by the editor.

"All letters to the editor coming through the post-office must be postpaid or they will not be attended to."

The first editorial reads:

"It may, perhaps, be expected that the editor will make some declaration of his political creed; he would be very sorry to disappoint the public expectation, but he has

ever viewed those protestations of friendship or enmity made with an intention of courting the favor of any class of people, of doubtful authority. He will assure the public that he is no monarchist nor aristocrat.

“His paper shall be open to the decent communication of any political faith, with liberty to himself of commenting upon anything that shall be offered for publication. As he is the nominal editor, he has determined to be the real editor. Men frequently involve themselves in private feuds, and to vent their spleen and malignity against each other make a newspaper the vehicle of their slanderous tales. News of this kind can never be interesting to the community and they may be assured that no consideration, either of favor or of pecuniary kind, shall ever induce the editor to permit its insertion.”

July 8th, under the head, “Hymeneal,” are the marriages and they note those of England and Connecticut in particular. One reads:

“In Lincolnshire (England), Corporal Dupre to Miss N. Trollope, with a fortune of 12,000 pounds. Miss Trollope fell in love with him when he was on parade with the soldiers. The next morning she communicated her sentiments to him, which he joyfully accepted, and on the following day he led her to the altar of Hymen.”

The number of July 8th has the declaration of war drawn by Congress, and signed by Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives; William H. Crawford, president of senate, pro tem; approved by James Madison, dated June 18, 1812. The message of Madison is also given and signed by James Monroe, as secretary of state, also.

July 8, 1812, Adamson Bentley occupies a full half-column of the *Trump of Fame*, telling of one John North, who in March came through this country posing as a Baptist minister. He also posed as a single man. Bentley took great pains to find out about him and declares him a fraud.

In a marriage notice of July 15 we find the following verse:

“Hail, wedlock! Hail, inviolable tie!
Perpetual fountain of domestic joy.
Love, friendship, honor, truth, and pure delight,
Harmonious, mingle in the nuptial rite.”

In the same number is announced a camp meeting, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, to commence the 28th of August, in Smithfield, on Mr. Marry's land, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jacob Young, Thomas J. Crockwill, managers.

August 19, 1812, *Trump of Fame*: "General Perkins has ordered a muster of the commissioned and staff officers of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia, to be held at the house of Asael Adams, in Liberty, on the 2nd and 3rd day of September. Also, that the field officers appear with their side arms and the captains and subalterns and staff officers, with muskets, and that they perform camp duty that night."

The following advertisements are of interest:

Nathan L. Reeves, Taylor, and Ladies Habit Maker, calls his place of business The Red House.

John Mann, jun., "Informs his friends and the publick generally that he continues to carry on the hatting business, in all its various branches at the 'sign of the hat,' at the southeast corner of the publick square in this town."

Ephraim Quinby and Wm. W. Morsman advertise a new carding machine, which is "highly recommended."

Adamson Bentley, the Baptist minister, had to piece out his salary by engaging in business. June 16th he and Jeremiah Brooks give notice of dissolution of partnership. Many of the advertisements were for stray animals; many for giving notice of debt.

"LOST. Between Leavittsburg and Warren, a large pitching fork, marked on the ferrule, I. L. A favor will be conferred by leaving it at the sign of the Cross Keys in Warren."

"Davis Fuller, Saddler. Informs his friends and the publick in general that he still continues the saddling business in the town of Hartford, Number 5, in the first range, etc." Hats, furr and wool hats are made by Frederick Kirtland at Parkman.

\$20 Reward will be given by the subscriber to any person who will give such information respecting the person who cut the bridle of the subscriber in the evening following the 30th day of last month, as that he may be convicted, in a court of law.

Thomas D. Webb advertises for a lost book, "Crown—Circuit Companion," with the name of Samuel Huntington written therein.

"Whereas, my wife, Phebe, has frequently wandered from the path of duty which that infallible criterion, the Word of God, plainly points out, and has conducted herself in that unbecoming manner which is a disgrace to her sex, and still persists in the constant and willful neglect of her duty as a wife, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account and I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Azel Tracey."

"Hartford, September 18, 1827."

Under the date of October 11, 1827, Phebe replies by saying she often has asked for a trial among impartial men and "I am still in full communion with the Presbyterian church and enjoy the confidence of its members. The opinion of my neighbors, also, I am happy to present as testimony of my general character." Neighbors say, "We have been well acquainted with Mrs. Tracy from her youth to the present time and we believe her to be shamefully abused, and thus publicly slandered without any just cause."

In the September 27, 1827, number of *Chronicle* a reward of six and one-fourth cents is offered for the return of a runaway apprentice. The notice is by Richard Iddings.

Under headline, "Beware of a Villain": "Says the things stolen were a Castor hat manufactured in Salem, N. Y., by Jno. Adams; two handkerchiefs and a pair of stockings. The name of the thief is Wm. Briggs, who lodged with the subscriber and before daylight he decamped. Said Briggs is about seventeen, with long and remarkably slim legs. walks lame, has a down look when spoken to, is very impu-

dent and talkative when encouraged. \$5 is offered for him. A. B. F. Ormsby, Cleveland."

In 1828 we find that Hapgood & Quinby, proprietors of the *Trump of Fame*, advertise that a boy ran away from them named Orin Cook. Although this boy was 18 years old, he was bound out to them. "All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway. 25c reward will be given to anyone who will bring him back, but no expenses paid." They then ask exchanges to copy.

As said above, the first number appeared in June, 1812. Eighteen months from that time James White became a member of the firm. In 1814 Mr. Webb retired, Samuel Quinby taking his place. The firm was then known as James White & Co. This company sold to Fitch Bissell as above stated. In 1817 Samuel Quinby again owned the paper, having for assistant Elihu Spencer. Mr. Spencer died in two years, and George Hapgood took his place on March 14, 1819, and kept it for twenty-two years. During this long service of Mr. Hapgood, as editor, there were several changes in the ownership of the paper. After Mr. Quinby came Otis Sprague, 1819; E. R. Thompson, 1821; William Quinby, 1822; John Crowell, 1828; Calvin Pease, 1830; A. W. Parker, 1832.

In 1848 the Whigs established a paper known as the *Trumbull County Whig*. Later its name was changed to the *Western Reserve Transcript*. The *Transcript* of June 16th quotes this from the Mahoning *Free Democrat*: We have been in a good many printing offices in our time and have seen females employed in setting type in more than one, but we must say that we never knew a proprietor to employ girls to do the work who was not either too poor or to mean to pay journeymen a fair price for their labor." The editor says: "From what we can learn respecting the young man who presides over the columns of the *Free Democrat*, we have set him down as a conceited ass, who will have his bray at all hazards." He then explains they do not intend to employ female workers over journeymen and that the female employees he has have got as much brains as other people. "We hold that females ought to be permitted to engage in any business for which they are physically and mentally capacitated."

Mr. Hapgood retired from the editorship of the *Chronicle* in 1841. In 1853 E. D. Howard purchased the paper, and the next year the *Chronicle* and the *Western Reserve Transcript* became the *Western Reserve Chronicle and Transcript*. James Dumars continued to be the editor, and the paper was published in the Empire block which had been the home of the *Chronicle*. In 1855 Mr. George N. Hapgood (the sons of George Hapgood Sr.) and C. A. Adams bought out the printing establishment including the paper, and restored to it its old name the *Western Reserve Chronicle*.

Floris B. Plympton, long connected with the *Commercial Gazette* of Cincinnati, received his first editorial experience in Warren. He worked on one of the early papers, and afterwards was connected with the *Chronicle*. From the latter paper we quote the following: "Floris B. Plympton married to Cordelia A. Bushnell of Ravenna. 'It will be seen from the above that our whilom friend has at length adjured bachelorhood, and has exchanged the friendship of life for its love.' "

Mr. William Ritezel was the editor and proprietor of the *Trumbull County Democrat*. After that paper became Republican, it was consolidated with the *Chronicle*, Mr. Ritezel becoming the junior member of the firm. This was in 1861. Soon Mr. Adams retired, and Mr. Hapgood died. Mr. Ritezel was editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Western Reserve Chronicle* until 1877, when a company was formed, B. J. Taylor and Frank M. Ritezel being associated with him. In 1897 the *Chronicle* moved into new offices built for them by Lamb & Strong, adjoining the old Ritezel homestead. Mr. Ritezel died in 1902, having been editor of the *Chronicle* for forty-one years.

Mr. Taylor retired in 1905, and the William Ritezel Printing Company was formed. The *Chronicle* is now owned by Frank M. Ritezel and F. M. VanGorder.

The *Warren Daily Chronicle* was started in 1883. It was the first daily in the city.

The early numbers of the *Chronicle* contain little or no local news. People were supposed to have curiosity and inclination enough to learn the doings of their neighbors and fellow citizens themselves. Elihu Spencer was the first editor to devote space to local events.

Although the *Chronicle* has had among its owners and editors men of fine business ability and integrity, the two best

known were Mr. George Hapgood and Mr. William Ritezel. They each had a long time of service, the latter nearly twice as long as the former, and they lived at such different times that there is no possibility of comparing their ability or the results which they obtained. In Mr. Hapgood's day it cost little to run a newspaper or printing office, and an energetic, clever young fellow could buy and pay for a partnership in a concern. In Mr. Ritezel's day it took a great deal of ability to properly and successfully manage a paper. In Mr. Hapgood's day there were fewer books, fewer magazines, mail facilities were small, and a successful editor must be a student. In Mr. Ritezel's day the competition was great, politics were complicated and it took calm judgment and a just mind to lead the dominant party of that time. Mr. Hapgood was loved and respected by his subscribers who were personally attached to him. Mr. Ritezel, a vigorous, conservative writer, moulded opinions of his readers, and had the respect of all of them.

Mr. Frank Ritezel, the present editor of the *Chronicle*, has carried out the policies of his father, and under his management the paper has grown. His work is referred to in another part of this history.

On July 1, 1909, the *Western Reserve Chronicle* (weekly) and the *Warren Daily Chronicle* will find a new home in the Masonic Temple block.

The News Letter.

Thomas J. McLain, Sr., and his brother, J. G., established the *News Letter*, in 1830, which was the Democratic organ for a goodly portion of the Western Reserve. It was the strongest Democratic paper of its time and received a good financial support from Democrats. In 1839 this property was sold to Christopher Columbus Seely and William Baldwin, and the name was changed to the *Trumbull Democrat*. In those days it was necessary that editors and proprietors should know the printer's trade. Neither Mr. Seely nor Mr. Baldwin were printers. Mr. Baldwin died, and the men who were standing at the head of the Trumbull County Democracy, Dr. Daniel B. Woods and Sharon Cotton, bought the paper, not expecting it to be a financial success, but that the party might have an organ. John M. Edwards, who was for so many years identi-

fied with and interested in public affairs of Trumbull and Mahoning counties, was the editor. He was of the family of the great Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, and a connection of John Stark Edwards, Trumbull County's first recorder. He was an able editor, but for some reason the business part of this paper was not well managed and there were frequent changes. At one time a Mr. Harrington owned it, and later Mr. J. B. Buttles and E. B. Eshalman were joint proprietors. Mr. Eshalman remained in the firm but a little time, and in 1854 the paper became the property of Ritezel & Mills. William Ritezel was a practical printer and in the days immediately preceding the war he developed editorial powers. As stated above, when the question of secession or union, slavery or freedom, was *the* question, Mr. Ritezel declared himself in favor of union, and in 1861 his paper was consolidated with the *Chronicle*, which had already absorbed the *Transcript*, and this new paper retained the old name the *Chronicle*.

The Constitution.

Jefferson Palm was one of the early Democrats who sympathized largely with the South. During the high feeling in the early days of the war, he suffered much for what he believed to be right. At the close of the war, he moved to Kentucky, but there he found that the southerners had little use for northerners, no matter what their beliefs were, and he returned to Warren. He was one of the very first Democratic newspaper men. He was a compositor in the office of the *News Letter*, and afterwards, in 1840, started a periodical, *Mercury*, for John G. McLain. The type and fixtures belonging to this paper were moved to Youngstown and used for printing the *Olive Branch*. The *Mercury* was discontinued. When the *Chronicle* and the *Democrat* united, it left the Democratic party without an organ. It was hard for this party to sustain a paper because there was such a variance of belief among the members. Many were Democratic in name only; some were in favor of modified means of putting down the rebellion; while a few were outright southern sympathizers. In 1862 the Democratic party founded the *Constitution*. Jefferson Palm was the editor. More than a thousand names were entered on its subscription list. In 1867 Judge Mathew Birchard and E. H. Ensign, both Democratic lawyers, bought the paper and later it became

the property of William Birchard, the son of the former. In the early '70s Lucius Fuller, the son of Ira Fuller, one of the strongest Democrats of the county, was city editor. This paper was discontinued early in the '80s, when Mr. William Birchard, because of continued ill health, retired and moved to Washington.

The Warren Record.

In 1876 the *Warren Record* came into existence. Jefferson Palm, who, as we have seen, assisted in the founding of the first Democratic paper, the *News Letter*, the second Democratic paper, the *Constitution*, was editor and proprietor of the *Warren Record*. Selden B. Palm, his son, was associated with him. In 1882 the *Record* was sold to a company, and published under the name of the *Democrat*. Some of the members of this company were Jefferson Lamb, John R. Woods, J. W. Klump, of Mecca, and James L. Lamb. Freeman Moore was its first editor, and he was succeeded by Robert Paden. Jefferson Lamb bought this property from the other owners and M. M. Padgett became the editor. Under his editorship and Mr. Lamb's management, this property became more valuable. When Mr. Padgett left Warren to engage in newspaper work in the west, David Fisher was made editor. April 1, 1907, Horace Holbrook purchased the property of Jefferson Lamb, and is now editor and proprietor. Mr. Holbrook is a vigorous editorial writer and has caused the Republicans of Trumbull County some discomfort, and the non-partisan reader some amusement, since he became the editor.

The Warren Tribune.

In August, 1876, the *Warren Tribune* made its appearance. W. S. Peterson, who had been a Congregational minister and later the editor of the *Canfield News*, was the editor and the proprietor. Some years later his two sons, A. M. and O. M., were associated with him. Mr. Peterson was a well educated man, was an able writer, and apparently loved a scrap. It is thought that he came into Trumbull County to oppose Garfield and the machine. He had hardly gotten under way before Garfield came up as a candidate for United States senator and no longer represented this district in Congress. Warren never

had had controversy among newspapers of one party and the *Tribune* made things lively for office-holders and other persons. When Mr. Peterson sold the paper, he secured a position in Washington and lived there for some time before his death.

William H. Smiley bought the *Tribune* in March, 1884. He became the editor and Frank D. McLain, whose father so long before had founded the *News Letter*, and whose brother, Hon. Thomas J., had been a writer of a good deal of note, became the city editor. He is now with the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Warren never had a brighter sheet than that edited by Mr. Smiley. He was a forceful writer, a man of great integrity, and his paper devoted to the principles of the Republican party made a place for itself in the community. Names which he gave to people and to things still exist. "Spinster" Dell will never be forgotten, and neither will the "Idler." Mr. Smiley was a self-educated man and a very talented one. He wrote verse which was very creditable. In 1891, wishing to give personal attention to some business of his in the south, he sold the *Tribune* to R. D. Lampson, of Ashtabula. Mr. Smiley established a daily paper which only existed a little time, but Mr. Lampson established the *Daily Tribune*, which has grown and expanded ever since. In 1892 Mr. Lampson sold out to C. H. Newell and H. F. Harris, and the latter were the editors until 1894, when it was purchased by W. C. Deming and F. E. Russell. At that time the Tribune Company was formed. Prior to this, the *Tribune* had been most of the time a success in all ways excepting that of finance. J. W. Russell was president of this company, W. C. Deming, editor, and F. E. Russell, business manager. Zell P. Hart was employed by this company, and when Mr. Russell retired a new company was formed in which she and George Braden were included. Mr. Braden in the beginning attended to the advertising and like business. Later Thomas H. Deming and C. B. Rigg, who had had charge of the mechanical part of the work, bought stock in the company; Mrs. Hart became the business manager, William C. Deming retained the editorship, and Thomas Deming was city editor. In 1900 W. C. Deming purchased the *Cheyenne* (Wyoming) *Tribune*, and is still its editor and president of the company. Mr. Deming removed to Cheyenne and Thomas H. Deming took his place as editor. The business management was in the hands of Mrs. Hart. In 1907 she

married W. C. Deming, and Eugene Sabin succeeded her as the head of the business end of the *Tribune*. The present owners of the *Tribune* are W. C. Deming, Zell Hart Deming, T. H. Deming and C. B. Rigg. The present officers are president, W. C. Deming; secretary and treasurer, Zell Hart Deming; vice president, C. B. Rigg; business manager, E. P. Sabin; editor, Thomas H. Deming.

Soon after the formation of the present Tribune Company with W. C. Deming and Mrs. Hart at the head, business prosperity began for the *Tribune* and has continued ever since. The paper is Republican in principle and has a wide circulation. It has fearlessly stood for all things progressive in the community, and has done much for Warren and Trumbull County.

The Liberty Herald.

At different times there have been papers published in Trumbull County, for a short time only. One of the early ones was the *Liberty Herald*, edited by Tait & Walling between 1840 and 1850.

The Cortland Gazette.

The *Cortland Gazette* was established and edited by John Johnson in the early '70s. The office was burned and the files destroyed in 1887 or '88.

Cortland Herald.

The *Cortland Herald* was established and edited by H. D. Holcomb from 1888 to 1894. H. C. Freeman purchased the property and edited the paper for five years. In 1899 it suspended. The following year, 1900, the plant was purchased by Carl C. Hadsell, who reorganized it and who has been conducting its publication ever since.

The Niles Independent.

In 1867 the *Niles Register* was established, the publishers being Edward Butler and E. E. Moore. Rev. William Camp-

bell was editor. In 1868 the name was changed to the *Niles Independent* by J. H. Fluhart. In 1871 M. D. Sanderson, a brother of Hon. Thomas Sanderson, of Youngstown, bought the plant and conducted the paper for several years. Later he had as a partner Captain Dyer. In May, 1876, the paper was purchased by McCormick & Williams, and in 1883 the interest of Mr. Williams was taken over by Mr. McCormick, who controlled and edited it until his death, twenty-two years ago. Mrs. Ella McCormick assumed the editorship and business management. She is the only woman owning a newspaper in Trumbull County. In 1894 Andrew A. Mooney, of New York, became editor, and the policy of the paper was changed from that of independent to Democracy.

Niles News.

The *Niles Daily News* issued its first number December 1, 1890. M. J. Flaherty, agent of the Pennsylvania Lines of the city, was the publisher. At that time the *News* was a four-page paper, twelve by twenty inches. In politics it was independent, but later became Republican. The following men, in the order given, have acted as editors: D. J. Williams, J. C. McNally, Ivor J. Davis, W. C. Brown, J. McGowan, George C. Braden, and Sam E. Davison. Mr. Davison formerly lived at West Union, Ohio. The *News* has always had a large number of subscribers, with a fine circulation in Niles, and a general circulation in the county, particularly the lower part. It is now an eight-page paper, and is a credit to the community in which it is published.

CHAPTER XXIV—CEMETERIES.

FIRST BURYING-GROUND IN WESTERN RESERVE.—WARREN CEMETERY AND ITS DISTINGUISHED DEAD.—COFFINS AND HEARSEs.—OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

The first graveyard in Warren was probably located on the land now owned by the Iddings family on South street. There were few graves there, with some headboards, at the time John S. Edwards excavated for his house. There were burying places, probably of Indians (possibly of white men), notably where the old Methodist church stood on the river bank, and where Charles Angstadt's house stands on South street.

The first cemetery on the Western Reserve of which there is now any record is situated on Mahoning avenue (Warren) at the rear of the present residence of J. E. Beebe. As stated elsewhere, the turnpike, now known as Mahoning avenue, ran farther to the west and undoubtedly the cemetery was located on the street. The land was given by Henry Lane, Jr., to be used only for cemetery purposes. A strip for an entrance, about eighteen feet wide, was bought later of Joseph Crail, who occupied the present Beebe home. A few years ago the fence separating this from Mr. Beebe's land decayed and another one has never been erected. At different times efforts have been made to have this cemetery abandoned, without success.

In May, 1846, the town council appointed Joseph Perkins and George Hapgood to superintend the erection of a suitable fence around the grounds of the cemetery. About sixty-five rods of fence was required, of oak boards and sawed oak posts, of suitable height.

The body of Mrs. John Hart Adgate was the first interred in that cemetery (1804), and the last was Mrs. Eunice Woodrow, wife of William S. Woodrow. Zephaniah Swift, chief justice of Connecticut and the author of Swift's Digest, who died while visiting some members of his family here, was first

interred in this old burying ground, later removed to Oakwood Cemetery, and has within a year been moved to a second resting place there. He was the great-grandfather of Miss Olive Harmon.

Whittlesey Adams says:

Many soldiers of the war of 1812-14 were buried here whose graves were originally marked by wooden head-stones, but are now wholly unmarked.

We mention herewith only a few of these having a local historical interest remaining yet in the old cemetery. Many of these graves are marked by substantial, well preserved head-stones and monuments with inscriptions.

General John Stark Edwards was the first county recorder, in 1800, of Trumbull County, which then included the entire Western Reserve. He was elected to Congress from this district in October, 1812, and died February 22, 1813. A monument such as deep affection would suggest was placed over his grave.

Daniel Dana, died in 1839. A Revolutionary soldier and the grandfather of Charles A. Dana, the noted editor of the *New York Sun*, and also the assistant secretary of war under Abraham Lincoln during the Civil war.

Calvin Austin, associate judge of the common pleas court, 1802 to 1807.

Samuel Leavitt, state representative, 1813-1814.

General Roswell Stone, a brilliant young lawyer and state representative in 1826, died in 1833.

William Cotgreve, state representative in 1815-1816.

Elihu Spencer, died in 1819, editor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* in 1817 and 1818.

Thomas D. Webb, editor of the *Trump of Fame* in 1812 to 1815, the first newspaper published in the Western Reserve. He was also state senator in 1828-9.

Samuel Chesney, assistant postmaster of Warren from 1812 to 1833.

John Tait, a fearless and enthusiastic disciple of Alexander Campbell during the twenties and thirties.

William L. Knight, prosecuting attorney of Trumbull County, 1835-1839.

John Supple, an educated expert accountant and book-keeper of Gen. Simon Perkins, 1830-1844.

Henry Lane, a state representative in 1816, 1818, 1819 and 1826, who was also a donor, about 1800, of the land on which the old cemetery now stands.

Eli Hoyt, member of the Warren Guards, and killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in March, 1843.

E. W. Coats, a prominent merchant during the forties. The grave is surrounded by a substantial iron fence, but the head-stone is broken and down. After his death in 1846 regularly once a year his widow, during her life, journeyed from her distant home in eastern New York state to Warren to tenderly plant flowers on and care for his grave.

Howard, only son of Hon. R. P. Ranney, chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio for ten years, 1851-1862, died in 1846.

Samuel Elwell, father of Gen. John Elwell, who was a state representative in 1854-5, and author of a well known work on medical jurisprudence.

The wife and daughters of Zalmon Fitch, who was the first cashier of the Western Reserve Bank, the first bank on the Western Reserve, from 1812 to 1838.

The children of Oliver H. Patch, merchant and mayor of the city in 1849.

The wife and children of Cyrus Bosworth, sheriff of Trumbull County from 1825 to 1829, and also a state representative in 1822-3.

The wife of General T. J. McLain, editor of the *Warren Weekly News Letter* from 1830 to 1838, who was also a banker and mayor of the city.

The children of A. W. Parker, editor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* from 1832 to 1853.

Hiram, a brother of Hon. Lewis M. Iddings, consul general at Cairo, Egypt.

Lucy, a daughter of James Hoyt, mayor of the city in 1845-8.

Mary Forman, 1838, the mother of John C. Forman, a prominent business man of Cleveland for the past forty years.

Mr. Arthur Woodrow, whose father and mother rest in this picturesque spot, has given the editor the names of the

following persons whose bodies at one time were buried in this cemetery:

H. Rutan; J. Adgate; Cornelia Crowell, daughter of General John Crowell; Dr. Sylvanus Seely; William McFarland; Robert McFarland; Isaac Ladd; William Woodrow; William Smith Woodrow; Robert Gordon; Horace Rawdon; Johnathan Rawdon; Charles Stevens; Henry Harsh; Jacob Harsh; Susannah Canfield, an aunt of George and M. B. Tayler, and David Bell.

William Smith Woodrow lived in a house which stood on the lot Dr. Sherwood now owns. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker. He had a shop on that place, and his son, Arthur Woodrow, says: "Many a night have I held the candle while father made and stained a black walnut coffin. At that time a solid black walnut coffin could be bought for \$5.50, and when covered with black it cost from \$8.50 to \$12.50."

Mr. Adams says:

"Previous to about 1841 a bier instead of a hearse was used at the funerals in Warren. A bier was a framework on which the coffin or casket containing the corpse was laid before burial, also on which it was carried on the shoulders of four men from the house to the grave. The bier when not in use was kept in the conference room of the basement of the frame church building of the Presbyterians on Mahoning avenue. The bier ceased to be used about 1841, when Peter Fulk, a liveryman, brought out a very plain, solemn appearing vehicle on four wheels and two side curtains and called it a hearse. Its cost was not exceeding \$75. This was used until about 1867, when John O. Hart and Nathan Folsom, who had a livery stable located on the southeast corner of South Park avenue and Franklin street, brought out a carriage of better appearance, with glass sides and of more modern style. This hearse cost about \$600."

In 1848 Jacob Perkins, Frederick Kinsman and Joseph Perkins purchased about sixteen acres of land east of Red Run on the present Niles avenue, in order that the growing town might have a suitable place for burying its dead. One or two informal meetings of persons interested were held and, finally, in 1850 John Harsh, L. J. Iddings, Frederick Kinsman, Joseph Perkins, Mathew Birchard, Richard Iddings, D. B. Gilmore,

Hiram Iddings, B. F. Hoffman and Orlando Morgan, at a meeting held in the Iddings & Morgan store, Chester Bidwell and Jacob Perkins also being present, resolved to incorporate the Oakwood Cemetery Association. The improvements made on this cemetery, with one exception, have been from the sale of lots. Frederick Kinsman left by will a sum of money to be used in making a lake, but the trustees concluded that it was not best to have a body of water on that ground, and the money reverted to the Kinsman heirs, who used it in purchasing a memorial window for the Episcopal church. The year before the association was formally organized, Elizabeth Lewis Iddings, the only daughter of Richard and Justina L. Iddings, died and her body was interred on this land. This was, therefore, the first burial in Oakwood Cemetery.

The association bought from the assignee of S. L. Freeman additional land, and now the tract is several times as large as the original. The last purchased from the south side of the Erie track is a beautiful wood to which there had been no direct access by road, since the land in front of it was purchased.

A few years since, the association erected a chapel at the entrance of the cemetery where services could be held, and during the past year Mrs. H. B. Perkins has erected a white marble chapel and vault which she has presented to the association in memory of her husband, Henry B. Perkins. This building is large enough for burial services and is a handsome, artistic structure.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—FIRST MILLS.

The early settlers were deeply interested in agriculture and when they gathered together socially or for the purpose of raising buildings, they compared experiences with beneficial results.

In the *Chronicle* of January 7, 1819, is a notice of a meeting of the people of this vicinity at the house of James Hillman, December 22, 1818, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. George Tod, William Rayen and Calvin Pease were a committee to prepare and report articles. Robert Montgomery was clerk of the meeting and Samuel Bryson, chairman. An address was made, which is printed, explaining in detail the objects, one of which was to encourage domestic manufacturers. "By domestic we mean products of family industry. Idleness is destructive to every social as well as moral principle. Many families are idle for the very best of reasons—because they have nothing to employ themselves about. They are in the habit of buying that which they want; and that which they do manufacture they slight, because it is only for every-day use. An emulation is wanted. If family fabrics were made of better material, with more care and pride, foreign stuffs would soon be out of fashion and of course out of use."

In August, 1821, at the Cattle Show and Fair, the committee announced "Plowing match to start at 12:00 o'clock." These early fairs were not for the people of present Trumbull County alone but for the whole vicinity. Mrs. Angeline Warwood, whose father was Mr. Lee, of Farmington, remembers attending a fair held in the court house when she was a girl. She is now eighty-five and lives in Warren. This was probably for domestic products only, possibly fruits. Mrs. Warwood says that members of her family entered rag carpets, and she remembers how these carpets and quilts were hung for display from the balcony in the court house.

The managers of the Trumbull County Agricultural Fair in 1846 were Thomas J. McLain, Sr., Frederick Kinsman, Daniel Gilbert, Samuel Quinby, John Hutchins and Chester Bidwell.

In the early premium lists the cash prizes were rather small and the committee awarded other articles, possibly contributed by merchants or manufacturers. For instance, in the premium list of 1850 the best coop of turkeys received fifty cents and the *Ohio Cultivator*. In that day the premiums on bed quilts was just the same as it is now, and as some of the same bed quilts have been on exhibition almost every year in the last twenty years, there is a possibility that some of those which were shown in 1850 are still being entered.

In 1860 Z. T. Ewalt, of Howland, received the first premium on turkeys, his wife received a dollar for the first premium on bread, and Mrs. Morris Iddings, the second premium on domestic flannel.

In the early published premium lists, if any young girl was fortunate enough to secure a premium, that fact was not published in her own name, but in her father's. For instance if Mary Smith received twenty-five cents for the best crocheted tidy, when published we read "Twenty-five cents for best crocheted tidy—daughter of William Smith." This was a little indefinite, since there were usually several daughters. Readers, then and now, would have been astonished to have read, "Fifty cents, coop of ducks, son of William Smith," and John Smith, whose father was William, would have called attention to the fact that he was an individual and had an individual name.

In the early days of the Agricultural Association, horse racing was a feature. Men drove their own trotting horses. During the war time, Warren citizens paid as high as five dollars to witness these farmers' trots. It was real pleasure, too, because the best horse really beat. Now-a-days, people sit in the grand stand and jockeys sell the races, and the people themselves are "sold." There never was a time when the people of Trumbull County were so fooled and so manipulated, apparently unknowingly, as at the present time.

Among the trials of the early settlers was the preparing of grain so that it could be used for food. In the beginning, as stated elsewhere, two stones were placed together, the upper

one having a spring pole, or other kind of devices for moving it, and between these stones wheat and corn were ground by hand. It was a slow, tedious process, and, unless the greatest pains were taken, was not well done. Among the most grievous trials of the early settlers was going to mill because there were no roads and no bridges. As soon as possible mills were erected in the vicinity of settlements. The first mill in old Trumbull County was at Willoughby and was in working condition in the fall of 1798. The second was between Youngstown and Canfield at the fork of Indian river. The author does not know whether this was the Mill Creek mill or not. The third was erected in the fall of 1799 in that part of Cleveland which for many years was known as Newburg.

The first mill in Warren was built by Henry Lane and Charles Dally. In June, 1800, they began the construction of a dam across the Mahoning river where the present dam now is. It was not finished that season and the high water and ice during the winter destroyed it. The next year they worked faithfully, friends assisting them, but the dam was not finished and in use until 1802. This dam is still standing, although it has been raised and repaired. On this site now stands the Warren Water & Light Company's plant. In 1844 Chancey Porter came to Warren from Meadville, Pennsylvania, and erected a sawmill on upper Mahoning avenue about where the ford is. After a time he noticed that flax grew very abundantly and that the seed was little used. He conceived the idea of having a flax mill. The grist mill which Henry Lane had built, and of which Dally was part owner, had been bought by Gideon Finch, then James VanGorder. Mr. Porter purchased this mill with the idea of making linseed oil. His theory in regard to the manufacture of oil was right, but he had not the means to carry it on. He was the first Warren man to grind the flax-seed for market. Giles O. Griswold observed Mr. Porter's experiments, concluded it was a good business and bought him out. Thus was the same old story told over of the man without money and with inventive genius, and the man with money. Mr. Griswold later built a down-town mill. Daniel Camp and some others owned the upper mill, and finally Mr. Griswold bought the property, repaired it, installed up-to-date machinery, and it was destroyed by fire in 1880 and never rebuilt. Chancey Porter and his family were long identified with Warren. He



(Photo loaned by Fred Byard)

THE UPPER DAM AND WATER WORKS.

On the right is the site of the first Van Gorder mill, owned by Justus Smith, and a'so of the oil mill. On the left, further up the bank, was the Dally farm, where the first white child was born.

lived on Monroe street in a house which stood where the residence of E. C. Andrews now stands. When his son Byron was married the barn which stood on his place was moved onto the property west of the house and made into a residence. This has been removed while this history was being written, and Judge Chryst has erected a house upon the spot. The old Porter house was burned, and the Misses Calendar, sisters of Mrs. E. E. Hoyt, built the present residence. Chancey Porter was leading his cow down Mahoning avenue, and as he passed over a sluiceway which was in front of the present residence of Edward Kneeland, the cow either became unruly or frightened, pulled him into the ditch, and he sustained injuries from which he died. His son Alanson had a large family of children, most of whom reside in Warren. They are Charles, Henry, Edward, Joseph, Mary; Addie, the oldest daughter is recently deceased. William resides in Cleveland, and James in Youngstown. The latter is the youngest of the boys by the first wife (maiden name Ray) and is one of the most accomplished photographers in the state. He has taken several valuable prizes at National Photographic exhibitions.

Although the upper mill was the oldest and the most historic, there was only a year or two difference between the construction of that dam and the lower dam, which ran from the corner of Main and Market streets across the river. This dam was constructed by George Loveless, who came to Warren in 1800. He was the great uncle of Frank, Charles and William Loveless of this city. He owned ninety-seven acres of land on the west side of the river. Part of this he sold to Mr. Daniels and part to Ephraim Quinby. It is family tradition that he owned part of Quinby Hill. He was proprietor of Warren's first store, which stood on the east side of Main street, probably below Franklin. It was a log building. He had fine business ability and was industrious, as are his descendants.

There were several mills of one kind and another at the west side of this dam. James Scott, who seemed to have been a very industrious citizen, had a contract for these buildings, and they finally passed into the possession of James L. Vangorder, who not only kept hotel, had landed interests, took contracts for certain buildings, but always was identified with the mill properties in this city. His sons Albert and George

were associated with him in the lower mill and continued in that business all of their business life.

James L. VanGorder owned both upper and lower mills. The carding, spinning, weaving and fulling mill of Benjamin and Charles Stevens stood just below the lower VanGorder mill. North of the VanGorder mill was a factory used by the Stevenses for furnishing satinets, and farther north, a lumber mill, by James Scott.

In Benjamin and Augustus Stevens' advertisement on June 17, 1819, we find: "Cloth will be received and dressed on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and at all seasons of the year, provided enough is received for a mill full."

When the canal was built in Warren, the dam was moved south to where it still stands. Before this dam was raised, when the water was low, people standing on the Market street bridge could see the remains of the Loveless dam.

As stated above, Giles O. Griswold was the first man to operate extensively an oil mill in the present Trumbull County. The goodly fortune which he left was largely acquired in the oil business. His first mill was on Upper Mahoning avenue; the second on Dawson street. Some years before his death he erected a fine plant in the northeast portion of the city. This is now occupied by the C. A. Crane Company. Mr. Griswold was an ardent Baptist, a bank official, and during middle life his home was one of the most hospitable of the city. Mrs. Griswold was a gracious hostess and greatly esteemed by Warren people. Their home is now owned by A. G. Judd, a relative.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WARREN DEBATING SOCIETY.—MEMBERS AND DESCENDANTS.—PUBLIC LIBRARY.—CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—WARREN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.—TRUMBULL COUNTY ARTISTS.

The young men who lived ninety years ago in Warren were progressive in all matters pertaining to good citizenship, and they organized a debating society on the evening of October 20, 1817. Certain rules and regulations were established by which they were governed. Constitution and by-laws were duly adopted, meetings were held each week. Questions for discussion were presented by different members. From these several questions the president selected the one to be discussed at the next following meeting. The merits of the question each evening were decided by the president and the merits of the argument were decided by three judges.

The president selected five members each evening who were to take the affirmative and five members to take the negative sides of the debate.

We give a few extracts from the records of the society:

“The following persons having met on the evening of the 20th of October, 1817, for the purpose of forming themselves into a debating society, did ordain and establish certain rules and regulations by which they resolved to be governed: Cyrus Bosworth, H. F. Leavitt, Wheeler Lewis, Edward Potter, John Love, George Mygatt, Henry Stiles, S. E. Bishop, Isaac Ladd.

“Wheeler Lewis was duly elected president and H. F. Leavitt secretary pro tem. The following question was chosen by the president to be discussed on the evening of the 23rd inst., at which time the society resolved to meet: ‘Is Nature Generally More Pleasing to the Eye than Art?’ Messrs. John

*This sketch of the Debating Society was prepared by Whittlesey Adams.

Harsh, R. Fleming, Martin Bentley, Thomas G. Stewart, Benjamin Stevens, Edward Fling and John B. Harmon were admitted members of the society. William Bishop was elected to preside at the next evening of meeting as president, after which the society adjourned."

October 30, 1817, the question was discussed and decided in the affirmative, after which the following gentlemen were admitted members: Samuel Quinby, Thomas Wells, Heman R. Harmon, John Gordon, William Quinby and Horace Stewart. A motion was made by the society that the present constitution compiled and recommended by H. F. Leavitt be revised and Messrs. Bishop, Bosworth, Leavitt, Bentley and Harmon were appointed a committee to revise the same. The following question was selected for the subject of the next debate: "Is War a Greater Evil than Luxury?" William Bishop was re-elected president for the next evening.

March 2, 1820, society convened; Samuel Leavitt, president; Edward Flint, secretary; Roswell Mason, treasurer. The question debated this evening was: "Was the Last War an Advantage to the American Nation?"

Arguments for the affirmative were by Roswell Stone, John Brown, Edward Flint. Arguments for the negative were by George Swift and Benjamin Stevens.

The merits of the question were decided by the president in favor of the affirmative, and the merits of the arguments in favor of the negative.

The officers for the ensuing term were elected this evening, viz.: President, Roswell Mason; secretary, Edward Flint; standing committee, George Swift, Roswell Stone and George Mygatt.

The question selected for the next evening was: "Would a Foreign War Be Beneficial to the United States?" The affirmative to be argued by H. Stevens, George Mygatt, George Swift and Benjamin Stevens. The negative to be argued by Roswell Stone, Adamson Bentley and Isaac Ladd.

The judge for the next evening was E. Leavitt, signed Edward Flint, secretary.

The following is a list of the names of the members: Lorrان Andrews, Samuel E. Bishop, Cyrus Bosworth, James Clark, Seabury Ford, Edward Flint, John Gordon, Levi Hadley, Heman R. Harmon, John B. Harmon, Walter King, George Swift, Francis Freeman, Roswell Stone, Roswell Mason, John Brown,

Edward Potter, A. L. Norton, Isaac Ladd, H. F. Leavitt, Samuel Leavitt, John Love, George Mygatt, Calvin Pease, Edward Potter, Samuel Quinby, William Quinby, Benjamin Stevens, Horace Stevens, Thomas G. Stewart, Wheeler Lewis, James D. Burnham, John Harsh, R. Fleming, Martin Bentley, Jacob H. Baldwin, Adamson Bentley, Thomas Wells, George Hapgood, Augustus Stevens, Henry Stiles, Josiah Soule.

Seabury Ford was nominated for governor by the Whig State convention on February 10, 1848, on the fifth ballot. Ezra B. Taylor, from Portage county, and Jacob Perkins, from Trumbull County, were delegates in the convention. Seabury Ford was elected governor on the Whig ticket in October, 1848, and a month later the state went Democratic at the presidential election. Seabury Ford was very popular among his Whig brethren. He was the last governor of Ohio ever elected by the Whig party. Ezra B. Taylor and Jacob Perkins were the youngest members of the Whig State convention of 1848.

The following is a list of some of the descendants and relatives of members of the pioneer debating club, to-wit: Wallace W. Ford, Mrs. Mary P. Lawton, Mrs. Ester C. Nichols, Olive R. Harmon, Ella Harmon, Erwin Ladd, Mrs. Henry C. Dietz, Mrs. Albert Jameson, Mrs. Edward Briscoe, Mrs. Charles Ewalt, Virginia Reid, Lucy Hoyt, Anna S. Hoyt, Lucy E. Hoyt, Abbie Hoyt, Charles S. Adams, Norman W. Adams, Thomas Kinsman, Charles P. Kinsman, Vance Potter, George Quinby, Harriet Stevens, Mrs. H. P. McCurdy, Mary Stevens, Henry G. Stiles, George H. Jones, Mrs. Rollin A. Cobb, Harriet P. Jones, Fred T. Stone, Laura Harsh, Mrs. Howard B. Weir, Mathew B. Tayler, George H. Tayler, Mrs. John J. Sullivan, Mrs. Emerson J. Boyd, Donald McCurdy, Charles D. Hapgood, Cornelia G. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Hapgood Van Gorder, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin Murdock, Charles Smith Adams, George W. Hapgood, Dr. Fred K. Smith. And besides the above named there are many more descendants and relatives of the Warren pioneer debaters now living in this city.

The following copy of a contract for rent shows a little touch of the simple life of ninety years ago in Warren:

"Agreed with Simon Taylor for the room for the use of the debating society, he to find candles and wood and make and extinguish the fire, for which the society are to pay 50c for each and every evening they may occupy said room from December 16, 1819."

From the records of the society it appears that the society was in an active and vigorous condition for six years. It may have been in existence much longer.

Public Library.

In 1814 or 1815 the first library in old Trumbull County was established in Warren. It contained about 1,000 volumes, mostly of biography and history. It was located in the cabinet shop of Mr. White, which stood north of the Presbyterian church. There was little, aside from church and social gatherings, to entertain people, and so this library was a popular institution. Mr. White served as librarian for more than thirty years, and there are many men and women living in Warren today who read those books which were under his care.

In the early '40s W. N. Porter and Mr. Ide had a circulating library. December 20, 1842, we find in the *Western Reserve Chronicle* the following: "Wheat, corn, hay, oats, wood, butter, tallow, and most kinds of produce will be received for subscriptions to Porter & Ide's circulating library. Mr. Porter was a cultured gentleman, who had a large and well regulated book store in the room now occupied by the Masters Brothers Grocery Company. His daughter, Charlotte, married Dr. David Jameson and resided all her life in the homestead on Washington avenue, near Mahoning. She died in June of this year. His son, William F. Porter, was associated with him for many years, but because of failing health moved to Colorado, where he stayed for some years before his death. He was artistic in temperament and painted some very creditable pictures. He married Nancy Williams, who still lives in their homestead at the corner of Elm and High streets. She is an ingenious woman, and at one time patented a cover for slate frames which would have netted her a handsome return had it not been at that time teachers decided to use tablets instead of slates. William N. and Nancy Porter had two sons, Eugene and William. The latter died in early youth, and the former by bequest of his aunt, Charlotte, Porter Jamison has received half interest in the old Porter homestead.

In 1848 Jacob Perkins, Dr. Julian Harmon, Judge George M. Tuttle and Orlando Morgan, with some others, originated the "Warren Library Association." The books of the first library were transferred to this company and the trustees and patrons



(Photo loaned by Fred Byard.)

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

desiring to extend the work of the library, opened a reading room in connection with it. George VanGorder was the librarian for three years, and the library was in his father's block, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. Some persons who had contributed books and money to the first association did not exactly approve of this library on the larger scale. However, it flourished for a time. It was sustained by private subscription, and entertainments, especially lectures, were given for its benefit. Among those who gave the lectures, were Jacob Perkins, Judge Milton Sutliff, George M. Tattle, Dr. D. B. Woods, and Dr. Julian Harmon. Later the Library Association decided that it could not keep open both reading room and library, and decided to close the reading room and stop periodicals; to remove the library to the office of M. D. Leggett; to keep it open for the drawing and changing of books on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of every week; that the stockholders be taxed the sum of fifty cents and those not stockholders one dollar per year for the use of the library. In 1854 the library suspended and the books were sold at public auction and to private individuals. There were about two thousand volumes and many of them are now to be found in the libraries of the older residents. The people who had objected to the formation of this second library had occasion to say "I told you so," and those who had given books to the first library had reason to feel rebellious when they were sold to the highest bidder.

In 1877 some books were gathered together and the nucleus of a new library was established. From the beginning Dr. Julian Harmon had been interested in the library question, and this third library was entrusted to his care in his office on Harmon street. Professor E. F. Moulton was president, Dr. Harmon was secretary, and the library was maintained by dollar memberships. For eleven years this organization was in existence, then President Moulton called a meeting at Dr. Harmon's office, on the 10th of July, 1888, to consider seriously the question of a library for Warren. The meeting was adjourned a week and twelve or fifteen persons perfected the plans at the office of P. L. Webb. George T. Townsend was chairman of that meeting and P. L. Webb secretary. Marshall Woodford was elected president, P. L. Webb secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Dr. T. M. Sabin, Judge D. R. Gilbert, and

Mrs. S. W. Parks. So far as we know this was the first time a woman had acted in official capacity in connection with the library association. More women than men were present at this meeting, among them, the Misses Mary Idings, Maria Heaton, Ella Estabrook, Fanny Hall, Helen Bierce, Mrs. S. W. Park, Mrs. Woodford, and Mrs. W. T. Brown. The name of the Warren Library Association was retained. The two cases of books which had been in Dr. Harmon's office, were transferred to Mr. Webb's office and he served as librarian for two years. On the 22nd day of September, 1888, the library opened with two hundred and ninety-four volumes. Ten years later they had 4,000 volumes. This library was opened two afternoons and evenings in the week. No one in connection with this association received any salary, but there were expenses to be met, particularly that of the purchase of new books. The association therefore arranged for a course of lectures, and the committee having this in charge secured a list of responsible persons who agreed to make good, individually, any deficit and to give to the Library Association any profits. The first course was given in 1888 and '89 and the lecture course was continued five years. Eight hundred dollars was realized in this way, and that sum really made it possible to continue the work. In 1890 the association was incorporated, by Henry B. Perkins, Marshall Woodford, B. J. Taylor, P. L. Webb, S. W. Parks, W. C. Stiles, and W. S. Kernohan. Marshall Woodford was president, B. J. Taylor, vice-president, O. L. Wolcott, treasurer, T. D. Oviatt, secretary and librarian. From this time on the success of the library was apparent. Mr. Woodford gave a great deal of thought and time to the management of affairs, and when he was suddenly taken away, Mrs. Woodford took his place, acting as librarian.

The law of the state of Ohio allowed a tax to be levied for library purposes, and supervision to be had either by the city council or the board of education. The association chose to put itself in the hands of the board of education rather than the council. This body therefore made the levy and for the first time in its existence, the board of education divided on the lines of men and women, the women voting for the higher levy and the men for the lower.

On April 1, 1898, the Warren Free Library became a reality. The first books were drawn that day, and the library was

opened to all citizens and residents of school district. During the summer the evening hours were lengthened, the room being open from 6:30 to 8:00. The officers of this first Free Library were: President, B. J. Taylor; vice-president, W. C. Stiles; treasurer, P. L. Webb; librarian and secretary, Mrs. Woodford. In 1896 one hundred and ninety-eight people drew books; in 1898, one thousand and twenty-five. In 1899, the high school library, of two hundred books, was transferred to the Free Library. In 1899 the library had become such an attractive place that people who went there for books, stayed and visited until the trustees voted that no talking above a whisper should be allowed. So well was this law enforced, as long as the library was in the building, that to this day when towns-people open the door of the National American Women Suffrage Association, they begin conversation in a whisper.

In 1898 an endowment gift of \$3,500 was made the library and the interest from this has served a goodly purpose.

In 1878 Judge Milton Sutliff left by will \$10,000 to provide the youth of Warren with a place for entertainment and enjoyment. The phrase relating to this was obscure and for that reason, nothing was done with it until, by mutual agreement, George M. Tuttle, the trustee, with the consent of all persons interested under the will, agreed that this amount might be turned over to the Library Association. The old building which had been used as an academy and which had been occupied by Mr. Sutliff as an office, was turned over to the library, and the rents accruing therefrom were used for its maintenance. This had to be done through the city authorities and all were pleased when it was thus settled.

When the court house was building, provision was made on the first floor, west wing, for the library, and here the association established itself in 1897. Mrs. Woodford was librarian at the munificent salary of \$300 and her assistants gave their time gratuitously. It thus being determined that the Library Association was a fixture in the community, donations were made to it of money and of books and those donations have been continued. Mrs. Woodford resigned to accept a position in Oberlin where she would be with her mother and her sister, and Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Cleveland, succeeded her. Miss Smith served two or three years, and upon her return to Cleveland, Miss Cornelia Smith was elected librarian and has served ever since. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Smith

for her devotion and her interest. Under her management, the library has become a place where young and old cannot only receive books, but can be guided to all sorts of references and helpful articles.

About 1904 the Library Association decided to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$28,000 to the library and building was begun in the fall of that year. It was finished in February, 1906. As Mr. Carnegie always requires that the city obligate itself in the expense of maintaining his libraries, the city levied a proper tax. The bill providing for this free library placed the control in the hands of the city authorities. The city now levies .7 mill and last year this amounted to \$3,200. As the library was built on the Sutliff land, and as a provision of the Sutliff will must be carried out, the first floor was made into a hall and named "Sutliff Hall," and the library proper is on the second floor, although part of the rooms on the first floor are used by the library for storage. Within the last year this hall has been used as a gymnasium for boys. The will of Mr. Sutliff provided for both boys and girls.

The library now contains over 15,000 books.

The officers are president of the board, B. J. Taylor; vice-president, T. I. Gillmer; treasurer, P. L. Webb; members, S. W. Parks, Homer E. Stewart, Charles Fillius, Mary Perkins Lawton.

Trumbull County Artists.

A number of Trumbull County citizens have made their mark in the artistic world. Foremost is Kenyon Cox, the son of J. D. Cox, who is mentioned in connection with the Warren schools. This artist now lives in New York City, and enjoys an enviable reputation among artists and art schools. His wife is likewise an artist.

John W. Bell, the son of Reuben Bell, had decided talent in painting, and some beautiful productions of his are in Trumbull County homes. Mr. Cox studied abroad and had every advantage, but Mr. Bell was not so fortunate, and developed his talent largely in New York and eastern cities. His specialty was autumn landscapes. He did some very good work in water color. He married Ella, the daughter of Dr. Metcalf, who likewise had artistic tastes and who was successful in marketing his pictures. He had the truly artistic temperament and cared

little for the financial part of picture painting.

A. T. Millar, a resident of Cortland, a student of Mr. Bell, afterwards studied in New York and Europe, and now does very creditable work. He lives in New York.

John Crawford was the first of Warren's artists, and had good ideas of colors. He died when very young, giving great promise.

William F. Porter had decided artistic tastes, but did not make this his profession.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—FIRE OF 1846.—PRIMITIVE METHODS OF FIRE PROTECTION.—FIRE COMPANIES AND APPARATUS.—“THE GREAT FIRE.”—CITY HALL AND PAID DEPARTMENT.

Until within a few years the citizens of Warren became greatly alarmed at the ringing of the fire bell. Even as late as 1880 a day-time fire brought forth an enormous crowd, while an alarm rung in the night called men from their beds and caused women to anxiously await the result at home. This unnecessary fear was present because of the terrible conflagrations which in the past had visited the city. The tale had been so often told that although people were too young to have seen the destruction, still it was firmly fixed in their minds.

The first destructive fire was in 1846; the others in 1849, 1855, 1860, 1866, and 1867.

In the early days of Warren there were few ways to spend money raised by taxation, and in 1838 there was a surplus of \$800 in the treasury. During that fall it was decided to spend \$295 for a rotary engine for a fire department. Machines of this kind, at that time, were very imperfect. This one was built after the plan of a force pump and was warranted to throw a hundred gallons of water per minute upon a three-story building. It was necessary to have a tub, to be filled by a bucket brigade, so, after all, this machine did not do away with the primitive fire department—men and pails.

The early newspapers show that the early citizens feared what came to them and tried to avoid it. We read that on December 9, 1840, a call for citizens who were interested in the protection of property from fire to meet was made. In the following March we find this statement: “At a city meeting held in Mr. Babbitt’s school room the question of better fire equipment was discussed and it was resolved that an efficient fire department was necessary for the protection of property.”

Again, in August, 1845, "The tax-payers of the borough of Warren are requested to meet at the court house on Thursday evening next to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a fire engine by tax."

At the time of the purchase of this engine a fire company was formed and its duty was not only to manage the fire but to do police service as well. The citizens of the town were requested to take their place in the bucket brigade. This company had to practice once a month, and after the novelty wore off, the filling of the tub was a laborious task, distasteful to all. Notwithstanding the preparation, this company had no chance to serve in the first fire, of 1846, because the buildings were largely of wood and the fire was under such headway that nothing as small and as inefficient could have much effect upon the burning mass. The fire department did the best it could, but citizens became very much excited and often ran throwing water on the fire from the individual buckets instead of keeping the tub filled, and finally the truck broke and the engine was placed on boxes where it was worked, but to little purpose. This fire started about eleven o'clock on Monday night, June 1st, the alarm being given by the Presbyterian bell, now rather worse for its years of work, but still hanging in the Presbyterian steeple. It originated in the grocery store of Fred Bolemyer, which stood where the Warren Hardware Company now is on Market street, went down Main street nearly to Franklin, and east on Market to Park (Liberty) and down Park a short distance. Twenty-four buildings were burned, and among them some of the best firms in town lost heavily. Among these were Smith & McCombs, whose store was in the block of Henry W. and Charles Smith, S. M. Rupp, hardware store, the Liberty Herald Printing Office, several law offices in the Smith Block, the brick building of J. L. VanGorder, and the three-story brick building of Daniel Gilbert, on the corner of Market and Park, the store of Iddings & Best, the public market house, Democratic printing office, the postoffice, the county treasurer's office, the store of B. P. Jameson (here a man lost his life), James Hoyt, Patch and Allison, were all destroyed. The park was filled with all sorts of merchandise, furniture. The store of Henry Stiles and Asael Adams, standing just north of Market, on the east side of Park, were saved, although the goods were carried out and more or less damaged. Many ladies were in the rank of the bucket brigade and did heroic work in helping to save these

buildings as well as the bank. Little insurance was carried in those days and the financial loss was very great. Among others suffering loss in this fire were: A. Bartholomew, Morgan & Stell, Lott & Freeman, L. S. Kibbee & Son, Kibbee, Moser & Co., Thornton & King, L. Graham, A. F. Hunt, Zalmon Fitch, J. W. Collins, J. M. Milligan, A. Luke & Co., Daniel Jagger, George Austin, Fred Bolemyer, J. & J. Dunlap, Caleb Peck, J. R. Williams, Levi Nichols, A. Luke & Co., A. & C. Westcott, the postoffice, Woodrow & Chapman, Day's barber shop, Dr. W. Iddings, Dr. J. Farrell, and two or three lawyers' offices on Franklin street.

The old Western Reserve Bank stood where the present Union National stands, and George Tayler, with the assistance of friends, heroically saved this building, which was on fire several times. The Odd Fellows lodge, several doctors and lawyers had their rooms and offices burned and suffered accordingly. Changes were made in firms and in businesses at that time. The *Liberty Herald* was never issued again; the publisher, Mr. Tait, became librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and the editor, Mr. Rice, became editor of the Ohio State Journal at Columbus.

Although the fire of 1846 has been handed down in press, and by word of mouth, the following is quoted from a letter which the mother of Samuel Dickey wrote to him when he was in New Hampshire on a visit, "Ere this reaches you, you will doubtless learn from public papers what a great conflagration there has been in Warren, last Monday night. Some say even greater than that in Pittsburg, according to the population of the place. On Monday night about half past eleven, I was awakened by the church bell. Looked out of the window and saw a bright light. I thought in the direction of the Presbyterian church. We got up, partly dressed ourselves, and went out to the road. Found it south of the church. Your father called up John and Jake and he, himself, went as far as the bridge barefooted. He could then see it was on Market street. He could see VanGorder's block all aflame, Smith & McComb's store burning and likely to take the whole of Market street, and Main street. He came home, dressed himself, went back again, got into line and stayed until the fire subsided, which was about three o'clock. When he came home, to our deep regret, he told us Market street was in ruins as far as Adams store, market house and all, and Main street above the post

office. One or two houses on the other side of the street were saved with great exertion. There are no other stores remaining now except Adams' and Stiles' on Liberty street, on Main street, Hoyt's, Charles Smith, and many of the goods of those stores were taken out and much injured. Our friend, Towne, had almost everything taken out of his house and a great many other houses were emptied of their contents. Mr. VanGorder remained in his house so long, clearing out goods, that his friends were alarmed about him, and he had at last to jump out of the second-story window. Mr. VanGorder is said to be the greatest sufferer among them all. He is said to have lost \$10,000. He had intended to have insurance when he completed his fine block of buildings. The sympathy of the public are deeply enlisted for him. It is supposed he will go on with the flour mill across the river. There is a good deal of property covered by insurance. Mr. Bidwell says the insurance companies of Trumbull County will break up and that he himself will lose very much."

Warren now knew that one thing it must have was an efficient fire department. In July, of this same year 1846, James Hoyt and Oliver H. Patch, upon request of the citizens, went to Cleveland, purchased a Button at the cost of \$600. This was the type of hand engine with which we are all familiar. It was a great improvement on the old one. There was little or no money in the treasury at the time, and apparently the town had no right to levy a tax. However, then, was done the thing which always can be done when an emergency arises, a way was found to use an old and unused law in regard to bonding the city for this purpose. This statute allowed the treasurer to issue certificates on the treasury which were receivable for taxes. After a good deal of effort a sufficient amount of certificates were sold to pay for the engine. The old fire company was abandoned, and a new one was perfected. Charles Messenger became the chief. (William's History of Trumbull & Mahoning Counties.) "The Council offered a standing premium of \$3 to the member of the company who would reach the engine house first in case of fire. The house stood on Liberty street, back of the First National Bank building. A close contest was made for this prize, on the night of the great fire of 1849 which consumed two blocks on Market street. The fire was seen apparently at the same time by W. R. Stiles and James Hoyt, both merchants. Both ran with all possible speed toward

the engine house, where they arrived so nearly at the same time that at the instant Mr. Hoyt grabbed for the latch, Mr. Stiles seized it, thus winning the money."

The constitution of the Mahoning Fire Company No. 1, adopted in 1863 and of Neptune Fire Company, No. 2, adopted in 1868, are on file in the present fire department. Part of article 4 of Mahoning reads, in reference to members, "On the alarm of fire they shall repair to the engine house to assist in conveying the apparatus to the fire—to assist in using it while there—and to return it to its proper place in the house. Any member leaving the apparatus without the permission of the foreman, or the commanding officer, shall be subject to a fine for the first offense, of 12½ cents, for the second offense, 25 cents, and for the third offense, expulsion."

In the Neptune constitution, we read, "No person shall become a member of this company under the age of seventeen, or who is not of respectable moral character."

In both the constitutions, great stress is laid on fines and on expulsion. In the old records we find several dismissals for drunkenness.

In an old book at the fire department, yellow with age, are the following names of the active members of the Neptune Fire Company No. 2, for 1867: W. J. Kerí, W. H. Herzog, D. H. Hecklinger, Whit Adams, R. S. Elliott, John Hardy, B. Gearing, David Camp, C. S. Fusselman, Frank Camp, Adam Mack, Amos Dillon, William Hayes, Marion Wisell, Joseph Robinson, James Robinson, George Gandholt, Robert Clark, James Parker, John Spear, J. L. Smith, L. Hecklinger, A. Burnstein, Joseph Alescenter, Sam Tandzenheizer, W. Clark, H. A. Strong, Eli Vakir, H. Schultz, J. Hammell, Ben Miller, W. Bushnell, J. Lewis, James Moon, R. Braden, J. M. Tuttle, H. M. Pierce, Andrew Hahn, John Moon, Joseph Waldeck, A. N. Dietz, S. Miner, V. Cady, Byron Harrick, Levi Camp, Alfred Wilson, Theo. Bobolsky, William Crawford, Horace Bushnell, Fred Squire, John Wrecker, R. S. Wilkins, Z. Long, W. Brown, J. W. Gilbert, Patrick Duffy, Adam Waldeck, D. Symes, W. Ward, Jr., W. F. Peffers, S. Wright, W. Morris, A. Winders, Andrew Jewell, Bostick Parker, D. D. Drennen, C. W. Tyler.

A second hand engine, bearing the name of "Saratoga" was purchased in 1851 and a company organized. Whether this was an entirely new company, or a reorganization of the old, we do not know. In 1855 another engine was purchased.

Although the fire of 1846 was a dreadful one, that of 1860 was worse, and is always known as "the great fire." Almost the entire business part of the town was destroyed. This seems strange when it started at mid-day, but when we know of the wooden buildings, the shingle roofs, and the dry season, we can see how soon such a conflagration would be beyond control. This fire started in Truesdell & Townsend's furniture factory, located on south side of Fulton street near Main. There was a strong wind and the burning embers were easily carried to the livery stable of Peter Foulk on Franklin street. This time, both sides of Main street burned, and several acres were laid in waste.

The covered bridge was destroyed, and fell into the river. Many houses on Mahoning avenue had the shingle roofs ablaze, the Methodist church was on fire in several places, and Prof. James Marvin, then superintendent of the public schools, got onto the roof and saved it by the help of the bucket brigade. Almon D. Webb, the father of Peter L. Webb, did the same thing for the Presbyterian church. Edward A. Smith is the only man now engaged in business who was in business at that time. There were two fire companies, Mahoning No. 1 and Neptune No. 2. The former was located on South Park avenue and the second in a brick building located in the small park between city hall and West Market street. Members belonging to the Mahoning No. 1, now living, are John Buchsteiner, Jas. Finn, John Rebhan and Michael Goeltz, while of Neptune No. 2,—Whittlesey Adams, Judge William T. Spear, Homer C. Reid, and Wm. J. Kerr are still living.

This fire brought financial distress, but in the long run was good for the town, for, although more than \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed, buildings were all re-built. Before this, Main street was below grade, and now this was brought up to the right level and a good foundation made. Before two years had passed, all blocks were rebuilt, all occupied.

The fire of 1867 swept away the buildings from the corner of Park, to the building now occupied by Mrs. Kopp. The store on the corner where the Warren Dry Goods store now stands was used by Charles Boughton as a crockery store, and over this the Misses Foreman had a millinery establishment. These two women carried on successful business in Warren for a great many years. They escaped from this fire with their lives. They lost their stock of goods, all their clothing and furniture.

The women of the town gladly and generously gathered together, made garments for them, and they were soon able, either from their own savings or by a loan, to secure a new line of goods and resume business. They were the leading milliners of the town for many years and during the latter part of their lives occupied rooms at the southern end of the present Union National Bank building.

Since that time a number of business places have been destroyed by fire, and now and then a residence or two, but on the whole, fires have been few and the department very efficient.

In 1868 the first steamer was purchased. Including a goodly bit of hose, it cost \$9,000. It was named for the mayor, I. N. Dawson, and the fire department bore also the same name. People now who were children in that day remember how proudly John L. Smith, as the captain, led the parades on Fourth of July and like occasions, and how he used to thunder his commands through a brass horn. After this department had been called out for the slightest fire, the children of the town, for weeks after, going back and forth to school, would make a horn of their hands and in as deep tones as possible imitate Capt. Smith in "Play away, No. 1."

In 1881 a new steamer was purchased, costing \$4,000. There was no change in the fire company as to name.

In 1874 the city hall was built at the cost of \$40,000. The lower part of this building was arranged for the fire department, and horses were used for the first time to draw the engines, when the company was installed in this building. The erection of the city hall caused a good deal of comment on the part of the older citizens. These men realized the value of the land given by Mr. Quinby to the city, and as most of them had traveled, were well educated, and knew the possibility of this public park, they had guarded the Quinby gift and regretted greatly the sale of the land between the river and Quinby Hill, particularly the part opposite the city hall, and they also objected to the construction of the city hall, first because it obstructed the view of the river, but principally because they believed a stable in the lower part of the city building would finally make the building unfit for use. The town has lived to see the wisdom of the early fathers, and has partially rectified its mistake by taking the fire department out of the building.

In 1896 the present fire department building was erected



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

OLD ENGINE HOUSE, WHERE CITY PARK NOW IS.

on Park avenue. It cost about \$20,000. In 1899 the Volunteer Fire Company ceased to exist, the present fire company was organized, and the office of chief of fire department created. D. K. Moser was elected chief, and has held that office ever since. He has been a very efficient man.

The firemen, at this writing, on duty in this building are Chief Moser, Grant Drennen, William Griffith, Dennis Gates, and Milton Poulton.

As many manufacturies have sprung up in the northern part of the city, for several years pressure has been brought to bear for the establishment of a fire department in that section, and in 1908 a building was erected and equipped. The captain in this station is Harry Mills, John Graham and Stanley Johnson being the men on duty.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES OF TRUMBULL COUNTY.—DANIEL BISCHOFF.—CHRISTIANAR, VOIT, DIETZ, SHALER, DERR, GOERING, HUCKE, WALDECK, KOEHLER, ETC.

The Germans were among the very best of Warren's early citizens. In the beginning those who came were men and women of unusual talent. Many of them were well educated, all were frugal, and were willing to take part in anything which was for the welfare of the community. It is a pity that no record has been kept of these staunch citizens, and that even the children and the grandchildren know little about them. Most of them were Lutherans, and came from Germany proper. Among these was George Gairing, who was very well educated and a cabinet maker by trade. Daniel Bischoff (later written Bishop) was one of the leading men of his time. He was educated, had fine business sense, and was a sort of a go-between for the people here and those in Germany. He kept up his home interests and sold steamship tickets to those wishing to go back and forth. He had quite a family of children, having had two wives. It is a pity that no picture is preserved of his first store, which was a low affair, with a little door, and stood on the spot where the Bishop block now stands. He sold candy and later beer and wine. Possibly he sold these in the beginning. The family lived in the house and on the door was a bell which rang as customers opened it. It was the cleanest place, and it seems as if candy never tasted so good when bought anywhere else. Mr. Bishop was very pleasant to children, and we all saved our money to spend it there. Mr. McQuiston, who kept a place across the street, used to buy old bottles, and many a summer day has the writer spent the morning gathering bottles, bargaining with Mr. McQuiston for the sale, and as soon as the pennies were in her hand, dashing across the street to Bishop's, pushed in the door with the ringing bell, and called for three cents' worth of Jugu Paste.

Another one of the leading Germans was Henry Christianar. He was a first-class wagon-maker, and was associated with John Martin in business. Mr. Christianar had a capable wife and family of children. Three of his daughters taught in Warren and in Cleveland. Emma, the oldest, married Azor Hunt and now lives in Homestead. Fred, the youngest of the boys, was especially successful in business and owned, at the time of his death a few months ago, part of the Colonial Hotel.

One of the most industrious and well beloved of the early Germans was Lewis Voit. He was a painter by trade, and a man who adhered strictly but gently to the teachings of his church. He had a goodly family of boys, all of whom reside in this city. Fred, the youngest, follows his father's trade; while Ed has the leading furniture store of the city, his brother Henry being associated with him. Will is one of the leading druggists, a partner of Byard. Ed has been a member of the board of education, and Will of the city council.

Captain Wilhelm Dietz came to this country in 1851. From New York he stopped in the state but later came to Warren. Two of his sons were A. N. and George. He was a tanner. George and A. N. were coopers. Both these men were exemplary citizens, George being the father of Louise Brenner, Youngstown, and Clarence, of this city. A. N. married Kathrine Baehr, who was born in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, in the castle of Coburg, in which Martin Luther resided at the time he wrote the famous hymn "Ein Feste Burg ist Unser Gott." Mr. and Mrs. Dietz were both strong characters, lived exemplary lives, Mrs. Dietz dying a few years ago. Four children still live, William, a very successful business man of Cleveland; August, connected with the Erie Railroad in Cleveland, holding an important position; Henry, teller of the Union National Bank; and Minnie, who is stenographer and confidential clerk of T. H. Gillmer.

Mr. Frederick Shaler, a carpenter, who resided most of his married life on Market street near the corner of Vine, was one of the reliable early German citizens. He died in the late '60s, but his wife survived him many years. She spent her time in the home of her daughters, Mrs. Seigfried, of Youngstown, and Mrs. F. J. Mackey, of Warren. A younger daughter, Frankie, died in youth. Mr. Shaler was held in high esteem by his German acquaintances and English neighbors.

Two Germans long identified with Warren were Myers and

Herlinger. In the beginning they were laborers in the brickyard on the flats. Later they owned this plant. David Herlinger had a large family of children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wakefield; John, employed at the McMyler Works; Theodore, the baker; David, a barber; Lena, Mrs. Henry Voit; George, a molder. They are all useful citizens. Of Mr. Myers' children four reside in Trumbull County: Jacob follows his father's trade and is at present connected with the brick company on the west side; Christopher is a grocer; William, a farmer at Newton Falls; and Charles is the junior member of Vautrot & Myers.

Samuel Derr was one of the early settlers who devoted his time to the keeping of a hotel and to the running of a mill in the lower part of town. He died very suddenly in the prime of life, and left a widow with a family of children to partially provide for. Mrs. Derr kept a boarding-house for many years where the library now stands, and was very successful in that business. At present she has a grandson, Louis James, and a granddaughter, Olive Lamb, residing in this city.

John Goering, who came early from Germany to Warren, was a stone mason and contractor. Mr. Goering was a man of unusual integrity and he helped to construct many of the large buildings erected in Warren between 1850 and 1870. For many years he resided opposite the Lutheran church on Vine street, but later bought property on Howland Heights, which has just been sold by his children. Mr. Goering came of an excellent family in Germany. His nephew is now postmaster in Coburg, and another nephew was an architect of no mean reputation. He had two daughters by his first wife, two sons by his second. The oldest daughter, Julia Fisher, lives in Colorado; the younger daughter recently married Mr. Wolcott of Jefferson, and resides there, while the two sons are residents of Warren, Frederick being a carpenter, and Charles the senior member of the firm of Goering & Ohl.

George Bruno Hucke was a German who came to Warren in the early '50s and married a daughter of Dr. Tod of Newton Falls. They resided all their married life in Warren, where Mrs. Hucke still lives. Their daughter is Mrs. Nelson Cottle, of Porter avenue. Mr. Hucke was a fine musician, had a rich baritone voice, and for many years had charge of the music of the Episcopal church. He had a fine education, and in ordinary conversation showed little accent of speech, but when he

poured forth his soul in song the German was very apparent. One can almost hear him now as he sang the Te Deum "We praise te, Oh, Gott, We acknowledge te to be te Lordt."

The Waldeck family was a large one. Henry, Joe, and John were successful business men. They were originally Catholics, but Joe and John early became Protestants. Henry adhered to his faith, and was one of the leading spirits of St. Mary's parish. The Waldeck Bakery, which was managed by Henry, and later by his son, was one of the best stores of the kind that Warren ever had. Joe was a barber, and in his shop the girls of the '60's had their hair shingled, he being careful not to "pull." John, the youngest of the family, is in the insurance business and has been very successful.

John Koehler, who for many years had the marble establishment in this city, stood at the very head of the German residents. Every motion and action showed his breeding and training. Self-respect was written on his face. He was respected by Americans and loved by his own countrymen here. He lived on Howland Heights, next to his friend and neighbor, John Goering. He had a large family of children. Only one, Mary, who married John Waldeck, now resides in the city. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Koehler lived beyond middle life.

Augustus Graeter was one of the best educated Germans who came to Warren. He and his family are referred to in the chapter under Hotels.

John Baehr, who now resides on First street, is a brother of the late Mrs. A. N. Dietz. He is a painter by trade, and for many years has been a leader in his occupation. He was long associated with John Rebhan, who now resides on Niles avenue. Both these men were interested in Warren's welfare in the '50's and '60's, Mr. Rebhan being one of the most efficient members of the fire company.

John Bucksteiner, a shoemaker by trade, now working for J. A. Pew & Son, who has worked longer at his trade and more constantly than any other shoe man in the city, like his other German friends, is one of the most substantial citizens. He was a member of the early fire department, and he and Christine Lemley saved the King Block from destruction in the fire of 1860. His son, John, is one of the leading merchants.

The early Germans in Warren were most of them Lutherans and had social affairs of their own. They were very hospitable and each felt responsible for the other. They had good

discipline in their families and almost all of the second and third generation are reputable citizens. If any of their countrymen misbehaved, they helped him as long as it seemed best, and then dropped him with utter disgust forever. In the beginning most of them lived in the southeastern part of the town, east of Main street, below the canal. Here they had their own gardens, and their yards were full of flowers. Some of those who came later were not as well educated nor as prosperous as the first residents, but they were just as hospitable, and just as home-loving. As other nationalities came here and were employed in the rolling mill, and like places, the Germans moved to the west side and the east end, but their flowers and their prosperity went with them. When the hard times came and these other foreigners who had received large wages had to be assisted by the town, the Germans cared for themselves and when other houses filled with idle workmen sitting on the porches with the appearance of despair, the flowers bloomed in the German gardens and the German and his family felt little or nothing of the strain.

The early Germans used their own language in the homes, it was preached to them in the church, and in the early days a German school was held in summer in the Fulton Street schoolhouse, and later such a school was had in the Lutheran church. These German Germans disliked very much to be confused with the Pennsylvania Dutch, and although they respected the Germans who came from Pennsylvania with their distorted language, they always distinctly made it known that they were the real Germans.

CHAPTER XXIX. — BRACEVILLE.

JONATHAN BRACE.—OVIATT FAMILY.—OTHER SETTLERS.—SCHOOLS
AND CHURCHES.—PHALANX.—“BATTLE OF
THE SNAKES.”—TORNADO.

This township was named in honor of Jonathan Brace, who was one of the three men purchasing land from the Connecticut Land Company in 1799. The other two were Enoch Perkins and Roger Newberry. The following year Justin Ely, who owned land in Newton as did Jonathan Brace, became associated with them. The land was conveyed to Pardon Brown, and these five men became joint owners. The township was surveyed in 1802, and the first deed made was to Francis Freeman in 1803, and for many years some of his descendants lived on this property. He himself lived at Warren and became identified with the building up of that place. His old homestead, on the corner of South and Main streets, still stands, while a house which he built before that, and which stood at the east of the Austin House, adjoining it, was torn down only a few years ago. He built for his son, Samuel Leavitt Freeman, the brick house standing on the north side of South street between Park and Main streets. This son, Samuel, married Charlotte Tod, the daughter of Dr. Tod, of Newton, and his daughter, Olive, married for a second husband, General Robert W. Ratliff. In 1803 Mr. Millan built a log cabin between Braceville and Warren and went home to bring back his family. The Indians, as they often did, burned this empty cabin and the owner never returned, although the place was called Millantown until 1811, when it became Braceville. Some historians say that Ralph Freeman was the first settler of Braceville, while others give this credit to Samuel Oviatt. This difference of opinion comes from the fact that Freeman was a bachelor and did not maintain a real home, while Oviatt was married. Ralph married Betsey Stowe, daughter of Comfort Stowe, and their daughter, Frances, undoubtedly named for Francis Freeman, married Julius Austin. Julius was a cousin of Harmon Austin Sr. The

Freeman and the Austin families were connected in several different ways, widow Austin, a greatgrandmother of Mrs. Pendelton, married Samuel Leavitt for a second husband. Their daughter was the mother of Samuel L. Freeman. Freeman and William Mossman erected a log cabin on the river in 1803. Freeman got his land from his brother Francis, Mossman purchased a hundred acres. They kept house by themselves, had a cow, and many stories are told of the food they served themselves, and the management they employed, while many a tidy housekeeper repeats the story of the unclean condition of their utensils, etc. Mr. Mossman did not seem to relish this life, moved to Warren, where he kept a tavern, and afterwards to Buffalo.

Samuel Oviatt, with his wife, Louise Beckwith, two children, his brother Stephen and his bride, Sally Stone, came into the township in 1804. They came by the way of Pittsburg from Goshen, Connecticut. From Warren there was no road, and they had to cut one through the forest. They were six weeks on their way. Their father had purchased a thousand acres of land. They built their cabin south of the center and here, for many years Henry, a grandson of Samuel, lived.

These first settlers of Braceville suffered the same privations that the settlers of other townships did. They had few vegetables, and in the midst of the first winter they were despairing when a turkey appeared near their cabin and was shot by one of the men, while Mrs. Stephen Oviatt, seeing a deer near the house, although unused to fire-arms, killed it.

Sally Stone Oviatt was the mother of the first child born in Braceville. His name was William J.

Early in 1805 Joshua Bradford and his wife, Anne Dunn, with three sons settled on Braceville Ridge, the highest land in Trumbull County.

A little later the father of the two Oviatts, Samuel Sr., with his wife, Sarah, his son Edmund and wife, Ruth, Seth and Mark, and their daughters Maria and Lucretia, took up their home near their sons Samuel and Steven. It will be seen, therefore, that among the early settlers the Oviatts were strong in number. They still are among the most important residents of that town. At the time that Samuel Oviatt Sr. came, the tribe of Indians who had treated with Moses Cleaveland at Conneaut had a little village on the Mahoning. Their chief, Paqua, was with them. They were friendly, but annoyed the

settlers by constantly begging for whiskey and powder. When the trouble with the Indians at Deerfield occurred, at which time a man by the name of Devine was made blind by the shot from an Indian, this village was abandoned and here was found one of the kettles which had been used at Salt Springs for the making of salt. The Braceville Indians had used it for making maple sugar.

In 1811 Comfort Stowe and his wife, Rachel Woodwin, arrived in Braceville with nine children. This family was long identified with the township through the children and grandchildren. Their great-grandson, Hobart L. Taft, now resides on this homestead land.

In 1812 Fowler Merwin, who with his wife, Mercy Johnson, had gone to Braceville in 1807, ran for justice of the peace against Solomon Oviatt. This election was set aside after Merwin had been declared elected, on the ground that he was the clerk of the election. The following month, May, another election was had, when Oviatt was declared elected. This election was likewise set aside. Of course, such a contest as this made bitter feeling between the families who had resided in Goshen, Connecticut. On the Fourth of July, the third election was held and the people took hold of the matter fairly and elected Robert Freeman. He was the father of the first settler, Ralph, and a brother of Francis. He was not only the first justice of the peace of the township, but he was the first person to die. He was buried on the Freeman farm and later interred in the township cemetery. This cemetery was laid out in 1812, and Saber Lane, wife of Isaac Lane, who died in January, 1813, was the first person buried therein.

Harriet Cleaveland Taft, a niece of Moses Cleaveland, whose father, Camden, settled in Liberty, married Auren P. Taft and settled in Braceville. She and her daughter, Olive, are now living on the old Taft homestead.

Among the residents of Braceville who are well known citizens of Cleveland now is Frederick L. Taft, who was born there in 1870. His father, Newton A. Taft, was of the same family as President Taft, and his mother was Laura A. Humphrey. Judge Birchard, of Warren, was his great-uncle. He graduated from the Newton Falls Union schools, attended Cincinnati Law School and was admitted when he was 21. He began practice in Cleveland, was appointed city solicitor in 1898; in 1906 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas

to fill a vacancy. He was a delegate to the Republican convention of 1908 which nominated William H. Taft.

Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Chipman, educated people, moved to Braceville in 1835. They had no children of their own, but they took eight young girls at different times into their family. Some of these were given exceptional education. They also assisted three young men to prepare for college.

Martha Hedges, who was born in Canaan, Connecticut, came with her parents to Braceville in 1836. She was a successful school teacher and married Mr. Alfred Elwell of Warren. Their wedding trip was taken to a National Suffrage Convention in Akron. They resided in Warren for many years. Mrs. Elwell was a great helpmeet to Mr. Elwell and she laughingly tells how she made his clothes, coats and all, when they lived in Warren. Mrs. Elwell, in later life, when she and her husband were very prosperous financially, and lived in Willoughby, was the president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. Even at this date she retains a little of her New England accent and speaks of woman's suffrage as if it were spelled w-o-r-m-a-n suffrage. Her husband, Alfred, died a few years ago, after a long and tedious illness from paralysis.

The first hotel was built in 1816, and kept by Aaron Stowe, who also had charge of the postoffice. He was postmaster until 1850. This building stood where John Barkley's house now stands. When the new building went up, it was moved one-half mile west of the center.

The first mail carrier in Braceville, going from Cleveland to Warren was Erastus Lane. He brought the news of Hull's surrender.

The first school of Braceville at the center was of logs, and built in 1812. Laura A. Humphrey Taft, the historian for the township of Braceville of the Memorial to Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve, says: "Oliver Humphrey, while hauling a load of goods to Cleveland, broke his wagon, and going to a little log house for assistance, found it was a school-house. The teacher was Mercy Anna Birchard, a sister of Judge Mathew Birchard, who was teaching the first regularly organized school in Windham. He (Humphrey) was so pleased with the appearance of the young teacher that he persuaded Samuel Oviatt, the director with whom he boarded, to engage her for the winter school. They were married in 1815." One of the early teachers was Miss Lucy Humphrey, who journeyed from Connecticut

to Farmington to visit her sister, Mrs. Daniel Taft. She married Norman Stowe. Among the other teachers were Martha Hedges, Mrs. Harriet Marsh, Miss Griswold, Miss Barnes, Miss Lane. The children of Braceville, today, do not have to wade through snow and mud in unbroken forests to schoolhouses. They have the advantage of the schools of Newton Falls, and of course some district schools still exist for the children of the lower grades.

The first religious organization in Braceville was called the Bible Christian church. Its services were held at the center log schoolhouse. Father Ross led this body and his followers were known locally as Rossites. In 1812 Rev. William Penn preached in the schoolhouse and organized a Presbyterian society. This church grew and a church edifice was built, finally was disorganized, and the building was used for some time as a town hall. In 1814 Comfort Stowe was clerk and deacon of the organized Congregational church. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse with occasional preaching. In 1835 a house was erected; in 1836 twenty-seven members were added at the time of revival, and the next year Rev. Selden Haines, whose work as teacher and lawyer is mentioned elsewhere, served one year as minister. The Abolition question disrupted the church and in 1876 the property was sold and the fund loaned to the American Missionary Society.

In 1816 a Methodist class was organized and Hervey Stowe became class leader, and later a new church organization was perfected. His home was the home of the Methodist ministers for sixty years. In his house regular preaching was had for twenty years and he led the congregational singing for twenty-five years. Surely the Methodist body is indebted to this devoted churchman. The first Methodist church was a large house of logs. Hervey Stowe and Hervey Allen made a trip to Pittsburg for the glass and nails for this building. The house was occupied until 1838, when a new one was built, which was remodeled in 1874.

The United Brethren organized in 1857. Their first meetings were held in the old schoolhouse which occupied the same ground as the schoolhouse on Eagle Creek. The present building was dedicated in 1875.

The Christian Church had preaching half the time in 1867-68. In 1869 Rev. J. N. Smith held a series of meetings at Braceville Center with good result. Converts were baptised

in the Mahoning river. The question of organizing a church was taken up, and on January 31, 1869, the church was organized. The early ministers gave part time only and had little salary. In 1874 it was decided to build a church. It was erected that summer and is now in a prosperous condition.

The patrons of the Cleveland Division of the Erie Railroad remember the station Phalanx. In 1846 about one hundred and fifty persons formed a colony and settled in the northwest portion of the township. They erected a large house in which schools, church, and meetings could be held. They also erected a number of log cabins. They all worked, keeping their time, and dividing the profits equally. Like all such communities it was short lived, lasting only four years. Tradition has it that it was called Phalanx because the houses were close together and reminded one of soldiers. When this community was doing business it was a lively place with its mills, store, etc.

No history of Braceville could be written without mention of two things which every writer has noticed, the tornado, and the battle of the snakes. Howe, the historian, gives an account of the latter in which he says that Mr. Oviatt, an old gentleman, having been informed that a number of rattlesnakes were in a certain tract of the wilderness, after asking a number of questions as to whether there was a ledge and a spring in the vicinity, planned to go to the spot about the last of May and "have some sport." Armed with sticks, forked and straight, they proceeded to the ground. In a few moments they were surrounded by rattlesnakes. The fight began, the snakes beat a retreat, and when they reached the top of the hill, the ledge was fairly covered with them. The same were collected in heaps and they were found to number 486. Some of them were as large as a man's leg below the calf, and five feet in length. They were rattlesnakes and black snakes. After this adventure men from adjoining townships visited these grounds until eventually the snakes were all made away with.

The tornado is usually written up from papers left by Franklin E. Stowe. This destructive wind storm occurred on the 23rd of July, 1860. Two clouds were noticed, one going south and the other east. When they came together, a dark body seemed to fall, which swept over a certain territory as far as Pittsburg. The wind twisted off great trees, lifted barns, destroyed houses, killed people and animals. The railroad station, and a grocery store of Lucius Wood, the station agent,

were raised several hundred feet high, revolved together and went all to pieces. The station had freight in it, one being a box of hardware, containing bolts, buckles, etc. One bolt was found stuck in a tree to the depth of an inch a mile and a half from the starting place. A handsaw was carried a mile. A freight car already loaded, standing on the track, was totally demolished; another car was carried five hundred feet and splintered all to pieces. Seven hundred dollars, which was in the express office, was blown away and never found. In some houses, William Benedict's, for instance, the roof was blown off, rails and boards were fastened into the siding, while the clothing in draws was carried completely away and never found. The line of the storm went down the Mahoning, struck the corner of Lordstown and Warren. When it reached the lower part of Trumbull County it began to rise, and as it rose all sorts of debris were dropped. The number of killed and injured was not known, but for many years thereafter children who went to Braceville on the railroad and saw the grocery which arose on the sight of the old one, were filled with awe and rejoiced when the train was out of the town.

CHAPTER XXX.—BAZETTA.

BAZETTA AND THE COUNTY SEAT.—FIRST SETTLERS.—FIRST ORCHARD.—BACONSBURG OR CORTLAND.—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Bazetta is the central township of Trumbull County. For that reason, in the contention for the county seat, geographically, its claim was good. But, as Warren was very near it, people thought if there was to be a change at all, it should be more of a change.

When the Connecticut Land Company was formed provision was made for the sale of a certain number of acres, and if there should be an excess it was to go to a company formed for the purpose of receiving it. Such a company had existed in the survey of a tract in New York state and the financial result had been satisfactory. However, instead of there being more land in the New Connecticut than was supposed, there was less. The survey, as we have seen in the early chapters, was not very accurate. David Huntington, Nathaniel Shalor, Samuel P. Lord, Sylvester Mather and Richard McCurdy bought the township of Bazetta. The survey showed this land to contain 17,247 acres. But, when a re-survey was made it was found there was 275 acres more than the survey showed. This was very gratifying to the proprietors, and in 1802 the land was divided off into lots. The Mosquito Creek runs through this township and one or two other small creeks. It is a fertile and a prosperous township, although it was not settled as early as some others because of the speculative natures of the proprietors.

The first settlers were Edward Schofield, John Budd and their families, who had resided in Hubbard. They had to cut their way through the woods. They were soon followed by Henry K. Hulse, Joseph Purden, John Godden, Joshua Oatley, Moses Hampton, and their families. William Davis was from Washington County, Pennsylvania. A Mrs. Dixon, a widow

with a large family, was also among the early settlers.

When the war of 1812 came on Henry Hulse, Benjamin Rowlee, Constant Rowlee, James Dixon, Walter Dixon, William Davis, and Samuel Tanner went to the defense of their country. Most of these went as far as Sandusky, where they had a skirmish with the Indians. When William Dixon got to Cleveland he was allowed to turn back because of the needs of his family. Walter Dixon was wounded, but recovered. It just happened that when these men were called their oats were ready to cut. The women, taking their babies into the field, left them in the shade of the wood to be cared for by older children, while they cut and harvested the grain. When their husbands returned they found the work well done.

Bazetta was not unlike the other townships in that the first houses were of logs, with no floors, or at best puncheoned, no doors and no windows. Wolves carried off their sheep, killed their cattle, while bears feasted on their fattened pork. Deer and wild turkey were common. Buckwheat fields had to be watched lest the turkeys carry off the grain. Although in many places we read that clothes were made of buckskin, Aaron Davis, who wrote up this township in 1875 for the Historical Collection of Mahoning County, in speaking of the deerskin, says: "The material used for dressing the skins was the animals brains, prepared by being mixed in warm water, and being rubbed until it assumed the appearance of thick soapsuds. The hair having been loosened by soaking the hide in water, the hair, grain, and flesh is removed by rubbing with something like a currier's knife. The skin is then allowed to remain in brain water for some time; after which it is taken out and stretched, pulled, and rubbed until it assumes that porous, spongy, and peculiar feeling to the touch found only in buckskin."

The first orchard planted in Bazetta was that of William Davis, Sr., who came in 1811. His wife was a granddaughter of General Stark of the Revolutionary war, her name being Ann Luce. Mrs. Davis was a woman of strong character. Her husband was an invalid for some years, dying in 1860, and she not only performed her duty, but part of his, took care of her own children, and inspired them with courage to clear the homestead. She, like many other of the pioneer women, gave home to other children, in this case, three. She lived to be nearly a hundred years old.

In 1816 Samuel Bacon and family came to Bazetta from Warren. It seems strange that few of the early families of this township were from the far east. Mr. Bacon exchanged his Warren property for the mill property of Benton & Brooks, which he or his family operated until 1850. The upper dam on the river was built about 1829; the grist mill was built by Mr. Schofield about 1812. The Bacons were good business men and before long a hamlet sprung up about their land which has continued to grow. It was known as Baconsburg. In 1829 Enos Bacon, son of Samuel, opened the first store there.

The Erie Railroad, when it was the A. & G. W., named the station Cortland. The author of this history has not been able to learn why the township was called Bazetta, nor why the town was called Cortland. It was incorporated in 1824 and Asa Hine was the mayor.

The family of Posts were among the early settlers.

The first schoolhouse in Bazetta stood in Cortland on Walnut Creek. It was made of unhewn logs. The windows were of paper oiled with bears' grease; they were a little unusual because they were the leaves taken from copy books, and were an abstraction for the scholars because the different kinds of writing as well as the original copy, usually a proverb, could be plainly seen. The writing desks in this building were made by boring holes in the wall, driving in wooden pegs, and laying boards thereon. In 1814 this building was replaced by a new one built on the same plan. Cortland high school was established by the special act of the legislature and was opened in 1877. Women were elected to the school board of this village almost as soon as the school law was passed. R. D. Lefingwell is the present superintendent.

The first church organized in the township was at East Bazetta. This was about the year 1820 and the denomination was Baptist. The charter members were James and Dorcas Bowen, William and Anne Davis, Samuel and Rachel Headley, Samuel and Rachel Bacon. They were originally members of the Concord Baptist church at Warren. Members were soon added to this body, until they had a membership of forty-four. Meetings were held in private houses and sometimes in the schoolhouse. Edward Schofield, the pioneer, was among the leaders of this society and sometimes preached for them. Like the church at Warren this became a Disciple organization. This Christian church was organized by Thomas Campbell in



(Loaned by N. A. Cowdrey.)

CORTLAND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

1828. There were twenty-eight charter members. The official board consisted of Elders Samuel Bacon, Samuel Hoadly, and Asher Coburn; Deacons, James Bowen, and A. W. Coburn. The "occasional preachers" for some years after the organization were Adamson Bentley, Marcus Bosworth, John Applegate, A. B. Green, William Hayden, Jonas Hartzell, J. L. Lamphere, John Henry. The pastors in succession have been Harvey Brockett, John T. Phillips, Calvin Smith, James Calvin, W. S. Winfield, Clark Braden, W. B. Goodrich, W. S. Hayden, Orrin Gates, E. Wakefield, J. M. Monroe, C. P. Cone, D. C. Hanselman, I. A. Thayer, R. T. Davis, Peter Vogle, E. A. Bosworth, D. P. Thayer, C. M. Oliphant, A. Baker, J. Mann, G. W. Moore, W. H. Smith, S. C. Pierce, B. M. Derthick and Jas. Egbert, the present pastor. The present official board consists of Elders N. A. Cowdery, E. C. Faunce, M. B. Halstead, H. L. Dray; Deacons, H. G. Bacon, E. E. Barnes, L. E. Post, A. B. Cowdrey, W. B. Galley, J. L. Bucher.

The date of the erection of the first small wooden church in Cortland is not known. It stood on the south side of Main street, where E. A. Sigler's residence now is. It was moved from that spot, used as an academy, later purchased by Mr. John Johnson, and moved back onto Main street. Here the Cortland Herald office was until it burned. In 1850, on the present church lot, a larger but plain building was constructed. In 1874 it was remodeled, at an expense of \$4,500, and is the present church building. The parsonage which adjoins it was built in 1898 and cost \$1,800. These buildings stand at the corner of Mill and Grove streets. The present membership of the church is about 200.

The first meeting held by the Presbyterians in Bazetta was in 1841. At this meeting the subject of building a house of worship was discussed and decided upon favorably. Nathan Lattin donated the land for the church at the center. This society was incorporated in 1842 under the name of the First Presbyterian and Congregational Church Society.

The Methodist church of Cortland was organized in 1835 with J. J. Steadman and E. Burkett as the first preachers. The Rev. Mr. Steadman was one of the strongest men intellectually in this vicinity. W. M. Oatley was first class leader. The first church, built in 1840, stood on the hill just beyond where the present creamery stands. It occupied this position for twenty years, then it was removed to the site of the present church.

In 1880 it took another journey, this time to Park avenue, and is now known as Grange Hall. A new brick church was built at that time, of which Rev. J. E. Cope is the pastor. The parsonage was built in 1867.

CHAPTER XXXI.--BLOOMFIELD.

FIRST PROPRIETORS.—GRAND RIVER AND BLOOMFIELD SWAMPS.—
FERRY FAMILY.—A PIONEER DOG.—MEN AND
WOMEN OF NOTE.—BROWN FAMILY.—
SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston, was the owner of the land now known as Bloomfield. He sold it to Ephraim Brown of West Moreland, New Hampshire, and Thomas Howe of Williamstown, Vermont, in 1814. Brown and Howe were nephew and uncle. They had been in business together. Eventually, Howe sold out to Brown, reserving one thousand acres in the southern part of the township for himself. Although Bloomfield was settled by able people, Brown is the best known early citizen because of his ability, his wealth and his public spirit. Bloomfield is a fertile township and its citizens have always been prosperous.

In the early days, in connection with Bloomfield we always heard of the Grand River and the Bloomfield swamps. The Grand River at certain times of year allowed the emigrants to paddle up it as far as Mesopotamia. But, of late years, it is hardly mentioned in Trumbull County except when a few hopeful fishermen patrol its banks longing for an occasional bite. The word "swamp" drove terror to the hearts of most children, because there were dreadful tales told of men and animals getting into quicksand and being drawn down to death. In the early days, the Bloomfield swamp, in some places, could not be crossed even by horses, but now these swamps are so drained that in some seasons of the year there is no suggestion of swamp. In the early days, huckleberries and whortleberries were found in great abundance here and here pigeons flocked in great numbers and were killed for food. People in the southern part of the country often saw large flocks going over to the Bloomfield swamps. The disappearance of the

water, and consequently of the huckleberry, together with the work of the hunter, has made the Bloomfield pigeon a rare bird.

S. E. Ensign of Mesopotamia surveyed the township for Howe and Brown, and divided it into lots. It was called West Moreland, undoubtedly because West Moreland was Mr. Brown's home town in New Hampshire.

The first settler was Lyman Ferry of Brookfield, who came in 1815. He reached the township after six weeks' travel. He came as many other settlers did, by sled as far as possible, finishing up the trip by wagon. He had with him a man helper with wife and three children. There was not a road then in the township, nor a house between Rome and Bristol. The family therefore went into a deserted cabin in Bristol. Mr. Ferry, the man, and Mr. Ferry's son put up a cabin into which the family moved. As related in the other part of this work very often there was no fireplace in these early cabins and cooking was done outside, by the side of a chestnut log. It was too cold at this time of year to cook by a log outside, and so they built their fire next to the green logs inside, their chimney being a hole in the roof. When the logs began to burn they piled up stones to protect that end of the house. Here they lived and worked until the spring came.

Mrs. Ferry was the first white woman to enter the town.

In the spring of 1816 a number of settlers came to Bloomfield to clear their land and put up their cabins, and Mrs. Ferry not only took care of her own family but cooked for twenty others. Her granddaughter says:

"I can remember hearing my grandmother tell how during the first year in Bloomfield she was asked to do the work for twenty, including her own family. The supper was corn-meal mush and milk, served hot from the iron kettle, dished out with what she called a puddin' stick, the only variation of the meal being the dishes in which it was eaten. The boarders were arranged on benches around the room, while basins, tin cups, pans and pails were brought into requisition to augment the limited supply of bowls. Occasionally when they could afford it, thick Orleans molasses was poured over the mush as a crowning dessert."

The women slept in the lower part of the cabin while the men crawled up the ladder and slept soundly on the floor. Mrs. Ferry lived to be ninety years old. They had seven children who lived in this vicinity.

Mehitable Howe, the sister of Thomas Howe and the aunt of Ephraim Brown, was the first to die in Bloomfield. Her daughter, Harriet, was the first white child born in the county. She never married, and lived until 1862. The first marriage was that of John Weed and Jemima Bigelow.

In Thomas Howe's family there was not a death among the children until the youngest was forty six years old. An old story worth repeating is that of the dog, Argus, who accompanied the early settlers in 1815. The dog either became tired, dissatisfied or was stolen in New York state. When Mr. Howe was going through that place some months later, he saw the dog and claimed it. The landlord said he had raised him from a pup. Whereupon Mr. Howe ordered Argus into his cutter, told him to watch it, and then dared the landlord to take anything from the cutter. The dog stood guard and did not allow the landlord to come near him, and proceeded with his master.

In 1815 William Crowell, Israel Proctor, Samuel Eastman, David Comstock walked from Vermont to Bloomfield. David Comstock was noted as being the best wood-chopper of the township.

The first justice of the peace was Jared Kimball, who lived north of the center.

Aaron Smith, who arrived in 1816, built the first frame building in the township. It was afterwards removed to Bristol.

John Bellows, one of the early settlers, made bricks which were used in the construction of some of the early chimneys.

Mr. Proctor, another early settler, married Betsey Huntington, a sister of Mrs. Ephraim Brown.

In some of the early townships were settlements of Germans, in others, Scotch, but the foreigners who settled in Bloomfield were English.

The township was organized in 1816 and the first officers were elected at the house of Ephraim Brown.

Thomas Howe did not move his family to Bloomfield until 1817, his wife and five children coming with him. She was a woman of very benevolent nature. He was a member of the

Ohio legislature and he lived to be more than eighty. His children were identified more or less with Bloomfield, Dr. G. W. being one of the early teachers and later a doctor for forty-four years. He was surgeon for three years in the war of the Rebellion and his services were especially commended. He was twice elected to the Ohio legislature. William Howe did not spend much of his early life in Bloomfield. He was engaged in business in Pittsburg and the ore districts of Lake Superior. He was a clerk in the provost office in Warren during the rebellion. He married Melvina Flowers and had nine children.

Mrs. Howe did not like the new country and if it had not been for the care of her large family she would have suffered greatly from homesickness. She used to make a peculiar kind of cracker of bread dough with butter pounded in which she sent to sick people. She was a fastidious housekeeper, and it is said that whenever they wanted a cobweb for medicinal purposes they never could find one in her house.

Asa Works came to Bloomfield in 1817. He lived but nine years and left four children. He was a hatter. His son, Nelson Works, was long identified with the township.

Mrs. Works was both father and mother to her children. It was hard for pioneers, when there were men in the family, to do the hardest of the work, but of this family of five, four were women, and still they were able to maintain themselves and the mother and the son, Nelson, who were inseparable, lived and died on the farm which they chose for their home. One daughter, Mary, was a part of this household. She was a school teacher, a tailor, and such a splendid nurse that her services were called for very often among the early settlers. Many of the children born were first dressed by her and many are those that she dressed for the grave. She was very small, retiring, but exceedingly brave. She never feared to go where there were contagious diseases, and lived to be sixty-five years old. Martha Works was left a widow early, like her mother. She too kept her little family together. She had to incur debt in the beginning, but with the assistance of her children, she paid all her obligations and her children were prosperous, and so was she. It is said that on Sunday she loaded her own children and some of the neighbors' into an open buggy and drove to the center to church, no matter what

the weather was. This was a ride of four miles. She lived until 1886.

Joseph K. Wing was born in Wilmington, Vermont, and came to Bloomfield in 1831. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of Ephraim and Mary Brown. He was a merchant, was a captain in the rebellion, assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers, brevetted major and lieutenant colonel. He was elected to the legislature in 1869 and again in 1871. One of his daughters was named for Julia King, who married Charles Brown.

Eliza Knapp Haskell was one of the early temperance women. We find one or two of these in almost every township. It is said that she made the first stand against having alcohol at raisings in the township.

Delana Cornell, who came to Bloomfield in 1833, was not exactly a pioneer, but she was so staunch a citizen that she is mentioned here. Before 1843 she was left a widow with four children, and with splendid management and good cheer she supported and educated her family, preserving at the same time her keen sense of humor which made her society sought for as long as she lived.

In 1818 Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Goodhue moved to Bloomfield from Putney, Vermont. He was a lawyer, and Bloomfield was not much of a place for lawyers, so within a few years he moved to Warren. His wife, Sarah Sargent, belonged to a well established family of the east and was an unusual woman. Her daughter, Sarah S., married Joseph Scott, a brother of James Scott of Warren. George Washington attended the wedding of Nathaniel Goodhue and Sarah Sargent, and William McAdoo, now living in North Bloomfield, has the dress of the bride and of the groom, together with many other interesting articles belonging to this rather famous couple. Nancy C. Goodhue married James McAdoo, July 1, 1840, and settled in Michigan. William McAdoo, of Bloomfield, is their son, is a banker, a prosperous property holder of Bloomfield, and lives on the old road running to Warren, just south of the center. He married Miss Wing for a first wife, a niece of Miss Anne Brown, and Miss Marjory Leach of Warren, for a second wife.

In 1822 John Smith came to Bloomfield and seven years later married Julia Anne Wright. May Wright Sewell, who had a classical school in Indianapolis and was identified for

many years with the National Suffrage Association, was her niece.

When Ephraim Brown and Thomas Howe decided to come into New Connecticut, they expected to take up land near Cleveland, but the Cuyahoga river and the lake shore seemed so dreary that they decided on Bloomfield. The family came in a chaise to Buffalo, then to Grand river in boats and by horseback to North Bloomfield. Mrs. Brown felt very badly about leaving the eastern country because of her home associates and because her children would not have the advantages of school. Her granddaughter, Elizabeth B. Wing, says of her:

“She showed great judgment in her preparation for it [western life] by bringing stores of useful articles not obtainable in a new country, even to a well selected variety of medicines and simples, which in the absence of a physician in the settlement she used with skill and generosity. Her family was large and irregular. Seekers for land came frequently to the place and as there was no public house of entertainment, many strangers were made welcome in her home.”

She was so homesick that when she had been here two years she went back to New England. It was the intention to go from Fairport by boat but when they found the boat had gone, rather than turn back, she went all the way by horseback.

The old log house which was built for Ephraim Brown in 1815 was five years later made into a handsome home, and it now stands as it was then. The bricks used in it were brought from Warren. The window frames are in good condition and hold the glass, with few exceptions which was put in them in the beginning. The stone steps, somewhat worn, are still in use. At one time it was thought to change them, but Mr. Fayette Brown said too many good friends had come and gone over those steps to make any change now. The house is beautifully kept. The walls of the guest chamber are covered with blue and white paper which looks as if it might have been put on a year or two ago. In reality it has been on the walls eighty-two years. The color is a delft blue and white. It was made before paper was manufactured in rolls and it was put on in

squares. The hangings are the same color and equally clean, although they are not quite so old as the paper. The muslin curtains and bed canopy have been replaced but they are exactly the same in style, shape and material as the original. In this room are some engravings of Leicester and Mrs. King (Charles Brown married Julia King) and some Japanese etchings. In one of the other chambers is a stove, one of the first brought into the county. It has been used since 1840 and shows no signs of giving out.

Of the nine children of Ephraim and Mrs. Brown but two are now living, Fayette Brown, of Cleveland, and Anne F. Brown, who lives in the homestead. Miss Brown is a charming woman. She was educated largely by her mother, went to school very little at the early schools. The education of her children was Mrs. Brown's greatest worry, and as soon as it was possible many of them were sent away to school. Mary, the oldest daughter, went east before Anne was born, and the younger girl did not see the older until she was two years old. When Mary came back she wanted Anne to go to school, and the child agreed, the older sister seating her on top of her desk with her back to the teacher. The little girl said she was willing to do this because she loved to look into the face of her beautiful sister. Miss Brown says she never remembers getting tired of having her mother read to her, and that she and her brothers and sisters often got up at four o'clock in the morning in order to have her mother read until breakfast time.

The Brown children had an advantage of a peculiar kind of education, since most of the cultivated visitors to this part of the country stayed with them when passing through. Joshua R. Giddings was often in their home and stopped there on his return to Washington after his resignation. Mr. Brown was a member of the Ohio house of representatives and the senate. This house was one of the stations on the underground railway, and abolition and politics were talked here. Meetings of many kinds were held in this house.

As the young ladies grew up they traveled in the east, and for this reason, and because they were of a large family connection, Miss Brown acquired the habit of staying at home and there are many people now living in Bloomfield who are not acquainted with her. She, as a child, visited the family of Leicester King. It used to be a great pleasure for her to fill Mrs. King's footstove, which she carried across the street to

church. She remembers the trundle bed in which she slept in the King home, the cabinet shop of White & Spear across the way, and that one time when she was a young lady at the sea shore, she was surprised to find a sign hanging out from a shop "White & Spear." The writer was astonished to find, on her library table, a copy of the *Woman's Journal*. She has taken this from its beginning. She kept all the numbers, but as magazines and periodicals multiplied, she found she was not able to save everything, and so offered these to Oberlin College, where Lucy Stone finished her education, although she was not allowed to read her graduating essay because she was a woman. The authorities were delighted to possess them and they are now in the library.

The dining-room in the Brown homestead is spacious, with old silver, glass and artistic crayon pictures of Miss Brown and her older sister, Elizabeth. These children were taught music in the early day and their piano was the second one brought into Trumbull County. It is still in the possession of the family, being in the home formerly belonging to Mrs. Wing (Mary Brown). For years Miss Elizabeth and Miss Anne, devoted to each other, lived in this homestead, and it was a great blow to the latter when the older sister died. Few women are so beautifully cared for as is Miss Brown, in these, her later years. She has a care-taker, who is a nurse, a friend who makes her home with her and reads to her, two house servants, and men about the place. Although she is right in the heart of the country, from her library window she can see Mesopotamia, and Middlefield beyond. Directly east of her house is the divide from which on the north the water flows into Lake Erie, and on the south into the Ohio. When she was a child she never grew tired of having her mother read to her, and now, no one reads to her no matter how many hours at a time when she wishes them to stop. She used to drive to Warren; although there is a macadam road running in a straight line from the court house to her home, she has not driven it in many years. She goes to Cleveland to visit her brother, her nieces and grand-nieces and nephews, but she says she is always glad to be home and feels so thankful that her father did not decide on Cleveland instead of Bloomfield. She thinks that under present conditions all the organizations of the present are necessary, but she has never allied herself with any of them except the Forestry Association. She regrets the wanton destruction of the splendid

forests of northern Ohio. In 1820 her father brought a young maple tree from Bristol and planted it in the door yard. This has been one of the most beautiful trees in the vicinity. A few years ago, when the leaves were heavy with rain, nearly one-half of the tree was blown off. This scar has been lately scraped and filled with cement.

Mrs. Ephraim Brown had a sister, Polly, who married David Penniman. Her daughter, Mary, married Abisha Cross and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Pond, on Washington avenue, Warren. Mrs. Cross is now ninety-three years old but retains her mental faculties. She has always been a student and interested in progressive things. She was the leading spirit in the organization of the Woman Suffrage Society which existed in Warren in the late '70s. This society did not live long because of ridicule, but its child is the Political Equality Club, the largest and most influential woman's club in Trumbull County.

The first schoolhouse in Bloomfield was made of logs and stood on the farm of Leman Ferry. Here Chester Howard taught in the winter of 1817-18. (Mr. Howard was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Howe; taught forty-two winter and twenty-six summer terms.) There was a schoolhouse built early at the center, but the first school held there was in Lewis Clisby's log cabin, and Noah M. Green was the teacher. Elizabeth Huntington, the sister of Mrs. Ephraim Brown, taught in this same cabin. When Elizabeth Brown was a little girl, two or three years old, her sister Mary and her brothers took her to school. One day, as she sat there, she became greatly frightened by seeing a pair of yellow eyes, looking through the cracks of the flooring on the platform. These eyes turned out to belong to an inoffensive sheep.

Elizabeth Huntington was long remembered by her pupils with great love and respect. She was very thorough with her classes in spelling, and other primary studies, and brought out a number of exceptionally good spellers. When, in 1823, she married Mr. Proctor, she went to Baltimore and New York City to live, but finally returned to Bloomfield, where she died in 1882.

Among the early teachers were Mr. John Smith of Bloomfield, who was a very strict disciplinarian; later, Clarissa Howe, Sophronia Otis, Miss Goodhue (the aunt of J. S. McAdoo), Samantha Converse (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Hanna of

Cleveland and the mother of Mark Hanna), Caroline Converse, Miss Atkins, Julia Ann Wright, who afterwards married John Smith, Almenia Saunders, Adeline Warner, Charlotte Kendell (sister-in-law of John Smith), and Miss Ellen Gates from Connecticut, an excellent teacher of Latin. This list was followed by some others until the late '50s, when the Rev. D. L. Hickox and his wife opened a school. In 1860 George W. Andrews and his wife, Oberlin graduates, taught five or six years. Their school was most excellent, many pupils coming from neighboring townships, some even from Pittsburg, Cleveland and Massillon, to attend. Mr. Hickox gave up teaching to study for the ministry, and for the last thirty-five or forty years has been at the head of the theological department of Talladega College in Alabama, and for nine years was acting president of that institution. His school was a private one and since his day the schools in Bloomfield have not kept up to his standard. In the past few years the schools have had excellent teachers but there are fewer pupils attending than formerly. The Bloomfield schools are now centralized. There are no district schools, and there are no scholars going to other schools. Mr. C. C. Pierce is superintendent of schools.

Three women have been members of the school board of Bloomfield: Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Works, and Mrs. Mary Matson, who is now clerk.

In 1815 the Rev. Mr. Cole, a Congregational preacher, and the Rev. Mr. Badger preached sermons in Bloomfield. Rev. Ira Eddy preached in Mr. Thayer's house in 1817. The next year Mr. Eddy organized a class of the Methodist church in Bloomfield. Charles Thayer was leader and there were seventeen members. Interest after a while died out, though there was occasional preaching in the first log schoolhouse in the southern part of the township. In 1830 interest revived and Willard Tyrrill became class leader. In 1835 a house was built by the Methodists and Congregationalists. This was burned in 1852. Five years later these two associations joined again and built a church which is now standing.

The Congregational church was organized as a Presbyterian by Rev. Giles H. Cole in 1821. There were four or five charter members. Up to 1830 there were about twenty-eight members. In 1826 Calvin Clark and Asa Smith were deacons. Elijah Ballard was chosen deacon in 1832. During the early years there were a number of missionaries preaching here and

in 1827 Rev. Edson Hart was ordained pastor. In 1859 the church became Congregational in form. About this time there was a good deal of change such as this in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Slavery was the cause of this change. The Congregational society, in conjunction with the Methodists, built a church, as above stated, and sold their share to the Methodists. Recently the Disciples and Congregationalists have shared their church building, having purchased a part of the Methodist church.

About 1829, at a public meeting held in Bloomfield to raise money for a preacher, it was agreed to hold services in the center schoolhouse. Under this agreement the Presbyterians were to have the use of the house one-half the time, the Baptists and Methodists one-fourth, the Unitarians one-fourth. Two years before this, Benjamin Alton, of New York state, had settled in the township and Ephraim Brown hired him for the one-fourth time allowed the Unitarians. Alton fell under the spell of Thomas Campbell and became converted. This conversion broke up the union of the four parties, although Alton continued to preach. In 1832 he was preaching half the time and made converts. The ministers of the denomination then known as "Campbellites" visited Bloomfield and added other people to the congregation. Mr. Alton moved to Illinois and the same year Rev. Marcus Bosworth effected an organization. A large number of names were added to the membership. In 1848, under the preaching of Rev. Isaac Errett, the number was doubled. Three years later they built the church at the center, Mr. Errett being the first pastor. In 1854 Edwin Wakefield was ordained as an evangelist. Cyrus Bosworth, M. S. Clapp, Isaac Errett and B. F. Perky officiated. In 1879 a half interest in the church which was erected in 1849 and cost \$1,600 was disposed of to the Congregationalists, who now hold regular meetings.

CHAPTER XXXII.—BROOKFIELD.

“THE GREEN.”—FIRST PERSONS AND EVENTS.—MILLS AND BLAST FURNACE.—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.— CHURCHES.

Brookfield is probably the township in which the surveyors record that the land was high enough for them to see into Pennsylvania. Before they reached this, they had had a struggle with swamps, and were delighted at the outlook. When surveyed it was known as number 4, range 1. It was originally owned by Samuel Hinckley, of North Hampton, Massachusetts, and was probably named for Brookfield, Massachusetts. He donated land at the center, which was called “the green.” He also gave the ground for the cemetery, one acre. Jacob Humason, who first settled near the center cleared the “green” and burying ground. These grounds were improved by people of the township and became the public burying place. The first person buried in this cemetery was the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

It is recorded by several historians that James McMullin came to this township in 1796. This surely must be a mistake of date, because the first surveyors did not come until that summer and he could not very well have received a deed for his land then. This error probably occurred by some early recorder saying he came about that time. If, however, the date should be right, he would not only have been the first settler within the present limits of Trumbull County, but of the Reserve as well. He built a log house in the eastern part of the township not far from the state line, after the plan of all the first log houses, and here he lived for some time. He had seven sons, his grandson, James the son of William, being the first white child born in the township.

The first wedding was that of his son, Samuel, to Elizabeth Chatfield. Rev. Thomas G. Jones, who preached for the

early Baptists in Warren, but who lived in Brookfield, performed this ceremony.

Rev. Thomas G. Jones, who was a neighbor of McMullin, together with his brother, Benjamin, was the first merchant in Brookfield. In 1802 he built a log cabin of two rooms. In one his family lived; in the other he kept his goods. The family room was in front and there was no outside door to the store room. The shelves were made of puncheon set on pegs driven into the logs. Customers walked through the family rooms to buy goods. Mr. Jones preached most of his sermons over the edge of Pennsylvania and he was the first preacher in Brookfield. The first tavern was kept by Constant Lake, one mile north of the center.

Among the early settlers following Mr. McMullin were Mr. Chatfield, Judge Hughes, Constant Lake, Ethan Newcomb, John Briggs, and Benjamin Bentley. The latter built the first frame barn of which there is any account. All records in regard to Brookfield mention this barn, but some note that it took three days to raise it, that two hundred men were present to assist, and that two barrels of whiskey were consumed. This seems a rather large story.

The township was organized in 1810 and the first election took place at the house of Constant Lake for the purpose of electing township officers. William Cunningham, Anthony Patrick, and John D. Smith were chosen trustees. The names of Bartholomew, Humason, Fowler, etc., are still familiar in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. Henry Gandy. Her body was not interred in the cemetery, but at the edge of the woods.

The first justice of the peace was Judge Hughes, who was the land agent for Judge Samuel Hinckley till about 1820.

The early roads were made of logs and rails. The first saw mill and grist mill, Judge Hughes built about the year 1808. Many of the settlers, before 1830, came from Hubbard and other townships below Brookfield. A little later, a number of the Brookfield settlers, and many of the sons of the settlers moved to Youngstown and were identified with its history.

Brookfield was one of the townships in which coal was found, and one blast furnace was erected there for the making of iron in 1836. It was erected near the center. There was a foundry connected with it. The ore was obtained in Hub-

bard, and charcoal was used for smelting. It was never financially a success although it had many different owners.

The Indians encamped often along Big Yankee Run as they did along the streams in many parts of the county. The Indian boys and the white boys used to play together, and although the white boys could throw the Indian boys in wrestling the Indians could distance them in running. The only time the settlers had trouble with them was when they went into Pennsylvania and returned with plenty of whiskey.

Between the '60s and the '80s farming communities paid a good deal of attention to agricultural fairs, and Brookfield had one of the very best of the associations in the county.

The first schoolhouse, of course, was of logs and stood on Big Yankee Run. The first teacher was Lois Sanford, of Connecticut. David Shepard was one of the early school teachers, teaching southeast of the center. Jacob Humason's school was on the west side of the "green." Humason had been a merchant before coming to Vienna and was a very good teacher. These schools, of course, soon gave way to district schools.

In the beginning the townships of Vienna and Brookfield had elections in common. The Presbyterian church, which was early organized, was situated at the center of Vienna. In 1816 the people of Brookfield organized a church under the direction of Rev. James Satterfield, of Mercer. He acted under authority of the Hartford presbytry. The call for the organization of this church was signed by Robert Hughes, Jacob Ulp, Mathew Thompson, James Montgomery, James Kerney, Robert Montgomery and John Lafferty. Martha, the wife of James Montgomery, Martha, the wife of Robert Hughes, Sarah, the wife of Mathew Thompson, Jane Montgomery, James Kerney, Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Ulp, Abigail Lafferty, Mary Lafferty, and her daughter, May, Anne Lafferty and her daughter, Anne, and Nancy Lafferty were the members forming this church. In 1817 a frame building was erected, Isaac Flower making the nails by hand. This stood near the present cemetery. In 1818 Rev. John Core was ordained at Youngstown and became the minister of Vienna and Brookfield. In 1818 the three men who first signed the call, Hughes, Ulp and Thompson, were elected elders. Rev. James Anderson was the pastor in 1833, and built up the church by his activity. This church, in 1837, had the same disturbance which many churches of the same denomination had at

about the same time. Younger and newer people wished to adopt new methods and older people disapproved. In Greene this division was known as "old lights" and "new lights," in Brookfield as "old school" and "new school." The majority of the Brookfield church remained with the "old school." In 1843 Rev. Joseph Smith officiated and admitted sixteen members. In 1845 Rev. Ward became the pastor. His administration was popular to the congregation. After five years' service he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Coon. Rev. H. Weber followed him in 1853. In 1854 the congregation had sixty-two members. Rev. N. B. Lyons was the pastor in 1860, Rev. C. S. Rice in 1866, Rev. W. C. Falconer, 1868. The church soon after that began to decline and regular preaching was discontinued until 1871, when a revival in the Methodist church awakened the people of Vienna. Meetings were held in the houses of the members and the church was repaired. In 1873 the congregation only numbered twenty. Rev. J. R. Stockton became the pastor.

The Christian church of Brookfield was organized in 1874. The charter members were Jesse Hoagland, Henry Patterson, A. Tayler, R. S. Hart, H. Hamilton, J. W. Groves, S. C. Hamilton, Susan Groves, Mary and Flora Tayler, Lucy Struble, Caroline Seaburn, Mary Groves, Mary A. Toward, Catherine, Hannah and Carrie Jones, E. A. Clark, Mary Christie, Emily, Kate and O. Hart, Elsie Mason, G. W. and Sarah Burton, J. and Mary McMullin, O. J. and Hester Burnett, Mystilla Jones, L. and Mary Randell, A. and Esther McCollum, Emily Patterson, Lorain Hatch, Elnora Day, James Haney, and Lavinia Montgomery. In 1876 the present church was erected. Before that, meetings were held in the town hall.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—BRISTOL.

GERMAN SETTLERS.—BAUGHMAN, SAGER AND BARBE.—SCHOOLS. MENNONITE AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGAN- IZATIONS.—TEMPERANCE.

Alfred Wolcott, for the Connecticut Land Company, surveyed No. 6, range 4, which was called Bristol for his home town. For the services of surveying he was given three hundred and fifty acres of land and he erected thereon a log cabin at the center of the township. He, however, did not remain very long, and the first actual settler was Abraham Baughman, who brought his family in 1804, settled on a creek which was afterwards named for him. His cabin stood about a mile east of the center and three-fourths of a mile from the north line of the township. He was elected one of the first trustees of the township and erected a saw mill and grist mill in 1806 near his home. He ran these mills as long as he lived in the township.

William Sager, of Shenandoah, Virginia, with his family arrived in Bristol in 1805. He was one of the early Germans of the Reserve. The first night spent in Bristol was with his sister, Elizabeth, Mrs. Abraham Baughman. Mr. Baughman, with his two sons, started out to cut a road a mile and a half long to Mr. Sager's land. Mr. Sager, his wife and one child were obliged to sleep in their wagon for some time. He, however, built his log cabin which was constructed as they all were, and when he had one floor finished he moved in. That year they had born to them a son, Jacob, who was the first white child born in Bristol. Later they had six other children. These children were afterwards substantial citizens of the township and the county. Rebecca married Mr. Hyde of Farmington. Mr. Sager's father, Gabriel, was a Mennonite. He came to Bristol in 1810. His son, Samuel, came in 1811 and stayed five years, when he removed to Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Two of his daughters married Baughmans, and two



(Loaned by the Chronicle.)

BRISTOLVILLE PARK.

Barbes. The Baughman families did not stay very long in Bristol, but the Barbes are among the substantial citizens there now.

William Barbe also came from Shenandoah county and both he and John had large families of children. Margaret Barbe married Mr. Parker of Bristolville; Barbara, Mr. Thayer of North Bristol, and Elizabeth, Mr. Norton.

It will be seen then that the early settlers of Bristol were Germans, and some of the German characteristics still adhere to their descendants.

Bristol settled very slowly. It was midway between the north and the south, both of which developed fast. It was not until the turnpike was constructed, and supplies could be secured more easily that the township began to fill up.

Gabriel Sager taught the first school in the winter of 1810-11. His pupils being his relatives and friends, his lessons all being said in German. Two years later the first English school was held in a log cabin about a quarter of a mile north of Bristolville. The teacher was Seth I. Ensign. Two years later the daughter of Rev. Joseph Badger, Lucy, taught school in a cabin near Bristolville. The first schoolhouse was erected at North Bristol in 1812 by William Barbe, Samuel and William Sager. At a very early time there was a log schoolhouse at Bristolville.

As a rule German school teachers were ministers, and vice versa. Gabriel Sager, who taught the first school, organized the first church. He was a Mennonite, and, like all the followers of Menno, he did not believe in infant baptism, and refused to take oath of any kind to hold office, or to support the state in war. Some of the organizations believed in the washing of feet. Members of this section are now found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, but are numerous in the United States. The services were held in Mr. Sager's house. The society did not grow greatly, never erected a church building, and disbanded after their leader's death.

What was true in many other townships in old Trumbull County was true in Bristol. They had a society of Bible Christians whose first preacher was Rev. John Cheney. Meetings were held in schoolhouses, homes, and newly built barns, about 1818. Among the members of this organization were Deacon Abijah Lee and his wife of Farmington. Most of the members of this class later became Disciples.

At different times the Baptists, both Calvinists and Free Will, had small organizations within the township. In 1817 Rev. Giles H. Cowles, Abial Jones and Joseph Treat organized a Presbyterian church for both Bristol and Bloomfield. This was not only for both towns but both Congregationalists and Presbyterians had advantage of it. After a while the name Bloomfield was dropped and the church was known as the Presbyterians and Congregationalists church of Bristol. The question of slavery which disrupted so many churches had its effect on this organization and it withdrew from the presbytery. After some of the older members had died, and the question of slavery was settled this church was attached to the Congregational system. The first standing moderator of the church was John Barnes. He and Lyman Ferry made the church committee, and Rollard Dutton was the first clerk. Among the early preachers were the Rev. Mr. Cole, Jones, Curtis, Leslie and Miller. The first church belonging to this combination of Presbyterians and Congregationalists was erected by the Presbyterians. The next was a two-story frame building and was built on the town land of the village near the old graveyard. In 1847 a comfortable church was dedicated.

Although the early history of the Methodist churches in old Trumbull County is exceedingly interesting because of the personnel of the early circuit riders, very little history is preserved in regard to them. This was due to the fact that the ministers moved often, even when they had a charge, and most of them were itinerant. In 1818 Rev. Ira Eddy formed a class in Bristol. John Norton and wife, John Hammond and wife, Magdalena and Hannah Kline were the six members. The meetings of this early class, like the beginnings of most all churches, were held in schoolhouses, houses and barns. Sometimes there would be a deserted cabin which would be used. This was true of Bristol. When a two-story schoolhouse was built the meetings were held there and about the time the Presbyterian church was constructed the Methodists built a church also. In 1881 this house was remodeled, Mrs. Dr. Brockett giving \$1,000 toward this work. This church is at present in a prosperous condition.

The members of the Bible Christians, who became Disciples, attended services in Bloomfield, but in 1868 Rev. J. N. Smith and Rev. N. N. Bartlett organized a Disciple church with Hiram Thayer and A. A. House as overseers. Jacob Sager Sr.,

the first white child born in the county, was one of the deacons. This society immediately set about building a church which cost \$2,000. Rev. N. N. Bartlett was the first pastor, Rev. Edwin Wakefield preached one year, and his son, Rev. E. B. Wakefield, took charge of the congregation in 1874. Under his leadership the church grew and he divided his time between Bloomfield and Bristol.

At one time there was a Society of Dunkards in Bristol but it never thrived.

The early settlers of Bristol hoped to make use of the Grand river as a highway, but the stream was shallow, full of underbrush and logs, and except at very high water, when it was almost impossible to draw loads to the river, it was not navigable. Produce was carried to Painesville by the Sagers and Baughmans, but it was found too laborious to be remunerative.

It is supposed that men of some sort resided in Bristol before the early settlers here mentioned. On William Sager's place, when he determined to clean out a spring for his well, he found it had been stoned up by somebody who had preceded him. In plowing he found black earth which was of the nature of charcoal. His son, Joseph, as a boy, when digging in the dirt, found some earthen vessels. From this evidence it was concluded that somebody at some time made pottery on this Sager farm.

Indians were very often, in the early days, at Bristol, but nothing could be learned from them in regard to the pottery, and if it was the work of red men, it was some other red men than those with whom the settlers were familiar, since they were not handy with tools, or given to labor.

Baughman's creek was so full of fish when the early settlers arrived that they furnished a large part of the food and quantities of them were salted.

As narrated in some of the other townships, and in the general history, the temperance agitation began at an early date by men and women in different sections refusing to serve whiskey at raisings, and in women refusing to drink wine at weddings, but so far as we know, Bristol is the first town which took on the crusade method. In 1858 we read "A week or two since fifty women and a party assembled and made an attack on the grocery of one Miller; some dragged the proprietor out of doors, and held him down, while others knocked in the head

of his cider, whiskey, vinegar, and rum barrels. Miller has commenced a suit against them."

Lyman Potter, the first justice of the peace, performed the marriage service for Jacob Baughman and Barbara Good. It was the first marriage in the township. Mr. Potter kept the first tavern.

Emmet Moore, who died of consumption in 1810, was the first adult person buried in the township burying-ground at the center.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—CHAMPION.

THE RUTAN FAMILY.—A PET DEER.—WILLIAM WOODROW.—
MRS. WALKER'S EXPERIENCE WITH A BEAR.—EARLY
SCHOOL TEACHERS.—CHURCHES.

Township 5, range 4, was named Champion for Henry Champion, of Connecticut, who was land agent for this section of the country. A few families came to the township about 1800, settling in the southern part of the township. They paid \$2.50 per acre for their land. Because of the growth of Warren, the owners of this property thought it was likely to increase also and raised the price to \$10.00. For this reason the town was one of the last to be settled. It has never been very thickly settled and the land on the western border is heavy with clay.

The first settler was named Nichols. He stayed but a little time and no record can be had of him.

The first permanent settler was William Rutan, who came in 1806. His wife was Hannah Laue, of Bellvernon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rutan and his family have been among the prosperous and influential people of Champion. He intended to settle in Warren, but after staying there a year concluded to move onto the rolling country at the north. There were two children, Catharine, who was born in Pennsylvania, and Henry L., born in Warren. Mr. Rutan's log cabin was the first residence built in the township by a permanent settler. Indians camped between Warren and the Rutan cabin, in and about the woods, which until a few years ago, when the trees were removed, has been chosen for camps when white men wish to camp, and by gypsies who cared to make a stop in the vicinity of Warren. The Indians were always friendly, but they stole chickens and teased for supplies.

In 1835 Catharine Rutan married Solon Gilson and died a few months later. She and her mother, naturally companion-

able, had been drawn into close relationship by their pioneer life, and in less than a year the mother died.

William Rutan married, then, Rebecca Shield Guy, of Boardman. She was born in West Virginia, her father was a slave holder, but when he saw that slavery was wrong he freed his men. One old colored man refused to be freed and came north with the family. The second Mrs. Rutan had a daughter, Mary Guy, and a little time after Mary Guy came with her mother into the Rutan family, Henry L. Rutan, the remaining child, married her. Thus the family was doubly connected.

The oldest daughter of Henry Rutan, Hannah, says that when her mother first came to Champion she caught a young fawn which had strayed from the woods into the fields. It soon became a gentle pet. It would often go into the woods, play with the young deer, but if anything frightened it, ran home bouncing over the fences, and rushing into the family bedroom, where it felt safe. One day a hunter killed it, and when he found the bell around its neck, knew it was Mary's deer, and brought the bell home to her with many apologies.

The home of the Rutans was built in 1820 and is yet in excellent repair. Hannah married John Crawford, the artist, and when she became a widow, returned from Warren to Champion, where she spent the rest of her days. Her daughter, Mrs. Burton Gray, resides in Boston. Martin Luther Rutan and Mary still reside in this old home, which has held five generations of happy people.

Soon after William Rutan settled in Champion, William Woodrow and his wife, Martha Smith, bringing their two children, came from Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Woodrow rode on horseback and carried her son, about two years and a half old, in her arms. Besides this load, the horse had saddlebags packed with household articles. Mr. Woodrow walked, drove two cows, carried a knapsack on his back in which was his six-month old son. They had shipped their goods to Pittsburg to be transferred to Beaver, where they would be brought to Warren and thence to Champion. Mr. Woodrow had been in Champion the year before and had built a cabin which stood about where the present Presbyterian church stands. They had nine children, seven boys and two girls, all except one of whom reached adult age. The two youngest were twins, called Calvin and Alvin. In 1828 Mr.

Woodrow erected the family homestead, which still stands and is in good condition. It was made of bricks which were manufactured in the vicinity. The Rutan and Woodrow families were very closely connected. When the man of one of the households was away, the wife of that house took her babies and spent the night in the home of the others. Although the Indians seemed always friendly, the women were more or less afraid of them. William Woodrow was more or less of a joker, as were his descendants, and, one night when his wife and babies were staying at the Rutan house, he came home in the evening and, taking on the Indian way, crept stealthily up to the porch, opened the door, and grabbed Mr. Rutan, to the horror of the women and the children, and probably Mr. Rutan as well. In looking over the records of Champion we find the history of these two families interwoven. The two sons, Henry Rutan and Smith Woodrow, were both great hunters.

The first election was held at the house of William Woodrow. He was one of the township clerks. William Rutan was one of the trustees.

In the formation of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Rutan and Mr. Woodrow were alternately appointed commissioners to different meetings, of the presbytry to make arrangement for the establishment of a church.

William Rutan built the first frame house in the township; William Woodrow built the first brick.

The Woodrow children married and settled largely in this part of the country. William Smith Woodrow, commonly known as Smith, married Eunice L. Holts of Massachusetts. An old lady who attended the Presbyterian church in Warren said that Mr. and Mrs. Smith Woodrow were the handsomest couple that ever walked into the Presbyterian church. As a good share of their life was spent in Warren, their history is given under that town.

John Woodrow married Polly Cox of Bristol and lived and died on the Champion state road. Nelson, the son, lived upon his father's place on the State road.

Morgan married Mary Cleveland, lived for a time in Warren, and went to Michigan, where he died.

Mary married John Ewalt of Howland. He moved to Pittsburg.

Henry lived and died upon the old place in Champion. He had three wives, all of whom belonged to old and distinguished

families in Trumbull County. His first wife was Lydia Wolcott, a connection of Mrs. John M. Stull; his second wife was Neviah Elwell, a sister of the well known "Father" Elwell of Warren; and the third, was Fannie Estabrook, who is a half-sister of Miss Mary Estabrook, now residing in Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow died within twenty days of each other.

Polly Woodrow married a Mr. Lane, of Lordstown.

In 1816 John Chambers and his wife, Mary Imlay, came to live in Champion. Mary died in 1829, leaving seven children, three of whom were girls. John married for a second wife Rachel Laird Morrison, a daughter of James Laird, and so good a stepmother was she that all these seven children loved her dearly. One of these daughters, Hannah, the school teacher, married William Laird of Mesopotamia. Eliza married Joseph Pierce, and was greatly beloved by all the children of the township. Mary married Edward Pierce in 1856, and lived all her life within a mile of her birthplace.

Andrew Donaldson was a neighbor of William Rutan, living there twenty years. In 1826 the four families mentioned above were the only families living in Champion.

Edward Pierce, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, was the first of the second set of emigrants. He came to Champion in 1828. The family settled in a weaving house where the Woodrow girls spun and wove the clothing for their large family. As soon as their log cabin was done, they entered it and lived there a long time.

Another of the early families was that of the Dursts. They, too, were Pennsylvanians, and they, too, had large families. Their goods were loaded onto a big wagon and on this Mrs. Durst and her little children rode while the older children and Mr. Durst walked. Up to 1829 almost all of the settlement of Champion was in the southern part. James Walker and his wife, Margaret Cowen, made the first settlement in the northeastern part of the township. Mr. Walker and his brother, Samuel, made a road five miles long running from their farm to Red Run. While this was being done Mrs. Walker stayed at the cabin, taking care of the children and the animals. This was quite a care since at that time there were no doors in their cabin and the wild animals could easily enter the first floor. Usually Mrs. Walker took her children up into the loft and dragged the ladder after her. As this second story was never very high it was not a comfortable place

to spend the night. One night there was a great disturbance about the enclosure where a cow and calf was kept. The next morning she found a bear had been trying to breakfast upon one or both of the animals. She could see the prints of his feet. She started on its tracks and saw that it had entered a hollow tree. She returned to the house, secured fire and kindlings, made a fire at the foot of the cavity, and burned both tree and bear.

In 1834 Mr. George Boerstler came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and bought the farm which had been owned by Andrew Donaldson. His wife died before he left Pennsylvania, and his daughter Margaret looked after his household until 1837, when Mr. Boerstler married Mrs. Bronstetter of Austintown. Although she was born in America, she never spoke anything but German.

One of the important residents of Champion, Mr. Jacob H. Baldwin, was born in New York in 1792, removed to Boardman in 1811, was married to Florinda Waller, of Palmyra, in 1815. They had fourteen children, thirteen of whom married; two, Mrs. Emily Hyde of Bristol, who now lives with her granddaughter in Amherst, Massachusetts, and Lucy W. Murdock, of Warren, alone survive. Matilda married a Mr. Adgate of the early Adgate family of Warren; Julia married Mr. Stanhope of the old Stanhope family of Kinsman; Rebecca married a Mr. Meachan of Kinsman. In 1816 the family moved from Boardman to Youngstown, where Mr. Baldwin was in partnership with his uncle, Eli Baldwin. In 1819 he was appointed collector of taxes and visited every taxpayer in the county. In 1820 he was appointed to take the census of Trumbull County. In 1821 he was county auditor and served seventeen years. In 1840 he was appointed appraiser of real estate and he visited every farm in the county personally and appraised all small lots in towns and villages. In 1834 he built a large house in Champion and moved his family there. In 1842 he was elected a member of the legislature; 1844 he was presidential elector, casting his vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He lived the greater part of his life in Champion but moved to Kinsman in 1867, where he lived ten years. In his middle life he probably knew more people in Trumbull County than any other one man.

One of the sweetest women who ever lived in Champion was Sally Porter. She was born in an ox-sled on the way to

Clarion county, Pennsylvania. Here her childhood was spent. She married John Rayen in 1834 and moved to Champion. She had four daughters, Mrs. Margaret Parmalee, Mrs. James Rayen, Mrs. Benjamin Leach, and Mrs. J. H. McEwen. The two former live in Cleveland, and the latter in Youngstown.

When Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pierce left Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, for Champion, their friends believing they had taken their lives in their hands, said goodbye to them forever. Five years later Mrs. Pierce returned to Pennsylvania with her daughter Martha riding behind her on horseback. W. L. Pierce was long a Champion citizen.

Among the later people who lived in Champion were: Mrs. Sarah Russell Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. John M. McCombs, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Musser, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Huber, Mr. and Mrs. John Price, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Lenny, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Determan.

Because Champion had so few settlers, it was a good hunting ground for Warren sportsmen. Turkey, deer, wolves and bear were laid low, to the gratification of the hunter as well as the settler.

The first road in Champion was the one built by Turhand Kirtland and the next one was the Warren-Ashtabula turnpike, to which we have referred so often. This latter was a toll road.

The first term of school in Champion was taught by Catharine Church in 1815. The first schoolhouse was a log one which stood south of the residence of William Woodrow. There were too few families in Champion in the early days to make a school prosperous or hardly possible. In 1829 or '30 a brick schoolhouse was erected opposite the Presbyterian church, where the frame schoolhouse later stood. A school was taught in William Woodrow's shop previous to the erection of the brick schoolhouse. Hannah Chambers was one of the first school teachers, although it is not certain whether she ever taught in Champion or not. Lena Kyle, who lived in Kinsman, taught school in Champion in 1836. She received \$18 and her board for five months' teaching. Mrs. Harper, when she was Sally Wilson, Mrs. Rutan, and Mrs. Shelden, were also teachers.

Churches in Champion have never been as well supported and attended as the churches of the other townships, because

of the few settlers, and the nearness of the township to Warren. In 1838 Mr. William Rutan attended the meeting of the presbytery at Slippery Rock to state the desire of Champion people for a church. Rev. William O. Stratton, the father of Mrs. Homer C. Reid of Warren, was appointed to preach at Champion and consult with the people there. After careful investigation, Mr. Stratton thought the time was hardly right for perfecting an organization. The next year Mr. William Woodrow went on the same errand to the same body, then assembled at New Lisbon. This time the congregation was taken under the presbytery's care. In a few months Rev. William McCombs was appointed to minister over this congregation for one-fifth of the time. Mr. Rutan and Mr. Woodrow kept up their interest in this church matter until the church was established with fifteen members, most of them being from the Rutan, the Woodrow and the Pierce families. In 1842, the first house of public worship was erected, and stands south of the center on the turnpike road. Rev. J. S. Dickey is the only regular pastor this church has ever had.

In 1848 the Methodist church was organized. Eight men and their families were charter members. A spot of land for the church and for the burying ground, on the state road, near the west line of the township, was given by George Ross, and a house was erected. During the war, the church was reduced in numbers and in 1870 preaching was no longer had. It belonged to the Southington circuit. About the time they ceased to have a regular preacher, meetings were held in the town house at the center and in 1870 a church was built and furnished at the cost of \$2,200. In the beginning there were thirty-five members and the church was dedicated in 1875.

At one time there was a church of the denomination of United Brethren. Their meetings were held at the northeast corner of Champion, adjoining Bazetta. At first there was a small church, and in 1878 a better one was built.

Champion has three cemeteries, one near the Presbyterian church on the turnpike, the other by the Methodist church mentioned above, and one at the center, which is oldest, having been purchased by the township in 1840. The first interment here was the body of Caroline Rudisill.

A postoffice was established in Champion in 1850. John Harper was the postmaster, and after his time Stephen Kim-

ball. This was never a profitable office and the residents of Champion got their mail for many years at Warren. When the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad was built a little postoffice was maintained, but now the residents have rural free delivery.

CHAPTER XXXV.—FARMINGTON.

ORIGINAL OWNERS AND NAME.—THE WOLCOTTS.—TAFTSVILLE.—
MRS. JAMES STULL.—LEE FAMILY.—THE HYDES.—OTHER
PIONEERS.—CHARLES A. DANA.—SCHOOLS.—FARMINGTON
ACADEMY.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR PREACHER.—
CHURCH SOCIETIES.

Range 5, township 6, which has occupied an important place in Trumbull County's history, from 1811 to 1817 was called Henshaw. Among the eleven owners of this township were Ebenezer King Jr., and John Leavitt Jr.; also, Samuel Henshaw. This property changed hands several times and finally most of it belonged to Solomon Bond. Samuel Henshaw was one of the original owners, and Luther Henshaw superintended and directed the survey of the township. Whether the name was given for both these men, or for only one, is not known. It is supposed that the name "Farmington" was given this township by E. P. Wolcott, who, before coming to Trumbull County, lived in Farmington, Connecticut, the home of his wife, Clarissa. Some accounts credit Dennis Lewis of Bristol, Connecticut, with naming the town. At any rate it was named for Farmington, Connecticut.

David Curtis and Captain Lewis Wolcott were the first settlers. They came in 1806. The first women to come were Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, Mrs. Anna Ledyard Curtis, and Mrs. Elibu Moses. These women all left comfortable homes and took up the usual hard life of pioneer women. Very little has been preserved in regard to them or their early home life, but it was undoubtedly the same as that endured by the women of the other townships.

Lewis Wolcott, his descendants and connections made their impress upon the township. They had large families, they were good citizens, and the name is always connected with the township. Wolcott and Curtis walked all the way from Connecticut,

carrying their clothing and needed articles in a knapsack. Wolcott stopped in Vienna a year, working for Joel Humiston. When these two men arrived in Farmington, they did what the first arrivals did in all townships, chose a spot (where Mr. Kibbee's house so long stood in West Farmington), stuck some poles in the ground, put bark on the top and made themselves a house.

Josiah Wolcott, of Wethersfield, settled in the town of Bristol, Connecticut, in 1800. Solomon Bond, above referred to, set forth the glories of the New Connecticut in such a way as to persuade him to buy a thousand acres of land in the township of Farmington. In the winter of 1806-07, he, his brother Theodore, his son Horace, and his nephew Lewis, with Gad Hart, visited their new land, and constructed a log cabin, where they passed the winter. They suffered a good many hardships and encountered dangers. The straw with which they filled their bunks, they got in Mesopotamia, and the forest was so dense without paths of any kind running direct, that they followed the old Indian path towards Warren, from Mesopotamia, until they reached the Grand river, and then turned north reaching their home on the ice. Mr. Wolcott returned to New England in the summer. He had a most fatiguing journey. His horse died in Pennsylvania, and he had to walk the rest of the way. However, he succeeded in returning with his family to a cabin which Horace, his son, had erected during his absence. He took great pride in the fact that he had floors, a loft, doors, and other extravagant (?) things. However, when the women of the family, with the houses in their home town plain in their mind, arrived in the wilderness and saw this humble hut, it was impossible not to show wet eyes. In 1808 Horace married Sabrina Tracy and had nine children, his wife dying in 1865 and he in 1873.

The Wolcott family was a mixed one. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott had been previously married. Each had three daughters. Mrs. Wolcott's children were named Higgins. She was a rather unusual woman. Her father had been a sea-captain and he had brought her many beautiful presents from foreign countries, and she had received a practical education at his hand. These women, therefore, were ill prepared for the hardships awaiting in the wilderness. Mrs. Wolcott's first husband, Dr. Higgins, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. From the "Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Reserve" we quote:

“He was a courtly gentleman, resplendent in lace frills, jeweled knee buckles, and powdered wig. Equally fine in stiff brocade, slippers and fan, was his wife Nancy. She brought with her to her home in the forests of the Reserve, Boston-made gowns and other wearing apparel which show her to have had dainty taste and a fine figure. * * * * After her death these long unused gowns were divided among her daughters and are still in the hands of her descendants.”

She died in 1824 and Mr. Wolcott married the third time. This wife was a Mrs. Brown, of Warren. He seems to have had a fondness for widows, and his family largely consisted of daughters. The last child, that of the third marriage, was named Nancy, the name of his second wife.

Josiah Wolcott early recognized the fact that one of the most needed things in this new country was a mill. The nearest points where grain could be ground were Garrettsville and Bristol. He made three attempts to build one before he was successful.

E. P. Wolcott, the son of Josiah, who spent most of his life in Farmington, held several positions of trust, and died in 1881.

Captain Erastus was the fourth son of Josiah and Lydia Wolcott. He was only eight years old when his father came to Farmington. He married Almira Hannabs, of a well known Nelson family. He was captain of the state militia in 1825. His wife died in 1865 and the following year he married Celestia Worrell, whose first husband was John Worrell. He died the following year.

Charlotte, a daughter of Josiah Wolcott, who married William Smith, was for years the only milliner in the township.

Theodore Wolcott became a permanent citizen of Farmington in 1814. His wife was Rhoda Goodrich; he had nine children. He lived to be seventy-three, his wife eighty-eight. His oldest son, Lewis, was well remembered by the business men of the present time. He was the father of O. L. Wolcott, and of Mrs. Florilla Wolcott Stull. O. L. Wolcott was born in 1823, married Martha F. Kibbee of the Kibbee family of the township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have died within the last few years. Their children living are Ella H. (Mrs. Chamberlain), Emma A. (Mrs. Millikin), Carrie F. (Mrs. Peters),

Grace L. (Mrs. Smith), and Frank B. Mr. Wolcott served four years as county auditor, taking his seat in 1859; served two years as commissioner of railroads and telegraphs; became cashier of the Trumbull National Bank (now Western Reserve) in 1884. He was greatly respected in his home town and took a proper place in the business life in Warren upon his removal to the county seat. No woman in Warren was better beloved, did more for philanthropy and church, than did Florilla Wolcott, the wife of John Stull. Her deeds are referred to in several places in the Warren history. She was an ideal wife and mother. Her husband, John M. Stull, although much more delicate of constitution than she was, survived her many years. Their daughter, Minnie (Mrs. A. F. Harris), resides in the Stull homestead on Mahoning avenue, and has devoted a goodly part of her time the last few years to the maintaining of the Public Kindergarten. She has one son, Stull Harris.

Gad Hart moved his family to Henshaw in 1807 and lived in the cabin which the first settlers had constructed. It stood where the Wolcott store stood so many years.

In 1815 Orin Taft and Daniel settled on the State road, and after a few other families had congregated near them, the settlement became known as "Taftsville." From 1816 to 1820, the postoffice was there and Daniel Taft was the first postmaster. The Tafts were influential people. The wife of Daniel was Mary Humphrey. She arrived in Youngstown with her people, in 1800. Her sister Kezia taught the first school (or one of the first) in Youngstown. Mrs. Henry Taft was Lamira Kirkham, sister of Samuel Kirkham, the author of "Kirkham's Grammar." Sarah J. Hart, one of the sisters of the well known Hart brothers, married a Taft and by this marriage two of the old families of Farmington were united. Mrs. Taft has been one of the most energetic women of Farmington. She was an officer in the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association in the '80s, and has always been interested in temperance work.

Mrs. James Stull was from Glasgow, Scotland. Her maiden name was McIlvee. Her daughter, Henrietta Stull, married Henry McKinney, afterwards common pleas judge in Cleveland, and her son was John M. Stull, often referred to in other parts of this work. The sterling qualities of this staunch Scotch woman were shown in her son and her granddaughter. Judge

McKinney's mother lived in West Farmington, and his sister, Sally Ann, was the wife of Joel Tyler. Mrs. McKinney was one of the hardest workers in Farmington. It is recorded that she did her own work when they kept thirty cows, and spun two runs of yarn a day. Sadie McKinney Haserrot is the granddaughter of this Anna Holley McKinney and of Katherine McIlvee Stull.

Abijah Lee, unlike most of the early settlers of Farmington, came from New York. He traveled the whole five hundred miles in winter, bringing with him his mother-in-law, who was eighty-three years old, and eleven children. His oldest son was Roswell. The latter was the father of Angeline Warwood, one of Warren's most respected citizens, who now, at the age of eighty-five, resides in Warren. He was a very generous man and at one time when a neighbor, Mrs. McKay, lost her only cow, he gave her one of his own. Roswell married Sally Smith of Oppenheim. His brother Isaac was engaged to Sally's sister, Mary, and when Roswell went east for Sally, Isaac begged Mary to return with them. In those days as in this, a good many of the barbaric thoughts of marriage were still held by people, and most brides insisted that the bridegroom should at least come to fetch them, if they did not come to catch them. So, Mary hesitated a long time before she would consent to go to Isaac. However, the distance was so long that she concluded to waive ceremony. The lover met the party at Rock Creek, where they had come in a sleigh, and the four were carried to Farmington by oxen and a sledge. They were married the next day.

Almira Lee, who married William Griffith, kept one of the most hospitable homes in Farmington. Here were held apple-bees, quilting bees, social meetings of old and young people, as well as prayer meeting.

The Lee family was such a large one that when it was joined with the Hydes, equally large, there were enough children to start a school.

Ira Hyde and his wife, Mary Parker, reached Farmington in 1818, having spent thirty-nine days on their journey. Mrs. Hyde was of Scotch descent and a woman of most optimistic temperament. With his brother Joel, Ira settled in East Farmington. Eunice Hall of Oppenheim, New York, was the wife of Joel. She came to Farmington in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen and a team of horses. The family of Joel Hyde, Ira

Hyde and Abijah Lee stopped at the house of Eden Wildman the first night in their new home. Wildman had sent some grain to the mill to be ground and as was very often the case, the grist was delayed. When, therefore, these visitors arrived, it was necessary to send four miles for corn meal for their suppers. However, both guests and hostess were happy to see each other. Sarah Hyde married Comfort Hurd of Southington and was the mother of several men who afterwards became influential citizens of that town. Of all of the Hyde daughters, Eliza was possibly the most prosperous. She early taught school, married Joel Peck, and settled in the Hyde-Lee neighborhood. She lived a long, active, useful life, and left a fine property which was the result of good business management on the part of herself as well as her husband.

One of the interesting figures in Farmington was Mary Housel, who was a famous singer, and one of the best spinners and weavers the township had. Her father helped to construct the capitol building at Washington.

In 1835 Ira B. Crane and his wife, Lucy Rawdon, came to Farmington to live. She was a daughter of Horace Rawdon, who kept Rawdon's Hotel in Warren. As a young woman she was exceedingly popular. Her husband was a shoemaker. She helped him bind shoes and often in the busy season worked way into the night with him.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benton were among the most substantial of Farmington's citizens. Mrs. Benton lived to be ninety-one years old, was active in the First Presbyterian church of Farmington, and was so good a knitter that she sold socks and stockings of her own make. She is remembered as the woman who "shot the bear."

We think of the pioneer women as always being at hard labor, but occasionally a woman, either from executive ability or inclination, managed to retain some of the ways of eastern society. Mrs. Amos P. Woodford, and her sister, Miss Wheeler, held Saturday afternoon receptions, about 1814, which the young women of the neighborhood attended. At these meetings they were taught the art of "polite conversation, how to appear in company" and how to do fine sewing and embroidery.

Among the early settlers of West Farmington were Joel and Eliza Peck. Their second child, Dr. Allen Peck, was a physician who studied in New York City and Cleveland, practicing in Springfield, New Mexico and Omaha. He married

Cordie A. Fuller, who was likewise a native of Farmington. Her father was major of militia and postmaster at Taftsburg. After Dr. Peck's marriage he resided for a time in Farmington, then in Cleveland, Akron, returning to Cleveland, where he died in 1878. He left two children, Frank J. and Cora M., who now reside in Cleveland, which is Mrs. Peck's home. The men of the Peck family were tall and very strong, and Mr. Frank Peck is like them physically. Mrs. Cordie Peck is a sister of Mrs. Allen Jones, formerly of Kinsman.

We have seen how the Wolcotts, the Hydes, the Lees, with their large families, were influential citizens in the first days of Farmington. Probably no family of the later times was better known than that of the Harts. The boys began their lives in Farmington, were educated there, most of them came to Warren and separated for different parts of the country. They were interested in politics and whatever county candidate had the Hart boys on his side was sure to make a good showing in the nominating convention, at least. The father was Joseph C. Hart; the mother, Rosanna Goff. Mr. Hart was from Connecticut, Mrs. Hart, Massachusetts. They came to Ohio in 1840. They had thirteen children. Hiram S., who lived in Gustavus, and followed his trade as a blacksmith, now resides in Warren, with his son Clinton. He is eighty-four years old. Frances married Mr. Fries. Sarah J. (Mrs. Taft) is elsewhere referred to. Ann Jeanette became Mrs. Maltby. John O. Hart, for many years a successful clothier in Warren, died about three years ago. He was president of the New National Bank, and a substantial citizen. He married Miss Caldwell, a sister of Oscar Caldwell. Arlington, who married Sadie Angstadt, and resided for a while in Warren, is dead. Albert M. died from exposure in a rebel prison during the war. Melancthon practiced law in Warren. Cleveland moved to Oklahoma and married Mary Camp, a sister of A. B. Camp. He died a few years since, and his widow residing in Guthrie, has managed his property very successfully. V. M. Hart resides in Warren. His wife was Miss Clark of Mesopotamia. Their son, Ross, is proprietor of a shoe store. The mother of this family lived to be seventy three years old, and was an able woman, strong of mind and heart. She was devoted to her church, an energetic worker, and exceedingly charitable.

Each township in Trumbull County has one or more citizens

who, from natural ability, environment or circumstances, has acquired more or less national fame. Charles A. Dana, who came to Farmington in 1833 from New Hampshire, stands in that position in Farmington. He was editor of the *New York Sun* for many years, when it stood at or near the head of the metropolitan press.

The oldest resident, at the present time, is James C. Kennedy, who came to Farmington in 1839 with his wife, Sarah Curry. They had eleven children, two of whom have made more than an ordinary place for themselves in the literary world: James H., who wrote "History of Cleveland" and who is now a newspaper man in New York; and Charles E., who made the *Plain Dealer* of Cleveland the most powerful newspaper of northern Ohio, and who has, at this writing, become one of the proprietors of the *Cleveland Leader*.

The first marriage in Farmington was that of Lewis Wolcott and Nancy Higgins.

Anna Bruce, the wife of Asabel Belden, was the first and probably the last to construct an oven in Farmington. She grew tired of trying to bake in a kettle, and trying to have an oven made for her, so made it herself.

The first white people in East Farmington were Mr. and Mrs. Eden Wildman.

The first woman suffragist was Mrs. Samuel French. She was not only fearless as to principles, but on meeting a bear in the forest, saved her life by suddenly opening her umbrella and shouting at the same time.

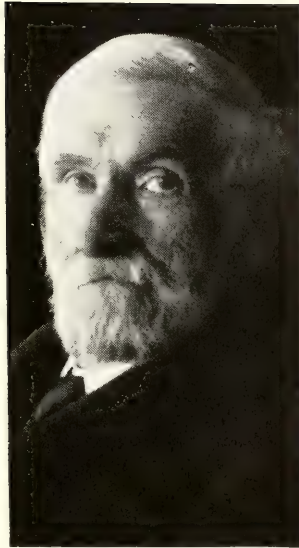
Mrs. Selden Spencer was a self-educated woman and interested in the cause of woman suffrage. Her daughter, Mrs. R. K. Lewis, shared her mother's beliefs.

The first birth was that of Caroline Wolcott on September 12, 1808.

The first person to die in Farmington was Mary (commonly called Polly) Wolcott. She was a daughter of Josiah Wolcott, and on her trip to the West, when she walked much of the way, she fell from a log while crossing a stream, into the water, contracted a cold, and later had tuberculosis. She died in 1808, and the spot which was cleared for the purpose of digging her grave is now used for the cemetery.

Mr. Stewart, of Vienna, established the first store in Farmington. It stood on the southeastern corner at the center.

In the spring of 1816 the first schoolhouse was erected



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

JAMES KENNEDY.

in Farmington on the northeast corner of the center. Josiah Wolcott and Captain Benton cut the logs. Erastus Wolcott hauled the logs. Almira Hannahs was the first school teacher of Farmington. These two were later married and their descendants ought to feel proud of the part they played in the early education of the children of Farmington.

Very soon after the erection of this first schoolhouse a second one was put up where the business houses in West Farmington now stand.

Among the early teachers of this township were Amelia Belden; Sarah, Mary and Eliza Hyde; the daughters of Harriet Lee and Newton Wolcott; Sarah A. French; Sophia, Martha and Maria Hatch; Mary, Eliza and Loretta Lamberson. Rev. Daniel Miller was the first teacher in the academy. Other teachers were Mr. Chapin, Daniel Branch, M. D. Leggett, Caroline and Adeline Griffith, Adeline Miller, Julia McKay and a Miss Wells. In 1831 this academy was established and was known as the Farmington Academy until 1849. James Greer was the first principal and so successful was he that there were sometimes nearly three hundred students under him. In 1849 so popular was this school that the old building was abandoned, money secured from liberal people in the county, and when the three-story building was completed, it was known as the "Farmington Normal School." In the beginning the Congregationalists exercised authority over the management, but in 1854 the trustees transferred this control to the Methodist church. In this contract it is stipulated that all sects and denominations shall have equal advantage. At this time the name was again changed. It became the "Western Reserve Seminary." In 1868 two dormitories were erected and here the students may board at club rates. This seminary has always had a good standing and many a Trumbull County boy has been educated and consequently made a name for himself, because of the existence of this institution. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was educated here, as was General Asa W. Jones and John M. Stull. Junius Dana, who taught so successfully in the early Warren schools, was educated in this seminary.

In 1816 the settlers of Henshaw, together with those of Bristol, Mesopotamia, Parkman, and Bolestown, decided that there ought to be preaching in that neighborhood. They stated that this ought to be done for the sake of adult and the children, but it is most likely that they were thinking of the children,

since most pioneers were anxious about the education of their offspring. A subscription list for the purpose of paying the minister was circulated with the following results: Josiah Wolcott, \$30; David Curtis, \$8; William Wilson, \$10; Gad Hart, \$12; Zenas Custis Jr., \$6; Lewis Wolcott, \$7; Josiah Wolcott, \$5; Gad Bartholomew, \$10; Ezra Curtis, \$5; John D. Heathman, \$5; Josiah P. Danford, \$8; Dennis Lewis, \$10; Jake Bartholomew, 13 cents; Amos P. Woodford, 8 cents; Horace Wolcott, \$7. The above were all from Henshaw, and the subscriptions received from Bristol amounted to \$77.25.

The Congregational church at Farmington, like most of the Presbyterian churches of the county, was organized by the Rev. Joseph Badger, on the union plan. The first members were Abiel and Rebecca Jones, Josiah and Nancy Wolcott, David and Elizabeth Curtis, David and Lois Belden, Eunice Hart, Polly Benton, and Rebecca Jones. Later Theodore Wolcott and his wife Rhoda and Gad Hart were admitted to membership. The deacons were Josiah and Theodore Wolcott. The first preachers were Revs. Badger, Leslie, Darrow and Jones. The church was under the care of the Grand River Presbytery. The growth of this early church was slow until 1825. On July 10, 1825, Rev. Luther H. Humphrey baptized forty children. In 1860 the church became Presbyterian and continued until 1874, when it returned to its first organization, Congregational.

The first church of this denomination was the pride of the community. It had a steeple. It was built in 1828, continued to be used until 1850. At this writing there are few services held in the church building, which was the second one erected by this organization.

Rev. Daniel Miller, one of the first teachers in the academy, organized a church at West Farmington in 1834. It had sixteen men and twenty-three women members to start with. Most of them came from church organizations at the center. It has lived all these years and done very good work.

In the fall of 1818, in the log schoolhouse in East Farmington, a Methodist class of seven members was formed by Ira Eddy, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Eden Wildman and the latter's mother, Joel and Eunice Hyde and daughter. Rev. Eddy, Jacob Baker and "Father" Wilbur were among the first preachers.

The first Methodist society was organized at Taftsburg

by Elder Sweeney in 1825. The members were Clarissa, Arethusa and Anna Bosworth, Jane and Mary Taft, James and Catherine Stull, Mr. and Mrs. Grosbeak. The first meetings were held in the ball room of the State Road Hotel.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—FOWLER.

SALT MANUFACTURE BY INDIANS.—MRS. ASA FOOTE.—“TYRRELL HILL.”—AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY.—THE MORROW, BALDWIN, DOUD, AND ALDERMAN FAMILIES.—CONGREGATIONAL, METHODIST AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Township 5, range 2, was first called “Westfield” in honor of the home town of Samuel Fowler, who purchased this tract in 1798 for less than fifty cents an acre. Later the township took his name. Abner Fowler was the first white man to live there. He was a surveyor by profession and received one hundred acres of land for his services. His wife having died at his home in Massachusetts, he came to this new country, built a log house, and for a time lived alone. He was one of a family of ten children who lived to be from sixty to ninety years old. They were all fathers of families. The house of James Fowler, a son of Samuel, used to stand, within the memory of the oldest settlers, a little south of the center.

Authorities differ as to who the first woman resident was. It is recorded that when Alma Barnes was seventeen years old (1800) she came to this township and was the first white woman. But Mrs. C. D. Hayes, in “The Pioneer Women,” says that when Levi Foote and his family arrived in 1801, the women of his family were the first. At any rate, Mrs. Foote, and Mr. Foote’s mother, Mrs. Thompson, who was a relative of Aaron Burr, were bright women. They located near the center in 1801.

Whatever may be the disagreement about the first white woman who made a home here, there is no dispute about the first white child. She was Lydia Foote, the daughter of Levi and Millie, and was born in 1805.

There were Indians in the township of Fowler when the white men arrived, but there was nothing unusual about them either in their lives or in the way which they treated the white men. They made salt which they said they boiled from water obtained in Johnston. If this were so, it seems strange that

no settlers later found any brackish water in that vicinity. They sold their product to Colonel Hayes. Salt at this time was often as high as twenty-five dollars a barrel.

In 1806 there were living in the township the families of Levi Foote, Lemuel Barnes, J. Fisher and John Morrow.

Although the Fowlers were among the early settlers, few if any of their descendants lived out their lives there. Two of Abner's children came to that country, but one moved to Brookfield, and the other died in Hartford. Abner Fowler's mother, who was the widow of Asa Foote before her marriage, was so remarkable a woman as to be claimed by the historians of Vienna, Fowler, and Hartford. She lived to be one hundred years old and was a most remarkable woman in every way. When in Fowler, she shot a wolf, and seemed to have, in every way, the courage of a backwoodsman. Several facts in regard to her life will be found in the Hartford chapter.

The year 1806 marked the arrival of seven families from Connecticut. Among these were Elijah Tyrrell and wife, her three brothers (Meeker) and their families, and Wakeman Silliman and wife, all of whom became well known in the history of Trumbull County. They settled in the part of the township which was afterwards called "Tyrrell Hill." In fact, the women of the company stayed at the house of Joel Humiston in Vienna, while the men went on to Fowler to prepare some kind of quarters for them. As these houses were built near the Vienna line, the men were really not far separated from their families. This little community soon had a schoolhouse, and Esther Jennings was the teacher, Wakeman Silliman offering his house for this school. Elijah Tyrrell's house was of unusual grandeur for that time. It was split logs, it had an upper floor, and also a door with wooden hinges. Whereas many of the early settlers were content to eat from boards or chests, his house had crude tables made with cross legs. There was not a nail nor a spike used in the construction of this house or its furniture. Everything was made of wood, and the logs of course were chinked with mud. It was around this then comfortable home that friends and relatives gathered. Mrs. Tyrrell had dishes and spoons, few in number, to be sure, but soon one of the Meekers built a little shop, put up his lathe, and then he made wooden dishes and wooden spoons and forks, so there was plenty to be had.

Elijah Tyrrell's father, Asahel, was a soldier in the war

of the Revolution, and Elijah was in the war of 1812. He was by trade a blacksmith, and had a shop in Fowler. In fact, the men who settled about Tyrrell Hill were all mechanical and this corner of the township was attractive to the pioneer. Later, when Abijah Tyrrell came west and went into the shop with Asahel, the son of Elijah, their place was one worthy of any manufacturers of this district. They made knives, chains, plows, hoes, axes, scythes, etc. The Tyrrell family made the first scythes manufactured in Trumbull County, and sold all they could make.

We have seen that the first birth in the township was that of Lydia Foote.

Abner Fowler was the first man to die.

Abner Fowler Jr. and Esther Jennings were the first to marry.

James Fowler built the first frame house; Daniel Meeker, the first sawmill.

Elijah Tyrrell was the first blacksmith, and he also had the first cider mill. In 1819 he manufactured ninety-six barrels of cider.

Isaac Smith was Fowler's first undertaker. He was also an early postmaster and justice of the peace.

The first justice of the peace was John F. Kingsley, who served fifteen years.

The first doctor was Moses R. Porter.

The first merchant was Elijah Barnes, who kept store at Tyrrell Hill.

Caleb Leonard was an early mail carrier on the Warren-Ashtabula route.

Among the early families settling in Fowler, well known in other parts of the country, were the Morrrows. When they first arrived in Fowler they had no house, and slept in their wagons. John, as we have said, was the pioneer. His son Robert was the father of James, who married the oldest daughter of Dwight Chapman of Hartford, and of Martha, the first wife of Edwin Bennett, of Warren. Miss Emma Bennett, of Warren, is a great-granddaughter of John Morrow. Sarah Morrow, daughter of John, and wife of William Jones, was among the early teachers.

Ephraim Baldwin was also one of the substantial pioneers of Fowler. He married Celestia Wheeler, who came to Fowler

about 1803. They had ten children, seven girls and three boys. Mr. Baldwin used to take the cheese which Mrs. Baldwin made to Ashtabula and other places on the lake, and exchange it for merchandise. Mrs. Baldwin was left, while he was on these trips, alone with this great brood of children. Besides her own, she cared for two orphan grandchildren. She used to entertain these two little folks telling them of the early times in Fowler, how the Indians used to come to her father's home and how she used to hide behind her mother's skirts because she was so afraid of them. The children and grandchildren of Ephraim Baldwin have been very numerous and a majority of them lived in Trumbull County. In most cases they have been connected by marriage with other pioneer families. Lucy married A. R. Silliman (whose mother was Naomi Tyrrell.) They had a large family of children. The oldest, Alice, married one of the Siglers, of Fowler, and now lives in Cleveland. Mary married C. C. Clawson, of an old Trumbull County family and who at present is county auditor. Olive married a Swager, likewise of Trumbull County, and Carrie married Mr. Fred Stone, the son of Roswell Stone, a very important man in Trumbull County's early history. Darius Baldwin, a son of Ephraim, was for many years a merchant in Fowler, and Henry C. married Justine Iddings, whose family on both sides were among the very first settlers of Warren township.

Samuel Doud, with his wife, Lois Garrett, in 1822 came west with their eleven children. They had a wagon drawn by three horses, which held their provisions, goods, etc., while Mrs. Doud and her younger children occupied another cart. Mr. Doud and some of the older children walked most of the way. It took them three weeks to reach Fowler, and here Mrs. Doud and the family stayed two years, while Mr. Doud went on to Vienna and cleared up land, to which the family finally moved. He died in 1849 and Mrs. Doud returned to Fowler, where she spent her last days. Mrs. Doud had a hard experience, without comforts, and having been used to a comfortable home in the east, she became so awfully homesick that they feared she would not live. Accompanied by her husband and a Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, leaving the older children to care for the younger, they set out for a trip to New England. They found their parents dead, and so many changes having occurred, they realized their home was really gone, and returned satisfied with the conditions under which they lived. A granddaughter

of Mrs. Doud, a daughter of Adeline, was one of the very active elderly women of Fowler, a few years ago.

Mrs. C. D. Hayes, of Tyrrell Hill, is responsible for the statement that Emily Beach, the daughter of Dr. Harry Beach, was so small at the time of her birth that they could slip a tea-cup over her head, but that she grew with such marked rapidity that she was a woman of more than ordinary size. She first married Mr. Trowbridge, and then Ephraim Post, who was for years one of the substantial citizens of Cortland.

Among the early families of Fowler was that of the Aldermans. Many of their descendants are now in Trumbull County. Timothy had a daughter, Dorcas, who was the mother of L. W. Sanford, a former treasurer of Trumbull County and now residing in Warren. Dorcas had five other children aside from L. W., but he, and Noble F. of Pittsburg, are the only two now living. Lyman Alderman had a son Lewis. Lewis was twice married; first to Annie Hutchins, who had a daughter May. The latter is a dressmaker residing in Warren. Lewis' second wife was Margaret Butts, whose son Homer was possibly the best known of the Aldermans of his generation. He married Ida, the daughter of Darius Baldwin, and thus two Fowler families were united. George Alderman married Mary Greenwood of the well known Greenwood family, and their youngest child, Homer (a family name), married Gertrude Campbell. This marriage united two of Trumbull County's oldest families also. George Alderman died in 1871, and his wife Mary carried on the farm for some time very successfully. She died the middle of June, 1909.

The people of Fowler have always kept a record of the fact that at the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the discharge of the cannon was plainly heard there.

In the general history of Trumbull County the author dwelt at length on ax marks found in trees which showed them to be several hundred years old, and marked by men living here before any of the Connecticut Land Company appeared. Most of these marks were in the upper part of the Western Reserve, although there were occasionally those at Canfield and other portions of the south. Elijah Tyrrell in his diary says that in 1821 he felled a tree which had two hundred and five annular rings. This would make the tree standing before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Some scientists now tell us that occasionally trees make two ring growths a year.

The deprivation and the experiences of the first settlers of Fowler were almost identical with those of other townships. There was the same spinning, the same cooking, the same Indians, the same making of garments, woven and spun by women, as well as the buckskin trousers; the same clearing of land, felling of trees, raising of stock and organization of the county.

Rev. Joseph Badger is supposed to have preached the first sermon in Fowler in 1807. No early records, however, have been kept of the first churches. Among the first was a Congregational church. It is presumed that when the congregation was organized, it was on the union plan. Money was raised and a house built in 1836, on condition that other denominations might hold services in it. This organization disbanded after a time because there were not enough people to attend it. Simon Aldrich, Charles Tucker, Henry Sanders, John Morrow and Carrie Barnes, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, purchased the lot on which this house stood. Gideon Waterhouse and his wife Phoebe made the deed. The title was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal church in August, 1873, and since that time the property has belonged to this denomination.

In the very early days of Fowler, as early as 1815, a Methodist class was formed of Rev. Alfred Bronson and his wife, Abner Fowler and his wife, Newnan Tucker and his wife, and Charles Tucker. Mr. Bronson had settled in Tyrrell Corners in 1812. He later took up the property at the corners which Mr. Stewart had cleared of timber, and upon which he was about to raise a house, when he suddenly left and never came back. Soon after the formation of this class, Rev. Joseph Davis, a local preacher, his wife and several members of the Barnes family, joined. Their first church was erected south of the center and was a small, plain affair. There is preaching every other Sunday at this church. There have been some members of the United Brethren church in Fowler and they had a church in the western part of the town, at Fowler Ridge. Services are occasionally held there by other denominations.

The Christian church built a house for services in 1852. Although the congregation has not been large, they have generally held services since. This church is on the east side of the public square, and the Rev. Mr. Derthick, of Cortland, preaches there every other Sunday.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—GREENE.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.—THE WAKEFIELDS, HARRINGTONS AND OTHER PIONEERS.—CHARACTER OF FIRST SETTLERS.—PIONEER INCIDENTS.—EPITAPHS.—R. C. RICE'S REMINISCENCES.—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.—CALVINIST PIONEERS.—FIRST CHURCHES.—A BEAR STORY. ATTENDING THE CORWIN MEETING.—THE SCHOOLS OF GREENE.—THE HARRINGTON SCHOOL.

In the allotment of land of the Western Reserve Company, Joseph Howland secured the township of Greene, and Gardner Greene, of Massachusetts, secured the township of Howland. They afterwards exchanged, and named the townships accordingly. Mr. Greene sold one-half of the township to a Mr. Parkman. This township was the last settled in the county, litigation delaying the sale. So far as we know there is no deed signed by Greene himself on record in Trumbull County. This trouble was finally settled in 1843 or '44. The part sold to Parkman was the east half of the township.

In the early part of 1800 Canada offered 160 acres of land to any man who would settle on it, and a good many people from Vermont and other New England states accepted this offer. When the war of 1812 came, and England exacted of the emigrants that they become British subjects or leave the country, most of them abandoned their newly acquired farms and came to northeastern Ohio.

Dr. John Harrington, of Brookfield, Vermont, who married a sister of old Mr. Wakefield, died leaving six children, and one of them, William, was sent away from home and bound out until he was twenty years old. As the boy grew, he realized his master was unfair with him, since he had promised to educate him, but instead had allowed him to go to school only two months. At eighteen he bought his remaining time and went to visit an Uncle Joseph, in New Hampshire. Many years

after, when Judge Glidden and Mr. Harrington were associated in business in Warren, Judge Glidden learned, while on a visit east, that this great-uncle of Mr. Harrington's was his grandfather.

One of William Harrington's sisters had been among the people who had moved into Canada with the homesteaders. Therefore, young William went into her neighborhood and began work. He immediately showed executive ability, and was employed by men in the lumber business, and later had charge of a large body of French-Canadian workmen. He learned to speak French. Seeing the War of 1812 approaching, he sold out his interests and went back to Brookfield, Vermont, where his mother was living with his older brother, John. At this time there was great excitement in New England about the lands in Ohio, and the Harringtons talked of migrating to this country.

In the meantime the families of Rice, Merritt, Bartlett and Crane, having the western fever, had settled in western Pennsylvania. They, likewise, sent back word of the fertility of that country, so that finally John Harrington and his wife, William Harrington and his mother, with some others, rigged up a sled, sold off their goods and started for Ohio. When they got to Buffalo they found just a few houses, blacksmith shop, grocery, and a tavern. They also found the snow nearly gone, and they felt sure they could not reach their destination by sled. They were greatly troubled as to what to do, when the Buffalo people told them that many of the emigrants used the ice on the lake. They therefore set out that way. They made all possible speed, since the ice, already covered with water, was fast melting. After some travel, seeing a creek, they decided to run to shore. Their horses, when turned toward land, set off at a furious pace and never stopped until their load was safe, although they had to pull up quite an embankment. The family felt that they owed their deliverance to "Old Baldy" and "Old Eagle" and cared for them tenderly thereafter. What was true of other pioneers was also true of this party. They no sooner were out of one trouble until they were in another. Although they were safely ashore, they did not know whether they were in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York. There was not a sign of life anywhere. Leaving the women protected by the sled and blankets, they set out to find shelter if possible. When they had gone five or six miles, what

was their astonishment to come upon their neighbors and relatives who had moved from their own section to Canada and then into western Pennsylvania. They retraced their steps for those left behind, and when night came down they were all safe under the roof of friends. This was as remarkable an instance as any recorded in this history.

The question of migration to Ohio was being discussed among these families, and finally Uncle John Wakefield, Ephraim Rice, Roswell Bartlett, and John and William Harrington came to Trumbull County. They hunted up General Perkins, who they learned was the land agent, and he told them that Greene, which then included Gustavus and Kinsman, was the one township not settled, and advised them to take this. They therefore proceeded to Greene, selected their lots, and Mr. John Wakefield and William Harrington came back to Mr. Perkins, when they were told that they each must deposit \$50. Mr. Wakefield had no money. William Harrington had \$93, and General Perkins allowed him to pay this on both lots. The five settlers then went back to Greene and built five cabins. All five would work on one cabin until it was done. When these buildings were completed the men returned to Pennsylvania, secured their families and brought them on.

The first settlers in Greene were Lydia Wheelock Merritt and her son, about twenty years old, Ichabod, and a younger son, Aaron. They arrived in this township on an April night. They made a bedstead of poles and bark, and upon this Mrs. Merritt, then about sixty, slept, with the stars for a canopy. The next day the Wakefield family, and soon the rest of the party, appeared.

The pioneer life in this township then began. Up to 1816 not one bit of timber had been cut, not a clearing had been made, nor a road; in fact, the township was in just the condition that the other townships were in 1799 and 1800. These old settlers were Calvinists and very strict in regard to religious observances. They were a fine people, and lived like one family. C. A. Harrington is authority for the statement that of all those early families, not one child went wrong, so far as he can recall. Today the Merritts, the Rices, the Harringtons, and so on, are the families influential in Greene. Ephraim Rice was a very peculiar man, rather "sot" in his way. He had two brothers, David and Jacob.

The first child born in Greene was Deborah Harring-

ton. Edwin Wakefield, born in 1818, was the first male child. He afterwards became a remarkable minister of the Disciple congregation and was the father of E. B. Wakefield, professor in Hiram College.

The first settlers in Greene erected their houses along the east branch of Mosquito creek, but after a time the county built a road east of this pioneer road, and when the new houses went up the settlers abandoned the creek road.

The boys living along the Mosquito creek used to trap minks and muskrats. For the former they got 12½ cents apiece, for the latter 25 cents. Now these same minks would bring many times this sum, while muskrats could not be sold at any price.

David Rice, who came to Greensburg in 1818, traveled 1,700 miles in thirty days in a horse and sleigh. He erected a grist mill on Mosquito creek. It was a log mill, and the mill of Rice & Martin in Greensburg was the outcome of that mill.

The early cooking, like that of other townships, was done in the fireplace, either before the coals, in the ashes, or hanging from the crane. And people visited there as they did in other townships, stopping a day or two, and the occasion was one of hilarity. One time such a party arrived at the home of William Harrington, and just as they appeared a peculiar character in the neighborhood (Mapes), who was a hunter, wandering around in the woods, wearing a coonskin cap with a tail hanging down in front of each ear and one behind, dropped in. Mr. Harrington asked him if he did not think he could go out and shoot a turkey. He replied he thought he could. He soon returned with the fowl, and in a short time it was dressed, stuffed and hung by a string in front of the fire, to roast. It then became the duty of young Charles to sit and turn it so it would be browned all around. Young Charles was not infatuated with this job, and he noticed that by twisting the string pretty tight it would untwist and twist up again, and allow him to take a little leisure. He had just discovered this wonderful invention and was working it out when his mother, who was overseeing the cooking, informed him that she could not have grease splattering all over everything, so he had to go back to his despised task, slowly turning until he was nearly roasted himself.

It was the habit of the mothers of Greene in the early spring to call up their children on Sunday morning and give them a dose of picra, and every Monday morning a teaspoonful

of sulphur. This was entirely regardless of the fact whether they needed this medicine.

When the mother of William Harrington died people said, "Greene now has no doctor." She was a spry, capable little woman, who had learned some things about drugs from her husband, and more from practice in a new country. Hardly a child was born in Greene during her lifetime that she was not at the bedside of the mother. When she grew older and not quite so fleet of foot, her boys bought her a horse, on which she used to ride at a lively pace whenever she was needed.

The first frame house built in Greene was that of William Harrington. At that time whiskey was always used at the raising of any building. Mr. Isaac Morey, the grandfather of Miss Jennie Bartlett, of Warren, had the contract for building this house. Mr. William Harrington decided that he would have no whiskey at the raising. Uncle John Wakefield was making the pins which fastened the beam when the folks arrived for the raising. They were informed that there would be no whiskey served, but they would have plenty of food. Thereupon the men congregated in a spot and appointed a committee to consult Mr. Harrington. He repaired to the place where John Wakefield was making the pins and said that there was a "strike" on. While they were consulting what to do, a man appointed for the purpose came and requested that, since they were not to be furnished whiskey, Mr. Harrington would allow them to buy it for themselves at the store. Immediately John Wakefield spoke up and said, "If there is whiskey, I won't make the pins." Whiskey was therefore forbidden, and the men dropped their work, went a little distance in a field and began to play ball. There were left four or five old men, some boys, and two young men. Mr. Morey said it was not possible to raise the great logs which then were used for the frame with that help. Those present, however, disagreed with him, and the building was raised. The strange part of it was that a little later the chairman of the committee demanding whiskey became a temperance man and afterwards an ardent Prohibitionist. One great joy of a radical is that he lives to see the conservative come to his side.

One of the early characters of Greene was Bazaleel Waste. He played the fiddle for the amusement of his friends, and was a shoemaker. He would bring his kit of tools into a corner of a kitchen, where the leather for the family shoes was piled

up, and here he would stay, boarding in the family, until all the members were shod.

One of the interesting places in Greene is the old cemetery. A man named Isaac Serrine went up to Ashtabula county and brought back his own tombstone, marked, except the date of his death. He said he composed the following original epitaph, but this is too familiar to the readers of this history for them not to know where it came from: "Here at last the old man lies; Nobody laughs and nobody cries. Where he's gone and how he fares, Nobody knows and nobody cares." After he died his brother James, on reading this, felt rather sorry, and ordered the following cut beneath the verse: "But his brother James and his wife, Emmaline, they were his friends all of the time." This same Isaac Serrine had three daughters who died of consumption. This is their epitaph: "Strange as it seems, but still 'tis so, Here lies three daughters all in a row; All cut down right in their prime, The daughters of I. and M. Serrine." There was a very nice old man living in Greene who had an enormous wen on his head. It was so noticeable that none could see him without remembering him. This is the epitaph upon his gravestone: "Our father lies beneath the sod, His soul has gone up to his God; We never more shall hear his tread, Nor see the wen upon his head."

Among the things most needed and most wanted by the pioneers of Old Trumbull County was salt. We have seen how the brackish water in the Salt Springs district made that land valuable. Salt was sometimes made by leeching ashes, which were in abundance because of burning so much timber. This lye was boiled down, and made a brown salt, which was ordinarily called black salt. A good deal of this was made at one time in Greene. The question of transportation of anything in the early days was *the* question. The residents of Greene hewed out logs, making one end pointed, filled this with salt, hitched oxen to it, and dragged it through the woods to New Lyme, or across the swamps to Bloomfield. They received three dollars per hundred pounds for this product. Sometimes these rude boats were used to carry the women and children to church in, to carry grain to mill, and so forth. Anyone who has ever ridden on a stoneboat, or on the kind of sleds which farmers construct with flat board runners, knows how easy it is to draw these over all sorts of bad roads.

Mr. R. C. Rice, the son of Jacob, came to Greene when a

mere child and lived there until he was elected county recorder, when he bought a home on Washington avenue, Warren, where he now resides. He is a little over seventy years old, but from childhood has been interested in pioneer affairs and really has more information in regard to Greene than people who are much older. He says when he was a child there were about forty log cabins in the vicinity of his home which were more or less dilapidated and unoccupied. He used to try hard to learn who had occupied them, but without success. He says M. M. Cooley, who lives at the Middle Corners, is authority for the story that in the very early history of Greene a boat was lost on Lake Erie. One man at least was saved. As he started to swim from the wreck a box hit him, and he grabbed at it and it really assisted him in his swim to shore. When he reached the shore, and was rested enough to proceed on his journey, he said to himself that instead of leaving the box he would carry it with him. Wandering a little bit farther, he came upon a cabin, obtained food, and after he was dried and rested determined to push on into the country. It happened that a number of the early settlers of Greene had either been sailors themselves, or belonged to sea-faring families. It is supposed for this reason he went to Greene. Either at the cabin where he first stopped, or in Greene, he opened his box, and found it contained twelve hundred pounds, English money. He decided to buy a home for his father and mother and was so pleased with a grove of maple trees which stood on the present Joe Hubbard farm that he bought it and his parents came there to live. His name was Wilbur. Some of these maples, or the remnants of them, are still standing.

There were a great many maple trees in the township of Greene and from these the Indians made sugar. They had no kettles, and had not been thoughtful enough to steal some from the Salt Springs tract, as Indians in the lower part of the county did, so they made their sugar in an unusual and primitive way. They gathered the sap, putting it into huge hollowed-out logs, and into this they dropped red-hot stones previously heated in a fire of logs. The stones of that vicinity were smooth pieces of granite rubbed round by ages, and held heat a long time. Mr. Rice, in plowing on his place, at one time turned up a lot of these stones which showed that they had been burned, and later examined the maple trees near by, which showed the scars of having been tapped many years before.

The Indians were quite numerous at one time in the township of Greene, and people living there today occasionally find pipes, arrow-heads, etc., and Mr. Charles Dennison, who spent his early life in Greene, found a most perfect Indian ax.

Two brothers of Ralsa Clark, one marrying Fanny Fell, the other Emiline Chapman, lived in one cabin, while a second cabin was being constructed. They were busy during the day and often away from home. The two young women were thus left in the lonesome spot by themselves. They were both fearless, but one day about noon they saw standing in the road opposite their house an Indian who was considered a dangerous fellow. They could not conceal the fact that the men were away, and they did not know what might happen. Finally, one of the women attempted a strategy. She opened the front door, drew out a table, set it for four, and when the noon hour arrived, went to the door and blew the horn. The result was not what she expected. The Indian seemed to know that no men were near. The other woman said to her sister-in-law, "Since this has not worked, I'll try something else." She therefore loaded the gun, stood in the doorway, pointed it at the red man, let him know she was going to shoot, and he broke for the woods. It took a good deal of courage to face an ugly Indian in a spot which was isolated and alone.

As said elsewhere, the township of Greene was composed of Kinsman, Gustavus and Greene. Some difference of opinion on public matters in 1819 caused the separation with the formation of the present Kinsman. Before this, the portion now known as Kinsman had been the place for holding elections. Gustavus then became the place for the transaction of township affairs. In 1820 the same dissatisfaction which had caused the first split caused the second, and Gustavus was made into a township. This act made also Greene a township, and the first election was held at William Harrington's house in 1820. Ebenezer Kee was made clerk, Ephraim Rice, John Harrington and Roswell Bartlett, trustees. David Rice was treasurer; Ephraim Rice and John Wakefield, overseers of the poor.

The early residents of Greene were Calvinists. Most of them believed in fore-ordination, election and saint's perseverance. In the early days missionaries went through the township and meetings were held in houses. After a time they were sometimes held in groves and when new buildings, especially barns, were put up, there was often preaching there. These

old sermons were long, Calvinistic in doctrine and were almost all of them preached with a kind of drawl in the voice, kind of a singing tone. The mother of John Wakefield was of exceedingly pious disposition. She believed that whatever was sent was for the good of the person afflicted. People living in Greene today say that they have heard her repeat many times:

"My life shall forever be
Guided by His firm decree;
He that fixed and formed the earth
Fixed my first and second birth."

This second birth referred to her experience in religion. People in this community talked about their first and second birth. They would say their first birth occurred in —, mentioning the place where they were born; their second birth occurred in —, mentioning the town where they were baptised.

One of the old preachers was Elder Woodworth, close-communication Baptist. He was bony, tall, had little black eyes set way back in his head. The Methodists went to Greene to start a class and afterwards this became the Methodist church, and Elder Woodworth came there to preach, saying he was going to "squelch" this new society. He preached from the text, "We are all clay in the hands of the Father."

The first church was a log one built in the woods at what was known as "the middle corners." Like buildings were usually put at the center of the town, but since the west half of Greene was not sold until a late day this church was built between the center and the east line and known as above. There was no fire of any kind in this church and the seats were slabs of logs with legs stuck in. They were built high enough for old people, and children's feet could not touch. It is pretty hard for girls and boys to keep their feet still anyway, but when they are swinging in the air it is especially hard. Mr. C. A. Harrington remembers trying to keep his legs from swinging when he sat in this old church and he also remembers how his mother stopped in the woods and broke a stick and switched him because he had not sat still.

The most noted minister this congregation had was the Rev. Crane. As the second generation came on, they rebelled at the Puritanical belief of their fathers and there was a split in the church. Unlike most splits, the older and stricter people went to the spot that is now Kenilworth, built a church, while

the younger people kept the old log church, and the Rev. Mr. Crane stayed with them. The common term for these two churches were the "old lights" and the "new." The denomination was New England Congregational.

At one time, a man named Jenkins came there to preach. He was so beautifully dressed that all the people in town watched him. They wore home-spun, he had broadcloth; he wore a big black silk neckerchief, the ends of which he pulled out in a picturesque way; he was fat and after he had preached a little while would take off his necktie, lay it on the desk; pretty soon his coat would come off, then his vest; then his collar. When he got a little over half through he would put on his collar, then his vest, then his coat, and then his necktie. The children were perfectly delighted when he began to dress himself. There was one old minister who used to tell such big stories that the people did not believe. He said that when he was converted the roots of the trees cracked so you could hear them a mile (?).

One of the ministers was a fine singer and he used to sing this hymn:

"I love my Jesus, I know I do,
And the brethren say they love Him too."

This had a number of verses in which were mentioned different things which were loved. When it came to the verse:

"I love my sistern, I know I do,
And the brethren say they love them too."

the men in the congregation would sing this with a long, loud, lusty tone. Even if they appeared serious, there was humor in them after all.

The first frame barn raised in Greene belonged to Ephraim Rice, and here preaching was had by Elias Morse. Elias had preached before in Greene and he had not satisfied the people very well, and they had decided that he was not called to preach. However, as he wanted to come again they got up this meeting for him. He said that he understood that somebody had said he was not "called" to preach and then he gave an exact description of how he was "called," told where he was, and how God said to him "to go and preach the Gospel," and the devil was near and said, "You can't preach." This he repeated several times, and finally, when he repeated what the devil had

said, a member of the congregation spoke up loud enough to be heard, "The devil was right."

Some of the finest singers in Trumbull County were in Greene. Ephraim Rice sang bass, E. Cobb and Aaron Merritt, tenor. Ephraim Rice had a long Roman nose, little blue eyes, and when he sang he held his book at nearly arm's length, swung it up and down, and beat time with his feet. The children of the old residents inherited much of this musical genius, and Mr. Myrtle Rice, when he was over eighty years, sang so well as to be called upon to sing solos at funerals and on other occasions.

We have referred in other parts of this history to the fact that the children of the early settlers of Trumbull County rebelled against the strict teaching and the Calvinistic principles which existed in this locality. It was strange that religious teachers of that time did not see what we now see, namely, that the natural child instinct taught it the Christ principle, and that the parent was the perverted one. Anyhow, all through old Trumbull County we hear over and over again how children lied and begged and grew sick rather than go to church. We also learn, as narrated in several other places, how children behaved while parents were at church.

Mr. R. C. Rice when a small child petted one of the cats in the barn until it became quite tame. One Sunday, having this cat inside the house, he lured a wild barn-cat into the living room and set to work to make a yoke for these two cats, expecting to tame them and break them as he would a pair of calves. His brother, older, remonstrated with him, explaining to him that the cat differed in nature from the calf, but to no purpose. He carefully made the yoke, the bows, the pins, and yoked the cats. Of course, they refused to stand, refused to pull, refused to do anything but lie on the floor and scratch and fight. In this fight the yoke broke, and unfortunately the tame cat was free and the wild cat was left with the yoke on its neck. Crazed by this appendage, it jumped into the dish closet, and despite the frantic scats of the boys, did not leave the shelves until most of the dishes were on the floor. The boys gathered up the fragments, put what few were left on the front of the shelves, and sat down sorrowfully, hoping the mother would not notice what had happened. However, dishes were too hard to obtain, money was too scarce, for any woman not to notice such destruction the minute her eyes rested on the shelves.

Since the older boy had protested against the yoking, he immediately laid the blame on the younger, and told all the story in such a ridiculous way that the mother could not help but laugh, and in that day as in this, when a child has made the mother see the ridiculous, has replaced a frown with a smile, his battle is won.

Nearly every old pioneer whom the author has seen has told a bear story. Few of these have been repeated. The following is a little out of the ordinary. When Mr. Rice was a very small boy some of these children went to school as early as three or four years of age, because they were in the way at home. He attended a school taught by Polly Ann Harvey. The seats were of hewn logs, and the back seats had in some places boards so placed as to make a writing shelf. One day in the early spring, it being cold enough to have had a little fire in the morning, the teacher, looking out of the window, saw a bear coming from the thicket. She immediately called to the children that a bear was coming. The door was locked, the windows were put down, the fire, which was not needed in mid-day, was stirred up, children grabbed their dinner pails, filled the same with water, put them on the coals, the teacher put a poker in the embers and breathlessly they awaited the approach of the bear. Young Rice was too little to know the danger, and climbing upon the writing shelf watched with great interest the approach of the animal. He was thin from his winter sleep, and walked rather slowly. Approaching the house he went to the front where the children usually ate their dinner, expecting to find some food there. Then he began slowly walking around the house. Finally, one of the girls discovered that one of the small panes of glass was broken. She therefore took her small shawl and stuffed it in the crack. Around came the bear, and when he either saw or smelled the shawl, he made a dive for the window, and at the same time uttered a vicious growl that frightened the children almost to death. Grabbing the shawl, he ran with it, tearing it to pieces. At this time he was at the back of the house, and the children inside were getting dreadfully frightened. Then it was that a young man with his dog came walking down the roadway. The teacher called to him that they were besieged by a bear, and he called, "Wait a minute," and disappeared. His dog did not follow him, but, like the bear, knowing of the feeding place of the children, repaired to the front of the schoolhouse. The bear, having fin-

ished the shawl, started on its walk, and encountered the dog. Before the latter realized it, the former had cuffed his ears, and then a race began. Around the house went the dog, with the bear after him. The latter was the more dangerous, but the former was more fleet of foot. The children in watching this race forgot their own fear. The bear, weak from want of food, kept losing ground, and finally the dog made a dash for home through the woods. The young farmer, upon reaching home, got his gun, and accompanied by his brother, also armed, repaired to the return path of the bear, and shot it near the schoolhouse. Then the children bravely opened the door, and viewed the remains. School, of course, was dismissed, for how could children multiply or spell after such a dangerous adventure? In fact, it was several days before the school resumed its normal tone.

The Greene citizen best known to the public is Mr. Fenelon Rice, grandson of David Rice. For many years he was at the head of the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin and really built up that branch of the college to its present condition.

Fifty years ago there was a tailor shop, wagon shops, two shoemakers, two tanners, carding mill, and all sorts of like stores at the center of Greene. Now there is a single store.

One year Mr. Harrington and his father went to Kinsman to sell a load of wheat. They got thirty-one cents a bushel. Just as they were driving away, Mr. John Kinsman, the merchant, brought out a great roll of something white and told them it was cotton cloth. This was the first they had seen. They asked the price of it and found that it was fifty cents a yard. They bought one yard to take home to show their family. It therefore took a bushel and three-quarters of wheat to buy one yard of cloth.

In the campaign of 1840, when everybody was so excited, the Wakefield boys and the Harrington boys were very anxious to come to town to the Corwin meeting. After much consultation, the fathers decided they could come. They got two ox carts and a driver for them, and the boys in the greatest excitement hurried to the woods, made a log cabin, on which they tacked coonskins, and at midnight, before the meeting, they left Greene, with old Ben Lewis driving the oxen, and the boys, with some girls of the family, inside the cabin. Mr. Harrington says that the women of the family and neighborhood got so interested in this cabin that they made a nice flag for them

and the boys put up a flag-pole on the cabin. They met with no misfortunes until they started to ford a creek whose bed was rather uncertain, and the cabin came near landing in the water. However, they righted themselves and had no more trouble till they got this side of Baconsburg (Cortland), when the branches of a big tree were so low that they could not get under without breaking the flag-pole. However, there was a way around this, for they let down the fences, drove through the field, and arrived in Warren safely and on time. The boys in this cabin were Frank Rood, Charles Harrington, Edwin and Sidney Wakefield (and two girls). They reached Mecca at daylight. This day was the most wonderful of the boys' lives. They heard Tom Corwin speak and saw all this wonderful procession. It was said that one log cabin was drawn by twenty pairs of oxen. The speaking was in the northeast corner of the park, and there was a picture of Van Buren hanging near, to which Corwin referred now and then.

The first schoolhouse in Greene was, of course of logs, and stood a mile north of the corners, while the second was a frame building. The latter was on the road near the south cemetery. Among the first teachers were Roswell Bartlett, William Harrington, James Bascom, Rhoda Rice, Mary Evans and Charlotte Bascom.

Each fall the patrons of the schools would get together and plaster up the cracks of the logs of the first schoolhouse with mud or whatever they could get, and then the school would begin. The teachers were paid in produce. A Miss Bascomb, who afterwards married William Harrington, received, among other things, a log chain for her services. Her son, C. A. Harrington, who was longer identified with the Greene schools than any one other person, used to receive his pay half in money and half in store scrip. He used to board around, and most of the places were very comfortable. Some places, however, were pretty bad, and when it was his turn to board there he used to walk home every night, six miles and a half, and back in the morning.

Although Mr. Harrington was a successful school teacher, he never was taught either grammar or arithmetic in a school. His father being lame, was not able to do hard farm work, and he made ox yokes and ax helves for the community. Winter evenings he would have his bench at the side of the fireplace. The bits of wood which fell from his knife Charles would pile into

the fire, and thus, lying on the hearth by the blaze of this wood, he taught himself algebra. After a time he went to school one term at Farmington and another term at Austinburg. Finally he saved enough money to go to Oberlin. There he took Latin and Greek and the higher studies. He had laid by a sufficient sum for his books and tuition, and earned his board by selling wood in Oberlin. As he was about to graduate he learned that he would have to take Hebrew. He knew nothing about this. He made up his mind that since he was not going to be a preacher, it was foolish to spend the time on this study, and so he went home expecting to return and graduate the next year, when it was proposed to make Hebrew optional. Upon his return to Greene, someone suggested that he teach school. He therefore had some handbills printed, giving the time and place of opening. When the morning arrived he was surprised to find twenty-nine scholars waiting, and by the end of the term he had fifty. He taught for several years. His school grew until it numbered two hundred. The scholars were in different houses and he was the superintendent, board of education, and everything else connected with school management. This experience served him well in after years when he was a member of the Warren school board. His early school in Greene was so well known throughout the county that both M. D. Leggett and J. D. Cox, superintendents of the Warren schools, visited it for their own instruction. Among those early teachers were Lauren Coleman, Lewis Harrington, Dwight Kee, and Elder Bates. This school ran until the war broke out, when the young men went into the service, and the schools generally were more or less disorganized.

In most townships there were academies, but Mr. Harrington's school took the place of such institution. His scholars are scattered in many parts of the United States, and in his travels and those of his friends they are very often run upon. Some years ago Mr. Harrington was visiting relatives in Minnesota, and in driving he became very thirsty. Getting out of the carriage to procure a drink, he discovered a large patch of melons. His thirsty condition made this fruit particularly attractive. Going to the house, he asked if he could buy some of the melons. The housewife replied, "No," but she would give him all he wanted. As he was leaving she watched him pretty closely, and then asked, "Aren't you Charles Harring-



(Loaned by the Tribune.)

ton?" And when she found she had guessed right, she told him she was one of his old pupils.

Captain Beeman, who taught school in West Farmington at one time, was a West Pointer. He brought up his scholars after West Point training. Every boy who entered the school-room had to salute when he came in. Every girl had to curtsey. When they stood up in the class the teacher would say, "Attention. Manners," when the boys must fold their arms and the girls piously crossed their hands. When school was dismissed the command, "Attention, Manners, March," was given.

During the present century the schools of Greene have been centralized, following the example of Gustavus after that township had adopted the plan a year before. The residents voted to bond the township for \$8,000, and the district schoolhouses and their lots were sold for \$2,000. The new brick central schoolhouse cost, furnished, \$8,200, and is a modern two-story building, equal in all respects to the average city schoolhouse.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—GUSTAVUS.

PELTON FAMILY.—THE GILDERS.—CALVIN CONE.—OTHER EARLY
FAMILIES.—JOHN BROWN JR.—A GREAT INVENTOR
—PHYSICIANS.—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.
—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Township 7, range 2, was named for Gustavus Storrs, whose father, Col. Lemuel Storrs, surveyed and numbered the lots of the township in 1800. The first settler was a ship carpenter and a farmer, Josiah Pelton, of Killingworth, Connecticut. He purchased the land in the east and came out to look at it in 1800. He stayed all summer, and, not needing his horse, turned it out to pasture. Never did any horse have a better summer vacation. He grew fat and sleek and wild. He preferred his new home to his old one, and when his master sought him for the home-going trip, it was necessary to lasso him in order to catch him. He made the journey carrying part of the time his master and part of the time a missionary who was returning home. Upon reaching Connecticut Mr. Pelton offered one hundred acres of land to the first woman who would promise to make Gustavus her home. His son Jesse had a sweetheart in Granby, Connecticut. Her name was Ruhamah DeWolf. She came with her father's family to Vernon and stayed there until January, 1803. In June (1802) a cabin was erected by Mr. Pelton, Indians as well as white men helping to construct it, and they were married in September, her husband, before this, having lived alone in the cabin. Mrs. Pelton, by virtue of complying with this agreement, owned the one hundred acres of land in Gustavus. However, the deed was made out to her husband, as were most deeds of like nature of that day. In fact, at that time women did not own their own clothes, and although they wore skirts, these skirts belonged to their husbands. If they met with an accident, such as breaking a leg, their husbands brought suit, and any money recovered belonged to the husband. Today women in Gustavus, in Trumbull

County, and in Ohio, own their own clothes, and own their own limbs.

This home in the wilderness, over which Ruhamah DeWolf Pelton presided, became a mecca to which travelers and missionaries came. One iron kettle served for boiling, baking and frying, and in this home were the first religious meetings of the township held. Here was the first birth and the first death. "Out of the pieces split from a chestnut log a rude coffin was made to bury" Ruhamah's baby. This pioneer had nine children, five of them girls. She was fond of reading, and in this primitive home, with all its privations and cares, she grew mentally and morally, and lived to be nearly ninety years old. The name of Pelton has been connected with Gustavus, Hartford, Vernon and that vicinity since 1800.

In 1803 Elias Pelton, another son of Josiah, with his wife, settled in Gustavus on a tract north of the center. Josiah Pelton and the mother came with him. The former had planned that each of his sons should have a farm of one hundred acres. Apparently the daughters must manage some other way. Zilpha married Eliphaz Perkins, and this was the first marriage in the township. They waited for nearly a year for a minister to marry them. Barbara, a granddaughter of Josiah, and a daughter of Elias, was the first white girl to be born, who lived, in the township. Her brother, Storrs, was the first white boy.

In 1804 fifty people came to Gustavus. Prominent among these was Obediah Gildersleeve. He obtained permission from the court to drop the last part of his name, and the family has since been known as "Gilder." Mr. Gildersleeve settled about one-half mile east of the center. He had eight children when he arrived, and one was born afterwards. He died in 1805, when he was fifty, and he was among the first to be buried in the graveyard north of the center. His wife lived to be seventy years old, and throughout her whole life had great love for children. Several generations have been proud to claim her as their Sunday school teacher. Like most of the strong women of her time, she was an ardent abolitionist and drove wagonloads of slaves to the lakes, where they made their escape. She had a great sorrow in the death of her daughter, Chloe, who, while riding came upon the quicksand near the bank of the Pymatuning, which had undermined the crust, and was precipitated into the river. The horse, and a cousin who was riding with her, escaped, but Chloe was drowned. Phoebe Gilder was

one of the most intellectual of this large family. She studied at school and at home, reading everything she could lay her hands upon. She seemed to see, as she grew older, the disabilities which the law placed on women, and writes: "A Mrs. Ballard had the misfortune to marry a man of small intellect, who finally became idiotic. She procured, by an attorney, the right of government over a minor, and then she bought and sold and moved at her own will. She lived to be over eighty years old." Mrs. Gilder herself lived well up into the nineties.

Calvin Cone and family came to Gustavus with the Gilder-sleeve party. He was from Hartland, and after living in Gustavus a few years moved to Hartford. He was the first justice of the peace in Gustavus, probably 1808, and was a state senator from Trumbull County in 1806. Mrs. Cone is commended by local historians for the work she did in the wilderness home when her husband was in the legislature.

Mr. Cone realized that a blacksmith was a necessity for a new country, and he induced Jehiel Meacham, of Hartland, Connecticut, to come to Trumbull County to follow his trade, offering him fifty acres of land if he would settle in Gustavus. This was quite an inducement, so he started in 1805, with his family stowed away in sleds drawn by oxen. When they reached Canandaigua his wife, in getting into the sled, fell and injured herself. The rest of the party came on, but Mr. Meacham remained with his wife, who shortly died, and was buried there. He then took his little girl in his arms, put his boy behind him on his horse, and this sorrowful little family reached Mr. Cone's home in the early spring, when the wood flowers were just beginning to bloom and when the woods were full of the early wild birds. This little girl, Pattie, later became Mrs. Ebenezer St. John, and another daughter Lydia, Mrs. Benjamin Allen, of Kinsman.

Sally Cone, a daughter of these early settlers, married Wayne Bidwell, in 1815. In 1832 he died leaving four children. She managed the farm and reared the family.

In 1816, William Roberts, and his wife Margaret, came to Gustavus from Canton, Connecticut. He was a tanner and a shoemaker, also was a natural musician and taught music in several places in Trumbull County. Music was his pleasure, and he neglected his trade to his financial embarrassment. When he died he had little property to leave, and, through no mismanagement on his widow's part, it was wasted, and when

she was old "there was no room for her at any fireside." However, Sophia, her daughter-in-law, who had more cares than the other children, gave her a home in her family, where she was comfortably cared for the rest of her life. Mrs. Phoebe Barnes Bridgeman in "Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve," says: "Thurzah Andrews Roberts was a small, round-faced woman, as full of energy as a grain of pepper. To her the four cardinal virtues were industry, neatness, promptness, and economy. When her husband was beset with some hurrying customer for a pair of new shoes, she would thrust her snowy cap inside the door, and in tones like those of a fife major would say, 'Now, William, don't promise those shoes until you know you can have them done.' She criticized everybody and everything, and whether favorably or adversely, with equal heartiness and good-will."

Riverius Bidwell was a well educated man of Connecticut. He married Unicia Hotchkiss in 1810, and in 1812 moved to Gustavus. She made the trip rather comfortably, since her rocking chair was put into a large wagon. Mr. Bidwell was eccentric, but earnest. At one time he was collector of taxes and he walked at a brisk gait, barefoot, from house to house, collecting, and when he was through walked to Columbus to settle with the state treasurer. He was postmaster at Gustavus, but being gone so much of the time, his wife really did the business. In 1834 he removed to Kinsman, where he always took an active interest. His father, Riverius Sr., married Phoebe Roberts and emigrated to Gustavus about 1813, bringing the most of his family with him. His daughter, Marietta, a sister of Riverius Jr., married Buell Barnes and settled on the home farm in East Gustavus. She was very musical, and could sing sweetly all her days. She was an ardent Abolitionist and assumed part of his home duties while he was in the legislature, being glad to be able to help him indirectly to repeal the infamous black laws.

One of the well remembered families of Gustavus was the Waters, Abner and Lucy. They came from Landisfield. She was a very devout woman and her brother-in-law, Joshua R. Giddings, said, "It is an inspiration to talk with sister Lucy." She died rather early in life and in 1829 her husband married again. Their wedding was the first one in the township at which wine or whiskey was not served.

Jesse Lindsay was another of Gustavus' citizens who came

from Granby, Connecticut. When he married Jerusha Rice they settled in Gustavus. She was one of the most industrious women that Gustavus ever had. She and a friend, Mrs. Streator, often spun half the night after having done their other work and put their children to bed. She was a very well informed woman and knew as much about politics as most of the men of the neighborhood. A Gustavus man, in speaking of her intelligence and information, said she "was, I think, as capable of voting as men."

Asa Case and his wife, Dosa Case and his wife, came to Gustavus in the autumn of 1812, from Canton, Connecticut. Hepzibah and Thurzab, the wives, walked many days, each carrying a baby in the arms. They settled near the home of Joseph Hart, in the midst of an unbroken forest, filled with all sorts of game, and both men and women applied themselves diligently to the work of making home out of the forest. Dosa had the first peach orchard in that region.

One of the men who achieved unpleasant notoriety in Gustavus was Ira W. Gardner, who murdered his step-daughter because she refused to yield to his lustful passion. He stabbed her with a butcher knife, hitting her heart. He was the only man hanged in Trumbull County, and Gustavus people still speak of him with the utmost contempt.

Another man known throughout the United States at the time was John Brown Jr. He married Weltha Hotchkiss, of Gustavus. Later he moved to Vernon, went to Kansas, and finally died at Put-in-Bay. When his father went to Harper's Ferry, the son was suspected of being in conspiracy with him and the authorities sought to arrest him. When the United States marshal reached Jefferson, Brown's friends told him that at least a thousand men would resist his arrest, as he was in no way guilty, whereupon the marshal withdrew.

Few people know that Elisha Gray, the inventor, lived for some time in Trumbull County. He was exceedingly poor, and one year he asked Mr. David Gilbert, the father of Judge D. R. Gilbert, to allow him to live in a little house, one story, fifteen by twenty, which stood on Mr. Gilbert's place. This was not plastered, but Mr. Gray put boards on the inside, and papered it so that it looked comfortable. However, it was exceedingly cold. One springtime, tiring of his poverty, Gray rented a sugar camp in the vicinity and urged Mr. Gilbert to allow his second son, D. R., then a lad about eighteen, to assist

him in the sugar camp. The arrangement was made and Gray and young Gilbert went to work, and work they did, for the camp was not well equipped. They were several miles from home and they would boil as late as they possibly could and often had not time to go home at night. Being particularly tired one night young Gilbert suggested that they crawl into the schoolhouse which was not far away and sleep on the floor. This they did. A few nights later, instead of going to the schoolhouse they crawled onto the hay in a near-by barn. In the night they awakened, each shaking with a chill. When they were sufficiently aroused they found that a snow storm had come up, that the roof was so full of holes they were covered with snow. They therefore decided to walk home. Taking their lantern they started cross lots. They soon entered a piece of woods. Here young Gilbert had played, here he had hunted for squirrels and birds and he knew every bit of it. Someone had had a fire in the woods that day and there was a little of it left, not enough for warmth but so it could be seen. They started to cross the woods near this fire and in half an hour they found themselves back at the fire, although they had supposed themselves to be going straight ahead. This happened two or three times. Finally young Gilbert suggested putting out the lantern which they were carrying, thinking possibly the first of the morning light might soon be there. They walked this way to the edge of the woods where they found the camp, and then got their bearing. Although they did not reach home until three o'clock in the morning, they went to work as usual. They "sugared off" and had enough cakes to fill the bottom of a wagon. With great joy they started home with their load. Before they were half way there a rain came up, and hurry as they might, the melted sugar was running from the wagon.

Apparently Mr. Gray was more successful with electrical appliances than with farming. All the while he was wintering in this cabin he was working on inventions, and sometimes as he boiled sap he would sit and dream in front of the fire to the consternation of young Gilbert, who had to constantly watch lest the fire go out or the sugar burn. A churn which at this time he patented proved unsuccessful. When he was working on the telephone his wife really became alarmed about him. He was then in Oberlin. Days and weeks at times he sat upstairs like a man in a dream. She thought he was losing his

mind. One day he came running down stairs calling "Eureka," Delia, Eureka."

His early friends who knew him well believed he invented the telephone which now bears Bell's name. Gray cared nothing for fame, but did care for the invention itself. It will be remembered that a lawsuit was begun by Gray against Bell for the infringement of patents, and that it never came to trial. Although Gray was very poor before that, afterwards he had much money, and before he was through this amounted to a million dollars. It was supposed that he allowed Bell to have the name for a certain sum of money or interest in the business.

The first physician to settle in this township was Naphtali Streator, who came early in 1800. Dr. Allen, of Kinsman, had a large practice in Gustavus. Dr. Isaac Barclay later practiced in Gustavus. He had a reputation among members of his own profession throughout Trumbull County. He was one of seventeen children, the youngest of twelve brothers.

Gustavus was early attached to Greene in its organization, but in 1821 became a distinct township. The first trustees were Ithemur Pelton, Asa Case and Rufus Beman; Joseph Hart was the treasurer; Thaddeus Selby, township clerk.

In 1808 Sally Wakeman taught the first school in a new log barn northeast of the center. Patrons paid the tuition, and her salary was seventy-five cents a week.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1813, on Riverius Bidwell's place. Esther Bidwell, although she had but just arrived in the district, was the teacher. Clothing and food were very scarce and sometimes the children had no head covering, but tied up their ears with a pocket handkerchief, and often had no food except meat, beside grain which was boiled. There were times when they did not have this, but lived on boiled beech leaves.

Lucy Case was one of the early teachers, and she, like Esther Bidwell, was greatly beloved.

In 1841 money was contributed for the erection of an academy at Gustavus. Rev. Benjamin Fenn, Buell Barnes, and others, started this project. Stock was sold for ten dollars a share. Buell Barnes was then a member of the legislature, and he secured the incorporation of the company, and in 1843-4 the building was erected and work begun in it in the fall. Franklin B. Howe was the principal. In 1881 a boarding hall

costing \$2,300 was built. The academy building was later bought by the township and became the public high school.

Gustavus was the first township in Trumbull County to adopt the modern system of centralized schools. Previous to centralization there were seven school districts, one joint sub-district, and a township high school located at the center. During the '90s the high school building, which had been the academy building, was condemned by the state inspector of public buildings. The school board sent a committee to the partially centralized schools of Kingsville township, Ashtabula county, to investigate its centralized rural schools. This committee reported favorably, and the question of centralization was submitted to the voters of Gustavus. The first vote resulted in a tie; the second in a majority of 17. Some of the districts at first proposed to remain out; but all finally came in, and \$3,000 was voted for a new building. The old district schoolhouses were sold for \$25 to \$125 each.

Unfortunate management caused a higher tax rate than the citizens had expected under the new system, and those opposed to the plan had the strongest kind of basis for their arguments—the pocket-book. But opposition in Gustavus has ceased, and there is no serious thought of return to the old system. With this as a model, adjoining townships, profiting by the pioneer experience of Gustavus, have adopted the central school system.

As stated elsewhere preaching was had at the house of Jesse Pelton. Among the early preachers were the Revs. Badger, Robbins, Osgood. In 1809 Rev. Henry Cowles, a Congregationalist from Austinburg, preached at the house of Josiah Pelton, who is supposed to have paid him for his work.

In 1825 Rev. Joseph Badger and Ephraim T. Woodruff held services and nearly thirty people were organized into a Congregational church. This was done in the usual way, that is on the plan of union. In 1825 it was voted that the presbytery take the management of the church, Rufus Beman became clerk and deacon, while he, together with Asa Case and Abner Waters, constituted a standing committee. Rev. Joseph Badger became the pastor and served ten years. He resigned on account of infirmities of age and Rev. Benjamin Fenn succeeded him. In 1844 Rev. E. B. Chamberlain; after that some of the pastors have been Allen, Cone, Spellman, Chamberlain, Dye. Mr. Dye served in 1866 and the question of slavery,

which troubled so many of the early churches, crept into this, and the Congregationalists withdrew, forming a separate church. The Presbyterians reduced in numbers, were after a time forced to abandon their services. They had erected a church at the center, but it is not now in use.

It is to be regretted that so few records of the early Methodists of Trumbull County have been preserved. Almost nothing is to be had in regard to this denomination in Gustavus. A class was formed there about 1809, but missionaries and circuit riders rarely came into that township, the people attending the church in Kinsman. Just when the first log meeting-house north of the center was erected is not known; no list of Methodist ministers is kept.

At one time a factory building was remodeled and used for a church. The quarterly conference records begin with August 29, 1835. Ira P. Elder was the presiding elder, Steven Hubbard was the preacher, and the assistant was E. J. L. Baker. The circuit at that time consisted of Gustavus Center, Boons, Kinsman, Morse, Bates, Johnston Center, Mecca, Greene, West Mecca.

Alfred Mowry had the contract in 1856 for erecting the present meeting-house. It cost \$2,160. The building committee consisted of S. P. Robbins, Franklin Holcomb, Draper Reeder, Harvey Moore, and David Kinleyside. The church membership was then seventy, with one on probation.

In 1908 the church was remodeled. The present membership is one hundred and two.

The question of a parsonage for this church was brought up at quarterly meeting by Brother Winans in 1838, it was again considered in 1842. In 1844 a committee was appointed to estimate the cost of such a building. In 1846 two hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed, and a building committee appointed. About 1857 this building was completed. Five years ago it was re-roofed and a stable erected.

In 1838 there were only two Sabbath schools on this circuit. In November, 1845, there were "four Sabbath schools all of which were closed for the winter." In these four schools there were 521 volumes of books. In 1855 we read that the schools were closed for the winter. As late as 1861 we find that the scholars could get to the schools in the winter time, and since then they have not been closed. Ralph G. Staley is the present pastor.

Michael Scott gave the land for the new Congregational church, and in the deed was a clause providing that when it was no longer used for church purposes it was to revert to him or his heirs. About fifteen years ago it was torn down.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—HARTFORD.

BURGHILL, BROCKWAY'S HILL, DUTCH RIDGE.— THE BRAINARD
AND BUSHNELL FAMILIES.—ARRIVAL OF ELAM
JONES.—FIRST EVENTS.—TEACHERS OF
THE FIRST SCHOOLS.—CHURCH
COMMUNION IN A GROVE.—
FANNY DANA GAGE.—
ORANGEVILLE.

Township 5, range 1, named for Hartford, Connecticut, has a rather interesting history. In the north part of the township is a rise of ground fifty feet high with a number of springs near its base. Here four of the early families settled. Mr. Bushnell, who lived in the lower part of the township, used to call this settlement "the burg" and later it became Burghill. The portion of Orangville which is in Trumbull County, is in the northeast part of this township. A rise in the ground in the southern part of the township is known as "Brockway's Hill," while in the southeast portion the Germans early settled, and the term "Dutch Ridge" was applied to this district.

Hartford was settled very early, Ashael Brainard, Edward Brockway, Isaac Jones, all of Hartford, Connecticut, coming to the township in 1799. The first named was unmarried, and he stayed through the winter in the cabin which they built. In the fall they had sowed some wheat. The other two returned with their families in the spring, so that the first settlement might be said to be that of either 1799 or 1800.

Edward Brockway is the best remembered of these three men because of his large family connection. He married four times, had children by each wife, and as two of his wives were widows with children, his combined family numbered twenty-five. If he had been alive today "Teddy, the Lion Hunter," might have brought him some African keepsake. Of course, it is no consequence that four women gave up their lives in the rearing and caring for this numerous progeny. Eight of Edward Brockway's children were girls, and five of them married into the Jones family. A granddaughter of Lorinda

Brockway, Rebecca Jones, remained a spinster and was for many years a successful milliner, having a large number of patrons.

Brainard spent the winter in clearing land and preparing for the coming of the two families. One night two Indian visitors after having partaken rather freely of whiskey became quarrelsome on their way home, and one killed the other near the farm which was so long the home of Dwight Chapman and his family. In after years some students exhumed the remains and his skeleton was a long time in Dr. Wilcox's office at Burg-hill.

When Mr. and Mrs. William Bushnell, whose descendants have been numerous in Hartford, reached that township, they slept under a covering made by partly chopping a tree, and leaning the fallen part against the stump. A hard rain came on and they had to remain there most of the time for nine days. This family was a happy one, but when fever raged ten members of it died, one being Mrs. Bushnell.

Mrs. Sarah P. Bushnell, who edited the chapter on Hartford in the "Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve," tells of the inn which was opened by David Lane, and was the second hotel in that place, Aaron Brockway having kept the first. "Near it was the old military parade ground where Colonel Richard Hayes assembled his soldiers in 1812, and near the road in front of the house the same old spring is seen. The old Pennsylvania covered wagons, loaded with freight from Philadelphia to supply the needs of the new country, made this a place of rest. * * * * It is said at one time Mrs. Lane had been baking a large quantity of pies and cakes for a special occasion, in the old brick oven outside. After taking them out she placed them in a shed back of the log house to cool, and proceeded with her work. On going to put them away it was found that a band of sneaking Indians had appropriated them to their private use."

Bathsheba Burr, a relative of Aaron Burr, was born in 1755 and lived one hundred years. Her native state was Connecticut. She married Joseph Foot and moved to New York state. He went to the war of 1776 and left her almost destitute. At one time she left her children in the house alone, threw a sack of corn on her back and walked twenty miles to mill. Her husband died during the war, and a nearby neighbor gave her a piece of meat and a pan of meal for temporary subsistence.

She had four children. She bound out the oldest "and with the three remaining started on foot, carrying one, leading one, while one trudged by her side." She begged as she went, "and like Naomi of old, returned to her home and her kindred in Connecticut." One would think that so terrible an experience as this would have made future joys impossible. But we next find her married to Isaac Fowler and going to Vienna in 1799, and later she became the third wife of Captain Thomas Thompson. If the pioneers were short on provisions and comforts they seem to have had plenty of husbands and wives. Captain Thompson's daughter, Abigail, was for many years deputy-postmaster.

Mary Bushnell, the daughter of General Alexander Bushnell and the wife of Simon Estabrook of Warren, lived at the beginning of the excitement occasioned by the underground railway. At one time a person convicted of helping many of these darkies to Canada could be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than \$500. For this reason many a colored man has been guided to safety by women of northeastern Ohio. Mary Bushnell at one time drove alone through the dark woods, conducting some colored men till she reached the house of Levi Sutliff in Vernon, which was the nearest station to her father's house. Here the first Mrs. Levi Sutliff, Mary Plumb, joined her and they drove with their passengers at a goodly speed, reaching Andover, Ashtabula county, before daylight, where the men were again taken under cover, kept during the day and reached Canada safely. Sarah Bushnell tells how Phoebe Bushnell Borden rode to Mercer, Pennsylvania, and back, having her purchases hung on the horn of her saddle and a set of dishes in her lap. Mrs. Borden was the last of the adult pioneers.

Titus Hayes and his wife Deborah Beckwith came to Hartford in 1804 with their son, Col. Richard Hayes. Titus Hayes spent the winter under Washington at Valley Forge. Richard Hayes was colonel in the Ohio militia and was in the war of 1812. Edward Hayes, the grandson of Titus, was a colonel in the war of the rebellion.

One of the strong characters of Hartford was Elam Jones and his wife Sarah Hyde. They kept the first tavern at the center of the township. He brought the first books for the library which long existed in the township and he was the librarian. Mrs. Jones was born in 1776 and lived ninety-five

years. Mrs. Bushnell says that Mrs. Jones arrived with her husband and her baby on the 4th of July, 1805. "When they reached the center of the township all the men of the town were celebrating Independence day by clearing off the forest trees from the green upon which the schoolhouse soon appeared, followed in 1819 by the church which now (1896) stands. This church is said to have been the first church building with a steeple in Trumbull County." Women as well as men helped to build this Congregational church. Mrs. Jones did her part by furnishing dinners for the carpenters and finishers, and her daughters, Harriet Jones, afterwards Mrs. Parker, and Electa Jones, afterwards Mrs. Bushnell, carried the dinners in their hands a half a mile so that the men might not lose any time by coming for it. The brother of these enterprising girls was Hon. Lucien C. Jones, who for many years was one of the leading attorneys at the Trumbull County bar, residing in later life in Warren, and his children, Harriet and George, reside in Warren now.

Most of the townships in Trumbull County were fortunate in having German settlers. Those in the southern tiers had the most. Mr. and Mrs. John Kepner were the first Germans of Hartford. No matter where we have found these settlers, what their condition was, we always find flowers. Mrs. Kepner brought tulips, lilies, roses and herbs, and some of these lilies a few years since were thrifty bulbs, sending up beautiful white flowers. "Her beautiful hemstitched linens, high feather beds and sanded floors were the admiration of her neighbors."

The first justice of the peace, Titus Brockway, was also the first postmaster.

The first dwelling house at the center was built by Seth Thompson Sr., in 1810. It was of course of logs and it stood north of "the green."

The first apple tree was on the farm of Titus Brockway.

The war of 1812 added largely to the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, as it did to most of the northeastern townships.

The first white child born in the township was Harriet Merry (1801). A flag used for the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1824 was made at her house, she having married Theron Plumb. Her sons were Hon. Samuel Plumb, of Oberlin, Ohio, and Hon. Ralph Plumb, a leading citizen of Streator, Illinois.

The first bride was Jerusha Bushnell, who married Linus Hayes, and she the first adult to die.

The first person to be buried in the cemetery at the center was Lucy, the daughter of Asa and Lucy Andrews.

The first physician in Hartford was Dr. Daniel Upson. After a time he moved to Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, and later to Talmadge, where he died in 1863. He was the father of Judge William Upson of Akron, and his grandson Henry is one of the leading physicians of Cleveland.

The first school which the children of Hartford attended was one at Burghill, taught by Miss Bartholomew; scholars from Vernon and Hartford both attended here. In 1805 a frame building was erected on the "green." It was one of the first frame buildings in the town. It was moved around from one position to another and served as church and town hall as well as schoolhouse. The first woman teacher in this schoolhouse was Amanda Finney. Wells Andrews taught in the winter.

One of the largest early schools had one hundred and six scholars, and Theodore Trade was the teacher. He not only taught this day school, but taught writing and spelling in the evening, and for this day and night service he received \$17 a month.

The first schoolhouse in the "mill" district was erected about 1808, and General Charles Woodruff was the teacher. The second schoolhouse was near the mill-dam and Miss Lavinia Flower was the teacher, and that winter Thomas Bushnell Jr. had charge. This schoolhouse was of logs, as was the one in the east district. The east school was taught by Electa Jones. We quote the following from Williams history: "The first school on the ridge was taught by Miss Pluma Moore. The first schoolhouse in the west district stood on the Bates farm about one-half mile north of Bates Corners." Among the teachers of Hartford was Marshall Woodford. He was at one time the principal of the schools in Warren, and when he stopped teaching and began practicing his profession, law, he was elected member of the Warren school board, and did most excellent service in that capacity. He was also one of the founders of the Warren Library, and his sudden and unexpected death was a shock to all his acquaintances.

A schoolhouse built in 1827 at Burghill and one the next year at the center were used by Hartford pupils for nearly

a quarter of a century, when they were removed to make room for new ones.

In the early '80s there were nine district schools in the township. At present their common schools are centralized, and William R. Lingo is superintendent.

The first school of the higher grade was taught by John Crowell in 1824 at the house of Thomas Thompson. Sixteen years later Miss Caroline Billings had a school for young ladies, which was so thorough and efficient as to be still remembered.

The general assembly passed an act incorporating the Hartford high school in 1849, and the fall of that year John Lynch began teaching. He was a very efficient instructor. In 1871 the school was held in the old church which had been abandoned. It was repaired at the cost of \$2000. Edwin Bennett was among the trustees, and the school was named Hartford Academic Institute. This school was maintained by tuition and private contribution.

Rev. Joseph Badger, who organized most of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Trumbull County, was the first preacher to hold service in Hartford. In 1800 people from Hartford and Vernon attended his meetings and three men, Edward Brockway, Isaac Jones, and Charles Merry, probably their wives also, were present from Hartford. Although there was some agitation about the formation of a church society, it was not until 1803 that Edward Brockway and his wife, Sarah Bates, Timothy Crosby, Titus Brockway, Plumb Sutliff, Sarah Palmer, and Sarah Smith decided to become members. The church was organized on the plan of union. Their first communion was held in a grove because so many people were present that no building would accommodate them. Forty communicants were present. Rev. Mr. Tait, of Mercer, preached the sermon. Captain Thomas Thompson must have been a public-spirited citizen, since, as we have seen, the first high school was held in his house and in 1804 a four-days' meeting of the Congregationalists was held in his barn. Wells Andrews, the teacher of 1805 above referred to, was one of these first communicants, and afterwards became pastor of the church. So far as we know this was the first church organized on the union plan in the present Trumbull County. It was called "The Church of Christ in Hartford, Vernon and Kinsman."

The meetings were held in the different townships, and

as there was no settled place of worship, neither were there any settled pastors. In 1819 a church was erected. Rev. Harvey Coe became the pastor in 1814. Like the Rev. Mr. Badger he is mentioned in several places in this history. For nine years Mr. Coe preached in the three towns. The first deacons of the Hartford branch were Titus Brockway and Daniel Bushnell. Two years after the erection of the church, that is 1821, there were 210 members. In September, 1823, forty-three persons, among them many of the best known citizens of the township, decided to form a church of their own. Rev. Harvey Coe was at this organization and later resigned his pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Wells Andrews, who was so connected with this church through family ties, through early days spent in the township, that he was very valuable in the church life. The church prospered for a number of years. In 1840, forty-two persons withdrew to form a Presbyterian church. Rev. George Young was the minister and the first meeting was held at the center in the brick school-house. Subsequent meetings were held in Alva Hart's store, and a church erected in 1846. Hon. Seth Hayes gave a larger part of the money for the building of this church, and his wife, Sarah, presented the bell. In 1852 the church re-united with the original church. In the meantime Philo Borden and his son Russell gave land on which a parsonage was built in 1843. John Keep was one of the early pastors and Theodore J. Keep was also a pastor. Rev. B. Fenn, one of the noted early Presbyterian divines, was also a pastor.

The first Methodist church to be organized on the Western Reserve was at Vernon. The year was 1801. The history of this is given in detail in the history of Vernon township. The people of Vernon and Hartford were so closely connected, and the place of meeting in Vernon was so near Hartford, that it was moved into the latter township. Readers interested in this church may read about it in Vernon.

About 1820 occasional meetings were held in the school-house at Brockway Mills. Regular preaching was not had until 1822, when the circuit riders appeared quite regularly. Later a class was formed and meetings were held regularly, but the time had to be set to suit the riders. In 1850 a regular minister was given the church, and seven years later a building was constructed. Miss Sarah Fowler, daughter of Abner Fowler, was one of the largest subscribers to, and most de-

voted member of, this church. In the '80s Miss Cynthia Burnett, who later married and moved to Florida, was the superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Disciple church was organized during the excitement of the early Campbellites. The men who did the preaching and the organizing of the other churches in Trumbull County, visited Hartford. The labors of Hayden and Marcus Bosworth brought forth fruit. Alexander Campbell and Walter Scott both preached here. The organization had twenty-two members; George W. Bushnell was the overseer, and Elihu Bates, leader. For twenty years this church held its meetings in the schoolhouse on West street where it was organized, but in 1853 it moved to the center.

The oldest cemetery in Hartford is at the center. The land was given by Titus Brockway in 1805. Here are buried many of the pioneers of whom we have just read: Asabel Brainard, Edward Brockway, etc. The west burying ground was given to the township by Elihu Bates, and Mrs. Samuel Bates, who died in 1837, was the first buried there. The burying ground at Burghill is the best preserved and the most used now. Eliza Hayes' body was the first interred here. The ground was given by the Hayes family and a goodly share of this family sleep there. There was no burying place at Orangeville until 1841, when land for that purpose was donated by Augustus Reid. The first interment was Ann Catherine Root.

The author has tried to mention in each of the townships persons who have achieved national reputation. Hartford's best known citizen was Fanny Dana Gage, who wrote under the pen-name of "Aunt Fanny" and who was one of the leaders in the Woman Suffrage cause. She was a fine talker, and wielded a forceful pen. There are preserved in this county addresses which she made to Congress, and letters which she wrote to prominent senators and legislators. When the century has rolled around, and the question of woman's advancement has been studied, it will be found that Mrs. Gage played a part in the solution of that question greater than any of her townsmen could imagine, and greater than her contemporaries realized.

Orangeville, situated in the township of Hartford, spreads out into Pennsylvania. The state line is one of its main streets. It was organized in 1868. Nelson Hyde was its first mayor. As soon as it was organized, a schoolhouse was built

and its schools have always been excellent. The land on which it stands was part of the land owned originally by Brockway and Merry. The first settler was a German named Jacob Loutzenhiser. He early built a mill which he sold in 1802. We have read in other parts of this history how the early pioneers of venturous spirit and commercial inclination loaded flat-boats and went down the rivers, Mahoning, Beaver, Ohio, and Mississippi, to New Orleans. Such a boat made such a journey from Orangeville in 1821.

The first merchant of Orangeville was Moses Beach.

The first postmaster was Rensselaer Root.

The first mail route was between Warren, Ohio, and Franklin, Pennsylvania. Letters were delivered weekly.

The population was so scattered that in the beginning two or three townships united in the formation of churches. This was true of the Baptist church of Orangeville. In 1816, through the influence of Jonathan Sheldon, a Baptist church of Fowler, Hartford and Vernon was organized. As Mr. Sheldon lived at Fowler, the meetings were more often held there, although Hartford had its share. The first meetings of this association, like those of others, were held in schoolhouses and private dwellings, sometimes barns. Sidney Ridgon, of Virginia, who figured in the early Baptist and Christian churches, lived at Hartford for some months and preached for these early Baptists. The interest which the Baptists in many townships took in the Christian faith, was taken in Hartford, and so many believed in the new teaching that the old church was greatly crippled. Finally in 1835 it was re-organized at Orangeville. It was then Baptist. Rev. John Winters, of whom we read in the Warren Baptist church, preached in Orangeville in 1843 and added many members. The church still exists.

The Orangeville Methodist church was organized in 1837. The congregation soon built a small meeting house and in 1872 erected a new church.

The United Brethren church, which was originally organized in Pennsylvania, moved to Orangeville in 1872. The residents of Orangeville contributed liberally to the support of this church upon the condition that when it was not being used by the association for its church meetings, it could be opened to other denominations and for public entertainments as well.

CHAPTER XL.—HOWLAND.

JOHN HARTE ADGATE.—DANIEL HANK.—A NOTED HOTEL.—
SEELEY FAMILY.—BARBER KING.—RATLIFFS.—REEVES
FAMILY.—THE HEATON STOVE.—EWALT.—
KENNEDY.—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—
HOWLAND FLAG-STONE.—
CHURCHES.

Range 3, number 4, was called Howland from Joseph Howland, he having paid \$24,000 for the township. He was a cultured gentleman whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower. His wife, Lydia, was a connection of the Huntington family.

The first settler in this township was John Hart Adgate, who came here in 1799. He had purchased 1,600 acres of land, built his cabin, and started his home. He had a goodly family of children, and an Indian, Benoni Ockrum, lived with him. His descendants up to the present time have lived within a few miles of the old home, and they have married into some of the most respectable families of the county. Their connection now numbers hundreds. Those bearing the name of Adgate who are in business in Warren are John and his son Frank, florists.

Another family widely known was that of Hank. Daniel Hank and his wife, Mary Masterson, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania in 1804. They drove the first covered carriage in the township. The youngest child, Richard, was brought on horseback. The father died in 1821, leaving a debt upon his farm, and a large family. Mary Hank then accomplished a remarkable thing. She reared her own children, and five orphans besides, educating and clothing them all, while in addition she paid off the debt on the farm.

Richard Hank, and his wife, Harriet, for many years kept a hotel at Howland Springs. Here people repaired to rest and

drink the iron water, and here were held balls and parties and picnics. Mr. and Mrs. Hank were most genial to guests. Everybody who had once been in their home respected them. Mrs. Hank was a famous cook, her fried chicken, waffles, cream potatoes, and fried apples, are still remembered by the people who ate them.

General Garfield often visited this hostlery, and under the trees near the old bowling alley, he and the politicians of Trumbull County talked by the hour over the stirring events of the early days of the war. Here his wife and their little daughter, commonly called "Trot," after Dickens' "Betsey Trotwood," spent many summer days. "Trot" received this name because the General and Mrs. Garfield expected and wanted her to be born a boy. However, she did not live many years, and lies buried in the cemetery in Hiram. The sons which came to the General afterwards have all been a credit to him, and yet, to the mother, Molly, the youngest child, has been the great comfort of her later years.

Mary Hank lived to be eighty-one years old, and her son Richard and his wife both lived to great age. Probably no two people ever spent more happy days together than they. In their latter lives they lived in Hiram, and, being devoted to the Disciple church, had a great deal of comfort from their religion.

The Seely family, Dr. John W. and Sylvanus, were Howland people, and most of their lives were spent in that township. Sylvanus finally moved to town, and with his children, George and Jane Seeley Van Gorder (the mother of Mrs. John Kinsman), lived at one time in the house now standing on South Park avenue, just south of the fire department.

Barber King, a native of Connecticut, was an iron worker. The story is told of his romance with a lady of the aristocracy who, against her parents' wishes, married him, and came to live in this new country. It is family tradition that he was one of the Connecticut Land Company surveyors of the second summer. He chose land in Canfield, and there brought his wife. After a residence of two years they moved to Girard, and later bought of General Perkins a hundred acres of land in Howland, and moved into the house he built in 1806. It happened this day was the one on which occurred a total eclipse of the sun. At the time of the massacre of Wyoming, referred to several times heretofore, Barber King was captured by the

Indians and held six months. He was sixty-nine when he died, and his wife lived nearly twenty years longer. His son William married Mary B. Kennedy, a daughter of Samuel Kennedy, and he operated the home farm. His grandson, James Franklin, commonly known as Frank, was one of the most successful farmers Howland has ever produced. He married Cornelia J. Andrews, a daughter of Samuel Andrews, and she was in every way a helpmeet to him. The spring water which was at Howland Springs ran through their farm, and they had a picturesque spring house in which their milk was kept and their butter was churned. Mrs. King was one of the most successful butter-makers of Trumbull County. Upon the death of her husband, ten or fifteen years ago, she moved into town, resided with her father, Samuel Andrews, and later she and her sister built a comfortable home on Harmon street, where she resided until her death two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin King had two children, Kate, who married a Mr. Edwards, descendant of Jonathan Edwards of Massachusetts, and lives in Troy, Ohio; Elmer, the son, lives on the home place, making the fourth King of the fourth generation occupying this farm. The latter is now county commissioner.

Another family identified with the history of Howland was that of the Ratliffs. They emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1811. John married Elizabeth Wilson, of Irish extraction. He was township clerk in 1821, and served eighteen years. He was justice of the peace six years. He was associate justice with Edward Spear, the father of Judge William T. Spear, and Asa Haines, the grandfather of Judge D. R. Hilbert. Hon. Benjamin F. Wade was the presiding judge. Mr. Ratliff was a devoted member of the Christian church from 1844 to 1870, being an overseer. At one time he was also a trustee. His daughter married Josiah Soule and his granddaughter, Mrs. Howard Weir, now lives in Warren. Gen. R. W. Ratliff was a son.

Mrs. William H. Beebe, the granddaughter of John Reeves Sr., thus writes in the "Memorial to Pioneer Women" in regard to her family:

"Sarah Quinby, daughter of Samuel and Achsa Park Quinby, came to Howland in 1803, riding her Narragansett mare across the country from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where her home had been since her marriage with John Reeves in 1799. Their first child, Arthur Tappan,

bore a distinguished name. The cabin upon the present Reeves place had been put up the previous year on the two hundred and fifty acres of land, but one acre of which was cleared of the virgin forest. The linen chest was fitted with wooden legs for a table, and the furniture consisted of loom, wheels, reels and a dresser to contain pewter plates. With these all in place in one room, Mrs. Reeves was well supplied. The next spring two orchards of small trees were set, yet standing, one on the present Kinsman place and the other opposite the location of the cabin where on March 10, 1804, the first white child was born in Howland, and named Samuel Quinby, and rocked in a sugar trough. Apprenticed to learn carding and spinning his active brain carried him to New York City, where in April, 1845, he died, leaving a daughter Eugenia. In 1806 the birth of Abner Reeves was the occasion for buying a cradle, in payment of which a ten-hundred-thread linen shirt was made, the flax grown, spun, woven and the shirt made by Mrs. Reeves. Spring work prevented delivery of the desired article. So she insisted upon her husband carrying the baby while she managed to convey the cradle home on horseback, a distance of sixteen miles through the four-mile swamp and along a bridle path. There was no wagon road at that time. The cradle yet rocks the babies in the family. 'Tis made of polished walnut, dove-tailed together, four feet long and fitted with a top. Mrs. Reeves was married when she was fifteen, had twelve children and lived to be ninety-four years old. Many of her children lived to old age and her home was the home of her son John. Most of her children and grandchildren became successful and useful citizens.'

Her husband was in the war of 1812. He left in such a hurry that she had to haul in the oats. She hid her copper kettle under a stack, "buried her spoons and waited two days in hourly expectation of being murdered by the Indians."

John Reeves Jr. married Harriet Mason, whose brothers Henry and Hiram and sister Mrs. Josiah Robbins were among the most substantial citizens of Niles. Mr. Reeves was identified with the history of Trumbull County in the '40s, '50s and '60s, holding the office of treasurer, and he died on his seventy-ninth birthday. He is buried in the cemetery across from the

old Reeves home, where his parents and some of his children lie. Mrs. Reeves was a woman of education, refinement and with a lovable nature. Only two children of this large family survive, Ella, Mrs. William Beebe, who probably knows more about the history and the personnel of Trumbull County than any other person, and the youngest child, John, above referred to. Sarah, the third child, who married James R. Lamb, and died a year or so ago, was one of the loveliest characters of the Reeves and Mason families. Her mother called her the "peacemaker." She was ever ready to do her duty in the home of her childhood, of her sisters or in her own. She was a mother to her niece, Mary, and withal had such excellent business judgment as to make a business success of her life. The grandfather, John Reeves Sr., is referred to in the history of the Baptist church in Warren, as is his daughter, Nancy. The grandson John now lives on the homestead farm, and he has a son, John, who at this writing is a member of the senior class of the high school. She has great-grandchildren living in Warren and Cleveland.

James Heaton, who with his brother Daniel manufactured the first iron west of the Alleghenies, chose Howland for his home because the residents of that township were cultured and companionable. He lived on the Youngstown road near Mosquito creek, and planned to make a commercial center at that spot. Later he went to the mouth of Mosquito creek in Niles, and his history, with that of his family, will be found in the Niles chapter. He early began to manufacture, from bits of iron, stoves and like articles. The log schoolhouse in Howland, unlike most of the other schoolhouses of that time, had a stove of the kind which was known throughout this district as "the Maria Heaton stove."

In 1804 the father and mother of Sarah Reeves, Samuel and Ascha Park Quinby, bought the farm now owned by Frederick Kinsman's sons. The children in this family were all grown and with them came Mrs. Quinby-Quick, the mother of Ephraim and Samuel Quinby and Mrs. Reeves. She lived but two years and spent her time between her two sons.

Samuel Quinby was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his wife enjoyed a pension for his services. He died in 1840, and had a military funeral. The troops who were going to celebrate Perry's victory assisted in the services.

The Ewalt family was another one identified with the early history of Howland. In 1803 John Ewalt rode a fine English

mare from New Jersey to Warren, exchanging it for one hundred and sixty acres of land near the edge of Warren. Mrs. Ewalt came a year later. They stayed in the family of John Reeves until their house was finished. The Ewalt family were always interested in the cultivation of crops and were among the few to grow sweet potatoes.

Zachariah Tannehill Ewalt lived at Howland Corners for many years. He was well up in the eighties when he died, and he and his wife occupied a substantial place in the community. Mr. Ewalt remembered historical events. No citizen was better known than he. He was an ardent Republican and of social nature. He served as treasurer of the county for some time. His wife died a few years before he did, and their place, which was the center of hospitality, has just been sold. He had four children, the oldest John, a minister; Zachariah, who married a Greenwood; Olivia, Mrs. E. H. Peck, and Florence, Mrs. Reid of Chicago.

Jacob Ewalt lived in the northwest portion of Howland, and like the rest of his family was old when he died. His two children, Grace Love and Jacob Ewalt, now reside in Warren, and he has great-grandchildren. His granddaughter, Olive Love, married Glenn Webster.

Harris Ewalt, who lived on the home farm, married Margaret True. He had a number of children, but only Henry Clay, of Pittsburg, and Charles, of Howland, now survive. Charles lives on the home farm, his wife being Ida Hoyt, of the Warren Hoyt family.

David Ewalt was a half-brother of John. He married Azuba Dally in 1816. She was a daughter of Isaac Dally and Effie Lane Dally, who were among the first settlers in Trumbull County and who are referred to in other parts of this history. The land which David bought is now occupied by three of his grandchildren, Helen, Winifred and George. They were the children of Isaac and Lorinda Ewalt. The oldest of Isaac's children, Harry, is a resident of Vienna, having married Lucy Baldwin.

The Kennedy family lived in that part of Howland known as "Over the Creek." Samuel Kennedy and his wife came to Howland in 1814. They had ten grown children, and the youngest one was born in August after their arrival. Mr. Kennedy died three years afterwards and the mother brought up this whole brood. She suffered all kinds of privations. Her

cattle were sick and strayed away, rattlesnakes were thick, but nevertheless she was optimistic, taught her children the shorter catechism, asked the blessing upon their daily food and lived to see all her children settled within a few miles around her. They married into the families of Kings, Battles, Scott, Casterline and Iddings.

George Hunter and his wife, Mary Thayer, the former from Worcester, Massachusetts, and the latter from Poland, lived their married life in Howland. They had a goodly family of children, most of whom are living. George P. was a lawyer of Warren, dying a few years ago. LaFayette still practices here; his wife was Mattie Sigler. Cleopatra married Mr. Troxel and now resides in West Warren; Mary married Henry Christy, of Brookfield, Warren, and they now live in Cleveland; Alice is Mrs. Murray, whose husband was for a long time connected with the Erie Railroad.

Howland was organized as a separate township in 1812.

The first schoolhouse was built on the 4th of July, 1804. It was built of logs and the desks were made of boards laid on pins stuck in the floor. One of the early log schoolhouses was in the northwest section of the township, and another in the King neighborhood. Ruth Alford was one of the early teachers, and John Ewalt about 1812 taught in the northwest district, while Montgomery Anderson taught in the King district. The school districts were at first small, but after a while were made larger, and better buildings were erected. Most of the pupils in Howland now attend the Warren schools.

The first marriage was in 1803, Jack Legg and Conny Ward.

The first frame barn was erected in 1822 by Barber King and the second in 1826 by John Ratliff.

The first store was kept by John Collins at the Corners. Mr. Cadwalader had the first grist mill in the neighborhood of the present Cadwalader Guleh, and Sam Kennedy the first saw-mill.

One of the largest farms in Howland belongs to the H. B. Perkins estate. Here for many years Austin Andrews lived. He later moved to Youngstown, where he became a successful business man, associated more or less with his cousin, Chancey. He had several sons, among whom Upson became a leading citizen of Cleveland. He married Harriet Warmington and died recently. It was on the Perkins farm that Hon. Thomas Webb

became so injured in a barn raising as to have to be obliged to have his leg amputated.

The flag-stone furnished by Howland is among the very best used anywhere. It is hard, and withstands all sorts of weather and wear. Few towns of the size of Warren have so many miles of good flagging, and all of it came from the quarries on the Austin, Kinsman and Ewalt farms. Mr. Harmon Austin made a goodly part of his fortune in selling this stone.

As mentioned elsewhere, many of the early services of the early Baptist Church were held in the home of John Reeves. In 1815 Rev. Joseph Curtis of the Presbyterian church of Warren organized a church of thirteen members. Five years later a log building in the northeast part of the township served for both church and school. In 1821 a Methodist class of ten members was organized in this same building. The Presbyterian organization was kept alive as long as Mr. Curtis was in Warren. The Methodist class never became a regular church.

The year of the coming of Scott and Mitchell to Warren saw the organization of a church in Howland. In 1830 a church edifice was built costing \$3,000, on the road near Simeon Drake's farm. In 1862 the Christians erected a church at the center which cost \$1,700. For many years this was well attended. As Warren City takes in part of Howland township, the people of the latter township attend Warren churches, and are, and always have been, identified more with the county seat than any other town.

CHAPTER XLI.—HUBBARD.

SAMUEL TYLEE.—WILLIAM BURNETT.—OTHER EARLY FAMILIES.
—ASAEL ADAMS' SCHOOL.—IRON AND COAL.—
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.—
COALBURG.

Range 1, township 3, was sold by the Connecticut Land Company to Nehemiah Hubbard Jr. His agent was Samuel Tylee, who was one of the most influential Masons in the early history of the county. He used to drive from Hubbard to attend the meetings of Old Erie Lodge No. 47. He and his family reached the township in 1801 and were the first settlers. Their cabins stood a little north of the present corners of the village. His wife was Anna Sanford, and they had five children when they came to the township, and five were born afterwards. After her death he married Elizabeth Ayers and they had one child. He died in 1845. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and was so careful in business and possessed so much integrity that not a little of the prosperity of that township in the early days was due to him. He had a brother, Sylvester, who came a year later and settled near him. This part of the township was sometimes called Tylee's Corners.

William Burnett came the same year that Samuel Tylee did. He left his home in the fall, but reached Beaver so late that he did not come on to Trumbull County until spring. He found Indians in his neighborhood and had the usual struggle of the pioneer. Like Samuel Tylee, and most of the pioneer fathers Mr. Burnett had two wives. This was such an ordinary thing that we only find expression of surprise when there were three or four. In 1813 he married Barbara Huff, his second wife. He had eleven children and lived to be 91 years old. His son, Joseph Burnett, was early engaged in the distillation of liquor, but after a time he went into the lumber business and was pro-

prietor of the property which was later known as Brockway's Mills. It is situated in Hartford township.

Among the other early settlers was Jeremiah Wolf, who came from New Jersey. He was a nail-maker and made the nails which Samuel Tylee used in erecting the early frame houses in the township.

Jesse Hall came from New Jersey, as did John Ayers and Martin Shwartzwelter. In fact, so many of the settlers who came at that time were from New Jersey that a road which ran north from the center was called Jersey street.

John Jewell came from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He died in Hubbard in 1859, while his wife, Jane Miller, lived to be 92 years old. His son, A. M. Jewell, married Rebecca Love and settled in Hubbard. A. M. Jewell was an active and successful business man from the beginning, being a farmer, a trader in live stock, and in 1870 he sold out and retiring moved to Warren, where he lived up to the time of his death. He was a stockholder in the First National and Mahoning banks in Youngstown and in the Trumbull Bank in Warren. He was also interested in the banks in Hubbard. His children were universally successful. William A. moved to Mississippi and died there.

Stephen Doughton was one of the early settlers and his relatives have lived in that vicinity for these many years. Doughton Station was named for one of the descendants; a daughter, Mrs. Marcus Wallace, now resides in Youngstown.

A. R. Cramer was another New Jersey man who came to Hubbard and who had two wives. He was justice of the peace for two terms and county clerk for thirty successive years. He lived to be 77 years old, dying in 1873. His sons, S. P. and A. K., were both justices of the peace, the latter being mayor at one time and the former township clerk.

Matthew Mitchell, a native of Ireland, came to Ohio in 1805. He settled in Hubbard, where he resided until 1827, and then moved to Liberty, living there until he died in 1831. His wife lived to be 96 years old, dying in 1874. Nathaniel Mitchell was born in 1805 and was probably brought into the township as an infant. He married Elizabeth Murdoch of Coitsville. He was justice of the peace for 36 years or more and probably served in that capacity longer than any other Trumbull County man. He was also township trustee, town clerk and treasurer.

Cornelius Price was born in Hubbard in 1812. His father

also was from New Jersey. He was a farmer, married a daughter of William Burnett, Anna, and was long identified with the town's interests.

Judson R. Noble, who came with his father David to Boardman, lived there until twenty-five years of age, when he went to Youngstown to work at his trade. He was a carpenter. He moved to Niles, where he resided until 1870. He married Mary Ann Robins, a daughter of Josiah Robins. He was justice of the peace of his town, was court crier for 24 years, and constable several years in Niles.

Hubbard, like other towns, had a number of schoolhouses in the beginning, all made of logs. The first was probably on the farm of John Gardner in the southwest part of the township. Whittlesey Adams has furnished the following:

Memorandum of the country school kept by Asael Adams in Hubbard, Trumbull County, commenced Nov. 2, 1804.

The following is an account of the number of pupils sent by each subscriber and amount paid by each subscriber:

	No. Pupils	Amt. P'd
Samuel Tylee	4	\$10.52
Sylvester Tylee	2	5.11
Hugh Dunn	1	3.85
Timothy Roberts	2	4.13
Timothy Roberts Jr.....	1	3.29
Iddo Bailey	1	2.55
James Frazier	2	7.41
Samuel Frazier	2	5.00
William Parrish	1	1.44
Thomas Kennedy	1	2.55
Edward Hanna	2	3.84
David Bailey	1	2.55
William Smith	1	3.70
Giles Clark	2	5.11
Jehyel Roberts	1	2.85
William Veach	1	2.55
William Randall	1	4.98
John Cleaver	1	4.60

It is of local interest to know that direct descendants of nearly every one of the aforesaid patrons of the Asael

Adams school are living today in Hubbard and Youngstown.

Asael Adams came from Canterbury, Connecticut, with his father to Trumbull County in 1800. He was then 14 years of age. When 18 he opened a private school in Hubbard, November 2, 1804. The next year he taught a school in Cleveland. Some of the grandsons of the pioneer school teacher are Asael E. Adams, president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company of Youngstown, Fred W. Adams of Warren, George Dana Adams, president of the Cleveland Bag Company, with branches at Akron, Detroit and Buffalo; Comfort Avery Adams, professor of electrical engineering, of Harvard University.

That teacher this term of school boarded 27 days at John Cleaver's and 27 days at William Randall's, and 27 days at Edward Hanna's.

That Adams, the young teacher, governed his school by kindness and gentleness is shown by the following written note sent by Samuel Tylee, the leading patron of the school and business man of the town, to the teacher.

To Mr. Asael Adams,

Feb. 11, 1805, 35 minutes after 2 o'clock.

Sir—I have sent my son Sanford to school and would request you would be as tender to him as the nature of governing a school will admit.

If he cannot be kept in school without disturbing it, be pleased to let me know and I will withdraw him from school.

From your friend and humble servant,

SAMUEL TYLEE.

When life was simpler parents took more personal interest in the schools. They visited them. They upheld the hands of the teachers in various ways. They took the school into the home life and the child did not find, as it does now, that its affairs are apart.

The district schoolhouse of Ohio has served its purpose well. For nearly a hundred years it has been an institution of the state. Three-fourths of the great men of Ohio had their early training at the little one room schoolhouse near their homes.

There they were taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The long walk across the fields to school made them hardy, and the birch rod inculcated in them the spirit to achieve success and reach the hall of fame.

General Cyrus Bussey was born Oct. 5, 1833, in Hub-

bard, Trumbull County, O. He was a grandson of Samuel Tylee. General Cyrus Bussey made a proud record in the Civil war of 1861-5, and was a state senator and also assistant secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Harrison.

Hubbard was one of the last towns to be organized in Trumbull County. It was as late as 1861 before the village was anything but a country crossroads.

This township had more coal deposit than any other in the county and the business which arose therefrom made it a flourishing place. Many of the men who are now in business in Youngstown began their business life at Hubbard. Iron was manufactured there. Andrews and Hitchcock were two of Youngstown's men who accumulated property from Hubbard coal fields, and G. M. McKelvey of Youngstown began business in that place.

The bank at Hubbard has always had fine standing and the newspapers have always been well patronized.

In 1868 plans were made for establishing a free high school. A building costing \$10,000 was finished in 1870. Among the early superintendents were S. Q. March, Alexander Campbell, J. L. Gillmer and D. A. Wilson. The schools at the time the village was incorporated became union schools.

Unlike the history of the churches of most townships, the Methodist was one of the earliest in Hubbard. A class was formed by Rev. Noah Fidler in 1803. The members were Rev. Amos Smith, his wife; William Veach, his wife; Mr. Parish, his wife; Mr. Frazee, his wife; Amos Thomas, Joshua Snyder, William and Enos Burnett. After a little time another class was formed. The first was west of the center. The second was east of the center. Both were merged into the Hubbard church and in 1810 there were fifty members. In the early '50s these two churches dwindled in membership and a new building was erected at the village, costing \$2200. Rev. S. K. Paden was the minister at that time, riding that circuit. The west church became a schoolhouse. The other was for many years used on occasions. The Methodist church of Liberty at this date has a goodly membership and is in a live condition.

The Presbyterian church came soon after the Methodist, being organized the next year. As a rule, the Presbyterians have kept their records while the Methodists have not, but in

the case of Hubbard the Presbyterians have been quite as remiss as were the Methodists. Rev. James Satterfield was one of the early Presbyterian preachers and for fifty years he was an occasional preacher in the township. Among the early members were the families of Tylee, Clingham, McMoran, Porterfield, Jewell, Stewart, Love. John Jewell, Sylvester Tylee and William Clingham were the first elders. Their first church was a log one and stood near the graveyard. It was replaced by a frame building and in 1857 a new house was erected.

There was a few Baptists from the beginning in Hubbard, but they did not grow and it was not until 1870 that they had any church building worth mentioning. This cost \$7,000.

The parsonage which belongs to the Lutherans now was once the property of the Baptists and was used by them for public worship. In 1819, at the house of Jesse Hall, a Baptist association was formed. Mr. Hall was an influential man. When the Christian Baptists began their work and Scott, Mitchell and others came to Warren the people in Hubbard became interested in the new doctrine and formed a Disciple church. Jesse and John Applegate were overseers and served in that capacity for twenty-five years. Mr. Applegate was one of the early preachers and besides serving the church at home, traveled very much abroad. The same men whose names have been mentioned as preaching in almost every township in Trumbull County might be mentioned here. They were Scott, Bosworth, Lamphear, Smith and I. A. Thayer. In 1837 a yearly meeting was held in Hubbard which was the largest assembly of the kind ever held on the Western Reserve. The Rev. Mr. Campbell was there and a large number of converts were made. The church has always been in a prosperous condition.

The Roman Catholics built a church in 1868 costing \$3000. Revs. E. O'Callahan, Peter Becker, John T. Schaffield and J. Klute are among some of the priests who have served this parish. In 1870 a parish school was organized and this was enlarged in 1880 and given over to the sisters. The church is called St. Patrick's and the congregtaion is largely Irish, although there are a few Germans and some Italians.

Because of the mines in Hubbard many of the residents were Welsh, and in 1865 a Welsh church was organized. Five years before this forty people organized a Welsh Baptist church. They held their meetings in the Protestant Methodist building, and in the late '70s bought the building for church pur-

poses. At one time the congregations of this denomination were very large.

St. John's church, German Lutheran, was organized in 1867. Meetings had been held, however, earlier. A church was erected in 1871 costing about \$3000, and at one time a German school was held in connection with the church.

Coalburg is a hamlet in Hubbard township which was a lively place when coal was plenty. Here the principal cemetery of the township was located and many of the early residents were buried here. In the northern part of the township the Disciples had another graveyard. In Coalburg the Methodists, Welsh Baptists and Welsh congregations at different times held meetings.

The son of William Burnett, Silas, was the first white child born in Hubbard.

Jeremiah Wolf's daughter was the first white female child born in the township of Hubbard.

Samuel Tylee was the first justice of the peace and he also built the first frame house.

George Frazer built the first brick house in the township.

Dr. Mitcheltree, of near Sharon, was the first physician.

Sylvester Tylee was the first postmaster. The first distillery was also on his farm.

The first carding mill was run by William Elliot.

The first tannery was built by Jehiel Roberts.

Dr. John Mitcheltree was the first merchant. His store was partly in Pennsylvania and partly in Ohio, but as he lived in the Ohio end it was right for that state to claim him. He was a physician and by combining his business with his profession he accumulated a good deal of money.

CHAPTER XLII.—JOHNSTON.

CAPTAIN BRADLEY'S FAMILY.—TWO MECHANICS.—THE HINE PARTY.—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Nathan Moore surveyed number 6, in the second range, in 1802. Later this portion of the county was called "Johnston," after Captain James Johnston, of Salisbury, Connecticut, who originally purchased the tract from the Connecticut Land Company. It was not until 1816 that the first township election was held. Before that Mecca and Bazetta were attached to Johnston.

Johnston was one of the earlier towns settled, James Bradley and his family arriving there in 1802. They came from the town of the proprietor, Salisbury, and were five or six weeks making the journey to Canfield, where they stopped. The family consisted of Captain Bradley, his wife, Asentha, three sons, Thaddeus, Moore Bird and Ariel. They proceeded from Canfield to Quinby's (Warren), and then stopped occasionally where there was an opening or a settlement. They had to cut a way in many places in order to let the wagons through, and camped in unbroken forests, finally settling west of the center, where they lived for many years, although in the last years of their lives they moved to the western part of the township. Mrs. Bradley lived to be eighty years old, dying in 1832. When they came to the township she was the only woman for many miles around, and it was over a year before she saw a woman, after coming into her new home.

The oldest son, Thaddeus, spent part of the time on the farm, and later was employed in some nearby towns, where he taught and sold goods, finally returning to Johnston and settling on the home farm, where he died in 1865. He left about six hundred acres of land, and his oldest son lived upon the home farm.

The second son of Captain Bradley bore the peculiar name

of "Moore Bird," the middle name being the family name of his mother. He was born in Vermont in 1790. He assisted the family as soon as he was old enough, in clearing away the forest, but early began the study of medicine. His preceptor was Dr. Peter Allen. Dr. Bradley removed to Mansfield where he practiced, later settling in Pennsylvania. His wife survived him. He was the father of eight children.

Ariel Bradley was nine years old when his family reached Johnston. He was a strong youth, was one of the finest choppers in the county, and felled the first tree, so far as known, cut by the white settlers. He was not able to stand such hard labor and studied medicine, and was the first physician to practice in Johnston township. In 1828 he married Laura Barstow, who lived to good old age. They had one daughter, Reumah. She married Buell Pelton, had two daughters, Emma A. and Reumah, dying when the latter was one year old and the former three.

After the Bradley family came two young men, both mechanics. They were Jared Hill and James Skinner. They arrived in the summer of 1804, built a sawmill, and went away during the winter. They married two women in Canfield, and although this was two years after the coming of Captain Bradley, they had to cut roadways wide enough to allow the wagon with their goods to go through. As these men were handy with tools (both were carpenters and one a mill-wright as well), their services were sought from all directions, and their wives were sometimes left alone in this almost Eveless Eden. The Indians camped near them, and they had to summon all their courage to be able to stand their life. In a little time, however, the men finished their sawmill, built a grist mill, and after that people brought work to them and they were at home.

In 1804 Mr. Jaqua, with his wife and five children, arrived. A daughter of this family, Charity, married Solomon Brainard and this was the first wedding in the township. Mr. Jaqua was the first justice of the peace. Although Mr. Jaqua and his family labored hard, were more or less successful and interested in the welfare of the community, they later moved to Pennsylvania.

John Brainard, a son of Charity, was at one time a professor in the Homeopathic College in Cleveland.

The name of the first white child born in Johnston is not

known, nor is it certain whether it was a boy or a girl. The records say a "child of Mr. Walker."

Zebulon Walker settled in Johnston in 1805, had several children, and of course a wife, who, like his children, seems nameless. He lived near the Jaqua family and these groups of children were company for each other.

That same year a number of families arrived from Connecticut, all of whom had so many children that the wilderness seemed no longer such a desolate place. Daniel Hine Jr. was one of these. In assisting at the raising of the house of one of the other new-comers (Mr. Fuller's), he had his leg broken, and although he lived a long and useful life in that community, he was the one man of proper years who did not go to the war of 1812, because of his accident. The year after he settled in Johnston his father, Daniel Hine Sr., Morris Smith, William McKee and David Webb took up their abode in this township. "Father" Hine apparently did not care for the pioneer life, for in a few years he took his family to Canfield, where they afterwards resided. Mr. and Mrs. Webb and Mr. and Mrs. McKee had goodly families of children, and these were added to the young people already mentioned. Mr. Webb's son Nathan was a weaver of cloth by trade, and after attempting to build a dam of his own he finally secured the privilege of using the water power belonging to Hill and Skinner, and was therefore the first man in the township to weave cloth and full it.

Erastus Carter was with the Hine party and he settled in a part of the township away from the others. He left his goods in his wagon until he had built a house for himself. About a year after his arrival he lost, by death, an infant child. So far as we know this was the first death among the first settlers, and Daniel Hine dug the grave in which the little one slept. This was where the present township graveyard is. Of course Mr. Carter had a wife, but we cannot find her name or the names of his children.

Daniel Abell came to the township in 1806. He returned to Connecticut for a wife, and resided for many years in the township on the place which was later owned by Mr. Bennett.

Most of the early settlers of this township were from Connecticut, as we have seen, but in 1830 a goodly number of Protestant Irish emigrants came into the northwest corner of the township. Settlers of the same kind were in the neighborhood of Gustavus, Greene and Mecca. Ten years later a settlement

was made in the southeast corner. The first Scoteluman of the township was Mr. Robert Hamilton. The Irish settlers organized themselves into a Methodist society and had their schools, while the Scotch were Presbyterians, but they established schools also.

In 1833 Isaiah Bartlett of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, with his wife, Miriam Mason, moved to Johnston. Mr. Bartlett lived until 1867, his wife dying three years later. Two of their sons, P. M. and Alexander M., were ministers, the latter being a professor of Greek and Latin in Marysville College. S. F. lives at the county seat, was sheriff of the county at one time, and lately was a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. His daughter, Jennie, lives with him.

J. K. Buehl is authority for the statement that the first teacher in the town was Miss Elizabeth Hine, who taught in the northeast part of the town. She afterwards married Thaddens Bradley. Miss Laura Barstow was another of the early teachers, and taught in a log schoolhouse on the Center road. She received \$1.25 a week as wages, and took her pay in whatever the patrons chose to give her. She married Dr. Ariel Bradley, and lived to a good old age, dying in 1900.

Cortland high school was established by the special act of the legislature and was opened in 1877. At that time, or later, the high school was classed as second grade. The present Central building, costing \$4,000, was erected in 1901. The town bonded itself to furnish this, in addition. The first superintendent was Prof. H. J. Crawford. He served three years, as did H. A. Diehl. Prof. Stackhouse next served, and Professor Fawcett is now in charge. The four rooms in this building accommodate fifty scholars each and four teachers assist the superintendent.

The church history of Johnston differs from that of most townships in that the organization began among young people. As we have seen there were a large number of young people in the families of the early settlers. Many of these possessed fine voices, and it occurred to them to get together and have some sort of service in which singing would predominate, on Sundays. None of them felt equal, since they were not church members, of leading in devotional exercises, but Daniel Hine Jr. offered them his house and on the night of the first meeting Dr. Wright of Vernon happened to be in the neighborhood, and led this little congregation in prayer. They continued their

meetings for some time, but none of them inclined toward leadership. About this time a type of fever appeared in the community, and a number of the young people were taken. William Adams died at this time of consumption. For some of these funerals there was no one to conduct service; sometimes a settler would offer prayer, but many times the dead bodies were laid away tenderly with love and tears, but without words. This made a deep impression on the community, and when Mr. Hamlin, a man of liberal mind and some education, a Methodist by profession, came to the community and learned of the desire of these young people, he offered to meet with them and lead them. These meetings were so informal that they became sort of conferences. There was no organization, but traveling preachers and missionaries liked to stop and help this little congregation, and thus it grew. We find among the names of the men who preached for this body those who helped to organize churches in different parts of Trumbull County. There were Mr. Crosby, Rev. Badger, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Darrow, a Presbyterian from Vienna, Mr. Sheldon, Elder Rigdon, a Baptist, Simon Woodruff and a Connecticut missionary, Mr. Hanford. About the year 1812 this little class was made into a station and Rev. James McMahon was among the first riding the Mahoning circuit, who preached here. This class was formed at the house of Mr. Lily, and the following men were among those present: Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Dickinson. Their wives were with them.

CHAPTER XLIII.—KINSMAN.

JOHN KINSMAN.—A PARTY OF FAMOUS MEN.—A CHEERFUL, ENERGETIC WOMAN.—KINSMAN MILL.—DR. ALLEN.—A CENTURY-OLD CHURCH.—KINSMAN SCHOOLS.

Kinsman, range 1, township 7, is possibly the most picturesque township in Trumbull County. It is rolling, has several streams running through it, was once covered with magnificent forests and had, withal, a portion of treeless land which was known as the "prairie." Added to these physical advantages was the fact that the first settlers, as well as those who came later, were of unusual education and birth. In each of the counties on the Western Reserve there is one township aside from the county seat which considers itself, or is considered by outsiders, a little more aristocratic than the others. Kinsman stood in this relation to Trumbull County.

Uriah Tracy, Joseph Coit and John Kinsman were the three men to whom the land was assigned. Mr. Joseph Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, had an interest in the land of this township and some others, but when the final settlement was made Mr. Perkins took his land in Summit county, Mr. Kinsman in Kinsman. Mr. Kinsman also bought the interests of Coit and Tracy, the latter being a United States senator from Connecticut. The township then assumed the name of Kinsman. Mr. Kinsman and Simon Perkins, in 1799, left Connecticut by horseback, crossed the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg. Mr. Perkins repaired to his land in Warren, while Mr. Kinsman made his headquarters at the home of John Young, at Youngstown. After preliminary business was done there, such as surveying, etc., he proceeded to Kinsman, put up a cabin near the center and finished the survey. It was not until two years later that he decided to transfer all his interests to this township. In the spring of 1801 he started for his new home.

Probably no more brilliant party of men ever left the east

for New Connecticut than the party of which John Kinsman was a member. Among these were Simon Perkins, of whom we have read so much in different parts of the history; George Tod, one of the ablest jurists and citizens Trumbull County had; Josiah Pelton, the pioneer of Gustavus; Turhand and Jared Kirtland, who were among the most industrious and public-spirited of our citizens; John Stark Edwards, Trumbull County's first recorder and an able lawyer, and Calvin Pease, who, as judge, citizen and companion, had no superior. His sons, Calvin and Charles, afterwards conducted a store in Warren where the present Colonial hotel stands. This party organized itself into a society. When they stopped for the night they held mock trials, and amused themselves in that way. Any one familiar with Judge Calvin Pease's career can see his spirit pervading this party. The party was on horseback, except the Kirtland brothers, who had a wagon and horses.

Ebenezer Reeve was also of this party. He had been induced by Mr. Kinsman to come out here, and as he was weak-kneed about the venture, Mr. Kinsman proposed that he be paid twenty dollars a month during his absence, and forty dollars in case he did not like the country. In case, however, he did like the country, he was to exchange his land in Connecticut for land in Kinsman.

Mr. Kinsman began the construction of a double log house a little east of the present Vernon road, but did not finish it. Instead he erected another in the neighborhood where the business part of the town now is, and he and Mr. Reeve returned to Connecticut in the fall of 1801 leaving the work to be finished by John Cummings, John and Isaac Mathews.

Although Kinsman and Reeve really laid out the town and stayed there some little time, they were not really the first settlers. David Randall, Martin Tidd, James Hill, with their families, all of whom had lived in Youngstown, made arrangements with Mr. Kinsman in the fall of 1801 for land in this township, and in the spring of 1802 they moved there. James Hill married Sally, the daughter of Martin Tidd. Although they all started together, Mr. Randall's wagon broke down in Vernon so the other two families arrived ahead of him. Mr. Tidd and Mr. Randall were originally from Pennsylvania, and lived quite near the settlement in Wyoming at the time of the massacre. Mr. Tidd's house was filled with the people who escaped at that time. He was an uncle of Captain Hillman,

who, as we have seen, was one of the most useful men in the early history of the valley. Both these men were natural pioneers, and it was hard for them really to settle down. Randall moved from Pennsylvania to Marietta, thence to Youngstown, Kinsman, Ashtabula county, Kinsman, and, late in life, resided in Michigan.

Mrs. Randall was a woman of great strength and courage. She used to tend the sawmill during her husband's absence. She said: "It was nothing to set the saw, but was rather hard to tread back the carriage with her feet." She was energetic, "genial, jolly, shrewd," and was able to meet almost anything which arose. When she tended mill she had her spinning wheel near her, so when the logs were being sawed, that is, when she was doing her husband's work, she was spinning wool for his clothes, that is, doing her work. Thus did women in early Trumbull County so many times do double duty. If Mr. Randall, for any reason, had been left to watch Mrs. Randall's work, it would never have occurred to him or anybody else that he should bring his own business into her kitchen, and keep both going. Historians record that Mrs. Randall continued to cheer and encourage people to the end of her life.

Mr. Reeve liked Kinsman, and fulfilled his agreement by disposing of his Connecticut land and removing to the township. In 1802 he brought his daughters, Deborah and Hannah, to a new log house, where they lived five years. These were the first eastern women to dwell in Kinsman. It is said that when Hannah saw her new home she said: "I have heard about going to the ends of the world, but I think we have gotten there."

The former, Deborah, married Plumb Sutliff. In 1806 Hannah married John Andrews, a native of East Haddam. They had eight children. He was a merchant. He was among the first to manufacture pot- and pearl-ash in northern Ohio. Hannah Andrews took great interest in her husband's business, and besides assisting him, attended to her duties as wife and mother, and kept a little boarding school. It is a tradition that she braided the first straw hat that Joshua R. Giddings wore, and that his father paid for it in wooden bowls. Her son, Claudius Buchanan, was a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands and died there in 1876.

In 1802 Paul Rice and his mother came to the township, as did also Alexander Clark and Uriel Driggs. In 1803 Charles

Case, the father of Zopher Case, and the grandfather of C. C. Case, came to Kinsman. Charles Case Sr. was full of music, as is his grandson, and as a pastime instructed the settlers in singing, note-reading, etc.

Isaac and John Mathews, with their sister Betsey, also came in 1803, and lived on the farm afterwards occupied by Thomas Kinsman.

In 1804 Mr. John Kinsman brought his family. He had four children, John, Joseph, Sally and Olive. His wife was thirty-one years younger than he. Unless it was the family of Samuel Huntington, no family in Trumbull County came to the western home in so much comfort and elegance. There was a two-horse wagon for the family, two four-horse wagons for the goods and supplies, an ox-cart and riding horses. At Beaver, Gen. Simon Perkins, a brother of Mrs. Kinsman, with his bride, joined the party, and they traveled together to Youngstown. Cabins had been erected for this party, and a frame house was put up the next season. There had been some sickness before their arrival and several of the party had the fever and ague. Thomas Kinsman, the father of Senator Thomas Kinsman, of the township, was born late in the summer of their arrival.

Plumb Sutliff moved to Kinsman in 1806. He erected the second frame house in the township, and until a few years ago it was standing.

In the year 1835 there were thirty families in the township. James Hill and Walter Davis were shoemakers. Randall, Christy and Tidd were blacksmiths. The latter also made cow bells which were very necessary in the new country. David and Elam Lindsley, Joseph Murray, John L. Cook and Jahazel Lathrop were the carpenters. They were none of them married. While the Lindsley brothers were clearing land, David had his thigh fractured by a falling limb. It was so badly mashed that it would not heal. It was amputated "with a common hand saw and Mr. Kinsman's carving knife."

In 1805 there was a great deal of sickness, and the people of Vernon attributed the same to the back-water caused by the mill dam which was across the Pymatuning. Finally the residents of Hartford and Vernon sent General Smith, Rev. Thomas Robbins, and others to Kinsman, to beg of Mr. Kinsman to cut his dam and let the water out. Mr. Kinsman received them most graciously, took them home to dinner, served

them with brandy till they became mellow of feeling. He then explained to them that he had a lot on hand at the mill, that he would be disappointing many if he destroyed the water power, and further that if the water went out at that time of year, the sickness would be greater. He promised in the spring to cut the dam and let the spring rains flush the creek. The deputation returned home satisfied, but not so the residents. They accused the men of getting drunk on Mr. Kinsman's brandy, and they threatened to cut the dam. Finally one night, a hole was made which was soon remedied. Certain people in Vernon were suspected and when, one day, Cyrus W. Marsh of that town was seen standing on the bank of the creek Mr. Kinsman mounted his horse, forded the stream, and asked Marsh to ride double with him to his store. When satisfied that Marsh was guilty, Mr. Kinsman closed the door, and gave him a sound drubbing. Knowing this was not right, that is, that he had exposed himself to punishment under the law, he stepped behind the counter and proposed to pay for breaking the law. He and Marsh decided that three dollars worth of goods from the store would be about the right price and so it was done. The Vernon people were outraged that Marsh should settle at so low a price. After that there was a break in the dam which was remedied, and in 1806 the water was drawn off and J. A. Russell is authority for the statement that a case of fever and ague has never since originated in that town. Kinsman has continued to grow and in 1806 a saw mill was erected by the Gillises on Stratton creek. Here too a shop for fulling and dressing cloth was built and it was said to be the first fulling establishment in the eastern part of the state. In 1813 the first carding machine was set up in Gillises' mill.

It is hard for us to realize at this day how much work had to be done by the early manufacturers themselves. William Henry, who was a tanner, had to collect shells and burn them to make the lime which he used in tanning his hides.

Seth Perkins came to Kinsman in 1804 and in the fall married Lucy Thompson of Hartford. He moved first to Vernon and came back to Kinsman in 1809. His wife, who was only eighteen years old, was left alone in their forest home while he went to the war of 1812.

Dr. Peter Allen, who came to Kinsman in 1808, was one of the first doctors of that community. He had a wonderful constitution, and could work day and night for a long period

with very little rest. He was a member of the Ohio Medical Association, surgeon during the war of 1812 and was representative in the Ohio legislature during the Harrison campaign. He married Charity Dudley of Connecticut, who was killed in a runaway accident. The following year Dr. Allen married Miss Starr, a niece of Mrs. Kinsman and General Perkins. She died of consumption in 1846.

Dr. Peter Allen had one child by the first wife, whose Christian name was Dudley for his mother. He was born in 1814. His first office was in his father's yard. In 1821 he built a most beautiful home which called forth the admiration of his friends and neighbors. He moved to Oberlin and his son, Dudley P. Allen, is now one of the leading surgeons of Cleveland.

When Mr. and Mrs. James McConnell came to Kinsman in 1804, and went to the house which Mr. McConnell had put up, the mother and children sat on a log outside, while Mr. McConnell cut an opening for a door. They also had to cook outside until a chimney was built.

John Brackin, although of Scotch descent, early lived in Ireland, having married Jane King, a widow with two sons. After her marriage with Brackin, she also had two sons. This family left Ireland about 1803, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania. David King remained in Ireland to attend school. The family moved to Kinsman in 1804. In 1805 David started for America, his step-father meeting him and bringing him to Kinsman.

Jedediah Burnham had almost reached his majority when he came to Kinsman. He was pre-eminently a peacemaker and whenever there was difficulty among the settlers he was an able counselor. He was the son of Dr. Jedediah Burnham of Connecticut. He came to Kinsman because Mr. John Kinsman urged him so hard to do so. He taught school, clerked in Mr. Kinsman's store, and went into the war of 1812. He returned as captain. He married Sophie Bidwell, a daughter of Riverius Bidwell of Gustavus. He was justice of the peace for twenty-one years. He was county collector when he had to go from farm to farm collecting taxes. He was also at one time county assessor. He was deacon in the churches of Vernon, Hartford and Kinsman, and lived a long and useful life, dying in 1874.

Simon Fobes came to Kinsman in 1817. His family consisted of his wife, a sister and his three youngest children.



(loaned by the Chronicle)

KINSMAN CHURCH.

“He was a man of uncommon resolution and decision, energy and perseverance. At the same time, he had great kindness of heart, and was ever ready to assist the needy and help the wronged and injured.”

The Presbyterian church of Kinsman has been dwelt upon in the chapters on Hartford and Vernon. It was organized in 1803. The Rev. Mr. Tait and the ever-present Rev. Joseph Badger did the organizing, and it was formed on “the plan of union.” From the time of the beginning of this church there has hardly been a Sunday when services have not been held. Among the Kinsman people who belonged to this church were Jeremiah and Ebenezer Reeve, William and John Matthews, Alexander Clark, John Andrews, Rachel, George and Nancy Matthews, Elizabeth Dement, William Scott, Isaac and Prudence Matthews, Clark Giddings, Jacob and Electa Ford. In 1813 there were eighty members on the roll of the Hartford-Vernon-Kinsman church. Then it was that Rev. Harvey Coe, of whom we have read so often, who had been ordained to the missionary field the year before, came to Ohio. He was the pastor of this church, and a subscription paper showing the amounts given by the Vernon people to the support of Mr. Coe is still in existence. The pastorate of Mr. Coe continued sixteen years. He preached in rotation in the three townships. More than 400 persons were baptized by him. In 1821 there were 210 church members. In 1823 44 of these were dismissed in order to form a separate church at Hartford. Two years later 21 were dismissed, in order to form a separate church in Gustavus. In 1831 a separate church was formed for Kinsman, leaving about 75 for Vernon. Mr. Coe married 107 couples. He kept an account of all the deaths in that region and this is a very valuable record because accidental deaths and those from intemperance are among them. More people were dismissed from the church for intemperance than for any other one thing. For this reason, a temperance society was organized. In 1828 a Sabbath school was formed in Kinsman by a committee, and George Swift, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Harmon, was probably the first superintendent. The first frame church erected in Kinsman belonged to this denomination, and it stood for many years in the grove where the state road crosses the Gustavus road. It was torn down by Dr. Allen. The Rev. Mr. Coe, as is stated elsewhere, was one of the founders of Western Reserve College. The Presbyterians who

had formed the Kinsman church, after the services of Mr. Coe, had the name of the church changed to the First United Congregational and Presbyterian. Jedediah Burnham was standing clerk and Abraham Griswold treasurer. This church consisted of 71 members. In 1831 and 1832 preparations were made for the building of a new church and a fourth of the expenses were paid by Mrs. Rebecca Kinsman. She later gave a bell. The Rev. Mr. McIlvain served the church as minister, and he was followed by Mr. Eldred. At the time of his ordination and installation, President Pierce of Western Reserve College delivered the address. Mr. Eldred was in charge of this congregation for nearly thirty-five years. The church always has had a fine standing and great influence in the community, and maintains its position to the present time.

Among the early settlers of Kinsman were Scotch Presbyterians. In 1843 they organized an association which continued for some time. Their meetings were sometimes held in school-houses, dwellings and the town house. This church was finally disorganized.

Kinsman was one of the few townships where the Episcopal church flourished. It was known as Grace church. It was organized in 1863. The members of the vestry were John R. Stanhope, Isaac Meacham, Lorenzo Moore, Albert Yeomans and Charles R. Stanhope. Captain Stanhope was very devoted to this church and erected a building for it. He later gave a parsonage which, together with five acres of land, he gave to the church so long as the organization kept up and the taxes were paid. Jacob H. Baldwin, whose daughter married the son of Capt. Stanhope, was long identified with this church. The congregation is small, and only occasional services are held there.

The first marriage in Kinsman was that of Robt. Henry and Betsy Tidd.

The first death that of John Tidd in 1804. His also was the first interment in the cemetery. The first girl to die was Sallie Kinsman, daughter of John and Rebecca.

The first two-story house was erected by Ebenezer Reed.

The first children born were twins, Sally and Phoebe Randall.

The first distillery was erected in 1804.

Josiah Yeomans made the first broom-corn brooms in the county.

In the winter of 1805 and '06 a night school for boys was taught by Leonard Blackburn. The next year he had a school in the Neal cabin. The first schoolhouse, a log one of course, stood on Stratton creek. It had the log benches and the usual desks. Jedediah Burnham was the first teacher in this building, and he taught also in the following year. Like all the early teachers, he took his pay in produce and boarded round. Benjamin Allen taught part of the winter of 1807 and 1808. Dr. Peter Allen finished out his term. Joseph and John Kinsman were among the early teachers. Ezra Buell and Josiah Yeomans taught between the years 1810 and 1816. Eunice Allen, afterwards Mrs. Meacham, taught the first summer school in 1807. Lucy Andrews (Mrs. Jones) of Hartford, Miss Bushnell (Mrs. Beecher of Shalersville) were among those who taught in that building during late years. The second log schoolhouse was erected in the north part of the township and the third one stood near the stone house built by Seymour Potter. Dr. Dudley Allen, the son of Peter, attended this school. There was also a schoolhouse near the Pennsylvania line. In 1820 the town was divided into districts, and a subscription resulted in the building of a frame schoolhouse. Daniel Lathrop taught this school. It was a very good building for the time. This building was afterwards removed onto the Meadville Road, where it was conducted under the name of the village schoolhouse. Here Darius Caldwell, whom all residents of Trumbull County of that day knew, and who was for a long time judge in Cleveland, taught for some time. When the schoolhouse of 1853 was built it stood near L. C. Perkins' old home. In 1822 a log schoolhouse was built; in 1825 the second frame building, and in 1828 one which stood near David Brackin's house. Two were built in 1834. Kinsman did not lead in establishing higher schools, although they came to realize their importance early. Mr. John Kinsman gave land for an academy which was erected in 1842. Squire Andrews gave the timber and, as money was very scarce at that time, other contributions were made. The first trustees were John Christy, Albert Allen and Dr. Dudley Allen. A long list of capable men and women were the teachers in this academy. Mrs. Johnson perhaps taught longest and was most respected and best known. Many of her pupils went

directly from that academy to colleges and seminaries and did good work in those institutions. Because the people of Kinsman were as a rule well to do, and because they valued schools, they considered it their duty to educate their children. And probably no township has more people of higher education, unless West Farmington be the exception. Of course Warren is so large a town that it is not included in the comparison.

At the present time Kinsman has no district schools. The two public schools maintained in the township are known as the Kinsman Special and the Kinsman Centralized. The former has been in existence for a number of years, and the latter was established in 1901 and has been highly successful. The board of the Special school is: President, H. G. Griswold; clerk, Stephen Emery; treasurer, J. P. Karr, and Walker Jewell and James McClyster. The Centralized board members are: President, George Allen; clerk, Lauren Cristy, and Jay Thompson and Claude Mayborn. The Special school enrolls 105 pupils, and the Central 145. J. M. May is superintendent of the Special and D. C. Hadsell superintendent of the Centralized school, each having four teachers under him.

Among the substantial families of Kinsman was that of James McConnell King. His brother Joseph was at one time pastor of the First Christian Church in Warren. The family traces its ancestry back to John Knox, the great Scottish reformer. James McConnell King married two cousins—Harriet Christy, who had three children—Frank, Clara, Isabelle E. and Mary Ellen. The first lives in Kinsman; the second married Henry A. Delin and died in 1906; while the third, Mrs. Joseph L. Cox, resides in Sacramento. The second wife was Lucy Christy. Their children were George E. King, now of Kinsman; Robert A. King, now professor of German at Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Mrs. Sadee K. Izant, of Warren. Prof. King married Kate, daughter of Hon. A. W. Jones; and Sadee became Mrs. Robert Izant.

CHAPTER XLIV.—LIBERTY.

FIRST SETTLERS.—GIRARD, CHURCHILL AND SODOM.—THE PROMI-
NENT FAMILIES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.—GERMAN-
AMERICAN RESIDENTS.—SCHOOLS.—FIRST
CHURCH ORGANIZATION.—LIBERTY
CHURCHES.

The records of Liberty township are more imperfect than of many others. Just who built the first cabin and settled therein is not positively known. His name was Swager, but whether it was Jacob or his cousin Henry, is not known. Henry Swager probably was there as early as 1798. He lived west of Churchill, but did not stay very long, selling his place to Jacob Boyd. He then moved into the southeast part of the township and died when he was ninety-seven. It is said that James Mathews came in 1798, and resided in Liberty until 1825, when he moved to Warren. He was a distiller and kept a tavern. John Stull came in 1798, and his father the year after. The latter did not settle there until 1800. John Ramsey came the year that Valentine Stull did. He was a Virginian. John Ramsey was one of the first, and George Campbell, a native of Ireland, who had lived in Pennsylvania, was there in 1801. He lived nearly fifty years in the same place. John and Abram Nelson, two other Virginians, Samuel Dennison and Neal McMullin were early found here. Robert Walker was there about 1808 and his son, Robert H. Walker, who was later well known in Youngstown, kept a store at Churchill in 1833.

There were three hamlets in the beginning in this township—Girard, Churchill and Sodom. Churchill was at one time quite an important place. Coal was discovered there, and many industries grew up from that. With the exhaustion of the coal supply the town declined.

Girard has grown constantly and is now almost a suburb of Youngstown. It promises to be a place of good size since the

Mahoning Valley is growing towards the west. It will not be very long before Warren will be connected with Youngstown, and the lines hardly marked. Girard will be a factor in building up this valley population. The slack water of the Mahoning river at this point affords good boating, and the railroad facilities, the Erie, B. & O. and Pennsylvania, all running through, are good. In fact, Girard was laid out because of the water advantages.

William Richards, a very successful iron-worker, lived in Girard, building the place which Evan Morris afterwards owned and where his heirs now live. He later moved to Warren, where he owned and operated the furnace and where the panic ruined him financially. He had a large family of children. The only one now residing in Trumbull County is his daughter Frank, who married Jules Vautrot, the son of Jules Vautrot Sr., who was a successful jeweler in Warren in the '60s and '70s.

Abner Osborne, who was born in Youngstown, came to Girard in 1841. He was engaged with Josiah Robbins and Jesse Baldwin in the grist mill. His wife was Abigail Allison, a sister of Mrs. William McKinley Sr. Margaret married Mr. Stambaugh of Youngstown, and their daughter Anna married a grandson of David Tod. Abner Osborne's sons, Frank and Wallace, are among the leading business men of Cleveland. A son of Abner, William, was a lawyer in Youngstown and in Boston. When his cousin, William McKinley, was made president he was appointed consul general to London, and died a little time thereafter.

Peter Kline was the most extensive landholder in Liberty township. The family came from Pennsylvania and settled first near Youngstown. His father died in 1816. One of his brothers, Solomon, lived in Cortland; Jonathan, the oldest brother, in Canfield. He was a stockraiser and it was in this business that he made his money. At one time he had over seven hundred acres of land. He married Esther Brown, and had four children. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Woodbridge Tayler, the daughter of Elliott Woodbridge of Youngstown, a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, and the widow of George Tayler, who was the cashier of the old Western Reserve Bank. Mrs. Tayler by her first marriage had a large family of children, only one of whom, Lucy, the wife of William C. Andrews, whose father was A. E. Andrews of Warren, survives. She is in appearance and nature largely like her

mother. In addition to the success Mr. Kline made with his cattle-raising, coal was found on his farm, and his property greatly increased. He was a successful man, but rather dictatorial in his later years.

Mr. William Rayen belonged to a well known family of old Trumbull County. His father lived in Girard until 1833, when he moved to Champion. He died there in 1852. He married Sallie Porter, and his daughter Florence was for many years teacher in the Rayen School in Youngstown and is now Mrs. J. H. McEwen. William Rayen moved to Girard in 1853 and married Lucy Mosier, for whose family the portion of the town known as "Mosier" was named.

Many of the substantial citizens were of German extraction. Of these, Louis and David Hauser were well known.

Isaac Hartzell was also born in Germany but did not come to America until 1867. For many years he did business in Girard and is now located in Youngstown.

C. D. Goodrich was the son of Roswell Goodrich, who purchased the Holliday mills in Liberty township. Mr. Goodrich the elder, spent his last days in Vienna. The son, C. D., was a man of unusual ability. He had one of the best libraries in the town. His sons inherited his talent and like the father had more than ordinary tastes. Frank R., who is now connected with the Southern Railroad in Washington, had he turned his attention to either drawing or writing, would have made a name for himself. Will and S. E. have the same talent. The daughters, Mrs. Ovens and Mrs. Jones of Denver, are capable women. C. D. Goodrich was a justice of the peace for ten years and after an interval has lately been re-elected. He is an active and interested member of the order of Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Frederick Krehl was born in Germany in 1840, came to America in 1853, and after living at Canfield and Poland moved to Girard, where he has since been engaged in the tannery business. He was twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Sanzenbacher, and the other Mary Krehl. He has three children by first marriage and seven by the second. Louis Hauser was long engaged in business with him and his extensive tannery was burned a few years ago, since which time his son has carried on the business.

George Lotze was also born in Germany and in 1855 was a blacksmith in Vienna. Two years later he came to Girard and

engaged in the jewelry business. He married Catherine Keck and they had seven children. Louis L. Lotze was one of the most promising men of the valley. If he had not died early, he certainly would have made his mark in the community. As a young man he was township clerk. He was postmaster under Cleveland. He was filled with civic pride, and communicated the same to his companions. His brother, Ed H. Lotze, is now one of the leading business men of the village.

Among the very earliest settlers was Ambrose Eckman. He lived near the river and was on the ground so early that the Indians were there also. He had a son Ambrose who married Alice Wilson, the daughter of William Wilson, mentioned elsewhere. Mrs. Ambrose Eckman Sr. was a clever woman and her sister, Betty Coy, was the milliner of the town. The women of Girard remember Betty and how she used to say to them when the hats did not properly fit, "O, you are just like me, head so big." In her day it was thought strange for a woman not to marry and she was sometimes twitted about it. She would reply, "Those I have wanted I couldn't get; those I could get the devil wouldn't have."

William Wilson came to Girard in the very early days. His children were W. W., George C., who married Theresa Hauser, and two daughters now Mrs. Eckman and Mrs. Anderson.

Henry Barnhisel had one of the most beautiful houses in the township of Liberty. It stood south of the Lutheran church and always commanded the attention of travelers on the state road. He had a large family of children who were prominent in the social life of Trumbull County and who married into the old families of that time. Ann married Mr. Calvin Harmon, a son of Heman Harmon of Warren. Her daughter Clara is now Mrs. Will Smith of Youngstown. Frank married Will, the son of Governor Tod; Sue a Mr. Bunts, whose son is the well known physician in Cleveland and whose granddaughters married Mr. John Stambaugh of Youngstown and Mr. Hugh Wick. Lucy married Peter Rush and for many years lived in Warren. Mary married Milton Powers and several of the Powers family have inter-married with the Krehls. The sons were Peter, John and Abe.

Grover Marshall married his wife Margaret when she was fifteen years old. They were among the early settlers. She went to school in the log schoolhouses which had the greased

paper windows. They owned a beautiful place up on the brow of the hill towards Niles where the Vineland Farm now is. They were grand folks for those times. Their house had a ball room and was a social center. They had a large family of children. Henry married Mary Frack, a niece of Evan Morris. Will married Sophia Walters, Mrs. Shook's daughter. Stan's wife was a southern girl. Grover married Rachel Wise. Virginia married Ed Crandon, and Grace, John Sampson. Mrs. Marshall, although a great-grandmother, is a young-looking woman and interested in the affairs of the day. As a middle-aged woman she encouraged girls to do for themselves in business, to get educations, and to make the most of their lives possible. She used to say that she herself had not half a chance in her youth. Her daughter, Mrs. Crandon, with whom she makes her home, is one of the most enterprising citizens of the town. Long left a widow, she has been the father as well as the mother of the family. Wherever she is placed, in home or church, she has been equal to the demands made upon her. Mrs. Crandon's daughter, Mrs. Cauffield, has been most of her life a member of this household. Her husband being engaged in such business as to take him away from home. Her two children, William McKinley and Elizabeth, have lived with her, so that four generations have lived in peace and happiness under one roof. At present Mrs. Cauffield and her family live in Cleveland. Mr. Ed Crandon's father, that is, the grandfather of Mrs. Cauffield, was one of the very earliest settlers in Girard. He owned a tannery and Mr. Krehl bought it, and that was the start of the business which Mr. Krehl and his sons have so long carried on. When Mrs. Cauffield was a candidate for the board of education, people interested in her canvass wanted her picture which could be used in the paper. This she stubbornly refused to do. Finally Mr. Krehl waited upon her and after using all kinds of arguments, brought about the wished for result by referring to the great friendship existing between him and her grandfather Crandon in the long ago.

Among the very earliest of the settlers was Peter Carlton. His daughter Mary married John Allison. John Allison was a brother of Mrs. William McKinley Sr. Their son Will married Maggie Bixler. Another member of this Carlton family married Martha Rudolph, a cousin of Mrs. Garfield. So in

the little town of Girard, two families are connected by marriage with two presidential families.

One of the most interesting elderly people now living in Girard is Mrs. Charles Schoenfeld. Many people in that town call her Aunt because of the relation she sustained to the family. She was a mid-wife and hundreds of children were brought into this world under her attendance. So much was the idea of babies connected with her that when the children of a family wanted a brother or a sister they always threatened to go to Aunt and get one. She is eighty-eight years old, keeps house by herself, and says she thinks it is so funny that it tires her nowadays to put down carpets.

Mrs. Sophia Walters, who had children of her own when she married Mr. Shuck, was one of the women in the early days of Girard who made a place for herself. She and her husband kept a store, but it was she who looked after the business and cared largely for the detailed work. She made a success of this business when it was hard for women to make a success in like places and few are the people of the older families residing in Girard today who do not remember her and respect her. One daughter married Henry Smith and another Will Marshall.

Mr. John G. Bixler, a well educated German, when he saw his little family growing up around him decided to come to America in order that they might be reared in a republic. He was a man of a good deal of strength intellectually, but of course was imbued with German ideas. He married Rebecca Kopp and she was undoubtedly the best educated woman in Liberty if not in the greater vicinity. As she lived out her life and added to her knowledge her husband used to think that she knew too much for a woman and reproved her therefor. She, however, did not mind that. She was a woman of progressive ideas and in that long-ago time when her friends believed in a literal Hell, she declared that Hell was simply where God was not. Her oldest daughter, Mary, married David Hauser, and had six children. Mrs. Hauser is a woman of unusual strength of character. She was the mother to her parents in their old age, to her sisters in their youth and devoted herself to her children. Until a few years ago this family was unbroken. David Hauser was born in Germany and when a young man was fond of pranks and jokes, and it is told of him that he was the best waltzer among his set. He was one of the most industrious men that lived in Girard. He was a butcher by trade and

in summer arose at one o'clock, butchered his cattle and had the meat in Youngstown before breakfast. In those days there was little ice, no coolers and fresh meat was in demand. In the latter days of his life, suffering from an incurable disease, it was not so hard for him to bear the pain as it was to cease work. He was lame the last years of his life. In chasing a steer or, as the Germans put it, "a piece of cattle," in the neighborhood of Squaw creek, north of the state road, the animal jumped over an embankment and Mr. Hauser in his anxiety to reach it went over too. He injured his hip, from which he never recovered.

The members of the Hauser family were particularly devoted to each other. The oldest son George, who died a year and a half ago, left a widow and a son, David. E. L. Hauser, the second son, who was in business with his father and brother, now has charge of his own and the family business and is one of the leading men in Girard. Although of the minority party, Democratic, he has been village clerk, and has been appointed to a number of positions of trust. Minnie C. is book-keeper and stenographer, having in the beginning taught school. She is a capable business woman. Georgena married Clyde McKinney, the son of Dr. John McKinney, of Mineral Ridge. Mrs. Dr. McKinney was a Tibbetts and that family were interendants of Moses Cleaveland's brother, whose remains were interred in the Girard cemetery, a stone marking the resting place.

Elizabeth J. Hauser, the youngest of the daughters, is one of the leading advocates of the woman suffrage movement in Ohio, and of late has had charge of the national headquarters of this association in Warren. She has also been chairman of the National Press Committee and occupied several important positions in the association. Few women have given as much thought and time to the question of woman suffrage as has she. And few women have had this industry coupled with ability. Charles D. Hauser, the youngest of the family, is one of the leading doctors in Youngstown. Graduating in Buffalo, he supplemented his education in Europe and has devoted his time as energetically to his work as his father did before him.

Mrs. David Hauser had brothers and sisters. Elizabeth married Charles Hunt, the second son of Simeon Hunt of Warren. She was a woman of strong character and some facts in regard to her life are given in the chapter on the Episcopal church of Warren. Maggie, the youngest, married William Allison, referred to elsewhere, and now living in West Newton.

Louis Hauser, the older brother of David, and his wife Louisa, spent most of their married life in Girard. He was identified with the business interests of that town and was well known throughout the valley. He had a peculiar sensitiveness about being indebted to others, and when it came time to celebrate his golden wedding, instead of allowing other people to give presents to him he presented each of his children with a goodly sum of gold. His oldest daughter, Mrs. Keifer, lives in Youngstown. Sophia, Mrs. Dr. McCartney, who is lately deceased, lived in Girard. Theresa, Mrs. George Wilson, lives in Girard. Louise, Mrs. Charlie Sidells, who is an invalid, resides in Warren.

Among the older settlers of Girard was James McCartney. His son John was a physician and mention of him is made in the chapter on doctors. Another son was Andrew, and his son James, who graduated at the Western Reserve Medical University, went as a medical missionary to Chung King, China. His work was done for the Methodist church. His first wife, Keziah Thomas, had two children in China and died there. His second wife was a Canadian and he resides in her country now.

The first schoolhouse built in Girard was of logs with thatched roof and parchment windows. It was built about 1800. It was situated on the right side of the road, leading from Youngstown to Warren, on land owned by Peter Carlton. The Morris Coal Company's office is now on that same site, and Evan Morris' estate now own the land. The directors of this school were J. Adams, Augustus Adams, Samuel Everitt and Peter Carlton. The school district was then five miles square, but in 1836 it was divided. Seats in this schoolhouse consisted of planks with four holes bored in them, with sticks for legs.

In 1836 a schoolhouse was built in Girard on what is now Market street, at the public square. When the new street was opened in 1864 it was moved from that point. A little later a schoolhouse built in Mosier was struck by lightning and burned. Later a building on High street was used as a high school. This is now used by Allen Patterson as a carpenter shop.

At the time the schoolhouse was built in Mosier there was one built in Weathersfield, which was in this school district. It was later burned, and all the books were destroyed which worked hardship to the children of that neighborhood. There was no bridge in that neighborhood, and a good deal of the

time it was dangerous to ford the river. The schoolhouse was finally replaced.

Governor Tod gave some land to the village of Girard, which was known as "Jefferson Square." In 1861 a brick schoolhouse was built on this, which cost about \$5,000. A thousand dollars was paid by Liberty township and the rest was raised by popular subscription. The brick work was done by Watson & Bevey and the carpenter work by Mathews, Hall & Patterson. John McGlothery and Thomas Gessop were putting sheeting on the belfry, and in taking down the scaffolding it collapsed and the men fell on the debris on the roof. McGlothery was not much hurt, but Gessop was hurt about the back, and they put him in a big chair, and with block and tackle and a gin-pole used to hoist material to the top, let him to the ground. Mr. Caldwell, spoken of in the early part of this history, was first teacher in that school. He is now common pleas- judge in Cleveland. The building is now used for public purposes. Here are the village offices, the council chamber, mayor's office, solicitor's office and town hall. Edward Kees was the architect of this building, and he was secured through the efforts of Governor Tod. Among the prominent men at that time were Abner Rush, Abner Osborne, Mart Heuston and William Richards.

In 1876 a frame schoolhouse, at the corner of Market and Ashland streets, was built on land purchased from Abner Osborne. William Ellis was architect; Hawn Brothers, builders, and it cost \$1,800. At that time A. W. Kennedy was superintendent, while the directors were C. A. Johnson, S. H. Wilson, T. W. Case, Evan Morris, H. N. Donaldson, Allen Byers, Edgar Crandon.

In 1887 a brick building located on State and Elm streets, on land purchased from Abner Osborne for \$1,000, was built. Ousley and Boucherle were the architects. Seventeen thousand dollars worth of bonds were issued. This covered also a small schoolhouse erected in Mosier. The last of these bonds were paid in 1900. The contractors were L. L. Beck, C. Mauser and James Squires. The board of education consisted of W. F. Allison, president; W. J. Wallis, W. W. Wilson, C. D. Goodrich; J. A. Jones, treasurer; Allen Patterson, clerk. A. W. Kennedy was superintendent. The house in the beginning had three rooms, a recitation room and a superintendent's office. In 1905, at the cost of \$13,000, four rooms were added. The plans for

this addition were drawn by J. Marcus Miller, William Marion and Heller Brothers Co. being the contractors. The one-room building erected at Mosier in 1887 was erected on a site purchased from the Tod estate for \$225, the building costing \$800.

In 1905-06 the last brick school building was erected on land purchased from E. L. Hauser for \$2,800. It is an eight-room building with an auditorium and cost \$46,000. J. Marcus Miller was the architect, Louis Andavasio & Co. and Heller Brothers, contractors. Directors at the time the bonds were issued for this building were W. J. Zellar, W. J. Wallis, T. R. Mateer, James Welch and Isaac Vaughn. Later Welch and Vaughn resigned, and E. D. Crum and W. R. Deemer were appointed to fill their unexpired terms. B. D. Hirst is the superintendent.

In 1907 Blanche Caufield, the wife of George Caufield, was elected a member of the board of education. This was the first time a woman had served upon the board. In 1908 she moved to Cleveland and her place on the board has never been filled.

Teachers of Girard Public Schools, 1909.

North Avenue: Charles Brooks, Grace Krehl, Anna Harris, Phyrne Gilmore, Marie Elliot, Grace Planton, May Oriel.

Wilson Avenue: Mary Marshall, Marian Ovens, Eva Waggoner, Anna Morrison, Emma Green.

Abbey Street: Zora L. Spear, Mary Williams.

Mosier: Myrtle Williams.

High School: W. Ray Wheelock, principal; Elizabeth Wallis, W. G. Alexander.

Members of the Board of Education: W. J. Wallis, president; D. R. Williams, M. D., W. J. Zellar, E. D. Crum; W. R. Deemer, clerk; James G. Lewis, treasurer.

As we have seen in other chapters, there were missionaries on the field, preaching to little groups of people, and it is doubtful whether the dates given for the first meetings are early enough. The Rev. James Duncan, who was pastor of the associated congregations of Mahoning, Little Beaver and Brush Run, was at Churchill as early as 1803, and preached to the people of the country round about. Among these listeners was William McKinley Sr. The Presbyterian organization in Liberty was one of the oldest on the Reserve. In previous chapters we have recorded the two or three of this denomination. The first elders of this church were William Stewart and

James Davidson. There were pretty nearly fifty members. They chose a lot in Liberty offered by James Applegate, which land was in his family for long afterwards. The site was a beautiful one, but for some unknown reason the original intention was not carried out but land offered by Alexander McCleery was accepted and the Presbyterian church has stood in that spot ever since. In 1858 this association became "The United Presbyterian Congregation of Liberty." The next year about eighteen members took letters to the Youngstown congregation which was then formed. These Presbyterians held their first services in a tent, and this is the only record we have of a church holding services that way. They almost always went into a dwelling, a barn or a schoolhouse. This tent was moved from one spot in the neighborhood to another as it was necessary to clear off the land round about. After a time it rested on the original spot, so that here where the first communion was had, the church tent was superseded by a log house and afterwards by a better building. When they did build the log church they did not like it very well, preferring the tent and the dwelling. Sometimes, however, they held services there, but the logs on which they had to sit were hard and the air was close and altogether it was unattractive. In 1811 the second house was erected but before it was finished men were called into service and it was some time before it was completed. It, too, was made of very large hewn logs. This building was enlarged and improved in 1825, and in 1836 was torn down and another one erected which was remodeled in 1869. Mr. Duncan continued to be pastor for many years. It seems he was liberal in his beliefs for that time and after awhile some members of his congregation "told on him" and he was brought before the proper authorities and tried. He did not believe to the fullest extent the doctrine of atonement, intercession, etc. He acknowledged his guilt and was forgiven and went back to his congregation. Here the author digresses. She wishes to ask a question which she hopes someone will answer. Why is it that men collectively, or rather men in organized bodies, modify the views they hold outside of organized bodies? The author has known ministers who believed in church union to go into the general synod and vote against it. She has known Episcopal priests who cared little for apostolic succession and admitted the same to friends in the congregation, who voted against another priest who had said that it mattered not

whether priests received their authority direct from the apostles or not. Men who believe in reform measures,—actually believe in them,—as soon as they are inside of the legislative doors vote against them. Either the devil lurks in bodies of men or some dominant mind controls them. Why is it though, if it is the latter, that it is a conservative mind? The liberal, a man who has thought out questions carefully, doesn't seem to accomplish this.

But to return to Liberty township. When the Rev. Mr. Duncan returned to his people, that is, when he got into normal condition, he said that he did not acknowledge his error before the synod except in one particular. Although there were no telegraphs nor telephones nor automobiles, little postal service, this news soon spread to the authorities and he was suspended from his church and the communion. He was then "down" and like all men that were down, great tales were told about him. Some said he was careless in money affairs, that he did not provide for his family and, worst of all, he chewed tobacco; he chewed it every day, he chewed it on Sunday. When he waxed warm, he chewed it in the pulpit. Once at least he left his sermon and went into the congregation soliciting a piece from one of his church officers. He is the second minister so far as we know in old Trumbull County who was expelled from the Presbyterian church where the filthy weed entered in. After this gentleman of fine physical proportions, strong mind, instructive and social companions, laid down his clerical robes, no regular pastor had the congregation for five years; then the Rev. Robert Douglass was installed. He served three years, dying in 1820. He was so beloved by the congregation that they erected a tombstone to his memory, and he now sleeps in the Poland cemetery. For twenty-six years Rev. David Goodwillie was pastor of the Liberty and Poland congregations. In 1859 he ceased to preach in Poland and lived the rest of his life in Liberty. He says that during his pastoral charge he received into the church 721 persons, dispensed communion 318 times, baptized 36 adults, solemnized 229 marriages and preached at least 5,000 sermons. He was the son of a minister and his eldest son was a minister. His youngest son, Thomas, was for many years a member of the firm of Hapgood and Goodwillie of Cleveland.

Either we are misinformed as to numbers, or the class formed by Rev. Dillen Prosser at Churchill was one of the

largest of the beginning classes in Trumbull County. There were sixty members. As the Methodist records are more imperfect than the records of most churches, the author has striven to put in names of this denomination for future reference. The names of those we know of this first Church class were Edward Moore and wife, Edward Mahan and wife, Peter Kline, wife and family, William Trotter and wife, John, Naomi and Caroline Scott, William B. and Eliza Leslie, William Smith and wife, Matthew and Mary Trotter, Alexander Wright and wife, John Wright and sister, John Hindman, William Henderson and wife, Jerome Monroe and wife, Irvin, William, Thomas and Eliza Moore, Maria Wannamaker, Salome Henderson, Edward Ladd, John Clark, and William Trotter. Trotter was the class-leader and he was succeeded by John Clark. The first church erected later became the town hall, It was used by the congregation until 1873, when the present church edifice was built. Among the men who early served this congregation, we find the name of Rev. Peter Horton, who afterwards made a reputation on his circuit. He and Ezra Booth were both uncles of Ezra B. Taylor or Warren, and when the Rev. Mr. Horton was serving the church in this locality his son, P. D. Horton, afterwards an attorney in Ravenna and a member of the constitutional convention of Ohio, was born. The Methodist church building, when it was constructed, cost \$13,000 and had all modern conveniences. The Methodist church in Girard was among the first organized in that village. It was brought about through the efforts of Rev. Dillen Prosser. Samuel McMillan was the class-leader and among the members were Abigail Osborn, Betsy McLean, and the Hollingsworth family. The first meetings were held in a log schoolhouse which stood where Obediah Sheadle's home was. Some of their meetings were held in Mr. Hollingsworth's store and after awhile when the new schoolhouse was built, they met there. In 1852 a small plain church was built, and the present church is one of the most commodious and attractive of any in the village. It was dedicated in 1880, is in Gothic style and cost \$4,500.

The Disciples of Girard were organized very much later in Girard than in other townships. It was 1867 when Orin Gates, a missionary, organized the church. The elders were Charles C. Fowler, James Shannon, and Ambrose Mason. William Shannon, S. H. Miller and John Patton were deacons. The

present building was erected in 1871. The ministers who have served this congregation were well known throughout Trumbull County. Among the early ones were E. D. Wakefield, Henry Camp, James Van Horn, T. S. Hanselman, N. N. and S. S. Bartlett.

One of the buildings noticed by all travelers along the state road was the plain, old-fashioned church building which stood on the hill and next to which is the cemetery. This was the old Lutheran church. Here the Germans of Girard worshiped earnestly and faithfully for many years. They were men and women possessed of stalwart character and were rigid in their beliefs. Their children were obliged to go to church and Sunday school and this early discipline undoubtedly had much to do with the stability of character which the second generation possesses. It must be said, however, that these Sunday school scholars are not now supporters of the Lutheran church and some of them are not church-goers at all. Among the attendants at this early church were the families of the Hausers, the Loetzes, the Krehls, etc. Some years ago this old church building was abandoned and to the regret of all students of Trumbull County history and old residents as well, this church building was sold and moved to another part of town where it now serves as a stable. The present Lutherans erected a church on Main street about fifteen years ago, where they now hold services. The minister is Rev. Harvey Simon.

After the development of coal in the township of Liberty and the rise of the iron industry, many Catholics moved into the township, and in 1868 the first mass was celebrated in Girard at the home of John Kinney. A church was not erected, however, until 1892. It was called St. Rose and has been a prosperous church of the valley. The priests who have served this parish are Revs. E. J. Conway, P. McCaffery, T. J. Henry, F. McGovern, J. P. Barry and J. J. Stewart. A mention of St. Rose church cannot be made without referring to Father Stewart. He is one of the staunchest citizens of the valley. He is beloved by his congregation, his acquaintances and even by those of us who do not personally know him. He has never failed to stand for the thing that is right. He has been a loyal temperance worker and has studied the philosophy of mental action on the body and has been a guide and helper to his people and to the Protestants as well. If only all priests of the greatest religious organization in the world, the Roman

Catholic, were like Father Stewart, the feeling between Protestants and Catholics would be hardly known.

A rather unusual church organization exists in Girard. It is known as the Apostolic Christian Assembly. Organization was effected in 1878 by Rev. J. Bollinger. Before the organization meetings were held at the home of William Ludt. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. William Ludt, Charles and Mrs. Schenoenfeld and Mrs. Mary Fachield. In 1878 a church costing \$1,600 was built and the society is now in a prosperous condition.

CHAPTER XLV.—LORDSTOWN.

SMALL HOMESTEADS IN THE BEGINNING.—A LAND DEAL.—BAILEY'S
CORNERS.—WELL KNOWN FAMILIES.—
SCHOOLS.—RELIGION.

Range 4, number 3, the smallest township in Trumbull County, called Lordstown for Samuel P. Lord, was the last to be settled. The owners seeing the great prosperity of the other parts of the county, decided to hold it for speculation. When it was at last offered for sale, it was settled by those near at hand, many of the purchasers being Pennsylvania Dutch.

The first cabin was built by Henry Thorne, from Virginia. The second by a man named Durgy, although this information is not thoroughly corroborated. In 1818 Andrew Longmore built a house of logs and moved his family there from Braceville. They had eight children, four girls and four boys. He was a weaver by trade. His son George lived on the old farm many years. Mrs. Longmore walked through the woods, carrying on her head the butter which she had prepared for the Warren market. On Quinby Hill she sat down and put on her shoes and stockings and continued her journey. The skin would grow on her stubble-scratched feet, but not so her shoes.

In 1824 John and Robert Tait settled north of the center. They were blacksmiths.

Two years later Thomas Pew bought a place south of the center, and he and his family lived in the vicinity for many years.

The residents of this township were frugal people of little means in the beginning, who bought small tracts, and, as they could afford it, added to their possessions. Thus the farms became larger and larger, and the population smaller. This was true of some other townships in old Trumbull County. Elderly men testify that in their townships a large number of houses which were occupied in their boyhood were torn down, or allowed to decay.

Sometime in the early '30s James Scott, Cyrus Bosworth and Asael Adams purchased one-fourth of the township, some 6,500 acres. This belonged to the heirs of Lord estate. They were equally interested. The land sold slowly. Mr. Bosworth, who had other large interests, became nervous and proposed to Mr. Adams that he take his third, assuming the debt with it, and if in the end the venture proved profitable Mr. Adams might give him \$100. This Mr. Adams agreed to do, and soon the settlers began coming in greater numbers. Within three years the land was all sold. Mr. Adams then acquainted Mr. Bosworth of these facts and told him he was ready to pay his \$100. Mr. Adams then wrote a check for Mr. Bosworth, and when the latter presented it at the bank Mr. Ralph Hickox, the cashier, counted out a \$1,000. Mr. Bosworth explained that the check called for \$100 only. Mr. Hickox then showed him the check. So sure was Mr. Bosworth that Mr. Adams had made a mistake that he left the money in the bank and went to see Mr. Adams. Then he learned that Mr. Adams and Mr. Scott had talked the matter over and concluded that it was but fair that Mr. Bosworth should have more than the written contract called for.

William Pew came from Pittsburg to Lordstown. He had six children, having married Isabella McRora. Four of these children died young, he himself in '68 and his wife in '69. She lived forty years on the same farm. The son, John C., married first Elizabeth Pew, of Warren, and then Mary Ernest, of Braceville.

One of the best remembered citizens of Lordstown was Isaac Bailey, who settled in the township in 1829. His first log cabin stood where the cooper-shop later was, near the crossing of the Miller and Newton Falls road. This spot was known as Bailey's Corners and has ever since held the name. His wife was Rebecca Weaver, and she and he carried their first baby to Canfield to have it baptized. They reached the church at ten in the morning and walked home the same day, making a round of thirty miles. The women of Lordstown apparently did more outdoor work than the women in the northern part of the county. Mrs. Bailey used to shear all of the sheep, running from twelve to fourteen head a day, beside doing her own house work. She used to help in the harvest field, keeping pace with the men. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kistler lived in the same house with the Baileys, used the same fire for their cooking and the same implements.

Among the earlier settlers of Lordstown were the Packards and the Fulks. Thomas Packard was the first road supervisor of Trumbull County and lived in Austintown at the time he was appointed. Mrs. Packard was Julia Leech, of New Jersey. They began their married life in Austintown, moving to Lordstown in the early '20s. Their home was in that part of the township known as "Woodward Hill," and William was the first postmaster Lordstown ever had. Their son, Warren Packard, had in his possession papers issued to his father from the general postoffice dated 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Packard had nine sons and four daughters. Most of them grew to adult age, Warren, Jack, John, Ellen (Mrs. Campbell) and Mary being well known to the people of Trumbull County. Mr. Warren Packard was one of the successful business men of the city, and Mary, the youngest, was one of the best teachers the Warren schools ever had. She was also employed in the schools of Washington where she achieved quite a reputation as an instructor. "Grandma" Packard, as she was familiarly known by the present citizens of Warren, was in her early days an ardent Presbyterian and for many years rode her horse to Warren, accompanied by one of the older children, to attend the Presbyterian church. Her later days she spent on Monroe street in Warren in a home provided by her sons, and cared for by her daughter, Mary. Her grandchildren living in Warren are W. D. and J. W. Packard, Gertrude Alderman and Irene Loveless.

Thomas Duncan, like many other residents of Lordstown, came from Austintown, his father having lived in Washington county. John Duncan was one of the very first settlers of the county, reaching Austintown in 1799. The family came to Lordstown in 1837, where they lived north of the center for many years. Thomas Duncan had ten children. He married Susan Leech of New Jersey. He was justice of the peace for nine years, and an ardent Democrat.

Leonard Woodward, of Pennsylvania, settled in 1831 on the farm where his son later lived. He was a carpenter by trade and married Ann Moherman of Austintown. They had a large family of children, some of whom became interested in progressive questions and stood for their principles. Mrs. Woodward was a quiet, gentle woman and an expert spinner. Mr. Woodward was justice of the peace for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Grove were among the early settlers who had to put up with the inconveniences belonging to a much

earlier time. Their house consisted of one room, without floor or door. However, she was the possessor of a very beautiful calico dress which cost thirty-seven cents a yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Crum began housekeeping under about the same conditions as did Mr. and Mrs. Grove. They took their meals from the top of her husband's chest, and she helped him mow, pitch, stow away and thrash the grain.

When Maria Grove became Mrs. Dil Newhard she had, in the line of preserves, one gallon of preserved pumpkin and one of currants. Her wedding dress cost twenty-five cents a yard. When she was a girl she earned, by drying peaches around the fire, enough money to buy a black silk dress. When she was seventeen she had a pair of cotton gloves, which she bought by selling chestnuts. Mr. and Mrs. Newhard lived to have a beautiful home, and although we know little about them, we cannot help but think this thrifty tendency which the girl of seventeen manifested, must have been partially responsible for their later success.

John Tait married Catherine Lane, who was the widow Church. They early settled in Warren, and Mr. Tait was among the party that went to Salt Springs at the time of the murder there. In 1826 Mr. Tait put up a double log house on his Lordstown farm. They had no floors, no doors, no windows. They cooked out of doors. Mr. Tait continued his business, that of blacksmith, in Warren for a time, but later settled upon the farm. In the cool days Mrs. Tait used to fill the iron kettle full of hot coals and attempt to warm this doorless house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harshman, with nine children, located southeast of the center of Lordstown in 1836. Their house, of course, was a log cabin with a small loft, two rooms, in one of which was a fire place. In the loft were the beds for the children and the stores of all kinds. This large family was a gay one; they took ox-sleds and drove to Austintown to singing school, went ten miles on foot to quarterly meeting, in Berlin, and as they each had their sweethearts with them they made up quite a little company. George Harshman, in 1896, said that when he, his brothers and friends were dressed for state occasions they had blue swallow-tailed coats, bell-crowned hats with fur an inch long, and red bandana handkerchiefs. "Some, however, wore homespun with pewter buttons, old Frazier's make." He does not seem much better able to describe ladies' clothes than do most men, for he says "The ladies dressed in clothes of their

own manufacture with high back combs." "The merchants of Warren at one time brought on a stock of paper bonnets, made after the fashion of the old Pennsylvania wagons, and stamped 'imitate Leghorn.' They generously gave one to each of those who bought goods at the store." He then tells how the girls arrayed in these bonnets started for meeting in Ohltown, were overtaken by the rain and found themselves "adorned in slouch paste-board bonnets as was never before nor since seen in Lordstown."

The homes of the Dean, the Benninger, the Ravers, the Wever families were all about the same. Mrs. Wever, who was early left a widow, reared nine children, and to do this, of course, she had to toil early and late, spinning and weaving, to get food for her little folks.

Mr. C. G. Beardsley was one of the reliable citizens of Lordstown who came to that township in 1840. He rode a horse and had fifty cents in his pocket. His father, who was born in Connecticut, came to Ohio in 1814, went back to Connecticut and finally located in Canfield, where he lived and died. C. G. Beardsley married Elizabeth Wetmore of Canfield, who was one of the substantial citizens of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley worked hard during their early life and saved money which they enjoyed in their later years. She was a Spiritualist. They had no children but adopted LeRoy Mathias, who lived on the old homestead.

James Preston and his wife, Rachel, were Pennsylvanians who came to Lordstown in 1827. Mrs. Preston died in 1845, and Mr. Preston married Elizabeth Crawford. They had a small family of children.

The first school districts in Lordstown were laid out in 1828. Changes were made in these in 1830. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in the first district, on Moses Haskell's farm. It was of logs and was taught by Mr. Everett.

The first schoolhouse at the center was of logs and Anna Harmon was probably the first teacher. It is recorded that Anna was a lover of "Bohea tea," and carried a cup of it to school, which she kept hot on the fire. The next teacher was John Fullerton, who was devoted to his cups, but of a stronger kind. Granville Sears taught school in the daytime, made boots and shoes at night. He did not spare the rod.

About 1840 a frame school building was erected at the center. This was burned and was replaced. Rev. Joseph King of

Pittsburg taught a select school. He was a good teacher, had a large school, taught in the town hall and educated many teachers for the profession of teaching. John King and a Mr. Campbell were among the early teachers. S. F. DeFord was one of the very best instructors Lordstown had. R. W. Duncan also taught at the Center school, which in 1870 was sold for a cheese factory and re-sold in 1877 for township building. In 1875 an educational society consisting of the best people in the township was formed, which took hold of the local schools to good effect. There is now a high school at the center of Lordstown, but many of the children in the upper part of the township attend the Warren schools.

The early residents of Lordstown walked to meeting in the townships nearby. In 1834 the first Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the schoolhouse. Before this, Mr. Ashburn, whose wife was a great Methodist, often entertained itinerant ministers who spoke in the log schoolhouses in that vicinity. Rev. J. W. Hill, who was the first minister of the first class, belonged to the Youngstown circuit. In '35 and '36 Lordstown went into the Ellsworth circuit under the pastorate of Rev. Dow Prosser. In 1842 the Methodists erected a church at the center, and the following spring a Sunday school was organized with Thomas Pew as superintendent. In the winter of 1839-40 a revival in the church added a number of members. In 1855 another successful revival was held. This church has been abandoned and the building is used as a barn.

The first United Brethren church was organized in 1855 by Rev. Hiram Knight. The ministers have been the Rev. Excell, Bolster, Swihart, Day, Evans, Miller, Traver, Moody, Borzee, Smith, Baldwin, Landaw. The land for this church was donated by Charles Ohl and he also gave a small lot for a cemetery. It is in this cemetery that the bodies of Mary Packard, the wife of Warren, and her granddaughter, Esther McCrum, lie.

When Walter Scott and James Mitchell preached with such religious fervor in Warren, they interested a number of Lordstown families. John Tait was one of these. He was baptized at midnight in the Mahoning river, in the month of January. Marcus Bosworth and John Henry followed up the interest among the Lordstown people and organized a society in that township in 1830. This meeting was held in the log schoolhouse, on the old David Lewis farm. The overseers were

Robert Tait and Moses Haskell; David Lewis and John Tait, trustees. Among the preachers were Walter Scott, Adamson Bentley and Marcus Brockett. The first church was built in 1844 and cost \$800. Rev. John Henry preached the sermon, and the congregation sang a hymn set to a tune which he had arranged, and Robert Tait suggested that they call this "Forty-Four" since it was the year in which the church was dedicated. Rev. Henry was a popular preacher, although not as well educated as most of the preachers of his day. He was one of the strongest men in the community and always helped at raisings and log rollings. One day when going to church, he met a poor man and invited him to attend. The man said he could not, since he had no shoes. The preacher removed his shoes and presented them, and preached his sermon in his bare feet. In 1868 a new Disciple church was built at the cost of \$2,200. At that time Rev. Philander Green was the pastor, and he was followed by D. P. Thayer and H. D. Niles. This church has had the office of deaconesses, Rachel Dean, Miranda Jones, and Mary Tait holding the office at different times. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Henry, who preaches every other Sunday.

As said in the early part of this sketch, the residents of Lordstown were many of them Germans. In 1832 the German Lutherans and the German Reformed united and erected a church in the neighborhood of Bailey's Corners. This log house was soon replaced by a frame one and services were held in it until 1848. At that time the house was burned. These same two organizations then built a house in Warren township near the site of the first building, and services are held there now. It is English Lutheran.

CHAPTER XLVI.—MECCA.

TURHAND KIRTLAND.—FIRST SETTLERS AND EVENTS.—TEACHERS
AND SCHOOLHOUSES.—OIL SPECULATION.—“DIXIE.”
—THE CHURCHES.

In some ways range 3, township 6, later called Mecca, is one of the least interesting townships in a historical way. The early surveyors complained greatly of the swamps, and this condition, previous to its settlement, made its lands less valuable than the lands of some other townships. The Connecticut Land Company sold this tract to Turhand Kirtland, of whom we have read so much in the earlier part of the history, William Ely, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Cowles. Judge Kirtland owned the largest portion, situated in the northern part. Because of the swamps, it is supposed that he did not pay a very large price for it; at any rate, he sold it on very easy terms, the purchasers being obliged to pay interest regularly, but were given plenty of time on the principal.

When the first white settlers came to the township they found one Indian hut on the banks of Mosquito creek, but it was deserted. Indians, however, often camped in the township. Some of the settlements in Trumbull County were twelve years old when Joseph Dawson, a resident of Poland, built the first cabin and brought his family to Mecca. For nearly two years the Dawsons were the only people living in Mecca. He had a large family of boys and the first child born in the township was Nancy. Mrs. Dawson's father, John Rose, settled north of the Dawson farm, which was in East Mecca, in 1813. He likewise came from Poland, and he remained there the rest of his life, and some of his descendants still reside in the township. His son-in-law, Dawson, however, after a little time moved away. It is said that the Rose cabin was a very small affair, but was kept in such a scrupulous manner that it was remembered by the citizens for many years. The Roses were of Quaker descent.

Among some of the early settlers was Peter Rowe, of New York. When at a logging bee in his native state he saw a lovely girl, asked her father what he would take for her, and when he replied a shotgun and a gallon of whiskey, he produced the articles and obtained his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe came to Mecca, and their son Martin was the first boy born in the township.

So far as we know, the first burial was that of Elmira, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Taylor. "She was buried on what is now (1896) the Hickox farm. A few years later, when other bodies buried there were reinterred in the cemetery, her little form was left sleeping alone and the roots of a black walnut tree hug closely the spot and the branches sweep over her grave."

The first bride of Mecca was Electa Paine, who married Friend Buttles. Their first trip after their wedding was in an ox-cart when they went to meeting. It is astonishing how many women walked from New England to New Connecticut. Mrs. Buttles was one of these. She walked all the way and drove a cow. Elmira Buttles, who married Levi P. Rice, was a very delicate person, but she, too, walked from Connecticut, and said she felt better for her six-weeks' tramp.

Mr. and Mrs. McNabb walked from Virginia to Poland, Ohio, and their daughter afterwards settled in Mecca. Mr. McNabb carried his ax through the unbroken forest, and Mrs. McNabb part of her precious wheel-head. They had two horses. On one was the rest of Mrs. McNabb's spinning wheel, and on the other, five children. In order to get all the children onto the horse they took an empty straw tick, put a baby in either end, threw this across the horse, and then put three children on the back.

The first blacksmith in Mecca was Joseph Phillips. He lived on the farm where, later, his grandson, Christopher, lived.

About 1830 Mr. Mason put up a sawmill on the Beaver dam, about a mile north of the center.

The first store in Mecca was that of Babcock & Bradley. It did not long exist. James Hezlep had a store at one time, which he sold to Daniel Shehy. James Fowler erected the first frame store in the township. This building is still in existence. Daniel Shehy was a native of Youngstown, and figures elsewhere in this history. The names of Fowler and Hezlep are both familiar in Youngstown.

The first postmaster in Mecca was Lemuel Hickox, and the first mail route was from Warren to Ashtabula. Ira Knapp, who carried the mail, is mentioned in other parts of this history.

The early stage coaches passed through Mecca, and it was as lively in the early days as it is now.

The oldest graveyard in the township is situated south of East Mecca. The first interment, so far as we know, was in 1828, when Enos Clark Pettis, a young man, died. The second interment was the next year, when the wife of Stephen Pettis, Olive, died.

Dr. Ariel Bradley was the first physician of Mecca, and Theodosia, the wife of Jose Chaffee, was the natural nurse of the township. Many people preferred her to a physician. In the case of a sick call "she mounted her white horse, would gallop through the woods, or if need be, plunge into Mosquito creek and swim boldly across on her errands of mercy."

The first schoolhouse—of logs—was at East Mecca. Salome Fuller was the first teacher. Noble Mason was the first teacher in West Mecca. The building in which he taught afterwards became a granary, and the schoolhouse was sometimes used for religious purposes. Lucretia Meacham taught school in her cellar. A daughter of William Smith taught school in the chambers of her house. Captain Bethuel Beman was one of the early teachers. There was no academy at Mecca. Probably the schools in Greene, the academy at Bristol and Cortland were all so near at hand, and Mecca rather sparsely settled, that there was no call for a school of a higher grade in that township.

In the '60s no township in Trumbull County was as well known in the United States as Mecca. The Yankee pronunciation still prevailed to a goodly degree, and more people called this township "Meccy" than "Mecca." The early settlers knew that oil existed in this vicinity, because it was often present in wells and springs. The early inhabitants used it sometimes for burning, and a few of them collected enough for the market and sold now and then a few gallons. The early farmers of Mecca were always more or less chagrined when evidences of oil were seen, because it really hurt at that time the value of land. The first oil was pumped on the land of William H. Jeffries, in West Mecca. The product obtained was a very thick oil, valuable for medicinal purposes and for refining. In consistency it was between a light weight of vaseline

and glycerine. As soon as the Jeffries well was proved, speculators came in from all parts of the country. Property was sold at fabulous prices. Wells were sunk, houses in great numbers were put up. Warren hotels were filled with speculators who visited Mecca for investigation. All the conditions of an ordinary western mining camp were present in this township. Men seemed to lose their heads and determined on making money in one way or another. Selling liquor in violation of the law was common, and at least one or two men, who in their old age have been respected citizens, at that time paid fines for this violation, and two of them served sentence in our county jail. The jailor was, of course, lenient with these men and they were allowed to go about town in the evening, provided they occupied themselves in the daytime. There was nothing for the speculators to do in the evenings in so rural a region as Mecca, so all sorts of gambling was indulged in. It looked as if "Dixie," the name given to the oil vicinity, would be *the* city of Trumbull County. However, the oil was not present in sufficient quantities to pay for extracting it, and soon "Dixie" became a deserted village. Most of the houses were sold for small sums to people in Warren, who transported them to the latter place on runners in winter, and some of them were left to decay.

The first church in Mecca was Presbyterian. Rev. Harvey Coe, of the Domestic Missionary Society, of Grand River, and Ephraim T. Woodruff, of the Connecticut Missionary Society, were present at the organization. The following were the first members: John Rowe Sr., Friend Buttles, Susannah Buttles, Sterling Adkins, Mary Adkins, Ruhamah Tucker, Aurelia Hickox, Almira Buttles and Eunice Rose. This was in 1822, and two years later the church was received by the Presbytery. John Rose Sr. was the moderator, and Friend Buttles the clerk. In 1842 a plan of union was adopted, but of late years the church is Congregational in government. The first building which they occupied was a frame, which they bought and fitted up as a church. It stood near the public square. The best known minister was the Rev. Mr. Winans. His name is familiar to all Methodists and Congregationalists of Trumbull County.

In 1832 the Free Will Baptists of Mecca met at the house of Alanson Smith, Elder Rolling and George Collins being present. An organization of seven members was perfected. Their names have not been preserved. Rev. Rollin was the first

preacher, and Elder Samuel Weir was associated with him in his work. Occasionally meetings were held in 1840 by Freeman Straight, in 1847 by Rev. S. A. Aldrich, in 1854, by Rev. S. T. Bates. Rev. E. H. Higbee was pastor from 1858 to 1868, and before his time, through the efforts of Evangelist Mc'ounough, sixteen members were added to the church. During the first of Mr. Higbee's services a revival resulted in fifteen new members; in 1863, fourteen new members. Since 1867 no services have been held by this church. The Congregationalists and the Free Will Baptists each owned a half interest in the church property, which was finished in 1839.

The first regular Baptist church was organized in 1833. Henry K. Hultz was moderator; Noble Mason, the early teacher, was clerk. The members were John Cook, Henry K. Hultz, Uzal W. Bowen, Mr. Mason, David Campbell, Alanson McColleur, Daniel Ferguson, Virgilius E. Remington, Martin Daniels, Philander S. Crittenden, Asahel Chapman, George Sperry, James Cook, Noah Bowen and William Hull. Surely there were some women in this congregation, although no names are given. This congregation worshiped in a hewed log church, but it did not live very long. It was resuscitated in 1841 with some of the same members—Henry K. Hultz, John Cook, Abner Mason, James Cook, Noah Bowen, Abisha S. Underwood, Lyman Pierson, Samuel Buck, Amos Cook, Bela Phelps Jr., Josiah Galpin, William Liddle, Zachariah Cook, Samuel Jerrold, Jesse Griswold, Lucius S. Brown, Daniel Higbee. At the time of the reorganization a church at East Mecca was built, which is still standing. For a number of years there has been no regular preaching in this church.

The Methodist society, as is usually the case, was organized in a class in 1837, possibly at an earlier date. In 1839 this society moved to West Mecca. Among the members were Joseph Duncan, John Dean, Ambrose Irwin, William Irwin, others "and wives." In 1849 \$1,800 was spent in building a church at West Mecca. At that time there were fully fifty members. Rev. Henry Winans was one of the ministers. Because the Methodist clergy moved, at first each year, and later at longer intervals, there are few records found in regard to their early church. The present membership is seventy-four; they have preaching every Sunday and class meeting every other Sunday. The trustees are F. Johnson, John Irwin, Fletcher Irwin, W. D. Chandler, G. F. Troxel and J. M. Love.

The Disciple church was organized about the time of many of the other Christian churches in Trumbull County. The overseers were Daniel Hosford and Silas Jones. The deacons were George W. Dean and Thomas Stanley. The church edifice is at East Mecca and was built in 1868.

CHAPTER XLVII.—MESOPOTAMIA.

THE NAME.—SPERRY FAMILY.—THE GUILDS.—TRACY.—PIONEER DEVELOPMENT.—FIRST TEACHING AND PREACHING.

Number 7, in the 5th range, was organized in 1819, under the name "Mesopotamia." It is a pity that the early settlers did not use some Indian name, some name that was characteristic of the vicinity, or some New England name of family or town. Mesopotamia, meaning between two rivers, never did and never has seemed appropriate. However, the people of the present day are not to blame for the name any more than is the swarthy, stout, short girl who is named "Lillie." The township is one of the most beautiful in Trumbull County. It is rolling, is rural in every way, has beautiful forests, the homes are in good repair, and everything about it seems prosperous.

Here was the early home of John Stark Edwards, the first recorder of Trumbull County, of whom we have read much in earlier chapters. His father, Pierpont Edwards, of New Haven, owned most of the land, and the son acted as his agent for the sale of the same. Unlike many of the townships in the south, the early settlers were mostly from New England. John Stark Edwards visited the township in 1799, and upon his return home offered to give one hundred acres of land to the first five men who should purchase land and bring their families to the new country to live. He likewise offered fifty acres of land to each of the first five single men who would purchase and live upon land in that township. In 1806 he gave the land for the present park.

In 1800 Hezekiah Sperry, his children, Alphias, Martha and Cynthia, arrived in Mesopotamia and built a log cabin. It will be seen by this date that Mesopotamia was settled almost as early as Warren. The next year he went back to Woodbridge, Connecticut, and brought out his wife and the rest of the children. He had thirteen in all. Five of the daughters and three

of the sons married, and all of the sons lived and died in the township. Captain Sperry built the first frame house in the township. The mother lived there twenty-six years, and the father thirty-two. Although this family did not suffer unusual hardships, and its members were moderately happy, yet with so large a family there were a number of sorrows. The youngest son, Lucius, who never married, contracted typhoid fever during his service in the war of 1812, was brought home and died. Three of his sisters contracted the disease and died also. Hannah, the eldest daughter, married Zeri Sperry and lived in Middlefield. While she was visiting her father in Mesopotamia her own house was burned and her husband perished in the flames. She afterwards married a Mr. Lyman, of Windham, and outlived all her family, reaching the extreme age of ninety-four.

The second family to arrive was Otis and Lois Guild and their family. Their Connecticut home was Sharon, and they came to the Western Reserve in 1800, moving to Mesopotamia in 1801. Lois Guild kept one of the most hospitable homes in northern Trumbull County. Writers who followed her speak of her bounteous suppers as being remembered by all Mesopotamia people. She was the sole possessor "of a red broadcloth cloak, by which she was known far and near." When the family came they had four children, and three daughters were born to them afterwards. It is supposed that Charlotte, who was born the year of their arrival, was the first white child born in the township, but there is some uncertainty about this, because a daughter of Dr. Clark was born about the same time. The youngest child of this family, Aurelia, was born at the exact time that friends were laying away in old mother earth her little sister whose name she bore. This second Aurelia lived to be eighteen years old, but for half her lifetime she was blind. Mrs. J. M. Laird records in the "Memorial to Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve" the fact that Charlotte Guild built a monument for herself of good deeds; that she was very industrious, could card and spin, taught school, was fond of books, was an expert horsewoman. She married Flavel Sheldon in 1821, at which time Rev. Joseph Curtis preached a sermon taking for his text, "Come, for all things are now ready." She was often seen riding a horse so spirited that most women and some men could not bear to ride, and in front of her she carried two children, with another on behind.

Seth Tracy and his wife, Sylphina Hawley, with six children, a daughter being born to them after they arrived, made the third family to settle in Mesopotamia. Their home was Pittsfield, Massachusetts. As was usual, Mr. Tracy preceded the family, located his farm, and brought his family with him in 1801. They came by wagon from Pittsfield to Whitestown, New York. Here they took boats and proceeded as far as Niagara. The boats were then hauled around the falls, and they proceeded on their way via Lake Erie. They rowed up the Grand river as far as Windsor, going the rest of the way by land. They slept under bark put on poles, as did hundreds of other emigrants, until their cabin was done. The men chopped some trees, stirred the virgin forest with pick axes, dropped corn into these holes, but had no further time for cultivation. Their land was near the present center of Mesopotamia and there was seven hundred acres of it. About five years after their arrival the first orchard of the township was set out on Mr. Tracy's land, and a few of these trees still stand. Mrs. Tracy possessed a very sweet voice and sang at meetings and on like occasions. Louise Branche Tracy, the mother of Seth, died in 1817, and hers was the first interment in the cemetery. Clarissa, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, was the first person to be married in the township, and her father, being justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. The third sister, Sabrina, married Horace Wolcott, of Farmington. Lineus Tracy was possibly the best known of the family, because of his many years and his business life in Warren. When a young man he was employed by William Bell, a Warren merchant, and later by Leicester King. He finally bought Mr. King's goods and removed them to Mesopotamia, continuing in business there for several years. From early boyhood he was interested in things pertaining to war, and when in the employ of Mr. King studied military tactics from books and had a hundred wooden soldiers which he would maneuver on a board, thus practically learning his lesson. He served as lieutenant major and colonel of militia, and before that he had been corporal in the war of 1812. He was very much interested in the war of the Rebellion, helped to train the soldiers, and his sons were in that war.

Among the most enterprising and capable people of Mesopotamia were Isaac Clark and his wife, Susan Gates. They reached Mesopotamia in 1804, having spent three years pre-

vions in Burton. Mrs. Clark was exceedingly ingenious. Her husband needing a suit of clothes, she sheared a bear skin and a sheep skin, carded the two together, spun the yarn, wove the cloth and made the suit.

Dr. Joseph Clark was the first practicing physician in Mesopotamia, settling there in 1801.

Asenatha Tracy Smith was so skilful a nurse that many persons preferred her to a physician. Her husband and she settled in Mesopotamia in 1805. Their son Edmund married Polly Lee, a daughter of one of the first settlers of Farmington, and she lived to be more than ninety years old. They lived all their lives on the land which Gager Smith first took up, and two daughters, Elmira Ensign and Amarette Reynolds, lived there also. The former had and used the black walnut lout with which the women of her family had woven for almost a century. It was hewn out and planed—not a bit of it was sawed. It is now in one of the old buildings on the farm where D. L. Smith, the brother of these women, lives. Mrs. Gager Smith was to all purposes and intentions a "new woman" of that time. She longed and begged for an oven in which to bake her bread, and when her request was not granted she made one herself out of clay, which answered every purpose.

Thomas Bowyer was the first Pennsylvanian to settle in Mesopotamia. James Laird and family were also from Pennsylvania, and their descendants are well known throughout Trumbull County. They first lived in a log cabin on the C. P. Lyman farm, and there a large family of children was reared. They married and intermarried with the old families of the northern part of the county. Stephen Laird was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1881-82, the first representative that Mesopotamia ever furnished Trumbull County. Rachel Laird, who married Seth Morrison, came to Mesopotamia a little after her father's family. Her nephew, Seth M. Laird, was well known in Trumbull County, was the cashier of the Savings Bank in Warren, and his marriage with Miss Clark united two of Trumbull County's old families.

The first graves in Mesopotamia were marked by stones cut by John Tomlinson. Some of them are still standing, although much defaced.

The first sawmill in the township was built by John Stark Edwards in 1803. Two years later a grist mill was built. Both these mills were run by water from the dam on Mill creek.

Mesopotamia had fewer distilleries than other townships. Some of the townships in old Trumbull County had as many as eighteen. Griswold Gillette was the owner of the Mesopotamia distillery, and the work was done in a log building near the center.

The first tavern was built in 1823, by Dr. D. L. Newcomb, of New York. This building was later used in the construction of another hotel, built and owned by Isaac Clark.

It is stated in other histories of townships that the early settlers—that is, the women—made all the garments which the family wore, with the exception of shoes. It seems in Mesopotamia that the men among the early settlers made the shoes. This became so onerous that Hezekiah Sperry went to New Haven and spent a year learning to make shoes, and when he returned worked at his trade, traveling from house to house. He carried his own tools, made his own pegs, and somebody spun the shoe thread for him.

Seth Tracy offered his house for the first school, which was held in 1803. It was taught by Samuel Foward. The next year Samuel Higlee was the teacher, and the third teacher was Jerusha Guild, mentioned before. In 1806 the first schoolhouse was built, and this was on Seth Tracy's farm. Lineus Tracy, who had only attended school six months, taught in this building successfully.

The first sermon preached in Mesopotamia was by Rev. Joseph Badger. The church was organized in 1817, with eight members, and was Presbyterian. It has since become Congregational. Among the early members we find the names of Tracy, Gillette, Loomis, Guild, Laird, Morrison and Crawford. The first church edifice cost \$500, and was erected by the Presbyterians in 1822. The second church of this denomination cost \$2,500, and was erected in 1843. The first regular pastor was Rev. Randolph Stone.

The dates of the formation of the early Methodist churches are in most cases unknown, and just when the classes became churches is not certain. The first Methodist preacher in Mesopotamia was named Daniels, and the first meeting-house of this denomination was erected in 1830. It has been twice rebuilt, the last time about ten years ago. Among the early Methodists we find the names of Sanderson, Laird, Easton, Ensign, Parker, and Smith. Mrs. Sanderson was one of the most active of the early members. The first quarterly meeting was held in Elisha

Sanderson's barn. In 1833 a great revival took place, when about fifty persons "experienced religion." Among the early elders were Mack, Ira Eddy, and William Brown. Among the circuit riders, Isaac Winans and James McMecham.

There was quite a tendency toward liberal religion in the northern part of Trumbull County in the early days. There was a Universalist church, which has since become the town hall. Why this church disbanded we do not know. It is said that the interest in Spiritualism among its members weakened it. The fact probably is that in those days people who were not orthodox, and were not held in the church for the same reason that orthodox people were held in the church, did not think it necessary to deny themselves in order to keep up their organization.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—NEWTON.

NEWTON FALLS.—"PRICETOWN."—JESSE HALLIDAY.—DR. BRONSON.—NEWTON FALLS VILLAGE.—SCHOOLS.—
CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

In the early history of Trumbull County, Newton township 3, range 5, played an important part. In fact, at one time, the place now known as "Newton Falls" bid fair to rival Warren. Because of the water power, many residents of Trumbull County took their business there, although a goodly number of them later returned to Warren. In 1802 Alexander Sutherland, from Pennsylvania, settled on Duck Creek, at the place later known as "Duck Creek Corners." His wife and infant daughter were with him. He stuck some posts in the ground, covered the sides with bark, and used quilts for doors. About that same time came Ezekial Hover. He and Mr. Sutherland made the first path to the mill at Youngstown. Mr. Sutherland was an influential person in the community after the settlement was made. He was county recorder for several years. His son James carried the mail from Warren to Canton when there was no house between his father's and Warren. Many a night has this lad trudged through the woods until almost morning, carrying in a handkerchief the little mail for the settlers of Newton township.

Jesse Halliday, the father of Mrs. King and Mrs. D. B. Woods, in 1803, paddled a canoe from Warren up the south line of Newton. He went aground in the rapids near Newton, and decided that if there was that much force in the water, it was a good place to stop and build a mill. He therefore put up a little shanty and the next year his mill was going. A few months later a road was opened to Warren by way of the Ledge. This is the spot which was afterwards known as "Price's Mills," or "Pricetown." It was named for the Price family. Mrs. Dr. Tod was a Miss Price, and consequently Mrs. S. L. Freeman, Mrs. J. B. Perkins, Mrs. G. B. Huckle, Mrs. McConnell, and Mrs. Jane T.

Ratliff were his granddaughters. Charles Tod and Mrs. Ratliff are the two of this family now living in Newton Falls. Later, the name of Pricetown became Calender's Mills. This original mill of Mr. Halliday was a crude affair, and if the water was low, it would not work, so the people of Newton went to Garrettsville for their "grist." However, Mr. Halliday's judgment was good, because with new machinery and improvements of all kinds this was a business center for many years afterwards.

Jesse Halliday and wife, Sarah Hover (who was a daughter of Emanuel Hover, a captain in the Revolutionary war), came to Warren in 1800. He kept a tavern on Main street and owned a great deal of land in that vicinity. The Indians made his tavern their stopping place when coming to Warren to buy and trade, and he had much influence over them. After a few years he built a new tavern, which had the first brick chimney in Warren. He had a large family, all of whom are dead. Cynthia, the oldest, born in 1803, married Walter King, a jeweler of Warren, and was a lifelong resident of that town, dying at the age of 96. Phebe Halliday married Dr. D. B. Woods, a prominent physician and lifelong resident of Warren, and both are dead. Lucy Ann married a Mr. Black, Hover Halliday died in Detroit a number of years ago, and Jesse Halliday, Jr., was killed in the War of 1848 with Mexico.

In 1804 Mr. Kale, Nathaniel and William Staley, and Daniel Dull, settled in this vicinity, as did Manuel Hover and Charles Adgate. In 1805 Isaac Hudson settled on what was known as "Kale creek," while in 1811 came John Hudson, and in 1814 Dr. Tracy Bronson. He immediately began practicing. Before this the people of this settlement had depended upon the doctors in Warren. Dr. Bronson was born in Middlebury, Connecticut. He graduated from the medical department of Yale College in 1813. In other parts of this work we have told of the Freeman family, of Braceville and Warren, and it was into this family that Dr. Bronson married, his wife being Mary, the daughter of Robert. She died in 1833, and the next year he married Sarah Stanwood, who lived until 1866. He served three times in the Ohio legislature, and in 1840 was a member of the Whig national convention, which nominated William Henry Harrison for president.

The best known members of the Bronson family was William, the youngest son of Mary Freeman Bronson. He was brought up on the farm, but spent some time in surveying when

the Mahoning Railroad was built. He had a number of children. One bearing the name of Freeman died at the age of two years. For fifteen years William Bronson was justice of the peace at Newton, and was twice elected commissioner of the county.

In 1806 Ezekial Hover made the first survey of the village of Newton Falls, and in 1829 Joshua Henshaw made a second one. Because of the influential family, the DuBois, it was proposed to call it "DuBoisville." In 1807 John Lane built a house there, and in 1808 Bildad Hine and family came from Connecticut. In 1808 Mr. Canfield and Harmon Ruggles built a sawmill where later the woolen factory stood, and in 1811 a grist mill was started there. It was burned down in 1817 by a drunken man, who took lodging in it. It would be well worth some student's time to go to the old papers and books which have been read by the author of this history and note how many lives, how many buildings, how many limbs, were sacrificed to men made irresponsible by alcohol. Few people thought of it then, but we think of it now. This mill of Mr. Canfield's was not rebuilt by him, but in 1829 Horace and Augustus Stevens put up a mill there and for many years they had a large list of customers and did most excellent work.

Benjamin B. Yale was one of the best millwrights of the county. He worked in Braceville, at these Newton Falls mills, first for Canfield & Ruggles, second for Canfield and Gillson; and later for John Lane.

The first male child born in the township was Noah Dull; the first female, Elsie Sutherland.

Thomas McCay and Polly Moore were the first couple married.

The first death was a child of Peter Decoursey.

The first sermon was preached in 1808 by Rev. James Boyd.

The first justice of the peace in Newton Falls was Benjamin Davison; the first in the township, Stephen Oviatt.

The first church erected was at Newton Falls in 1837.

First mill, built by Jesse Halliday, 1807.

The first bridge was built in 1813 over the west branch of the river.

The first burying ground was donated by Bildad Hine and Jonathan Jacobs, and the first interment there was Captain Reuben Bostick, brother-in-law of Mr. Hine.

The Indians were not only early around Newton township but they stayed there longer than in many of the other townships. This was undoubtedly because of the condition of the river, and the hunting in that vicinity, and because it was on the road to Salt Springs. They were sometimes troublesome, but usually could be managed, unless they had too much "firewater." It is supposed that this locality for many years had been their camping ground, because near where the Porter Flour Mill stood for many years, and where picnics and other outings were held, was a large body of stone, overgrown with grass and small trees, which at the time of the excavation for the canal proved to be an Indian burying place.

Newton Falls was incorporated as a village in 1872 by T. I. Gillmer, J. N. Ensign, W. L. Hosier and C. G. Graham. The first election was held in 1872, the trustees being Lyman T. Soule, Henry Tayler, James F. Porter. H. S. Robbins was marshal; C. G. Graham, clerk and treasurer.

Newton Falls, as we have seen, in the early days, was a business center. It then declined, but just now is attracting a good deal of attention because the Hydro-Electric & Gas Company has bought the mill sites and erected thereon plants from which power will be used to generate electricity which will be sold to cities, villages, and individuals down the valley. Then, too, of late, the B. & O. Railroad has shortened its route between Youngstown and Akron, not running its main line into Warren, so that passengers from Warren and vicinity must come to Newton on the branch, if they are to use this line.

Among the best known of the residents of Newton Falls was John Beaver, whose biography is given in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Judge T. I. Gillmer and T. H. Gillmer were born and spent their early lives in Newton. They are also referred to in the same chapter.

James F. Porter, with his sons, were among the business men of Newton. They were all greatly respected by Trumbull County residents.

The first school at Duck Creek was held in a log house which stood near the sawmill. Its chimney was of stone and an improvement over the first chimneys of sticks and mud. There were no windows except holes in the logs, and the seats were, as usual, of logs. The first teacher was a young man named Brooks.

The first school of which there is any record, in the village

of Newton Falls, was in 1812. Miss Draper was the teacher. "Hon. Eben Newton, then a beardless boy, gave young America a winter's training in this school." The schoolhouse in which he taught stood on the spot where the south warehouse was for so long. Schoolhouses began about this time to appear in different parts of the township, but there is little or no record kept of them or their teachers.

The high school and then the union school were established at Newton, and this institution has always had a good standing in Trumbull County and vicinity. Among the later teachers were the late Judge E. E. Roberts and T. H. Gillmer. The latter has always been interested in schools, being the present president of the Warren city board of education. When the hardships of the scholars in the Warren schools are brought to his attention, he either smiles or narrates some of his experiences. In his day lessons were learned by heart, and he can now recite pages which he admits he hated to learn, but which he declares he has been able to use in many ways. When pupils are given a slight shake, now-a-days, or a gentle reprimand he calls attention to the fact that his punishment was being made to squat under the table with his head against the under side, where he was not allowed either to kneel down or straighten up. He says he can feel his back ache now when he thinks of it. No wonder that a frown or the shake of a head seems slight discipline to him.

The first church organization in Newton Falls was the Associate Reformed. This society long since ceased to exist. The Baptists also occupied the house formerly used by this church, but they have disappeared. The Episcopalians held services here, and Mr. DuBois, whose work is described in the chapter on the Episcopal church of Warren, at one time lived here, and was pastor of this church. Many of the members of this Episcopal church moved back to Warren, or elsewhere, and the organization finally ceased to exist.

Mr. A. S. Tayler, clerk of the Christian church, is authority for the following: "The Christian church at Newton Falls (then called Disciple) was first organized as a Baptist church in 1820. It was reorganized as a Christian church, March 12, 1828, at Braceville. It had twenty-seven members, and is said to have been the first church on the Western Reserve to adopt the Holy Scripture as the only rule of faith and practice. Worship was had in the schoolhouses until 1839, when a new house was erected in Newton Falls, near the graveyard, where services

were held until June 21, 1908. Among the preachers were Marcus Bosworth, John T. Smith, Harvey Brockett, John Parker, Charles McDougle, Moses Warren, E. H. Hawley, Leonard Southmade, A. S. Hayden, H. W. Everest, J. H. Roads, Methias Christy, J. N. Smith, A. W. Ohls, O. C. Atwater, H. D. Carlton, W. O. More, D. P. Thayer, D. J. White, O. A. Richards, M. J. Gradle, C. M. Keene, George Musson, D. R. Moss, F. A. Nichols, E. B. Wakefield, G. P. Simons, Judson H. Ladd, J. C. Archer, and C. B. Stevens, the present pastor. The present officers of the church are: Elders, A. S. Tayler, D. J. White, C. E. Fenton, C. W. Smith; deacons, L. L. Robbins, T. J. Morris, Henry Harnar, W. A. Davis, James Hoffman, C. H. Hernar, E. W. McClure, John Hook; financial secretary, M. F. Hudson; treasurer, C. W. Smith; clerk, A. S. Tayler. The number of members, 325."

The Baptists had an organization as early as 1820. Thomas Miller was the preacher, and most of the meetings were held at the house of Benoni Johnson, in Braceville. Here Marcus Bosworth and his wife were baptized. Marcus Bosworth was the early deacon; he was also the recognized leader of the church, and, as we have noted, became one of the most efficient members. When the other Baptist churches of the county became interested in the teachings of Campbell, Rev. Jacob Osborne reorganized the church, as stated by Mr. Tayler.

In 1836 Rev. John Treat preached to a number of people gathered in the house of Horace Stevens. It was decided then to organize a Presbyterian church of the congregational form. This was done December 4th of the same year, and the "Church of Jesus Christ" was the name given it. Joseph Treat and Chapin Clark were the first ministers. Among the early members were Hiram and Martha Hinman, Luther Lyman, John Payne, Amelia and Martha Beebe, Lucy Babbitt, Amelia Stevens, also Horace Stevens, Reuben Babbitt, Henry Hudson, Emily Lyman, Susan and Margaret Patterson. After this organization the first public worship was had December 15th and the Rev. Mr. Clark preached the sermon. In 1840 preparations were made for building a house of worship. It was erected on the lot then owned by Isaac Stanley and is still standing. Professor Day, of the Western Reserve College, preached the dedicatory sermon in 1842. Robert C. Leonard and Daniel Emmerson were among the early ministers. At that time, the church officials decided not to allow any shows, "models of new inventions, ex-

hibition for the purpose of speaking dialogues, comedies or orations" or to allow any kind of decorations which would take the minds of the people from the service. It was also required that three-fourths of the denomination must vote in favor before a political meeting could be held there. In 1868 the form of church organization was changed to Presbyterian. In 1879 the rules governing the Congregational church were adopted, and were holding good when the last information was received in regard to it.

The Methodist church was organized in 1837 with the following members: "William Earle and wife, Widow Harris, Mrs. John Hudson, and three others." The Rev Arthur M. Brown and E. J. L. Baker were the ministers who assisted. The next winter, a protracted meeting was held in the Disciple church, a number of converts being made. Eighty persons were added to the church in 1840 through the efforts of Lorenzo Rodgers and John Roberts. The church building was erected in 1843. Usually the minister who served Braceville served Newton Falls as well, until 1875. In that year the Newton church was separated from Braceville and it had a membership of forty-six. The present building was erected in 1904-05 and cost about \$12,000. It was dedicated on February 12, 1905. In 1887 a fine parsonage was built, costing about \$1,800.

List of pastors who served Newton Falls church: E. J. L. Baker, 1836; A. M. Brown, 1836-37; John Crum, 1837; Ira Eddy, 1838; R. J. Sibley, 1838; B. O. Plimpton, 1838; J. W. Davis, 1839; Aurora Callender, 1840; P. D. Horton, 1840; James Gillmore, 1841; R. M. Bear, 1841; T. B. Tate, 1842; Lorenzo Rodgers, 1842-43; W. W. Maltby, 1843; Stephen Heard, 1844; J. J. Steadman, 1844; Lewis Clark, 1845; J. W. Lowe, 1846; E. B. Lane, 1847-48; Milo Butler, 1849-50; J. M. Plant, 1851; H. M. Loud, 1852; A. M. Brown, 1853-54; R. W. Crane, 1855; J. H. Tagg, 1856-57; G. W. Chesbro, 1858; J. H. Hallock, 1859-60; H. P. Henderson, 1861-62; J. B. Grover, 1863-64; John Graham, 1865; H. M. Chamberlain, 1866; Hiram Kellogg, 1867; E. D. McCreary, 1868; C. C. Hunt, 1869; J. R. Shaffer, 1870; N. C. Brown, 1871-72; C. V. Wilson, 1873-75; J. H. Starret, 1876; W. A. Clark, 1877; E. P. Edmonds, 1878; W. L. Davidson, 1879; John Tribby, 1880; J. J. Wallace, 1881-82; Samuel Crouse, 1883; E. B. Lewis, 1884; J. R. Jacobs, 1885-86; I. J. Harris, 1887-89; I. C. Paugh, 1890; E. E. Whittaker, 1891-92; W. N. Webster,

1893-96; J. A. Wright, 1897; R. W. Gardner, 1898-1901; R. W. Wyrick, 1902-05; W. C. Cain, 1906-08.

Henry Willderson, who united with the church in 1840, and J. N. Ensign, in 1842, both now deceased, were prominent and active workers in the church for many years. The old church and property was sold to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in April, 1903, for \$7,000, after which the new church was built. The present officers are as follows: Rev. W. C. Cain, pastor; C. F. Gardner, treasurer; T. A. Beard, secretary; trustees are L. A. Robbins, David Beard, O. R. Jones, H. P. Hoover, W. A. Hindman, J. B. Beard, P. B. Ogan, Lafayette Lowry; stewards are W. W. Klingerman, Madison Flohr, C. F. Gardner, Wade K. Gardner, T. A. Beard, G. A. McMillen, O. O. Wolcott, Fred Cory.

Rev. F. C. Becker, Rev. Huet, and Rev. Mahnenschmidt, in the early thirties, preached for the German people in Newton. These services were held in the schoolhouse, located about a quarter of a mile below the center. The first trustees were Leonard Miller, from the Lutheran church; Jacob Feister, from the German Reformed. The original members were Jacob Feister, John Loab, from the German Reformed church; George, Jacob, and David Longenberger, Leonard, Jacob, and John Miller, from the Lutherans. We presume these men's wives were members of the church, and probably did more praying and adhered more closely to the moral tenets taught than did their lords and masters. But German men of those days loved their fraus in their way, but not as equals. This church organization built a meetinghouse in 1837, and constructed a new one in 1850. Father Becker was an efficient pastor of this church for more than fifty years. Among the ministers who preached for the German Reformed on alternate Sundays were the Revs. Mahnenschmidt, Rahhauser, Ruhl, Reuter, Grether, Fair, Perkins, and Otting.

CHAPTER XLIX.—SOUTHINGTON.

YANKEE SETTLERS.—THE NORTON FAMILY.—AN UNPROFESSIONAL
PHYSICIAN.—WHITE.—THE SCHOOLS.—RELIGION
AND ITS ADHERENTS.

The owners of township 5, range 5, were Messrs. Bolles, Cowles and Ely. Bolles owned the greatest portion and it was known as "Bollestown." When the name became Southington, or why, we are unable to state. Physically, it is not an attractive town. Lying at the foot of the hills of Nelson and Hiram, with the more picturesque townships of Farmington, Champion and Braceville near it, it suffers by comparison. Its soil is heavy with clay, and towards the western edge the pudding stone rock of Nelson ledge comes near the surface. It is so near the county seat, has no water to speak of, and only one railroad, so that it has not grown as have most townships. However, its people are prosperous, and in reading the history of the early times and in interviewing old inhabitants we find that the descendants of those who first came are the leading citizens.

The first settlement was made in 1805, and the township was organized into election districts in 1817. The first families were pure Yankees, most of them coming from Litchfield county, Connecticut.

In 1805 Luke Viets and his wife; James Chalker, wife and two children; Benjamin and David Viets; Roderick and Horace Norton, came in ox wagons and had the usual experience of the pioneer.

James Nutt, a young man who followed soon the party of 1805, married Polly Viets. He was the first justice of the township, and their wedding was the first one celebrated.

Edmund, the son of James Chalker, was the first child born in Southington, and as he lived but a year and a half, his death was the first.

In 1810 Roderick Norton went to Connecticut, and returned

in the fall with his bride, Olive Miller. Whether it took him all summer to persuade her to take up the hardships of pioneer life we do not know, but that he and she spent six weeks on their wedding journey, and that she was quite contented in their new home is certain. Their oldest son, Homer, lived until 1896. His house stood upon the identical spot where his father, Roderick, burned his first brush heap in 1805.

During the war of 1812, when Homer was a little fellow, and there was a younger baby, Mrs. Norton spent the winter in a log cabin in this Southington wilderness, a half a mile away from the nearest cabin. At that time her only comfort was a faithful dog. She feared both wild animals and Indians, and she often burned powder, letting the fumes go through the chinks in her cabin, to scare away the wolves. She had nothing with which to scare the Indians, who, fortunately, did not molest her.

Each township in the beginning had some women who acted as doctor or nurse, and Mrs. Norton was that woman for Southington. She would go at all times of day or night to any point where she was needed or sent for, and she alleviated a great deal of pain and shared in many sorrows. She reared three sons, two of whom are ministers, one a lawyer, and six daughters. Possibly she did not realize how little there was in old Trumbull County before she came here, for she brought her church letter with her, and there was no church to join. Her two youngest children were twins, Mary and Martha. The latter married Charles Wannamaker, and had the original deed of the land for the cemetery at the center. This land was bought of Joseph and Catherine Rice for the sum of \$13.75. It was thought instead of taxing the residents that a subscription list better be circulated. The persons signing this paper are as follows: Roderick Norton, 50 cents; Leonard Osborn, 25 cents; Joshua Osborn, 50 cents; Horace Norton, 25 cents; Milton Osborn, 25 cents; Eberander Crofford, 50 cents; Isaac Hurd, 25 cents; Ira Rose, 25 cents; Seth Hurd, 50 cents; Gilbert Osborn, 25 cents; Stephen Osborn, 25 cents; Stephen Crofford, 50 cents; Chauncey Taft, 30 cents; Comfort Hurd, 50 cents; James Chalker, 50 cents; Chauncey Curtis, 50 cents; Daniel Maltbie, 30 cents; Luke Viets, 50 cents. The trustees were Roderick Norton, James Hatch and Comfort Hurd.

Roderick Norton's sons, Albert and Roderick Jr., were Methodist ministers, while his daughter Hannah married the

Rev. William S. Pond. Homer, above referred to, the oldest child, was greatly attached to his mother, and from her received his first education. When he was sixteen years old he had a severe illness which affected one of his legs and made him permanently lame and unable to do hard work. Knowing he must have some trade or profession, he learned to make shoes. He worked at this some time in different towns, and finally determined upon having an education. He went to the West Farmington Seminary, later took writing lessons of Mr. Spencer, the originator of the Spencerian method, and became so proficient in this art that he taught in several towns in Trumbull County and was one of the first teachers of this system. He not only taught in this vicinity, but in Indiana and other states as well, and one time, when at Fort Wayne, he had saved \$100 from his teaching, and with this, together with his horse and some other things, he bought land in DeKalb county and Lagrange. These investments proved profitable. After this he again went to Western Reserve Seminary, and to Allegheny College; was elected justice of the peace, and finally became a lawyer. He married Emma, a daughter of Jonas Bond, of Enidburg, whose brother was at one time mayor of Chicago. They had eight children, and accumulated a goodly property.

The first of the Hurd family, Seth, his wife, Thankful, and nine children, some of whom had the old fashioned names of Joy, Comfort and Freedom, came to Southington in 1808.

Mrs. Hurd took Mrs. Norton's place as town nurse and unprofessional physician. The story is told that the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, Isaac, married Lucretia Viets and that they supposed of course they could live with the old people through the winter. But the independent Mrs. Hurd said, "When bees swarm they must take another hive," so young Isaac and Lucretia, with the help of neighbors, got together a roughly built cabin, and she went into the woods near at hand and gathered moss with which she filled the crevices. They prospered through their intelligence and industry, and their hospitable home had many guests. Here the Methodist ministers on their circuit were apt to stop, and those old Methodist ministers, whose hardships were plenty, occasionally stayed a few days over time in such comfortable homes as the Hurds'. They had four sons and one daughter, and their youngest son, Frank, for many years owned the land which his ancestors bought from the Connecticut Company.

It is recorded of Mrs. Comfort Hurd that she had many adventures peculiar to the early pioneer life. Once she and her sister, Mrs. Joy Hurd, were gathering berries, when they came upon a bear. Pretending not to see him, they walked in the opposite direction and were not harmed. Another time, when she was on her way home from school (she was a teacher) she got lost in the woods and had to stay there all night, her only companion being her horse.

In the fall of 1808 Elisha Bronson, Joseph Rice and Henry White came from Connecticut. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson was the second white girl born in Southington. Her name was Lovisa and she married Henry Joy, and both of them lived to good old age. The Bronsons had a goodly family of children, and so did their children, so they have many descendants in this township. One of these, Mrs. Lydia N. Bronson, eighty-five years old, has just celebrated her birthday.

Mary E. Hurd, who prepared the chapter on "Pioneer Women," at the time of the Cleveland centennial says that Wealthy Bronson Fishel had ten children and that while her husband and her oldest son were in the war of the Rebellion she took care of seven younger children, worked one hundred and twenty acres of land, broke and drove colts, hauled wood, went to mill, etc. At the time of the writing she could walk four miles without any fatigue.

Mrs. Hurd is also authority for the statement that one night when Mr. Lewis Viets was away and Mrs. Viets and their little son were alone, a wolf came and stuck its nose under the blanket. Mrs. Viets decided instead of being frightened herself to frighten the wolf, so hurled a fire-brand at it, with the desired effect.

She also says that there were so few dishes and implements in that township, and so many children, that the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Norton used a broken knife and a shoemaker's awl to eat his meals.

The family of Benjamin Hobart, who came to Southington in 1830, were members of the same family as Vice President Hobart. They had the same great-grandfather.

Among the later responsible families of Southington is that of the Thorpes. Many of their descendants have been prosperous and well educated.

There has been a great deal said in the different chapters about people making trips back and forth to Connecticut, but so

far as we know, Dennis White, of Southington, made a greater number of trips than any of the early settlers. He went seventeen times to Connecticut, traveling nearly every time on foot. His wife, Lydia, of course had unusual cares during his absence, but she had time to study and think, and she was the first temperance woman in Southington. The story told here is about the same story as we have told in other townships about the raising of buildings by the first temperance people, who refused whiskey. In most cases the men refused to raise, and old men and young boys took their places. In one case women raised the building. But in this case the men did it themselves, grumbling all the time, however, at having to do without their grog.

It is said that Mr. Rufus Rice attempted to follow the example of Mr. and Mrs. White, but the men in the crowd opposed to temperance held down on the beams instead of up, and it looked for a time as if the building would not be raised. Finally the temperance men seemed to be strongest, and when they really showed what they could do, the opposers decided to help.

Southington, like townships in the lower part of the county, had a goodly number of Pennsylvania Dutch families among the settlers. They arrived early in the '30s and proved to be substantial citizens. Many of their descendants, the Hoffmans, Brobst, Stroup, Stocks, etc., are substantial citizens of the township.

The townships near the county seat have naturally not grown as much as those further away. Southington has been a rural community always. It has one railroad station, and in the years past a great deal of cheese was made here. Just now the best strawberries that are brought to the Warren market come from this township.

The first school in Southington was held in a dwelling about three-quarters of a mile south of the center. James Nutt was the first teacher, beginning his labors about 1814. William Knowlton early taught here. The first building which was erected for school purposes exclusively was east of the center. It was built of logs. Afterwards a brick schoolhouse stood on this spot. This is no longer in existence. In 1824 a subscription paper was circulated to obtain money for the erection of a school building. It was then stated that the building must stand at the center, or "at the corner of lots east of Asa Waldron's." Not enough money was raised at that time, and

another paper was circulated. But even this failed to bring about the desired result. Because of this agitation, the school-house above referred to, having been built in 1825, was erected. As we have seen, at a very early date the schools of Warren were exceedingly good, and also at an early date the West Farmington Seminary was established. At a later date the Garrettsville high school, quite near at hand, and Hiram College but ten miles away, made it unnecessary for Southington people to establish schools of their own, as many isolated townships did. The district schools, however, were well conducted, and the pupils well prepared to enter the schools above named.

About 1805 James Chalker Sr., his wife and son, together with Roderick Norton and Luke Viets, with their wives (these men were his brothers-in-law) located in Southington a little west of the center. They had come from Connecticut and stopped en route. They had nine sons and four daughters, most of whom settled in Southington and Nelson. Newton was the third son of James Jr. His mother was Eliza Hyde, of Farmington. From his youth he was interested in education, studied and taught by turns, and when he became a lawyer and moved to Akron, he decided to give to Southington what it had never had, a good high school. He therefore erected the building, a sketch of which is here given, the lower room being used for the high school and the upper for the public library and auditorium. The township of Southington then erected on the same lot another school building for the children of the lower grades. These were completed in 1907. They stand at the center of Southington and are the pride of the inhabitants.

The first church building in Southington was used by the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. Mr. Ely gave two acres of land in 1817, lying a little north of the center, for a house of public worship. He not only gave the land, but he gave the glass and the nails. Presbyterian missionaries held services in Southington at a very early date. Deacon Maltbie, his wife, and fourteen children, were much interested in these meetings, and he was the mainstay. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and David Hatch and wife were early members. After using the union meeting house a building was erected at the center, but it was abandoned many years ago.

The Baptists in the early days erected a log house, where the Presbyterian house later stood, and held meetings there. Later they had a house a mile and a half north of the center,



(loaned by the Tribune.)

CHALKER HIGH SCHOOL.

which was afterwards moved to the northwestern part of the township. Dennis White, who made the numerous trips to Connecticut, was an earnest Baptist. After a time this organization disbanded, some going to the Methodist and some to the Disciples.

About 1820 a small class of Methodists existed in Southington. Their meetings were held at the homes of Luke Viets and Joseph Rice, and later they held services in the old brick schoolhouse. Among the first members were James Sr., Orin and Joseph Chalker, Sterling Osborne, Joseph Rice, James Nutt, Joy, Comfort and Isaac Hurd, and Luke Viets. Joseph Rice was the class leader. In 1838 the neat and substantial church at the center was built. The circuit riders visited Southington early and often, and it was largely through their efforts that some of the early Baptists came into this fold.

The Disciple church, in its organization, was not different in this township from other townships. When Thomas Campbell and Mr. Scott and Mr. Applegate were in the vicinity they converted Samuel Houghton and he was baptized by Mr. Campbell. A number of the former Baptists joined this congregation and it has grown steadily from that time on.

The early Germans of the township organized a church in 1837. There seemed to be less division among the Southington Pennsylvania Dutch than those of other townships. They built a house the year they were organized, and this served their purpose until 1865 or '66, when they erected another one on the site of the old. Peter Mahnenschmidt was the first rector of the Reformed Congregation, and F. C. Becker of the Lutherans. Among the early Lutheran ministers were Revs. Rauhauser, Ruhl and Zink. Among the German Reformed, Revs. Grether, Otting and Enghurst.

The Evangelical church was the last one organized. In 1852 Dr. J. C. Bowman and his wife were members of this church, and about that time Mr. Leonard and Mr. Hampy began preaching. A year later the Rev. Mr. Staley held protracted meetings in a log house south of the corners, and the church was fully organized. Jonathan Oswald was chosen class leader. In 1854 the first church building was erected, and the new one was built in 1872.

CHAPTER L.—VERNON.

THOMAS GIDDINGS' NARRATIVE.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SETTLERS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES.—"BODILY EXERCISES."—
MYRA K. PELTON'S ARTICLE.—SAD AND ROMANTIC INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.—VERNON'S NOTABLE FAMILIES.—FIRST METHODIST CLASS IN THE RESERVE.—OTHER CHURCHES.—VERNON SCHOOLS.

The author of this work is fortunate in being able to present to the readers facts in regard to the history of Vernon prepared by three students of three generations.

Hon. Milton Sutliff wrote, many years ago, about a case which depended upon the original survey of the township of Vernon. This case was tried before Benjamin F. Wade, and the main witness was Thomas Giddings, who went to the township of Vernon in 1798 and who for twenty-five years had not been to Warren, the county seat. He walked twenty miles to attend this case, and he was anxious to tell his whole story in order to get through in time to walk back that day. His testimony was so direct that it interested Mr. Sutliff, and later he visited this gentleman, and writes of him as follows:

I was born in Hartland, Hartford county, Connecticut, 27th of January, 1776.

On the 20th day of April, 1798, I had hired to Doctor Jeremiah Wilcox for six months to go to his lands in number 6, 1st range, in Western Reserved lands of Connecticut, and make some improvements. He agreed to pay me \$10 a month and \$10 for my expenses. I left Hartland that day with a pack on my back, and went to Litchfield in Litchfield county, and joined in company with Uriel Holmes, Levi Blakesley and Raphael Cook. The next day we went to Millford, and John Duncan, Montgomery Shalard and

Curtis went from there to Pittsburg. From that place some went by water. Duncan and I went by land, to drive two cows. The first day we drove the cows down the north bank of the Ohio river almost three miles, to the house of a settler by name of Woods, and stayed there over night. The next day we came to Legionville, as then called, the old cabins before built and occupied by Gen. Wayne's army, but found them empty and nobody living there. We went on to Beaver, and there we found an Indian hunter by name of Brady, who was living there near the mouth of a small creek, afterwards called "Brady's Run." There was a block house on the east side of the Beaver below the falls. From there we went to a settler's cabin at the place afterwards called Greensburg, the only cabin there at that time. Between that cabin and the state line we found only one family, of the name of Wright. From Wright's cabin we went Youngstown, passing through the township of Poland, finding no other cabin or family. In the township of Youngstown there were then four families, a Mr. Hillman, the two Shehy families, and Martin Tidd, who afterwards lived and died in Kinsman. We stayed over night at Hillman's. I slept on his floor. A large number of friendly Indians came to Hillman's in the morning. Duncan and I left the cows with Martin Tidd.

I had agreed with Holmes for when we had driven the cows to stay and attend to them until he should get there from Pittsburg, and Duncan, at Youngstown, refused to return alone; and so I went along with him. We followed down the bank of the Mahoning, and about ten miles below Youngstown we came to the cabin of a man by name of Small, who had a boat which he let us have. We then went down the river and down the Shenango in the boat to the falls of the Beaver river. It was after dark when we got near the falls, and hearing the roar of the waterfall, were afraid to go very near, and went to shore and tied the boat. We then followed down the bank of the river as best we could in the dark, and finally discerned a light and got to the cabin and learned of another house below, and making a torch, we followed a footpath there shown us to the other house, where we found Holmes and all the company, and the hands of Boardman.

The next morning Holmes' company loaded their goods

on the boat we had brought down and we went up the river and up the Mahoning past Youngstown to the mouth of Mosquito creek. We landed the boat about eight or ten rods from the mouth, up the Mosquito creek, on the south [east?] bank. There I tied up the boat and Holmes named the place "Giddings Landing."

We made a camp there and sent back the boat to Mr. Small. Titus Hayes, one of the company, then stayed to keep the camp, and Cook, the surveyor, and Curtis and myself went with Holmes to the southwest corner of the township of Vienna and ran a line to the north and south center line of that township on the south line. When we found the center point, we ran and marked a line for the north and south center road to the center of that township. From the center as fixed by Cook we then ran and marked a center line west to the west line of the township.

In going west, almost a mile from the center I found a turkey nest of thirteen eggs. The hands wanted to suck the eggs, but having found the nest, I claimed the eggs, giving one to a hand, which was to see if good. I took the others, six in each pocket, and we had them cooked at camp that night for supper. Near the turkey nest, on that line, we found an oak tree, which Cook measured with his chain about as high as would be cut to fell it, and called it eighteen feet in circumference.

The next day we surveyed and marked an angular road from the S. W. corner of Vienna to the center. Afterwards Holmes extended the survey from the center to the N. E. corner of Hartford.

I stayed a week or ten days in Vienna with Holmes' men; and then insisted on going on to Wilcox's land, No. 6, 1st range. Vienna was then called No. 4, 2nd range. We knew the towns then by the number and range. It was all New Connecticut, and such and such number and range. We had no names for county or township for the most part. That day, Saturday, about noon, Gen. Martin Smith, came to us at Vienna from Sharon, on horseback. He had come up the Brown and Shenango as far as Sharon, six or eight miles east of Vienna, and knowing Holmes had come on with hands, came over to see him and his hands before going to see his lands in No. 6, Vernon. He stayed with us over night. In the night I happened to wake, and by sound of

the bell found that Smith's horse had gone far off; and waked up Holmes and Smith; and got his bridle, and followed by the sound of the bell; overtook the horse in Brookfield, and caught him. It was a dark night, but I managed to ride him back, keeping the course through the woods; and we then hobbled him, and so found him near by the next morning.

The next day I went with General Smith to Sharon, the place afterwards named Sharon. There were then three families in that vicinity, Andrew Paterson, Henry Budd, and Benjamin Budd. General Smith had some supplies to be taken from that place to his land, and we loaded them on the skiff, 3 barrels of flour, 1 of whiskey, some meat and cooking utensils, etc. A man by the name of Ely and I took the skiff. Smith rode his horses. We, Ely and I, rowed and shoved the skiff up the Shenango, the day after getting to Sharon, to the mouth of the Pymatuning; and then up that creek to the southeast corner of Vernon township. We had a good deal of difficulty in getting up our skiff, had to cut out logs for the skiff to pass along the stream in several places. I had like to have drowned in one place, being no swimmer, and lost my only coat and stockings in the stream. We tied up the skiff at the corner of the township and camped there over night. The next day we went up the south line to the northwest corner of the township and with a pole, measured by my hands, nearly correct, measured the line, and found the middle or center of the south line; and from that place, by Smith's pocket compass and my pole, we measured and set stakes, marking the line to the southeast corner of the old Wilcox farm about half a mile south of the center. In looking for water I followed that little run up to the large spring where David Sutliff now lives, then the Wilcox land. We agreed to make an encampment there by the spring, and I cut a little white oak there, the first tree ever cut by a white man in the township, in June, 1798. We set up posts cut from that tree and with poles laid across, and peeled bark, made us a very good cabin, which we occupied for some time.

The next day we went down to Smith's skiff and brought it up to his farm, extending from near our cabin to the creek, and landed the skiff and cargo on his land. We then made a dray of two long poles and bark, and put the

barrel of whiskey on the dray near the horse. I took the further ends of the poles on my shoulders, and Smith, leading the horse, we carried it to the encampment we had prepared; and in the same way we brought up the flour, and the other things from the skiff. We hid the whiskey under a heap of brush. An Indian came for whiskey but we refused him the whiskey, but gave him a slice of bread and also a slice to another Indian, and two squaws and two papooses, to each a slice of bread. The Indian that wanted the whiskey would after that, for some time, call every noon for his dinner but refused to bring the squaws and children.

After a while General Smith returned to Pittsburgh, and returned, bringing Aaron Brockway and his wife. The two Indians, Isaac and Billy Mohawk, then came each with his squaw and three papooses to our encampment. Aaron Brockway and wife were the first family that came into that township. They lived in the encampment until Smith, Ely, Brockway and myself early in July, 1798, put up a log house for them, the same house afterwards occupied by old Mr. Pelton. We all worked, making an improvement of some twelve or fourteen acres where Daniel Sutliff's orchard now is. Our seed grain we packed on oxen, from Beaver, sixty miles. No roads were cut out, but the path was by blazed trees through the woods.

In August, 1798, when Holmes was about to return, we all wrote letters to send back by him. I wrote to Ephraim Lilley with whom I had lived. It was asked by someone of our company, "What name of the place shall we date our letters?" and I said Smithfield, to which they all agreed, and we so dated our letters. In my letter to Lilley I made a picture of a stake, after the name Smithfield, and wrote "the place where John Rogers was burned"; and the township continued to be called Smithfield until 1812 or 1815, when, without any good reason, the name was changed to Vernon.

The next year, 1799, Martin Smith came back, bringing his family. Joseph DeWolf came with him and took up the farm on which he settled, the next farm south of mine, which was the farm on which Erastus Chapman now lives. Mr. Palmer and his son, Warren Palmer, also came. The old man took up the farm next south of the center, on which Asa Haynes afterwards lived, and Warren, his son, took up

the farm south of Joseph DeWolf. They each made improvements in the summer of 1799, put in crops and built cabins, or log houses.

In the beginning of the next season, 1800, only Brockway and General Smith had their families. Old Mr. Palmer and his son Warren had returned for their families in the fall before. In June of 1800 Abner Moses came with his children, Abner and John and Polly, who afterwards married Hosia Merry. His wife had died on the journey. About the same time old Mr. Palmer and his son Warren returned with their families, and Joseph DeWolf with his family, his son Tensard R. driving his team. I went back and married and returned with my wife in June. Abner Moses took up the farm afterwards occupied by Jones King, and Obed Crosby took up the farm next north, and boarded with me and made a clearing that summer. My place was the farm now owned by Erastus Chapman. In 1801 Obed Crosby brought his family. Perry Sheldon came with his wife and one child and took up the farm on which he lived and died; also Plumb Sutliff, who took up the farm south and adjoining his, and Samuel Sutliff, who took up the farm on which he lived, and died in 1840. Wright took up the farm south of Plumb Sutliff, now owned by Ralsa Clark, and Luther Thompson the same year took up the farm on which he lived, and died recently. Thomas Thompson, the same year, took up the farm east of the creek, afterwards owned by Gilbert & Miner.

In 1802 Morgan Banning took up his farm south of Thomas Thompson. Andrew Burns took up the farm east of Joseph DeWolf, afterwards owned by Sterling G. Bushnell. Samuel Sutliff brought on his family. Doctor Wright married and brought his wife. In the winter of 1802-03 Perry Sheldon and Samuel Sutliff killed thirteen bears. In 1805 or 1806 I killed a young bear on a Sunday with a club, and defended against the old one; drove three cubs up a tree and killed one of them, which provoked the old bear to attack and drive me off, but I returned with Aaron C. Sutliff and Abner Moses, who helped me to fell the tree, and we captured the two cubs, and I gave one of them to the boys for helping me and they kept it for a pet, chained in a hollow stump. Samuel Sutliff and Perry Sheldon had good dogs, Sutliff had a gun, and Sheldon a spear made by

Thompson, who was a blacksmith, and attached it to the end of a stout pole. The dogs would drive the bear up a tree, Sutliff would shoot it, and often when wounded the bear would be too much for the dogs, and Sheldon would then use his bear-spear to save the dogs. Wolves, deer, turkey, and all game was very plenty.

In 1804 I sold the farm I had taken up, to William Chapman, the grandfather of Erastus, who, with his wife and their son William and wife and their family, had come from Connecticut. I then took up the farm between Samuel Sutliff's and Perry Sheldon's, owned now by Archibald Black. In April, 1805, I got a log house raised on that place, and the same day we raised Perry Sheldon's frame house, the first frame house in the township. In February, 1807, I sold to Stephen Linsley, and moved on the farm I then took up, on which I have since lived, a mile east of the center of the township.

In the fall of 1803, while living on the farm sold to Chapman in 1805, I went to Washington county, Pennsylvania, to purchase sheep, and there found much excitement upon what they called "bodily-exercises." They were holding frequent and general meetings in that settlement, as there told, in which men as well as women and children would suddenly fall down, and when again on their feet frequently fall again and again, without any perceptible cause. There were three resolute young men there at that time who said they would go and see for themselves, whether a man could fall down without any cause, and they attended one of the meetings. And all of them, the same as many others at the meeting, suddenly fell one by one, and one or two of them and perhaps all three, fell again and again upon rising to their feet; and without being able to give any reason for it, said they could not prevent it. The same thing, as I have heard, extended along the settlements north in Pennsylvania to the settlement a few miles east of Vernon, where Mrs. Brockway, my wife's sister, on a visit to Mr. Linche's family, found this "bodily" exercise had made its appearance, and was herself, while there, the subject of it. Upon her return to my house, my wife, and the family of General Smith, our nearest neighbor, became afflicted in the same way as they were in Washington county, as were others in our settlement. I have seen General Smith's

daughters, then little girls five, six, and seven years old, in the winter of 1804-05, in coming across to my house, fall face down suddenly in the snow, and jump up and go along a few rods, and fall again, without any apparent cause. They complained of no pain, nor were they frightened; but those affected in this way would thus, in meetings and at other times, suddenly fall. Their health seemed good, and not affected. The thing continued for two or three years. Neither the preachers or doctors could explain it or prevent it. To hold or attempt to restrain when they were thus attacked only made the matter worse. Their health seemed good and their behavior neither better or worse by being so affected.

When I first came in 1798 there was a small tribe of Indians that had an encampment in the southeast corner of Gustavus and southwest corner of Kinsman, from 75 to 100 in numbers. Ten or twelve of the tribe, in the spring of 1806, were near the spring on the farm of Samuel Sutliff, the next farm to the one I then lived upon. In the fall they would dig our potatoes nights to supply themselves. I tracked them with my dog to their encampment, and told them they should not steal, that Sutliff and I would each give them, if they would come and ask us when they were hungry, or wanted anything to eat. After that, while they stayed, they would come and ask for corn or potatoes, and we gave them, as we had promised, and they stole nothing afterwards.

Mathews, the preacher in Kinsman, about that time undertook to teach the tribe to work, how to plant and work, and to read. Some of them learned to read, and by the time the war occurred in 1812 Mathews had taught and improved them very much. On the commencement of the war, however, they all disappeared, or nearly all, and went, as supposed, to Canada, as we could never hear of the tribe afterwards.

Myra K. Pelton prepared for the Woman's department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission an excellent article in regard to Vernon, from which we quote directly and indirectly as follows:

The first woman who braved the hardships of a journey to the unbroken forests of this section and helped to raise

the first log cabin was Mary Willian Emmons, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Emmons, the first practicing physician of Hartland, Connecticut. She was born March 11, 1776, and married Aaron Brockway, of Hartland, June 30, 1796, and with him came to New Connecticut, Gen. Martin Smith and Thomas Giddings being in the party. They arrived June 19, 1798.

Her brother, Jeremiah Emmons, was drowned in the Pymatuning, and the night after in the midst of a terrific thunder storm a babe was born, which uttered no cry, for life had fled. Hers was the first child born in Vernon. In 1803 Mrs. Brockway died, leaving a son, Jeremiah, who was given to the care of Mrs. Ruhama Pelton, of Gustavus, with whom he remained until after the return of his father from Connecticut, where on February 1, 1804, he married Lucy Bushnell.

One night Mrs. Pelton dreamed that Jeremiah was sick and died. She awoke, then slept and dreamed as before. Squire Hawley, of Austinburg, was at Mr. Pelton's that night, and getting up to see to his cattle, asked Mrs. Pelton what was the matter, as he saw she had left her bed. She told him her dream. The next day Squire Hawley went to Vernon, remained over night, and on his return told Mrs. Pelton that Jeremiah was dead.

"Martin Smith converted his Revolutionary sword into an ax, and came to prepare a home for his wife (Sarah Kellogg) and their seven children." In the fall of 1798 he went back to Connecticut, Hartland, and the following spring brought his family, Mrs. Smith riding on horseback, carrying little one-year-old Charlotte. They arrived in April, and must have been most gladly welcomed by Mrs. Brockway, who had lived for months without seeing the face of a white woman. The Smith family was an influential one from the beginning. The daughter, Electa, taught the first school in 1802, near the southwest corner of Samuel DeWolf's farm. She also taught in Beaver, Pennsylvania. Charlotte and Henrietta lived together in the old house built by their father north of the homestead. "They kept their maiden names, but the novelist of today could take incidents which occurred in their lives and weave them into a romance." Mrs. Martin Smith, the mother of this family, was on very friendly terms with the Indians. "They would request

her to allow them to take her baby, Havilah, born in 1801, to their camp on the Pymatuning for the day, and they in return would loan a papoose. No harm befell him, and towards evening the little fellow would be returned."

Rev. Alvin Coe came to Ohio in 1809 with Rev. Joseph Badger. He married Sarah Smith. Both were set apart as missionaries in 1822 by the Western Missionary Society of Pittsburg, and set out to labor amongst the Indians. They located in Huron, taught school at Fort Mackinaw; she taught at Sault St. Marie. All the settlers who knew Mr. and Mrs. Coe speak of them with the greatest tenderness. They seemed to be welcome in families wherever they went. Governor and Mrs. Cass, of Detroit, often entertained them. "On one occasion a number of girls were gathered to hear Mrs. Coe tell about the squaws and the papposes whom she had been teaching. One little instance she mentioned impressed her name indelibly on my memory. Upon being asked by one of the papposes what her name was she told her it was Sallie Coe, whereupon the child repeated 'Sally Coe, Sally Coe, that makes me think of calico.'"

The author of this work is informed that Mrs. Coe died in the infirmary of Trumbull County. It hardly seems possible that she could have been so neglected and forgotten by the people of the county. Probably in those days there was no fund for the dependent members of ministers' families.

In this history we have noted many sad things which happened to the early emigrants, and Miss Pelton writes of Abner Moses, his wife and four children, who accompanied General Smith and Joseph DeWolf when they came to the township in 1800. Mrs. Moses "had ridden as usual one day and was sleeping in the wagon with her children." In the morning she was dead. "For some reason, probably because they were only immigrants, the town authorities refused to bury her." The party started on with her remains, and when they reached the foot of the mountain they made a grave and laid her away. The father and children, dumb with sorrow, proceeded with the party. Two of the DeWolf children, Catherine and Ruhama, secured daffodils and "crown imperials" from the mountains on their journey and they are still blooming on the old homestead.

Vernon township furnished many men who have been known in county, and some in state history. Corydon Palmer, of Warren, one of the most skillful dentists of the state and known throughout the United States by the students who studied dentistry in Baltimore, was born in Vernon.

In 1800 Ambrose Palmer and his son Warren came to Vernon from Litchfield, Connecticut. Warren had married Eunice Spencer, after much protest on the part of her people, first because she was so young, and second because he was coming into the wilderness to live. This objection was not heeded. They were married in 1797, and the following year had twins, who looked "so nearly alike that their mother put badges on them to distinguish them." Minerva Palmer, sister of Warren, accompanied the family, riding her horse. She was engaged to marry Titus Brockway, and he rode with her. They were married a year later and their wedding was the first in Vernon. Charlotte and Harriet Palmer, the twins above referred to, were fun-loving girls and used to exchange dresses in order to confuse their friends. One evening Elder Jonathan Sheldon visited, as he supposed, Harriet, but it turned out afterwards that it was Charlotte arrayed in Harriet's raiment. These young women married and removed to different parts of the country. One day Charlotte (Mrs. Perry) was at a hotel in Cleveland, and was delighted to see her sister Harriet (Mrs. DeWolf) approaching. Hurrying toward her, she reached out her hand, exclaiming, "Why, Harriet how did you get here?" Her hand touched a mirror and not Harriet. Another member of this gifted family was Sylvia, who was an artist of no mean reputation. The author has seen some of her work, wild flowers, which was exquisitely delicate. Dr. Corydon Palmer, above referred to, was a brother of Harriet, Charlotte and Sylvia.

Dorothy Bates Holcomb married Ralsa Clark, Vernon's wealthiest resident. Mrs. Clark lived in Vernon about seventy years. Her daughter, Wealthy, married Dr. Robert Brackin, of Kinsman, and Julia, Dr. James Brackin, of Warren. Three daughters of the latter, Mrs. S. B. Palm, Miss Laura Brackin and Mrs. Mary Streater, now reside in Warren.

The most remarkable woman who founded a home in Vernon in 1804 was Ruth Granger, wife of Deacon Samuel Sutliff, who came from Hartland, whence came so many of those hardy pioneer mothers. Deacon Sutliff assisted Rev. Badger to organize many of the early Congregational churches of the

Western Reserve, and held the office of deacon in the church until his death. Mrs. Sutliff was a relative of Gideon Granger, postmaster general during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and was descended from a family distinguished for patriotism and intellect. With no means of obtaining an education, she did what but few of those busy women thought of doing—taught herself, and assisted her sons when they commenced their studies. Her six sons honored her and the place of their birth by their lives. From their mother these boys inherited strong intellectual qualities, and four of them became lawyers. Milton graduated at Western Reserve College; he was state senator and chief judge of the supreme court of Ohio. Levi was admitted to practice in all the courts of this state. Calvin G. was a partner of Milton, and later of Hon. John Hutchins, now of Cleveland. These three located in Warren, Ohio. Flavel died young. Hon. A. G. Riddle made him one of the characters of his story of northern Ohio, but with a slightly altered name. Mrs. Sutliff's attainments were varied, and Judge King, who was acquainted with her, said she was the strongest-minded woman he ever knew. Her knowledge of history was extensive, and she was a woman of great piety, the Bible, Milton's poems and Pilgrim's Progress being among her favorite books. Owing to her strict observance of the Sabbath, a bear escaped being killed. Thomas Giddings saw one near the east of where Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff lived, and went to the house to get a gun. Mr. Sutliff was at church and his wife would not loan it because it was Sunday. She entered the higher life in 1844.

Dr. John I. King, of Vernon, had a horrible and peculiar experience when a lad. He lived with his father and mother in Plattsville, Wisconsin. When he was two years old his father died in California, and his mother, in due time, married Harvey H. Jones and had two children. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Jones, with his family, started from Wisconsin, across the plains, to Washington territory. They stopped near Seattle, and on the 28th of October Mr. Jones and his wife were murdered by the Indians. Mr. Jones was shot in the house and his body burned with it. Mrs. Jones was butchered outside. Young King was then about seven years old. He took his half-brother and his half-sister, one nearly four and the other about two years old, to the wigwam of some friendly Indians, two and a half miles away. These Indians took the children to Seattle

in a canoe that night, and in 1856 they were brought back east. The Jones children were left in Wisconsin, and although they lived three miles apart and had not seen each other for three weeks, they died within three days of each other, of diphtheria, in 1864. Dr. King's boyhood days were spent in Vernon township, and he is now a practicing physician there.

To him the author is indebted for the following information: In 1800 Rev. Obid Crosby, from Hartland, Connecticut, located lands in township 6, range 1, first called Smithfield and later Vernon. He selected lot 6 in the Wilcox tract and remained during the summer. In the spring of 1801 he returned with his family, moving into a cabin which he had assisted his brother Timothy to build the year before on lot 7. The location of this cabin is of much interest because in it was organized a Methodist class which was the first to exist, not only in Trumbull County, the Western Reserve, but in a goodly part of Ohio as well. This log house stood a little southeast of the present (1909) Hotel Dilley, in the village of Burghill. Mr. Crosby and his family, his daughter states, remained in that cabin six months. During that time Mr. Crosby was erecting a house of hewed logs upon the exact site of Mr. Robert Milliken's home.

The persons composing this first class were Rev. Obid Crosby; Jerusha, his wife; Ewing Wright and wife; Eunice Brockway, who afterwards married Daniel Bushnell—five in all. Ewing Wright and his wife may not have been members at the start, but it is supposed they were. This class met in Mr. Crosby's new house, and here, for a year or so, preaching was had. After that, class meetings with preaching were held in a log barn, in the northern part of Hartford township, opposite the present residence of Enoch James. This barn stood a mile and a half south of Mr. Crosby's hewed house; it belonged to Col. Richard Hayes. Services were held in this place until 1804, when a log schoolhouse was built in front of the house where James Jones now resides, that is, upon old Burghill. The class continued to meet in that log schoolhouse for five years, when the frame schoolhouse was built. The latter stood upon the east side of the road, southwest of where Enoch James resides. The site of this frame schoolhouse is still plainly seen. It was moved to the west side of the road and placed south of the spot where the Orangeville road begins. This frame schoolhouse was used for Methodist services until the two-story brick

schoolhouse was built in 1827-28. This brick schoolhouse stood a few rods north of the township line within the present limits of the cemetery and on the east side of the road. In 1849-1850 it was torn down and a frame schoolhouse erected on its site. In 1885 this frame schoolhouse was moved a mile and a quarter south and is now used as a barn on the old farm of Dr. Miner.

In 1816 an offshoot of this first Methodist class was organized at number 4, now Deneen's Corners, on the Kinsman and Orangeville road. This class was divided, or abandoned, after twenty-five years' existence, part going to number 3, at Superior, on the Kinsman and Orangeville road, and part to Orangeville. Number 3 was gradually absorbed by Vernon Center and by Kinsman. In 1835 the portion which was at Orangeville was organized into a church. In 1836 the Hartford class drew off and built a church. This growth of branch classes depleted the parent class at Burghill. In 1848 "the burg" was abandoned as a preaching place and a class was formed which met in the old brick church (Congregational, built in 1826) at the center of Vernon. In 1853 the Methodists fitted up a room in the warehouse which stood on the south side of the road leading east from the center of Vernon. This building stood across the street from the present residence of Edward Gilmore. After staying a year in that building the class went back to the brick church.

Although the first class was formed in Vernon at such an early date, it was not until 1864 that a regular appointment by the Methodists was made at Burghill. Meetings were had in the frame schoolhouse, and Rev. Josiah Flower divided his time between Burghill and Vernon Center. The latter was abandoned as an appointment in 1867. At that time Rev. J. R. Shearer was the minister. In 1869 the class rented Bennett's Hall. This is now occupied by F. H. Pruden as a hardware and furniture store. September 24, 1871, is the date upon which the Methodists began using the Grove Holcomb house, which they moved from the center of Vernon. It stood between the places of Daniel Coe and Dr. King. In June, 1872, the first Methodist Episcopal church building was erected in Vernon upon the land bought by Rev. Obid Crosby in 1801. This building was used until 1897, when it was sold, and the money appropriated towards building the church at the center of Vernon, where

services have since been held. The church erected in 1872 and sold in 1907 is now known as "Citizen's Hall."

Rev. Obid Crosby, the leader of the first class of Methodists on the Western Reserve, was probably born in Hartland, Connecticut; at least it was his early home. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving under Washington. He was small of stature, had blue eyes and sandy hair which he allowed to grow quite long. He was an eloquent speaker and a good singer. He was born in 1753, his wife, Jerusha, four years later. They both died in Vernon and are buried in the old cemetery near the center.

Miss Pelton says:

"The Hartford and Vernon Free Will Baptist Church of Christ" was organized March 9, 1840, by Elder Ransom Dunn, and in September of the same year Elder Dunn accepted the pastorate of the church. Services were held in a brick building erected in 1827-28, with a school room on the first floor and a room for church purposes above, south of the Hayes cemetery, Burghill. This gave place to a frame schoolhouse on the same site, which was used by the society until a church was erected near the north line of Samuel Merry's farm during the pastorate of Elder E. H. Higbee.

Elder A. K. Moulton delivered the dedicatory address May 28, 1871, and was assisted by Elder Higbee, who was pastor of the church for sixteen years.

In 1897, when the society was in charge of Rev. F. E. Mantle, himself a member of the Disciple church, the church building was removed nearer to Burghill station and remodeled. At the rededicatory services, which were held February 13, 1898, Elder Ransom Dunn, who had organized the society fifty-eight years before, officiated.

The charter members numbered thirty-seven, and there were fifteen additions the following year. The membership is thirty-three at the present time, and includes one charter member, Wales Henry, who is over eighty-seven years old.

The Vernon Presbyterian church, like many of the early Congregational and Presbyterian churches, was called "The Church of Christ." The first effort at organization was made in 1802. In September, of 1803, Edward Brockway and Sarah,

his wife, Timothy Crosby, Sarah Bates, Titus Brockway, Plumb Sutliff, Susannah Palmer, and Sarah Smith gathered at Martin Smith's house, Rev. Badger being present, and the church was organized. On the following Sunday the first communion was held in a grove. Rev. Tait, of Mercer, who so often associated with the Rev. Mr. Badger, preached the sermon. This society, like many of the societies of the time, adopted "the plan of union," which later proved distasteful to both Presbyterian and Congregational. Rev. Harvey was installed pastor of this church in 1814, and continued in that capacity for sixteen years. Part of the time he preached in Hartford, Vernon and Kinsman. In one year he added one hundred and eleven people to his congregation. We are told that more people were expelled from the church for using intoxicants than for any other one thing. A brick church was built in the center of Vernon in 1825 and eventually the church disbanded.

Again we quote from Miss Pelton:

Electa Smith, daughter of Gen. Martin Smith, one of the first settlers of the township, taught the first school in the summer of 1802, the schoolhouse having been built on the Joseph DeWolf farm on the site where now stands the Samuel DeWolf house.

Dr. Amos C. Wright taught the following winter and some of the DeWolf children studied Latin under him. Sally Wright, sister of Dr. Wright, taught in the summer of 1803. Then a Mr. Gilpin, followed by Ebenezer Chapman.

Other early teachers were Harriet Hull, Anna Babcock, Anna Lindsley, Asahel Jones (father of Dr. Allen Jones), Charles Pickett, Milton Morse, (Hon.) T. A. Thompson, Mary Ann Reed, (Hon.) Edmund A. Reed, Samuel Galpin, Elizabeth E. King, Mary E. Crocker, Ephraim Kee, John D. King, Théodore Ward (father of Mrs. Schuyler Colfax) two winters at Vernon Center, Edward Waid (afterwards member of Congress) one winter at the Center, Sarah A. Beach, Annette Clark, Harriet Reed, Caroline Russell, Edmund Borden, Frederick Partridge, Moses Beach, — Taylor, — Bartlette, C. P. Barnes.

In 1901 the district schools were abandoned and the centralized system inaugurated. It has proved a success.

Mrs. Lillian A. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Beach, and Mrs.

Ellen Rutledge have served on the board of education. The members of the present board are John S. Pelton, president; Wm. J. Martin, clerk; David Lees, Mungo Brownlee and Mark Rudkin.

The teachers are Superintendent J. E. Boetticher; assistant high school teacher, Mrs. Lena Noxo Boetticher; grammar, Miss Edna E. Lowrie; intermediate, Miss Elsie Neikle; primary, Miss Zulu Davis; assistant grade teacher, Miss Mary Hobart.

Caroline Gray, afterwards Mrs. Daniel Miller, taught school here when the schoolhouse stood south of where the road diverges to Orangeville at the late Alvan Hayes farm. She cut notches in the benches, and the girls' dresses were not allowed to lie over them. She had a whip with a pin in the end which she used on the pupils who did not sit up straight. When the girls swept, she would complain of the floor not being clean. If they excused it by saying dirt had been tracked in since the sweeping was done, she would reply, "I can see old dirt."

George Hallock, who came from Rhode Island and settled in Fowler, also taught in this schoolhouse.

Sylvia Haines, the daughter of Asa Haines, was also one of the early school teachers. She taught in Vernon in 1830, just north of the Sutliff grove. Her sister Harriet taught in the brick schoolhouse in Burghill. Sylvia Haines was the mother of Judge D. R. Gilbert, and spent her last days in Warren.

Mary Anne Smith, who married Nathan Morton, was a school teacher in the early '40s. She had five daughters who also taught school.

Asa Haines Sr. moved to Vernon from Connecticut in 1818. He died there in 1849. Asa Haines Jr., who always spelled his name "Haynes," was born in Connecticut. He was one of the last of the associate justices of this district. He was a saddler by trade. He was the father of Sylvia Haines above mentioned.

Two men who achieved national reputation resided in Vernon. One was P. P. Bliss, who moved there with his parents in 1844 and lived there some little time. His mother possessed a beautiful voice, and was one of the early singers who could "read notes." Calvin Kingsley, who attended Allegheny College, taught school in Vernon, and resided there for some little time. He afterwards became the well known Bishop Kingsley.

CHAPTER LI.—VIENNA.

FIRST EVENTS.—BETHSHEBA BURR.—HUTCHINS.—WOODFORD.—
WHEELER.—BARTHOLOMEW.—BETTS.—HUMISON.—
BALDWIN.—MACKAY.—THE SCHOOLS
AND CHURCHES.

The group of townships in the eastern part of the county were separated in 1806, number 4, running through the first and second range. In 1810 the ranges were separated, and number 4, range 2, was created, and later known as Vienna. When or why this name was given is not known.

The first marriage was that of Samuel Hutchins and Freelove Flower, and the second, of Levi Foote (Bethsheba Burr Foote's son) and Millie Allen.

Lavinia Flower, born in 1801, living eighty years, was the first child born in Vienna township.

The first death was that of Abiel Bartholomew. He was killed by the falling of a tree in 1805.

The first frame barn was built by Joel Humison, and the second by Simeon Wheeler. Both were still standing a few years since.

The first sawmill was built by Samuel Lowrey and was on Squaw creek.

The first frame house was Isaac Humison's, and Isaac Powers was the first merchant.

The first orchard was planted by Simeon Wheeler on the I. B. Paine farm. Some of these trees were seen by the author a few years since.

Squire Clinton was the first justice of the peace, and the first lawsuit in the township was tried before him. A man who drank too much and abused his wife was complained of, by her, and a hearing on the matter was held.

Among the names of the early families we find Flower, Foote, Palmer, Paine, Woodford, Humison, Wheeler, Bartholomew, Lowrey, Truesdell, Stewart, Andrews, and Hutchins.

The original owners of Vienna were Uriel Holmes, Ephraim Root, and Timothy Burr. Mr. Holmes, it is said, came out with a surveying party in 1798. As was the usual way, they went east in the fall, and returned the following spring.

The dates of these first comers are confused, and no written documents could be obtained. So whether Mr. Flower and Palmer came in 1799 or 1800 is not positive, but that they were the first settlers, is sure.

Very little is known of Mr. Palmer. He was one of the surveyors employed by Holmes. That his cabin was burned in 1800, is recorded.

Possibly this is the place to speak at length of one of the most remarkable women Trumbull County has ever had. She was Bethsheba Burr, a relative of Aaron, and apparently she had some of his initiative and energetic spirit. She was born in 1755, in Granby, Connecticut, and married a Mr. Foote. Some records say his name was Joseph, others Asa. Undoubtedly it was her energetic spirit which brought the family to New York. While living here, her husband, like most of the men of that time took up arms in the Revolutionary war. He was killed, and she was left in her western home so desperately poor that it is a wonder some of her children did not die of starvation. Once she carried a sack of corn twenty miles to get it ground into meal, leaving her children alone during her absence. It was that or starve. The nearby neighbors looked after her somewhat, one of them giving her a piece of meat and some meal, upon which she subsisted for a little time. Finally, binding out her oldest son, she started for Connecticut on foot, and begged her food as she went. She carried her baby in her arms, led one little child, while the other walked by her side. Could there be a more desolate, desperate picture than this? Two things brightened her way, one, the kindness of the people to whom she applied, and the other, that she was going home. After such an experience, one would expect to find her a broken-down, pessimistic person. However, she was not. What she did for a little time, we do not know, but when Isaac Flower and his party started for the Western Reserve, she, as his wife, accompanied them. When they arrived at Youngstown, the wagons were more or less dilapidated, and the roads impassable, and her daughter Bethsheba with Freeloze Flower (undoubtedly her step-daughter) walked the eighteen miles to Vienna, and were therefore the pioneer women in that town. With her energetic

spirit she entered into her new duties, and died in that township, the oldest woman to have ever lived there. However there were eventful years between the time she first set her foot on Vienna soil to the time she was laid away, peacefully to sleep in the cemetery. Her daughter, Lavinia Flower, was the first white child born in the township. She married a Mr. Steele, and died in 1881. During Mrs. Flower's early life in Vienna, she and her daughters, possibly the girls who had walked to Connecticut with her, were in their cabin, when an Indian was seen to come out of the thicket, followed by five or six others, two or three squaws, carrying paposes. They came directly to her door. Laying their bundles on the grass, they had a consultation in which there was a good deal of merriment. Of course Mrs. Flower was alarmed. But her natural courage served her well, for she walked out, greeted them cheerfully, shook hands with them, invited them in, and gave them food. Presently they asked for "fire-water." She explained to them that there was none in the house. This they did not believe since they saw the whiskey barrel in the corner. She explained to them that the contents that morning had been taken to a raising, and there was nothing in the barrel but the odor. At length they were convinced, and withdrew. In 1813 Isaac Flower died. Levi Foote, Mrs. Flower's son, had moved to Fowler, and his child was the first white child born in that township (Fowler). One of the foremost citizens of Hartford was Captain Thomas Thompson. The woman he brought with him was his second wife, and she died about the time that Isaac Flower passed away. Captain Thompson was a strong character and certainly Bethsheba Burr Foote Flower was also. It was natural therefore that these people, of this character, both "twice bereft," should marry. The new Mrs. Thompson displayed the same courage during her third venture in her new home as she had in early life. She killed at least one wolf, probably two. A recorder of the history of one township says she shot a wolf, and another that she caught one with a trap, and received the ten dollar bounty offered for it. We are sorry to record that the man who loaned her the trap claimed half the money, and as far as we know this was the only time Bethsheba got the worst of the bargain. She spent her last days in Vienna as recorded above.

Samuel Hutchins, a lad brought up by Holmes, had helped Palmer survey the township, and for his services, was given

one hundred acres of land. He chose what is now known as "Payne's Corners," and this farm was probably the first to which any man had a deed, in Vienna. His marriage to Free-love Flower was in January, 1803. Their children were: Hiram, who married Eliza Lane; Amoretta (Mrs. Richard Treat); Mary (Mrs. Augustus Fuller); John married Rhoda Andrews; Serena (Mrs. Augustus Reid); Lucia, who was first Mrs. Cotton and then Mrs. Andrews; and Betsey, Mrs. L. B. Lane. The latter was a missionary to Siam. These children, most of them, were identified with the early history of Trumbull County. Hiram's daughter, Lovisa, married S. W. Strain, and he has been a route agent for fifty years. He is greatly respected. His youngest son, Charles, is the leading dressmaker of Trumbull County. Urial, undoubtedly named for Urial Holmes, who had been a father to Samuel Hutchins, married Emily Bennett, of the Bennett family of Hartford. One of her sisters was the second wife to Samuel Quinby, the other was Mrs. Calvin Sutliff. John early moved to Warren, was a lawyer, became interested in politics, local and state, and was a member of the national house of representatives from 1859-63. He had a number of children, Mary, the oldest being a leader, socially, in her girlhood days; Horace, who became associated with Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company when a young man, and is now exceedingly wealthy; John C., who was first a lawyer in Warren, then moved to Cleveland, where he practiced law, became judge of the court, postmaster of the city, and now is an attorney in good practice.

The third family to settle in Vienna was Isaac Woodford's. He came in the usual way, by ox-cart, and suffered the usual privation, cutting a roadway, and all that. The Woodford family dates back to the Puritan stock more directly than many of the early settlers of Vienna. He was ordinarily called "Deacon," and having joined the church at twenty-four, it is recorded that he adhered to the motto "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." This puts the author in the right frame of mind to preach a sermon. Was it not strange that custom interpreted religion and men themselves believed that a man was absolutely religious, that he was saved from hell fires, when he said that "He and his house would serve the Lord." It has only just begun to dawn upon people that a man can speak for himself; that the wife may have her own religion, that the children under guidance may

develop themselves. No man has a right to say what others shall do, but he has not only a right, but a bounden duty to say what he himself shall do. Well, Deacon Isaac was a pretty good man. He led prayer meetings, taught Sabbath school, did his share of civic work, and his wife, Statira, literally, "kept to her knitting." She not only knit, but she spun and wove, made cheese which she sold at five cents a pound. She not only sold her products, but she packed the same on her horse, and trotted off to Warren, ten miles away, when she exchanged them for necessaries and luxuries, which her family ate or used. It is said she had an indomitable will, was exceedingly robust and healthy; at any rate, the deacon died before she did. She then married Henry Lane, and was the second time a widow. She had six daughters.

The year that Isaac Woodford came to the township, Joel and Isaac Humison, Simeon Wheeler, Seth Bartholomew, and Sylvester Woodford came also, and their descendants have always been among the prominent citizens of the township.

Darius Woodford, who came in 1804, possibly 1803, married Bertha Bass, and together they made the trip from their Connecticut home. They stayed in the log cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Woodford until their own house was erected. Their frame house, which replaced the log one, was built in 1812. One night during the early years of their marriage, when Mr. Woodford had gone to Warren for salt and other provisions, and was overtaken by a panther, he stopped at Mr. Lewis' for the night. His wife, standing outside of her cabin waiting for him to come, saw that the roof was afire. She got a ladder, began carrying water, doing all she possible could to quench the flames, which were getting sadly ahead of her. Then happened the thing which usually happens only in books. In that wild country where houses were far apart, where people seldom went out at night, some men who happened to have business in that direction, appeared upon the scene at the right moment, and helped her to save her home. Her oldest daughter was one of the early school teachers of Hartford. She was a splendid student. She attended school in Warren, and afterwards the school at Hartford, Connecticut, which Catherine Beecher and her famous sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, taught. This daughter, Eliza, married J. J. Humison, and thus were united two of the early families. Eliza lived to be eighty years old, dying in 1890. The second daughter married Nathaniel

Hayes, the first practicing physician in Vienna. Sophrona married Adam McClurg. The youngest married Mr. Strain, and lived upon the old homestead.

Isaac Woodford Jr. married Phoebe Merritt. She had a rather unusual education for the girls of her time and was the first person to sign a temperance pledge in the township. Her husband's uncle, Darius, was one of the earliest temperance advocates among men.

Simeon Wheeler was the father of Albert Wheeler, who began life in Warren as a tinner, and through good business methods and integrity acquired a handsome property. For a number of years he was cashier, and then president, of the Western Reserve Bank. He died a few years since at his home on Park avenue, leaving a widow, Sarah, who was a daughter of the Mr. Gaskill who built the Gaskill House, and who is referred to in the early part of this history. From this union there were three daughters, Lillian, Anna and Marion. The oldest and youngest now reside in Trumbull County, Mrs. Late Abel and Mrs. Howard Ingersol. Simeon Wheeler's old farm, after a time, passed by sale into the hands of Ichabod Payne, and the portion of Vienna in which it stood was named Payne's Corners.

The Bartholomew family were long identified with Vienna. R. Bartholomew, of the second generation, a carpenter and contractor by trade, early moved to Cuyahoga county, and when he was twenty-two returned to Warren, where he lived a great many years. He then went back to Vienna and died recently. Two of his daughters, Ida and Mary, married and resided in Chicago. Another member of this family, William Bartholomew, for many years lived in Warren, and died in 1908. His oldest daughter married J. M. Gledhill, so long connected with the Warren *Chronicle*. One of the older members of this family, Abial, died after he had been in the new settlement but a year. He was killed by a falling tree. Miss Lulie Mackey says "The kind neighbors cleared away a little space of the forest, and in a rough coffin, on a bleak winter day, laid him away,—the first in that silent city, which has grown until today its inhabitants are even more numerous than the living around them."

Xenophon Betts and his wife Jane were among the later settlers of Vienna. Betts was a minister and served the Presbyterian church twenty-eight years. He was not only inter-

ested in his own township, but in the county's educational and religious affairs. He had five children, the best known being Dr. Helen Betts, now a successful practicing physician in Boston. She was the first woman physician in Trumbull County, being a student of D. B. Woods. After she had taken her medical course and graduated, practiced for a little time in Warren, she went to Youngstown, and then to Boston. She made a place for herself in the profession, when that profession hardly tolerated women.

James J. Truesdell reached Vienna in 1805 and lived the remainder of his life there, dying in 1852. He was justice of the peace for eighteen years. His son Harry was also a resident of Vienna, having been born just previous to the coming of the family. In 1834 he married Emmaline, daughter of Deacon Wolcott. Mr. Truesdell was justice of the peace for twenty-one years.

One of the most important families in Vienna is the Humisons, and we are able to get little or no data in regard to them. From the beginning they were good citizens, and Joel Humison, who was born in 1839 and married Juliette A. Betts, was in the vigor of his manhood one of the best business men of the town. He was at the head of the rake factory and engaged in other enterprises. The mother of C. H. Andrews of Youngstown was Julia Humison. His middle name was given for her family and he was born in Vienna.

Jesse Baldwin, with his wife, Phebe Pardee, and ten children, came to Vernon in 1815 from their home in West Avon, Connecticut. Their journey was like all the rest, and their hardships were the same after they reached their new home. Mrs. Baldwin (Phebe Pardee) was a cripple from childhood and as little was known about surgery at that time, or about mechanical apparatus for assisting lame people, she went about all her life with the aid of a chair. Nancy, the oldest daughter, married Allen Sutliff, a brother of Judge Milton Sutliff, late of Warren. Phebe, another daughter, married Alanson Smith of Fowler. Nelson, who was one and one-half years old when his parents came, lived in Vienna. He married Maria Scoville. The old Baldwin homestead in Vienna, located one and one-half miles west of Vienna Center, is now owned and occupied by William Munson.

Mr. Baldwin was a tanner, and Mrs. Baldwin, despite her affliction, made the clothing winter and summer, for the fam-

ily, and she was a marvelous needlewoman. She lived with her son Nelson, in the old home until she was eighty-one years old. It is said that the old home in the early days of the Baldwins was a social place, and that they were all exceedingly honest and straight-forward in their dealings.

Andrew Mackey, his wife Mary Murray, and three sons Hugh, James, and Andrew Jr., came to Vienna in 1805. Andrew Jr. married Mary Bartholomew, whose son Ira is the father of Miss Lulie Mackey, Mrs. William McNaughton and Ira Mackey Jr., of Warren. Mrs. Mary Bartholomew Mackey was the daughter of Mrs. Ira Bartholomew, who taught one of the first schools in Vienna.

Ira Mackey Sr. was born in Vienna, October, 1829. Early in life he resolved to have a college education, but this was not accomplished, because of the death of his father. In 1855 he married Elmina Baldwin, who is still living. She "is known to her friends to be ever ready to assist the sick and needy and lend a helping hand in any charitable work; unselfish to the last degree; ever hospitable, loving her home, children, and flowers better than notoriety." Their children are Mellie (Mrs. Wm. McNaughton of Warren); Lulie, who is mentioned in the chapter on Bench & Bar; and Ira B. The last named is a prominent lumber dealer in Warren. He married Mina Brisbane, and has one daughter, Jean.

One of the substantial citizens of Vienna was Andrew J. Andrews. He married Rosina Hamblin, and after her death, Mary Barnhisel. His occupation was that of a cattle drover. Two children were born, Lucy E. and Lucius, who married Cornelia Woodford. The son was a teacher, and his daughter, Mary R., is the wife of E. L. Hauser, and resides in Girard.

We have noticed that in each township there was a woman or two, so skilful in nursing and so acquainted with herbs and poultices, that she took the part of an early physician. These women expected to be at the call of the neighbors. Mrs. Daniel Griffis, who came to Vienna in 1819, occupied that place for that township. Her husband, a wagon-maker by trade, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, died rather early, and left her with six children. She is well remembered by the children and the grandchildren of the early Vienna folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alderman came to Vienna in 1804. They walked most of the way. Mrs. Alderman carried a young child, three years old. They slept in the wagon which carried their

goods, and cooked on the ground. Mrs. Alderman and children often started before the teams were ready in the morning, and would be overtaken by noon. Mr. Alderman died when they had been in the town a few years, and she bought seventy acres of land, and she and her daughters paid for it. In 1812 they wove one hundred yards of tow and linen cloth, selling it to the soldiers in Ashtabula county for fifty cents a yard.

Miss Lulie Mackey says: "In the spring of 1805, the worthy fathers and mothers of Vienna recognized the necessity of educational privileges for their rapidly increasing children, and glancing about them for an eligible site, they decided upon an unoccupied hog-pen about a mile south of the center. This was immediately swept, garnished, and supplied with greased paper windows, for the children were more precious than pigs, and when properly dedicated by the insertion of two pins for the support of whips into this temple of learning, came the youth of the neighborhood, and were presided over by Mrs. Ira Bartholomew. The following winter the 'schoolhouse' was restored to its original use, and Mrs. Bartholomew taught in a cabin. The next summer a frame schoolhouse was built at the center. From that time forward, Vienna has made a fair school record, sustaining for many years an academy and graded school at the center."

In one of the early Warren papers we find the following:

The subscriber expects to commence an English school at the center of Vienna on the first Monday of December next, for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies in arithmetic, English grammar, geography, astronomy, etc. The term will be four months and the price of tuition \$3 per term. No scholars will be received for less than half a term. The Sacred Scriptures will be daily read in school and the strictest attention paid to the morals and manners, by

NATHAN B. DARROW.

The first schoolhouse built in the township in 1806 was a frame building. The next year Andrew Bushnell of Hartford was the teacher.

The Presbyterian church existed early in Vienna. It was organized in 1805 by Thomas Robbins, under the "plan of union." Isaac Flower, Rosannah Williams, Samuel Clinton,

Anne Wheeler, Joseph and Sylvia Bartholomew, John and Lois Clark, Robert and Montgomery Hughes, James and Jane Montgomery, and Isaac Woodford were the original members. At first services were held largely in private residences, and sometimes in schoolhouses. In 1810 they had a regular minister, the Rev. Nathan Darrow. He stayed four years, and entered the missionary field. Later he returned to Vienna, where he taught school and preached until 1828. Rev. John Core was made pastor over the church at Youngstown, Vienna and Brookfield. In 1830 Rev. Bierge had charge and stayed five years, when Rev. E. B. Chamberlain succeeded him. Zenaphon Betts above referred to was installed as pastor in 1843, and continued in that capacity until his death, twenty-eight years. The church was for some little time without a minister, and in 1873 Rev. J. R. Stockton was given charge of the congregations of Vienna and Brookfield. In 1835 Isaac Woodford was deacon; in 1837, Samuel Hutchins; in 1838, Dexter Clinton. In 1853 the church building was burned and everything destroyed. The next year the new church was dedicated. Just before the death of the Rev. Mr. Betts, the form was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian.

The Methodist church of Vienna is no exception to the Methodist church of other townships, in that few, if any, records are kept. A class was early formed and meetings held in the southwest part of the township. Sometimes this locality was called "Methodist Corners." Here a church was built. Timothy B. Clark was a class-leader, and, besides himself, Ira Bartholomew, Elisha Booth, Maria Fuller, and Andrew Mackey were early members. In 1820 the circuit riders began visiting Vienna, and a meeting-house at the center was erected in 1850.

At one time the Catholics held services at the center of Vienna, but after the coal was exhausted in that township, their services were discontinued.

In the early '60s the coal of Vienna, which had been seen in small quantities, was first mined. By 1869 these coal fields were largely developed, and a branch railroad was run into the township. Ira B. Mackey was the contractor who sank the first shaft and the men who were largely interested in it financially were C. H. Andrews and William J. Hitcheock.

CHAPTER LII.—WEATHERSFIELD.

HARMON FAMILY.—OHLTOWN.—MINERAL RIDGE.—NILES.—IRON
MANUFACTURE.—THE EATON FAMILY.—FOUNDING
AND GROWTH OF NILES.—WILLIAM
MCKINLEY.—SCHOOLS
AND CHURCHES.

No. 3 range 3, was named Weathersfield from a town in Connecticut, but probably that township had in the beginning, and has continued to have, the least of the spirit of New England of any of the townships in Trumbull County. The famous Salt Springs tract referred to so often by all historians lay largely in this township.

Reuben Harmon, of Vermont, bought this tract of land and was early on the ground. The McMahan tragedy delayed the settlement of that district, but finally Mr. Harmon, in 1801, brought Ruth R. Harmon, his wife, and family to Weathersfield. She was the pioneer woman. Mr. Harmon died early, and Mrs. Harmon and her sons, Heman R. and John B., managed this property for a number of years. They finally moved to Warren and were identified with the history of that township. The family, however, continued to own this tract for many years.

Josiah Robbins, one of the early settlers of Niles, visited this tract in 1799. His daughter, Maria Ingraham, who made a study of the people and conditions of the early times, in speaking of the pioneer mothers and her privations and courage, says, "A thriftless, Godless woman was the exception among them."

The first postoffice was established in Weathersfield in 1825, Andrew Trew postmaster.

Little is known of the early schools of the townships, and strange as it may seem, there was not a single church in this township until 1840, thirty-seven years after the first church

was organized in the county. People from Niles went by horseback to Youngstown, Howland, and Warren, to church, often carrying their babies with them, as they did elsewhere.

The first burying place in the township was near Salt Springs. Several interments were made here but later the bodies were removed, and the exact spot where they lay is not known.

The Union cemetery is the principal one of the township. Burials were made there as early as 1804. It is supposed that Hannah, daughter of James Heaton, was the first body buried here.

Niles, Ohltown, and Mineral Ridge are in this township, and most of the history is found under those heads.

Ohltown.

Ohltown is a mile and a half west of Mineral Ridge. It was named for its first settler, Michael Ohl. Some years ago it was a thriving little hamlet, but the coming of the street car, the steam car, the automobile, telegraph and telephone, has done for Ohltown the same thing that has been done to other towns—drawn the inhabitants to nearby cities, and reduced the number of residents.

Michael Ohl was an energetic business man who very soon after settling built a grist mill and a saw mill. Both were exceedingly primitive. The first grist mill was soon replaced by a better one, and as this was burned, a third and more substantial one was erected in 1844. He also built an oil mill, but this did not prove a financial success, and was abandoned. He kept the first store. He also was instrumental in starting the first school in 1857. Almon McCorkle was the first teacher. It was held in the old Methodist church.

In 1838 a Methodist class was formed of fifteen members, Joseph Turner being the leader. After a time Ohltown was made a station on the Liberty circuit, and very many able preachers served it. Among these was Stephen Hurd. He was a tall, dignified man, and, after he retired, lived in Warren. The circuit riders were all good horsemen; most of them were fond of horses, naturally, and spending so much time with the animals as they were obliged to in their long drives, they became attached to them. To his last day the Rev. Stephen Hurd drove his horse, which was light of foot, about the streets

of Warren. This horse had not as fine a tail as its owner wanted, and he therefore purchased a false tail into which he put the stumpy, real tail, strapping the same to the crupper. Most of Warren's citizens admired this horse, with its luxuriant tail, but the small boy in some mysterious way knew it was false, and one day when the reverend gentleman hitched his horse on Market street, at the time of day when the streets were filled, this boy unhooked the tail strap and when Mr. Hurd cracked his whip to drive away, the false appendage slipped to the ground, leaving only the stumpy tail in view. Oh, if only boys would use this splendid surplus energy for something else besides tricks, it would be well!

Because of the iron works, many of the early settlers of Weathersfield were Welsh, and there were several churches in the township.

The German people were in certain spots in this township, too, and in 1845 there was a German-Reformed church in Ohltown, which was later sold to the Methodists. This congregation was converted into the Cumberland Presbyterian, but after a time ceased to exist.

The Presbyterians also had a meeting house as early as 1845. They later sold this building to the Primitive Methodists, who kept the church for a few years, and disbanded.

Mineral Ridge.

Mineral Ridge, which is south of Niles, is a hamlet which, like Ohltown, has decreased rather than increased in the last few years. It is situated on a picturesque rise of ground, and here was found coal of a superior kind and most of the people in the neighborhood were miners, or connected with that industry in some way. Of course, there were the usual farmers.

Here lived Mr. Abner Webb, who married Margaret Garghill, and whose brother was a man of financial success. His property reverted to Grant Webb, a son of Abner. Grant married the daughter of Charles E. Henry, who was United States marshal under Garfield's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Webb now live in Cleveland, are influential citizens, and have done much in many ways for Hiram College. The sister of Mrs. Webb, Isabelle Garghill Beecher, spent her childhood here, and began her public life by teaching school. She is probably the best known reader in the United States.

Niles.

The early history of Weathersfield and Niles, in a certain sense, is identical. Although Niles is but five miles away from the county seat, the two towns are as much unlike as Portland, Oregon, and Portland, Maine. The differences will not be noted here for want of space, but it might be well to say that there has always been more or less contention and jealousy between the two towns, just as there has always been between individuals or politicians (seldom are there two United States senators of the same political faith from the same state, who do not manifest this spirit) but, strange to say, although the Niles politician has discredited the Warren politician, and the Warren newspaper has passed unnoticed the Niles newspaper, and so on, the women of Warren and Niles, from the earliest time to the present, have been friendly, sympathetic, and sociable.

The first iron made west of the Alleghanies was smelted in a little furnace constructed at the mouth of the Yellow Creek, in Poland, about 1802. Theophilus Eaton was a deputy governor of the British East India Company. He possessed both wealth and influence and in 1637 he brought a Puritan colony to Boston. He had had the advantage of travel, and although the rest of the company were thinking about religious liberty, his mind was largely on founding a commercial community. John Davenport was the spiritual leader of this company, and Mr. Eaton convinced the reverend gentleman that it would be as much of a spiritual advantage as a commercial advantage to move on to some fertile spot where there was a good harbor. Both these men felt they would not like to get under the control of the government of Massachusetts, and so they settled on Long Island Sound, and named their town New Haven. Of course, they soon saw they would have to have a civil government, and Mr. Eaton was elected governor for many years. The descendants of Theophilus Eaton were possessed of his spirit and eventually crossed the Alleghanies. There were four brothers who remained in Trumbull County, James, Daniel, Reese, and Isaac. Another brother, Bowen, although he came here, did not stay.

Kidney ore was found on the surface along Yellow Creek; wood was plenty with which to make charcoal, and the creek was sometimes navigable for rafts, so that astute Eaton brothers, James and Daniel, built a crude furnace, and began

the manufacture of iron. There is still standing, in Struthers, the lower part of this brick foundation. Since men have piled up riches, millions upon millions, in the Mahoning Valley, through the manufacture of iron, it seems as if this first spot upon which it was made should be marked with an appropriate monument of some kind. However, this sort of sentiment the transplanted Yankee does not seem to have, although his New England cousins have it in a great degree.

James Heaton early sold his interest in this Struthers furnace to his brother Daniel, and with his brother Isaac settled in Howland in 1805. Isaac spent all his life in Howland. He was identified with its interests. He liked its people. He had two children, Maria, and a son, who afterwards practiced in Warren. He was justice of the peace for many years and was known as "Squire Eaton."

It was the intention of the Heatons to establish a commercial town in the wilderness of Trumbull County, and after a time James built a small furnace at the mouth of Mosquito creek. Isaac helped in this enterprise, but continued his residence in Howland. James built a cabin on Robbins avenue, just beyond the bridge, in a spot which is called by the old residents, "Circleville," and it is still standing. After a time, James sold his interest in the first furnace to some men of the neighborhood, and from that time on, although there were several sales made before much financial gain was had, that neighborhood has been the life of the iron manufacture of Ohio.

Daniel Eaton was in a certain sense the best known of the brothers. People of his time said he was "as odd as Dick's hat-band"; his descendants say the same thing of him. He was a liberal in belief, and yet he called his friends "brother" and "sister." He attended no church, and yet entertained ministers and missionaries. He sympathized with the Mormon leaders and entertained them at his house, not because he believed in Mormonism, but because he disbelieved in oppression. He was a student of political affairs so far as they touched the financial, and in the latter part of his life, espoused an original and peculiar theory of issuing paper money. He despised shams, was a good hater, and a believer in temperance in those intemperate days. Each township seemed to have had a man or a woman who made the stand for temperance early, and Daniel Eaton was that man in Weathersfield. He was about to raise a building, and when the men found out he was not to

give them whiskey or alcohol of any kind, they left the premises. This happened over and over again in the county, but usually the building was raised by old men of the family and boys of the neighborhood. In this case, Mr. Eaton called to himself the women of his family and neighborhood and with their assistance got up the frame. This is, so far as we know, the first building in Trumbull County to be raised by women.

Josiah Robbins and his wife, Electa, dispensed hospitality to all travelers and visitors of the vicinity. Mr. Robbins was a temperance man, as was Dan Eaton. They were the exceptions of their times. Wine was served ordinarily at all sorts of dinners, and every household had whiskey on the sideboard or mantlepiece where people were allowed to help themselves. Maria Robbins Ingraham says: "My father signed a temperance pledge soon after his first marriage." Dan Eaton drew up a pledge in 1813, which obligated all the signers to entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Laura A. Luce says: "This pledge remained in my grandfather's family until 1842 or '43 when a traveling lecturer begged that it might be given to him as it was much the earliest pledge of the kind that he had ever seen. The pioneer women who signed this pledge were Phebe Blachly, Naomi Eaton, Sarah Drake, Katie Barnes, and Margaret Eaton. I have heard my grandmother say that liquor was served at all huskings and quiltings, and her cheeks would burn and her hand tremble when she passed the social glass without partaking."

At one time Mr. Eaton ran for office. His name was Daniel Heaton. The tickets were printed "Dan Eaton." One of his descendants says that for this reason he was counted out. Later he had the legislature change his name to Dan Eaton, so, although the other brothers retained the name of Heaton, he was known as Eaton. Someone at the time playfully said, that as Mr. Eaton wished to have his name sound like his brothers', he dropped the "h" in order that the English in the Valley might call him by the proper name, that is, put on the "h" when it was not there. He was senator from Trumbull County in 1813, and a member of the lower house in 1820.

Bowen Heaton settled on the Luce farm in Weathersfield and moved to Illinois in 1836.

James Heaton was as strong a man as Daniel, but not so radical. He was powerful physically, and employed all spare moments in reading. People wondered that he should be a

Whig when he was interested in the iron business. He acquired rights on the Mosquito creek, built a dam, a grist mill, cabin for his workmen, and a sawmill. In 1807 he had a forge in operation about where the B. and O. Railroad crosses the creek. For a time he got his pig iron for his blooms at the Yellow Creek furnace, but about 1812 he built a blast furnace, a little east of the present high school building. This was owned by his children and his grandchildren and went out of blast in the '50s. His son, Warren Heaton, was early associated with him. Before this, however, McKinley, Dempsey & Campbell rented the furnace, and in 1842 McKinley and Reep rented it again. McKinley moved to Poland in 1842. He was the father of William McKinley, the president. He went to Poland partly to secure educational advantages for his children. Had he remained in Niles, in the iron business, his son probably would have been one of the rich and prosperous men of the vicinage. However, he would not have been president, but it is better to be alive than to be president.

Among James Heaton's children was Warren, associated with his father in business, as above stated; and who ran the furnace between '33 and '42, with his brother-in-law, Josiah Robbins. Warren Heaton married Eliza McConnell, a daughter of John and Nancy Travers, and their children, who lived in Warren, were James, Julia, and Maria. James died unmarried. Julia was the wife of John R. Woods, and her son, James Heaton Woods, is a successful business man of Cleveland who began his business life by dealing in the coal of the Mahoning Valley where his great-grandfather and great-uncle first began their work. Mrs. Woods had a large family of children, three of the eight only growing to adult age. Aside from James, there was Sally, who married Harmon Austin Jr., and Maria, commonly called May, who married Rolland Gillmer, the son of Judge T. I. Gillmer. These descendants of James are therefore connected with the McConnells, the Woods, the Austins and the Gillmers, all of whom were pioneer families in the southern part of Trumbull County. The youngest child of Warren Heaton, and the only living Heaton, grandchild of James, now resides in Warren, and bears the name of Maria, which has been in all generations of the family.

The daughter of James Heaton, Maria, was the first white child born in Niles. When she was a little thing, about 1809, following an old English custom, her father carried her to

light the first fire in his new charcoal, blast furnace, and to give it her name. It was known as the 'Maria Furnace' until it went out of blast fifty years later." This Maria was the pet of the family, although pets of those days would not consider themselves pets were they living now. She went to school in Howland township, then in Warren, then in Kinsman, and finally at Little Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1818 her father built the house now standing on the south side of Robbins avenue at the head of the hill, owned by W. B. Mason. It was built after the Colonial style so much in vogue in Virginia and was among the attractive homes of the county. Here many years later, Frank Mason, who has made a reputation in the diplomatic service of the United States, lived, and here his brother and his genial wife reside. Maria Heaton, when she returned from school, gave a Halloween party, which was attended by the young people of the neighborhood, among them Charles and Henry Smith, of Warren, John Crowell of the same place, and Josiah Robbins of Youngstown. Among the things to eat was a turkey, and Mr. Robbins, although quite young, was asked to carve it. This he did in such a way as to meet the approval of James Heaton, and after the refreshments were served, and the dancing begun, people noticed what a beautiful couple Josiah Robbins and Maria Heaton were, and when he was leaving the house Mr. and Mrs. Heaton asked him to call again, which he did. In the following March, they were married, and this home became their home until it was sold to Ambrose Mason. Maria Heaton, as Mrs. Robbins, lived in this house all her married life. She died in 1835, and her husband later married Electa Mason, the sister of Henry, Hiram, Harriet (Mrs. Reeves). So much affection for and connection with the early families was there, that when Electa Mason's eldest daughter was born, she was named Maria, after her father's first wife, Maria Heaton.

After a time the little manufacturers started near the mouth of the Mosquito creek grew and became a hamlet. It stood east of Mosquito creek and north of the Mahoning river, including the main part of the business portion now. It was laid out in 1834 by James Heaton and his son, Warren. The former gave it the name "Niles" from the *Niles Register*, published in Baltimore, Maryland. This *Register* was Mr. Heaton's standby. Warren in 1832 built a house in this town, and a few other dwellings existed. In 1844 the establishment of the

Ward Rolling Mill brought a number of workmen, so that in 1850 there were about a thousand persons there. It is said that the bar iron manufactured by James Heaton in 1809 was the first of the hammered bar produced in the state of Ohio.

The first store which existed in early Niles was for the supply of the workmen, was kept by Robert Quigley, and stood on the corner of Mill and Main streets. He began business two years after the town was laid out. In 1839 Robbins and Mason had the second general store, and Mr. Mason continued in his store until 1864. The families of the Robbins and Masons were large and intermarried, so that the connections of these two in Niles are large.

The first landlord was Jacob Robinson. His hotel stood where the Allison Hotel now stands. He built, later, a hotel on the west side of the street and kept it for many years. James Ward lived in the house just south of the present Allison House, and later this became the Commercial Hotel.

The town of Niles became incorporated about 1865, and H. H. Mason was elected mayor in January, 1866.

There were several private schools in Niles in the early '40s. Dr. and Mrs. Blachley founded a school which was attended by non-resident pupils. Amy Eaton had a select school which accommodated boarders. She was well equipped for teaching. Under her tuition Josiah Robins, John Heaton, and David McKinley prepared to enter Allegheny College.

We find the following interesting document in connection with the public schools of Niles:

Friday, September 16, 1842.

Pursuant to previous notice the house holders in District No. 8 in Weathersfield township, Trumbull County, Ohio, met for the purpose of electing three school directors, the meeting being called to order by appointing William McKinley, Jacob Robison and James Dempsey to the chairs.

They then proceeded to the election of officers. After canceling the votes given it was found that William McKinley was elected school director for the term of three years; Jacob Robinson for the term of two years and Dr. Miller Blachly for the term of one year. The said directors then proceeded to select one of their number for district clerk and treasurer which ended in the appointment of William McKinley to that office. This done the oath of

office was administered by James Dempsey Esq. Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
District Clerk.

In 1869 the Union school district was formed and the board consisted of six members. They were Josiah Robbins, T. Calvin Stewart, William Campbell, S. D. Young, William Davis, and William C. Mann. Josiah Robbins was elected president. The Central high school building was finished in 1871, and the first graduation was in 1875. There was but one graduate, Frank Robbins, who entered Hiram College.

The superintendents have been Prof. L. L. Campbell, C. E. Hitchcock, T. H. Bulla, W. N. Wight, and Frank J. Roller. Among the early teachers were A. J. Luce, Catherine Hank, Sarah Ann Galbreath and Harriet Hyde.

The following needs no explanation; "The good-will of the authorities and the community is shown in the reappointment of Miss Hyde at an advance in salary amounting to \$.50 per month, and perhaps, also, in that the lady was not paid even a part of her salary in bar iron."

The war had its effect upon the Niles school as it had upon all other institutions, and there are no records of the condition of the school during the war days.

Present board of education of Niles: President, W. H. Pritchard; secretary, J. W. Eaton, W. G. Duck, J. W. Tipper, W. H. Jenkins, E. A. Gilbert, H. C. Davis.

Present corps of teachers in Niles schools:

Central High School: W. H. C. Newington, principal; C. A. McCaughtry, Elizabeth Lloyd.

Grades: Alice Gilbert, Clara Seagraves, Estella Potter, Lydia Watson, Lulu Clark, Bertha Stephans, Marion Kelly.

Warren Avenue: Mrs. Florence Southard, principal; Cora Strock, Kate Watson, Della Cassidy.

Leslie Avenue: Anna Hughes, principal; Hazel Butler.

Cedar Street: Rebekah Cook, principal; Mrs. Geo. Craig, Elsie Stallsmith, Lida Logan, Clara Williams, Bertha Thomas, Hazel Gilbert, Matilda Erwin.

Number of pupils enrolled, 1410. There have been 233 students graduated from the Niles high school. Of these 166 were girls and 67 boys.

Trumbull County is proud of the fact that William McKinley Jr. was born within its limits. Niles is greatly gratified that this martyred president first saw the light there. During the McKinley campaign a New York paper asked the author of this work to write an article on McKinley's boyhood. Knowing the family well, she thought it would be wise to consult the mother and sisters about the pranks of the son and brother upon whom the eyes of the world were then turned. She learned that he was always kind to the family, that he never quarreled as did other children, that he did not dislike church, that he liked to go to Sunday school, that he never fished on Sunday, that he liked to study, felt bad when school was out, did not care for the rough games of boys or the coarse talk of older men, preferred to stay in the house and read or play with his sisters to the more energetic life of boys. Fix it as she could, the author could make nothing out of this gentle life that could not be misconstrued by the opposing political press men. She knew the other side would call him "goo-goo" and she never sent the article. The fact that he liked books and quietude, made him a good student and consequently a favorite with his teachers.

One of the first of these teachers was Albe Sanford. J. G. Butler Jr. says he was locally known as Santa Anna. He came to Niles soon after the Mexican war and had charge of the little white schoolhouse for a number of years. He was called "Santa Anna" from some supposed resemblance to the great Mexican general, possibly because of his peaceful nature. He was a character and his methods of discipline were unique, running entirely to ridicule. It was his delight to make a girl sit between two boys, or a boy between two girls, as punishment. This sometimes happened to young McKinley. He liked it. The more girls, the better. It is related by all McKinley's people that he was genial, bright, got his lessons, recited them well, and behaved himself generally. The only mannish sport he seemed to care for was playing soldier, and then his cap was of paper, and his sword of wood. The family moved to Poland when he was about ten years old and there he spent the rest of his school days. One of his early teachers, Maria Bolin, now Mrs. Kyle, now lives in Niles and remembers with pleasure when William was one of her pupils in the old frame schoolhouse at the corner of Main and Church streets. His sister, Annie, lived in Niles the first twenty years of her life, except

for a brief period, was well educated, and taught school in Canton for thirty years.

In 1814 a Methodist class was formed at the house of Ebenezer Roller. No list of the first members of this class is in existence. Rev. Samuel Lane was a circuit rider who occasionally preached there. In 1870 a church was erected which served the purpose until 1908, when the present handsome edifice was occupied by the congregation. It is a beautiful church and its members are proud of it.

In 1838 steps were taken for organizing the Weathersfield Presbyterian church. This was accomplished in 1839, and Rev. William O. Stratton, the father of Mrs. Polly Reid of Warren, organized the church with the following members: Miller Blachly, and wife Phoebe, Eben and Anna Blachly, Robert Quigley, Catherine Wrighter, Andrew Trew, Margaret and Elizabeth Biggart, Miller Blachly Jr. and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth McCombs, Eleanor Bell. Reverends Stratton, Herr, Dickey, and others supplied the pulpit until 1867, when Rev. Calvin Stewart was pastor five years. Revs. S. T. Street and A. T. Mealey are among the late pastors. The present one is the Rev. Emil S. Toensmeier. A new church was constructed in 1892 costing \$12,000.

The Christian revival in Trumbull County did not seem to penetrate Niles as it did other townships. It was not until 1840 that Elder John Henry organized a church there of which Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Carl, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Heaton, Nancy Carle, Mrs. Battles, Josiah and Polly Dunlap, William Winfield, Seymour Hake, and others were members. The first church was erected between 1843 and 1844, and among the long list of ministers who have led this flock we find the names of John T. Smith, Gideon Applegate, Methias Christy, E. W. Wakefield, N. N. Bartlett.

We are indebted to W. H. V. Newington who has been active in the Church of Christ of Niles for the following facts in regard to the later history:

“The frame building which preceded the present handsome brick church formerly faced the south, with its back or pulpit end turned toward Church street. This was for the purpose of having a spacious lawn fronting the city park. In the middle eighties this building was turned to face Mechanic street



(Loaned by the Chronicle.)

SEVEN CHURCHES OF NILES.

and the interior was considerably repaired and improved. In the early nineties the church was deemed incommodious and unbefitting the growing congregation. In 1894 the present beautiful church was erected, at a cost, furnishing included, of about \$16,000, an expense which would be nearly doubled at the present time. When finished it was the finest and largest Protestant church in the city, and was the first to install a pipe organ, at the cost of more than \$1,000. Beside the auditorium it has a large Sunday school room with several class rooms opening from the same and the whole connected with the main room by sliding doors. The basement has dining room and kitchen with lavatories. The building is heated by steam and lighted with electricity. At the present time, 1909, the church has again been considered too small for all its offices and plans are being formulated to enlarge the Sunday school accommodations to double their capacity. In 1900, a handsome parsonage was built at the south end of the church lot, and has proved of great aid for the efficiency of church work. Of the ministers mentioned in the earlier article, Waller Hayden, J. M. Monroe, W. H. Rogers, C. C. Smith, and E. W. Wakefield are still living. To these must be added as pastors since 1882—Revs. Warren Howell, Dr. J. W. Lowe, — Candee, E. E. Curry, O. M. Oliphant, D. M. Moss, D. D. Burt, J. F. Mahoney and the present incumbent Allen T. Gordon. All of the original members of the church have passed to the better life. Hiram Ohl and George Battles, who were deacons in 1882, are now elders, and with them, on the official board, are associated three other elders and twelve deacons. In 1906, Evangelist Herbert Youell conducted a very successful revival meeting at which time two hundred and sixty-five members were added to the church. The present membership is nearly four hundred.”

A religious society in Niles known as the Primitive Methodists is the only church of its kind in the county. Rev. M. Harvey organized it and was its first pastor. That was in 1873, and six years later a church building was erected. It was situated in the Russia Field and was attended largely by the iron workers.

The Baptist church was organized in 1868. This congregation too was a small one and made up largely of mill employees.

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church was formed by Rev. E. N. O'Callan. This has always been a strong organization, since so many residents of Niles have been Romanists. Paro-

chial schools are conducted, and all orders connected with the church are prosperous. The priests of late years, at least, have been men of strong character and deserving of the respect given them.

The Welsh Presbyterians erected a church in 1872 at the cost of \$6,000. Before this society had a church of its own it met in the house belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. It, like several of the other churches, has a small membership.

The Episcopal church, known as St. Luke's is on Robbins avenue above Vienna street.

CHAPTER LIII.

CIVIL LISTS.—STATE SENATORS. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—STATE REPRESENTATIVES.—GOVERNORS FROM TRUM- BULL COUNTY.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

State Senators.

- 1803, Samuel Huntington, March Term.
1803, Benjamin Tappan, December Term.
1804-1805, George Tod.
1806-1809, Calvin Cone.
1810-1811, George Tod.
1812, Calvin Pease.
1813, Daniel Eaton.
1814, Turhand Kirtland.
1815, Eli Baldwin.
1816-1817, John W. Seely.
1818-1821, Eli Baldwin.
1822-1823, Samuel Bryson.
1824, Thomas D. Webb.*
1825, Henry Manning.
1826-1827, Eli Baldwin.
1828-1829, Thomas D. Webb.
1830-1831, Wm. Ripley.
1832-1833, Ephraim Brown.
1834-1837, Leicester King.
1838-1839, David Tod.
1840-1841, John Crowell.
1842-1843, Eben Newton.
1844-1845, Samuel Quinby.
1846-1849, John F. Beaver.
1850-1851, Milton Sutliff.
1852-1853, Jonathan I. Tod.

* Seat contested and given to Henry Manning.

1854-1855, Ira Norris.
 1856-1859, Robert W. Taylor.
 1860-1861, J. Dolson Cox.
 1862-1863, Samuel Quinby.
 1864-1865, Eben Newton.
 1866-1867, George F. Brown.
 1868-1871, L. D. Woodworth.
 1872-1875, L. C. Jones.
 1876-1879, J. R. Johnson.
 1880-1882, H. B. Perkins.
 1884-1886, A. D. Fassett.
 1888, Jno. M. Stull.
 1890, E. A. Reed.
 1892-1894, L. C. Ohl.
 1896-1898, J. J. Sullivan.
 1900-1902, Benj. F. Wirt.
 1904-1906, Thos. Kinsman.
 1908, David Tod.

Members of Congress.

1813, John S. Edwards, Warren, Trumbull County.
 1813-1814, Rezin Beall, Wooster, Wayne County.
 1814-1817, David Clendenin, Trumbull County.
 1817-1819, Peter Hitchcock, Burton, Geauga County.
 1819-1823, John Sloan, Wooster, Wayne County.
 1823-1838, Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, Trumbull County.
 1838-1843, Joshua R. Giddings, Jefferson, Ashtabula
 County.
 1843-1847, Daniel R. Tilden, Ravenna, Portage County.
 1847-1851, John Crowell, Warren, Trumbull County.
 1851-1853, Eben Newton, Canfield, Trumbull County.
 1853-1859, Joshua R. Giddings, Jefferson, Ashtabula
 County.
 1859-1863, John Hutchins, Warren, Trumbull County.
 1863-1880, James A. Garfield, Hiram, Portage County.
 1880-1893, Ezra B. Taylor, Warren, Trumbull County.
 1893-1898, Stephen A. Northway, Jefferson, Ashtabula
 County.
 1898-1902, Charles Dick, Akron, Summit County.
 1902, W. Aubrey Thomas, Niles, Trumbull County.

State Representatives.

- 1803, Ephraim Quinby, Aaron Wheeler, March Term.
1803, David Abbott, Ephraim Quinby, December Term.
1804, Amos Spofford, Homer Hine.
1805, Homer Hine, James Kingsbury.
1806, James Kingsbury, John P. Bissell.
1807, John W. Seely, James Montgomery.
1808-1809, Rich. J. Elliott, Robert Hughes.
1810, Aaron Collar, Thomas G. Jones.
1811, Thomas G. Jones, Samuel Bryson.
1812, Samuel Bryson, Benj. Ross.
1813, Benj. Ross, Samuel Leavitt.
1814, Wilson Elliott, James Hillman.
1815, Samuel Bryson, W. W. Cotgreave.
1816, Homer Hine, Henry Lane.
1817, Eli Baldwin, Edward Scofield.
1818, Henry Lane, Edward Scofield.
1819, Henry Lane, Henry Manning.
1820, Dan Eaton, Elisha Whittlesey.
1821, Thomas Howe, Elisha Whittlesey.
1822-1823, James Mackey, Cyrus Bosworth.
1824, Homer Hine, Ephraim Brown.
1825, Ephraim Brown, Eli Baldwin.
1826, Henry Lane, Roswell Stone.
1827-1828, Titus Brockway, Wm. Ripley.
1829, Jared P. Kirtland, George Swift.
1830, Benj. Allen, Richard Iddings.
1831, Calvin Pease, Jared P. Kirtland.
1832, Jedediah Fitch, Benj. Allen.
1833, Walter Johnson, Thomas Robbins.
1834, Jared P. Kirtland, Wm. A. Otis.
1835, Eli Baldwin, Tensard R. DeWolf.
1836, Seth Hayes, Tracy Bronson.
1837, John C. Woodruff, Tracy Bronson.
1838, Tracy Bronson, Thomas Howe.
1839, Isaac Powers, Thomas Howe.
1840, Peter Allen, Josiah Robbins.
1841, John Briggs.
1842, Jacob H. Baldwin, Nathan Webb.
1843, Henry Manning, Asahel Medbury.
1844, Buell Barnes.

- 1845, Buell Barnes, Henry Boyd.
 1846, Joseph Truesdale.
 1847, Joseph Truesdale, John Harrington.
 1848, Isaac Lee, Albert G. Riddle, for Trumbull and
 Geauga.
 1849, John Hutchins, Albert G. Riddle, for Trumbull and
 Geauga.
 1850-1851, More C. Bradley, Gamaliel H. Kent, for Trum-
 bull and Geauga.
 1852-1853, Franklin E. Stone.
 1854-1855, Mathew Birchard.
 1856-1857, Ralph Plum, George T. Townsend.
 1858-1859, Geo. T. Townsend, Geo. H. Howe.
 1860-1861, Robert H. Walker.
 1862-1863, George H. Howe.
 1864-1865, Austin D. Kibbee.
 1866-1867, Austin D. Kibbee.
 1868-1869, Wm. Ritzel.
 1870-1871, Wm. Ritzel, J. K. Wing.
 1872-1873, J. K. Wing.
 1874-1875, Thomas J. M'Lain, Jr.
 1876-1877, Thomas J. M'Lain, Jr., D. J. Edwards.
 1878-1879, Edmund A. Reed, David J. Edwards.
 1880-1881, Edmund Reed.
 1882-1883, Stephen Laird.
 1884-1885, Stephen Laird.
 1886-1887, Mark Ames, Thos. H. Stewart.
 1888-1889, Mark Ames, Thos. H. Stewart.
 1890-1891, Chas. H. Strock.
 1892-1893, Chas. H. Strock.
 1894-1895, Allen Jones.
 1896-1897, Allen Jones.
 1898-1899, Wm. H. Johnson.
 1900-1901, Thos. Kinsman.
 1902-1903, Thos. Kinsman.
 1904-1905, Warren Thomas.
 1906-1907, Warren Thomas.
 1908, R. A. Cobb.

Governors from Trumbull County.

Samuel Huntington, Jacob D. Cox.

Notes.

The author has been tempted to add some notes which have been of interest to her and which cannot be classified very well.

In *Chronicle* of October 11, 1842, we find "The party who took a female cloak from the park will please return it and receive the one left."

In the chapter on the Presbyterian church, we quote from a letter of Mrs. Dickey to her son Samuel, who had gone east to be married. The Dickey homestead stood on the east side of Tod avenue, opposite the place where Fannie Dickey Messer now lives. When this latter property was purchased by the Dickeys there was a house south of Mrs. Messer's home, and here Samuel Dickey brought his wife. We quote the following from a letter which Fannie, the sister of Samuel, wrote him at the same time his mother was sending a letter. She says that as her mother has told him all about the fire, she will tell about the weddings. "The first was Mrs. Porter's and Deacon McFarland. It seemed to be Gretna Green affair. She was watched so narrowly by her friends that she could get no opportunity to have the knot tied. Finally Mr. Gilbert, knowing what a fix they were in, offered them his house where the ceremony might be performed, and took it upon himself to get the bride there, in which he succeeded admirably. There were about a dozen invited in and it passed off quite pleasantly, and it was all carried on secretly until it was over. They then rode down through Market street and Main street, where they received most profound bows. Charlie Smith felt pretty well worked and said he felt very much as he did when he was beat after election, but says she did just as he would have done had he been in her place. About a week after you left Laura Webb was allied to Dr. Iddings. Your honored presence was solicited, not knowing that you had left. Martha and myself were there. I should think there were about a hundred present. * * * We have got our new carpet home and it meets our expectations. We have fifteen yards standing in a roll waiting further orders. Martha has gone a 'gadding' up to Aunt Mason's. There is where you may imagine her every Saturday afternoon. You know she must go and see how Aunt Mason feels toward Mr. Purinton, so she can de

cide whether it will be proper for her to go to church tomorrow or not. I am to meet her at your house for we are going to strip your rose bushes. You had better come home and see to your things."

In the *Western Reserve Chronicle* of May 21, 1818: Walter King advertises mustard spoons, sugar tongs, ear rings and finger rings, watch cases, etc., together with cash paid for gold and silver.

April 1, 1819. A marriage notice appears as follows: "Mr. ——— Wright, to Widow Rachel Beckwith, after a serious struggle of two nights' courtship." Married by Rev. Jos. Badger.

Chronicle, Aug. 10, 1821. "Dr. Brooks proposes to administer 10 or 15 doses of the protoxide of azote, or the exhilarating gas, in the Warren Hotel on Tuesday next at 3:00 o'clock P. M. The sensations produced by this gas are highly pleasurable and resemble those in some degree attendant on the pleasant period of intoxication. Great exhilaration, an irresistible propensity to laugh, dance and sing, a rapid flow of vivid ideas, and an unusual fitness for muscular exertion, are the ordinary feelings it produces. These pleasant sensations are not succeeded by any debilitating effects upon the system. A more full account of this gas will be given on the evening of exhibition. Tickets of admission may be had at the printing office."

An advertisement. "Jacob Hake; Taylor. Coat \$3.00; Pantaloon, \$1.25; Vest, \$1.25.

Bonnets. Florence, straw and silk bonnets; also palm hooks and an extensive stock of bonnet silks, plain, figured, and plaid. Very low at VanGorder & Canfield. (1844.)

From a full geared sawmill to a pair of pocket combs can be had for cash at awfully reduced prices. Truly astonishing at VanGorder's & Canfield's. (1844.)

Any Man, Boy, or stripling that wants to buy stuff for

trousers cheaper than was ever dreamed of, call VanGorder & Canfield. (1844.)

Mr. Isaac VanGorder of this township has presented us with an apple, of the species called gloria of munda, which weighs 27 ounces. (1846.)

Any one wishing to buy \$1.00 worth of coffee bring along a three bushel bag to put it in. VanGorder & Canfield.

It may be of interest to the readers to know what price was paid for furniture in the late '40s by people who were going to housekeeping. The author has seen a memorandum containing some of the things which Minerva Mackett brought into the home of Harmon Austin, her husband, when she was married.

New beds and bedding	\$27.50
Two bedsteads	10.00
Beauroe	25.00
Table	5.00
3 stands	10.00
Brass kettle	10.00
Brass kettle	3.00
5 feather beds, 25 lbs. each	31.25
Bedding, sheets, blankets,	and rugs.. 42.25
1 poor bed and bedding	6.00
3 bedsteads	19.00
2 bedsteads	2.00
1 desk	14.00

“The first regular celebration of the Fourth of July was in Warren, in 1800.” * * * * It “was participated in by citizens of Youngstown, Painesville, and other points. A section of a hollow pepperidge was extemporized for a drum barrel, and a faun skin furnished the heads. A life was manufactured from an elder. Music, firing, fun, whiskey and speeches were abundant, and it is questionable whether Warren ever had a more patriotic celebration.”

In searching among the early records, the author has found the dates of the marriages of many people who were later concerned in the social life of Warren. They are as follows:

- August 17, 1821, George Swift and Olive Kinsman.
 March 24, 1840, R. W. Taylor and Louise Woodbridge.
 March 26, 1840, James Hoyt to Elizabeth Brown.
 March 25, 1840, Frederick Kinsman and Cornelia
 Pease, Rev. Purinton officiating.
 April 16, 1840, Louis Iddings and Jane Chesney.
 1840, Urial Hutchins and Emily Bennett.
 September 23, 1840, Cyrus VanGorder and Jane W.
 Seeley.
 March 17, 1841, Mathew Tayler and Adeline Hapgood.
 October 25, 1841, Joseph Perkins and Martha Ellen
 Steele.
 February 14, 1842, Charles Brown and Julia King.
 July 7, 1842, David Gilmore and Charlotte Jamison.
 July 6, 1843, Charles Hickox and Laura Freeman.
 December 14, 1843, Josiah Nelson and Eleanor Byers.
 October 13, 1844, Dr. Corydon Palmer and Mary Craig.
 December 8, 1846, William Leffingwell and Lucy
 Adams.
 November 23, 1846, Oliver H. Patch and Elizabeth
 Opyedyke.
 June 15, 1853, William Stiles and Elizabeth Quinby.
 February 4, 1853, Dr. John R. Woods and Julia
 Heaton.

John M. Edwards married Phoebe Mary Crail on July
 14, 1842. The above notice was accompanied by a "bountiful
 supply of 'fixins' and most delicious they were, too. May the
 happy pair enjoy a long life of unalloyed happiness."



Harriet Faylor Upton

Twenty years from now, when the writer of this history is an old woman, possibly sitting on her porch under the green maple trees, a man, writing a History of Trumbull County, will present himself. "I understand you came to Warren in the '60s. Will you tell me some of the things you remember of that time?" The writer will reply "Certainly." For she will not have forgotten how gracious and kind the old people of 1909 were to her when she attempted her narrative of Trumbull county. She therefore will tell the young author that the first thing she remembers was waking up in the night thinking the building in which she was sleeping was falling down. This must have been her first night in Warren, and she was six years old, for she lived at the Gaskill House, kept by Mrs. Schoenberger, which later became the Austin House. This was supposed to be the best hotel in the city, but then, as now, it was so near the railroad track that the passing engines seemed to be directly next to the window. The inside of that house is a perfect blank to her, with one exception. There was a long flight of stairs leading from the upper hall to the dining room. This was supposed to be the stairs which ladies would take into the dining room, so as not to have to go through the public hallway. They were steep and long and not at all like the comfortable stairs over which the men were supposed to travel. The writer's mother forbade her going down these stairs because she was such a little thing. The writer obeyed. She did not go down the stairs, she slid the banister the whole way. Several times she lost her balance, or partially so, by catching her feet in some green cloth which was outside of the banister, probably placed there to prevent the people at their meals seeing the skirts and the ankles of the women as they came down stairs.

The writer remembers several things distinctly which happened when she lived at this hotel. Young men who used to frequent the barroom would tell her to go across the street and dig in a sand pile and maybe she would find pennies. She always did. Eagerly she grabbed these and ran across the street to a little grocery which had a funny door with a bell

attached at the top. After this bell rang it seemed a half a day to her before Mr. Bishop came out of the rear room to give her her "Juge Paste." Mr. Bishop was very fond of children and all who lived in this neighborhood loved him. Many years after, he became blind and the writer used to wish that she could do something for him to repay him for the pleasure he gave her when she was a little child.

A drayman named Mix is also remembered. He drove a white horse, and came to the Erie station for freight. He used to allow her to ride on the end of his dray, and with her legs swinging off of that dray she had ridden miles in the town. Once she cried herself to sleep because her father was a lawyer instead of a drayman.

There was a little store on the east side of Main street, either just on or just below the B. & O. tracks. This was a millinery establishment kept by Rothchild. He had several children, one, Rosa, was just her age. She liked this store because she could buy bits of yarn and ribbons on Sunday, but she could not buy them on Saturday. Long after this, the Rothchilds moved up town, occupied a store between the Hapgood drug store and the original McConnell restaurant, and George and Nathan Gunlefinger became associated with them in business.

She remembers when the ice went out of the river, or a flood came down, or something unusual happened in the river, that the body of a man was fished out and lay on the platform of the Mahoning station. All that she saw was his water-soaked boots but even that sight made her afraid to go into her room in the dark, for long after.

Because she was lonesome, she was allowed to go to the one-story, wooden schoolhouse which stood on Park avenue, second lot below the corner of Franklin, on the west side of the street. This school was heated by big stoves which were red hot. She thinks the room might have been comfortable, but great areas of plaster were off the sides and the wind used to whistle so that she got the earache on the wind-side. None of the teachers nor the scholars are remembered in that school. Aside from the holey wall, two things remain in memory. One was, one day when she was to "speak a piece," and had reached the second verse, the whole room grew black, and she ran home. She remembers the teachers used to punish the girls by making them lie on the floor and put their feet on the seat. "Impossible," ejaculated the young historian. The writer admits she

may be mistaken, but suggests that the young historian call on Mrs. Albert Jameson, who was a little older than she, and who went to this school.

This suggestion recalls to the writer's mind that one of the first houses in Warren that she was ever in was that of Mr. E. E. Hoyt, which stood on the southwest corner of Franklin and Main streets. She went with her mother to return Mrs. Hoyt's call, and the two daughters of Mrs. Hoyt, Abbie (Mrs. Briscoe) and Fannie (Mrs. Jameson), had the lower part of a book-case fitted up as a doll house, and in this were dolls, and dolls' furniture, little beds made up, and a most attractive place it was for a child of that day. There were then few toys. These two girls were playing with these dolls in this very doll house when the alarm for a fire of 1860 was given. Their house was not burned, although at different times fire had been around them.

The next bit of Warren history the writer remembers was seeing houses on runners coming down Park avenue. She did not understand then, but she now knows that these were some of the houses that were built at Mecca during the oil excitement and after being abandoned were brought here.

At this time she lived at the American House, which was kept by Mr. Ed. Reeves. Here the engineers who planned the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad had an office. They used to make her paper dolls on Sunday, and buy toy balloons for her. Here she and H. L. Williams, a colored boy, used to harness themselves as horses and get a younger child for a driver while they pranced up and down the streets and through the park, while the mother urged her to be the driver and let some white boy be the horse. The writer remembers that she rebelled at the thought of being a driver. To be a prancing, dancing runaway horse was much more to her liking. She finally gained the point by saying, "But, mother, didn't grandfather keep darkies in the woodshed and don't you always tell me that colored people are just as good as white?" The writer has in her possession the drawing table upon which the drawing of the Atlantic & Great Western Road for this section of the country was done.

The next she remembers was the old north school standing on the corner of Prospect and School streets. This was the most dismal, coldest, "awfulest" schoolhouse that was ever in her town. Although the writer never excelled in scholarship in

any school, anywhere, except as she occasionally later took good grades in Latin, in this old north school she used to stand at the head of her class in spelling very often. Kenyon Cox, who was her age, went to this school. He was not a very good student either, in those days, although he had such a brilliant mother and father. The teacher used to punish him by making him sit with the girls.

The writer remembers distinctly the Sunday that word came that John Morgan was coming. She remembers how most of the men, women, and children in town collected in the park. She herself sat on the steps of the present Institute. She thinks, but she is not sure, that a little old cannon which belonged to the town was taken down to the South Street bridge as John Morgan was expected to come up the Canfield road. He was apprehended at New Lisbon before he got this far, although he was reported several times to be in Canfield.

She remembers living in the house now occupied by J. P. Gilbert, then owned by Rev. Joseph Marvin. Two things distinctly impressed upon her memory were the terrible mud on the present Mahoning avenue, and the day that Joseph Marvin had a sale of his goods. He had them packed in one of the upper rooms, and when they were brought down on the front porch, among them was a stuffed loon. She wanted that bird so badly and hinted at the same to Mr. Marvin, which, of course, was very wrong. However, early in the afternoon, the auctioneer lifted this big bird onto the railing of the porch, and called for bids. Nobody seemed to care for it, to the delight of the writer. Several times during the afternoon was this ornament offered for sale, with no results. Finally, when the sun was going down, and neighbors and buyers were departing, with crocks, and pictures, and books, and so on, Mr. Marvin said, "Little girl, do you want this loon?" and so great was the writer's joy that she could not trust herself to speak aloud, but nodded her head quickly, grabbed the precious bird and disappeared with it. This she prized for eleven years, when someone stole it from her. She thinks that this loon was gotten by Mr. Dana Marvin, an officer in the navy, who presented it to the father.

She recalls a few times in her child life when she was out late at night with her parents or older friends, and the gas man would be ahead of them and put out the little flickering gas jets which were in square glass lanterns on top of posts. A child

who could narrate at school that he was out at night after the gas man had been around, was a great hero. The gas was lighted by one man.

Another person of the past was the only milkman the town had, Mr. Peter Gaskill. He used to sit in the wagon and ring the bell until the customer came out. The thrifty housewife always had her pan, her tickets, and in winter, some heavy wrap, lying on the table near the door, so that she might hurry to the cart and not keep the man waiting. She remembers Mr. Gaskill told her that Mrs. Herzog, the mother of LaFayette Herzog, the attorney, took milk from him the first day he ran the cart and was still his customer to the end, probably twenty years.

Another picture is the old writing school which was taught by H. Clay Ewalt of Howland. She remembers a boy, long since dead, who picked his finger and filled his pen with blood and wrote her name, which bit of paper she preserved many long years. This writing school was held over the store of Andrews & Weeks, and although Mr. Ewalt could make beautiful pen birds, and wrote a fine hand himself, the writer did not improve in her dreadful penmanship.

She remembers how big the trees were in the park, and how the park had a goodly grade on the southwest corner. So much so, that she used to ride flat down on her stomach on her sled in the winter time. She remembers when there was a turnstile at two at least of the park entrances, and she remembers seeing a beautiful young lady, who is now a grandmother, swinging on that stile. She remembers when they filled in the park, and covered up the roots of the trees in the southwest corner so that they died.

When she lived on Market street the mud was so deep that in the spring-time horses sometimes could not pull vehicles. Once or twice conveyances broke down, and then her father, and Mr. L. C. Jones, his partner, took the matter to the "City Fathers" and the question of sewerage the town was agitated, which led to results. She has a distinct memory of when the sewer was built on Market street. Sometimes the men who were working there would let the children down into the ditch on dry summer days, where they would play until they were thoroughly coated with blue and yellow clay. Once a flock of sheep, after the sewer was nearly finished, got into it and traveled a goodly distance. She then lived in the house now owned by John Campbell, midway between Vine and Pine streets on the north

side. It had been the home of John Weeks, who built several nice houses in this city, one owned now by M. S. Clapp, one by Mrs. W. C. Stiles, on Park avenue. Mr. Weeks was very fond of flowers and fruit. In his little garden spot he had pears of several varieties, five or six apple trees, common currants, and cherry currants, Lawton blackberries, two kinds of grapes, vines growing on the barn, and a beautiful strawberry bed. On the spot of the strawberry bed, John Campbell, a double cousin of President William McKinley, now has a house in which he himself lives.

The old Baptist bell had the most horrible tone of any church bell. Her pet dog used to howl every time it rang, and the neighbors threatened to have it killed. She used to sit and hold the dog's jaws together when the bell rang, explaining to the animal that it was a question of life and death with it. It seems as if the sexton rang that bell an hour each Sunday morning.

She remembers how big Red Run was in those early days and how sometimes she sailed cucumber boats on it, sometimes waded in it, but she particularly remembers a spot below the Market street crossing where one spring, after a revival in a church here, she acted as chaplain and baptized six or eight of the younger children of the neighborhood, using the Episcopal service. For this wicked, sacrilegious performance, some of her mother's friends tried to persuade that parent to chastise her, but the mother, not believing in corporal punishment, compromised by promising to keep her in the house half a day and to make it right with the child, spent the entire half day playing with her herself.

Another relic of memory is the old brick pond on which she skated, and the canal basin which ran at right angles with the Canal proper, up to South street, nearly opposite the Iddings residence. Here she was allowed to skate and two or three times in her life did she go to Adgate's pond. Other children went often. She was not really built for athletics. She remembers watching the young men and women of that day, and remembers some of the skating suits which the high-school girls wore. Mattie Harmon (Mrs. Hawkins), Clara Harmon (Mrs. Bradshaw), had skating suits of black and white woolen, Mattie's trimmed with pale blue stripes, and Clara's with light red. She wondered, as she saw these two young women, each with a young

man, sailing off towards Adgate's pond, whether she would ever have anything so elegant as a skating suit. She never had.

Then there were the dancing schools to which she went in the afternoon, while the older people went in the evening. Sometimes she was allowed to stay for the evening party. She remembers full well the dancing master, named Ballou, who wore a peculiar kind of pumps and showed off fancy steps by himself in the middle of the big ball-room. Her life was so exceedingly ordinary that she congratulates herself that she was a good enough dancer to have this great Cleveland dancing master lead her out to help illustrate these steps. She can shut her eyes and see old Prof. Powers of Mecca, at a later date, with violin in hand, counting, "one-and-two-and-three-and-four" if it was a polka, "one, two, three" if it was a waltz. On occasions when she stayed to these evening dances, she remembers that many of the young men, plenty of whom died early, some of whom have lived to make the lives of their families miserable, and others our best citizens, used to have so much to drink that as the evening wore on they would be quite unsteady partners. She remembers a grand masquerade ball or two, in one of which her partner took the part of Romeo, and sent to Cleveland for a suit. It had green trunks, and flesh-colored tights. Of course the boy wore his clothes over this suit when he went to the party, but when he started home he forgot to put on his trousers. When they got out into the night air, being mid-winter, it was exceedingly cool, and he and she ran all the way to her house in order that he might not take cold.

The beautiful garden of Mrs. Betsey Webb, she used to go and look at through the back fences, her own home being on Market street exactly opposite Mrs. Webb's on South. Mrs. Webb was a very cultured woman, read a great deal and kept closely to herself. Children, as a rule, were more or less afraid of her. Boys would sometimes throw sticks and stones at her garden or into her fruit trees, and then run. One day, the writer went into this garden, over the back fence, and saw a peculiar flower. As she remembers it, it was a pale green. She stooped to look at it, and saw Mrs. Webb coming towards her. Her first inclination was to fly, but she held her ground. Mrs. Webb came clear up to her without saying a word, and the writer, looking up, said, "I wanted to see this new flower. The other children are afraid of you, but I believe people who love flowers love children." When the writer looked up again, there

were tears in the woman's eyes, and she walked into the house. Ever after that the child was welcome in the garden, and Mrs. Webb sometimes gave her fruit, plants for her own garden, and was always kind to her, although she does not remember any word she ever spoke to her. At this time the Hon. Thomas D. Webb was dead, but the writer remembers, the first year probably she was in Warren, of walking with her mother on South street and seeing Mr. Webb, sitting near his office door, at the top of the old stone steps, with a crutch across his knee. She remembers when there were but two or three houses on the block between Monroe and Washington, and east of the house now owned by the Perkins estate on Monroe street. There were large oak trees in this opening, and here she has gathered acorns. Just why the children in those days gathered acorns no one knows. They were not fit to eat and were of no use, and yet they were largely desired.

The writer recalls the feeling there was at the close of the war towards the men who sympathized with the South. They were, of course, very few. She remembers a large concourse of people, in the park, with a man speaking. She also remembers that a group of these men grabbed another man and started with him towards the river. She was later told that the main speaker was Valandingham, and that Mr. John Stull, in his enthusiasm as a Union man, had interrupted the meeting, whereupon some men favoring secession had decided to throw him in the river. This action was prevented by cool-headed members of the Democracy who were not necessarily in favor of slavery. These men were known as "War Democrats." Mr. Stull was never sorry that he raised his voice at this time.

The old Perkins homestead impressed itself on her mind. She remembers wandering around the vacant house, and coming upon, here and there, boxes filled with pieces of silk, bobinet, and so on. She remembers particularly the flowers and fruits on this old place, and how, just about where the present house stands, was a tree of wine apples. This tree was so low that the children could sit in the crotch and fill themselves with these delicious apples.

The children of her early days used to have sleighing parties. Old Billy Lee, a colored man, who used a box sled for the hauling of barn-yard fertilizer, would clean out this box when the snow came, fill it with straw, and a number of boys would invite an equal number of girls, in the evening, to go to Bacons-

burg (Cortland), where an oyster supper, consisting of stewed oysters, crackers, cold slaw, coffee, with cake, would be served. The sleigh bells which this old colored driver had were large, deep-toned, beautiful bells, and could be heard a long way on a still night. Nothing could have been more uncomfortable than this old sleigh in which the children sat flat on the bottom, without half enough covering, and yet, to have a sleighride to Baconsburg was the event of the winter.

The writer remembers the singing schools of the early '70s, which were not conducted at all as the singing schools of sixty years earlier. In the first singing schools people were taught notes and execution, and really were educated; they occupied weeks, sometimes a whole winter, but the singing schools of the early '70s were money-making things for some straying musician, who came to town, got all the children excited, had them sing an hour after school every night, and ended with a great spectacular show of home talent. It is easy to know how little merit there was in these entertainments when the writer states that she sang the soprano in a duet which was acted, the alto being taken by Jules Goldstein. Neither of them could sing at all, but there must have been something interesting about it, because this pair were twice encored. At these entertainments there were always angels and dear little girls in tarlatan dresses with gilt stars, and fairies who danced, or tried to.

The writer remembers some of the early graduations when the audience threw the bouquets at the graduates, each of whom read an essay, if she were a girl, or gave an oration if he were a boy. They were usually held in Webb's Hall. The scholar with the most bouquets was the happiest.

She remembers how once she rose early in the morning to gather huckleberries and peddled them barefooted down Mahoning avenue and out High street, to the utter dismay of her family. Once she saved paper rags, and taking them to the store got in exchange some cotton handkerchiefs, and was punished. She believes she would have been a good business person if these early enterprises had not been nipped in the bud.

Yes, of course, she remembers when there was no telephone, and she thinks she remembers when there was no telegraph. She knows of a time when street cars were not thought of—and yet the young man writing the next history of Trumbull County will tell us the location of the place for renting flying-machines.

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