

ILLUSTRATED

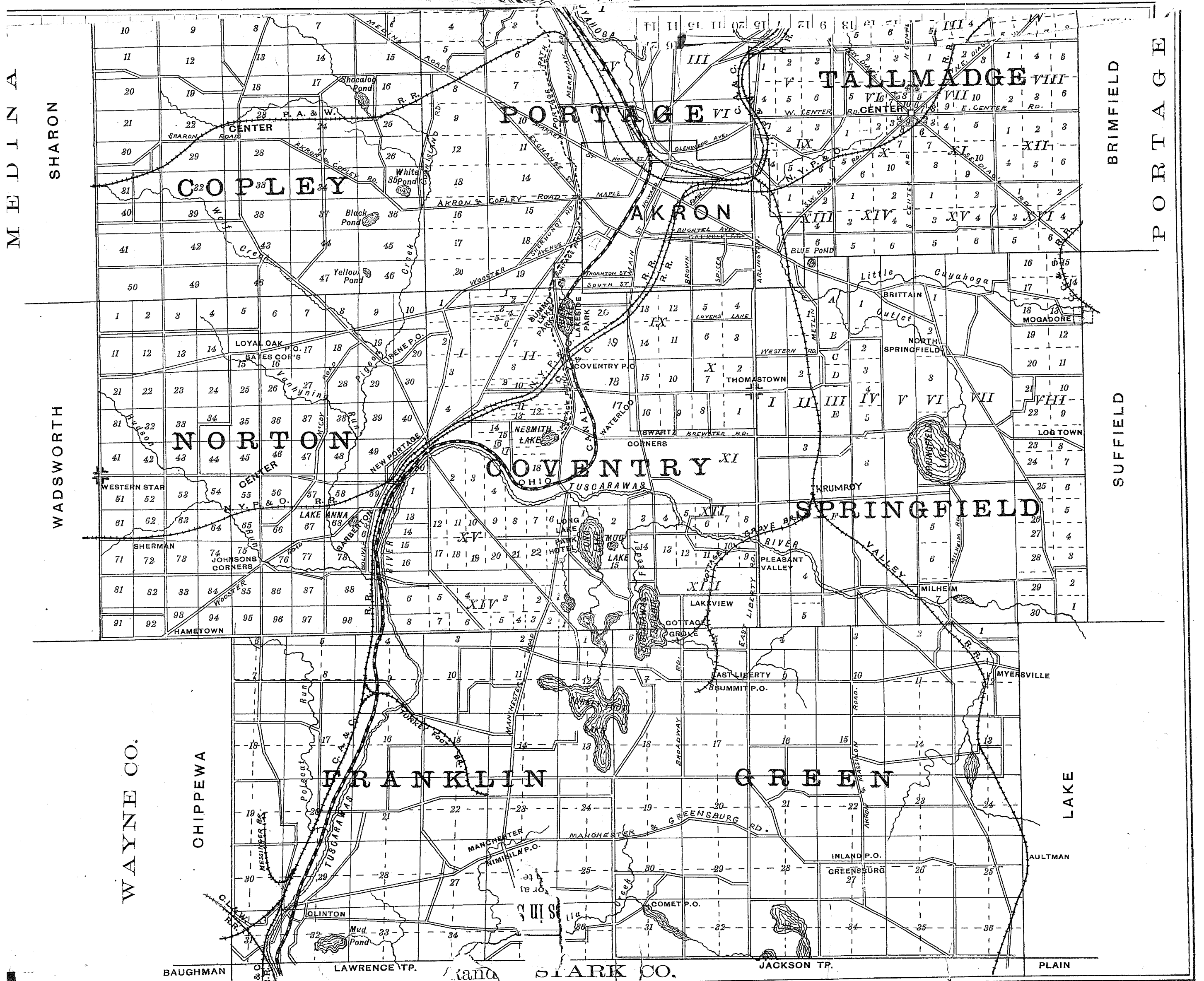
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

AKRON MAP AND ATLAS CO.

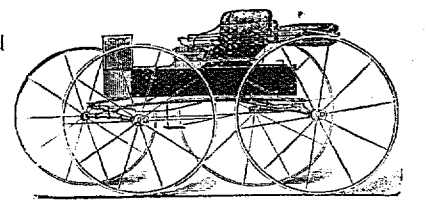
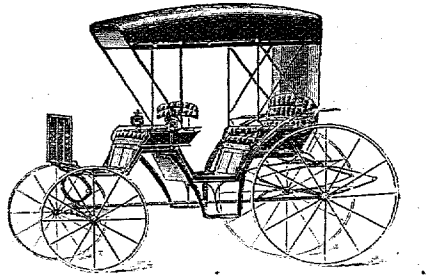
1891.

Statistics of Manufactories, Mines, Labor, Etc., for 1891.

| TOWNSHIP. | Tons Made. | All Other Cast Iron. | Malt Liquors. | All Other Manufactures Not Otherwise Reported. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
|-----------|------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|-----------|------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|



Air line measurements with fraction of a mile added. For approximate road measure on crooked roads add one mile in ten.



ton

We are F

TOP
And
BUGGIES
Constantly in Stock.

OPEN

[illegible]

Om

11

15

re

own

[illegible]

| Ta | oma | bur |
|----|-----|-----|
|----|-----|-----|

11 TH INS

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 15 | 20 | Tw |
|----|----|----|

15 11 25

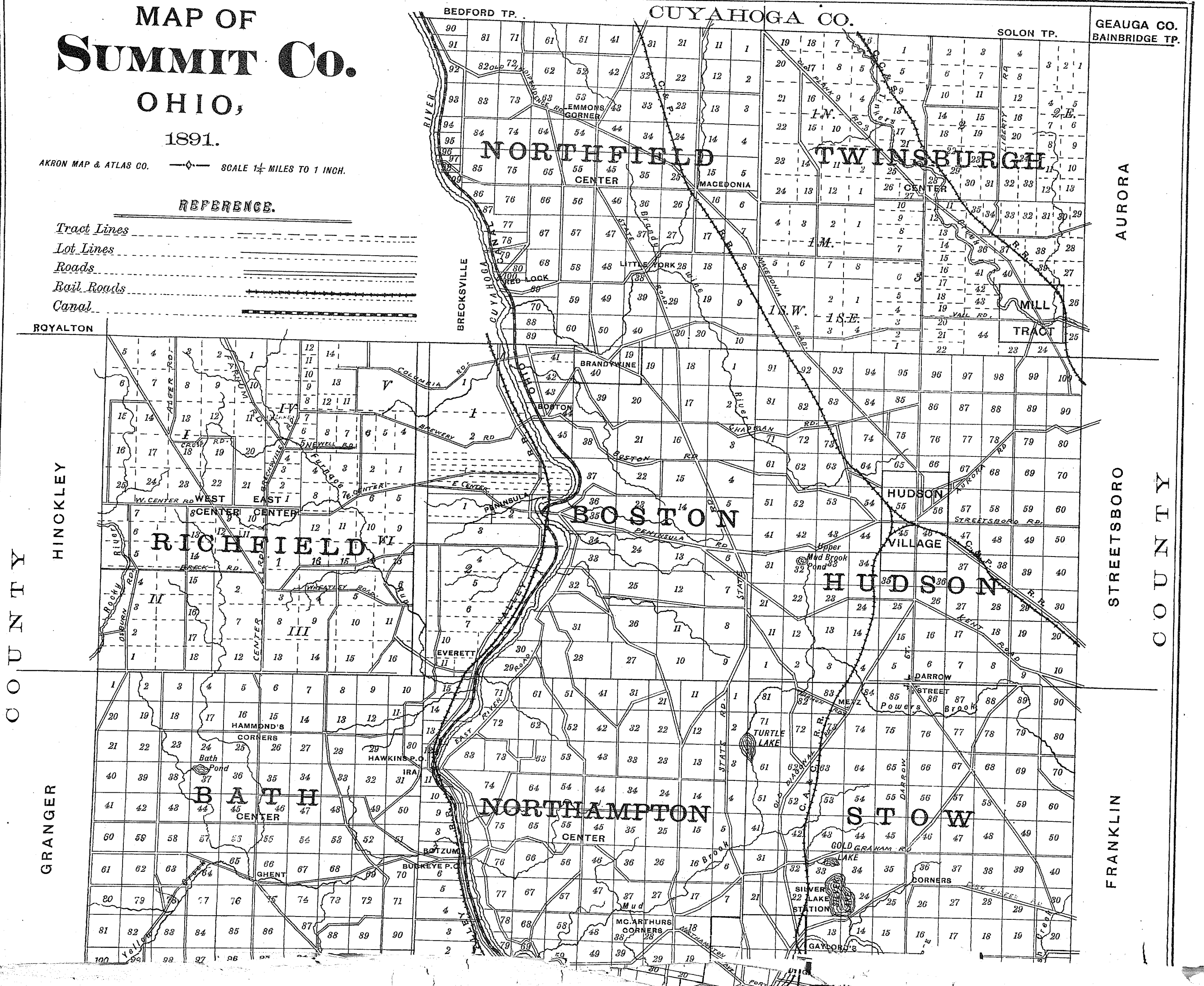
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

MAP OF
SUMMIT Co.
OHIO,
1891.

AKRON MAP & ATLAS CO. —◆— SCALE 1 1/4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

REFERENCE.

- Tract Lines
- Lot Lines
- Roads
- Rail Roads
- Canal



TRADE WITH

JOS. FRIED & CO.,

THE STRICTLY

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS

AND FURNISHERS.

146 SOUTH HOWARD STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

INDEX.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Title Page..... | 1 |
| Introduction..... | 2 |
| Index..... | 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| U. S. Map..... | 8, 9 |
| Manufactories..... | 10, 11 |
| Ohio Map..... | 12 |
| Statistics of Manufactories..... | 13 |
| County Map..... | 14, 15 |
| Distance Table of County..... | 16 |
| History..... | 17 |
| Geology..... | 29 |
| Soil..... | 30 |
| Education in Summit County..... | 32 |
| Officers of the State of Ohio..... | 38 |
| Officers of Summit County..... | 39 |
| Officers of Township..... | 41 |
| Churches of Summit County..... | 42 |
| Barberton..... | 44 |
| Portraits and Biographies..... | 45 |
| Chart to City Maps..... | 69 |
| Barberton..... | 70, 71 |
| Street Maps of Akron Showing Detailed Information..... | 72 |
| Warwick..... | 84 |
| Bath Township..... | 85 |
| Plate 1, Akron..... | 86 |
| Stow Township..... | 87 |
| Detail Plates of Akron..... | 88 |
| Statistics of Crops and Enumeration of School Youth..... | 129 |
| State Distance Table..... | 134 |
| Decennial Appraisalment and Personal Property..... | 135 |
| Cuyahoga Falls Village..... | 138, 142 |
| Social Secret and Benevolent Organizations..... | 140 |
| Summit County Officers, Colleges and Parochial Schools..... | 144 |
| Hudson Village..... | 146, 156 |
| Railroad Map of Ohio..... | 154 |
| Non-Taxable Property..... | 153, 154 |
| Akron Rural Cemetery (Glendale)..... | 156 |
| Township and Village Plates (except Bath 85 and Stow 87)..... | 157 |
| Oakwood Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 172 |

TOWNSHIP MAPS.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Bath..... | 85 |
| Boston..... | 157 |
| Copley..... | 159 |
| Coventry..... | 161 |
| Cuyahoga Falls..... | 163 |
| Franklin..... | 165 |
| Green..... | 167 |
| Hudson..... | 164 |
| Northampton..... | 169 |
| Northfield..... | 171 |
| Norton..... | 173 |
| Portage..... | 175 |
| Richfield..... | 177 |
| Stow..... | 87 |
| Springfield..... | 179 |
| Tallmadge..... | 181 |
| Twinsburgh..... | 183 |

VILLAGE MAPS.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Barberton..... | 79 |
| Brittain..... | 162 |
| Boston..... | 178 |
| Bates' Corners..... | 182 |
| Cuyahoga Falls..... | 138, 142 |
| Copley Center..... | 168 |
| Clinton..... | 182 |
| Darrow Street..... | 87 |
| East Liberty..... | 160 |
| Ellis' Corners..... | 168 |
| Everett..... | 178 |
| Ghent..... | 85 |
| Greensburg..... | 180 |
| Hammond's Corners..... | 85 |
| Hudson..... | 146, 150 |
| Hamletown..... | 158 |
| Johnson's Corners..... | 158 |
| Little York..... | 171 |
| Munroe Falls..... | 87 |
| Milheim..... | 162 |
| Mogadore..... | 168 |
| Montrose..... | 168 |
| Macedonia..... | 171 |
| Manchester..... | 180 |
| North Springfield..... | 162 |
| Northfield Center..... | 171 |
| New Portage..... | 174 |
| Norton Center..... | 182 |
| Peninsula..... | 178 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Richfield..... | 164 |
| Richfield, West..... | 166 |
| Sherman..... | 158 |
| Thomastown..... | 162 |
| Twinsburgh..... | 168 |
| Tallmadge..... | 176 |
| Warwick..... | 84 |
| Western Star..... | 158 |

ENGRAVINGS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Akron High School..... | 17 |
| Allen School, Akron..... | 25 |
| American Strawboard Works, Barberton..... | 29 |
| American Alumina Works, Barberton..... | 38 |
| Akron Twine and Cordage Works..... | 41 |
| Academy of Music, Akron..... | 42 |
| Bowen School, Akron..... | 31 |
| Buechel College, Akron..... | 170 |
| Barberton Inn, Barberton..... | 181 |
| Congregational Church, Richfield..... | 18 |
| Crosby School, Akron..... | 27 |
| Court House..... | 35 |
| Children's Home..... | 37 |
| Crouse Gymnasium, Akron..... | 170 |
| C. A. & C. Railway Depot, Barberton..... | 177 |
| Diamond Match Works, Akron..... | 40 |
| First Universalist Church, Akron..... | 21 |
| Frank & Laubach, Interior of Store, Akron..... | 149 |
| German Lutheran Church, Akron..... | 20 |
| Grace School, Akron..... | 34 |
| Howe School, Akron..... | 22 |
| Henry School, Akron..... | 26 |
| Hotel Buechel, Akron..... | 43 |
| High Bridge Glens, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 137 |
| Holton, F. H., Residence, Akron..... | 145 |
| High Bridge Glens, Pavilion, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 177 |
| Infirmity, County..... | 36 |
| Jennings School, Akron..... | 32 |
| Johnston, W. A., Residence, Barberton..... | 177 |
| Kent School, Akron..... | 19 |
| Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Works, Barberton..... | 149 |
| Lake Anna, Barberton..... | 30 |
| Leggett School, Akron..... | 33 |
| Marshall, Thomas C., Residence, Akron..... | 148 |
| National Hotel, Barberton..... | 44 |
| Perkins' School, Akron..... | 28 |
| Spicer School, Akron..... | 24 |
| The Thomas Phillips Paper Mill, Akron..... | 150 |
| View of Fair Ground..... | 146 |
| Walnut Grove Farm, Everett, Frank Reifsnider, Proprietor..... | 2 |
| Windsor Hotel, Akron..... | 39 |

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Allen, William T..... | 61 |
| Allyn, Abel G..... | 62 |
| Allen, George G..... | 67 |
| Atterholt, Frank M..... | 67 |
| Adams, Charles L..... | 60 |
| Barber, Ohio C..... | 45 |
| Baird, Charles..... | 46 |
| Baird, Charles..... | 66 |
| Bailey, Cyrus..... | 46 |
| Brown, William R..... | 47 |
| Burton, Merrick..... | 49 |
| Boek, Philip P..... | 49 |
| Burkhardt, William..... | 50 |
| Boyd, Dr. James P..... | 51 |
| Burgess, George W..... | 61 |
| Buckingham, Capt. G. Edward..... | 52 |
| Buechel, John R..... | 52 |
| Barber, Alfred M..... | 53 |
| Bartlett, Maj. A. A..... | 53 |
| Billow, Capt. George..... | 55 |
| Beck, J. Martin..... | 55 |
| Bowen, Dr. William..... | 57 |
| Belden, Dr. Albert C..... | 58 |
| Barnett, William..... | 62 |
| Black, S. K..... | 62 |
| Bartges, Dr. Samuel W..... | 62 |
| Brewster, George W..... | 65 |
| Bunn, David R..... | 66 |
| Bryan, Frederick C..... | 67 |
| Bartges, Arthur F..... | 67 |
| Beck, Eva Catharine..... | 62 |
| Carr, Dr. Charles B..... | 55 |
| Cadwell, George M..... | 64 |
| Campbell, J. Ben..... | 64 |
| Clark, Benjamin F..... | 67 |
| Carpenter, Judge James S..... | 67 |
| Cobbs, Charles S..... | 67 |
| Chalker, Newton..... | 47 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Cassidy, Frank D..... | 63 |
| Derhammer, Joseph H..... | 51 |
| Doyle, John H..... | 52 |
| Davies, T. J..... | 58 |
| Dick, Charles W. F..... | 60 |
| Dick, Charles W. F..... | 65 |
| Doyle, William B..... | 61 |
| Doyle, Dayton A..... | 66 |
| Dietz, Charles..... | 59 |
| Evans, Joseph B..... | 46 |
| Ewart, Capt. Joseph C..... | 49 |
| Edgerton, Hon. Sidney..... | 68 |
| Fink, William J. Jr..... | 48 |
| Edwards, Mark L..... | 59 |
| Foltz Brothers..... | 50 |

Joseph M., Heber M., Dr. Abner E., Hiram H., John K.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Foltz, Dr. Abner E..... | 51 |
| Foltz, Dr. William K..... | 53 |
| Foltz, Dr. Kent O..... | 53 |
| Fuchs, F. William..... | 54 |
| Findley, Alvin L..... | 59 |
| Falor, Moses..... | 63 |
| Frederick, Henry..... | 65 |
| Foster, Horace B..... | 68 |
| Frank, John C..... | 68 |
| Falor, Oliver P..... | 61 |
| Gonder, Gregory J..... | 52 |
| Glines, George W..... | 52 |
| Grant, Charles R..... | 68 |
| Grant, Charles R..... | 61 |
| Goodhue, Nathaniel P..... | 65 |
| Green, Edwin P..... | 66 |
| Hitchcock, Dr. Elizar..... | 55 |
| Hoye, Michael W..... | 57 |
| Hower, M. Otis..... | 50 |
| Harrison, Capt. Hughlin..... | 60 |
| Hoffman, Peter H..... | 63 |
| Hine, Charles C..... | 65 |
| Humphrey, Calvin P..... | 67 |
| Housel, Ernest C..... | 68 |
| Jacobs, Dr. William C..... | 5 |
| Jackson, Washington G..... | 30 |
| Jackson, George C..... | 33 |
| Kirkham, Joseph..... | 44 |
| Koplin, Solomon..... | 17 |
| Kuhlike, J. Frederick..... | 99 |
| Kittleberger, Christian J..... | 94 |
| Kubler, Edward G..... | 93 |
| Knox, Eugene O..... | 2 |
| Kohler, Jacob A..... | 39 |
| Kepler, Houston..... | 39 |
| Leach, N. P..... | 39 |
| Libis, Francis J..... | 61 |
| Leohner, Noah N..... | 62 |
| Lane, Samuel A..... | 67 |
| Lamb, Chester F..... | 67 |
| Moore, Arthur A..... | 60 |
| Merrill, Edwin H..... | 45 |
| Myers, George A..... | 46 |
| Manderbach, Benj. F..... | 66 |
| Morton, Charles M..... | 62 |
| Miller, William H..... | 62 |
| Moore, Joseph..... | 60 |
| Moore, Joseph..... | 60 |
| Mihills, Lee K..... | 61 |
| Marvin, David L..... | 61 |
| Marvin, Ulysses L..... | 61 |
| Morse, Nathan..... | 61 |
| McNamara, John..... | 55 |
| McCausland, John..... | 58 |
| McCausland, Mary Ann..... | 58 |
| McDonald, William Z..... | 61 |
| McNeil, James O..... | 64 |
| Noah, Andrew H..... | 60 |
| Norris, Dr. Charles E..... | 62 |
| Oviatt, Emmons S..... | 65 |
| Oviatt, Edward..... | 67 |
| Otis, Edwin P..... | 68 |
| O'Marr, Daniel..... | 51 |
| Paige, Albert T..... | 46 |
| Pendleton, Joy H..... | 48 |
| Parshall, Samuel W..... | 50 |
| Pfeiffer, Charles..... | 5 |
| Proehl, Dr. Louis J..... | 6 |
| Paine, Elmer E..... | 6 |
| Paul, Hosea Sr..... | 6 |
| Paul, George..... | 6 |
| Paul, Robert S..... | 6 |
| Paul, T. Dwight..... | 6 |
| Perkins, Charles E..... | 6 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Prior, Emory A. | 66 |
| Pardee, James D. | 68 |
| Porter, James L. | 58 |
| Robinson, John K. | 46 |
| Robinson, Henry A. | 47 |
| Reeser, Peter | 48 |
| Robb, John | 58 |
| Read, Matthew C. | 67 |
| Rogers, Samuel G. | 68 |
| Stevens, William D. | 49 |
| Stellar, William H. | 50 |
| Seward, Col. Dudley | 53 |
| Sisler, Dr. Lewis E. | 54 |
| Stahli, Frederick | 54 |
| Schuler, Charles | 56 |
| Stinehour, Robert A. | 56 |
| Shaw, George A. | 58 |
| Stevens, George D. | 60 |
| Sherbondy, Curtis C. | 63 |
| Smith, Eli | 65 |
| Seymour, James H. | 65 |
| Stuart, Edwin W. | 65 |
| Seward, Louis D. | 67 |
| Sauder, Henry K. | 67 |
| Slabaugh, Watson E. | 67 |
| Sieber, George W. | 68 |
| Sawyer, William T. | 68 |
| Smith, Rial M. | 68 |
| Tait, Dr. T. Eliot | 47 |
| Theiss, Dr. Herman C. | 52 |
| Taylor, Hudson K. | 50 |
| Thomas, Col. David W. | 61 |
| Taggart, Maj. Emmet F. | 64 |
| Tinker, Albert B. | 66 |
| Theiss, Frank B. | 67 |
| Tibbals, Newell D. | 68 |
| Thompson, Otis R. | 137 |
| Underwood, Dr. Warren J. | 49 |
| Upson, William H. | 66 |
| Van Campen, Harry D. | 47 |
| Voris, Gen. Alvin C. | 68 |
| Voris, Edwin F. | 66 |
| Waters, Thomas | 48 |
| Wildes, James | 51 |
| Wilhelm, Charles | 51 |
| Werner, Frank | 56 |
| Warner, Harry A. | 57 |
| Warner, Wallace W. | 59 |
| Wiese, Edward W. | 66 |
| Waters, Frank H. | 66 |
| Wright, George M. | 66 |
| Walsh, Thomas F. | 66 |
| Willson, Horatio T. | 66 |
| Wilcox, Orlando | 66 |
| Wakeman, Theodore W. | 66 |
| Wish, James V. | 66 |
| Welm, Andrew J. | 69 |

ADVERTISERS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Age Works | 16 |
| City Savings Bank | 73 |
| City Times, Weekly Newspaper | 76 |
| Wakeman Bottling Works, Akron | 90 |
| Germania, German Newspaper | 110 |
| Thoms, Robert, Livery and Feed Stable, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Brush Works, Brushes | 150 |
| Strew, Angelo, Paints, Akron | 157 |
| Agne, John, Buggies, Wagons, etc., Akron | 167 |
| Justin Steam Dye Works, Akron | 183 |
| Instedt, Adolph, Carriages and Wagons, Akron | 16 |
| arnett, L. A., Furniture, Akron | 69 |
| arnett, William, Contractor Brick and Stone, Akron | 72 |
| erodin, Eugene, Harness, etc., Akron | 79 |
| Black, The Druggist, Akron | 90 |
| Britannica Encyclopedia, New York City, N. Y. | 119 |
| Burkhardt, Margaretha, Brewer, Akron | 131 |
| Blackburn, G. W., Harness, etc., Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Bates, A. R., Contractor and Builder, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Blong, William, Carriages and Wagons, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Boder, A. I., Meats, Akron | 178 |
| George, Funeral Director, Akron | 180 |
| er, Findley & Co., Books, Stationery, etc., Akron | 78 |
| C. Railway | 90 |
| Thompson, Sewer Pipe, etc., Cuyahoga Falls | 102 |
| George C., Grocer, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| mp Company, Akron | 174 |
| erson, Commission Merchants, Akron | 80 |
| ies, Livery and Boarding Stable | 134 |
| hers, Fine Job Printing, Cuyahoga Falls | 142 |
| H., Dye Works, Akron | 150 |
| i. H., Wall Paper, Oil Cloth, Paints, etc., Akron | 164 |
| t, Millinery, Akron | 175 |
| M., Dyeing, Akron | 183 |
| , Contractor and Builder, Akron | 75 |
| h & Co., Clothing, Akron | 3 & 5 |
| abach, Jewelers, Akron | 149 |
| Tryon, Horse Shoeing, Akron | 167 |
| William P., Architect, Akron | 76 |
| H. Stoves, Tin, Hardware, etc., Hudson | 150 |
| ac C. Insurance and Pension Agent, Akron | 173 |
| , Painter and Decorator, Akron | 179 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Hard, E. J., Restaurant and Feed Stable, Akron | 74 |
| Hitchcock, Gallery, Photographs, Akron | 82 |
| Horn, E. E., Furniture, Akron | 86 |
| Hammel, P., Business College, Akron | 93 |
| Hallinan, Laurence, General Contractor, Akron | 95 |
| Hill & Cahill, Sanitary Plumbing, Akron | 128 |
| Heath, F. S. & Co., Druggists, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Howe & Co., Flour, Cuyahoga Falls | 142 |
| Herberich, David, Insurance, Akron | 161 |
| Housel, E. C., Attorney and Justice of the Peace, Akron | 178 |
| Huber, C. L., Grocer, Thomastown | 179 |
| Jackson, George C. & Co., Job Printing, Akron | 158 |
| Kittleberger, C., Oak Tanned Leather, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Koch, Christ, Wholesale Liquors, Sample Room and Restaurant, Akron | 173 |
| Kreuder, John, Grain, Flour, Feed and Produce, Akron | 178 |
| Leopold, Joseph & Co., Armour & Co. Meats, Akron | 76 |
| Lind, J. D. Slate Roofing, Akron | 160 |
| Lukesh, Frank, Contractor and Builder, Akron | 161 |
| Loomis, L. W., Stoves, Hardware, etc., Cuyahoga Falls | 142 |
| Memmer, John, Insurance, Akron | 93 |
| Mahaffey & Wells, Furniture, Akron | 83 |
| Moon, C. H. & Son, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Cuyahoga F | 142 |
| May & Fieberger, Furnaces, Stoves, etc., Akron | 145 |
| Morris, P. M., Real Estate and Insurance, Akron | 146 |
| Moss, H. W., Custom Tailor, Akron | 173 |
| Mangold, Wendel, Dry Goods, Akron | 176 |
| McAusland Bros., Brick, Akron | 175 |
| Otis & Otis, Attorneys, Akron | 158 |
| Pardee's Troy Laundry, Akron | 81 |
| Paul Bros., Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Akron | 158 |
| Parks, C. T., Funeral Director, Akron | 179 |
| Reeser, C. A., Livery and Boarding Stable, Akron | 135 |
| Reporter, Weekly Newspaper and Job Office, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Rogers & Wilhelm, Attorneys, Akron | 157 |
| Richards, W. E., Barbers' Supplies, Akron | 183 |
| Smith & Hamlin, Stoves, Hardware, etc., Akron | 77 |
| Swigart, S. G., Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Akron | 131 & 135 |
| Sapp, J. R., Hardware, Stoves, etc., Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Sabin, Dr. F. A., Dentist, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Steele Bros., Lumber and Timber, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Shunway, H. L., Photographer, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Schnee, F. & Co., Druggists, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Simmons, J. K., Sample Room, Akron | 157 |
| Schuler, Charles, Marble & Granite, Akron | 161 |
| Schloss, M., Clothier, Akron | 163 |
| Stahli, Fred., Wholesale Beer, etc., Akron | 174 |
| Schumacher & Gammeter, Tea Store, Akron | 176 |
| The Akron Hardware Co. | 90 |
| The Akron Building and Cabinet Co., High Class Furniture | 110 |
| The Akron Shoe Co., Boots, Shoes, etc. | 113 |
| The Akron Printing and Publishing Co. | 122 |
| The People's Savings Bank, Akron | 128 |
| The Akron Cracker Co., Crackers, Cakes and Bread | 131 |
| The New York Clothing Co., Akron | 132 |
| The J. C. McNeil Co., Boilers, Tanks, etc., Akron | 134 |
| The Thomas Lumber and Building Co., Akron | 135 |
| The Falls Savings and Loan Association, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Thompson, O. R., Silver Creek Stock Farm, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Thomas Bros., Coal, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Towler & Inskeep, Dry Goods, Cuyahoga Falls | 142 |
| The D. F. Morgan Boiler Co., Steam Heating Boilers, Akron | 146 |
| The G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Co., Champion Evaporators, Hudson | 146 |
| The Akron Engraving Co., Printing and Engraving | 159 |
| Tibbals, N. D., Attorney, Akron | 183 |
| Tift, Geo. C., Meat, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Vogan, D., Horse Shoeing, Carriage and Road Wagons, Cuyahoga Falls | 137 |
| Valley Railway | 150 |
| Weeks & Kingsbury, China, Crockery, etc., Akron | 76 |
| Wolfram, Claus, Pianos and Organs, Prof. of Music, Akron | 93 |
| Wolf, John, Dry Goods, etc., Akron | 100 & 116 |
| Wilcox, Orlando, Attorney, Cuyahoga Falls | 138 |
| Wiemer Bros., Granite and Marble, Cuyahoga Falls | 142 |
| Welsh & Sawyer, Attorneys, Akron | 146 |
| Werner, Frank, Boots and Shoes, Akron | 148 |
| Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Co., Akron | 159 |
| Zwisler, S. K., New Domestic Sewing Machine, Akron | 159 |

HISTORY, GEOLOGY, SOIL, SCHOOLS, ETC.

| | |
|--|----|
| A. | |
| Akron Township, Organization of | 17 |
| Akron, History of | |
| Boundary—Uppertown—Altitude—Incorporation—First Election—Villages—City—Middlebury—Ohio Canal—Middlebury Hydraulic Company—First Tavern—Stores—Manufacture of Stoves and Nails—Carding and Felling Mill—First School—Town Hall—Incorporated—Annexation—Sixth Ward—Akron Township—"Underground Railroad"—"Missouri Compromise"—Fugitive Slave Law—"Old Ossawatimie"—His Execution | 25 |
| Railroads—"Great Western"—"Akron & Perryburg"—"Akron & Richmond"—"Cleveland & Pittsburg"—"Akron & Canton"—"Akron Branch Railroad"—"C. A. & C."—"Franklin & Warren"—"A. & G. W."—"Valley"—"P. Y. & C." (Now P. & W.)—"B. & O."—"P. A. & W."—Banks of Akron—"George D. Bates & Co."—"Second National"—"Exchange Bank"—"First National"—"Bank of Akron"—"City Bank"—"Citizens' Savings & Loan Association"—"Akron Savings Bank"—People's Savings Bank, not mentioned, capital \$100,000; see Ad") | |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| —Churches, (Also see Special Article, and Statistical Tables) | 26 |
| Akron Ministerial Association—Mechanics' Association—Mechanics' Library—Akron Lyceum and Library Association—Philo-Lexicon—Literary Debating Club—Lecture Association—Library Association—Number of Books, 1891—First Public Burial Place—Middlebury Cemetery Association—Spicer Cemetery—Ladies' Cemetery Association—Memorial Chapel—Postoffice—Free Delivery—Indigents—Infirmary—Childrens' Home—De Roo Hospital—Akron Board of Charities—First Newspaper—"Ohio Canal Advocate"—"Portage Journal"—"Akron Post"—"Akron Journal"—"American Balance"—"Akron Buzzard"—"Pestalozzian"—"Ohioan"—"New Era"—"Glad Tidings"—"Summit County Beacon"—"American Democrat"—"Akron Eagle"—"Akron Free Democrat"—"Standard"—"Summit Democrat"—"Buzzard"—"Cascade Roarer"—"Ohio Educational Monthly"—"Summit County Journal"—"Sunday Gazette"—"Sunday Telegram"—"Akron Republican"—"Beacon"—"Beacon and Republican"—"American Farm News" | 27 |
| "Akron Germania"—"Freie Presse"—"Commercial"—"Reformed Herald"—"Reporter and Western Reserve Farmer"—"People's Monthly"—"Daily News"—"South End News"—"Trade and Labor Journal"—"Issue"—"Star"—"Illuminator"—"Advance"—Summit County Fair Association—Richfield Agricultural Club—Union Agricultural and Mechanics' Art Society—Union Fair Association—Military Record—Early Militia—Summit Guards—Akron Rifles, O. V. N. Mariner Riflemen—Regiments of the Civil War—Porter Zouaves—Bierce Cadets—Akron City Guards—8th and 9th Regiments, O. N. G.—6th Battery—1st Regiment, O. L. A.—German Guards—Company Buchtel—Co. A. & B., Buchtel College Battalion—Fire Department | 28 |
| Akron Schools | 32, 33, 34, 35 |
| Auditor | 39 |
| Appointed Officers | 40 |
| Assessor | 41 |
| Apostles' Creed | 42 |

B.

| | |
|---|----|
| BATH TOWNSHIP, History of | |
| Topography—Stock Raising—Streams—Soil—Sandstone—Water—Iron Ore—Original Name—Surveys—Villages—Military Record—Oldest Woolen Factory in the State—First School—First House—"Meeting House"—Clinton Line Railroad | 18 |
| Schools | 36 |
| BOSTON TOWNSHIP, History of | |
| Equalizing Township—Early Settlement—Cuyahoga River Topography—Organization of Township—Adoption of Name—First Settlement—First Male Child—First Female Child—First Wedding—Oldest Orchard in the County by Whom Planted—Peninsula—First Buildings—Cheese Factories—Sandstone—First School House—Later Schools—First Teacher—Early Churches—Postoffice—Military Record—Ice Storage—Cheese Manufacturing | 19 |
| Schools | 36 |
| Benevolent Institutions | 39 |
| BARNERTON, History of | 44 |

C.

| | |
|---|----|
| Cuyahoga Falls Township, Organization of | 17 |
| County, Organization of, Size, Number of Acres and Value | 18 |
| Census 1840 to 1890 | 18 |
| COMLEY TOWNSHIP, History of | |
| Original Location—Organization of Township—Original Name—Topography—Roads—Ditches—Swamps—Creeks—Streams—Ponds—Fort Island—Ancient Fortifications—Early Churches—First Temperance Organization—Distilleries—First Saw and Grist Mill—First Settler—Town Hall—First Teacher—Center School District—Churches—Military Record—Agriculture—Buildings | 19 |
| Schools | 36 |
| COVENTRY TOWNSHIP, History of | |
| Boundaries—The Red Men—Early Factories—Hopocan—Treaty of Fort McIntosh—Treaty of Fort Industry—First Settler—First Orchard—Cider Mill | 19 |
| Glass Factory—Mormons—Counterfeit Money—Pioneer Preachers—Early Churches—Libertine Dixon—"Starling"—Early School Organization of Township—First Murder—First Grist Mill—Topography—Peat—Ley-Swartz—Thomas Tragedy—Military Record | 20 |
| Schools | 36 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| CUYAHOGA FALLS, History of | |
| Early History—Old Village, First Name—First Hotel—Dam—Paper Mill—Financial Disaster and Crisis—P. & O. Canal—Incorporation—First Election—Fire Insurance—County Seat—Cuyahoga Falls Band—Pioneer Temperance Society—Topography—"The Falls," Picturesque Scenery—Sandstone—Water—Coal—State Bank of Ohio—Other Banks—Fires—Schools—Churches | 19 |
| Schools | 36 |
| Country Schools | 35, 36, 37 |
| Circuit Judge | 39 |
| Common Pleas Judges | 39 |
| County Commissioners | 39 |
| Clerk of the Courts | 40 |
| Coroner | 40 |
| Chaimen | 40 |
| Children's Home | 40 |

TRADE WITH



JOS. FRIED & CO.,

146 SOUTH HOWARD STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

THE STRICTLY
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
AND FURNISHERS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| C. | |
| Commission Soldiers' Relief..... | 40 |
| Clerk of Townships..... | 41 |
| Constables..... | 41 |
| Churches..... | 42, 43 |

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| D. | |
| Directors, Infirmary..... | 40 |

| | |
|---|----|
| E. | |
| EDUCATION IN SUMMIT COUNTY. | |
| Akron Students and Akron Schools—Preface Division of Subjects—1st. Legislation—2nd. Early Schools—3rd. Akron School Laws..... | 32 |
| 4th. Board of Education—5th. Districts and Buildings..... | 33 |
| Jennings—Bowen—Perkins—Spicer—Crosby—Allen—Kent—Howe—Henry—High—Leggett—and Grace Schools—Course of Study..... | 34 |
| Superintendents and Teachers—Children of Schools—Outline History of the Early Schools of Summit County..... | 35 |
| Bath—Boston—Copley—Coventry—and Cuyahoga Falls..... | 36 |
| Franklin—Green—Hudson—Northampton—Northfield | 37 |
| Norton—Portage..... | 37 |
| Richfield—Springfield—Stow—Tallmadge—Twinsburg..... | 38 |
| Executive Officers of County..... | 39 |

| | |
|---|----|
| F. | |
| FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Soil—Topography—Peat—Coal—Mines—Cranberries—Surveys—Yankees—Pennsylvania Dutch—Organization of Township—First Birth, Death and Marriage—First Grist Mill—First Peach Orchard—Underground Railroads—Early Villages—Cartersville—Savannah—Clinton—Oradeen—Pumroy—First Store—Early Churches—Itinerant Ministers—Military Record—Criminal Record—Schools..... | 37 |

| | |
|---|----|
| G. | |
| GREEN TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Soil—First Settler—First Purchaser—Buildings—Stock—Coal—Line—Drain Tile—Original Organization of Township—Later Organizations—Churches and Church Work—First Camp Meeting—Villages—First Schools and Teachers—Politics—Greensburg Seminary—Military Record—Schools..... | 21 |

| | |
|---|----|
| GEOLOGY OF SUMMIT COUNTY. | |
| Erie Shale, Lowest of Formation—Cleveland Shale, for What Noted—Where Exposed and How it Came to be Utilized—Bedford Shale, for What Used—Berea Sandstone Where Found and for What Used—Inexhaustible—Cuyahoga Shale, Where Found—What Composed of—for What Used—Limestone, Where Found—Spirophyton—"Cone-in-Cone"—Carboniferous Conglomerate, Where Found—For What Used—100 Feet Thick—What it Indicates—Coal Measure Rocks—Coal No. 1, Where Found—Coal No. 2, of no Particular Value—Coal No. 3, When Found—Where Found—and What it Indicates—Coal No. 4, for What Valued—Surface of the County, the Result of Three Distinct Agencies—1st Agency—2nd Agency—3rd Agency..... | 29 |

| | |
|---|----|
| H. | |
| History of Summit County..... | 17 |
| HUDSON TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Number of Acres—First Purchaser—Soil—Topography—Water—Sandstone—Early Formation of Township—Indians—"Inn"—First Child, Marriage, and Death—Early Churches—Pro-Slavery—"Dis am de Road to Hudson"—First School—Western Reserve College—Adelbert College—Western Reserve Academy—First Wheat Grist Mill—Saw Mills—Tanneries—Owen and John Brown—First Store—Military Record—Schools..... | 21 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| I. | |
| Infirmary Directors..... | 40 |

| | |
|---------------|----|
| J. | |
| Judicial..... | 39 |
| Justices..... | 39 |

| | |
|--|----|
| M. | |
| MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Organized as a Township—See Tallmadge, Springfield, Portage, Coventry and Akron Townships..... | 25 |

| | |
|--|----|
| N. | |
| NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Equalizing Township—River Bottom—Topography—Dairying—Tawas & Mingos—Pre-Historic Mounds—First White Settler—"Old Portage"—The "Carry"—Western Boundary of the U. S. "Porcupine" & "Portage"—First Grist Mill—Destruction of Early Records—First School—Churches—Military Records—Schools..... | 22 |

| | |
|--|----|
| NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Soil—Topography—First Settler—Saw Mill—Grist Mill— | 37 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Distillery—Woolen Factory—Postoffice—Villages—First School—Churches..... | |
| Schools..... | 22 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| NORTON TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Original Township—Present Organization—First Settlers—Soil—Coal—Sandstone—Mechanical and Manufacturing Institutions—First Marriages—First Tavern—First Saw Mill—Villages—Schools—Postoffice—Barberton—Churches—Pioneer Military Records—Schools..... | 22, 23 |
| Notaries Public..... | 39 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| O. | |
| Officers of State of Ohio..... | 38 |
| Officers of Summit County..... | 39 |
| Officers Appointed..... | 40 |

| | |
|--|----|
| P. | |
| PORTAGE TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Derivation of Name—Boundary—First Settlers—Organized as Township 1838—For Further Information, See Akron and Cuyahoga Falls..... | 23 |
| Schools..... | 37 |
| Probate Court..... | 39 |
| Prosecuting Attorney..... | 40 |

| | |
|---|----|
| R. | |
| RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Original Survey—First Settlers—Organized—Origin of Name—Soil—Topography—Crops—Fruit—East and West Center—First Saw Mill—Primitive Grist Mill—First Hotel—Churches—Academy—Township Libraries—Murder—Military Record—Schools..... | 23 |
| Recorder..... | 38 |
| | 40 |

| | |
|--|----|
| S. | |
| SUMMIT COUNTY, History of. | |
| Announcement—Reference to More Extensive Works—Early Colonists—Land Speculation—Royal Charters—Treaty of 1783—Non-Charter Holding States—Congress Lands—Virginia Lands—Western Reserve—Purchasing Land of the Indians—The New Connecticut—Whom Peopled by—Charter of the London Company—Cession of 1786—Legislation of 1792—Sufferers' Lands—Fire Lands—Mode of Dividing the Lands—The Trustees—The Committee—Number of Shares—Cost per Share—Ranges and Townships—The Drafts—Equalizing Townships—Mode of drawing—First White Persons in Summit County—First Settlement—Dates of Settlements in Townships by Whites—From What Counties Townships Were Taken—Organization of Cuyahoga Falls Township—Organization of Akron Township..... | 17 |
| Opening of the Ohio Canal—Organization of the County—Jollification—Election of County Officers—Relative size of Summit County—Average value per Acre—Number of Acres and Value—Census, 1840 to 1890 Inclusive..... | 18 |

| | |
|--|----|
| SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Equalizing Township—First Settler—Original Organization—Soil—Topography—Coal—Clay—Potteries—Singular Coincident—First Birth, Death and Wedding—First Post-office—Early Schools—Splendid Military Record—Villages—Churches—Religion—Schools..... | 23 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| STOW TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Origin of Name—First Settler—First Squatter—First Organization—National Advantages—Lakes—Streams—Soil—Churches—Schools—First Saw Mill—Woolen Factory—Chairs—First House—First Marriage—First Death—Indians—Military Record—Schools..... | 23, 24 |
| Summit County Geology..... | 38 |
| | 29 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| SOIL OF SUMMIT COUNTY. | |
| General outline—What Adapted to—Akron, Bath, Boston, Copley, Coventry, Cuyahoga Falls, Franklin, Norton, Portage, Richfield, Springfield, Stow, Tallmadge, Twinsburg | 30 |
| Schools of the City..... | 33, 34, 35, 36 |
| Schools of the County..... | 35, 36, 37 |
| State of Ohio, Officers of..... | 38 |
| Summit County Officers..... | 39 |
| Sheriff..... | 40 |
| Surveyor..... | 40 |
| Soldiers' Relief Commission..... | 40 |
| Supervisors..... | 41 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| T. | |
| TALLMADGE TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Original Draft—First Settler—Organized—Topography—Soil—Drainage—Survey—"Connecticut Missionary Society"—First Churches—Sunday School—"Church First School Next"—Tallmadge Academy—Town Hall—Public Library—Deaf Mute School—Coal—Cambria Furnace—Old Forge—Tannery—Stone Ware, Sewer Pipe Military Record—Schools..... | 24, 25 |
| | 38 |

| | |
|---|----|
| TWINSBURG TOWNSHIP, History of. | |
| Boundary—Origin of Name—Organization—Soil—Topography—First Settlement—Marriage—First Birth—First Death—First Cheese—First Hotel—Post-office—Saw Mill—Religious Meetings and Churches—Schools—Twinsburg Institute—Education and Morals—Military Record—Monument..... | 25 |
| Schools..... | 38 |
| Treasurer of County..... | 39 |
| Township Officers, Duties of and Election..... | 41 |
| Treasurer of Township..... | 41 |
| Trustees of Township..... | 41 |

INDEX TO MAPS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Alexander, D. S., Mast Lots 1 to 7..... | 89 |
| Alexander, D. S., Lots 8 to 15..... | 88 |
| Alexander, Richard, Wooster Avenue..... | 121 |
| Akron Rural Cemetery..... | 99, 154 |
| Auble, Upson and Adams Streets..... | 108 |
| Auble, Washington Street..... | 125 |
| Angne..... | 94 |
| Abbot, Parsons & Kim..... | 94 |
| Acker..... | 106 |
| Atwood Lots 9 to 23..... | 125 |
| Atwood Lots 1 to 8..... | 94 |
| Akron Chart to City Maps..... | 69 |
| Constructed Sewers..... | 77 |
| Sewer District Map..... | 79 |
| Ward and Precinct Map..... | 83 |
| Water Mains and Hydrants Map..... | 80 |
| School District Map..... | 78 |
| Electric Light Map..... | 74 |
| Street Car Lines' Map..... | 73 |
| Gas Lines' Map..... | 82 |
| Telephone Lines' Map..... | 81 |
| Fire Department Maps..... | 77 |
| Street Improvements..... | 7 |
| Bariges Subdivision, Washington Street..... | 128 |
| Bariges..... | 119 |
| Bariges, Mallison Lots, St. Clair to Bell..... | 121 |
| Bariges, Bariges Street..... | 121 |
| Bariges, Main Street Lots, east part..... | 106 |
| Bariges, Market and Forge Streets..... | 108 |
| Bariges, Beardsley Farm..... | 102 |
| Beardsley, Bariges Allotment..... | 102 |
| Brown, C. W., East Market Street..... | 108 |
| Brown, Block 9..... | 108 |
| Brown, Market—Adams & Jewett..... | 98 |
| Brown, Upson Street..... | 117 |
| Brown, Maple and Exchange..... | 99 |
| Brown, Lydia, Exchange and Brown Streets..... | 94 |
| Buehl..... | 103 |
| Buchtel College, Chapman Lots..... | 104 |
| Bare..... | 119 |
| Briggs..... | 94 |
| Barber..... | 133 |
| Brodt..... | 115 |
| Buckingham..... | 112 |
| Beck..... | 86 |
| Buchtel, Merriman Road..... | 86 |
| Benjamin, n. e. part..... | 123 |
| Benjamin, s. w. part..... | 101 |
| Bitman..... | 97 |
| Balch, Benjamin Allotment..... | 95 |
| Balch, L. A. Balch..... | 95 |
| Berg & Upington, Lots 1 to 12..... | 125 |
| Berg & Upington, Lots 13 to 27..... | 94 |
| Bryan, Lots 1 to 6..... | 108 |
| Bryan, Lots..... | 115 |
| Barberton..... | 70 |
| Bath Township..... | 85 |
| Boston Township..... | 157 |
| Brittain..... | 162 |
| Boston Village..... | 178 |
| Bates' Corners..... | 182 |
| Betz, A. D., Barberton..... | 87 |
| Bangs..... | 113 |
| Chalker..... | 121 |
| Communs..... | 121 |
| Cemetery, Akron Rural..... | 99, 154 |
| Cemetery, East Akron..... | 133, 120 |
| Cemetery, German Catholic..... | 99 |
| Cemetery, Mt. Peace..... | 88 |
| Cemetery, St. Vincent De Paul's..... | 86 |
| Cemetery, Oakwood, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 172 |
| Chapman..... | 104 |
| Church, Harry..... | 101 |
| Cassidy..... | 100 |
| Coburn, west part..... | 10 |
| Coburn, east part..... | 11 |
| County Map..... | 1 |
| Coventry Plat south of Akron..... | 1 |
| Cuyahoga Falls Village..... | 138, 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|--|----------|--|----------|
| Copley Township..... | 159 | King Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, O, F, K, Nn, 1, 11, 16, 22, 18, 7, 8, 26, 21, 20, 32..... | 92 | Richfield West..... | 166 |
| Coventry Township..... | 161 | King, part of 38..... | 123 | Richfield Township..... | 177 |
| Cuyahoga Falls Township..... | 163 | King, Block 28..... | 97 | South of Akron..... | 76 |
| Copley Center..... | 168 | Kling..... | 94 | Sweitzer & Steiner..... | 76 |
| Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 172 | Kirm..... | 94 | Steiner, N. R., & Company..... | 76 |
| Clinton..... | 182 | Kohler..... | 100, 118 | Stow Township..... | 87 |
| Deitz..... | 104 | Kent, Sixth Ward, Lots 38 to 64..... | 117 | Sherman..... | 158 |
| Davis, W. P..... | 91 | Kent, Sixth Ward, Lots 1 to 37..... | 114 | Springfield Township..... | 179 |
| Day, South and Main..... | 139 | Kirk..... | 88 | Snider & Wilhelm..... | 127, 125 |
| Day & Seil..... | 88 | Lods, east end..... | 93 | Schoeninger..... | 125 |
| Doyle..... | 88 | Lods, west end..... | 91 | Stinehour..... | 106, 127 |
| Darrow Street..... | 87 | Lockert..... | 134 | Schumacher & Mustill..... | 89 |
| Eastern Addition, Lots 37 to 46 and 101 to 103..... | 125 | Long, Main Street..... | 106 | Schumacher, Block 22 P., w. of Adolph Ave..... | 108 |
| Eastern Addition, Lots 123 to 139 and 181 to 188..... | 94 | Light, Akron Electric Light Map..... | 106 | Schumacher..... | 115 |
| Eastern Addition, Lots 131 to 189..... | 113 | Little York..... | 171 | Seiss..... | 101 |
| East Akron Land Company..... | 116 | Metzler..... | 125 | Seese..... | 106 |
| Ely, n. w. part..... | 86 | Mast..... | 89 | Seiberling..... | 116 |
| Ely, s. e. corner, Tract 5..... | 89 | Mustill, Schumacher & Mustill..... | 89 | Stone..... | 112 |
| Ely, Market and Aqueduct..... | 88 | Mills..... | 94 | Sherbondy, C. C. & F. D..... | 91 |
| Electric, Akron Electric Light Map..... | 74 | Munson..... | 117 | Steinbacher..... | 124 |
| Electric, Akron Street Car Lines..... | 73 | Mathews..... | 110 | Sisler, Block 13, Perkins..... | 113 |
| East Liberty..... | 160 | Marshall..... | 86 | Sumner, Elizabeth..... | 98 |
| Ellis' Corners..... | 168 | Malcolm..... | 97 | Sumner..... | 125, 94 |
| Everett..... | 178 | Middlebury, West of River, Lots 1 to 8..... | 131 | South Akron, Lots 27, 28, 29..... | 86 |
| Feuchter..... | 125 | Middlebury, West of River, 8 to 30..... | 114 | South Akron, south part bet. Bowery and R. R. inc. A. & B..... | 96 |
| Falor, Main and Falor Streets..... | 106 | Middlebury, East of River..... | 131 | South Akron, Lots 78 to 98, 190 to 216..... | 123 |
| Falor, South Street and Sweetzer Street..... | 139 | Middlebury, South of River..... | 131 | South Akron, Lots 4 to 26 and Block C..... | 92 |
| Falor, Main Street and Crosier..... | 130 | Mallison, Bartges, west of Bell Street..... | 119 | South Akron, Lots 263 to 269, 278 to 281, 303 to 306..... | 106 |
| Falor, east of Canal..... | 121 | Mallison, A. H. Mallison..... | 119 | South Akron, Lots 134 to 143 and 258 to 262..... | 125 |
| Federlee..... | 104 | May, Wooster Avenue and Wabash..... | 121 | South Akron, Lots 282 to 302..... | 121 |
| Fuchs..... | 118 | Maloney..... | 103 | Smith, L. N., Lots 1 to 36..... | 108 |
| Flower..... | 91 | Miller & Long..... | 76 | Smith, L. N., Franklin and Ann..... | 113 |
| Flower & White..... | 91 | Munroe Falls..... | 87 | Smith, L. N., Spruce, Market and Ann..... | 98 |
| Fay, Block 19 P..... | 113 | Milheim..... | 162 | Smith, Silver and Valley..... | 88 |
| Fenn, A..... | 97 | Mogadore..... | 168 | Smith, J. & S., 6th Ward..... | 117 |
| Fenn, B, C, D, E..... | 163 | Montrose..... | 108 | Smith, 6th Ward Subs..... | 114 |
| Fricker, Lots 1 to 16..... | 121 | Macedonia..... | 171 | Spicer, Fountain and Vine..... | 104 |
| Fricker, Lots 17 to 28..... | 123 | Manchester..... | 180 | Spicer..... | 94 |
| Fire Department, Akron Map..... | 75 | McCoy..... | 118 | Sewers of Akron, Constructed..... | 77 |
| Franklin Township..... | 165 | McGarry..... | 123 | Sewer Districts, Akron..... | 79 |
| Glendale Cemetery..... | 154, 154 | McNaughton, 16 and 18 Perkins..... | 113 | School Districts of Akron..... | 78 |
| Good, Jacob, Forge and Arch Streets..... | 108 | Neher..... | 125 | Street Cars, Akron Map..... | 73 |
| Grether..... | 106 | Nash, Sumner Nash, Nash Street..... | 91 | Summit County Map..... | 14 |
| Good, B 43 Perkins..... | 115 | Nash, east of Center Street..... | 123 | Thompson..... | 94 |
| Good, B 23 Perkins..... | 115 | Nash, west of Center Street..... | 99 | Thornton, East of Miami Street..... | 127 |
| Grimwood..... | 91 | Newton, Lots 1 to 8..... | 112 | Thornton, Lots 326 to 340..... | 128 |
| Gale..... | 95 | Newton, Lots 6 to 49..... | 123 | Thornton, northwest part..... | 118 |
| Gas, Akron Gas Lines..... | 82 | Nelan..... | 123 | Thornton, Main and South Street..... | 130 |
| Ghent..... | 85 | North Springfield..... | 162 | Telephone, Akron Lines..... | 81 |
| Greensburg..... | 160 | Northampton Township..... | 169 | Thomastown..... | 102 |
| Green Township..... | 167 | Northfield Township..... | 171 | Twinsburgh Center..... | 108 |
| Hopp..... | 125 | Northfield Center..... | 171 | Tallmadge Center..... | 176 |
| Hoenicka..... | 108 | Norton Township..... | 173 | Tallmadge Township..... | 181 |
| Howe..... | 94 | New Portage..... | 174 | Twinsburgh Township..... | 183 |
| Herfield..... | 106 | Norton Center..... | 182 | Uppington..... | 94, 125 |
| Howe & Wolf..... | 100 | Oberholtz, Lots 4 to 16..... | 108 | Unknown..... | 103 |
| Hart, Sixth Ward..... | 116 | Oberholtz, Lots 18 to 28..... | 109 | Universalist Church, Block 12, Perkins..... | 115 |
| Hart, C. S., Sixth Ward, E. A. L. Co..... | 116 | Oviatt..... | 103 | United States Map..... | 8 |
| Hunt, two allotments, continuous numbers..... | 112 | Ohio State Map..... | 12 | Voris & Wilhelm..... | 128 |
| Hall, Lorenzo, Lots 5 to 14..... | 86 | Ohio State R. R. Map..... | 152 | Voris, A. C..... | 102, 134 |
| Hall, Lorenzo, Lots 1 to 4..... | 88 | Oakwood Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls..... | 172 | Viall, Hazel and Arlington..... | 117 |
| Hine..... | 95 | Perkins, Blocks 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41..... | 107 | Viall & Munson, Lorain and Arlington..... | 117 |
| Hart & Sumner, between Allyn and Sumner..... | 125 | Block 42..... | 103 | Voris & Steinbacher, west of Sumner Street..... | 127 |
| Hart & Sumner, East of Allyn Street..... | 94 | Blocks 44 to 53..... | 101 | Voris & Steinbacher, east of Sumner Street..... | 124 |
| Hart, Lots 87 to 90..... | 125 | Blocks 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 39, 40..... | 105 | Voris & Steinbacher, north of Powers Street..... | 94 |
| Hill, Lots 1 to 14 and 37 to 80..... | 104 | Blocks 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 43..... | 115 | Wright, Geo. M. and Lucy J..... | 133 |
| Hill, Lots 16 to 23..... | 112 | Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10..... | 111 | Wilcox, Market and Crosby..... | 88 |
| Hill, Lots 21 to 36..... | 98 | Blocks 13, 16, 17, 18, 19..... | 113 | Wilson..... | 124 |
| Hammond's Corners..... | 85 | Block 54..... | 95 | Williams..... | 123 |
| Hudson Village..... | 146, 150 | Parsons..... | 94 | Wilhelm & Snyder, Lots 1 to 21 and 27 to 41..... | 125 |
| Hametown..... | 158 | Procinet Lines of Akron..... | 83 | Wilhelm & Snyder, Lots 22 to 26..... | 127 |
| Hudson Township..... | 164 | Portage Township north of Akron..... | 170 | Wolf, John..... | 100 |
| Irvin..... | 110 | Portage Township..... | 175 | Wolf, Merriman and Charlotte..... | 86 |
| Index Map of Akron..... | 69 | Peninsula..... | 178 | Wolf, North and Valley, Lots 5 to 19..... | 97 |
| Jewett, Market and Norton Streets..... | 116 | Portage Township west of Akron..... | 184 | Wolf, North and Valley, Lots 1 to 4..... | 88 |
| Jewett, Irvin and Champion Streets..... | 110 | Quinby..... | 92 | Ward Lines, Akron..... | 83 |
| Jewett, Lots 75 to 79..... | 129 | Rentschler & Schoeninger..... | 125 | Water Mains and Hydrants..... | 80 |
| Jewett, Brown, Lot 19..... | 117 | Reeser..... | 127 | Warwick..... | 84 |
| Jewett, Brown, Lot..... | 108 | Rockwell..... | 106 | Western Star..... | 158 |
| Johnson's Corners..... | 158 | Robinson, Middlebury..... | 112 | Yeager..... | 126 |
| Kolb..... | 121 | Rhodes..... | 86 | | |
| Kempel..... | 121 | Reiley..... | 86 | | |
| King, Blocks A, B, C, E, M, P, S..... | 103 | Rockwell, J. W., see Bittman..... | 97 | | |
| King, Blocks 12, 13, 14, 15, 29, 30..... | 103 | Railroad Map of Ohio..... | 152 | | |
| King, Blocks 33, 34..... | 101 | Richfield..... | 166 | | |
| King, Blocks 2, 3, 4, 5, 17, 31..... | 105 | | | | |
| King, Block 32..... | 99 | | | | |
| King, Blocks 6, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27..... | 111 | | | | |

NOTICE.—In searching for a plat or allotment, the reader must be governed entirely by this index for plats outside of the city of Akron, but for the city you have the **Chart to City Maps, Page 69**, to aid you. By it you find your location or street. Within the red lines you find the PLATE number, and on the margin you find what PAGE that PLATE is on.

The Manufactories of Summit County and What They Make.

1. AMERICAN STRAW BOARD CO., New Portage, Ohio, Straw Board and Straw Lumber. Organized, 1889. Capital stock, \$6,000.-000. Males, 150. Pay roll, \$52,000 per year. Capacity, 25 tons straw board per day.

2. AKRON STEAM FORGE CO., Old Forge, Akron. Car Axles, Line and Engine Shafts, and every description of Hammered Iron. Organized, 1886. Capital stock, \$65,000. Capital invested, \$75,000. Males, 50. Output, \$125,000.

3. AKRON LUMBER CO., Lumber Yard. Contractors and Builders. Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

4. J. PARK ALEXANDER, Proprietor Diamond Fire Brick Works, Canal St., Akron.

5. ALLEN & Co., proprietors of Allen Mills, Canal St., Akron, Manufacturers of Flour. Organized, 1868. Males, 20. Capacity, 300 barrels per day.

6. AKRON SEWER PIPE CO. See American Sewer Pipe Co.

7. AULTMAN, MILLER & Co., "Buckeye Works." Organized in 1863, Capital, \$1,000,000; now \$2,500,000. Manufacturers of Mowers, Reapers and Binders. Hands employed, 750. Output annually, 24,000 machines. Plant covers 15 acres.

8. GEORGE H. ALLEN, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, Akron.

9. WM. A. ALLEN, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, Lock 7, Ohio Canal, Akron.

10. JOHN ANGE, Wagons, Akron, O.

11. AKRON IRON CO., Akron. Best grade of Common Bar Iron, Refined Iron, Special Irons for Agricultural Implements, and Sols Mfg of Calendered Iron and Steel Shafts. Organized, 1866. Capital stock, \$400,000. Males, 400. Pay roll, \$4,000 per week. Capacity, 15,000 net tons.

12. AKRON BRICK ASSOCIATION. Controlling the entire output of Akron Building Brick manufactured by Akron Brick and Tile Co., Cooper Brick Co., John Bailey, McCausland Bros., Hugill & Briggs. 75 hands.

13. AKRON POLISHING AND PLATING WORKS. Nickel Plating. George M. Smith, proprietor, 401 S. Broadway, second floor.

14. G. H. ALLAN, Howard St., Akron. Rubber Stamps. Organized, 1890. Capital, \$1,000.

15. PETER L. ALLEN, Richfield; Harness.

16. E. L. ALLING. Lightning Dish Washing Machine for large hotels and restaurants. Washes 60 pieces a minute.

17. AKRON STONEWARE AGENCY. Representing the eight stoneware manufactories herein mentioned which have a capital represented of \$600,000. Manufacture yearly 9,950,000 gallons or 1,800 car loads. Employ 350 hands. Pay roll, \$15,000 per month.

18. AKRON BRICK & TILE CO., Akron, Ohio. Corner Irvin and Matthews Streets. Brick and Tile.

19. AKRON FIRE BRICK CO., B. M. Allison, proprietor, 105 Bank Street, 6th Ward, Akron, O. Fire Brick; Locomotive Arch Brick; Stove, Furnace and Range Linings.

20. OZIAS BARBER, with Taplin, Rice & Co., Akron, Ohio. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc. Organized, 1884. Capital stock, \$15,000. Males, 19. Pay roll, \$600 per month.

21. A. A. BARTLETT & Co., Cor. State and Ohio Canal, Akron.

22. J. A. BRANDON & Co. Mitering Machines and Picture Frames.

23. Mrs. M. BURKHARDT, Beer Brewer, 152, 154, and 156, Sherman St., Akron.

24. ADOLPH BONSTEDT, proprietor Akron Carriage Works. Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer. Exchange and Middlebury sts., Akron.

25. JOHN BRUNER, Carpet Weaver. 103 Wooster ave., Akron.

26. MARCUS BUETSCH, Carpet Weaver, Akron.

27. J. B. BERRODIN, Harness Makers, and Horse Furnishers.

28. BUCKEYE SEWER PIPE CO. See American Sewer Pipe Co.

29. 6th Ward, Akron. Capital stock, \$100,000. Organized, 1872. 70 hands.

30. BAKER, McMILLEN & Co., 107 Ash St., Akron. Manufacturers of small turned Wood Work, either plain, polished or enameled. 90 hands employed. Incorporated, 1890. Capital stock, \$120,000.

31. N. H. BASSETT, Akron, Ohio. Manufacturer of Buckeye Shedder Curry Comb. Males, 4.

32. PETER BRENZ, Stow Township; P. O. Address, Metz, Ohio. Manufacturer of Swiss Cheese.

33. B. S. BRADDOCK, one mile north-east of center of Richfield Center. Manufacturer of Brick and Tile. Capital invested, \$6,000; 5 males; capacity, 200,000; only runs in season.

34. BREWSTER BROTHERS. Flour mill, Krumroy, O.

35. GEORGE W. BLACKBURN. Harness, Cuyahoga Falls.

36. WILLIAM BLOOM. Wagons, Cuyahoga Falls.

37. L. BIRCH, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, Tallmadge, O.

38. T. C. BUDD, 6th Ward, Akron, Ohio. Hydraulic Machinery.

39. HENRY B. CROSS, proprietor Akron Broom Works, Lock 1, Ohio Canal, Broom Manufacturer, Akron, O.

40. COLEMAN BROS. Co., South Main and Church sts., Akron. Fine Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Sleighs and Spring Wagons.

41. M. H. CRUMBINE, Proprietor Akron Marble Works, 112 N. High St. Monuments, Mantels and Grates, Marble and Granite Work. Output, \$30,000 per year. 8 hands employed.

42. E. COLLIERED, Manufacturer of Harnesses, 117 South Main St., Akron, O.

43. COOK, FAIRBANKS & Co. See Akron Stoneware Agency.

44. CAHOW PUMP CO., 225 W. Market St., Akron. Wooden and Chain Pumps. Organized, 1871. Capital Invested, \$4,000. Males, 4.

45. CASWALL & ALDERFER, Manufacturing Confectioners, 117 S. Howard St., Akron, O.

46. COHN MFG CO., Main St., opposite City Building, Akron, O. Awnings, Tents, Horse and Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Stack Covers, Flags and Canvas Goods, and Waterproof Goods. Established, 1867. Males, 7; Females, 15. Pay roll, \$850 per month.

47. N. A. CHAPMAN, Twinsburg, Ohio, Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, Etc. General repairs of Farm Machinery. Organized, 1885. Capital, \$500.

48. CAMP & THOMPSON, Office, Cuyahoga Falls, O. Works, Cuyahoga Falls and Greentown, Ohio. Manufacturers of Summit Co. Sewer Pipe, Glazed Drain Tile, Hollow Brick, Red Brick, Hansen's Patent Chimney Tops, and Wall Coping, and other clay products. Organized, 1887. Capital invested, \$100,000. Males, 100. Pay roll, \$4,200 per month.

49. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Mills, Monroe Falls. Paper. Organized, 1860. Capital invested, \$28,000. Males, 30; Females, 10. Pay roll, \$1,300 per month. Capacity, 8 tons per day.

50. JOHN CLAYTON, near High Bridge Glens, Cuyahoga Falls. Wagons and Carriages. Organized, 1884. Males, 4. Pay roll, \$48 per week.

51. EDWARD CRANZ, Ira, Ohio. Cheese.

52. ANDREW B. CASSIDY, Manufacturer of Cheese, Peninsula.

53. H. C. CURRIER, Manufacturer of Grindstones, Peninsula.

54. E. CROUSE, Tinner, Twinsburg.

55. N. A. CHAPMAN, Wagonmaker, Twinsburg.

56. CAPRON & CURTICE, 142 South Howard Street, Akron, O. General Job Printers.

57. ESTATE OF W. B. DOYLE, Main st., Akron. All kinds of Wood-Work for Furnishing Houses, Cabinet Cases for Railroads and Express Cos. Lumber Yard. Organized, 1855, by Wilson Edwards. Capital stock, \$30,000. Males, 50. Pay roll per week, \$5,200.

58. DODGE & PLEMER, 124 S. Howard st., Akron. Parlor Suits, Couches, Rockers, Lounges, Mattresses, etc. Males, 11; females, 3.

59. DIAMOND MATCH CO. The largest in the country. 100,000,000 matches daily. Employ 638 hands in Akron branch. Established, 1847. Present capital, \$3,000,000.

60. HENRY DEUTSCH, Greensburgh. Brick and Tile.

61. JOHN M. DICKINSON, Brooms, Peninsula.

62. DUFFY BROS., Cuyahoga Falls, Book and Job Printers.

63. J. C. EWART & Co., Akron Roofing Tile Works, 110 Brook st. on C. A. & C. R'y, Akron. Roofing, Tile, Crestings, etc. Organized, 1875. Males, 65.

64. WILLIAM EBERHARD, 104 Sherman street, Akron, Ohio, Machine Shop.

65. L. D. EWING, 121 Kirkwood street, Akron, Ohio. Siding, Moulding, Frames, Mantels.

66. J. W. FOSTER, Boat Builder, Lock 3, Ohio Canal.

67. WM. FREUDEMAN, Cigar Manufacturer, 333 South Main st., Akron.

68. AMOS M. FISHBURN, Harness-Maker and Horse Furnisher, 178 South Howard st., Akron.

69. FALLS HOLLOW STAYBOLT CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O. Manufacturers of Hollow Staybolts for Locomotive Boilers. Employ 15 hands.

70. OTIS W. FITTS, Peninsula, Ohio, Manufacturer of Sawed Lumber and Feed. Established in 1880.

71. E. L. FILLIUS & Co., Hudson, Ohio. Crystal Flour, Feed, etc. Organized, 1890. Capital, \$19,000. Males, 8. 75 barrels daily.

72. GARAHAN, STERN & Co., rear Allen & Co. Mills, Mill st. Extension, Akron. Flour and Flour barrels. Organized, 1879. Capital invested, \$1,500. Males, 10. Pay roll, \$1,000 per week. Capacity, 35,000 barrels per year.

73. GOERNER & PLANTZ, Akron File Works, east of Buckeye. Manufacturers of Files.

74. GHENT BENT WOOD WORKS. J. Barker, proprietor, Ghent, Bath Township. Bent Wood Combination Fence, Hardwood Lumber, etc. Organized, 1867. Capital, \$6,000. 8 to 14 Males. Pay roll, \$150 to \$300 per month.

75. NORBERT GENIROS, Macedonia. Cooper Shop.

76. FRANK D. HOWARD. Plow Points, Stove Castings. Cor. Mill and High sts. Akron.

77. HILL SEWER PIPE CO. Manufacturers of Sewer Pipe. Organized in 1873. Capital, \$150,000.

78. JOHN HEPPERT, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, 701 E. Market st., Akron.

79. HARTMAN & LUTZ, Wagon Makers, 6th Ward, Akron, O. Sewer Pipe Trucks and Rockers. 10 hands. \$300.

80. HOWE & Co., Cuyahoga Falls, proprietors of Pearl Mills; Manufacturers of Flour. Organized, 1886. Capacity, 150 barrels daily. Males, 8; female, 1.

81. W. P. HOLLOWAY, Reading Stands, Cuyahoga Falls.

82. E. H. HILL, Manufacturer of Stoneware, Mogadore, O.

83. JOHN HEPPERT, Flour Mill, Johnson's Corners.

84. B. F. HELLER, Ghent, Flour Mill.

85. PETER HUNSECKER, Saw-mill, Johnson's Corners.

86. HARTER BROS., Western Star Creamery.

87. J. J. HILDEBRAND, Clinton, Harness-Maker.

88. JAMES HAYES, Cuyahoga Falls, Harness-Maker.

89. HENRY JONES, Wagons, Macedonia.

90. JAHANT & WEBER, 166 South Howard st., Akron, O. The Jahant Hot Blast Furnace, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

91. GEORGE C. JACKSON & Co., Schumacher Office Building, Akron, Ohio, General Job Printers.

92. A. JACKSON & LYMAN, 116 West Exchange st., Akron, O. Sash, Doors, Blinds and Manufactured Lumber.

93. JOSEPH KNECHT, Cigar Manufacturer, 418 E. Center st., Akron, O.

94. KUNLER & BECK, Baking Japans and Dryers. Capacity, \$100,000. Hands employed, 8.

95. C. KITTLEBERGER, Tannery, Cuyahoga Falls.

96. E. L. KNOX, Cuyahoga Falls, Job Printer.

97. JACOB LAPP, East Akron, O. Slack Barrels. Organized, 1878. Males, 20. Pay roll, \$175 per week. Capacity, 300 barrels daily.

98. S. B. LAFFERTY, Manufacturing Confectioner, E. Market st., Akron.

99. L. W. LOOMIS, Cuyahoga Falls, O. Special attention given to the manufacture of asylum tinware.

100. A. J. LOHR, Norton Center, Saw, Feed and Cider Mill.

101. A. A. LIKENS, Macedonia, Sawmill.

102. MEXADO ORT, Co. Manufacturers of Olive Oil Shoe Dressing, 138 N. Howard st., Akron, O.

103. HENRY MISHLER & Son, Mogadore, O. Stoneware Specialties. Mishler's Patent Stew Pans and Large Ware. New patent way of making large ware.

104. MYERS & HALL, Manufacturers of Stoneware, Mogadore, Springfield Township. Established, 1808. Capital, \$15,000. Males, 20. Pay roll, per year, \$7,000. Capacity, 350,000 gallons per year.

105. MAX & FRIEDBERG, Akron Furnace and Cornice Works, 114 N. Howard st., Akron. Furnaces and Galvanized Iron Cornices. Organized, 1880. Capital invested, \$16,000. Males, 23. Pay roll, \$11,000 per year.

106. JOHN G. MEAD, Hudson, Harness.

107. MOODY & THOMAS, Flour Mill, Peninsula, O.

108. WILLIAM O. MOTT, Wagon Manufacturer, Peninsula, O.

109. MARKLE & LEMAN, Springfield, Stoneware. 20 hands. Wages paid, \$10,000 yearly. Capital invested, \$35,000.

110. S. J. MOSKOR, Manufacturer of Stoneware, Mogadore, O.

111. S. C. McNEIL, Akron, proprietor, Bell Dale, Iron Bridge, Hawkins, Chagrin Falls, and Troy Corners, Cheese Factories. Capital invested, \$10,000. Males, 10. Pay roll, \$3,500 per year. Capacity, 100 Cheese, 400 lbs. Creamery Butter per day.

112. BENJAMIN MCNABERTON, Cigar Manufacturer, 920 East Market st., Akron, O.

113. OHIO PORCELTAIN ENLARGING CO., Buchtel ave. and Summer st., Akron. Organized, 1890. Capital stock, \$1,000. Males, 5; Females, 6. Pay roll, \$475 per month.

114. D. R. PAGE & Co., 107 to 121 N. Canal st., Akron, Ohio. Varnishes, Japans, Oil Finish, Asphaltum, Damar, Shellac. Organized, 1889. Capital stock, \$75,000. Males, 7. Pay roll, \$390 per month. Capacity, 3,500 barrels Varnish; 400 barrels Japan, \$200,000 per annum.

115. C. H. PAYNE, Boat Builder, Akron, O.

116. J. W. W. POWELL, Harness and Horse Furnisher, 122 N. Howard st., Akron, O.

117. H. E. PARKS, Towel Racks, Cuyahoga Falls.

118. C. A. PEITON, 1137 E. Market st., 6th Ward, Akron, O. Harness, etc.

119. SHELTON E. PHELPS, West Richfield, Tinner.

120. HENRY PARKER, Ghent, Woolen Mill.

121. G. J. REYNOLDS, Beer Brewer, 313 N. Forge st., Akron.

122. T. J. REILLEY, Cigar Manufacturer, 184 S. Howard st., Akron.

123. CHRIST REINHOLD, Harness-Maker and Horse Furnisher, 409 S. Main st., Akron, O.

124. CHRIST ROEGER, Brittain, Wagons.

125. D. RIGGLE, Irene, O., Flour.

126. RUFFNER BROTHERS, Cheese, Krumroy.

127. GRO. P. SPERRY, Manufacturer of Sewer Pipe, Tallmadge, Ohio.

128. L. E. SEIDERLING, Harness-Maker and Horse Furnisher, 358 1/2 S. Main st., Akron, O.

129. SMITH BROS., Main st., Akron, Ohio, Manufacturing Chemists. Flavoring Extracts, Medicines, Perfumes, Baking Powder, Paper Boxes, etc. Organized, 1885. Capital invested, \$15,000. Males, 9; Females, 25.

130. SUMMIT CITY BOILER WORKS, L. M. Briggs, proprietor, 6th Ward, Akron. Steam Boilers of all descriptions, Rotary Bleachers, Oil Tanks, Storage Tanks, Stacks, and Sheet Iron Works. Organized, 1885. Capital invested, \$35,000. Hands employed in Akron, 80 men; Lima, Ohio, 148 men; LaFayette, Ind., 200 men; 1 female. Pay roll, \$16,000 per month.

131. ELMER B. SHIELDS, Hudson, Ohio. Hudson Box-Work and Lumber Mills, Sawing, Planing, Matching. Organized, 1890. Males, 14. Capacity, sawing 10,000 feet per day; 400 boxes per day.

132. E. V. SAGE, Stoveware, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

133. C. L. SHALL, Harness, Copley.

134. CHARLES SHARP, Carriages and Wagons, Tallmadge, O.

135. SHERMAN & BEATTY, Flour Mill, Comet.

136. SMITH & HANLIN, 174 S. Howard st., Akron, Ohio. Tin and Sheet Iron Workers.

137. P. B. SEACON, Macedonia, Tinner.

138. P. H. SMITH, 125 N. Main st., Akron, Ohio. Patterns.

139. CHARLES SCHULER, 246 West Market st. Manufacturer and Dealer in all leading Marbles and Granites.

140. THE AKRON TWINE AND CORDAGE CO., Hill st., Akron, O. Sisal and Manila Binder Twine, and Cordage and Rope. Organized, 1885. Capital stock, \$100,000. Capital invested, \$150,000. Males, 50; Females, 40. Pay roll, \$90,000 per year. Capacity, 2,000 tons.

141. THE AKRON BUILDING & CABINET CO., 213 to 223 Cherry st., Akron, O. Bank and Office Furniture. Fine Interior Finish, Counters, Wood Mantels and dealer in Slate Mantels, Grates and artistic Tiling, Willow Sliding Blinds, etc. Organized, 1889. Capital Stock, \$100,000. Capital invested, \$55,000. Hands employed; Males, 60. Pay roll, per month, \$2,500.

142. D. TCHOTSKY, Manufacturer of Cigars, 180 Cuyahoga st., Akron.

143. THE WHITMAN & BARBER MANUFACTURING CO. Organized, 1864. Capital, \$2,000,000. Mower Knives, Reaper Sickles, Drop Forgings, Thresher Teeth, Spring Keys and Cotters. 300 men in Akron. Also Canton, O., Syracuse, N. Y., St. Catherine, Ont., 800 men in all.

144. THE WERNER PRINTING & LITHO. CO. 200 to 206 North Union st. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, \$500,000.

145. THE WHEATMORE & ROBINSONS & Co., 1200 E. Market, 6th Ward, Akron. Incorporated, 1887. Capital, \$150,000. Stoneware, Fine Glazed Ware, Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 50 males. Pay roll, \$23,000 per year. Capacity, 6,000 tons per year. Consume 400 tons coal per month. Incorporated, 1887.

146. THE WESTERN LINOLEUM CO., located in Sweitzer & Steiner's addition south of Akron. Incorporated, 1890. Capital stock, \$200,000. Hands employed, 72. Manufacturers of Table, Stair and Shelf Oil-Cloths, Carriage and Upholstery Enameled Goods, Imitation Leathers and Fancy Mosaics, etc.

147. THE UNITED STATES STONEWARE CO. Incorporated, 1885. Capital stock, \$25,000. Capacity, 1,000,000 gallons yearly. 40 hands. Monthly pay roll, \$1,600.

148. THE THOMAS PHILLIPS CO. Capital stock, \$150,000. Incorporated, 1887. Output, 5,000 pounds paper flour-sacks and paper daily. 50 hands.

149. THE THOMAS LUMBER & BUILDING CO. Incorporated, 1888. Capital stock, \$100,000. Lumber, wholesale and retail, Sash, Doors, Blinds. General Building Contractors.

150. TAPLIN, RICE & Co., cor. Broadway and Church sts., Akron, O. Stoves, Machinery and Castings of all kinds. (Clay Machinery a specialty). Organized, 1806. Capital stock, \$150,000. Males, 150. Pay roll, \$7,000 per month.

151. THE STEAR DRILLING MACHINE CO., Akron. Well Drilling Machinery, Drilling and Fishing Tools, Upright Engines. Incorporated, 1889. Capital stock, \$50,000. Capital invested, \$50,000. Males, 33; Females, 1. Pay roll, \$1,300 per month. Capacity, 60 complete machines per year.

152. THE SCHUMACHER MFG CO., State st., near Merrill's Pottery, Akron. Gymnasium Supplies, Foundry, Machine Shops, Tents, Awnings, Horse and Wagon Covers, Rope Work, Brass Castings, Straw Stack Covers, Canvas Carpet Covers. Organized, 1889. Incorporated, 1890. Capital stock, \$45,000. Males, 30; Female, 1. Pay roll, \$350 per week.

153. THE SEIDERLING MILLING CO. Incorporated, 1883. Capital stock, \$200,000. Flour. Output, 250,000 barrels yearly. Value, \$1,200,000. 30 men. \$500 per week.

154. THE J. F. SEIDERLING & Co., Empire Mower and Reaper Works. Mowers, Reapers and Binders. Incorporated, 1884. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Capital invested, \$1,000,000. Males, 300. Pay roll, \$15,000 per month. Capacity, 10,000 machines annually.

155. THE SELLE GEAR CO., Chestnut st., between High and S. Broadway, Akron. Organized, 1885. Capital stock, \$25,000. Males, 50. Pay roll, \$25,000 per year. Platform, Truck, Omnibus, and other Spring Wagon Gears.

156. THE SUMMIT SEWER PIPE CO. South of Akron. Incorporated, July, 1880. Capital, \$100,000.

157. THE ROBINSON BROS. & Co., N. Forge st., Akron. Sewer Pipe. Organized, 1879. Incorporated, 1887. Capital stock, \$300,000. Males, 60. Pay roll, \$2,600 per month. Capacity, 9,000 tons of pipe per month. Consume 500 tons of coal per month.

158. THE OHIO STONEWARE CO. Organized, 1881. Capital, \$12,000. 650,000 gallons yearly.

159. THE E. H. MERRILL CO., 400 S. Main st., Akron. Stoneware and Specialties. Organized, 1847. Incorporated, 1887. Capital stock, \$50,000. Males, 40. Pay roll, \$20,000 per year.

160. THE D. F. MORGAN BOILER CO., Main street Crossing, C. A. & C., and N. Y., P. & O. R. Rs., Akron. Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus. Capital stock, \$100,000 Authorized. Capital invested, \$40,000. Males, 20. Pay roll, \$200 per week. Capacity, 1,000 boilers per annum.

161. THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. Capital stock, \$100,000. Established 1881. Incorporated, 1888. Largest exclusive Manufacturers of Artificial Fish Bait and Harness Ornaments in the U. S. Employ 70 hands.

162. THE AKRON VITRIFIED PRESSED BRICK CO., Office, 122 S. Howard st., Akron; Works at Independence, Ohio. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$100,000.

163. THE AKRON NOVELTY MFG. CO. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$25,000. Hands, 20.

164. THE ABSOLUTE CHEMICAL CO., 1080 E. Market st., Akron. Incorporated, Dec. 1890. Capital stock, \$50,000. Parasite Extenuators; Patent Medicines for pains, aches, bruises, liver and kidney troubles.

165. THE AKRON HARDWARE CO., south of Akron. Crystal, Plated and Metal Hub Bands, Steel and Malleable Bridle Bits in all varieties. Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, and Oreide Plating, Bronzing and Silvering. Organized, 1889. Capital stock, \$50,000. Capital invested, \$40,000. Males, 42; Females, 8. Pay roll, \$10,000 per month.

168. THE AKRON ENGRAVING CO., Market and Main sts., Akron, O. 12 hands. All kinds of engravings used for illustrative purposes.

169. THE AKRON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO., Akron, O. Incorporated, July 14, 1888. Capital, \$200,000. To supply gas for fuel, and illuminating purposes, and power for gas-engines. 6 miles of pipe. Large extensions contemplated. Price, 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, with discounts for large quantities.

170. THE AKRON CHEMICAL CO., Manufacturers of Printing Inks, Dipping and Brush Paints W. W. Varnish, Iron and Wood Fillers, and dealers in Carbon and Lubricating Oils, W. State st., Akron, O. Organized, 1889. Capital stock, \$25,000. Males, 7. Capacity, 7,500 barrels; Paints, etc., and 150,000 pounds Printing Inks.

171. THE AMERICAN SEWER PIPE CO. Capital stock, \$50,000. Owning and controlling the entire product of Akron Sewer Pipe Co. Capital, \$200,000. Established, 1848. Oldest in America. Employ 100 hands. Buckeye Sewer Pipe Co., Capital, \$91,000. 70 hands. Hill Sewer Pipe Co., \$80,000; 70 hands. Robinson Bros. & Co., \$200,000; 95 hands. Geo. P. Sperry, capital, \$79,000; 70 hands. Total, Capital stock, \$700,000. 400 hands employed. Output, 4,000 car loads. Pay roll, \$15,000 per month.

172. THE AKRON TOOL CO., N. Union st., Akron. The "Kraus" Cultivator and Line of Agricultural Implements. Capital stock, \$100,000. Capital invested, \$75,000. Males, 50. Capacity, 60 machines daily.

173. THE AKRON STONEWARE CO. See Akron-Canton Stoneware Agency. Akron Stoneware, 1,250,000 gallons yearly. Fine Glazed Ware, consisting of Milk Pans, French Pots, etc., 300,000 gallons.

174. THE AKRON HEATING & VENTILATING CO., 401 S. Broadway st., Akron, O. Incorporated, Jan. 1890. Capital, \$75,000. Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, etc.

175. THE AKRON PAVING BRICK CO. Incorporated, Jan. 1891. Capital, \$40,000.

176. THE AKRON QUEENSWARE CO., 6th Ward, Akron, Ohio. Incorporated, July, 1890. Capital, \$50,000. Hands employed 60; average wages paid, \$2.00; Output, \$1,500 per week.

177. THE AKRON SILVER PLATE CO., 141 and 147 Bluff st., Akron, O. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$100,000.

178. THE AKRON SMOKING PIPE CO., Mogadore, Springfield Township. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$70,000. Hands employed, Males, 30; Females, 6. Capacity, 12,000,000 yearly. General Office, Akron. Smoking Pipes.

179. THE AKRON WHITE SAND & STONE CO., 110 S. Howard st. Incorporated, 1891. Capital stock, \$100,000.

180. THE AKRON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Capital stock, \$160,000. Established, 1839. Incorporated, 1890. Publishers of the *Beacon and Republican*, 4,500 circulation; *Summit County Beacon*, 2,000 circulation; *American Farm News*, 80,000 circulation. 110 hands employed. Pay roll, \$45,000 per year. Work sent to every State and Territory.

181. THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO., Office, cor. Mill and Broadway, Akron. Owners and Operators of Empire, Cereal, Stone and Cascade Mills, Summit street and Howard street. Incorporated, 1891. Capital, \$3,400,000. Employ 300 males; 75 females. Pay roll, \$12,000 per month. Manufacturers of Flour, Pearl Barley, Oat-Meal, Avena, Cracked and Rolled Wheat, Farinose, Farina, Rye Flour, Hominy, Corn Meal, Feed.

182. THE AKRON WOOLEN & FELT CO., 6th Ward, Akron, O. Paper Maker's Felts and Jackets. Incorporated, 1888. Capital invested, \$100,000. Males, 30; Females, 20. Pay roll, \$2,000 per month.

183. THE BRIGGIER BELTING CO. Incorporated, 1891. Capital, \$25,000. Hands, 15. Manufacturers of Patent Wove Oak Leather Belts and all sizes of Oak Tanned Belts.

184. THE DROP HAMMER FORGING CO. Incorporated, March, 1890. Capital, \$15,000. Hands, 10. Cold Chisels, Punches, Pitman

Rods, Side Arms for Printing Presses; all kinds of Forging in Iron, Steel and Copper.

185. THE GLOBE SIGN CO., south of Akron, O. Advertising Signs and Novelties. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporated, 1890. Males, 6. Capacity, 12,000 Board Signs and 20,000 yards Fabric Signs daily. Sole Operators of Bender's Patent Sign Painting Machinery, and Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth Signs, Streamers, Banners, and Board and Fabric Signs of extraordinary sizes, 1 foot to 100 feet in length. Operators of the most gigantic Sign Machines on earth.

186. THE HANKEY LUMBER CO. Incorporated, 1889. Capital, \$100,000.

187. THE HUMPHREY TURBINE CO., 408 S. Broadway st., Akron. Incorporated, 1889. Capital, \$50,000. Manufacturers of the Humphrey Turbine Water Wheel.

188. THE J. C. McNEIL CO., (Akron Boiler Works), Akron, O. Established, 1883. Capital stock, \$100,000. Capital invested, \$100,000. Males, 80. Pay roll, \$5,000 per month. Manufacturers of Steam Boilers of every description. Works in Sheet Iron of all kinds, Transportation Oil Tanks, and Cars. Storage Tanks, Globe and Cylinder Bleaching Boilers for Straw Board and Paper Mills, Digesters for Wood Pulp.

189. THE AKRON COAL CO., 437 E. Center st., Akron, Ohio. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$25,000.

190. THE NATIONAL SEWER PIPE CO., Barborton, Ohio. Akron Sewer Pipe. Organized, 1890. Capital stock, \$250,000. Capital invested, \$250,000. Males, 100. Capacity, 5,000 car loads a year.

191. THE G. H. GRIMM MFG CO., Hudson, O., Evaporators for Maple, Sorghum, and Cider and Fruit Jellies. Organized, 1888. Capital stock, \$50,000. Capital invested, \$28,000. Males, 11; Female, 1. Pay roll, \$125 per week. Branch Shop, Rutland, Vermont.

192. TALLMADGE DRAIN TILE CO., Tallmadge Center, Ohio. Manufacturers of Drain Tile, Hollow Brick, etc. Organized, 1885. Capital, \$8,000. Males, 7. Pay roll, \$400 per month.

193. Z. W. TOWNSEND, West Richfield, O., Oak Stave Baskets and Wagon Hubs. Baler and Shipper of Hay and Straw.

194. THE AKRON REEF & BATTAN CO., Manufacturers of the Akron Adjustable Baby Carriage and Reel and Rattan Furniture. Works, 112 N. Union st., Akron. Incorporated, 1889. Capital, \$50,000.

195. THE AKRON SOAP CO., 186 Case ave., Akron. Organized, 1884. Capacity, 600 tons per year. Incorporated, 1891. Capital stock, \$10,000.

196. THE AKRON BELTING CO., 138 N. Main st., Akron. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, especially adapted for Drive Belts, Dynamo Belts, Electric Plants, Planers and Mill Roll Belts. Organized, 1885. Capital stock, \$35,000. Capital used \$80,000. Males, 24; Female, 1. Pay roll, \$250 per week. Capacity, \$200,000 per year.

197. THE WALSH PAPER CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O. Manufacturers of Color, Book, Manila, and Wrapping Paper. 50 hands. Pay roll, \$1,100 per month.

198. JACOB TURNER, Greensburgh, O., Wagons.

199. THE BARNERSON BRICK & TILE CO., located south-west of and adjoining Barborton, organized for the purpose of Manufacturing Brick and Tile. Capacity, 20,000 bricks daily. Capital stock, \$15,000.

200. TALLMADGE FLOWER POT CO., Tallmadge, O.

201. THE TURNER, VAUGHN & TAYLOR CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O. Organized, Jan. 1889. Capital stock, \$4,000. Males, 50. Pay roll, \$2,500 per month.

202. THE FALLS RIVET & MACHINE CO. Organized, 1880. Capital stock, \$100,000. Hands employed, 200 males. Average pay roll, \$80,000.

203. THE AKRON CRACKER CO., United States Baking Co., Akron Cracker Works, (Branch), Akron. Crackers, Biscuits and

Cakes. Organized, 1885. Capital stock, \$50,000. Males, 18; Females, 6. Pay roll, \$875 per month. Capacity, 275 barrels daily.

205. THE E. F. GOODRICH CO., Soft Rubber Goods. Established, 1869. Capital, \$200,000. Hands employed, 250.

206. THE GOODRICH HARD RUBBER CO., Akron. Incorporated, 1888. Capital stock, \$300,000. Males, 180; Females, 51.

207. THE WESTERN WAINOR CO. Incorporated, 1887. Capital, \$25,000.

208. THE AKRON SPIRIT LEVEL CO. Incorporated, 1890. Capital, \$25,000.

209. THE KIRKHAM ART TILE & POTTERY CO., Barborton, O. Capital stock, \$500,000. Hands employed, 700.

210. THE AMERICAN ALUMINA CO., Barborton, O. Capital stock, \$500,000. Manufacturers of Alumina, (Paper Maker's Alum) Aluminous Cake and Sulphuric Acid.

211. THE AKROX ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., Akron, O. Incorporated, Jan. 1891. Capital, \$100,000. Dynamos, Motors, Fire Alarm and Electrical Appliances.

212. THE AMERICAN MARBLE & TOY MFG CO., Akron, Ohio. Organized, 1891. Capital, \$100,000. Hands employed, Males, 20; Females, 110. Pay roll, \$2,250 per month. Capacity, 700,000 marbles daily.

213. THE CREEDMOOR CARTRIDGE CO., Barborton, Ohio. Incorporated, Sept. 1890. Capital stock, \$500,000. Metallic Cartridges, Brass and Paper Shot Shells and Primers.

214. THE AKRON POWER APPLIANCE CO., 131 North Main st., Akron, O. Sewing Machine Appliances.

215. THE AKRON-CANTON STONEWARE AGENCY. Office, 1300 E. Market st., Akron, O. Representing The Whitmore, Robinsons & Co., Ohio Stoneware Co., Cook, Fairbanks & Co., F. H. Weeks, The E. H. Merrill Co., The Canton Stoneware Co., Markle & Inman, Akron Stoneware Co., A. J. Weeks, J. S. Monroe & Sons, The U. S. Stoneware Co., Myers & Hall, The Champion Stoneware Co.

216. Z. W. TOWNSEND, West Richfield, Manufacturer of Oak Staves, Baskets, Wagon Hubs, etc.

217. THE STELLING BOILER CO., Barborton, O. Capital stock, \$3,000. Incorporated, 1890. Hands employed, 70.

218. H. VEDTZ, Manufacturer of Brushes, Akron, O.

219. VIAL & MARKEE. See Akron-Canton Stoneware Agency. Akron Stoneware 650,000 gallons yearly.

220. J. H. C. VEAVER, Greensburgh, Wagons.

221. S. N. WILSON, 888 S. Main st., Lumber Dealer and Builder. Organized, 1867. Capital invested, \$20,000. Males, 20. Pay roll, \$500 per week. 1,500,000 feet lumber handled; 100 Houses and Barns erected a year.

222. ARTHUR J. WEEKS, Manufacturer of Stoneware and Stoneware Specialties, 1100 E. Market st., Akron, O. Organized, 1880. Capital invested, \$25,000. Males, 25. Pay roll, \$1,000 per month. Capacity, 750,000 gallons.

223. A. K. WILLIAMS, Akron, Ohio, Canal and Mill streets. Machine Shop. Organized, 1885. Capital invested, \$3,000. Males, 7. Pay roll, \$84 per week.

224. WEARY, SNYDER, WHICO MFG CO., N. Main st., Akron. Sash, Doors, Blinds, and General Lumber Dealers. Organized, 1867. Capital stock, \$150,000. Males, 25. Pay roll, \$1,300 per month.

225. WEBSTER, CAMP & LANE MACHINE CO., N. Main street, Akron, O. Founded, 1848. Capital stock, \$100,000. Capital invested, \$45,000. Organized, 1869. Hands employed, Males, 210. Hoisting and General Machinery, Stationary Engines, Castings, etc.

226. WEEKS BROTHERS. See Akron-Canton Stoneware Agency. 650,000 gallons yearly.

227. WIEBER BROTHERS, Cuyahoga Falls, Monuments.

228. WILSON & HUGHES STONE CO., Peninsula, Ohio.

229. S. WACHNER, Distiller of Rye Whiskey and Apple Brandy, Mogadore.

230. CASPER ZINTLE, 185 Merriman st., Akron, O., Brushes.

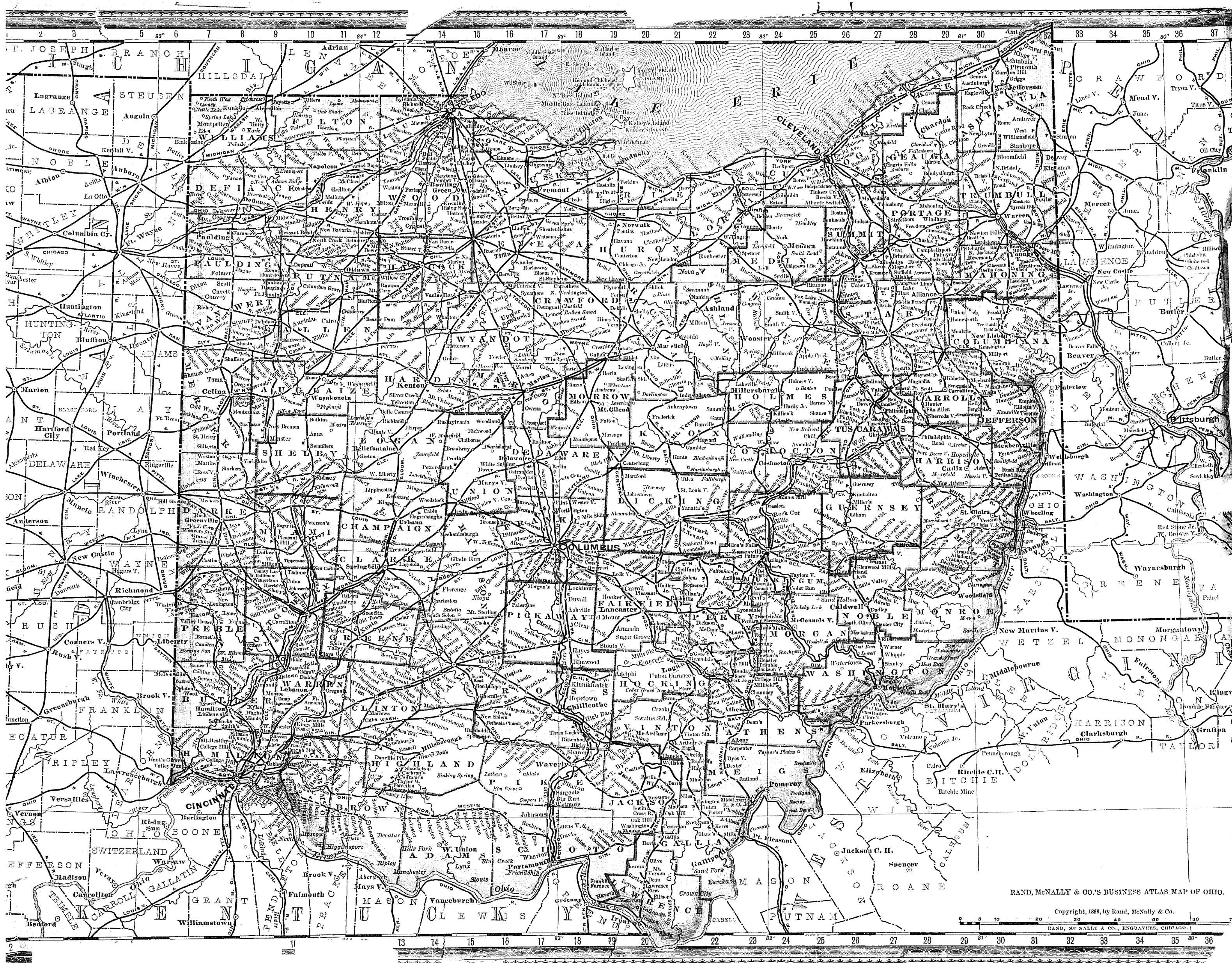
Axles, Car, etc., 2.
Avenue, Rolled, 181.
Angler's Specialties, 162.
Awnings, 46, 163.
Ammunition Wads, 47.
Alumina, 210.
Aluminous Cake, 210.
Acid, Sulphuric, 210.
Biscuits, 203.
Boilers, 217.
do Steam Heating, 131, 161.
do Steam Power, 131, 188.
do Hot Water, 161.
do Globe, 188.
do Cylinder Bleaching, 188.
Bleachers, Rotary, 131.
Bridle Bits, 167.
Burlap, Pearl, 181.
do Crushed, 181.
Book Binding, 145, 180.
Brick, Fire, 4, 13.
do Paving, 12.
do Building, 12, 192.
do Locomotive Arch, 19.
do Hollow, 43, 192.
Brick, 15, 35, 61, 163, 176.
do Machines, 16.
Blinds, 3, 21, 58, 93, 141, 150, 186, 221, 224.
Bar Heads, Eye, 2.
Buggies, 8, 79.
Barrels, 76, 98, 79.
Bowls, Butler, 17, 148.
Butter Bows, 17, 148.
Butter, 87, 112.
Bottles, Beer and Ink, 17, 160.
Beer, 24, 122.
Beer and Ink Bottles, 17, 160.
Belting, Leather, 188, 190.
do Rubber, 205.
Blinders, 7, 185.
Blinder Twine, 140.
Boxes, Wooden, 32, 124.
do Paper, 180.
Bronzes, 162, 167.
Brushes, 218, 220.
Baskets, 188, 180.
Boats, 67, 116.
Brooms, 39, 62.
Blank Books, 180.
Brandy, 229.
Baking Powder, 130.
Blowers, 174.
Banners, 186.
Ceramics, 209.
Carriages, 6, 48, 79, 135.
do Specialties, 167.
do Baby, 194.
Caulkings, 172.
Couches, 50.
Corn Meal, 181.
Chimney Tops, 49.
Castings, 161, 163, 77.
Cabinets, 141.
Counters, 14.
Church Furniture, 141.
Combs, Rubber, 205.
Cider, 101.
Clay Specialties, 17, 148.
do Products, 49.
do Mills, 20.
Cups, Jelly, 160.
Crackers, 203.
Cakes, 205.
Cookies, 208.
Cordage, 149.
Cordage, Wall, 49.
Cotters, 144.
Cartridges, 213.
Cornice, 106.
Chisels, Cold, 184.
Cheese, 32, 52, 53, 87, 112, 127.

Candy, 46, 99.
Cigars, 68, 95, 113, 128, 143, 189.
Cases, Cabinet, 68.
Cots, 46.
Crestings, 64.
Carpet, 25, 27.
Caps, Hay, 46.
Covers, Stack and Wagon, 46, 153.
do Horse, 46, 153.
Curry Combs, 31.
Car Axles, 16.
Canvas Goods, 46, 158.
Doors, 3, 21, 58, 95, 150, 186, 221, 224.
Dryers, 34, 115.
Drop Forgings, 144.
Drain Tile, 12, 49.
Dish Washing Machine, 16.
Dies, Sewer Pipe, 20.
Dry and Wet Pan Mills, 20.
Drays, Spring, 9, 51.
Drays, 20.
Drills, 144.
Digesters, Wood Pulp, 188.
Druggist's Sundries, 206.
Dynamos, 211.
Externalizer, Parasite, 166.
Engines, Stationary, 162, 225.
Engraving, Wood, Metal, and Photo, 145, 168.
Electrotyping, 145, 180.
Embossing, 145.
Extracts, Flavoring, 130.
Eye, Bar Heads, 2.
Enamelled Cloth, 147.
Elevators, Cotton, 174.
Enseals, 164.
Evaporators, 191.
Electrical Supplies, 206, 211.
Forging, Iron, Steel, Copper, 184.
Farina, 154, 181.
Flour, 5, 34, 72, 81, 84, 85, 108, 126, 136, 154, 181.
do Graham, 154.
do Rye, 181.
Flowers, 100, 200.
Fillers, Iron and Wood, 170.
Frames, Picture, 23, 68.
Furniture, Church and Office, 141.
Felts, Paper Maker's, 182.
Fans, Exhaust, 174.
Fruit Jars, 17, 148, 160.
Fontaines, Poultry, 17.
Fire Alarms, 211.
do Leather Duster Handles and Heads, 30.
Fire Clay Specialties, 212.
Fire Brick, 4, 19.
Farinose, Parched, 181.
Feed, 94, 71, 72, 81, 84, 101.
Fish Bait Artificial, 162.
Furnaces, 31, 105.
Finales, Terra Cotta, 64.
Flags, 46.
Files, 74.
Fence, Fickets, 75.
Flavoring, 130.
Gymnasium Apparatus, 153.
Gears, Spring Wagon, Omnibus and Truck, 40, 166.
Grates, 41, 141.
Granite, 41, 188.
Granitized Iron Cornice, 106.
Grindstones, 54.
Guns, 161.
Granite Ware, 174.
Hub Bands, 167.
Harness, 16, 28, 36, 42, 69, 88, 89, 107, 117, 119, 124, 125, 184.
Harness, Specialties, 167.
Hominy, 181.

Hoisting Machinery, 225.
Horse Furnishings, 25, 69, 117, 124, 129.
Hd. Rails, 64.
Hay Caps, 46.
Handles, Feather Duster, 30.
Heads, Feather Duster, 30.
Hydraulic Machinery, 38.
Hardware, Saddle, 167.
do Carriage, 167.
do Horse, 46, 153.
Heaters, 174.
Hangers, 156.
Hubs, Wagon, 193, 216.
Iron, Refined Bar, 11.
do Hammered, 12.
do Work, Boiler, 131.
do Sheet, 131.
do Manufacturer's, 170.
do Stands, 206.
Implements, - agricultural, 172.
Iron, Common Bar, 11.
Jars, 161.
Japans, Baking, 94, 115.
Jollies, 20.
Jackets, Paper Makers, 182.
Jars, Fruit, 17, 148, 160.
Jugs, 17, 148, 160.
Jugs, Miniature, 212.
Job Printing, 67, 68, 92, 97, 144.
Knobs, Enamelled, 30.
Lumber Wagons, 9.
do Hard Wood, 71, 132.
do Draw, 1.
do Manufactured, 3, 21, 68, 76, 86, 93, 101, 102, 150, 186, 221, 224.
Leather Belting, 188, 196.
do Hatters, 186.
do Oak Tanned, 96.
do Imitation, 147.
Lignistm, 1.
Line shafts, 2.
Lithographing, 145.
Levels, - spirit, 208.
Linings, Stove, Furnace, Range, 19.
do Flue, 20.
Machines, Dish Washing, 16.
Mills, Dry and Wet Pan, 20.
do Supplies, 196.
Mitering Machines, 23.
Mantels, 41, 66, 141.
Meat Tubs, 17, 160.
Mowers, 7, 156.
Mowers, Knives, 144.
Marble, 41.
Marbles, Toy, 212.
Motomobiles, 41, 227, 139a.
Mattresses, 68.
Oats, Flaked, 181.
Oats, Rolled, 181.
Oat Meal, 181.
Office Furniture, 141.

Oil Tanks, Stationary, 131.
Oil Tanks, Transportation, 131, 188.
Oil Tanks, Storage, 131, 188.
Oil Cloth, 147.
Oak Staves, 216.
Plating, Nickel, 13, 162, 167.
do Silver, 162, 167.
do Gold, 162, 167.
do Brass, 162, 167.
do Copper, 167.
do Oreide, 167.
Pumps, Wooden and Chain, 44.
Paper, 149, 197.
do Flour, Sacks, 149.
do Wrapping, 149.
do Maker's Felts and Jackets, 181.
Paint, Car, Roofing, Fence, Dipping, Bridge, 170.
Putty, Stove, 170.
Potter's Machinery, 20.
Plants, Boiler and Pumping, 225.
Flow Tents, 77.
Pans, Stew, 17, 148, 160.
Pots, Lead Corroding, 160.
Pots, Flower, 169, 206.
Pots, French, 146.
Pipe, Sewer, 6, 49, 78, 80, 128, 157, 163, 171, 29, 191.
Pipe, Smoking, 30, 60, 100, 177.
Porfumes, 130.
Printing Press Side Arms, 184.
Presses, Steam, 20.
Portraits, 114.
Patterns, 139.
Printing, 145, 168.
Pans, Mill, 148.
Punches, 184.
Pen Holders, 206.
Primes, 218.
Queensware, 146.
Rosettes, 162, 167.
Repairing Machinery, 223.
Rockets, Sewer Pipe, 30.
Rubber Goods, Hard, 206.
Rubber Goods, Soft, 205.
Ringers, 7, 156.
Reaper, Sickles, 144.
Reels and Racks, Goods, 194.
Rubber Stamps, 14.
Roading Tile, 64.
Rocks, Sewer Pipe, 17, 146.
Refined Bar Iron, 11.
Rims, Wagon, 76.
do Mining and Mill, 161, 226.
Ropes, 140, 133.
Rods, Pitman, 184.
Rods, 209.
Rivets, 202.
Stereotyping, 145, 168.
Spring Wagons and Spring Wagon Gears, 40, 166.
Spring Drays, 9.
Sawing Keys, 144.
Sash, 3, 21, 58, 93, 150, 186, 221, 224.
Sewer Pipe, 6, 29, 49, 78, 80, 128, 157, 168, 171, 209.
Sewer Pipe Machinery, 20, 201.
Sewer Pipe Dies, 20.
Sewer Pipes, 14.
Stoves, 151.
Stove Linings, 19, 161.
Stoneware, 17, 43, 88, 104, 105, 110, 111, 138, 146, 148, 159, 160, 173, 219, 222, 216, 226.
do Novelties, 212.
do Specialties, 145, 222.
do Specities, Turned Wood, 30.
do Stoneware, 148.
Sweet Collar Pads, 162.

Strawboard, 1.
do Lumber, 1.
do Shafting Patented, 11.
Shafting Iron and Steel, 11.
Stationery, 184.
Stationary Engines, 225.
School Supplies, 180.
do Printing, 180.
Shells, Brass Shot, 213.
Shells, Paper Shot, 213.
Sew Pipe, 17, 104, 148, 160.
Sewing Machine Appliances, 214.
Slippers, Toy, 212.
Sheet Iron Work, 137, 188.
Screen Doors and Windows, 141, 164.
Stencils, 14.
Stools, Camp, 46.
Siding, 60.
Stay Bolts, Hollow, 70.
Stands, Reading, 32.
Shoe, Dressing, 103.
Stacks, 131.
Stands, 164.
Silvering, 167.
Stone, 73, 228.
Signs, Board, 185.
Signs, Fabric, 185.
Signs, Machines, 185.
Streamers, 186.
Sugar Camp Supplies, 101.
Soap, Toilet, 186.
Soap, Laundry, 195.
Springs, 206.
Sundry Goods, 209.
Staves, Oak, 216.
Turned Wood Specialties, 30.
Trucks, 25, 61, 60.
Trucks, Sewer Pipe, 20, 201.
Tubs, Meat, 17, 160.
Tanks, Stationary Oil, 131, 188.
Tanks, Transportation Oil, 188.
Tanks, Storage Oil, 131, 188.
Twine Binder, 140.
Thresher Teeth, 144.
Tile, Roofing, 64.
Tile, Drain, 12, 40, 192, 190.
Tile, 18, 33, 61, 141.
Turpanluis, 46.
Towels, 91, 100, 120, 137, 138.
Towel Racks, 118.
Twine, 140.
Tools, Drilling, 162.
Tubies, Center, 164.
Tubing, 206.
Tide, 4, 17, 209.
Varnish, 94, 115, 170.
Vases, Garden, 17.
Ventilating Apparatus, 174.
Wheat, Rolled, 164, 181.
Wheat, Cracked, 164, 181.
Wagon, 44.
Wagons, 8, 10, 25, 36, 37, 48, 61, 66, 79, 80, 90, 109, 126, 136, 165, 198, 220.
Wagons, Platform Spring, 9.
Wagons, -pring, 156.
Wagons, Lumber, 9.
Washboards, 17.
Ware, Rockingham, 17, 146.
Ware, Yellow, 17, 146.
Ware, Fine Glazed, 17, 146.
Ware, White, 173.
Ware, Granite, 174.
Ware, Decorated, 176, 220.
Window Screens, 141.
Windows, 121.
Wholes, Turbine water, 187.
Wringers, 207.
Whiskey, 220.



OUTLINE HISTORY

—OF—
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.

—BY—
JUDGE CHARLES R. GRANT

HISTORY, at best, is but a partial narration of particulars and, in this outline, we have endeavored to give the salient points of prominent events worthy of preservation as viewed from the impartial eye of the historian. Probably many things, perchance some essential ones, have been omitted, if such come to the mind of the reader we trust that he will throw over it the mantle of charity as it is an error of the judgment and not of the heart. Limited space will not permit us to give in detail the events of the County, the nature of the work being more of an encyclopedia of its history and statistical tables for convenient reference than a complete narrative. For detailed information on the subjects touched upon we refer our patrons to local works written at various times by Gen. L. V. Bierce, Baskin and Battey, S. A. Lane, and others, replete with all the tales and traditions from early days to time of publication.

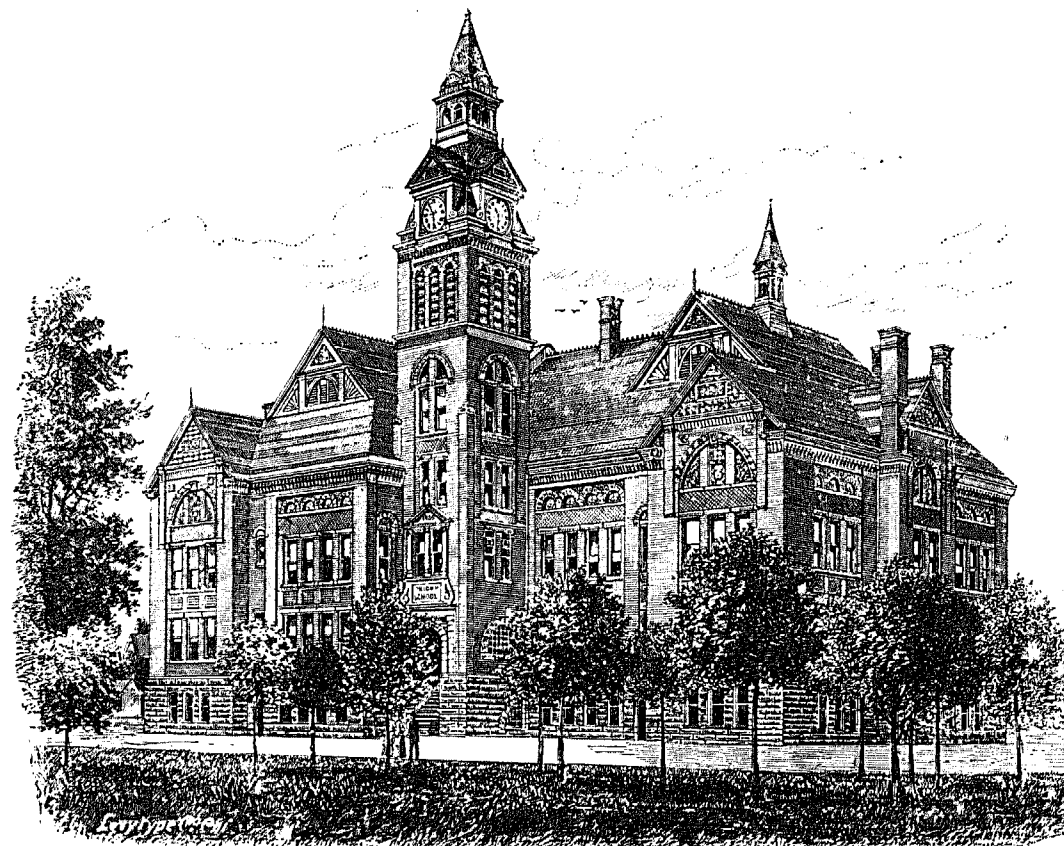
To the early colonist, Ohio was the land of promise, reports of the early explorers were such as to stimulate the rapacity of greedy adventurers to the highest pitch, and Ohio became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but also to the pioneer settlements of the east. The spirit of land speculation was fostered by the system of royal charters and favoritism, and colonial officials were rapidly acquiring titles to large tracts of fertile lands in the north-west. Might was the measure of white man's right. The War of the Revolution, however, put a summary end to this class of speculation, and all persons were forbidden to locate on any territory until its ownership and jurisdiction should be determined. Each state holding charters claimed the right of soil, the jurisdiction over the district of the counties embraced by the provisions of its charter, and the privilege of disposing of the land to subserve its own interests.

The states, on the contrary, which had no such charter, insisted that these lands should be appropriated for the benefit of all the states as the title has been secured by a joint expenditure of blood and money. By the second article of this definite treaty of peace with England in 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed and Connecticut owned the upper part of Ohio, Indiana, and the lower part of Michigan.

Congress became urgent in pressing the demand of the non-charter holding states and forbade settlers from occupying the western lands until a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands made good, as the general government was powerless to keep its pledges to the troops and grant land to each soldier of the war. The general dissatisfaction caused by this formed a powerful influence which finally brought about a general cession of unappropriated lands held by the different states. In 1786 Connecticut ceded her territory, with the exception of the "Western or Connecticut Reserves" or New Connecticut. In 1803, when Ohio was admitted into the Federal Union as an independent state, the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, excepting those previously sold, were vested in the United States. A large portion of the State, however, had been granted or sold to various individuals or companies and may properly be divided into twenty grants and these again into three general classes;—1st. Congress Lands; 2nd. The Virginia Reserve; 3rd. the Western Reserve; the former including all state lands not known as the Virginia Military and the Western Reserve. Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision had been made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The treaties made were regarded only as an alliance and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing, and, though speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow process of the courts, adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, retarded only by the rifle and scalping knife of the savage; the conservative policy in Congress prevailed and the Indian title was acquired by purchase, a treaty being made with the Iroquois and their indefinite claim to the West was settled. There were numerous tribes who did not recognize the right of the dominant nation to cede this territory and would not yield without purchase, and in January, 1785, the land was again bought from the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, and the question of the ownership of the vast realms north of the Ohio settled, and legislation commenced to determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlement. The history of the Western Reserve, especially to a resident thereof, is far more important than other of the early arbitrary divisions of the State. It was peopled by a dominant class, bringing to the "New Connecticut" social forms and habits of thought that had been fostered in the Puritan

persecutions of England, and matured by nearly half a century of pioneer life in Connecticut, into a civilization that has not yet lost its distinctive characteristics. Though shorn of the visible rule of the parent state, its transplanted children came in such numbers as to be a potent factor in shaping the customs and institutions not only of the Reserve but the surrounding country as well; its traditions were those of the Mayflower and the Charter Oak, and the true descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers points with pride to their permanency, their progressive character, and marks their influence in the commanding power of the school-house and the church. The history of the Reserve dates back to the charter for the "London Company," granted by King James I. in 1609, but does not become distinctive until 1662, when Charles II. granted a charter to nineteen patentees, with such associates as they should elect, and known as the governor and company of the English Colony of Connecticut; the grant embraced a strip of land six miles in width from the southern boundary of Massachusetts and lying from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By the cession of 1786 Connecticut relinquished to the General Government all lands in which she had any interest and lying west of a line running north from the 41° north latitude to 42° 2', and being 120 miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania. From this it was called the "Western Reserve" of Connecticut and embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, all of Summit, except the townships of Green and Franklin, the two northern townships of Mahoning, the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles of Ashland, and the Islands lying north of Sandusky and Kelleys and Put-in-Bay. During the Revolutionary War over two thousand persons and families sustained severe losses from the incursions of the British, and in 1792 the Legislature set aside and donated to the suffering inhabitants of Norwalk and several other towns, 500,000 acres of the west part of the lands of the Reserve now embraced in counties of Huron and the township of Ruggles in Ashland county; this grant was called "Sufferers' Lands," and the owners in 1803, were relieved of all embarrassment by having corporate powers conferred upon them by the infant state of Ohio, and located in the county of Trumbull. These lands were subsequently known as the "Fire Lands" as most of the losses on account of which they were granted resulted from fires. The mode of dividing the lands, (which were held in trust

by John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce and upon whose quit-claim titles of the lands all deeds in the Reserve are based), was a little peculiar though evidently just; for purpose of survey, a point where the 41st degree of north latitude intersects the western line of Pennsylvania was found, and from there as a base line, meridian lines, five miles apart, were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude five miles apart were then run, thus dividing the territory into townships five miles square. A committee accompanied the surveyors to make a just estimate of the value of each township. The cost of purchase was divided into 400 shares of \$3,000.00 each, and each colonist was entitled to such proportion of the entire land as the amount he paid bore to the purchase price of the whole \$1,200,000.00. Each range and township had a number; a draft of 400 numbers was had, and each draft sold for \$3,000.00, and were drawn by lot so that no one knew where he was going to locate until after the drawing was had. To make all drafts of equal value, certain townships, called equalizing townships, were cut into



THE AKRON HIGH SCHOOL.

parcels which were added to the poorer townships thus making all townships of equal value with the standard which was the fifth most valuable township in the reserve, not counting those set aside for equalization. In the first draft it required an ownership of \$12,903.23, and in the second of \$26,087.00 of the original purchase money, to entitle the owner to a township. The names of the subscribers were arranged alphabetically, and as the numbers of the townships were drawn the first belonged to the one first on the list. Where a number joined together in the purchase of a township one person was selected to represent them in the drawing. It was in this sub-division of property by the owners of drafts, as well as in the original sub-division of equalizing townships, which plays so much havoc in the geographical description of many townships and makes a survey nearly as intricate as the military surveys in the southern part of the state. Were it not for limited space it might be interesting to show how, by various legislative acts, the original county of Trumbull, established July 10th, 1800, and comprising the entire Reserve was gradually sub-divided into smaller counties for greater convenience. For these details our patrons are referred to other and more extended histories. In 1789 Mary Campbell and Mrs. Stuart, living in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, were captured by the Delawares on one of their raids and held in captivity in their village at the Big Falls of the Cuyahoga until released by Col. Boquet in 1764, and were the first white persons known to have lived in what is now Summit county. The first settlement on the Reserve was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek July 4th, 1796, by a surveying party of fifty-two persons. So far as known the present limits of Summit county were settled by whites in the following order:—1800, Hudson (P); 1802, Northampton (P); 1804, Stow (P); 1806, Boston (P), Coventry (P), Springfield (P); 1807, Northfield (P), Tallmadge (P); 1809, Green (S); 1810, Bath (M), Norton (M), Richfield (M); 1811, Portage (P); 1814, Copley (M), Franklin (S); 1817, Twinsburg (P). Ten of these (P) originally belonged to Portage county, four (M) to Medina county and two (S) to Stark county, and was the first case where the south line of the Reserve was cut in the erection of new counties. Cuyahoga Falls township was organized in 1851 and Akron in 1888.

About 1830, with the opening of the Ohio Canal and rapid development of townships contiguous thereto, the agitation of a new county commenced but the project did not materialize until ten years later when December 17th, 1839, "a bill to erect the county of Summit" was reported to the Legislature and read for the first time and passed the House on its third reading, February 6th, 1840, by a majority of three. The new county of Summit is situated in the southern central part of the Reserve and was carved out of Portage, Medina and Stark, with the following boundaries: on the north by Cuyahoga, on the east by Portage, on the south by Stark and Wayne and on the west by Wayne Medina and Cuyahoga counties, and comprised Towns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. in Ranges X. and XI. and towns 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Range XII., and the townships of Franklin and Green in Stark county, and have never been changed.

The bill passed the Senate February 28th, 1840; the news reached Akron, March 2nd, and two days later a general jollification meeting was held and the birth of the new county was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony amid bonfires and every demonstration of joy. On April 6th, the first county officers were voted for and the entire whig ticket elected. (See special table of county officers for list of county officials.)

In point of size Summit county ranks seventh lowest in the state, and it is a remarkable coincidence that it is also the seventh highest in the average valuation per acre, having 128,249 acres of arable land, 63,523 acres of pasture land, and 48,181 acres of uncultivated or wood land, making a total of 239,953 acres in the county, the valuation of which, according to the decennial appraisement of 1890, was \$7,499,739.27, or an average valuation of \$39 59 per acre.

According to the Eleventh Census (1890) Summit was the tenth county in Ohio as regards population, and Akron the eighth largest city in the State, 27,702 residents being reported by the enumerators.

The population since the county was erected has been

| | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Sixth Census | (1840) | 22,560 |
| Seventh " | (1850) | 27,485 |
| Eighth " | (1860) | 27,344 |
| Ninth " | (1870) | 34,674 |
| Tenth " | (1880) | 43,788 |
| Eleventh " | (1890) | 54,089 |

BATH.

The greater portion of Bath township is very irregular and broken, and on account of its extreme roughness the land was not desirable, and as a consequence settled very slowly at first. The eastern portion overhangs the valley of the Cuyahoga, and is largely composed of high hills and corresponding gullies, with a few farms on the broad plateaus and valleys. The central and western portion is specially adapted to stock raising, and some of the finest stock in the county is raised here. The only stream of any note is Yellow creek flowing across lots 80, 79, 76, 77, 99, 83, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, during which passage of some five miles it has a fall of about 400 feet, emptying into the Cuyahoga at Botzum and in its rapid descent once furnishing motive power for a large number of mills. One of the finest natural views in the county is in this valley in the eastern part of the township on lot 69. A small stream in the north-east part drains that portion of the township and on lot 37 is a large pond drained by a creek rising in lot 2, and also another stream, which unite on lot 56 and empty into the main stream at Ghent. The surface soil is largely clay and so mingled with pebbles as to render tillage difficult. In the basins, the soil is made up largely of decayed vegetation and is valuable for agriculture. Excellent sandstone abounds, and the eastern part is rich in mineral and fossiliferous remains. The most of the water is strongly ferriferous and the land is undoubtedly underlaid with large deposits of iron ore. The township became Government property by the Fort Industry treaty of 1805 and was surveyed by McArthur and Warden in 1808 as Wheatfield, Town 3 in Range XII. and afterwards Hammondsburg named from Jason Hammond who settled there in 1810. It was formerly attached to Richfield and organized into a separate township in 1818, when in a fit of desperation it was called Bath. Three villages have arisen in Bath, viz:—Hammond's Corners, Ghent and Ellis' Corners, the "Center" never having reached that dignity.

In the military record of Bath we find she has done her proportion in the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. In the two drafts made from '61 to '65 only nine fell to the share of Bath. Dr. Hutson was the first practicing physician locating about 1819. Mr. Boughton opened a store at Ghent in 1818. The oldest woolen factory in the State is located there and was started in 1832 by Allen and Bloom. The first school in Bath was taught in the north eastern corner by Maria Lusk in a log house that had been built in 1810 by Aaron Miller, and since the first term in 1811 schools were held quite regularly migrating from house to house. The first school house was built about 1830. The

Presbyterians and Congregationalists built a log "meeting-house" at the Center in 1818 which remained in constant use till 1834 and became famous for its revivals. In 1834 it was replaced by a frame building which was used till 1870 when it was remodeled into a town hall.

In 1853 the Clinton Line Extension Railroad from Hudson to Tiffin was organized to extend south-westerly from Hudson through Northampton and Bath. About \$70,000 was expended in grading as far as Ghent, but in 1856 the bottom fell out and the project collapsed, else Ghent, might have been a railroad center.

BOSTON.

Boston, from the fact it was crossed by the Cuyahoga river, then a marshy stream overflowing its banks much too often for the health and comfort of the settlers, and by ranges of steep bluffs, that could never be cultivated, was selected by the committee as an "equalizing township," cut up into tracts and distributed to other townships. The settlers were surrounded with such discouragements, dangers, disappointments and privations, that, had they not possessed unbending resolution, dauntless courage, and incredible hardihood the pleasant homes of today had not been founded by them. It is known in the survey as Town 4, in Range XI. of the Western Reserve. The Cuyahoga winds a zigzag course from about a mile east of the south-west corner of the township to within about half a mile of the center, thence west of north to a little over a mile of the north-west corner, and varies in width from a few rods to a mile. High bluffs extend back for over half a mile and much

of this land can only be used for grazing. The first crop of wheat was raised in 1807 by Henry Post.

The township was organized in 1811, the first election being held in the house of Timothy Bishop. Mr. James Stanford proposed the name Boston which was adopted. The first settlement was made in March, 1806, by Alfred Wolcott, John Teal and Samuel Ewart who built a log shanty on the present site of Boston Village cemetery. The first male child born in the township was Andrew J. Stanford, March 27, 1806; the first girl, Melinda Wolcott, April 14, 1807. Death claimed its first victim June 9, 1808, in the person of Mary Ann Post, and William Carter and Elizabeth Mays celebrated the pioneer wedding, July 29, 1812.

The oldest orchard in the county is in Boston township. It was planted by the French or Indians probably from seeds obtained from some of the frontier settlements; the trees were quite large and bearing when the white settlers first came into the township.

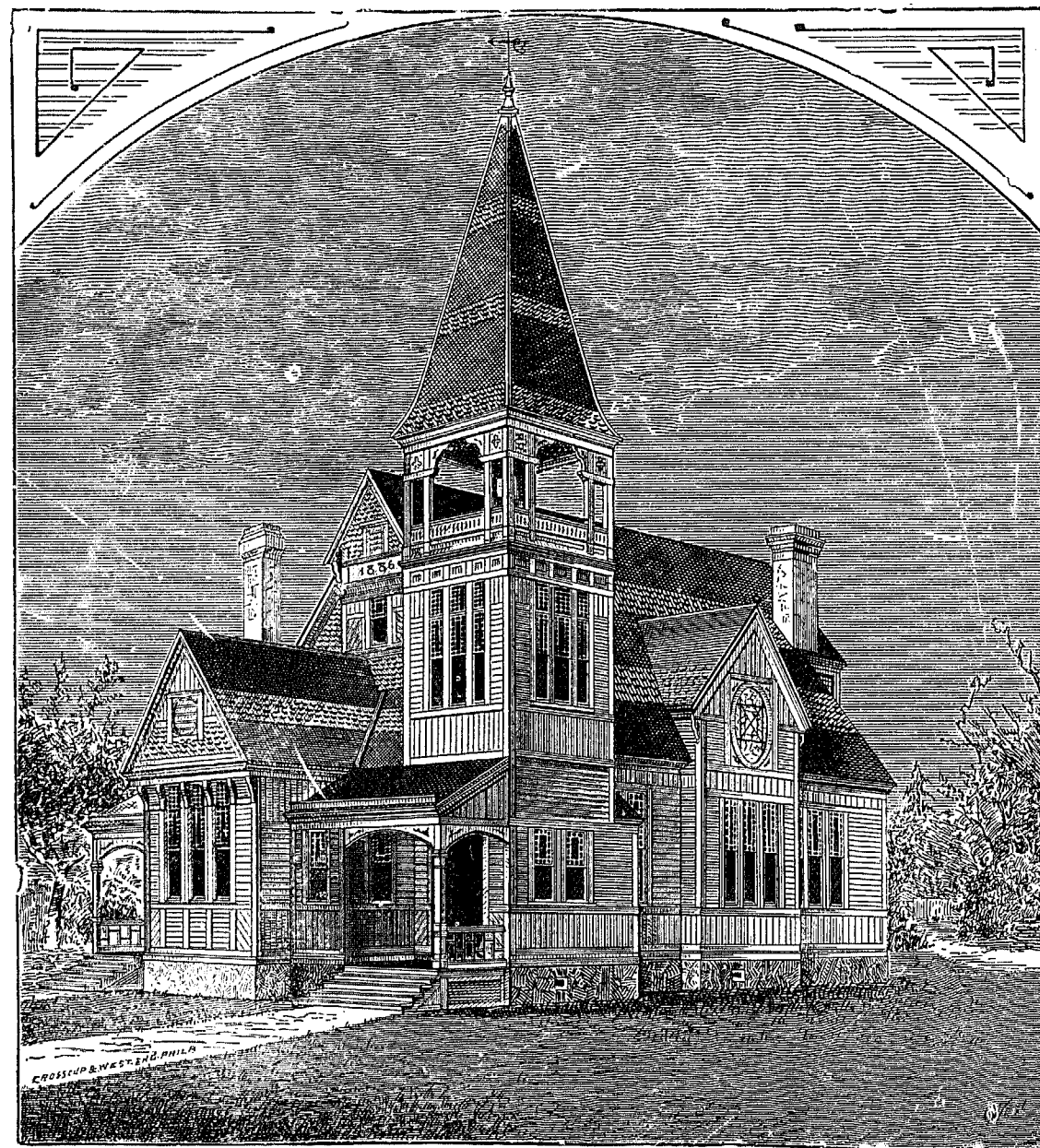
Cheese factories have been in operation since comparatively early times. As early as 1835 Swan & Smith started a general store at Everett, or "Johnny Cake Lock" as it has been known since 1828. The first building in Peninsula was a log structure built in 1818 by Alonzo Dee.

Peninsula dates its real beginning with the advent of Herman Bronson in 1824 and was platted by him in 1837 and named from the shape of the land on which it is located. Here are inexhaustible beds of fine sandstone of the same stratum as the Berea grit,

but more durable, of which some three hundred boat loads are annually quarried. The first building in Boston was a frame house built in 1820 by Watrous Mather, followed in 1821 by Herman Bronson with a grist mill. The first physician was Dr. Eleazer Mather who put out his shingle in 1822.

Accepted tradition says the first school in Boston township was in an old log house erected by James Stanford and taught by Miss Lois Ann Gear during the summer of 1811 at the munificent salary of seventy-five cents per week and "boarded 'round." No account of further schools is had until 1816 when the first regular school house in the township was built near Mr. Stanford's house which was used until 1820, when another was built in Boston village and the first one deserted; this not being centrally located caused an exodus to the Brandywine school in 1826, leaving it so nearly deserted that no school was held there until about 1836, when a frame house took the place of the original log structure and remained in service until the later fifties when it was superseded by the present brick building.

The second school of 1816 was taught by Alfred Wolcott the first settler in and surveyor of Boston township. He is also said to have taught in the Wolcott neighborhood in the north-eastern part of the township three or four years previously. School was taught in the south-eastern part of the township about 1820 and at Everett as early as 1825. About 1830 a small log building near Mr. Swan's house was used as a school house until an acre of land was deeded by him to the district for school purposes. On this site a small frame building was erected about 1838 and used until replaced in the seventies by the present one. Another log school house was built by the neighborhood in 1818 and located about half a mile



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RICHFIELD CENTER.

down the opposite side of the stream. Squire Greenman was the first teacher and received his pay by subscription. This was used for about seven years when the children were sent either to Everett or to the "Holcomb school" in the northwest part Northampton township. In 1829 there was a school at Peninsula in a deserted log house, some dozen backwoods children attending, their parents paying Miss Rhoda Payne a weekly compensation of one dollar. For many years there was a common school, but it was deemed advisable to divide the district by the river. The first teacher on the West side was a young man by the name of Homer Warner who received a salary of \$13.00 per month and "boarded round." In 1857 a two-story stone school house was built on the East side, the upper story being used as a town hall. The West side school house is a frame structure. There being six or seven school districts in the township and from one-fourth to one-half of the school fund being raised in the Peninsula district the villagers became discontented with the character of their schools, as compared with the amount paid into the school fund, and in the latter fifties concluded to incorporate the entire school district in the village of Peninsula. Originally, in 1826, the township was divided into six school districts but material alterations have since been made.

But little is known of the early churches, if any there were other than occasional services by itinerant preachers, held in the old log school house on the Butler farm, as early as 1818. When Alanson Swan, a licensed preacher of the M. E. Church came to Boston in 1834 he at once organized a church and held services quite regularly for many years, attaining a membership of some fifty, when Mr. Swan and about half of his congregation separated from the remainder and organized at Everett under the name of the Protestant Methodists. In the early seventies the United Brethren came in and with the fragments of this and new material organized a society, which is today the ruling society. About 1824 Herman Bronson held Episcopal services in his cabin, organizing a church in 1837 Abraham Bronson was the first rector in charge. In 1841 a church was built and a lot deeded the society for church, school and cemetery purposes. At his death Mr. Bronson established an annual fund of \$325.00 toward defraying the expenses of a minister.

A Congregational society was organized about the same time, their services being held in various places.

The Methodist church gained a foothold at an early day, increasing slowly until, in the latter sixties, they built a frame church on the East side.

A Methodist society was organized on the State road as early as 1825. Religious services have been held in the school houses in and near Boston village at various times but no churches have been erected, or permanent societies organized in that part of the township.

A postoffice was located at Boston Village as early as 1830, and at "Johnny Cake Lock" a few years later. One was secured at Peninsula in 1837, the first postmaster being H. V. Bronson.

In military matters Boston was fully up to the standard. Several of her pioneers were in the Revolutionary War, one, Henry Brown, serving through the entire seven years' struggle, and dying in Boston Oct. 17, 1837, at the age of 104. A number of her citizens took part in the war of 1812. But little if any recruiting was done for the Mexican War, but in the Civil War she did her full share in responding to the several calls for troops.

One of the principal industries is the storing of ice, and the manufacture of cheese and butter.

COPLEY.

Is officially designated in the original survey as Town 2, Range XII. of the Western Reserve, is bounded on the north by Bath, on the east by Portage, on the south by Norton and on the west by Sharon in Medina county, and was originally a part of Wolf Creek township consisting of what is now Copley, Norton, Wadsworth, Sharon, Guilford and Montville; Medina county was erected from Portage in 1818, and a year later Copley was organized as a separate township. Its settlement was rapid until about 1835 since which there has been but little gain. It was originally called Greensfield, but afterwards changed to Copley in honor of Mrs. Green, said to have been a lineal descendant of Lord Copley, of England. The long slopes render it one of the most beautiful tracts of land in the county, with extensive valleys from which there is a gradual ascent for several miles, the highest altitude not reaching one hundred feet. In the eastern and southern part there is a little rough land. The general aspect of the land in early days was that of a swamp and immense amounts of money have been spent in the construction of roads and ditching and draining in order to utilize the swampy lands for grazing and other purposes, and add to the arable acreage in the township. Wolf Creek enters from the west, Pigeon Creek rises in the north-west corner, and Shocolog Creek in the northern part of the township. An enlargement of the latter forms Shocolog Pond and White, Black and Yellow Ponds are on lots 35, 36 and 46 respect-

ively. In various parts of the swampy portion of the township are small bodies of land rising from fifteen to twenty feet above the level. On one of these, called Fort Island, is the site of what seems to be the remains of an ancient earth fortification. An abundance of excellent sandstone is found in some portions. The township is crossed by several prominent ridges evidently belonging to the glacial period of formation.

During the year 1828 a meeting was held in the old log school house on the north-west corner of Copley, and prayers were offered for the speedy termination of the evils resulting from intemperance, during which the pointed question was asked, "Is it consistent for christians to pray for the abrogation of any particular sin, or evil, when their actions and influence favor its continuance?" The result was a meeting January 29, 1829, at which "The First Temperance Society of Medina County" was formed. The constitution is said to have been written by John Coddington and is believed to be the first declaration of temperance independence in Ohio. The organization was largely brought about by the evil effects of several large distilleries in the township, the first one having been started in 1820 by Chancey and Wm. Davis about half a mile north of the Center, and, in spite of opposition, was continued upwards of thirty years. It is also said that they built near the same place the first saw and grist-mill in the township. The first building at the Center was a log school house built in 1819. The first settler is said to have been Jonah Turner who came in 1814 and built a small log cabin on the stony ridge east of Miller's Tavern. The town hall building was erected by Joseph and Henry White in 1837. Opinion is divided as to whether Jonathan Starr or John Coddington was the teacher of the first school or whether the first school house was at the center or in the north-west corner of the township and known as the

Hawkins School. The one at the Center was used about twelve years when a frame building, now used as a shop, took its place until superseded by a brick edifice; in 1872 the present building, located in the southern part of the village took the place of the brick. Shortly before the War, on account of the small results from large school tax, the Center School District was incorporated. In 1858 the building now used as a town hall was purchased for \$1000, by ten men, and fitted up as a school house, employing Rev. John Ensell as teacher. It lasted some five years and was then discontinued. Schools in the Union district in the north-west corner have always been good ones. Several new houses have taken the place of the old log structure. In other parts than these, schools were not taught until 1828 when the township was organized in school districts.

The Methodists and Congregationalists started about the same time, 1830, and in 1844 united means and built a church at the Center which they used alternately.

A Methodist Church was built at an early day near Ellis' Corners and is now used as a dwelling.

Copley's military record is one to be proud of. She furnished her quota of heroes for the War of 1812 and the Mexican War while her roster of the Civil War shows one hundred and six of her sons as volunteers.

It is an agricultural township, producing an abundance of nearly every species of grain, vegetables and fruit known to this climate as well as some of the best stock raised in Northern Ohio. Its farms are as well tilled and cared for, and its farm

buildings as commodious and carefully kept as those of any other community in Ohio.

COVENTRY.

Described as Town 1, Range XI. of the Western Reserve, was one of the equalizing townships of the first draft. Its boundaries are: on the north, Portage and Akron; on the east, Springfield; on the south, Green and Franklin; and on the west, Norton Township. Previous to the advent of the paleface this section had evidently been the favorite camping grounds of the red men for, besides the Tuscarawas river and several lakes affording a variety of fish, and the forests abundantly stocked with all kinds of game, the rich soil on the slopes and bottoms supplied them with maize and other products, such as their limited knowledge and rude implements of husbandry could secure. Modern discoveries also go to show that there were here large factories for making canoes and flint and stone implements of Indian warfare and peace such as were then used.

Hopocan, or Captain Pipe, a Delaware Chief, had his village near New Portage. The history of Coventry begins in 1795, Hopocan signing the treaty at Ft. McIntosh as King of New Portage, and moving west of the river until the Ft. Industry treaty of 1805, after which he migrated with his tribe the remnants of which finally settled on the reservations in the Indian Territory. In 1806 Daniel Haines, or "Uncle Dan" as he was generally called, settled near the north-east corner of the township on what is known as the Sumner farm, a small red house now occupying almost the exact spot where he built the first log cabin in the wilderness. In 1815 he planted the first orchard in the township and in after years started the first cider mill.



KENT SCHOOL, AKRON, O.

Adam and Eve Falor settled in the northern center, he built and ran the first and only distillery in the township. About 1818 Ambrose Palmer and Dr. Clark settled in New Portage, and shortly after started a glass factory, but the enterprise eventually proved a failure, and Mr. Palmer sold out, and joining the Mormons, went west and died in Utah. Joe Keeler, a celebrated Mormon preacher and notorious passer of counterfeit money, was among some of the early settlers. Among the pioneer preachers were John Haines and Elder Derthick. One of the oldest cemeteries is located near the Falor school house; perhaps the oldest church is Wesley chapel at Pleasant Valley or "Sodom,"—another at Thomastown belongs to the Welsh, also one west of the center and one west of the reservoir on the Bowers' place. The tombstones in the cemeteries back of each might tell many stories of pioneer life could they but speak.

Many of the Dixons in Coventry are descendants of Libertine Dixon, a celebrated Indian hunter and fighter who, with "Starling" played a conspicuous part in the early settlement. The first frame house is said to have been built by one of the Allens on the road to Middlebury. Of the early schools but little can be said, they were rude log structures and the pupils gathered from all directions, coming through the woods by paths known only to themselves. One of these pioneer school houses was known as the Tamarack school house and was not far from the center of the township. In it town meetings and elections were frequently held; another was on the road just west of the Gregg place on what is known as the Sol. Renninger place. These were built prior to 1825. The Falor and Allen school houses were also built at an early day.

Coventry was organized in 1808 as part of Trumbull county.

In 1838, Sylvester Heathman, in a drunken fit, killed his brother John, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year, dying of grief five months before the expiration of his sentence.

The present well-known mill of Brewster Bros. was built by John Wylie in 1835.

Though somewhat hilly in the south, Coventry has many fine farms which will compare favorably with those of any other township in the county.

There appears to be almost inexhaustible beds of peat in many portions of the township, but by reason of the abundance and cheapness of coal, of which vast quantities have been mined during the past half century, they are not worked.

One of the most delightful drives in the county is westward from the old Steese coal bank, around the head of the reservoir, past the Old State Mill to Lockwood's Corners.

The Ley-Swartz-Thomas tragedy, occurred near the Steese coal mines, in the middle southern part of Coventry where "Pete" Shaffer kept a saloon, and, February 9, 1878, gave a dance, and Thomas Thomas was struck in the head with a slung-shot, from the effects of which he died on the 14th. Ley and Swartz were arrested and the former sentenced to two years for manslaughter, the latter to thirty days for assault and battery. Ley was pardoned three months and one week after sentence.

Coventry sent about 100 men to the Civil War. Thomas Granger ex-revolutionary and Peter Buchtel 1812.

CUYAHOGA FALLS.

Much of the early history of Cuyahoga Falls is given in that portion relating to Stow, Tallmadge, Northampton and Portage, its territory being embraced in the original limits of those townships. The "old village" was at first called Manchester (probably in view of the manufacturing possibilities of the locality). In 1826, there being several Manchesters in the State, and postal accommodations being desired, the name was appropriately changed to Cuyahoga Falls, Henry Newberry being appointed the first postmaster. The village proper was first laid out in 1826 by Judge Richardson. "Clifford Inn" was built in 1826 and for many years called the American and again the Perry House until it passed into possession of its present owner. In the early spring of 1825 Stow and Wetmores commenced operations building a dam north of Portage Street, thus destroying the power at the "old village." In 1830 they built the pioneer paper mill on the East side, the remains of which can yet be seen, and which was the first large building raised without the help of fire water. As a manufacturing center Cuyahoga Falls ante-dates the birth of, and but for several questionable schemes, might have been as large as Akron. First, the Ohio Canal in 1825-1827. Second, the Cascade Mill Race in 1832, and the third and most disastrous blow, was the "Chuckery" of 1835; for full details of which we refer our patrons to W. M. Day's article in the magazine of Western History for February 1887, entitled "A Mythical Ohio Metropolis;" and fourth, the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Scheme of 1836-1840. In 1836 there were some forty stores and manufacturing establishments in the village. The sale of goods for that year reaching \$407,000.00, and of real estate \$200,000.00, and it was more of a business place than the present great city of Chicago then was. The financial crisis and panic of 1837-1844 put a dampener on all enterprise for a time.

The town of Cuyahoga Falls was incorporated March 5, 1836, and took in 240 square rods of Stow and Tallmadge with power to add to the limits at any time, without further legislation. April 4, 1837, the first election was held and in March, 1851, the township of Cuyahoga Falls was created out of the village limits in Stow, Tallmadge, Northampton and Portage, holding the first township election April 7, 1851. The village and township covering the same territory, April 30, 1853, the village council voted to adjourn *sine die*, and the village remained under township jurisdiction until June 3, 1868, when it again resumed municipal functions.

One of the early institutions was the "Portage Mutual Fire Insurance Company," for which a charter was granted in 1831, and business was carried on until 1851, when they suspended operations and went into liquidation.

For a year (1841) Cuyahoga Falls was the county seat, but Akron finally got it by a majority of 1,469, over all, on a total vote of 4,487.

Another old institution was the Cuyahoga Falls Band, which was organized in 1834, and was the first of the kind in Northern Ohio.

Cuyahoga Falls claims to have had the pioneer temperance society in December, 1827, with 65 members. Judge Stow promising to deed a lot to the township when a majority of the people would join, the lot is known as "temperance lot," but the deed never was made. Stow and Wetmore's men struck at this time (1828), because their grog was stopped.

The topography of Cuyahoga Falls, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, presents but few interesting features; back from the stream, the surface is gently undulating. The falls are the most striking natural objects in the village. The river has a descent of 110 feet to the mile, so rapid as to form a continuous water-power, and has made for itself a deep channel, the bluff banks of which are clothed with foliage and the picturesque surroundings make favorite resorts for pleasure parties. A sub-strata of sand-rock, in which there is an abundance of pure water, and the natural drainage makes the locality specially healthy. Coal of the best quality is found near here and has been profitably mined since 1828.

The Summit county branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized at Cuyahoga Falls in 1845 and was the first bank in the county. Its charter expired in 1866 when the First National was organized, and in 1869 sold to First National of Akron, and the International Bank of Cuyahoga Falls organized and were practically successors of each other for forty-six years.

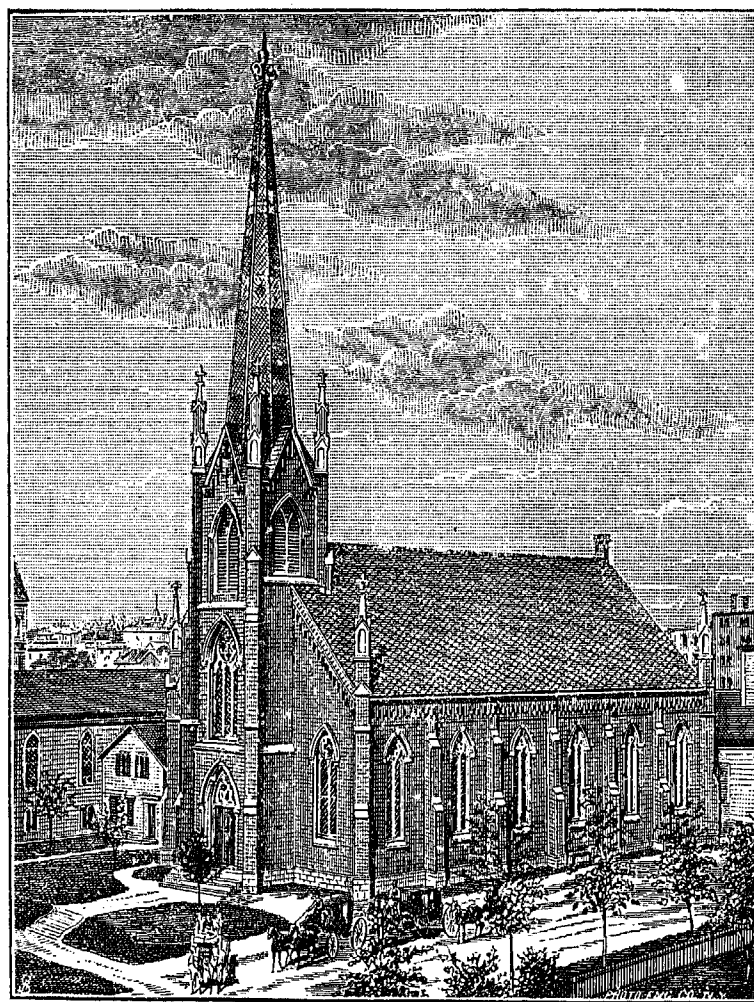
Several fires have devastated the village; in 1833 Stow & Wetmore Paper Mill and Warehouse; 1851 their Flouring Mill; 1866 the Bank building; 1872 Empire Paper Mill; 1881 Falls Wire Manufacturing Co.

Up to its organization as a separate township, the village schools were no different than the ordinary district school—the school houses having all been sold. In 1872 the new High School building was ready for use and the old one north of St. John's Church, formerly built by the Wesleyans for a church, had been used for schools of a lower grade. The Cuyahoga Falls School District was formed April 24th, 1854, and June 26th L. L. Holden was appointed acting manager. May 15th 1855 Mr. H. K. Taylor was appointed Principal of the Central School and Mrs. Taylor his assistant, at a joint salary of \$700 for the school year of 40 weeks. The enrollment of pupils for the school year ending August 31st, 1857, was 482 with one male and six female teachers.

St. John's Church (Episcopal) was organized as a parish about 1830, and lay services held for several years, the first sermon being preached by the Rev. Wm. N. Lyster. The church was dedicated July 10th, 1836, under the rectorship of Rev. Wm. H. Newman. The first Sunday school was organized at the same time.

The Twinsburg circuit was organized in 1832, and the Methodist Church dedicated December 31st, 1840.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1834 by Rev. B. C. Baldwin in connection with Portage Presbytery, and a church dedicated in 1847. The Church of Christ was organized March 27th, 1881. There are a number of Social and Benevolent organizations which are treated upon under a special section.



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, AKRON, OHIO.

FRANKLIN.

Is Town 2, Range X. of the Ohio Land Company's Purchase. It is bounded on the north, by Norton and Coventry; on the east, by Green; on the south, by Lawrence, and on the west, by Chippewa townships, and is one of the townships of "Dutchdom" used in creating Summit county. In early years the township was looked upon as "good land," the soil, though flat and wet in location, was rich with decaying vegetation and well drained by its numerous small streams broken in portions by hills, creeks and marshes and is one of the best farming townships in the county. Numerous basins contain peat deposits, and the surface is underlaid with a fine grade of coal. There are some fifteen or twenty mines and the annual exports exceed 100,000 tons, the deposits being practically inexhaustible. In early years the marshy low lands furnished thousands of bushels of cranberries. Although surveyed in 1800 no permanent settlement was effected till the spring of 1814 when Christopher Johnson ("Yankee") settled on the south west corner of section 24 in the eastern central part of the township, and Thomas Johnson and Wm. Hallowell on sections 27 and 28 respectively. Up to 1820 the township filled up rapidly, the majority of the settlers being Pennsylvania Dutch, belonging to that sober and industrious class of people of whom Wm. Penn was the typical founder. Schools, churches and farmers' houses dotted the land and fields of grain could be seen in all directions.

In 1817 the township was formally organized by the Stark County Commissioners.

In 1814 John Johnson was born and the following year John Hick and Catharine Flickinger were married and Mrs. Jacob Balmer died from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. These being the first events in the settlement.

In 1816-17 Geo. Rex built a grist mill at the outlet of Turkey Foot Lake. Almost every early settler planted his peach orchard.

Prior to 1860 a well-traveled line of the "Underground Railroad" crossed the township,

confined to what is known as the Chestnut Ridge, and its officials, many of them prominent citizens, lost no opportunity of assisting runaway slaves to Canada. "Massa Wales," of Massillon, was "train dispatcher" for a long time.

Franklin has been the site of several villages. The first one, by Richard Carter, at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Chippewa in the south-west corner of the township and called Cartersville. It reached no further than the survey made in 1806. David Harvey, in 1816, laid out Savannah, on the banks of the Chippewa, a short distance north-west of Cartersville, and for a few years it had quite a thriving population. Clinton was laid out at the same time by his son William, and from 1825 to 1840 did more business, compared with its population, than any other village in Summit county. In 1827 they were merged into one. Oradeen and Pumroy were platted in 1835 and 1837, but for many years have practically been portions of Clinton. Manchester, about three miles north-east of Clinton, was laid out in 1815 by the Stewarts and later called Nimisilla, P. O. and has proved an indispensable adjunct to the staid and thrifty farming community surrounding it.

The first store in the township was opened at Manchester by a Mr. Palmer and John Snider opened the first tavern.

The early church history is lost in tradition; many of the early settlers met at designated dwellings to worship God. Itinerant ministers appeared as early as 1816. So far as known the first church was an old log building located at Manchester, and used both as church and school-house. An early minister was Rev. J. W. Hamm, an old-school German Presbyterian. About 1830 the Presbyterians built a church at Manchester, and about ten years later an Evangelical church was erected there. About the same time the Methodists built a church at Clinton. In the early sixties the United Brethren also built at Clinton and in the later seventies the English Lutherans constructed one there. The German Lutherans have a small church in the northern part of the township.

Franklin did her share in the military history of the county. Some ex-soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were among the early settlers and a number of her citizens went to the Mexican War, while at least a hundred are on the roll of honor as soldiers of the Civil War.

In her criminal record we find two homicides, June 16th, 1856, Plausens Santer shot Oswald Sheetes and a month later went to the Penitentiary, from which he was pardoned after serving 3 years, 2 months and 21 days. April 29th, 1864, Martin Kernan was killed by Charles Oster who was sentenced to two years, from June 15th, 1864, which term was shortened 3 months and 8 days for good behavior.

GREEN.

Was known as Town 12, Range IX. of what is designated as "Congress Lands" and is bounded on the north, by Coventry and Springfield; on the east, by Lake; on the south, by Jackson; and on the west, by Franklin, and contains about thirty-three square miles of territory. The general character of the land is rolling and in the south-western part somewhat hilly. It has a natural drainage in streams and creeks much improved by numerous ditches. The soil is very fertile and ranks among the richest agricultural townships in Ohio, especially in wheat as is clearly indicated by its well-kept farms, mammoth barns, fine horses and cattle. The surface is largely underlaid with coal. The burning of lime and manufacture of drain tile are also quite extensive industries.

John Cruzen is said to have come into the township as early as 1807, but the first purchaser of government land and permanent white settler was John Kepler who located on section 17 in 1809.

The township was originally organized with Lake, Jackson and that portion of Franklin east of the Tuscarawas in July 1811, and a distinct organization was made in 1815.

About a mile and a half southeast of the center is the village of Greensburgh, laid out in 1828. The pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church were first in the field holding services in private cabins and log school houses. They were closely followed by those of the Reformed and Lutheran churches and in 1829 the first regular circuit was organized by the Evangelical association and the first permanent organization in Summit county established at Greensburgh by Revs. Klinefelter and Staver and a church dedicated about 1838. The Church at East Liberty was built in 1869.

The first camp meeting in the township was held in 1828 on land belonging to Philip Dundore. The Disciples came about 1840 and in the later seventies built their present meeting house.

The Win-brennerians organized about 1850 and about ten years later purchased their present house of worship from the Reformed Church. They also have another congregation at Tritt's Bethel in the south-western part of the county.

In addition to Greensburgh are two other villages, East Liberty, four miles north-west of Greensburgh, laid out in 1839, and Myersville, three miles east, on the line of the Valley railroad.

But little record has been kept of early educational affairs. Probably the first school in the township was in 1816 at an old shanty on section 16, and taught by Wm. Triplett, each pupil paying 50 cents a month for tuition. A school house was built at an early day on what is now the King district. About 1823 a German school was taught by a Mr. Crum in the district east of East Liberty. The first attempt made in south-western Green, was

by Henry Beard in 1827. Abram Hunsberger taught twenty-one various parts of the township.

Politically Green is Democratic, having only given Republican votes in the war, then only by one vote—yet during the Civil War the township furnished soldiers for the preservation of the Union.

In 1854 a seminary was established in the village of Greensburgh, organized under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, having at one time 150 scholars, passing into the control of the Disciples in 1869 by whom it was managed, and at last turned into a private seminary by Prof. Davis.

HUDSON.

Bounded on the north by Twinsburgh, on the east by Streetsboro, on the west by Boston, is known as Town 4, Range X. of the 18th Meridian. It contained 16,000 acres, the purchase price of which was 52 cents an acre, and was sold down as swamp land, 10,000 acres of the equalizing townships with 6,000 acres at actual price but 32 cents per acre, or \$8,320.00 for the entire tract, of which David Hudson, of Goshen, Conn., purchased one limits all of the

The land in the western part is low and the soil largely a rich loam, the eastern part rolling and the soil varying from a stiff clay to a clay loam, the water is everywhere easily accessible and a fair quality of water is abundant.

The early formation of the township also embraced five other townships, which were organized in 1802 under Hudson.

The first settlement was made in 1806. The first for whom the township was named was Virgil, the adoption of which was in 1852, Chippewas and Ottawas had large Sheeprade and became but in the main were on friendly terms with a city of the

The first regular "Inn" was kept by a man named McLean, who refused further business in 1813.

The first birth in the new settlement was that of a child, in the month of October, 1800.

Gov. St. Clair appointed Metlin, in Joseph Hunt, justice, and, as such he solemnized the marriage of land in 1807, George Darrow and Olive Gaydet in 1808.

The first death was W. A. No. 1, McLean, artificial advancement.

Immediately on his arrival Mr. Oviatt, took measures to organize a school, and in success Sept. 4th, 1802, with a school of 12 pupils. The Congregational Church was organized in 1811, with a school of 12 pupils. A Hudson being the leader. The first school was a was Rev. Wm. Hanford who had a school of 12 pupils in 1815. Early religious services were held in the other convenient houses until 1816, when the Middlebury was built and the following year a school of 12 pupils was incorporated and built for themselves on the site of the old power created. Hall. This was used till the year 1865, when it was sold to private hands and opened by Peleg public hall till 1878. The first school was in 1811 and several years' services was also held in the village.

In 1828 a Methodist Church was organized, the first of its kind in the township. The "Union Church" till the year 1846. July 11th, 1846, Episcopal Church and service was held in the "old brick" places till 1846 when they were moved to the "old brick" places on Aurora street.

The Roman Catholics also grew in number, and in 1838 the village of St. Mary's Church in 1858.

Rev. Joseph Badger, a representative of the Connecticut Missionary Society, was in the township in 1838, the first of his kind in the city.

Ohio, in the early and middle thirties, was pro-slavery in sentiment, and of which Hudson was one, being a rabid abolition town. A guide board, on the road from Aurora to Hudson, which has been the bust of a young negro on a white background, the extent of the proper direction, and from his protruding lips the legend "Hudson."

The first school in Hudson was taught in 1801 in a small log school at the "Center" by Mr. George Pease from Enfield, Conn. Other time to time and in 1825 the township was divided into the central, north-west and south-west districts. In 1838 the central was again divided into two districts created. In 1855 the two central districts were consolidated, a high school being added and a high school building was erected.

As early as 1801 the territorial legislature was petitioned for a school, and at the first session of the Ohio Legislature, the "Erie Literary and Theological Institute" started. Mr. Hudson secured donations of 160 acres of land, and April 26th, 1826, the corner stone of the college was laid, the charter having been granted the 27th February 1826, and the first regular tutor was appointed.

Adam and Eve Falor settlissensions arose and for a time the college was without a head and allillery in the township. In March, 1834, Rev. George E. Pierce, of Harwinton, Conn., was and shortly after started a the troubles were smoothed over and a new era of prosperity inau-Mr. Palmer sold out, and edical department was established at Cleveland. In 1852-55 the celebrated Mormon preachd in 1855 Mr. Pierce resigned, his place being filled by Rev. Henry early settlers. Among the pe successful management up to his death in 1873 much of the present oldest cemeteries is locatituton is traceable. In 1882 the "Adelbert College of Western Wesley chapel at Pleasatransferred the college proper to Cleveland leaving the building at Hud-Welsh, also one west of thshool under the name of "Western Reserve Academy" and both tombstones in the cemetequal rights and privileges in the course.

Many of the Dixons jir. Hudson. The first grist mill was built in the north-east corner of dian hunter and fighter whor's Creek by Wyatt and Norton in 1801. Several saw mills were also The first frame house is saif tanneries established, the first being that of Owen, father of John bury. Of the early schoory fame, and in which the old hero himself worked for several years. pupils gathered from all 'ept by Capt. Herman Oviatt in his log cabin a mile south of the center. themselves. One of thesetriotism go hand in hand as Hudson's military record bears witness. and was not far from the company was recruited under Capt. Amos Lusk and served in Major frequently held; another wer General Wadsworth. During the Civil War fully one hundred of the Sol. Renninger place. llege enlisted, nearly half going directly from the college; outside the houses were also built at audson's citizens enlisted at different times, nearly a fourth of them Coventry was organize their country.

In 1838, Sylvester Hea the penitentiary for one year.

The present well-known MPTON. built by John Wylie in 1835h by Boston, on the Though somewhat hillytyahoga Falls, on the many fine farms which ws and Portage and on those of any other townshipTown 3, Range XI.

There appears to be ah and from the nature peat in many portions of t the equalizing town-of the abundance and chearaft. The Cuyahoga quantities have been minedh to north, and, with they are not worked. large areas of bottom

One of the most delight extremely rugged, westward from the old Stees,rently a thin soil and of the reservoir, past the Ol eastern portion is Corners.

The Ley-Swartz-Thomas mpton hills" were Steese coal mines, in the mieber and barrenness. try where "Pete" Shaffer kept a number of fineand 1878, gave a dance, and Th hardy set of farmers the head with a slung-shot, fr best dairy townships died on the 14th. Ley and township first the former sentenced to tw), then in Jefferson the latter to thirty days for a Trumbull in 1800, to pardoned three months and Summit in 1840. It

Coventry sent about 100oting grounds of the Thomas Granger ex-revoluth their village in the nship. In the forest 1812.

CUYAHOG. pre-historic Indian

Much of the early history y his wife and ten in that portion relating to 25 in August, 1802. ampton and Portage, its "Old Portage" on the in the original limits of thqship and the north-village" was at first called Mcarry" between the of the manufacturing possas and a recognized In 1826, there being severalern boundary line of and postal accommodationsbtosh treaty of 1798. Falls, Henry Newberry being cupine" and "Port-

laid out in 1826 by Judge Riry's fleet on Lake Erie were built here. In 1805 Aaron Norton built years called the American an 27. The first white man buried in the township was Seth Webster. present owner. In the earlyhampton's organization and officers up to 1820 were destroyed by building a dam north of Portt Capt. Aaron French, but from names on an old tally sheet, it must 1830 they built the pioneer Er the War of 1812 if not as early as 1807.

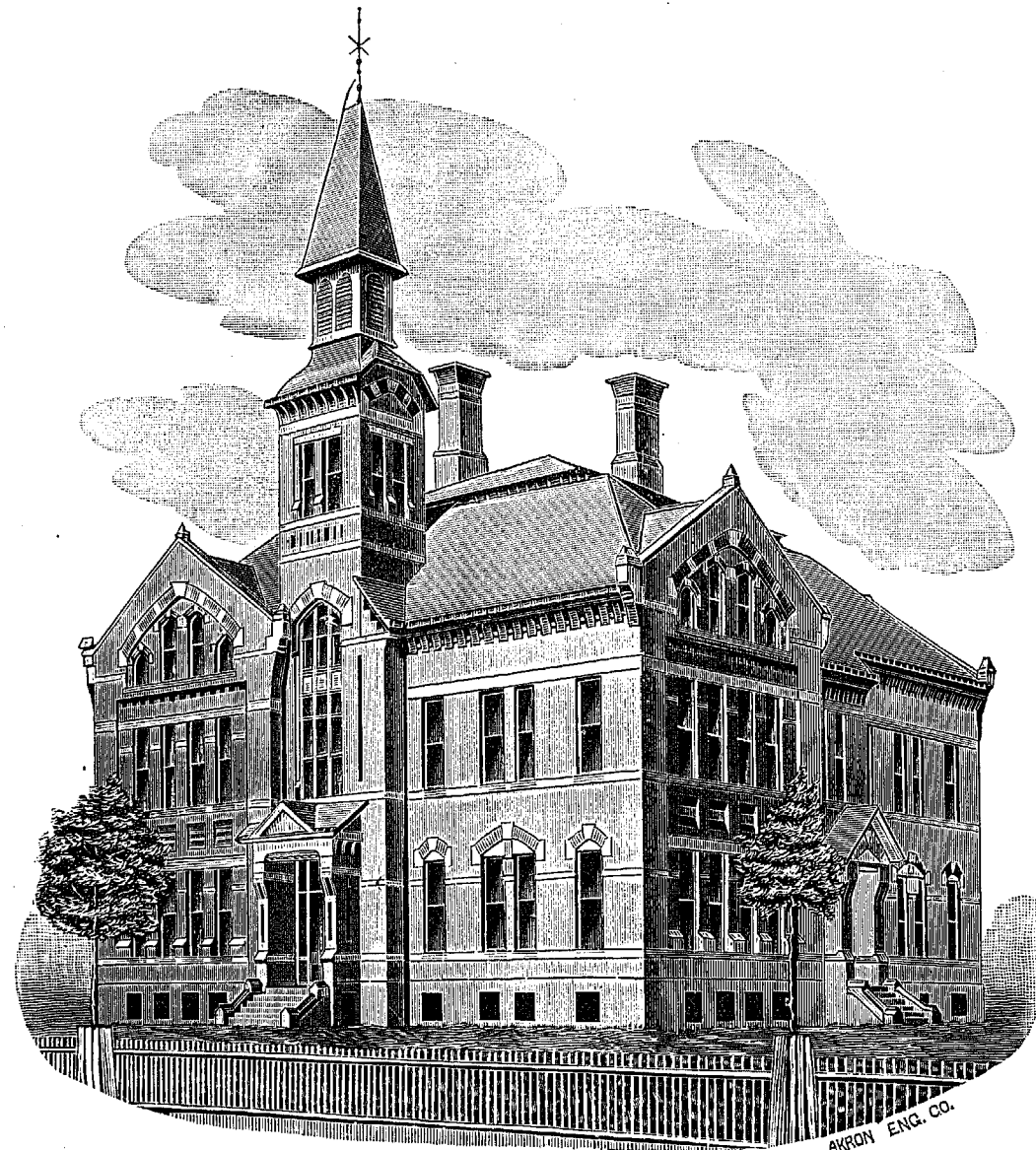
seen, and which was the first taught by Justus Remington in 1809 near McArthur's Corners, manufacturing center Cuyahoa radius of half a mile six different school houses have been built. able schemes, might have be, Methodists had gained a foothold and in 1855 erected a church at Second, the Cascade Mill Rats have also been at times quite strong, as also the Congregational-"Chuckery" of 1835; for ful their membership joined with the Methodists in building the church in the magazine of Western F

polis;" and fourth, the Pennsindoubtedly other pioneers, bore an honorable part in the Revolu-were some forty stores and mthe War of 1812 Capt. Rial McArthur raised a company and served for that year reaching \$407,0h. Sixty-three of her sons went to the front during the Civil War, business place than the prese bones on southern battle fields or in rebel prison pens.

The town of Cuyahoga F rods of Stow and Tallmadge v

legislation. April 4, 1837, thalizing townships, was originally called Town 5, Range XI. of the Cuyahoga Falls was created ots one of the four townships above the standard and divided into Portage, holding the first towr The valley of the Cuyahoga, on the east, is sloping and well ering the same territory, Aprisiently sloping to afford good pasture land, while back of this was the village remained under tousual strength and fertility, containing less clay and more organic municipal functions. etable matter, and less waste land than almost any other township

NORTHFIELD.



HOWE SCHOOL, AKRON, OHIO.

on the Reserve, which fact probably accounted for its slowness in getting "on the market."

The first settler was Isaac Bacon who came in April 1807, having purchased 160 acres on lot 63, the previous year. His brother-in-law Jeremiah Cramer, was next, in 1810 on lot 72.

The township filled up very slowly there being but thirty-nine house-holders in 1826. The township was organized as part of Portage county in 1819, the first election being held in the cabin of Wm. Cranney. In 1814 George Wallace built a saw mill on Brandywine creek and the following year a grist mill and distillery—the latter was abandoned in 1830, his books, still in existence, showing that whisky was used by everyone in the township either as a beverage or for barter. The saw mill was in operation as late as 1851. In 1821 he built a woolen factory, near the same place, and for many years carding, spinning, weaving and dressing was an important industry. In 1843 it was swept away by floods and never rebuilt. A postoffice was established here in 1822. In addition to Brandywine there are several small hamlets in the township, Northfield Center, Little York, Macedonia, Lemons' Corner and Red Lock.

The first school in the township was taught in the Bacon neighborhood about 1815 in a vacant log house known as the Rowley House, a man by the name of King being the first teacher.

There are four churches in the township. The Methodists organized in 1831 and in 1835 a church was built by them.

The Presbyterians built a church in 1834 which was used till about 1850 when the present one was erected.

The Congregationalists built asmall church in 1844, but, uniting with the Presbyterians it was used for a select school and at last converted into a dwelling house.

The United Presbyterians were organized in 1833 and in 1837 built a church near the center which was used till 1871 when another was built which was destroyed by fire in March, 1889.

NORTON.

Or Town 1, Range XII., is bordered on the north by Copley, east by Coventry, south by Franklin and Chippewa and west by Wadsworth. In 1816 was organized as part of Wolf Creek Township, and, in 1818, under its present name and bounds was organized as an independent township.

In 1810 James Robinson located on lot 19 and John Cahow on lot 20, and, though settlers came in very slowly until after the War of 1812, yet in point of location it was so desirable that it soon caught up with most of its sister townships. The soil varies from a gravelly clay to a loamy muck the most of it being of easy tillage, and, with care, giving large crops of wheat, corn and oats while the hilly ranges affording excellent grazing, makes Norton famous for its fine stock farms, being especially celebrated for its fine draft horses and thoroughbred cattle. While agriculture is the leading industry yet a large supply of sandstone is quarried and coal mined in the township, and, with more villages than any other township in the county, has a variety of mechanical and manufacturing industries.

The first marriage in the township was James Robinson and Lois Bates in the fall of 1814.

The first tavern was probably that of James Cahow on lot 20 in 1812.

The first saw mill was built by Thomas Johnson in 1823, who also built the first grist mill about 1830.

One of the finest springs of fresh water in the county is at New Portage.

The villages are Loyal Oak P. O. or Bates Corners, settled about 1817; Western Star, originally called Griswold's Corner, 1819, incorporated as a village in 1842 and in later years having graded schools with the seminary buildings used for the higher grades. New Portage, two and a half miles east of the Center, Dennison a small mining hamlet in the western part of the township, the postoffice being called Sherman when located in 1864. Hametown, though not a postoffice, is quite a business point. Johnsons Corners about the size of Loyal Oak. The "Center" has hardly arrived to the dignity of a village. Barber-ton the youngest and thriftiest of all.

The school house at the Center was originally a log structure which was superseded by a frame and then by a brick house, the latter giving way to a substantial frame, the finest in the township.

A postoffice was established at an early day and in 1874 discontinued, but was re-established in 1878.

The first organized church in Norton was a Methodist class formed about 1816 and in the following year erected a church near New Portage.

The Baptists gained a foothold shortly after and were followed by the Disciples and Congregationalists, and in 1849 a Union or Lutheran Church was started. In 1851 the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed united in erecting a church. At Western Star, a Methodist Church was organized about 1835.

In 1878 the United Brethren formed a society at Western Star, and the following year erected a church edifice. In 1838 a Union church was organized in the south-western part of the township. At Johnson's Corner the Methodists organized in 1836 and erected a church which was used for thirty years, when a new and more modern building took its place. In 1852 a Reformed church was organized at Johnson's Corners—using the Methodist church until 1868 when they erected a house of their own. The schools in general are well sustained and rank with the best in the county. Several of the pioneers of Norton were Revolutionary soldiers, among whom was Mr. Henry Van Hyning, who died in Norton December 25th, 1839, at the age of 102. In the Civil War we find she came to the front and played well her part, furnishing her full quota under the several calls and many of her sons giving up their lives in defense of the Flag of the Union.

PORTAGE.

Town 2, Range XI. derives its name from the celebrated "Portage Path" which till 1805 was the western boundary of the United States, and extends from north to south through the center of township. Its northern boundary is Northampton; Tallmadge on the east, Coventry on the south and Copley on the west, and touched on the south-east and north-east by Akron and Cuyahoga Falls.

The first white settler who "stuck" was Maj. Miner Spicer in 1810, who located near what is now the corner of Spicer and Carroll streets, in "Spicertown."

The township was organized in 1838, at a meeting held in the house of Warren H. Clark. The following being its first officers: Trustees, Wm. B. Mitchell, Simon Perkins, Jr., George Babcock; Clerk, Horace K. Smith; Treasurer, Samuel A. Wheeler. The local history of Portage township is so closely identified with that of Akron and Cuyahoga Falls as to render it difficult to draw the dividing line.

RICHFIELD.

Is bounded on the north by Brecksville, on the east by Boston, on the south by Bath, and on the west by Hinckley. In the original survey it was designated as Town 4, Range XII. of the Western Reserve, and was first settled in 1809 by Launcelot Mays. In 1816 it was organized as a separate township, deriving its name from the large quantities of "Oxbalm" or a "rich feed" which abounded and was much relished by the stock. The eastern portion is hilly and broken, while the western and central is more level and presents a rolling surface with fertile and well cultivated farms. The soil mainly consists of gravelly loam with clay subsoil and is very rich and fertile, producing good crops of both grain and grass and many orchards of choice fruits. The "East" and "West" center constitute the villages, but from lack of railroad facilities have never reached marked importance.

The first sawmill was built near Lake John in 1818 by John Farnam.

The first and most primitive grist mill in the county was "built" at an early day by Enoch D. Buck, hollowing out the top of a white oak stump, and using a pestle worked by a spring pole to crack the grain.

The first frame hotel was built in 1830 by James W. Weld.

The "Church of Christ" was organized in 1818 and Rev. Israel Shaler installed its first pastor in 1821. In 1833 they were incorporated and organized as the First Congregational Church of Richfield. The church building was erected in 1832 and is still in a fair condition. The Methodists inclosed a building in 1822, which was burned in 1852, after which they erected their present building. The Baptists built in 1838, and in 1876 the United Brethren built the "Centennial Church" in the south-east part of the township.

A relic of pioneer days was the old Richfield Academy, built in 1836, and after a very successful career gave way to the free school system and passed away in the early seventies. Under the charge of Rev. Harvey Lyon it rose to the front rank with similar institutions in the West. One of the first township libraries in Ohio was started in Richfield in 1825 by Dr. Rawson.

One of the most exciting events in the history of the county occurred in 1871 when John Hunter, a rejected lover of their daughter Chloe, murdered Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gargett.

While represented in former wars to a certain extent, Richfield came nobly to the front during the Civil War. From the time "String Beans" was organized by Captain Humphrey, till the close of hostilities 137 men were sent from the township, of whom 13 "had a picnic" in southern prison pens, and 47 gave up their lives that the old flag might still wave over an undivided country.

SPRINGFIELD.

Or Town 1, Range X. of the Western Reserve has touching it, on the madge; east, Suffield; south, Lake and Green; west, Coventry; and the south-the Sixth Ward encroaching on its north-west corner—being attached to Middle 1857. Under the original survey Springfield formed one of the equalizing tow

The first permanent white settlement was made on lot 12 of the "Shaler" by Ariel Bradley, who served under Gen. Washington as a spy during the Revolue, Springfield. The original organization of the township was in 1808, at which time Cn as the Sixth madge, Suffield and Randolph were included in its boundaries.

The surface, with few exceptions, is rolling. The soil is of a rich sta March 1888, adapted to cereal products, the natural drainage of several considerable streas therein and the crops and easy tillage.

One of the first coal mines in the county "cropped out" on the farm-ers. Haven, in 1808.

In 1828 a fine quality of clay was discovered, and Fisk and Smith sta and now an almost endless number turn out over a million gallons of stone. As the clay is seemingly inexhaustible this, with kindred articles, forms one limits all of the industries of Springfield.

By some singular coincidence the first death was Robert Hall in 1808. age township, at his daughter Jane, born in 1809 and the first wedding, his son John married i town upon and garet Blair.

The first postoffice was established in 1818, in the southeast part of the kron.

In a little log cabin near Cass' camping ground the first school was opiorth and south Upson, on the subscription and board around plan. The next was in thg36. The first school house by Mr. Briggs. He was followed by Jesse Hall in the Virgin; the adoption

and Austition in 1852, the Sheeade and became Then cto a city of the Meacham; refused further school hing as it does him wasnship of Middle-with Rolory of the latter. Metlin, in Joseph Hunt, in the of land in 1807, Ellet in of a mill. The C. Mc artificial advan-Roden til the location of houses. gave it a rival in schools water power, and school ilation was trans-which ssporous rival. A with fir a time, it was a school eulation and fash-which idustry and enter-brick b The Middlebury nished s incorporated and and hater power created. up to times relied upon. tional f opened by Peleg 1 years later there Spritres in the village. to the ives and nails, card-her cc of cloth were some Mr. B vices age was in 1811 and of thoen the "old brick" Plain;3, when it was pur-Washi council and turned under the ordinance brought into a free created as a final set-of California, the sting a slave in his s of the Northerners, the border states, fugitive on his way to and the certainty and town as the "Under ; "stations" rapidly on the alert, and ation" and many of pains and penalties

splendid victory, a number of others appear on the roll. In the War 1838 the village of Mexican War her sons were found in line and in the Civil War at least porated and in 1857 best young men volunteered under the old flag. Many going out to retu us it remained until the loved ones they left behind when they "donned the suit of blue." arch 21st, 1888, the

The nearest approach to a village is Mogadore, though several ha the city. distinction, among which are the "Burgh" or North Springfield—Lc Pleasant Valley—Krumroy—Thomastown and Brittain or the "White G

In religion the Presbyterians were on the ground almost as soon as tlement, Rev. Thomas Beer being the first preacher. They built a ch Center in 1812 which was burnt, and in 1828 they erected the present o

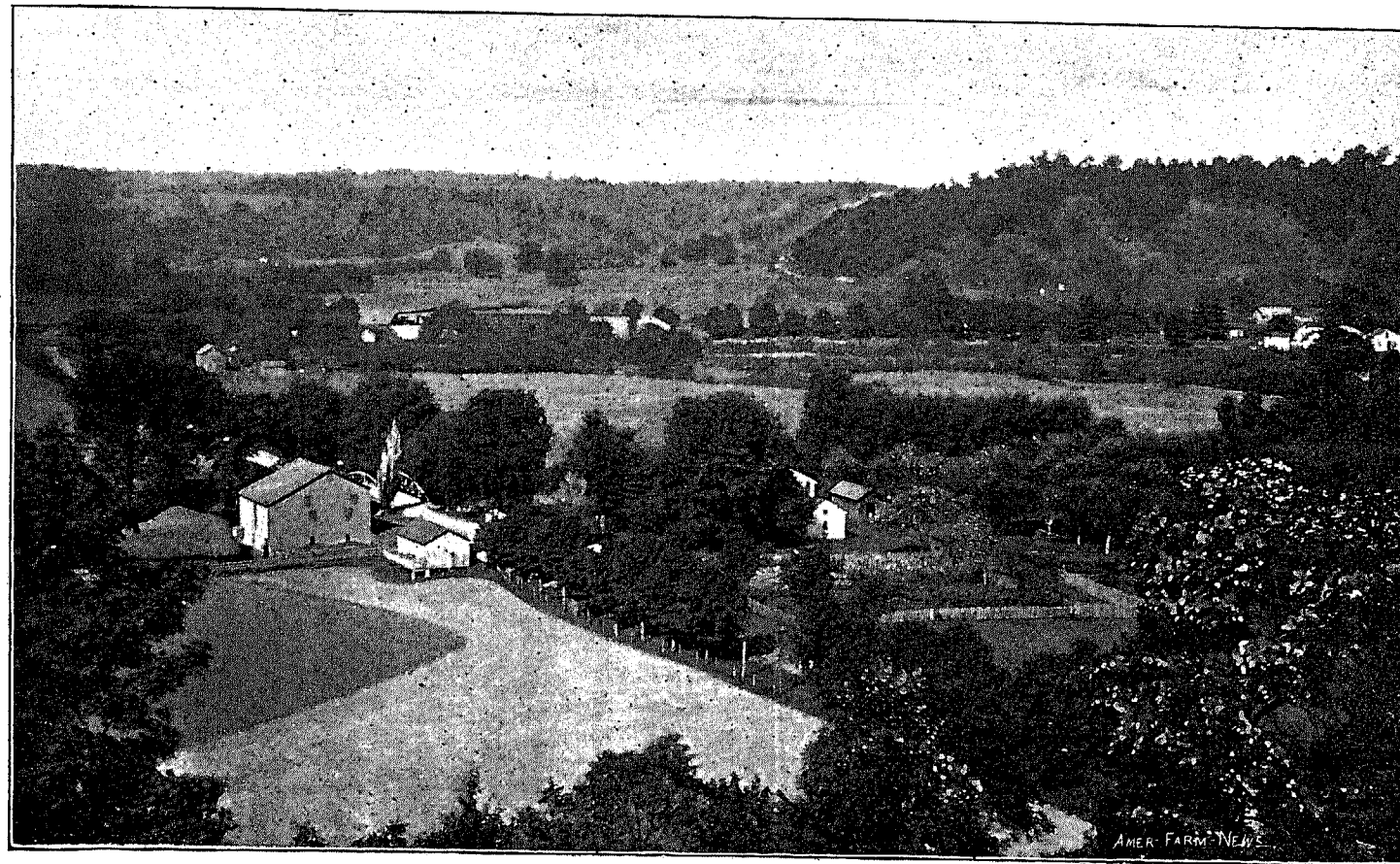
In 1831 the Methodists put up a house but after some years it we converted into a glue factory.

STOW.

Derives its name from the original purchaser, Joshua Stow, who w first exploring party of 45 men sent out by the Connecticut Land Co. i at Conneaut Creek July 4th of that year. At the distribution of the ; "stations" rapidly X. fell to his share and, while he never actually settled in, yet he mad to and from his home in Connecticut. The first actual settler was his a whose cabin was located in 1804, at the corner of the Darrow and Gral a mile north of "Stow Corners." Prior to this a squatter, Wm. Walker in the north-eastern part of the township.

The township was organized in 1808, being cut out of Hudson trade of tanner, gen- sheep, and is said to north by Hudson, on the east by Franklin, on the south by Tallma his life is too well Northampton, a portion of Cuyahoga Falls lying in its original south-w liberally to assist him

In point of natural advantages Stow is surpassed by but few sectioe this section such a



WALNUT GROVE FARM, EVERETT, BOSTON TOWNSHIP, SUMMIT CO., OHIO.
Owned by Frank Reifsnider, Akron, Ohio, (296 acres.)

Adam and Eve Falls from hilly surface, amply drained by its numerous streams and diversified by tillery in the town, furnishes abundance of water for all purposes, with comparatively little of here being about fifteen thousand acres of arable land in the township. and shortly after is a clayey loam, touched with sand, adapted to nearly every kind of farm and Mr. Palmer sold Cts, especially fruits.

celebrated Mormon as 1806 the Presbyterians were organized for lay worship by Deacon Butler early settlers. Am held in the school house at Stow Corners, until a church was built in the oldest cemeteries t of the township.

Wesley chapel at copalians, as early as 1808, also obtained quite a footing among the pio- Welsh, also one w n's church having been organized here and meetings held for lay service until tombstones in the t Cuyahoga Falls in 1835.

they but speak. ly twenties the Universalists had an organization under Rev. Bigelow.

Many of the Little Ireland" has a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. dian hunter and fig w offers no mammoth temple of learning, her common schools are as highly The first frame ho well conducted as those many of her more pretentious neighbors—the natural bury. Of the ear intelligent and law abiding class of citizens. The early history of education in Stow pupils gathered fr security; tradition gives it that the first school was opened in the cabin of Wm. themselves. One north-east corner of the township about 1806 and taught by Dennis Ryan, and was not far fro d and receiving fifty cents a month for some 15 pupils. An abandoned log frequently held; d act's in the northern part was used as a school house, as early 1808. A Mr. the Sol. Renninger, here at an early day. About 1810 the Burnett house was abandoned and houses were also bu hool built at the Corners. In 1816 a frame structure took its place and was

Coventry was ly forties when the present one was erected. As early as 1810 Emma Can- In 1838, Sylve ol in Mr. Rice's cabin near the center. The first school house at Monroe

the penitentiary for d in 1816 and has been The present well. o others. In 1825 there built by John Wylie n schoolhouses in the town-

Though somewhat number built of logs and many fine farms w nconvenient, unattractive those of any other to ith dismal and gloomy

There appears to ritable workshops, they peat in many portio ed and laid the foundation of the abundance an system of to-day with its quantities have been y appointed common they are not worked. us Southmay, one of the

One of the most came widely known as a westward from the olctor.

of the reservoir, past Wyatt had a saw mill Corners.

The Ley-Swartz-Ty in 1808 it was a failure Steese coal mines, in tled and totally de- try where "Pete" Sha nado of October 1837. 1878, gave a dance, ful saw mill was built bout 1817 by Griswell the head with a slung- the same time Francis died on the 14th. t mill on the opposite the former sentenced, d by combining means the latter to thirty day, m across the stream.

Coventry sent abo mes Griffiths erected a Thomas Granger ex-r this point, and Con- s began manufacturing 1812.

CUYAH in Stow Corners was 306 by Ezra Wyatt, and Much of the early hip in lot 36.

in that portion relati ge was that of John C. ampton and Portage, rriet Powers in 1806. in the original limits arissa Rice, born in 1805, village" was at first calld born in the pres- of the manufacturing township. The first In 1826, there being si tory Powers, in 1807.

Falls, Henry Newberry ive hundred Indians were in the township, generally living on friendly laid out in 1826 by June settlers. When the War of 1812 broke out they took sides with the years called the Americ to massacre the whites, preferring to give them a chance to fight for present owner. In then the War closed the Indians returned to claim the lands as proposed by building a dam north oges. Besides service in other wars Stow township furnished 101 men as 1830 they built the pioe Civil War, the aggregate term of service being 181 years, and is one of seen, and which was thaving complete military records 1861-5.

manufacturing center Cnished such a full quota of patriotic citizens a limited number let able schemes, might haadow patriotism. Among them was Wm. Graham, who refused to pay Second, the Cascade Mnt (\$60.00) on the last draft of 1865 and was waited upon by a committee "Chuckery" of 1835; f. Mr. Graham fired upon the committee and killed Hugh Kilpatrick and in the magazine of Wes hich he was immediately indicted, tried and sentenced to the Peniten- polis;" and fourth, the ph, 1865, and payment of costs, \$747.86. After serving till Feb. 11th, were some forty stores ablic; now that the excitement of war was over recognized the fact that for that year reaching 50 on both sides, and he was pardoned by Governor Allen on petition business place than the us of Summit county and died Aug. 31st, 1883. The families of the panic of 1837-1844 put 2000.00 each in damages.

The town of Cuyah TALLMADGE. rods of Stow and Tallma legislation. April 4, 183 "standard" townships is bounded on the north by Stow, the east by Cuyahoga Falls was creat by Springfield and the west by Portage, with Akron and Cuyahoga Portage, holding the firstuth-west and north-west corners, and was designated in the survey as ering the same territory, of the Western Reserve, containing 15,225 acres and was drawn by the village remained und others on the 24th draft, April, 1799. municipal functions. ent was made by George Boosinger in the Spring of 1807, on lot 6,

tract 4, where he lived till 1836, when he sold out and went to Illinois.

The township was organized in Nov. 1812, having previously been a dependency of Hudson and attached to Randolph.

The face of the country is generally rolling, though in some portions of the western part overlooking the valley of the Little Cuyahoga it is quite bluffy.

The general nature of the soil is a light loam, extremely fertile and productive, well adapted to grain and grass, and amply drained by the many small creeks and rivulets traversing different parts of the township, with the west half underlaid with vast beds of bituminous coal.

The second survey placed a public square of about eight acres in the center of the township from which eight roads diverge; north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west and north-west. The intention of the Connecticut Missionary Society being to found a religious colony, and the Rev. David Bacon, as the agent for the land, desiring to have the church at the center, easy of access from all points of the compass, and while he failed to realize the fruition of his scheme, yet the present religious and moral tone of Tallmadge is largely the result of sentiments sown by him during the early days of the township. The first sermon was preached by Mr. Bacon in his cabin, and the first church organized January 22d. 1809, as the First Congregational Church of Tallmadge, Rev. Jonathan Leslie acting as moderator, and was the eleventh church organized on the Reserve. The first regular pastor was Rev. Simeon Woodruff, who was installed in May, 1813. They inclosed a church edifice on the north side of the square in 1822, but it was not completed and dedicated until 1825 and was the fifth church (steepled) built on the Reserve. It was remodeled in 1849 and rededicated in 1851. A Sunday school was organized in 1822 and has met regularly every Sunday since 1835. As a marked contrast between then

and now. After the timber, contributed by settlers, had been selected and the day appointed, as an incentive to prompt action a gallon of whisky was offered by the trustees as a prize to the man who should be first on the ground with his stick of timber.

Aside from this the Methodist Episcopal Church is the only one which has ever established itself in Tallmadge. They were organized in 1825 by Rev. B. O. Plimpton and dedicated a church in 1833 which they occupied until 1875 when the present church was dedicated. Their Sunday School has been held since 1830.

The church first, the school next, was the plan of the Puritan Pioneers. The first attempt at the latter was in 1810, a small log building for school purposes being erected at the south four corners, with Miss Lucy Foster (Mrs. Alpha Wright) as the first teacher. About the same time one was built at the south-west four corners and another in the east and from time to time in other localities as the convenience or necessities of the people required, the original log structures giving way to the present commodious frame and brick buildings.

The first frame school house was built on the public square in 1815 the lower story being used by the district school, the upper one as an Academy and for various meetings.

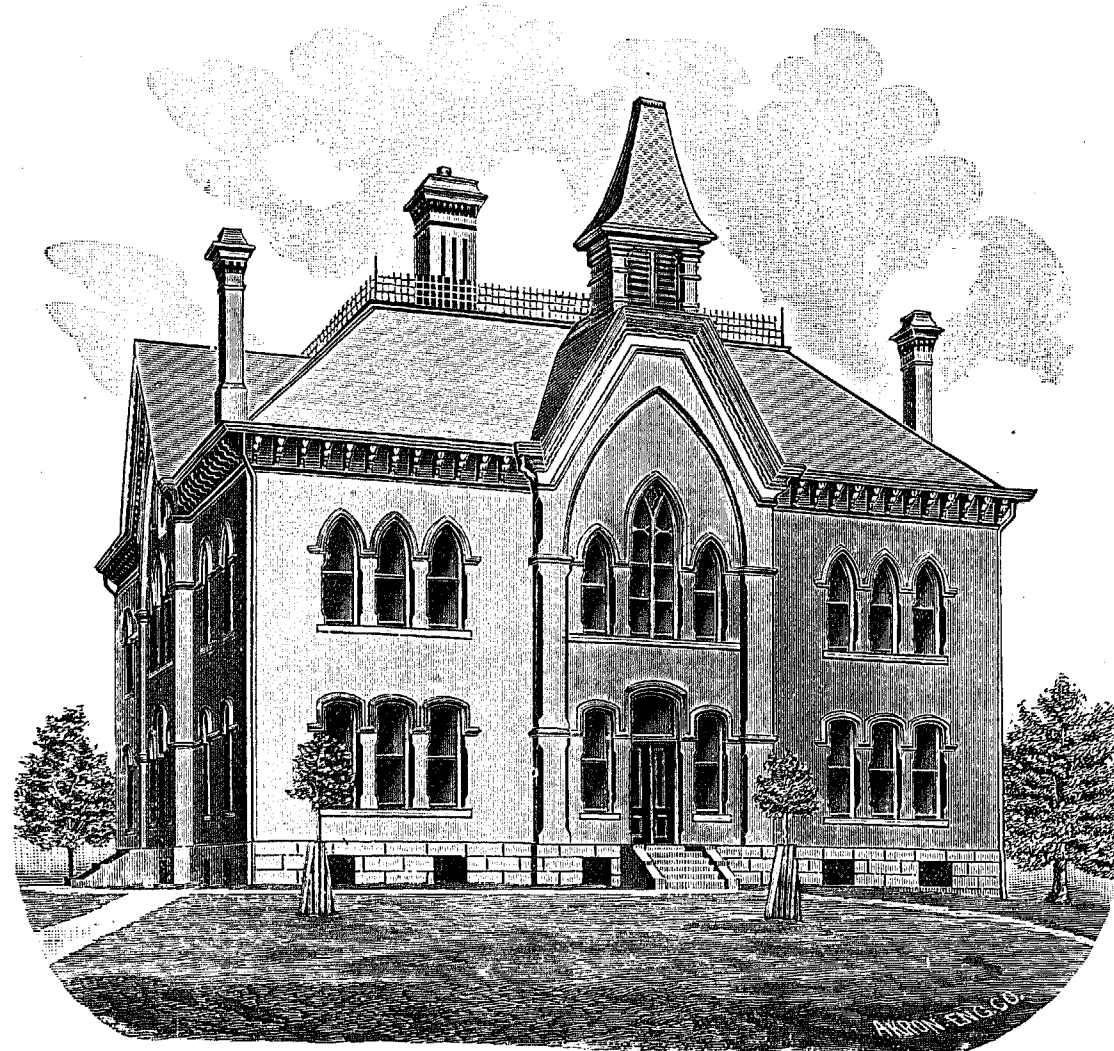
The Tallmadge Academy was incorporated in Feb. 1816, and opened by Rev. Simeon Woodruff. The building was burnt in January 1820 and at once rebuilt a separate building being erected for the district school. The second building was some 15 years afterward purchased by Ephraim T. Sturtevant and when removed to its present location a select classical school was erected in it. In the later thirties a third building was built on the corner of the square and the north center road and destroyed by fire after a few years of service.

When the town hall was built a second story was added which was used for academical purposes, until superseded by the present graded school system under which every mile and a quarter gives a district, and a four-roomed union school and High School department at the center.

In 1813 a Public Library on the joint stock plan was established and now has several hundred volumes of the very best class of books.

The first deaf mute school in the west was opened at Tallmadge, May 1st, 1827, by Col. Smith, a graduate of the Hartford (Conn.) Asylum, but was discontinued in 1829, when the State Asylum at Columbus was opened, the pupils being transferred to that institution. The first strike on record is said to have been at Tallmadge during the erection of the first church, the men "struck for wool" and the trustees gave them the "wool."

Coal was found as early 1809 in the south-east corner of the township and shortly after on the east side of "Coal Hill," but timber was so abundant that it was not mined to any extent until the thirties, though largely used by Laird and Norton at the "Old Forge" as early as 1817. For the first few years the average annual output of the mines was only about 250 tons. In the early forties about 3,000 tons, and for the last half century over 12,000 tons. The Cambria Furnace was started in the middle forties but not proving successful was abandoned, leaving the "Old Forge" as a land mark for future generations. In



SPICER SCHOOL, CARROLL STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

1869 the first tannery was started on Camp Brook. What, for a time, was one of the most extensive carriage factories in the west was started at the Center in 1827 by Amos Avery, who was joined in 1836 by Wm. C. Oviatt, they made the first elliptic buggy spring ever made in Ohio. The manufacture of stoneware and sewer pipe is also carried on quite extensively in various parts of the township.

The military record of Tallmadge is second to none on the Reserve. Many of her pioneers did good service in the continental army during the Revolution. A score or more served through the War of 1812 and when Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861, she came to the front and during the Civil War furnished 113 men besides 13 "Squirrel Hunters" and 64 men for the 100 day service.

TWINSBURG.

The north-east township of the county has for its neighbors on the north, Solon; on the east, Aurora; on the south, Hudson; and on the west, Northfield; and in the original survey was designated as Town 5 Range X. of the Western Reserve, and in its early day was called Millsville, but when organized as a separate township in 1819, was named Twinsburg in honor of the twin brothers, Moses and Aaron Wilcox, who owned the north and north-easterly portion of the township, they giving six acres of land for a public square and \$20.00 towards building the first school house on condition of the name being changed.

With the exception of certain portions of the bottom lands on Tinker's Creek and stony ridges and high lands on either side, the general soil is of a clay loam well adapted to agriculture and valuable for dairy farms and grazing. It is well watered and drained by numerous small streams flowing into Tinker's Creek which runs through the township from the south-east to the north-west and empties into the Cuyahoga in Bedford township.

The first settlement was made early in 1817 by Ethan Alling.

The first marriage, Emery W. Alger to Eliza Dodge, March 19th, 1821.

The first birth, Maria Stanley, Nov. 23d, 1819.

The first death was an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Chamberlain in the spring of 1819.

In 1824 Mr. Alling was married to Eliza Blackman and in 1825 started a dairy farm on which he made the first cheese manufactured in Twinsburg. He was followed by others in the same business until Twinsburg has become famous for her dairy interests.

The first hotel was built by Mr. Alling and formally opened Dec. 25th, 1826.

A postoffice was established at the Center in 1825 with Moses Wilcox postmaster.

In 1817 Elisha Loomis erected a saw mill and in 1818 E. W. Mather built a frame grist mill on Tinker's Creek.

Religious meetings were held in private houses from the first settlement of the township until the school house was built at the Center in 1822, after which they were usually held there. In 1821 a Methodist class was formed by a pioneer circuit rider and in 1822 a Congregational society was organized by Revs. Seward and Hanford. About 1835 a "split" occurred and a second Congregational Church was started but in 1843 again united with the parent church.

In 1823 the Congregationalists built a combined church and school house, under protest, on the public square, which was twice removed and finally demolished. In 1832 another building was erected north of the hotel, and the present edifice in 1848.

The Methodist class, started in 1821, built near the north-east corner of the square in 1832 and their present church in 1848.

A Baptist Church was organized in 1832 and a house of worship erected in 1841.

The Free Will Baptists organized in 1843 building in 1847. Their first church was burned and in 1851 was rebuilt; in 1859 it was sold to and used by the Baptists.

In 1822 the first public building of any kind in Twinsburg, a log school house, was built on the public square, and used as town hall, church and school house the first school being on the subscription plan and taught by Miss Lovina M. Miream. Other districts were not formed till 1828, and some as late as 1833. Although fair in their way, the district schools of Twinsburg have been mainly primary in their nature, as in 1828, Rev. Samuel Bissell opened the "Twinsburgh Institute," for the first three years, in the old log school house, then in the church, of which he was pastor. In 1837 he built a small school building south of the square. In 1847 purchased the Hotel property, and, from time to time, adding to the accommodations until over 300 pupils were in attendance and the group of buildings composing the "Institute," stands as a lasting monument of the persevering energy and liberal-heartedness of its self-sacrificing founder; more than 6000 students have been in attendance since its organization (many of them being educated free of expense), of whom 200 have been Indians, of the different tribes. The Institute was an individual enterprise, without charter or endowment, costing its founder over \$80,000, to offset which he has received not more than \$12,000 and, through its influence, Twinsburg has become noted for its thrift, energy, and general excellency in education and morals.

During the Civil War Twinsburg furnished a total of 117 soldiers for the Union army, looking after their dependent families during the struggle, and, at the close of the war, erected on the public square a splendid monument to the memory of her fallen heroes and in honor of her surviving sons, which was dedicated July 4th, 1867.

MIDDLEBURY

Was erected as a township in March, 1857, out of portions of Tallmadge, Springfield, Portage and Coventry, and, though subsequently annexed to the city of Akron as the Sixth Ward, retained its distinctive township feature to the extent of having one Justice of the Peace and one Constable until the erection of the new township of Akron in March 1888, when, the latter being co-extensive with the city, the former became merged therein and the new township was entitled to three Justices of the Peace and three Constables only, as the duties of the other township authorities were performed by the municipal officers.

AKRON.

Synonymous with City, Township and Village, includes in its corporate limits all of the old township of Middlebury and a portion of Portage, Tallmadge, Springfield and Coventry. Under the State Constitution of 1802 up to 1825 it was only known as Portage township, at which time Gen. Simon Perkins and Paul Williams platted and laid out a town upon and surrounding the intersection of Main and Exchange Streets in Uppertown, and, it being on the top of the summit, at an average of 400 feet above the Lake, called it Akron.

Though platted in 1825, it was ten years later when the rival north and south villages buried the hatchet and were incorporated as a town in 1836. The first election being held at the house of Asa Larned, June 14th, 1836. At the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1852, Akron was advanced in grade and became a village, and in 1865 to a city of the second class and in 1891 refused further advancement. Comprising as it does the old village and township of Middlebury we touch the history of the latter. Its founder was Captain Joseph Hunt, who purchased 54 acres of land in 1807, and began the erection of a mill. The village, from natural and artificial advantages, thrived apace, until the location of the Ohio Canal, in 1825, gave it a rival in Akron, with its immense water power, and in a short time its population was transferred to its more prosperous rival. A revulsion came, and, for a time, it was a struggle between the speculation and fashion of Akron and the industry and enterprise of Middlebury. The Middlebury Hydraulic Company was incorporated and by artificial means a water power created, that could be at all times relied upon. The first tavern was opened by Peleg Mason in 1815 and ten years later there were fifteen or twenty stores in the village. The manufacture of stoves and nails, carding of wool and fulling of cloth were some of the earlier industries.

The first school house was in 1811 and was used until 1828 when the "old brick" took its place until 1853, when it was purchased by the village council and turned into a town hall. In 1838 the village of Middlebury was incorporated and in 1857

the corporate limits were erected into a township of the same name. Thus it remained until the spring of 1872 when it was annexed to Akron as the Sixth Ward. March 21st, 1888, the township of Akron was created the bounds of which were coequal with the city.

THE UNDER GROUND RAIL ROAD.

For many years after slavery was abolished in the Northern States, under the ordinance of 1787, there was a tacit understanding that slaves escaping or being brought into a free state became free men, and the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820 was treated as a final settlement of the slave question. When, in 1850, on the admission of California, the "Fugitive Slave Law" was enacted attaching heavy penalties for assisting a slave in his efforts to escape, and, by its provisions practically making slave catchers of the Northerners, a system was inaugurated by humane and philanthropic persons in the border states, who not only felt it a privilege, but considered it a duty, to assist the fugitive on his way to the free soil of Canada. They speedily became known to each other, and the certainty and secrecy with which their operations were conducted, caused it to be known as the "Under Ground Railroad." The "lines" increased by the friends of freedom, "stations" rapidly multiplied, and "agents," "conductors," and "engineers," were ever on the alert, and aggressive in their operations. Summit county was a prominent "station" and many of our leading citizens were "officials," of the U. G. R. in spite of the pains and penalties imposed by Sec. 7 of the law.

"Old Ossawatimie," as John Brown was familiarly known, was, while not a native, an old timer in Summit county, where for many years he followed the trade of tanner, general farming and surveying. He was also a great lover of cattle and sheep, and is said to have been one of the best judges of wool in the world. The story of his life is too well known to need repetition here. Akron and Summit county contributed liberally to assist him in his Kansas struggle, and, perhaps it was his suggestions that made this section such a



ALLEN SCHOOL, AKRON, OHIO.

prominent station of the Underground R. R. So that, while many of our citizens deprecated what they considered his insane scheme, yet when the news of the execution of the convict-martyr reached Akron, flags were at half-mast, stores and offices close, the courts adjourned, bells tolled, and in the evening appropriate memorial services were held. Similar earnest, impressive and solemn services were held in most of the villages in Summit county.

The first we are touched by railroad schemes was in 1832. When the "Great Western R'y," project was broached to build a railroad from the Hudson river to the Portage Summit on the Ohio canal at Akron. Nothing was done further than to appoint a committee to raise funds for the survey.

In 1836 stock books for the Akron and Perrysburgh road were opened but the road never materialized. The Akron and Richmond R. R., the same year, was projected—on paper. The first road from which we received any benefit was the Cleveland and Pittsburgh which was opened from Cleveland to Hudson in 1851. The Akron and Canton Railroad was talked of and a charter obtained in 1845; although some preliminary work was done, yet for lack of funds, the road was never built. The Akron Branch Railroad was organized in April 1851, and at a special election in June of that year, by a vote of 2432 for and 1665 against the measure the County Commissioners were authorized to subscribe \$100,000 to the enterprise. Issuing 15 year bonds for the same, and July 4th, 1852, the road was completed to Akron and after several changes in name became known as the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. R. In 1850 a Mr. Kent of Franklin Mills obtained a charter for the "Coal Hill" or "Franklin and Warren" R. R., which in 1854 was changed to the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. Co. Charters were obtained in New York and Pennsylvania under the same name at about the same time with an idea of a road from Salamanca, N. Y., to Cincinnati, and the three charters enacted under the general title of the Atlantic and Great Western R'y Co. Through financial complication work was practically suspended on this line in 1855, but again resumed in 1858 and after many delays the first train came into Akron in April, 1864. Ten years later, after minor changes it was reorganized as the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio R. R. Co., and in 1883 leased to the Erie Railway. In 1870 the Baltimore and Ohio made a proposition to build a branch through Akron, and though the required amount was subscribed it never turned a wheel here. The "Baltimore extension" scheme not materializing, the "Vall y R'y Co." was incorporated in 1871, the Akron and Canton merging with it, and the surveys were completed and grading well under way, when work was suspended early in 1874 and the road was not in operation until 1880, the first train going through Akron one year, three months and two days after President King laid the first rail near the "Old Forge."

Early in 1881 the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago R. R. was organized and now as the Pittsburgh and Western R. R., enters Akron at the "Old Forge." Following these in 1891 we have the Baltimore and Ohio, Akron and Chicago Junction and the Pittsburgh, Akron and Western, thus giving direct outlet by rail to every portion of the country. With nearly half a hundred passenger trains each day.

As early as 1835 petitions for a Bank charter in Akron was presented to the Legislature. In 1845 the Bank of Akron was organized as a branch of the Ohio Safety Fund system, but becoming involved went into liquidation in 1857. In 1854 George D. Bates & Co., opened a private bank which in 1863 was reorganized as the Second National Bank. In 1859 the Exchange Bank was started continuing until 1866. In 1863 the First National Bank of Akron received its charter, and in 1868 became possessed of the franchise of the First National Bank of Cuyahoga Falls. In 1867 the City Bank began which in 1883 was changed to the City National Bank. In 1872 the Citizen's Saving and Loan Association commenced operation. The Bank of Akron, organized in 1870, was consolidated with and merged in the Second National Bank, and in 1888 the Akron Savings Bank was organized. The presents banks in Akron represent a capital of \$875,000.00 with a surplus of \$140,000.00; all in the hands of enterprising and conservative men, rank among the most reliable institutions in Ohio.

The First Presbyterian Church, in the Sixth Ward, is probably the oldest church in Akron. It was organized in 1831.

In 1845 some of its members seceded and organized the Congregational Church of Middlebury which in 1874 returned to the parent church. After over a half century of service the old brick church was razed and the present church on Kent street erected.

The First Congregational Church of Akron was organized in 1834, and in 1835 built a church on the present Court House grounds, which in 1840 was moved and is now used by the German Lutherans as a parochial school. In 1840 their pastor embraced the Second Advent doctrine and the congregation went to pieces and the church was sold to the Disciples. In 1843 nineteen members of the First formed the Second Congregational Church, and in 1835 erected a house of worship. On the dissolution of the original First, this became the First Congregational.

As early as 1830 a small M. E. class was organized in South Akron, and a church organization effected a few years later and in 1826 erected a church which was burned in 1841. It was soon afterwards rebuilt and in 1867 the present building commenced and dedicated in 1872, the old building being sold and in process of time becoming part of the Windsor Hotel.

The Akron and Middlebury Baptist Church was organized in 1834, and was among the first to become incorporated under the law of 1836, dedicating their new church in 1839. The original building was sold to the German Reformed Society in 1858. The Baptists having purchased the old stone church of the Universalists in 1853 and in 1889 they dedicated their new brick church on South Broadway. After a lapse of over twenty years the Universalists organized in 1872, at first holding their meetings in the chapel of Buchtel College until the erection of their church at the corner of Broadway and Mill in 1879. They were originally organized about 1837, building a handsome stone church and in the gilded ball on the top of the spire nearly one hundred feet from the ground are the articles usually placed in the corner stone. About 1878 trouble entered their counsels and they disbanded.

Though occasional Episcopal services were held it was not until 1838 that St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized. Their first church was dedicated in 1844 and in 1885 sold to the Hebrews; a new church being dedicated in January of that year.

The "Campbellites" or Disciples of Christ began teaching their doctrine in Akron as early as 1830 and in 1839 organized a church and in 1845 purchased the Congregational Church which was sold to the German Lutherans in 1857 and their present brick structure erected.

The original of Grace Methodist Church was one of the earliest in this section—the old Middlebury Methodist Church. It was made a separate charge in 1870 as the Second M. E. Church. In 1878 the old church was remodeled and in 1891 the title changed from the Second to Grace M. E. Church.

In 1842 the German Evangelical Protestant congregation was organized and built a church on High street. In 1852 the Lutheran element organized a separate congregation; and in 1855 the Reformed consolidated and formed the First German Reformed church. In the tower of this church is the "old town bell" mentioned elsewhere as being purchased by the citizens of Akron in 1837.

In 1853 the Grace Reformed Church was organized; in 1854, a year later, they purchased the Disciples church, which was used until 1877, when their present church was dedicated.

The Sixth Ward Church of Christ is the result of a mission; established by some eighty members of the High street church in 1875. Four years later they erected their church and in 1887 were incorporated as the Second Church of Christ.

The English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was organized in 1870. Their church edifice on Prospect street was dedicated in 1872.

In 1886 a small house of worship was erected on East Exchange and Pearl streets, and the following year the German Methodist church was organized.

In 1882 the United Brethren organized and in 1884 built a house of worship.

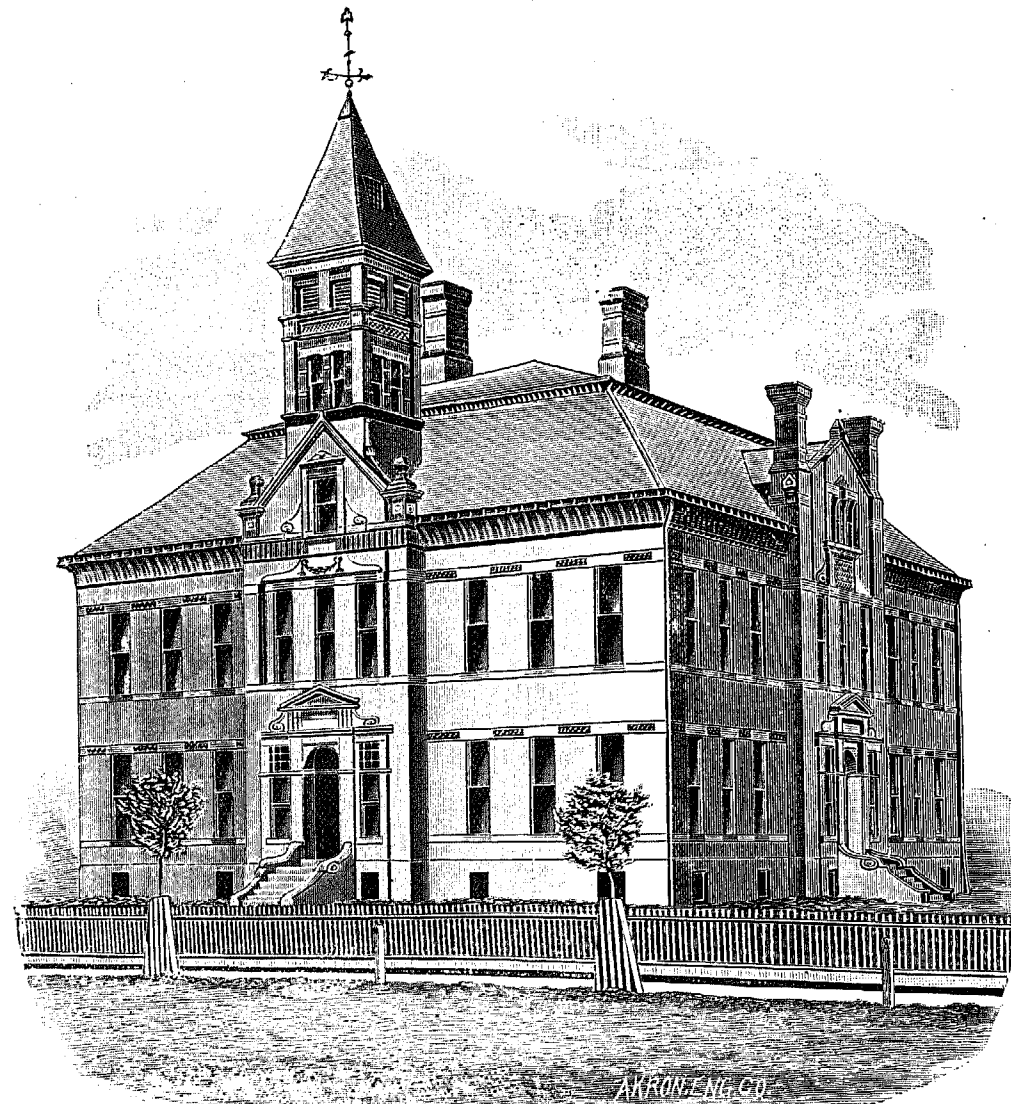
The Calvary Evangelical Church organized in 1866. They were made a mission in 1867 at which time the basement of their church was dedicated and the following year the church finished, and was replaced by a new building in 1889.

Mass and other Roman Catholic services were occasionally held in Akron as early as 1835, and their parish of St. Vincent de Paul started. In 1843 work was commenced and their church completed about 1847. In 1865 the corner stone of a new stone church was laid. In 1887 St. Mary's division in the "South End" was organized and a chapel of ease built to accommodate the members in that portion of the city. The German members of this church in 1861 separated and formed the parish of St. Bernard, and in 1863 completed their church on South Broadway and Center streets.

A Hebrew congregation was formed as early as 1845 and met in various places until in 1885 they purchased St. Paul's Episcopal church and fitted it over for a Jewish Temple.

In 1885 members of the First Congregational Church living on the West Side began to agitate forming a church in that vicinity and one was finished in December, 1887, and in April, 1888, the West Congregational Church was organized taking sixty-five members from the parent society.

For many years the colored people have maintained the African M. E. Zion Church. In 1882 the old frame house of the Perkins school which had been used for some years, was moved to South High street and fitted up for a church. Also the Shiloh Baptist was organized among the colored people, about 1878, and in 1890 erected a small church on North Broadway. In 1891 there were twenty-four church societies in Akron, each spreading the gospel of peace in their peculiar manner, as referred to under creeds and churches, in another article.



HENRY SCHOOL, AKRON, O.

The Akron Ministerial Association was organized in 1884 to cultivate mutual acquaintance and the social element; to discuss local and social problems, and to secure, so far as possible, harmony and united action on questions of public expediency. At first membership was limited to Akron ministers, but in 1885 the privileges of the Association were extended to all clergymen resident in Summit county.

As early as 1837 the question of forming a Mechanics' Association was agitated in Akron and at the spring election of that year a "People's" ticket made up of both Whigs and Democrats. The carpenters and joiners formed an organization during the same year, and various other trades, no doubt, joined in the crusade against the twelve hours a day system. In 1845 the movement became general throughout the State, not only for reduced hours, but for increased pay—\$20 a month being then considered first-class pay for a skilled mechanic. In 1846 the "ten hour movement" had become general all over the United States and a strong Akron Mechanics' Association was formed in June and a Mechanics' Library started soon after, and in the Spring of 1848 Portage elected a full Labor, and Akron a mixed People's ticket.

The first legal ten-hour-day noticed by the Akron press was in September, 1848, giving an account of the action of the Legislature of Maine. From change to change evolves progress, and the present Public Library is the outgrowth of the start made by the Mechanics of Akron in 1846, and while there still exists a vast amount of interest among the laboring classes of the country, those of Akron and Summit county recognize the axiom that capital and labor have joint interests and that what benefits one assists the other and what cripples one injures the other.

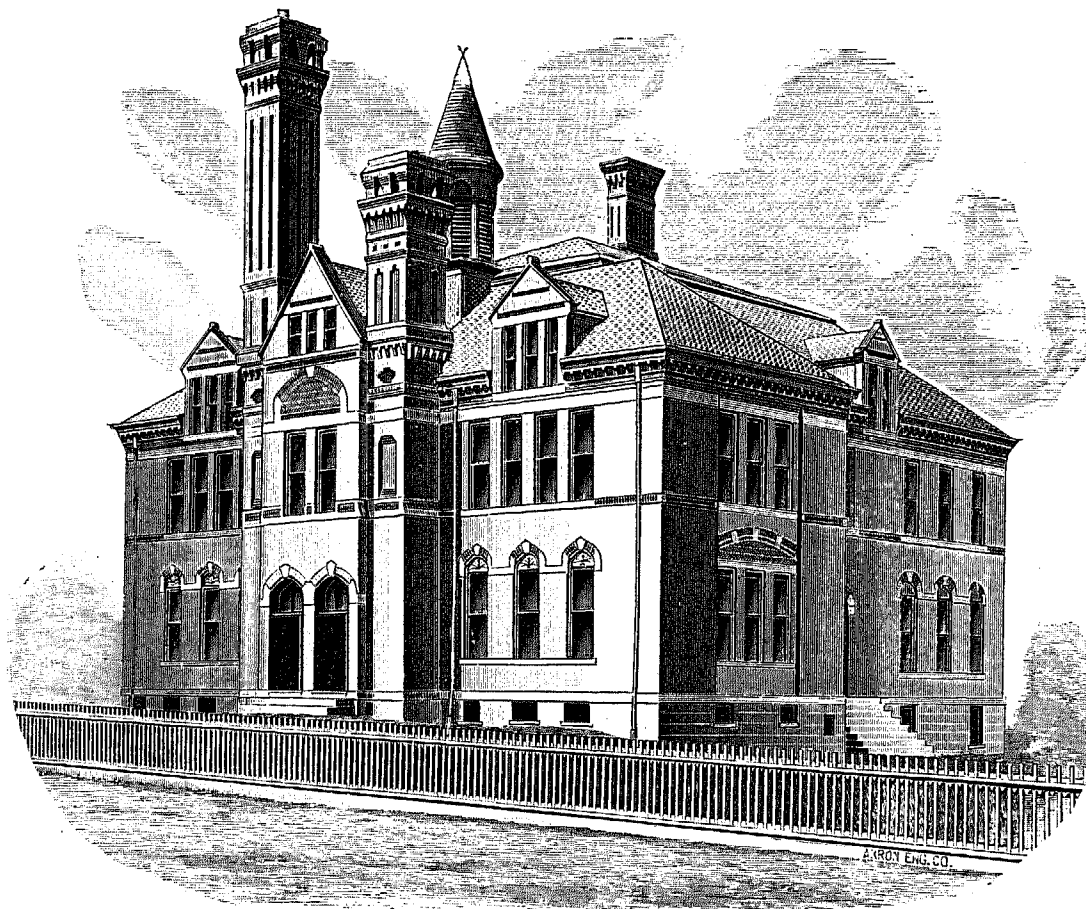
February 21st, 1834, the Akron Lyceum and Library Association Company was incorporated by the Legislature. During the long winter evenings literary exercises and debates were held and a fine library collected and after about ten years, other attractions taking its place, it was disbanded and the books distributed pro rata to the stock-holders. Since the "Philo Lexion" society, a Literary Debating club was organized among the young business men of Akron during the winter of 1836-37, there has been, during the Winter months at least, debating and literary societies maintained by Akron talent up to the outbreak of the Rebellion, since which the debating clubs have been generally superseded by more modern means of social pastime and recreation.

The Mechanics' Library was successfully maintained from its inception in 1853 until they donated their books to the Board of Education, as the State had adopted a public school library system. As the future city outgrew this system the Akron Lecture Association was organized, in the fall of 1865, for the purpose of establishing a reading room. They gave a course of lectures during the winter of 1865-66, which were so successful that in the Spring of 1866 the Akron Library Association was formed and incorporated under that title. They continued until January, 1874, when the present fine city Public Library was started by the donation of the books on hand and is now conceded to be one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the State. In addition to this, the Y. M. C. A. has for over twenty years, maintained a well supplied reading room and the citizens of Akron liberally sustain popular lectures given under their auspices and are justly proud of the present condition of her educational and literary institutions; having (1891) 10,666 books on the shelves and an average daily drawing of 137 volumes.

The first public burial place in the present limits of Akron is now known as the "old cemetery" in the Eastern part of the Sixth Ward, a half acre of land being donated for that purpose by Deacon Titus Chapman in 1809. The Middlebury Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1853, locating about three acres on East Market street.

The Spicer cemetery was opened in 1813 and owned by the Spicer Hill Burial Place Association, until sold to the Buchtel College in 1871, when the bodies were transferred to the Akron Rural Cemetery which was organized and incorporated in March, 1839, and now occupies nearly sixty acres in the Third Ward.

From 1832 to 1838 a portion of the bluff north of Furnace and west of North High streets was appropriated by the "Dublinites" of North Akron and used for burial purposes. Shortly after the close of the war the ladies of Akron formed a Ladies' Cemetery Association and from the proceeds of various entertainments, realized a sufficient fund to complete what has since become known as the Cemetery Lodge, near the entrance to the grounds of the Akron Rural Cemetery. About the same time Mrs. Mary I. T. Evans originated the above plan, the question of erecting a soldiers' monument was being agitated but no active steps were taken until 1874, when the G. A. R. and citizens decided to build a memorial chapel and receiving vault, instead of a monument. Ground for the chapel was broken on Memorial Day, 1875, and the cornerstone laid July 11th, 1875, and the chapel dedicated on Memorial Day, 1876, being presented to Buckley Post, G. A. R. and by them transferred to the trustees of the Akron Rural Cemetery.



CROSBY SCHOOL, AKRON, O.

The Middlebury postoffice is supposed to have existed prior to 1810 and the earliest postmaster to have been Squire Nathan Gillett; up to November, 1889, there had been ten changes in office.

South Akron office was opened in 1826, and Wolsey Wells appointed postmaster, since which there have been twelve postmasters.

The free delivery system was started in 1879, with George W. Schick superintendent of carriers. The percentage of mail matter delivered (93%) by carriers being above the average.

Up to 1849 the indigents of each township were provided for by the trustees or poor masters. The foundation of the present county infirmary was made in 1849 by the purchase of the McCune farm at a cost of \$26.50 per acre. In 1866 the new building, authorized in 1864, was formally dedicated and has since been added to until Summit county paupers have as good a home as any indigent person in Ohio.

A home for the children of indigent parents was inaugurated in 1885 and opened in November of that year at the Buckeye House, which was converted into a temporary home.

The Boniface DeRoo hospital fund was accepted by the council February 1, 1886, \$8,012.16.

In January, 1885, the Akron Board of Charities was organized, the object being to see that charity was given freely where needed and prevent pauperism by work wherever possible.

The first newspaper venture in what is now Summit county was made in 1825 in the village of Middlebury by Laurin Dewey. \$204.00 having been subscribed to assist him in publishing the Ohio Canal Advocate. Prior to the issuing of the first number Ozias Bowen became associated with him, and the canal question having been settled, the initial number of the Portage Journal was issued September 25th, 1825. The name was changed the following year to the Portage Journal and Weekly Advertiser, and discontinued in February, 1829. Detailed histories of the various papers published can be found in Mr. Lane's History of Summit County and need not be repeated here.

When Akron was incorporated in 1836, M. H. White began the publication of the Akron Post, which lived about eight months, being followed by the Akron Journal, which lasted about six months. The American Balance, after an existence of a year, suspended in August, 1838. The first number of the Akron Buzzard appeared in September, 1838, and made weekly visits till February, 1839, when it also died. Six numbers of the Pestalozzian (monthly) came out in 1838. For a short time in 1838, the Ohioan and New Era was published semi-monthly. From 1838 to 1840 the Glad Tidings and Ladies' Universalist Magazine was published (semi-monthly) and then transferred to Cincinnati, where for over forty years it appeared as the Star in the West. As the legitimate successor of the American Balance the first number of the Summit County Beacon was published April 11th, 1839, and though totally destroyed by fire three different times, has risen like a phoenix from its ashes and never missed a week since its initial number. December 6th, 1869, it commenced the issue of the first daily paper in Akron, still continued, and in 1871 the Beacon Publishing Company was organized.

Beginning with August, 1842, the American Democrat was published for a little over six years. When for six months it was followed by the Akron Eagle. From July, 1849, the Akron Free Democrat, as the Free Democratic Standard, the Standard, Summit Democrat and Summit Union continued until the Fall of 1863, when it was discontinued. In 1844 the Buzzard was revived as a temperance paper, the Cascade Roarer, and two years later sold to the Teetotal-Mechanic and removed to Cleveland, where it was for a short time published as the Ohio Temperance Artizan. The Ohio Educational Monthly, devoted to Schools and Education, started at Columbus in 1852 by the Ohio Teachers' Association under the name of the Ohio Journal of Education. It was purchased by E. E. White about 1860, and name changed to Ohio Educational Monthly. In 1875, it was sold to W. D. Hinkle, who removed it to Salem, Ohio, and continued its publication until the time of his death in 1881. Early in 1882, it was purchased by its present owner, Samuel Findley, who removed it to Akron, where it has since been issued regularly up to the present time. In 1865, Paine & Long, started the Summit County Journal, which in 1867 was merged with the Beacon. In 1888 the Akron City Times, started in 1867 by J. C. Loveland, and the Sunday Gazette, which began publication in 1879, were purchased by the projectors of a daily rival of the Beacon. The Gazette was issued as the Sunday Telegram, and on October 1st, 1888, the initial number of the Akron Daily Telegram was issued by the Akron Publishing Company. Just one year later the Akron Republican, a daily successor to the Telegram, was issued by the Republican Publishing Company. Fifteen months afterward, on January 1st, 1891, the Beacon and the Republican were consolidated as the Beacon and Republican, published by the Akron Printing and Publishing Co. This company also owns and publishes the American Farm News, a monthly agricultural journal of 75,000 circulation, started in 1888 by Aultman, Miller & Co.

The Akron Germania was founded in 1868 by H. Gentz, and now published weekly and tri-weekly by the Akron Germania Publishing Company.

The Freie Presse made its first appearance in 1886, and the Akron Daily Argus in 1874, the latter being discontinued in 1879.

From the Spring of 1874 for some ten years the Akron Commercial was issued by Capt. J. J. Wright.

The Reformed Herald, is the title of a four-page parish paper edited by J. C. Frank, and published monthly in the interest of Grace Reformed Church and Sabbath School, of Akron, Ohio. The Reformed Herald has attained to the fourth year of its publication, 700 copies of it are issued monthly; many of Akron's best business men advertise in its columns.

The Reporter and Western Reserve Farmer, an eight-page weekly, was started as the Cuyahoga Falls Reporter in December, 1870, the entire plant was destroyed by fire in September, 1882, but did not lose an issue. It is published since the death of E. O. Knox, May 7th, 1891, by his widow, Ellen L. Knox. Politics, Republican.

The People's Monthly started in 1883 and in 1885 was sold to Capt. Wright. The Akron Daily News in 1881 was continued for about two years; The South End News in 1884 till 1886; in 1884 the Trade and Labor Journal; The Issue in 1885 for a little over a year as the organ of the Prohibition party; Daily Star, Daily Illuminator, Advance and many other newspaper experiments have been tried in Akron with greater or less success, rounding up, in 1891, with one daily, four weeklies, two tri-weeklies, one Sunday paper and four monthlies and one semi-monthly paper.

A meeting was held at the Court House, November 11th, 1849, in pursuance to a call previously issued by N. W. Goodhue, and after appointing a committee on constitution, adjourned for one week, at which meeting, November 18th, 1849, the Summit County Agricultural Society was organized. The first annual exhibit and fair was October 2nd and 3rd, 1850, the Court House and grounds being donated by the County Commissioners for the occasion. The Fairs of 1851 and 1852 were also held on the Court House grounds in temporary buildings, erected for the purpose. In 1853 the Fair was held on six acres of land on South Main street, the use of which was donated by Col. Simon Perkins. In 1858, these grounds being too small to accommodate the patrons, thirty acres on the West side were leased of David L. King for a term of five years. In 1864 they removed from Summit Grove to thirty acres on the corner of Balch and South Maple streets, which was leased of P. D. Hall, for ten years. The McAllister tract of thirty acres was purchased in 1872 but, being remote from business centers and difficult of access, dissatisfaction ensued, and, in 1875, it was exchanged and the "Powder tract" of forty-five acres purchased in time to hold the Fair of 1875, and was the first one held on their own grounds. During these transactions sectional feeling ran so high that the Summit County Fair Association was organized, which lasted a few years and disbanded and the antagonism vanished and farmers and citizens combined to make the Fairs of the Society the best in the country. The present average annual membership being about one thousand.

In 1851 the Richfield Agricultural Club was organized and was so successful that in 1858 they were joined by Bath and Boston, Brecksville and Royalton, Granger and Hinckley and the Union Agricultural and Mechanics' Art Society, and in 1868 were organized as a stock company, purchased the grounds midway between the East and West Centers and gave annual exhibits until 1875, when they disbanded, and closed up their affairs in 1876.

In 1856 a Union Fair Association of Twinsburg, Hudson and Northfield, Solon, Bedford and Aurora was organized, holding annual meetings until 1871 when they disbanded. A Union Fair Association was also organized in 1859, at Cuyahoga Falls, but after three very successful Fairs the project was abandoned.

Akron with Portage and Middlebury townships, have too much of amilitary record to attempt anything like a history of it in the limited space at our command. Many of the Continental army were among the pioneer settlers. More served during the War of 1812 and but comparatively few in the Mexican War, while not a few represent us in the regular service.

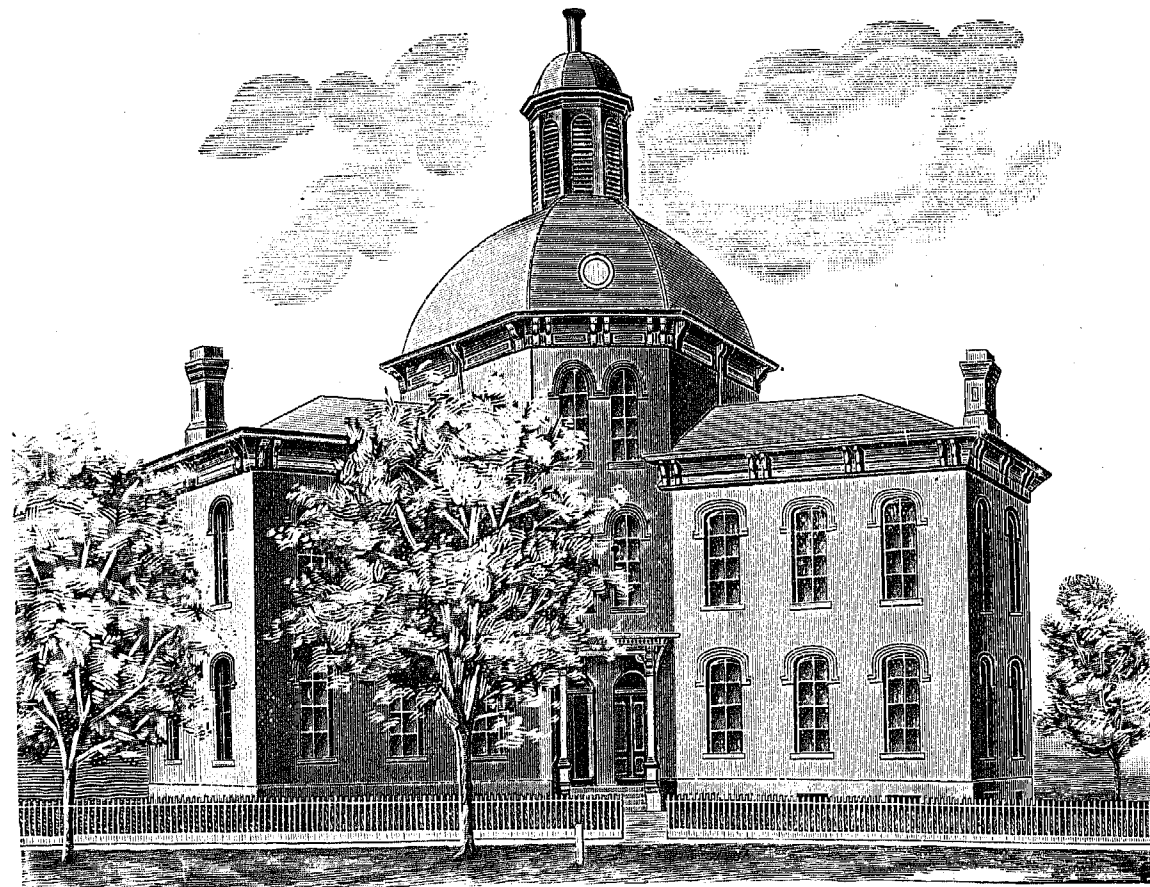
Under the early militia laws of the State all the able-bodied males were enrolled into companies, etc., and under this law many independent companies had a being. Among these were the Summit Guards, who had the honor of escorting General Harrison to and from the Fort at the great Fort Meigs celebration during the Harrison-Van Buren campaign of 1840, also the Akron Rifles, O. V. M., and Marriner Riflemen. On the breaking out of the Civil War, the citizens of Akron and Summit county showed their patriotism by promptly abolishing all political party lines, and, when the news came that armed traitors had fired on the old flag, were among the first to respond to the call for troops. Gen. Geo. McNeil having a battalion of three companies ready to start inside of the week, and these served through the entire war. The Nineteenth O. V. I., to which they were assigned, being

mustered out October 21st, 1865. It would be impossible for us, in our limit of space, to give a full account of what Akron and Summit county did for their country in her hour of need, but among the most prominent commands represented by Akron and Summit county were the following regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Nineteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and fourth, One hundred and fifth, One hundred and seventh, One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, One hundred and eighty-eighth, One hundred and ninety-seventh, "Squirrel Hunters," or minute men, Akron Home Guards, Fifty-fourth Battalion, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment, O. N. G.; Fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Second and Sixth Cavalry, First Regiment Light Artillery, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-fifth Ohio Independent Batteries, besides those in the regular Army and Navy. Under the law of 1870 we find the Porter Zouaves, Bierce Cadets, Akron City Guards, Ninth and Eighth Regiments, Ohio National Guard, State Militia; Sixth Battery F, First Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, also the German Guards, Company Buchtel, Company A and B, Buchtel College Battalion.

Prior to 1837 the "bucket brigade" was the only fire department known to Akron. March 21st, 1837, the first fire ordinance was passed, providing, among other items, that buckets with the owner's name on should be kept in certain places and be used only at fires. Five fire wardens for inspection of buildings and taking control at fires, to refuse to obey whose orders, subjected the delinquent to a \$50 fine and the costs. The first means of giving the alarm was yelling "fire" and ringing of the church bells—and on the completion of the Baptist (now German Reformed) church, on the corner of South Broadway and Center streets in 1837, a bell was purchased by subscription and placed in the church tower, and the trustees deeded to the town council, their agents and successors the right to enter the church and ring the bell from then on forever. The bell was tolled at 6 and 9 a. m., 12 m, 6 and 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted) and in case of fire—and was the official means of telling when to "rise, eat and retire, turn out and fight fire" For many years the original purpose of the bell has been overlooked, and, except for routine exercises of the church, the old "Akron Town Bell" has ceased to vibrate. In April, 1839, four ladders were purchased and the council petitioned to procure a fire engine. Nothing being done by that body, a

stock company was organized and a small, single crank rotary hand engine with fifty feet of hose procured and in December, 1839, the council authorized the formation of the "North Akron Fire Company," and 1841 the first engine house, 10 x 13, was built over the race in Mill street, facing Howard. In 1845 the council purchased a double-brake fire engine with 200 feet of hose. "Niagara No. 2" was organized with forty-seven members, and in 1846 the first "squirrel gun" was sold to the town, and a year later "Tornado Hook and Ladder Company No. 3" was organized with thirty-two members. In 1852 a new brake engine was purchased for "No. 1" and the old "coffee mill" given to "Protection Company No. 4," composed of boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age. At this time the compensation was based on the average attendance at monthly meetings; \$2 per year for 1, 2 and 4 and \$1 for No. 3. About this time No. 1 and 4 disbanded, No. 1 was reorganized in 1854, while the rotary was transferred to West Hill

and reorganized as "West Hill Company No. 4." No. 1 appears to have again broken up, as early in 1859 some thirty-six citizens organized "Protection Company No. 1." In 1860 "No. 2" seems to have died for want of support, as in January, 1861, "Niagara No. 2" was reorganized with eighteen names on the roll. In the spring of 1862 compensation for service of No. 1, 2 and 3 was fixed at \$3 per year for monthly attendance, fifty cents for each fire and \$1 for each drill per member and suitable refreshments when called out for service. When Akron advanced from a village to a city in 1865, steps were taken to improve the fire department and in the spring of 1866 a Silsby rotary steam engine was purchased, companies 1 and 2 disbanded and James C. McNeil was elected chief. At the same time "Eagle Hose Company" was organized, continuing in service for about ten years. The checkered existence of the Volunteer Fire Department came to a close April 6th, 1876, when an ordinance was passed creating the paid fire department substantially as it now exists. The present fire service of Akron is, four fire stations equipped as follows: Four steamers; three four-wheeled two-horse hose carriages; one two-horse hose carriage; and one hook and ladder truck; to operate which there is a force of twenty-two stationary and thirty-five minute men. At present this is one of the most, if not the most complete and effective fire departments in the State and reflects great credit upon the council and officers in charge. While there are many things that might be said in detail bearing us out in this statement, space will not permit. We refer our readers to the annual reports for more thorough investigation and comparison.



PERKINS SCHOOL, AKRON, O

GEOLOGY OF SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.

BY M. C. READ, A. M.

The lowest formation in the county is the **ERIE SHALE**, the upper part of the Devonian and the equivalent of the Portage and Chemung of the New York geologist.

It is a nearly homogeneous mass of soft bluish grey shale, with occasional bands of calcareous sandstone, generally fossiliferous, carrying also lenticular concretion of blue iron stone.

It is exposed in the valley of the Cuyahoga at and below Peninsula, and in the ravines formed by the tributary streams.

Above it is the **CLEVELAND SHALE**, a black, highly bituminous shale, resisting erosion, and with the easily eroded Erie shale below, producing a cascade or water-fall in the stream passing over it. Its geological age is in dispute. Prof. Orton makes it the upper member of the Devonian: Prof. Newberry, Prof. Claypole and others, who have carefully studied its various exposures in north-eastern Ohio, regard it as the lower member of the Waverly, or sub-carboniferous. The testimony of the few molluscan fossils found in it is in favor of the latter classification. It has become noted from the remains of remarkable fishes discovered in it in neighboring counties, mainly described by Prof. Newberry in the Ohio reports and in Volume XVI. of the Monographs of the U. S. Geological Survey. It is finely exposed in the bluffs of the Cuyahoga and of the streams emptying into it below Peninsula.

In the remote future when the supply of natural gas and petroleum fail and we commence economizing in the use of coal, this and other similar shales will be used for the production of gas and petroleum by distillation, unless natural electricity and superfluous sun-light are utilized for light and heat.

The next in the ascending series is the **BEDFORD SHALE** so named from the fine exposure at the gorge near Bedford, Cuyahoga County.

It is in this county more argillaceous than in Cuyahoga, but has thin bands of sandstone which can be used for flagging. It also is only exposed in the valley of the Cuyahoga and in its northern tributaries.

Next in the series is **THE BEREA SANDSTONE** which comes to the surface in the Cuyahoga Valley near the south line of Boston township, rising gradually to the north until in Northfield township it outcrops on the high land about one and a half miles from the river.

It is extensively quarried at Peninsula, and there is also a large quarry near the south-east part of Boston Township. There is a precipitous fall over this rock at Brandywine, and it appears in precipitous bluffs in the ravine below the Falls. At places its outcrop is covered by the soil, but proper search will discover it on both sides of the river from the point where it first rises above the surface to the north line of the county.

It is not as homogeneous in color as at Amherst but is harder, can be quarried in very large blocks, and at Wood's quarry, Peninsula, can be taken out in any quantity desired of a uniform gray or white color constituting an admirable building stone.

The lower part of this quarry from its extreme hardness and sharp grit furnishes a rock especially adapted for mill-stones, in the manufacture of oat meal, and has been extensively used for this purpose.

The amount of this rock easily quarried and with little stripping is practically inexhaustible and will ultimately become a source of great wealth to the county. It is capped by a thin bed of black bituminous shale of no value except as a geological landmark easily traced through the State to the Ohio River.

Next above is the **CUYAHOGA SHALE** finely exposed in the bluffs of the river below the Cuyahoga Falls.

It is mainly composed of soft argillaceous shale, but near the middle is a bed of very hard fine-grained sandstone which resists erosion and abrasion, and forms what is called the "Big Falls" in the river. This would furnish good material for block pavement of streets or broken up in rock crushers for macadamized roads. This bed rises gradually to the top of the bluff and is found at Little York and in other places in the north part of the county at some distance from the river.

Near the top of this shale below Cuyahoga Falls is a bed of impure limestone, making a fair cement, and which was quarried for this use by the builders of the Ohio Canal. It passes into a thin band of highly fossiliferous limestone from which many interesting fossils have been gathered in Richfield and in other places in the State. In the gorge below Cuyahoga Falls some fine specimens of the curious fossil plant the *Spirophyton*, have been found and an abundance of Cone-in-Cone, which was for a long time a puzzle to paleontologists, but which is evidently a semi-crystallization of clay and not organic.

THE CARBONIFEROUS CONGLOMERATE lies above the Cuyahoga shale and is the most conspicuous rock formation in the county. It is the surface rock of Twinsburg, Hudson and Stow, of the eastern part of Boston, the western part of Richfield, the larger part of Bath, Northampton, Copley and Portage, and of parts of Tallmadge, Springfield, Coventry and Norton.

It is a coarse, massive sandstone frequently containing large quantities of rounded white quartz pebbles, and at the base angular fragments of a variety of rocks. It is generally of a yellowish color but at Wolf's quarry near Akron, at Cuyahoga Falls and at Twins-

burg parts of it are colored red by the oxide of iron, and from these places a large amount of handsome stone has been taken.

It is a strong and durable rock and furnishes the largest part of the bridge and foundation stone used in the county. False bedding in places detracts from its value, but there are abundances of outcropping bluffs where it is evenly bedded and can be quarried with little or no stripping, and sufficient to supply all the wants of the future. It is on an average about one hundred feet thick.

Its outcrop limits the northern possible existence of coal, and its character should be carefully studied by the prospectors for coal. It was a shore deposit and frequently extends but a little distance under the coal-bearing rocks, so that the Cuyahoga shale is often the bottom rock in the northern part of the coal fields.

The southern part of the county, embracing the townships of Franklin and Green, the most of Norton, Springfield and Tallmadge, the south half of Coventry and the south-west corner of Copley, is covered by the coal measure rocks, with Sherbondy hill an outlier of these rocks in the north-west of Coventry. They carry in the county four distinct seams of coal, with an interval of from 150 to 200 feet between the upper and lower bed. The lower coal, No. 1 of the Ohio reports, and the equivalent of the famous Briar Hill Coal of the Mahoning Valley has been largely mined in the county, and has been an important factor in the phenomenal development of the city of Akron.

From one of the mines near Cuyahoga Falls was taken the first coal shipped to Cleveland, and the county has contributed largely to Cleveland's supply of fuel. The known deposits of this coal are now nearly exhausted, yet, notwithstanding the persevering explorations already made, it is by no means certain that all the workable coal has been discovered. The coal was originally deposited in irregular shaped basins, substantially like the swamps which cover many parts of the surface. A drill hole may pierce coal of a workable thickness at a comparatively short distance from one that disclosed none, and it is highly probable that other valuable mines will be opened, as the fruit of further explorations. Its place is about twenty-five feet above the conglomerate or of the Cuyahoga Shale where the conglomerate is wanting.

COAL No. 2 is of no value in the county, and of but little value in any part of the State.

COAL No. 3 which has an outcrop near Mogadore is thin but thickens up somewhat at the south. Its value consists in the under clay, and in the limestone above the coal. The under clays of all the coals are valuable for coarse pottery and sewer pipe but that under No. 3 is most largely developed. Boring for coal No. 1 should be carried not less than 160 feet below this coal, unless "bottom rock" is clearly recognized before that depth is reached.

COAL No. 4 is from 25 to 40 feet above No. 3 and is found only in the south-east part of the county. It is in two benches separated by hard shale which detracts from its value. It is valuable only for local consumption. The limestone above this

and coal No. 3 both carry iron ore, but not in sufficient quantity to be valuable. These limestones are used for quicklime and would furnish excellent material for macadamized roads.

The surface of the county is greatly diversified and its present form is the result of three distinct agencies.

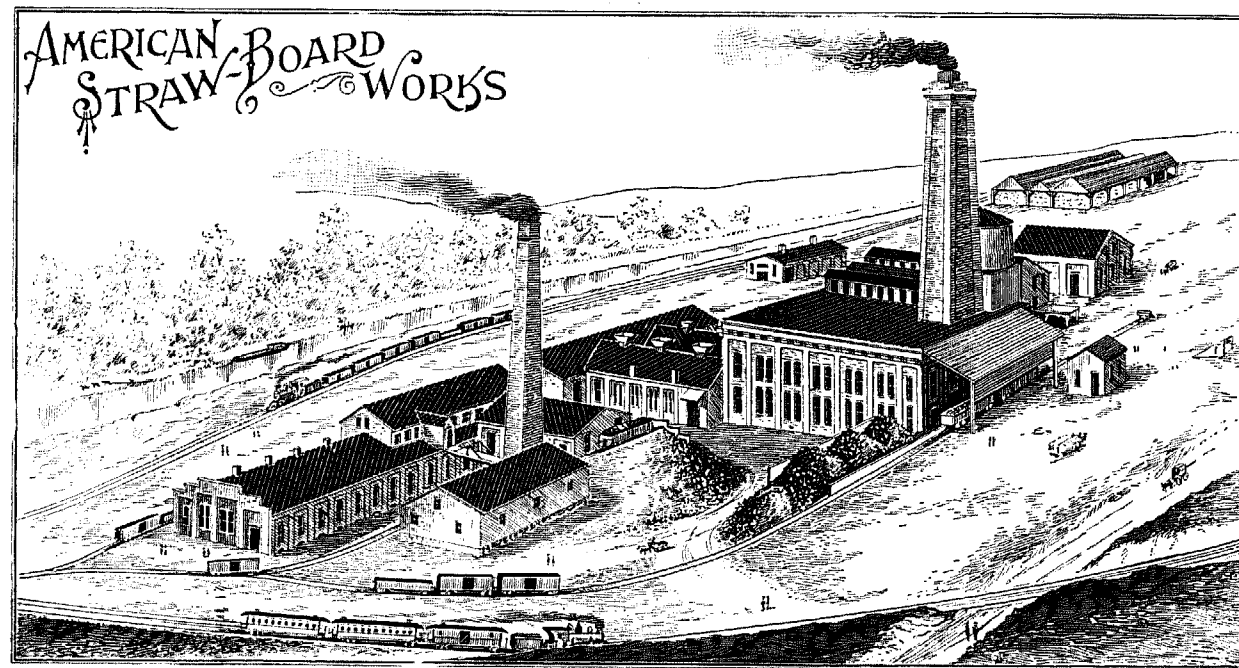
First. Preglacial surface erosion, while the land was more elevated than now, which was continued until canyons were excavated to a depth equal at least to the distance from the top of our highest hills to a point from 150 to 200 feet below the present bed of the Cuyahoga.

During the progress of this work the rocks were disintegrated, a soil formed and the surface clothed with forests.

The Cuyahoga River below its junction with the Little Cuyahoga now occupies one of those preglacial channels. At one time during its excavation the ancient river poured in a magnificent cataract over the Cleveland shale into an abyss at least 150 feet deep, eroded in the Erie shale. Farther up the system a cataract of 100 feet in depth marked the outcrop of the Berea sandstone, while that which poured over the conglomerate still further up the stream was 200 feet in depth. The excavating power of this un-named river shows that it was a stream of no mean proportions and that the scenery which the geologist can reproduce, but which no human eye has seen, was of unrivalled magnificence, rebuking the weak vanity of man which assumes that all the beauties of nature were created for his eye alone.

Second. The invasion of the territory by the vast glacier of the north which came loaded with the debris of all the rocks of the north, swept away the crags left by aerial erosion, crushed and pulverized the surface rocks, swept away all the vegetation, filled the bottom of the old canyons, widened out their upper parts into valleys, spreading out over the surface a thick deposit composed of the debris of all the local rocks and of all found in the path of the glacier.

The surface of the north part of the county is still covered with this typical unmodified clay drift, somewhat difficult of tillage, but containing all the mineral ingredients needed for permanent fertility. In the southern and central parts of the county the waters, escaping from the retreating glacier, washed out the argillaceous parts, assorted the material and left a billowy surface of a more sandy soil, more easily tilled, less rich in mineral ingredients. Upon the retreat of the glacier, lakes and lakelets marked the irregular lines of the old canyons.



AMERICAN STRAWBOARD WORKS, HARBERTON, OHIO.

Third. Post Glacial Erosion. After the retreat of the glacier, new lines of surface drainage were established, the streams sometimes following the lines of the old canyons, as in the lower Cuyahoga, with its mud bottom, sometimes cutting new channels through the rock as in the same river at Cuyahoga Falls, the extent of the excavation there giving us some idea of the length of post glacial time.

The changes in the lakes left by the glacier have been remarkable, some of the shallower ones were soon drained by the deepening of their outlets, all were slowly silted up by the wash from the hills the renewed vegetation encroached upon their borders, through which the wash sifted, depositing in the center finely washed clay, the peaty vegetation extended until from these two causes the lakes were converted into swamps in which the debris of the vegetation still accumulated until the surface was fitted for the growth of forests. In some of them were swamps of molluscos animals whose shells gradually accumulated filling the bottom with fine shell marls. In a small swamp in Stow, near Darrow street, this marl, composed almost entirely of the shells of a *Planorbis*, is over ten feet in thickness. These deposits of clay will soon be utilized in the manufacture of pottery and sewer pipe, as they are thoroughly washed, very plastic and will need no grinding.

The peat covering the clay, as a fertilizer of the uplands, will pay for the cost of stripping. The marl will be utilized for various purposes, and these deposits, now neglected, will ultimately add largely to the wealth of the county. In some of the swamps the peat is very thick and this will ultimately be used as a fuel. It could now be profitably used in connection with the clay in sewer pipe manufactories, located on the margin of the swamps.

SOIL OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

BY JOHN W. SEWARD, EX-COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The soil in Summit County is somewhat varied. In the northern part the soil derived from the drift contains a great quantity of clay, everywhere undoubtedly underlaid by conglomerate, consequently Northfield, Twinsburg, Hudson etc., are dairy towns. The southern half of the county has a loam soil, hence, until recently, the attention of the farmer has been given more to grain growing than to stock raising.

The difference of soil was easily discerned by the original vegetable growth. In Hudson and Twinsburg the forests consisted principally of beech, maple, basswood and elm; in Stow, Tallmadge and southward, the oak predominates. There is a decidedly gravelly soil in Franklin and Green; the original timber was oak. These townships belong to the famous wheat growing district of Wayne, Stark, etc. Between Akron and Cuyahoga Falls there are a few thousand acres called "The Plains," which presented quite a contrast to the surface of the country about. It resembled the prairies of the West, being almost destitute of timber, and covered with grass, flowers and scrub-oak. The peculiar features may be traced to the nature of the substructure of the district. This district lies between the two branches of the Cuyahoga and the coal hills of Tallmadge. The soil is sandy, and underlaid with beds of gravel. It seems that this district was at one time a lake, the waters of which deposited the sand which forms the soil, and in its deeper portions, a series of lacustrine clays. Reference to crop, statistical, and other tables found herein will enable the reader to more fully understand the soil of Summit County.

AKRON.

The township of Akron is largely taken up by the city. The balance of the improved lands are in small parcels and cultivated as vegetable gardens. The soil is good, the surface of the northern part is quite broken by the valley of the Little Cuyahoga and is a warm sandy loam, the most of the township, however, is a clay loam.

BATH.

The greater part of Bath township is extremely rough and irregular. The principal stream is Yellow Creek. The surface soil is largely clay, and so mingled with pebbles in many places as to render cultivation unpleasant and difficult, and is better adapted to grazing than grain. The portions most valued by the agriculturist, are in the basin-like portions of the township where the soil contains decayed vegetation there being less waste land than many of the other townships. This is one of the two townships that has no railroads within its borders as yet.

The township contains 14,898 acres of land of which the average tax value is \$23.90 and with buildings \$28.63.

The leading products are wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk, cheese, butter and maple sugar.

BOSTON.

The Cuyahoga River passes in a zigzag course through the township from north to south. Along the adjacent valley which varies in width from a few rods to a mile, are frequent bogs and marshes and decayed vegetable matter. The soil on the river bottom is

very productive. The upland affords excellent pasturage, the side hills being left to timber and brush. The timber is mostly oak. Very valuable quarries of sandstone are in this township.

The productions mainly consist of wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk, butter and cheese. Four thousand three hundred and eleven acres are arable lands out of a total acreage of 14,094, the average tax value of which is \$18.55 without and \$23.03 with buildings.

COPLEY.

Copley has extensive swamps in the eastern portion which efforts are being made to reclaim. The upland generally is good for grass and grain. The timber is principally oak with some whitewood and chestnut on the upland. There was formerly considerable pine timber in the swamps but it is now mostly cut down and sawed into lumber.

The soil is partly gravel and partly clay loam with some heavy clay. Never-failing springs are abundant. Very few farms that do not have a variety of soil. Coal is mined in the south-west part of the township, and there are some good stone quarries in the western part.

The long slopes of land in Copley township render it one of the most beautiful townships in the county. The valleys have a gradual ascent, seldom reaching an altitude of over eighty feet. The eastern and southern portions are somewhat rough. The drainage from Wolf, Pigeon and Shocalog creeks makes the land in many cases swampy and in early days must have been great bodies of muck and water.

The principal products consist of wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, buckwheat, milk, butter, cheese and maple sugar.

Total number of acres in Copley township is 13,516, of which 6,376 are arable, with an average tax value of \$28.64 per acre without buildings and \$34.07 with them.

COVENTRY.

The surface outline of Coventry township presents as great a variety as could well be found on so small an area. The Tuscarawas, with its many tributaries, passes in a winding course through the southern part of the township. A fair system of drainage is formed by the lakes, creeks and the Tuscarawas.

The soil is generally fertile and quite free from waste lands, except some low land in the natural depression in which the township is located. There is some swamp land which will be difficult to be reclaimed on account of the canal.

This is what is called a grain township. The soil, except in the swamps, is mostly of a gravelly nature and better adapted to raising of grain than pasturing, the southern part being considered the best wheat land in the Western Reserve. The northern part of the township is better adapted to husbandry and stock raising, as the soil is more inclined to clay. By examining the old channel of the Cuyahoga, one finds the surface to be of drift origin underlaid by the carboniferous formation in full. The coal measures are overlaid with shale, while above this is sand rock.

Peat bogs, from 30 to 40 feet in depth, are found here. This article, when dried, makes a valuable fuel, and is a most excellent fertilizer, of great value to the intelligent farmer. Shell marl, one of the most valuable fertilizers in the market, is found here. 13,307 acres out of a total of 16,740 are arable, and produce wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk and butter. The average tax valuation of land per acre is \$52.90 without and \$63.41 with buildings.

CUYAHOGA FALLS.

Cuyahoga Falls is a small township formed of parts of original townships of Tallmadge, Stow, Northampton and Portage.

The Cuyahoga River runs through the township from north-east to south-west, with a fall of over a hundred feet within its borders, furnishing valuable water power which is mostly improved. The lower portion of the river is through a narrow deep canyon in which are many very romantic sights and places.

The soil is of a clayey nature and produces good crops with careful tillage. The timber is mostly oak. The products consist of wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes and milk.

FRANKLIN.

Franklin is a grain township. The soil, though lying flat and to a certain extent very wet, is rich with decaying vegetable remains, and is exceedingly fertile. The surface is somewhat irregular though comparatively level. The Tuscarawas river runs through the township from north to south with the Ohio Canal and the C. & C. R. R. along its western bank. There are some swamps along the southern borders of the township, and Turkey Foot Lake is in the north-east section. Some portion of the depressed portions contain peat, and a considerable portion of bog iron ore. There are extensive beds of bituminous coal which are being extensively mined, the output of which is practically inexhaustible.

The staple products are wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, tobacco and butter.



There are 10,995 acres of arable land out of a total of 16,525, with an average tax valuation of \$32.72 per acre without buildings or \$38 with them.

GREEN.

Green township ranks, with Springfield and Franklin, among the richest agricultural townships in the State. The soil is a gravelly loam, very fertile, and well adapted to farming. The principal timber is oak. There are some swamps along the eastern border which have been reclaimed, and it is claimed they are superior to the celebrated Kalamazoo swamps for raising celery.

There are some mines of coal and quarries of limestone.

The principal products are wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, clover, potatoes and butter.

The average tax value of land is \$30.64 without and \$38.05 with buildings, per acre. Out of 20,952 acres, 15,597 are arable lands.

HUDSON.

The soil in the lowlands and the western part is largely black muck, rich, but saturated with moisture and liable to frosts. The surface in the eastern part is rolling and there is a variety of clay varying from a stiff stubborn clay to a clay loam. The clay predominates in the south and north-eastern part. This is a dairy township. The soil being more affected by both wet and dry weather and while good crops of wheat and other grain are raised, it requires more skill and labor than in some of the southern townships of the county, and there are more frequent failures. In the south-western part are considerable swamps which, wherever reclaimed, produce very abundant crops of corn and grass. Timber is largely beech and maple, and there are numerous good sugar camps in the township.

There are 4,175 acres under cultivation, the products being wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, cheese and maple sugar; 15,122 acres are in the township, tax value averaging \$28.09 with and \$22.26 without the buildings.

NORTHAMPTON.

The surface of Northampton township is gently rolling or level in the eastern part, but in the western part it is very broken and hilly. The Cuyahoga river flows through the township from north to south. The soil along the valley is exceedingly rich and fertile, and produces very abundant crops, but some of the uplands are sterile, the most of it being considered better adapted to stock raising than to grain. The products consist of wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, clover, butter and cheese.

The arable surface of this township is 6,462 acres out of a total of 14,462, with a tax valuation of \$19 per acre without and \$23.05 with buildings.

NORTHFIELD.

Northfield township was classed by the examining committee as one of the finest in the Western Reserve. It has but little waste land, contains less clay and more organic remains than almost any other portion of the county. The river on the west and its tributaries afford the principal drainage.

The valley of the Cuyahoga on the east side is sloping and well drained. The bluffs bordering on the valley afford fine pasture lands. Back of the hills lies as fine land for the farmer as can be found anywhere. The soil is practically alluvial, with an unusual amount of decayed vegetable matter.

The products consist of wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk, butter, cheese and maple sugar. The average value of land is \$30.94 with and \$24.02 without buildings. 5,597 out of 15,368 acres being under cultivation.

NORTON.

Norton township is drained by Wolf Creek and its tributaries. This township presents a variety of soil which is generally good, and the farmers are as prosperous as any in the county. An effort is being made to drain the swampy lands in the eastern part of the township.

The extreme eastern portion is inclined toward a sandy loam. The land contiguous to Wolf Creek is of a loamy, mucky nature and decayed vegetable matter, of which it is largely composed. West and south west of Wolf Creek the soil contains more clay, but mingled with gravel and loam in such quantities as to make the best of soil for agricultural purposes. With the exception of the southern half of the Wolf Creek bottoms and a portion of swamp lying partly in this township and partly in Copley, there is sufficient drainage in all parts of Norton. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people.

The products consist of wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, tobacco, milk and butter.

The average tax value of lands in Norton is \$51.41 with and \$33.27 without buildings; 11,052 acres out of 14,495 are arable lands.

PORTAGE.

From the original township of Portage has been taken a large share of Akron and part of Cuyahoga Falls, leaving only about four-fifths of the original township. The soil of the western part is of a clayey nature bearing good crops but requiring thorough culture. The north-east part is more of a sandy nature and bears good crops.

The products consist mainly of wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk and butter.

Total number of acres 11,723, of which 7,683 are under cultivation. The average tax valuation being \$50.09 per acre without buildings or \$66.20 with them.

Much of the land is used for suburban homes, truck patches and small fruits.

RICHFIELD.

While in some parts of Richfield township the surface is broken and hilly, in general it presents a rolling and undulating surface, and is one of the best farming townships in the county. It has a rich and fertile soil consisting of gravelly loam with a clay subsoil, and is well adapted for grain or grass, its high elevation making it a first-class township. The extreme altitude of this township is about 800 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,365 feet above tide water at New York.

The products are wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, butter and maple sugar. Out of 14,660 acres 8,673 are arable, with an average tax value of \$25.59 with and \$22.25 without buildings.

SPRINGFIELD.

The surface of Springfield township is rolling. It is drained in the northern part by the Little Cuyahoga river, in the southern part by the Tuscarawas and its tributaries, and a number of little lakelets. In the center of the township is a lake covering several hundred acres which is used as a reservoir for the mills in Akron. There is but little waste land in this township.

In the eastern part are extensive beds of potter's clay.

The soil is a rich sandy loam which makes Springfield one of the best wheat producing townships. Stock raising is not made a specialty of though it receives some attention.

The principal products consist of wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk and butter. Of the 16,475 acres, 10,582 are under cultivation with an average tax value of \$46.17 with and \$36.11 without buildings.

STOW.

Though the greater part of Stow is rolling, yet there is quite a large tract in the center which is comparatively level. While the soil is largely clay, it has enough alluvial to produce abundant crops of all kinds.

About the lakes and the depressed portions, the earth is mixed with decayed vegetation, a large part of which having been washed in by past inundations. Stow is considered a dairy township, but there are fine crops of wheat and other grains raised and some of the most productive orchards in the county are within its limits. About one square of the original township is now within the limits of Cuyahoga Falls.

Though some portions are too flat and low to be cultivated, these portions need only to be ditched and drained (which will be done in the course of time), to make them ready for cultivation. There are immense quantities of sandstone in this township. The products consist mainly of wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, milk, butter, cheese and maple sugar.

Stow has 14,003 acres with 7,541 under cultivation, and an average tax value of \$24.71 per acre without buildings and \$31.67 with them.

TALLMADGE.

The land in Tallmadge township is rolling and somewhat elevated, the highest point

rising to a height of 636 feet above the level of Lake Erie. The soil is a light loam and in some places sandy. It is well adapted to grass and grain. The drainage is all into the Cuyahoga river.

This township has been shorn of about two square miles of its territory in making Cuyahoga Falls township, and about one square mile by Akron.

The township is on the dividing line between the grain and dairy sections of the county and is well adapted to both.

There is but very little waste land in the township.

The principal products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, hay, clover, potatoes, milk, butter and cheese.

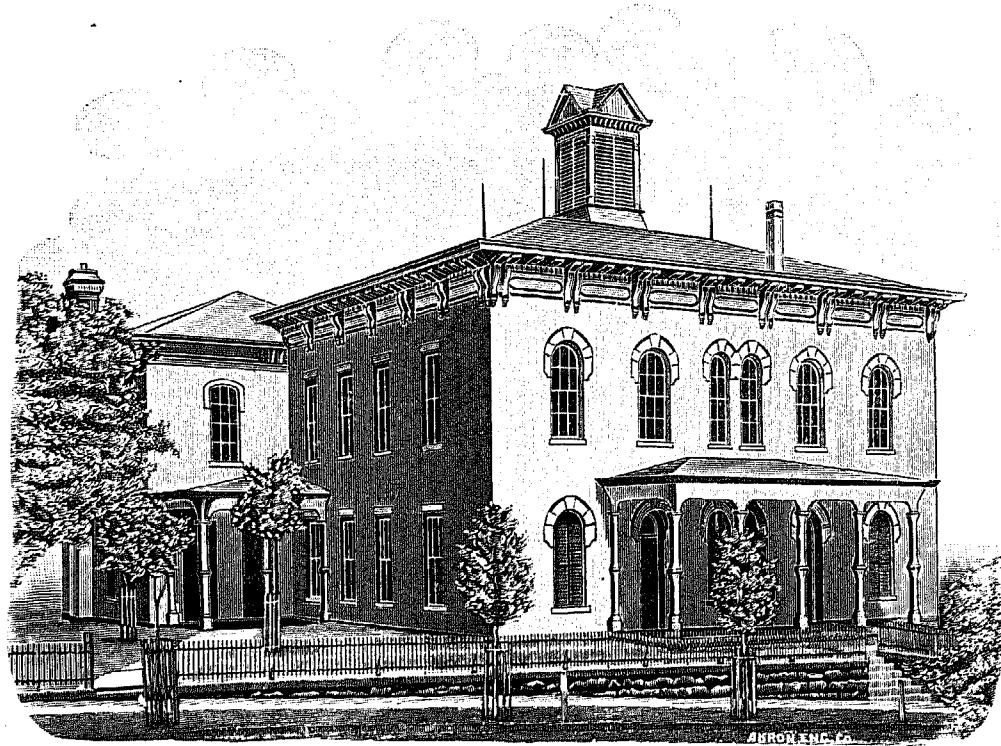
Total number of acres in Tallmadge 11,020 acres with 6,756 acres of cultivated lands and an average tax value of \$29.89 per acre without and \$37.10 with buildings.

TWINSBURG.

This township is well watered and drained. It is drained almost entirely by Tinker's Creek which enters near the south-east corner and flows north-west leaving the township one mile east of the north-west corner. The soil is almost destitute of clay, consisting mostly of a dark loam which contains a large proportion of decayed vegetable material. Good crops are produced though not so easily worked as other parts of the county. The north-east is quite low and level. In some places quite swampy, in a few places a hard clayey soil, in others muck to quite a depth. The north and north-west portions are considerably gravelly with a gravelly loam and clay.

There is plenty of the best of water. Timber consists of whitewood, oak, ash, basswood, beech, hickory, maple and elm. There are numerous quarries of sandstone which can be quarried of any size desired. The products are wheat, oats, corn, hay, clover, milk, butter, cheese and maple sugar.

Out of 15,900 acres 2,464 are under cultivation, and there is an average tax valuation of \$20 per acre without buildings and \$28.80 with.



BOWEN SCHOOL, BROADWAY, AKRON, OHIO.

EDUCATION IN SUMMIT COUNTY.

AKRON STUDENTS AND AKRON SCHOOLS.

The State of Ohio has bestowed the benefits of public education on all classes of her citizens, and her youth may extend their studies in the common schools until they are prepared to enter college work.

Experience has taught us that public education pays, and that money invested in good schools unfailingly produces an abundant harvest of all those elements which are necessary to the lasting prosperity of the commonwealth. The history of the world does not present an example of a people more devoted to public education than the citizens of Ohio, who annually spend over ten millions of dollars (of which over seven-tenths is raised by voluntarily imposed local taxes), in the support of common schools, and our people are too practical in business matters to spend their money in obtaining what is not valuable to them. Here the youth are taught the virtues of industry, honesty, and economy so valuable to their possessor in the world of affairs. Here are taught the lessons of patriotism and respect for all properly constituted authority, and here also are taught religious principles which are generally considered essential to right living. With the home protected and perpetuated, and the school established and improved, the prosperity of our great commonwealth is assured by raising the standard of ability and lessening crime. We can afford to be third in area, or third in population, but we should be first in the efficiency of our public schools, by which our intelligence will be estimated by the world, and, as the present system originated in our own county and city we may be pardoned for the pride we take in enlarging upon the history of Akron schools, and the causes which brought about the present condition of educational affairs in Akron.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st. Legislation. | 2nd. Early Schools. |
| 3rd. Akron School Laws. | 4th. The Board of Education. |
| 5th. School Districts and Buildings. | 6th. Course of Study. |
| 7th. Superintendents and Teachers. | 8th. Children of the Schools. |

The schools outside of Akron are taken up in the several township school histories following and furnish further information regarding educational affairs in Summit county.

LEGISLATION.

The first immigrants came from the older states to the Ohio Valley in 1788. In 1800 the population was 45,365. In 1810 it reached 151,947, being the third in rank, which position it has maintained at each succeeding decennial census. The organic laws in the Ordinance of 1787, the constitution of 1802 and that of 1851 provide, to a greater or less extent, for free public schools, reserving one section in each township for the maintenance of public schools in such townships. Surely no greater inducement could be offered to immigrants than the endowment of schools in every township for there could be no more solid basis for the structure of good citizens than religion, morality and intelligence. On the admission of Ohio to the Union one thirty-sixth part of the public lands was set aside for the maintenance of public schools, the title being vested in the State, so that every child

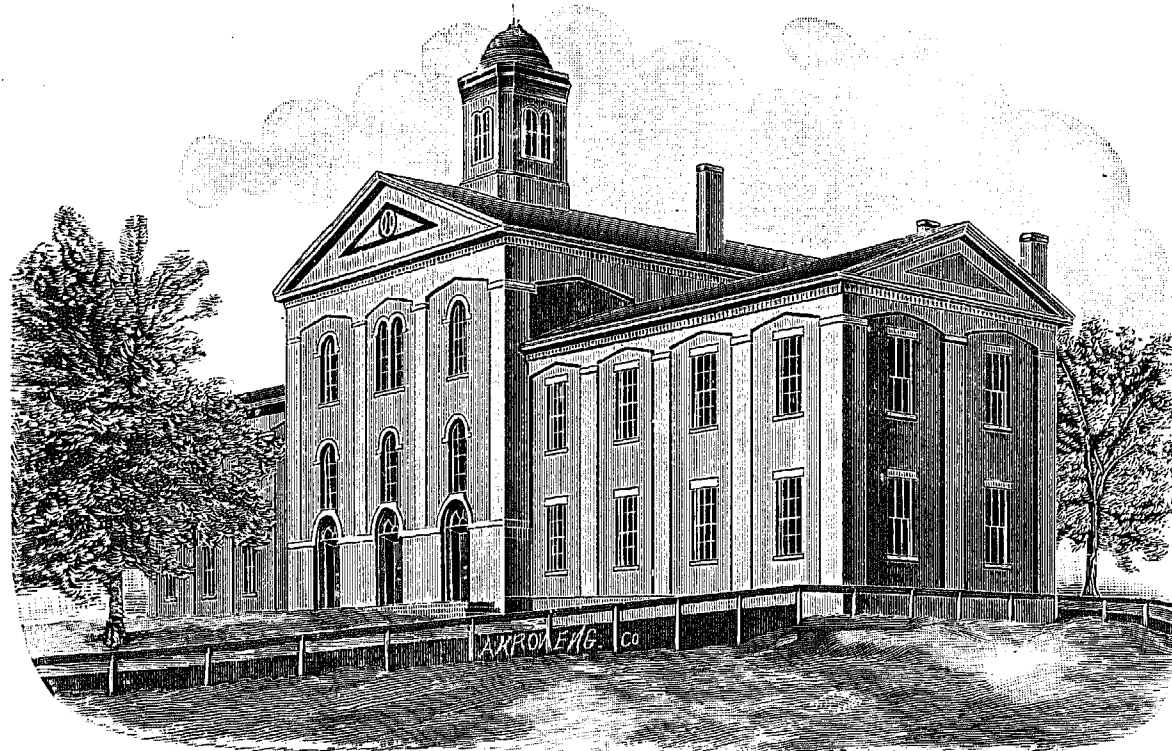
educated in the public school is in a peculiar manner a beneficiary of the Union. Up to 1828 these lands were leased and the rentals applied to the education of the youth. From then until now, absolute sales have been made, and 823 distinct funds are held in trust by the State for the use of common schools. They are called the irreducible fund. This, with distributable school fund, forms the basis for the support of the public schools. The school district is the simplest element of the common school system of Ohio; its formation was the first thing in legislation for the purpose of organizing the common schools. In 1821 the first law regarding the same was passed by the Legislature, although its provisions were rendered nugatory by the option given to the electors in the several townships to give them effect.

In 1825 this was remedied by an amendment making it compulsory on the part of the trustees of a township to divide it into school districts.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In 1835 Portage township was divided into seven school districts. The public schools of Akron were included in district No. 7 and in an old-fashioned 16 x 18 log school house, situated on the north-west corner of the Medina and Portage roads (opposite the north-west corner of the present Infirmary farm), the children living in the section now covered by parts of the Crosby, Perkins, and Grace schools received their instruction in the rudiments. In March, 1839, Akron was divided into the North and South districts, in the rudiments. Candidates for teaching had to go to Ravenna for examination and, being in Portage county, candidates for teaching had to go to Ravenna for examination and, having proved reasonably proficient in reading, writing and arithmetic, and paid the certification fee of seventy-five cents, were fortunate to secure employment at from ten to twelve dollars a month and boarded round. The average attendance in this district at that time was about thirty. In addition to this school, taught by S. A. Lane, there were schools in the Ayers settlement, the Sherbondy neighborhood, and the Old Forge. In the North district there was no separate building for use as a public school house, the nearest approach

to it being a small frame house for a select school, on Main street near Market, back of the Congregational church. In the South district there was a small frame school house on the north-east corner of Broadway and Middlebury street (now Buchtel Avenue) which was afterwards replaced by a one-story stone building and known as the South Akron school house. It was the only place in the neighborhood in which public meetings could be held. This building is still standing and used as a dwelling house, being abandoned for school purposes when the Howe school was occupied in 1884. The proportion of the public money for the payment of teachers was so small that, rather than make up their pro rata of the deficiency, most parents preferred sending their children to private schools. Among the earlier schools and teachers were Miss Sarah Carpenter, Miss Amanda Blodgett, Nahum Fay, Miss Emily Cummings, a Young Ladies' school, by M. and A. C. Joyce in South Akron; the "Akron Select School," by Miss Susan E. Dodge. In 1837, Miss B. M. Hawkins advertised that she would continue her "Akron High School" in North Akron during the winter term of twelve weeks. In the spring of 1837, "Akron High School No. 2" appears as a candidate for public patronage, with a regularly organized board of trustees, president, vice president, secretary and treasurer and under the management of Mr. S. L. Sawtell; this appears to have died out in the fall of 1838. Miss M. E. Hubbell, in the winter of 1837-8, advertised the opening of the "Akron Female Seminary" on the corner of Middlebury and High streets in South Akron. In 1844, Mr. Thomas P. Beach established a "High School" in a frame building near the corner of Summit and Mill streets; this continued until his death in 1846. February 10th, 1845, a charter was granted by the Legislature for the "Akron Institute" with power to confer degrees, the incorporators being Simon Perkins, Eliakim Crosby, Edwin Angel, Henry W. King, James R. Lord, L. V. Bierce and Samuel A. Wheeler. The last mention of this was a stockholders' meeting in October, 1846, at which Simon Perkins was elected president; H. W. King, secretary, and Richard Howe, treasurer. Thus we have the early schools and legislation by the State which may be summarized as follows, each statute initiating a new era in school history: 1st. The laws of 1821, providing a way in which people might unite in building school houses and employing teachers, by the formation of school districts; this law was entirely permissive. 2nd. The law of 1835, mandatory from the beginning to the end; thus shall it be and such shall be the penalty for neglect. This was the first law which levied a tax upon the principle that the property of all must help pay for popular education. 3rd. The law of 1838, the characteristic of which was organization, and, 4th. The law of 1853, entitled "an act to provide for the reorganization, supervision, and maintenance of common schools," and which established the rule that the property of the State must pay all the expense of public education. The school law of Ohio, as it exists to-day, is the result of more than half a century of slow growth and careful experiments. Up to 1846, the growth of the public school system was very slow in Akron. By reason of the disproportion of Akron's quota of the State School Fund to the number of children to be educated, and each parent being required to pay his pro rata of the teacher's salary, in excess of the amount received from the State, the attendance in 1845 was only about fifty per cent. of the enrollment of children of school age. This brings us to a marked era, not only in the history of Akron schools, but of education throughout the State, the conception of the



JENNINGS SCHOOL, CORNER MILL AND SUMMIT, AKRON, OHIO.

AKRON SCHOOL LAW.

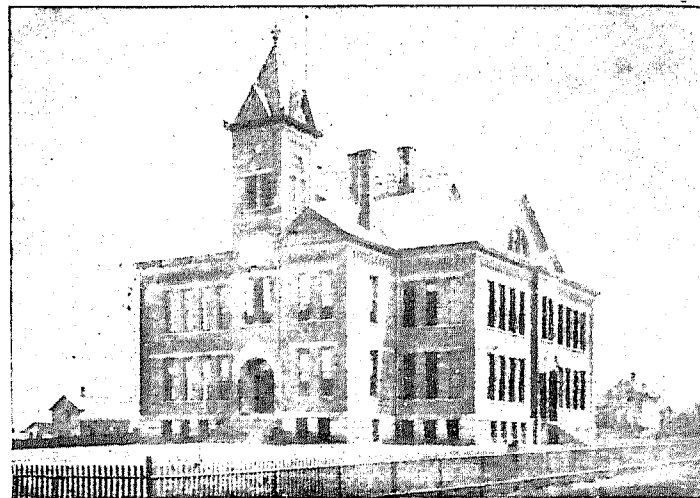
As early as 1840, Ansel Miller, for many years a trustee in the South Akron School district, realizing the many defects of the old common school system, began to advocate the plan of educating all the children of the people at the public expense and the classification of schools into distinct grades according to advancement. He was warmly seconded in his views by many, both in the North and South villages, but found opposed to him many wealthy property owners and large taxpayers, who, not having any children of their own to send to the schools, thought that each parent should provide for the education of his own children. For many years the question of adopting the Plan was agitated, until, at last, May 14, 1846, a public meeting was held and a committee appointed to take into consideration educational provisions, and the improvement, if any, which might be made therein. For over six months this committee, of which the Rev. Isaac Jennings, pastor of the Congregational church, was chairman, studied the subject placed in their hands for consideration, and, November 21st, 1846, at another public meeting, held for that purpose, submitted an exhaustive report of over five thousand words setting forth the defects of existing systems and the advantages of the proposed changes, securing an enlarged scope of studies, with greater uniformity. It was such a good, sound, business-like document, so clear in its statements, definite in its recommendations, and just and reasonable in its views, that it received the unanimous approval of the citizens present at its reading, and Rufus P. Spaulding, Henry W. King, Harvey B. Spelman, and Lucius V. Bierce were appointed as a committee to secure the necessary legislation. Messrs. Spaulding and King, as president and secretary of the committee, embodied the substance of the first committee's plan in a bill, which was enacted into a law, February 8, 1847. The plan submitted by the first committee was: 1st. Let the whole village be incorporated into one school district. 2nd. Let there be established six primary schools in different parts of the village, so as best to accommodate the whole. 3rd. Let there be one Grammar School cen-

trally located, where instruction may be given on the various studies and parts of studies not provided for in the primary schools, and yet requisite to a respectable education. 4th. Let there be gratuitous admission to each school in the system for the children of residents, with the following restrictions, viz:—No pupil shall be admitted to the Grammar School, who fails to sustain a thorough examination in the studies of the primary school; and the teacher shall have power, with the advice and direction of the superintendents, to exclude for misconduct in extreme cases, and to classify the pupils as the best good of the schools may seem to require. 5th. The expense of establishing and sustaining this system of schools shall be thus provided for:—1. By appropriating what public school money the inhabitants of the village are entitled to and what other funds or property may be at the disposal of the board for this purpose; and 2. a tax to be levied by the common council upon the taxable property of this village for the balance. 6th. Let six superintendents be chosen by the common council, who shall be charged with perfecting the system thus generally defined, the bringing of it into, and the control of it when brought into operation. Let the six superintendents be so chosen that the term of office of two of them shall expire each year. The plan was adopted by the Legislature as “an act for the support and better regulation of the common schools of the town of Akron.” The impetus which this law gave to the advancement of popular education in Ohio, as the first in which the principle of free graded schools was embodied, was so great that it was but a step from that to the law of 1853, and is substantially the school law of Ohio to-day. It was divided into ten sections, and provided for the election of six directors, two each for one, two and three years, and the annual election thereafter of two directors whose term of service should be three years. It gave this board of education full control of all the schools of the town, which, by a union of the several school districts into which it was divided, became a single district, and authorized this board to establish in the district, six or more primary schools and a central grammar school; to fix the terms of transfer from one grade to another; to make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for the government of teachers and pupils; to employ and pay teachers; to purchase books and apparatus; to select sites and erect buildings; to certify to the town council the amount of money necessary for school purposes; to appoint three persons to act as examiners of teachers, and to appoint once each year public examinations at such time as the board might deem fit. Section VII was amended in 1848 by limiting the tax to four mills on the dollar in any one year. The Rev. Isaac Jennings was the father and founder of the Akron public schools, and although many friends of improvement in the system of education co-operated with him in the work of reorganizing the schools, yet whatever credit and distinction Akron may have enjoyed for being the first to adopt the principle of free graded schools is due to Mr. Jennings. The idea originated with him and, while others saw and felt the need of improvement, it was in his practical and sagacious mind, as chairman of the first committee, that the subject took form and proportion as an organic whole; it was he who, during the six months that the committee labored, gathered statistics and presented them in such a manner as to disarm all hostility and cause everyone to be eager for the adoption of a plan so admirable in its conception, so feasible in its workings and so flexible to the needs of growth and enlargement, that, in its essential features, it remains as it first took form on the statute books. The provisions of the law were quickly grasped by many educators throughout the State, and, in 1848, its provisions were extended to every incorporated town or city in the State whenever two thirds of the qualified voters favored such extension. In 1848-9 the “High” school was engrafted on the common school system, not as an afterthought, but as a recognized necessity to the existence of such a system. In 1853 the entire State was brought under a law substantially the same as the Akron school law of 1846 and, while various laws have since been passed on the subject by the Legislature, the general plan outlined by the first committee is the foundation of them all and its main features have been adopted by many other States as the basis for their educational legislation. With these facts before them the citizens of Akron may well feel proud and erect a monument to the memory of Mr. Jennings by giving his name to the oldest school building in the city.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The first election under the Akron school law was held June 1st, 1847, and the Board of Education then elected consisted of Lucius V. Bierce, Harvey B. Spelman, Wm. H. Dewey, Wm. M. Dodge, Joseph Cole and James Matthews. They organized by electing L. V. Bierce, president; H. B. Spelman, secretary, and Wm. H. Dewey, treasurer. The Common Council appointed James S. Carpenter, Abel B. Berry and Horace K. Smith examiners, and the new system was inaugurated. The board was a very able, energetic and efficient one, composed of men who had labored faithfully to secure the passage of the law and to them is largely due the eminent success of the Akron School Law. They brought order out of chaos, and, so far as the means at their command would permit, they accomplished the work they had set out to do, and put into practice what heretofore had been but experimental theories. The work of the board for the first year was mainly that of organization and was well done. In it they had the very valuable assistance of Mortimer D. Leggett, of Ithaca, New York, a ripe scholar and thorough disciplinarian, who was employed as superintendent of instruction and principal of the Grammar School; and it is probable that they builded better than they knew. Up to the spring of 1874 the board consisted of six members elected by the city at large, two each year for a term of three years each. At that time the law was changed and it has since been composed of twelve members, two from each ward, one each year for a term of two years. At the time the first Board of Education was organized the entire town was denominated the “Akron School District,” in which territory in 1846 there were 690 children between the ages of 4 and 16, of whom there was an average in all the schools, both public and private, of but 375. One of the district schools was taught in the back room of a house, another in an uncouth,

inconvenient, uncomfortable building the rent of which was donated; private schools were taught in rooms temporarily hired but very unsuited to the purpose, and a fair knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography was considered a first-class education. One of the first acts of the new board was to divide the town into eight sub-districts, and, true to the dictates of enlightened reason, their first thought was the establishment of a central high school as a point of attraction and permanent interest. With that end in view they purchased a pleasant lot of two and one-half acres on which the present “Jennings School” is located, at a cost of \$2,137.31, fitting up the old one-story frame building that was on the grounds, as a grammar school, at a cost of \$613.44, and engaged M. D. Leggett as principal with Miss Lucretia Wolcott and Miss Helen Pomeroy as assistants, at a total salary of \$850 per year. The work of this board from year to year would be interesting but the limit of space compels brevity. The decade from 1847 to 1857 was a period of organization and progress, and in 1857 grave doubts were entertained that Akron schools did not sustain their relative rank in the State. The false economy of low wages had been the rule, and acting on the conviction that low wages was not always the best economy, the board took a new departure and, with more liberal views, paid for the best talent they could procure. The next decade showed the wisdom of this policy, and now Akron has no institution or interest so fostered and cherished as its schools. The total amount expended for the year ending April 1st, 1848, was \$2,979.10, including \$1,132.43 paid for teachers and superintendents. In 1846 the cost of instruction was \$2,200 or \$6.82 for each of the 375 pupils in attendance. In 1851 the average was \$2.80. In 1856 the pay roll was \$2,777.42, the salaries ranging from \$4.75 a week to \$65 a month. For the past twenty years the average annual expense per pupil has ranged from \$8.05 to \$9.78 in the primary, from \$11.14 to \$15.18 in the grammar, and from \$22.30 to \$58.17 in the high; or an average of from \$11.36 to \$15.20 in all departments, the details of which are given elsewhere in statistical tables. As near as can be ascertained the following have served as presidents of the Board since its organization: General Lucius V. Bierce, six years; Judge James S. Carpenter, two years; Dr. Elias W. Howard, four years; Rev. S. Williams, three years; Charles S. Bernard, two years; Milton W. Henry, one year; Dr. I. E. Carter, one year; Judge Stephen H. Pitkin, four years; Dr. Wm. Bowen, one year; George W. Crouse, five years; Lewis Miller, five years; Thomas McBright, five years; Col. George T. Perkins, one year; F. W. Rockwell,



LEGGETT SCHOOL, EAST THORNTON STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

two years; A. H. Sargent, two years; and the following constitute the Board for 1891-'92: E. F. Voris, president; A. J. Weeks, treasurer; George C. Berry, clerk; First ward, John McGregor, R. H. Wright; Second ward, George C. Berry, Edwin F. Voris; Third ward, Lewis Miller, W. A. Folger; Fourth ward, Louis Lauman, J. A. Swinehart; Fifth ward, A. W. Hall, Angelo Andrew; Sixth ward, Arthur J. Weeks, Joseph Cook; superintendent of instruction, Elias Fraunfelder. For the first few years the principle of free graded schools was not clearly recognized and many thought it a grievance to be taxed to educate the children of others, and the earlier boards were compelled to an economy of management that would now be considered parsimonious. But once fairly inaugurated, and our citizens awakened to the necessity of better schools and more thorough system, and popular pride was concentrated in their support. Our best and most intelligent citizens accepted positions on the board with the determination of placing them in the very front rank with the best schools in the country. The present

condition of the schools in Akron has been the gradual development of a steady growth, and, while like all good things, it has cost money and time, yet it has been money and time well spent. Some idea of its value may be found in the following compilation of expenditures which is complete so far as the figures can be obtained from the present records. For the year ending April 1st, 1848, total expenses, \$2,979.10; teachers' salaries, \$1,132.43. From April 1st, 1848, to Sept. 1st, 1868, the accessible records give no data from which deductions can be made to complete a table which, no doubt, would be very interesting for comparisons.

From Sept. 1st, 1868, to Sept. 1st, 1870, the total expenses, \$72,003.79; teachers' salaries, \$30,176.49; balance on hand, \$5,837.64. From Sept. 1st, 1870, to Sept. 1st, 1880, total expenses, \$530,429.80; teachers' salaries, \$249,027.75; balance on hand, \$268.64. From Sept. 1st, 1880, to Sept. 1st, 1890, total expenses, \$1,023,600.50; teachers' salaries, \$406,802.41; balance on hand, \$45,595.38. From Sept. 1st, 1890, to Sept. 1st, 1891, total expenses, \$131,364.61; teachers' salaries, \$54,013.21; balance on hand, \$36,781.11, making a grand total of \$1,757,398.70, of which the teachers have received \$740,019.86, as the cost of educating the children of Akron during the last twenty-three years. To show what has been done we take the schools as we now find them by

DISTRICTS AND BUILDINGS.

The present buildings are twelve in number, two central and ten primary or ward, and when improvements now in progress have been completed, will contain 112 rooms with a seating capacity of 5430.

The Akron school district is now divided, for school purposes, into ten sub-districts (see map of school districts), the boundaries of which are changed from time to time as new buildings are added and the convenience of the pupils may seem to require. Each division is known by the name of its school which is located as nearly as possible in the center of the sub-district. In March, 1839, Akron was divided into two school districts, the north and south, both independent of each other. In the south district, on the corner of Middlebury street (now Buchtel ave.) and Broadway, there was built a small one-story building known as the “Stone School.” The north district owned no school house and for years depended upon rented rooms over stores or in private houses.

When the Akron school law went into effect there were but three public school houses in the corporate limits of the town: one on High street, known afterwards as “Number Five,” the “Stone School,” on the corner of Broadway and Middlebury streets, and another west of Oak (now Walnut) street, afterwards known as the “Grove School.”

In 1849 there was a primary school, since known as the "Bell School," taught in a building on the corner of High and Chestnut streets. This building was donated by Captain Howe for the use of the district. When the Howe School was opened in 1884 the "Bell School" was closed and the children sent to the "Perkins" School.

After the passage of the Akron School Law the Board immediately began the erection of two school buildings, at a cost of \$370 each, one on the corner of Bowery and Exchange streets, near the present "Perkins" school, the other on Forge street near Lincoln (Lot 7, Block 4, Perkins Addition), the lot on which the latter was built costing \$400. In 1847 the town was divided into eight sub-districts with the intention of having eight primary and one High School, the latter for the higher grades.

The school population of Akron since the War has increased so rapidly that the Board of Education has many times been puzzled to find means to accommodate the pupils. The territory known as the "Old Forge" with 156 children was annexed in 1886, and in the following year territory on the south, west and north with 259 children. By reason of the new buildings erected from year to year, the bounds of the several districts are continually changing, being all in a radius of about half a mile convenient to each school house.

JENNINGS SCHOOL.

As a location for the Central School, the Board purchased two and one-half acres of land on the north side of East Mill between South Summit and South Prospect streets, at a cost of \$2,187.31 and fitted up the frame dwelling as a grammar school at an expense of \$613.44. August 18, 1851, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. This was a two-story brick building, 70 feet in length by 50 feet in width, costing \$9,250, and was dedicated October 13, 1853. In 1857 the lot was graded, shade trees planted, and a substantial stone wall built on the west side, the other three sides being protected by a high board fence.

To the main building, in 1867, were added two wings at a cost of \$15,000. In 1883 a two-room frame annex was built at a cost of \$810, and another annex completed in 1885 at a cost of \$900, making the present building a six double-room school house, having a seating capacity of 590. There are thirteen teachers and an average daily attendance of 560 pupils in this building.

THE BOWEN SCHOOL.

In 1849 a school was opened at the foot of Sand Hill and known as the "Lower School." In 1855 the "Lower School" was moved and placed by the side of a house on Main street erected in 1847, at the rear of the Congregational church. In 1869 a school site was purchased on the west side of Broadway between East Market and Tallmadge streets, at a cost of \$6,000, and a building erected at a cost of \$13,000. This was known as the "Broadway School." In 1873 land adjoining was purchased and additions built at a cost of \$5,150, and makes the six single-room schoolhouse now known as the Bowen School. There is a seating capacity of 344, six teachers, and an average daily attendance of 300 pupils in this building.

THE PERKINS SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the south side of West Exchange between Bowery and Locust streets, and was built in 1872 at a cost of \$19,000. About 1880 a small annex was built at a cost of \$800. It is now a six-room building with 344 seats, six teachers, and an average daily attendance of 300 pupils.

THE SPICER SCHOOL.

In December, 1865, the Board assumed control of the "Spicer addition." In 1874, a school lot was purchased on the south side of Carroll between Brown and Spicer streets, at a cost of \$5,000 and a \$25,000 building erected. In this there are 453 seats, eight teachers, and an average daily attendance of 400 pupils. In 1892, an addition will be finished costing about \$17,000, which will make it a 12-room building having 640 seats and requiring one principal and twelve teachers.

THE CROSBY SCHOOL.

Early in 1866 a frame schoolhouse was built on the west side at a cost of \$1,050, the lot costing \$200. This was called the Walnut Street School. In 1877, a school lot was purchased on the northeast corner of Smith and West streets at a cost of \$5,600, and the first part of a building costing \$6,865 was erected. In June, 1884, an addition was built costing \$8,780, making an eight-room building with 440 seats. Eight teachers are required and there is an average daily attendance of 400 pupils.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL.

In 1847, a lot was purchased on Coburn street at a cost of \$300, and in 1867 a \$1,500 building was erected. The Vine street schoolhouse was built in 1868 at a cost of \$1,300, and in 1875 moved to the "Allen" lot. Both of these were closed and merged into the "Allen" school on the completion of the present building. In 1874, a lot was purchased on the south-east corner of South Main and East Thornton streets, costing \$3,000, and in 1879 an eight-room building was erected at a cost of \$22,925, with a seating capacity of 453, and has eight teachers and with an average attendance of 400 pupils. This school was first known as the "Thornton" and then as the "South" school.

THE KENT SCHOOL.

Middlebury became a part of the Akron school district in 1872, bringing with it 163 pupils. The old Middlebury school building was sold to the city in 1884 and is now used by the city fire department. The Kent School is located on the east side of South Arlington between East Exchange and Johnston streets. This was known as the "Sixth Ward" school. The main building was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$19,013, the site costing \$6,000. This building has a seating capacity of 450, requires eight teachers and has an average attendance of 400 pupils. With the additions to be completed in 1892 at a cost of

\$17,000 this building will contain 12 rooms and seat 640 pupils, requiring one principal and 12 teachers.

THE HOWE SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the north-east corner of Bowery and Bartges streets, and was formerly known as the St. Clair School. The site cost \$5,000, the building erected in 1883 cost \$18,600, and with the completion of the additions to be made in 1892 will require one principal and 12 teachers. On the opening of this school in 1884, the "Grocery" school, north of the fire department building on South Main street, was closed and the children sent to the "Allen" and from there to the "Howe" school.

THE HENRY SCHOOL.

In 1866 a lot on Forge street near Union was purchased for \$600 and \$1,000 put into a building which is now part of the residence of Mr. A. D. Power and was known as the Crouse School. This school was closed in 1884 and the children sent to the Henry School, on the east side of North Forge between Arch and Nebraska streets, formerly known as the "Second Ward" school. The site cost \$6,000, and in 1883 an \$18,000 building was erected which has eight rooms, will seat 448 pupils and requires eight teachers.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The new High School building, located on the south side of North Forge between College and Union streets, was built in 1885 and cost, when complete, about \$135,000; prior to the erection of this building, the Jennings School was used as a High school and is now spoken of as the "Old High School," although more properly it is the Central Grammar School. The building consists of a basement, two stories for school purposes, and a third for society rooms, museum, etc. There are five direct entrances to the basement proper, which is divided into two parts, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Each side is provided with large play rooms, lavatories, water-closets, etc. The first story consists of eight large school or study rooms, with their cloak-rooms, recitation-rooms, etc., surrounding a large central hall, which is mainly lighted by means of an immense skylight. A grand staircase connects this story with the second, which consists of four large study rooms, and a large assembly hall. Each of these schoolrooms will accommodate

about 45 pupils. The assembly hall has 650 opera chairs and a large stage provided with all modern conveniences. In the third story are the rooms of the literary societies, museum, etc. All wood work of the two principal stories is of solid oak, trimmed with bronze. The basement and third story are finished in pine, excepting the water-closets, which are finished in chestnut. A niche on each floor contains 100 feet of hose, with nozzle, connected with a stand-pipe extending to the roof. The first and second story courts also contain fine marble drinking fountains. Dust flues connect each story with the proper receptacles in the basement. A system of speaking tubes connects each floor with the superintendent's office, the principal's office and the janitor's room. The building is heated throughout by steam, and ventilated by means of heated flues for each room. The foundation walls are of sandstone; exterior superstructure walls of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and brown sandstone caps, sills, arches, etc. The extreme dimensions are 163 x 120 feet,

containing over 100 separate rooms, halls, closets, etc., the whole is surmounted by a tower 160 feet high, and containing a 2,000 pound bell and Seth Thomas clock with illuminated dials eight feet in diameter. The style of architecture is of modern Romanesque designed by Akron architects. There are 15 teachers in this building and an average daily attendance of 463 pupils.

THE LEGGETT SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the north side of East Thornton between Sumner and Allyn streets. In 1868, a frame building was commenced at the corner of Washington and Eagle streets just south of Pleasant Park; this was completed in 1870 and did duty for 20 years until abandoned at the opening of the "Leggett" School in 1890, and was the last frame primary school building sanctioned by the Board of Education. The present school building has eight rooms, eight teachers, a seating capacity of 456, and an average daily attendance of 400 pupils.

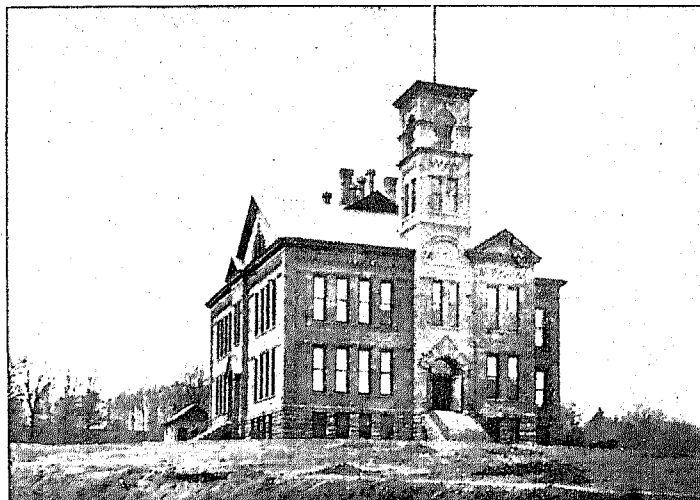
THE GRACE SCHOOL.

The "Grace School" was built in 1891, at the intersection of South Maple and West Exchange streets, at a cost of \$28,000, with a seating capacity of 456. There are eight rooms in this building and eight teachers required.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In the Akron schools when first organized under the law of 1847 the following branches were taught: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (mental and written), Geography, History, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-Keeping, Astronomy and Phonography. One hour each day was devoted to Composition and Declamation. The second year under the new system Greek and Latin were added to the course. In 1859 the Board of Education adopted a course with some revisions later. The High School course had, in 1861, become one of four years, but in 1869 it was changed to a three years' course. In 1881 substantially the following, which is the present course, was adopted, German being added in 1884 as an elective study in the High School.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Primary, Grammar and High school hours are as follows: From 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. in the C and D grades of Primary schools, with a recess of ten minutes at the middle of each session. From 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. in the A and B Primary grades, with a recess of 15 minutes in the forenoon and one of 10 minutes in the afternoon session. In the Grammar



GRACE SCHOOL, CORNER OF SOUTH MAPLE AND WEST EXCHANGE.

grades the hours are from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 4 P. M., with a recess of 15 minutes in the forenoon session. In the High School the hours are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. with a recess of 30 minutes. The classes are prepared for graduation each year. In 1885 the Board adopted the plan of holding semi-annual commencements, for the graduation of the classes in June and January; prior to this rule the January class was obliged to wait until June before graduating.

Since 1885 promotions in the school have been based on term work and not on examinations; the teacher, from her knowledge of the pupil and his term work, reports to the superintendent upon blanks especially prepared for that purpose, whether he is qualified or not for promotion. Experience has shown that term work is almost invariably the correct test, as by it those who are qualified are not examined and those who are unqualified are spared the examination ordeal. After nearly a decade of successful experience with this plan by Professors Fraunfelter and Kolbe in Buchtel College, the former carried it into the public schools as soon as possible after becoming Superintendent, and it is now being generally adopted throughout the country.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE AKRON HIGH SCHOOL.

(ADOPTED AUGUST 14, 1889.)

LATIN COURSE.—*Ninth Year*—Second C: Algebra, Latin (Grammar and Lessons), Physiology, United States Government; First C: Algebra, Latin (Grammar, Lessons and Cæsar), United States Government, General History. *Tenth Year*—Second B: Algebra, Latin (Cæsar, Cicero and Prose Composition), General History, Natural Philosophy; First B: Geometry, Latin (Cicero and Prose Composition), Natural Philosophy. *Eleventh Year*—Second A: Geometry, Latin (Virgil), Chemistry; First A: Arithmetic (Review), Latin (Virgil), Physical Geography.

ENGLISH COURSE.—*Ninth Year*—Second C: Algebra, English Grammar, Physiology, United States Government; First C: Algebra, English Composition, United States Government, General History. *Tenth Year*—Second B: Algebra, Reading and Study of English, General History, Natural Philosophy; First B: Geometry, Reading and Study of English, Natural Philosophy. *Eleventh Year*—Second A: Geometry, Reading and Study of English, Chemistry; First A: Arithmetic (Review), English Grammar and Composition (Review), Physical Geography.

GERMAN COURSE.—*Ninth Year*—Second C: Algebra, German, Physiology, United States Government; First C: Algebra, German, United States Government, General History. *Tenth Year*—Second B: Algebra, German, General History, Natural Philosophy; First B: Geometry, German, Natural Philosophy. *Eleventh Year*—Second A: Geometry, German, Chemistry; First A: Arithmetic (Review), German, Physical Geography.

NOTES.

1. Classes will not be formed in any study, with less than five pupils.
2. When five or more pupils, who have completed the ninth year of the Latin Course, desire to take up the study of Greek, they may be permitted to pursue this study, the Superintendent of Instruction to determine what studies shall be displaced by such election.
3. When it is impracticable to form classes in any study, pupils, who desire to pursue that study, may be granted the privilege of private instruction, and may receive credit for the same in the course pursued.
4. There shall be two lessons a week in vocal music, and one in drawing, throughout each of the courses; and there shall be one lesson a week in book-keeping and writing, through the first half of the ninth year.
5. There shall be weekly exercises in declamation, composition, and extempore speaking, throughout each of the courses.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

While it would be pleasant to recall a list of all who have trained the young idea in Akron schools, necessity compels us to be brief and select only the more prominent ones in this connection. The first superintendent appointed was Mortimer D. Leggett who filled the position from 1847 to 1849 as principal of the Grammar School and superintendent of instruction, at a salary of \$500 per annum, and a large and very effective part of the work of organizing the Akron schools under the new law was done by him. He had for his assistants Miss Lucretia Wolcott and Miss Helen Pomeroy, the former receiving \$200 and the latter \$150 per year. At the end of the second year the Board, through the system of economy which necessity forced upon it, was compelled (after paying him \$1,180.56) to part with his valuable services after he had done so much toward raising the character of Akron's schools. Charles W. Palmer was engaged to succeed Mr. Leggett and had Mrs. Palmer as his assistant, their joint salary being \$600. Mr. Graham was placed in charge of the Grammar School. Early in 1851, the illness of Mr. Palmer terminated his engagement and as a financial necessity the Grammar School was closed. The ardor of novelty had subsided, but the sober judgment of the people fully sustained the new system and it is a question if the mass of the people would have consented to relapse into the old rut. In 1851 Mr. E. B. Olmsted and wife were employed at a salary of \$50 a month to teach a high grade primary school which took the place of the Grammar School. On the completion of the new (Jennings) building which was dedicated October 15th, 1853, Mr. Samuel F. Cooper was employed as superintendent of instruction. He was assisted in the High department by Mrs. Cooper and Miss Annetta Voris, and the Grammar department was placed in charge of Miss Elsie A. Codding assisted by Miss Mary Gilbert and Miss Rosetta Pryne. The engagement of Mr. Cooper terminated in April, 1856, and in the fall he was succeeded by Mr. Horace B. Foster, of Hudson. His assistants were Misses Barnard and Williamson. At the end of a year, he declined a renewal of his engagement and Mr. Edwin B. Olmstead was employed to take his place and the Grammar School placed in charge of Mr. J. Park Alexander at a salary of \$35 a month, the superintendent receiving \$65 a month. The entire pay roll for the school year ending April, 1856, was only \$2,777.42.

This outline closes the first decade of the Akron schools, and the Board, in its eleventh annual report, declared their conviction that the low wage principle and necessary frequent change of superintendents was not the best economy, and a step was taken to secure the best skill and ability. Acting upon this conviction they engaged Mr. Charles T. Pooler in the fall of 1857 at a salary of \$1,000, and with him began the practice of making annual reports to the Board, and the school year changed so as to commence in September instead of in April. Mr. Pooler remained until 1860, but he declined a re-engagement and Mr. Israel P. Hole was secured at a salary of \$900. This was increased from year to year until in 1868 when his engagement terminated it was \$1,500. His report of 1864 contains the first notice of graduation from the High School, the name of the pupil being Miss Pamela H. Goodwin. In February, 1868, Mr. Hole resigned and the following September Mr. Samuel Findley was elected as superintendent at a salary of \$2,500. For the year ending September 1st, 1869, the salaries amounted to \$14,002.50. With Mr. Findley's election the schools entered into a new era of improvement. He most ably and efficiently filled the duties of his office for a term of 15 years. Feeling the absolute need of a rest from the arduous labors of the position, he voluntarily tendered his resignation at the close of the spring term of 1883, and was succeeded by Capt. Elias Fraunfelter, for several years professor of mathematics in Buchtel College. He entered upon his duties in September, 1883, and his administration has been quite satisfactory. From half a dozen small rooms and two or three teachers in 1846 the schools have grown to 112 rooms and a corps of 120 regular teachers; and from less than 700 pupils, not more than half of whom attended with any degree of regularity, to an enrollment of 5,280, with an average daily attendance of 4,304 or about 62.5 per cent. of the entire enumeration.

CHILDREN OF THE SCHOOLS.

The number of children of school age in Akron in 1891 is 8,442 as against 690 in 1846.

In the last twenty years there has been a marked improvement in the deportment and behavior of the school children. Pupils generally take interest in their work and a larger per cent. of them really like to go to school. The reasons are obvious. The terrors of examination have been done away with. There is no longer fear of corporal punishment. School rooms have been made pleasant and attractive. The work is more interesting. Public sentiment is entirely in favor of education and this sentiment naturally has its proper effect on school children. The parents of the present generation of school children have largely been brought up in the public schools and heredity has its influence. The attendance of the pupils registered in the schools is more regular than ever before. In 1890-91 with 5,280 pupils registered, the average daily absence was but 163. In 1868-9 with but 1,541 pupils registered, the average daily absence was 84. There are fewer cases of tardiness. From 6,006 cases of tardiness 1868-9 the number has decreased to 544 in 1890-91. From 264 cases of truancy in 1873-4 the number has decreased to 55 in 1890-91. There were but 23 cases of corporal punishment in the schools in 1890-91. Those who went to the Akron schools in the sixties can probably recall single days, in one school, when this record was beaten.

The whole number of High School graduates from 1864 to June, 1891, is 747. Of the 17 who graduated in 1872, six were of the four years' course, being the last who took such a course. November 14th, 1881, the executive committee of the trustees of Buchtel College, Akron,

adopted the following resolution which is still in force: "Resolved, That one scholarship be granted annually to the City of Akron, to be awarded by competitive examination only to the graduates of the High School qualified to enter the Freshman class in one of the three courses of Buchtel College.

But in case there be no competitors for this scholarship among the graduates of the High School it may be granted by competitive examination to any student in the city schools who shall be qualified to enter the Senior Preparatory class of the college in either of the three courses." Several very bright students have taken advantage of this scholarship.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

[Later information in reference to schools, school houses, salaries, teachers and pupils can be found in maps of townships, school tables and statistics.]

The pioneers of Summit County gave the cause of education their early attention. Just as soon as it could be done a school was opened at each settlement, in any vacant building that could be obtained. Schools were paid for by the subscription plan, with a tuition fee of about 50 or 75 cents a month per scholar. The school houses were of the poorest description, either dilapidated frame or log buildings, usually of one style of architecture, with a great fireplace built on the outside.

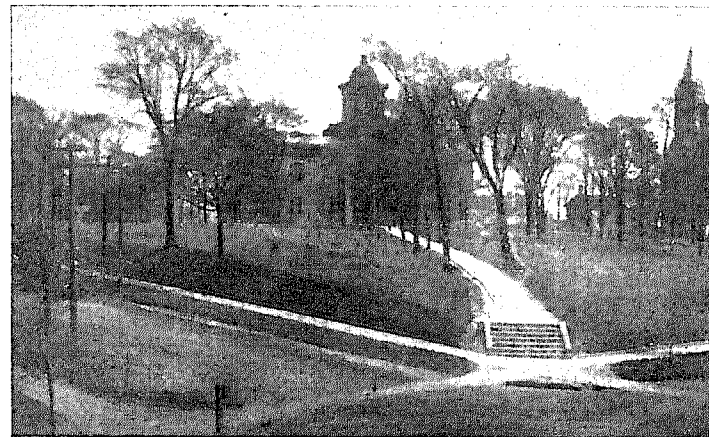
Greased paper, over openings left the entire length of the wall, admitted the light. For seats, small logs were split open, the rough side smoothed with an ax, and stout pins were driven into the round side to serve as legs.

A "writing desk" which did duty for the entire school, was formed by driving stout pins in a slanting direction in the log just under the window, and fastening a log puncheon on them. A most promiscuous assortment of books was used.

In the fall and winter of 1801, George Peese taught the first school in Summit County, in a house which stood on the south-west corner of lot 56 of Hudson township. The county now has several colleges, academies and high schools in addition to its common schools.

The first permanent educational society, the Ohio Teachers' Association, was formed at Akron, Summit County, December 7th, 1847. At first semi-annual meetings were held, but since 1858 only annual meetings occur.

In 1838, a school journal, the *Pestalossian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, was issued.



COURT HOUSE, AKRON, OHIO.

BATH.

The first school in Bath township was taught by Maria Lusk in 1811, in a log house built in 1810 by Aaron Miller, one of the first settlers. Schools were held for many years in such localities as the greater number of pupils resided. Alfred Wolcott was one of the early teachers. As there were no schools in north-eastern Bath for a number of years, the children attended a school in north-west Northampton. One of the first teachers in that neighborhood was Mr. Lucas. The schools were, as a general thing, taught on the subscription plan.

Although it seems unaccountable, yet no school house was erected in the north-eastern part of the township until after 1830; but dwellings and abandoned houses were used for that purpose. The first school house was a frame building about 16 x 16 feet and was occupied for about twenty-five years.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first teacher was Edward Brown, a nephew of the John Brown, whose "soul is marching on."

Previous to 1820 all schools were held in buildings temporarily devoted to that use. Probably the first school house was erected either near Hammond's Corners or at Ghent, though the facts or dates are uncertain. As early as 1816, school was taught at Latta's Corners, and a few years later at Ghent. In 1820, the children at Ghent attended school in a log house about thirty rods from the present residence of Mr. Spitzer. This house had been abandoned by William Wood and afterwards used for educational purposes, Henry Root being one of the first teachers there. As early as 1818, Miss Evaline Hall taught in this same building.

School was taught as early as 1828 in the Hurd neighborhood in a building vacated by Mr. Banks. A school house was erected near by in 1829, and one of the first teachers was Robert McNeil.

At first the township was divided into two school districts, but changes were made in these every year until finally one or two were added, and the districts since have been divided and subdivided many times.

BOSTON.

The first school in Boston township was taught during the summer of 1811, by Miss Lois Ann Gear, at a salary of 75 cents per week and "board 'round." She taught six months during the warm weather. The next school was taught, in 1816, in a log school house erected just north of the residence of Mr. Stanford. It was a term of three months, taught by the first settler, Alfred Wolcott, who was also the surveyor of the township. School was taught in this, the first school house in the township, every winter until 1820, when another was built in Boston Village, and the old house abandoned. In 1826, the house in Boston being too much to one side of the settlement, to give satisfaction, the greater number of the children attended the Brandywine school, and the building at Boston was left vacant.

About 1836, a frame school house was built in Boston Village and used until a brick building was erected just before the late war. In the north-eastern part of Boston a school was taught as early as 1812 or 1813. Mr. Wolcott is said to have been the teacher.

A school was taught in the south-east part of the township in about 1820, but nothing of importance is known of this school.

School was taught at Everett probably as early as 1825. Nothing, however, is known directly of this school. In a small log building near the residence of Mr. Swan, a school was taught in about 1830. It is not known who was the first teacher, but among the first were Miss Gillett and Hector Osborn. About the year 1838 a small frame school building was erected on an acre of land deeded by Mr. Swan to the school district for school purposes. This building was replaced by another one.

Another school house was built across the river from Everett, one and a half miles further down the stream, in 1818. The first teacher, Squire Greenman, received his pay by subscription. The house was built of logs and used about seven years. School was held in Peninsula in 1829, but it is not known if this was the first. The teacher was Miss Rhoda Payne. Her weekly recompense was \$1 paid by private subscription.

For a while the east and west sides had a common school, but afterwards it was found advisable to divide the district, the river being the dividing line. Homer Warner was the first teacher on the west side. He received a salary of \$13 a month and "boarded 'round." The east side school house was a two-story stone building, the upper story being used as a town hall, erected about 1857. The west side house was a frame building. There were six or seven school districts in the township, and the village of Peninsula was called upon to pay from a fourth to a half of the school fund raised. A few years before the late war the citizens of Peninsula, becoming discontented with the character of their schools as compared with the amount of their school tax concluded to incorporate the school district in the village of Peninsula. In 1826, the township was divided into six school districts, and many changes have been made since.

COPLEY.

The first building at the Center was a school house built in 1819, opposite Mr. Cole's Hotel, and Jonathan Starr is said to have taught the first school in it the following winter; although it is claimed by some that John Coddington, Esq., had that honor. They were both very early teachers. The old log school house was used for school and many other purposes some ten or twelve years when a frame building took its place. A brick school building was erected about 1858 and was used until 1872 when it was replaced by another.

A short time before the last war the Center school district, feeling that their school tax was out of proportion with the benefits derived, secured the incorporation of the Center school district, which freed them from any school tax except for the maintenance of their own schools.

The building now used as a town hall was purchased in 1858 for \$1,000 by ten men. They fitted up the building and secured the services of Rev. John Ensell to take charge of the school. This school continued some five years. It was not until about 1828, that schools were taught in other districts than north-west corner and center. The township was laid out into school districts about this time.

COVENTRY.

Very little can be said of the early schools of Coventry township except that the buildings and furniture were of the very rudest kind. The buildings were usually situated in the forest on some road. One of these old log buildings, known as the "Tamarack school house," was situated not far from the center of the township. To suit the convenience of the people town meetings and elections were frequently held in it.

In the woods on the road just west of the Gregg place there was another of these early school houses. These were supposed to have been built between 1820 and 1825.

CUYAHOGA FALLS.

The first effort to establish a school, outside of the common school, was the organization and charter of the Cuyahoga Falls Institute, under Rev. Brooks and Charles Clark. It was abandoned in 1837. After the building of St. John's church, Miss Sarah Carpenter kept a seminary for girls in the adjoining school room. She was followed by Miss Frances C. Barron, who in turn was succeeded by Miss Eliza Deaver.

Previous to the erection of the township of Cuyahoga Falls, April, 1851, the history of the schools is that of the ordinary district schools of the country. The school building north of St. John's church was built by the Wesleyans for church purposes, and afterwards sold to the school directors for a High School. In 1872, the new High School building was ready for use, since which time the other building has been used for schools of a lower grade.

The "Cuyahoga Falls School District" was formed April 24th, 1854. June 26th, L. L. Holden was appointed acting manager of the schools of the township. May 15th, 1855, Mr. H. K. Taylor was appointed principal of the central school and Mrs. Taylor his assistant, their joint salary for the year of forty weeks being \$700.

The whole number of pupils for the school year ending August 31st, 1857, was 482; number of teachers employed, seven—one male and six females. July 18th, 1861, Mr. L.

H. Delano was employed to teach the Central School. July 22nd, 1863, the Board of Education employed W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, as principal of the High School at \$600 per annum. The total enrollment at this date was 452. Five school houses and five schools—one High School and four common schools. The school library consisted of 755 volumes, valued at \$300. June 24th, 1864, Mr. Chamberlain's salary was raised to \$75 per month. June 26th, 1865, George McLaughlin was elected as principal of the Central School at \$650 per annum. At this time, besides the Central School, there were four primaries. The next year the principal's salary was raised to \$750. July 18th, 1866, W. C. Rogers was employed as principal at \$75 per month. B. B. Tremlin succeeded Mr. Rogers as principal, December, 1866. July 1st, 1867, Virgil P. Kline was employed as principal. There were in the district at this time five common schools and the High School with an enrollment of 456 pupils. The school house and grounds were valued at \$2,400. May 8th, 1868, Mr. Kline's salary was raised to \$1,000. Miss

Almeda A. Booth agreed July, 1869, to remain in the High School as teacher another year upon a salary of \$1,000, Mr. Kline declining to remain longer as principal.

August 4th, 1869, George Allison, of Tallmadge, contracted with the Board to erect the basement story of the Union school house for \$5,200. In the following September, Edward Sill was employed as principal for \$900. March 1st, 1870, the Board entered into an agreement with George Allison to do the mason work for the school building, except the plastering, for \$11,701.51. Dunn & Witt, of Cincinnati, agreed to have the roofing and galvanized iron work done for \$12,400. Total contract price for the building amounted to \$31,931.51 exclusive of heating, which cost an additional \$3,000. There was also paid Mr. Allison \$617.37 for additional work. Thomas & Son were allowed \$1,698 for extra work. The expense of seating the new High School building was \$1,773.50. On the 12th of July, 1871, Miss A. A. Booth was engaged as superintendent of the schools at a salary of \$1,200. In 1874, George L. McMillan was secured as principal of the Union schools at a salary of \$1,000. The value of school property at this time was \$36,000. There were six teachers employed. April 26th, 1875, Mr. A. N. Bernard was employed as principal of the Union schools for the remainder of the school term at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. His services were continued at \$120 per month. There were 401 pupils enrolled this year. In 1878 it was found that Cuyahoga Falls having a population of more than 2,500, they were entitled to a Board of Examiners of their own.

On the 28th of June, 1878, Mr. Bernard was retained at a salary of \$1,100. The enrollment this year was 502. In 1879 the Union School building was supplied with steam heating apparatus at a cost of about \$1,500.

The first class graduated June 25th, 1880, consisting of eight pupils—five girls and three boys.

Mr. Bernard was succeeded in 1883 by W. H. Rowlen who remained two years, when he in turn was succeeded by Frederick Schnee, in 1885, who is the present superintendent at a salary of \$1,100. At this time there are the superintendent and ten teachers in the High school building, and two teachers in the primary, with an enrollment of 610 pupils. Total number of graduates, 90. Value of school property, \$45,000.

The third story of the Union School building was completed and furnished in 1882. The present course of study was adopted in 1883.



SUMMIT COUNTY INFIRMARY.

FRANKLIN.

At an early day schools were opened in this township. At the time the township was first visited, some of the adjoining townships which had been settled earlier had already opened school. Children who were large enough to be trusted so far, attended these schools, but the younger children remained at home until the schools were brought nearer. In the year 1817, a young man of German descent, named Joseph Mishle, taught in a church which had been erected at Manchester as early as 1816 or 1817. This old house was replaced in a few years by a larger and better one. Fifty or sixty families resided at Savannah for several years, and it is probable that school was taught here, though nothing is known definitely.

After Savannah was abandoned, a building there was taken apart and conveyed to Clinton, put together and used as a school house until about 1836, when a school house was erected half a mile north of Clinton. At present Franklin has many good schools and a common-school education is within reach of every child.

GREEN.

It is supposed that the first school in Green township was taught by Wm. Triplet, in an old shanty on Section 16.

In those days they had to pay 50 cents a month for tuition for each pupil.

Several years after Triplet's attempt, Nicholas Sichley tried to establish a school on Section 16, but the support was insufficient; he was followed months afterwards in the same building by Wm. Early, who also taught in other districts of this township. In 1820, he taught in a building on the land which belonged to Foust heirs. Wm. Sweeney taught at this place also. At an early day a school house was put up which was also used as a church, in what is now the King District.

The first school was taught in what is now Greensburg, about 1816, by Robert Lawson in a building that had been erected for a weaver's shop. At the time the first school house was built in District 6, after 1820, buildings had been erected especially for school purposes in other districts.

A German school was taught east of East Liberty in 1823, by a Mr. Crum, in a log school house erected about two years previously. It is thought that the first school in southwest Green, was opened in 1827, Henry Beard having had a few pupils at his home about this time.

Henry Gates, John Betz, Electa Tupper, ——— McCauley, Jacob Everhart, Geo. Tousley, ——— Shwalter, Alex. Johnston and Abram Hunsberger were among the teachers in this township at an early day. Abram Hunsberger taught twenty-one successive winters in various districts.

HUDSON.

The first school building in Hudson was erected on the public green on the east side of Main street. Afterwards two were built in the near vicinity.

The first teacher was Geo. Pease. Among the early teachers were Patty Fields, Miss Amy Cannou, Titus Wetmore, Martha Filer, and Benjamin Whedon, the latter teaching in 1807.

School houses were erected in different parts of the township as the convenience of the population demanded until, in 1825, the township was divided into five school districts. Another district was added in 1827, another in 1830; and in 1838, District No. 1 was divided and another erected, making a total of nine districts under the law of 1845. The two corporate districts were united in 1855, and joint district set off as an independent one. After the schools were graded, Misses Sabin and Birge were the first teachers. Another school building was erected at the end of the old brick school house in 1857, and a third teacher added. In 1865, lot No. 13 was bought of Mr. Porter for school purposes. In 1867 \$5,000 was voted for a school house, but proving insufficient, \$1,500 more was asked for and granted by the people in 1868. G. W. Church took the contract for \$6,225, and it was completed and accepted by the Board of Education November 18, 1868. In 1871 this building was found to be insufficient for the accommodation of the district, and the Seminary building on Baldwin street was occupied by a part of the school.

In 1827, Mrs. Nutting opened a school for young ladies in the parlors of Mrs. Raymond on Aurora street. Afterwards, Miss Eggleston, of New York, opened a select school in the building south of Farrer's Block. In 1833, Miss Upham opened a school for young ladies in a small school building, which had been erected by subscription, on the land owned by Rev. Doolittle, Capt. Oviatt and Judge Humphrey.

In 1834, H. G. Gross, from Connecticut, opened a school on Aurora street, and in 1835, erected what is generally known as the "Brick Academy," a two-story brick building with a basement, at a cost of \$3,000. This building was afterwards purchased by a joint stock company of the citizens in Hudson, and styled the Hudson Academy. It was furnished rent free to the teachers who depended upon the receipts from tuition for their salaries.

In the Spring of 1843, Miss Mary Strong became the principal of the schools. In 1845, she erected a two-story building on the west side of Main street and christened it "Hudson Female Seminary." The old brick building fell into the hands of the corporation school board. In 1854, Miss Strong's health failed, and the school was suspended. In the meantime there were two other female seminaries in Hudson; the "Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary" was opened by Rev. Mason Grosvenor in 1843, in a building on the east side of the public square; in 1845 the school was discontinued until the fall of 1846, when it was reopened by Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, of Massachusetts. The next spring the academic department was taken charge of by Miss Charlotte Lee. The school continued until about 1852. A "Seminary for Ladies" was opened under the auspices of the Episcopal church 1849, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, in a building which is now used as a blacksmith shop, on Aurora street. The school was discontinued in 1851.

In 1853, Mr. J. W. Smith furnished a suite of rooms in the third story of the Pentagon and established Miss Elizabeth Burt, from Massachusetts, as Principal. On account of business failure, this seminary was closed in 1855. In the fall of 1855, an association of the citizens of Hudson, purchased this school furniture and placed Miss Everett of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, over it. In 1860, Miss Emily Metcalf took charge, and in a few years purchased the building and moved it to Baldwin street. In 1873 it was suspended. In 1875 it was opened by Rev. B. W. Hosford, whose daughters conducted it one year.

In January, 1825, the Commissioners, appointed by the Presbytery of the Western Reserve selected Hudson as the site for the erection of the Western Reserve College, Hudson having subscribed \$7,150, of which amount \$2,142 was contributed by David Hudson, who also gave 160 acres of land, that the building might be placed where it is instead of one half mile south of the center of the township. February 15, 1825, the Board of Managers held their first meeting at Hudson. The charter for the Western Reserve College, bears the date of February 7th, 1826, being the fifth college chartered in the State. The first Tutor appointed was David L. Coe, September 22d, 1826. The first building was completed August, 1827.

NORTHAMPTON.

Justus Remington, in 1809, taught the first school in Northampton in a school house which stood on the lot line between lands owned by H. P. Smith and Martin Shellhorn.

The first building framed by square rule was a school house built in 1832 at Steel's corner by Edward Prior, architect and boss carpenter. The timbers were not brought together till ready for raising, being hewn and framed in different localities.

Though the pupils are in no way inferior to others in the county, and most thorough and efficient schools have been taught, yet schools have been maintained in this township at a great inconvenience owing to geographical diversities. The river divides the township into two sections, and, with the deep gullies running down into the valley, makes it exceedingly difficult to school a portion of the children.

NORTHFIELD.

It is generally believed that the first term of school taught at Northfield, was at Brandywine, a Mr. Stiles having taught several terms there prior to 1820, in a log school house,

erected as early as 1817. He was paid \$1.00 per pupil for the term. This building was used until a frame school house was built on the opposite side of the road from the old one, about 1830. This old school house was well attended, the children being sent to it without regard to township lines. So long as they paid their subscription promptly, it made little difference whence they came.

As Brandywine was partly in Boston and partly in Northfield township, it was deemed advisable to take two lots from Boston and attach them to Northfield. Accordingly, December 1st, 1827, the second school district in the township of Northfield was annexed to the second fractional school district in the township of Boston by the trustees of those townships.

When the first school was taught in the township can not be ascertained, but it is thought by several to have been prior to 1817. A Mr. King is believed to have been the first or one of the first two or three who taught there. In 1819 a log school house was built less than a mile north of the Center, Henry Wood being the first teacher in this

house. This building was used until about 1825, when two other school buildings were erected, one at the Center and the other about two miles north of it. April 12th, 1826, the trustees of Northfield divided the township into two school districts, designated as No. 1 and No. 2, May 3d, 1828, district No. 1 was divided, the two districts thus formed being known as 1 and 3. Previous to this time the schools had been supported by subscription and the houses built by everybody. Robert Smith taught several terms of excellent school in the Putnam storeroom, after Mr. Putnam had sold out. He also taught in the town hall, which was built in 1848. Rev. Andrews taught a select school in the Presbyterian Church. Esther Cramer taught the first school in Macedonia in 1833, a summer term of three months, at ten shillings per week and "boarded 'round."

NORTON.

Of the early schools of Norton township little is known. Sarah Wyatt taught school at New Portage in 1816, but whether it was in the township is a matter of dispute. She taught in a log school house at Johnsons corners in 1818. This school was supported by subscription.

The early energies of the Pennsylvania farmers were directed more to the tilling of soil, the building of good barns and the raising of stock, than to the education of their children.

This idea has been gradually supplanted till now the Norton district schools are numbered among the best in the county.

Gradually the two-room school buildings, the graded schools, are taking the place of the single room. The High School is at Norton Center, the geographical center of the township.

School commenced in it on the first Monday in September, 1881, with 40 pupils, A. L. Jenness, teacher. The opposition was so great to the system that the school was dismissed. Frederick Schnee took charge for the next two years, and the enrollment reached 43. The large increase in wealth and population in this township, by reason of the building of Barberton, necessitates the building of more schools and perhaps an entire change of the whole system.

PORTAGE.

The pioneers of Portage township were early impressed with the necessity of providing schools for the rising generation. The schools were held in any vacant house that could be obtained. Such a school was maintained in what is known as the Sherbondy neighborhood.



SUMMIT COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

These schools were generally paid for by private subscription. About the first school house in Portage township was a frame building erected about 1830, on what is now the farm of Chas. W. Bauer, near the present school house of District No. 3. Three years later a school house was built near the intersection of West Market street and Portage path. O. P. Barnum taught the first school in this building, for which he received \$12.00 per month and "boarded round." De Ball's Arithmetic, Introduction to the English Reader and the Testament comprised the text-books used. In 1835 a school house was built on the Loyal Oak road south-west of the city, and O. P. Barnum was secured as teacher at a salary of \$20.00 per month, he paying his board. From that time on a public school was maintained in that part of the township. In 1850 a frame building was put up on the site of the present school house, the first teacher being Silas Force. This building was replaced in 1888 by the present one. Several prominent Summit County men have taught in this school house, among whom are Hon. J. P. Alexander, ex-Gov. R. A. Alger, J. A. Long, O. S. Warner and David Ellett. Sometime in the thirties a log school house was built on the present site of the N. C. Hawkins homestead, on West Market street extension at the intersection of Exchange and Market streets. Subsequently a new brick building was built near where the present school house stands. This was the first brick school house in the township. It served its purpose until about 1870 when the present house was erected.

That portion of the township lying north of the city is divided into two sub-districts, the school house across the river being known as the "Underhill school," the other as the North Hill or "Chuckery School." In the latter district a four-room building was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$6,000, and in 1891 a two-room addition was built at a cost of \$3,000.

About 1850 a school was opened on the corner of Cuyahoga street and Tallmadge Avenue. Several years later a house was erected across the street on Tallmadge Avenue, which, with a few enlargements, was used until 1882, when it was replaced by the present building.

About 1849 or '50, a school was opened in a dwelling-house in the Old Forge District near the present residence of Leroy Munson. That this was too near the dry house of the Powder Mill, was demonstrated on an occasion when the powder exploded sending pieces of the wrecked building through the school house, fortunately at a time when there was no school. This accident so impressed upon the people of the neighborhood the insecurity to life of the children that a site was purchased on Arlington street. The house was remodeled into a school house and used for a few years, then torn down and a new one erected in its stead. In 1870 more ground was bought and another building put up. These two buildings served for school purposes until the Old Forge District was taken into the city, when the school property was sold to Leroy Munson. One of the buildings was converted into a dwelling and the other fitted up for Sunday School purposes and religious services.

At the present time there are eight school houses, and 13 teachers, with a total enrollment of 465 pupils for the year ending September, 1891. Total salaries paid teachers for year, \$4,539.50. Average salaries paid teachers, Male, \$52; Female, \$40.

There is, perhaps, not a township in the county where the schools are better provided for than in Portage township. Every school building is provided with Maps, Charts, Globes, Dictionary, Mathematical Blocks, etc. The houses are kept in good repair, and the grounds, as a general thing, clean and tidy.

RICHFIELD.

The old Richfield Academy was built in 1836, and continued in operation for about 35 years, when it passed away giving place to the free school system, the first teacher being a Mr. Farnum.

Under Rev. Harvey Lyons, who was its Principal for many years, it took its place among the foremost academical institutions of the west.

Richfield was among the first in Summit county to establish a township library. This was done under the supervision of Dr. Rawson in 1825. It contained several hundred volumes and was well patronized, until superseded by our common and High School Libraries.

SPRINGFIELD.

In the winter of 1812, Reuben Upson taught the first school in Springfield township, in a little log cabin which stood near Cass's Camping ground, on the subscription and "board around" plan. Mr. Briggs taught the next school in the Vallandigham school house, and was followed by Jesse Hall, who taught in what was known as the Virginia school house. A school was taught next in the Sheep school house by Austin Weston. Benjamin Meachem succeeded Weston and taught in the McGrew school house. Next came Wm. L. Clark, who in turn was followed by Robert Baird, and taught in the Metlin school house. Henry Westfall followed Baird and taught in the Dunbar school house. Next Samuel Ellet taught in the Ellet school house. Following him came P. C. McDonald, who taught in the Rodenbaugh school house.

This completes the historical list of the early schools and school teachers of Springfield township, down to the free school system.

STOW.

Very little information can be obtained of the early schools of Stow township. It is thought that the first school in the township was taught in the cabin of Wm. Walker, in 1806 or 1807, by Dennis Ryan, from Virginia. The subscription was \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. The teacher "boarded round." About fifteen pupils were enrolled, quite a number coming from the southern part of Hudson township. Beginning in 1808, several terms were taught in a log cabin which had been vacated by Samuel Burnett in 1807. A school house was built near Stow Corners about 1810 and used until about 1816, when a frame building was erected south of where Josiah Wetmore's residence now stands. This house was used from twenty to twenty-five years.

About the year 1816, the first school building was erected at Monroe Falls. Other houses have since been built, each an improvement on the one preceding it.

As early as 1810, school was taught in the cabin of Mr. Rice, by Emma Cannon. Erastus Southmayd, one of the early settlers of the Center, taught many terms, and was generally known as a competent instructor.

Notwithstanding their inconvenient and unattractive appearance the schools were well attended and were the basis of the public school system of to-day.

TALLMADGE.

The first school in Tallmadge township was opened in the spring of 1810 and was taught by Miss Lucy Foster, in a small log building erected for school purposes at the south four corners.

It is thought that a school house was built on the hill at the south-west four corners, in the fall of 1810, and a school taught there during the winter of 1810-11. Soon after those already mentioned, a house was erected in the east part of the township and another at the south four corners. In 1814 a frame school house was commenced in the public square where the Congregational Church now stands, but was not completed until the following year. It was two stories high, 26x36 feet. The lower story was used by the district school and the upper by the Academy, and for religious worship. Rev. Simeon Woodruff was first teacher or principal of the Academy. Elizur Wright and others succeeded him.

February 27th, 1816, an act was passed incorporating the Tallmadge Academy. On the night of January 12th, 1820, the Academy building was burned, but a new building especially for the purpose was erected the same year. South-east of the township hall a separate building was erected for the district schools. Frame school buildings were erected in other districts to meet the needs of the increased population, and some of them have given place to handsome and commodious brick buildings.

At the building of the new town hall, a sufficient amount was subscribed by the people to build a second story for the Academy, and that department was continued by competent teachers for several years; but the system of graded schools finally took the place of the Academy. June 11th, 1870, a special district was formed at the Center; a lot was purchased and a building erected, which was afterwards burned, though speedily rebuilt and furnished at a cost of \$4,500. Competent teachers took charge of the four departments.

Tallmadge claims the honor of establishing the first Deaf and Dumb school in the State. There was a family in the neighborhood who had three deaf mutes. March 19th,

1827, a committee was appointed with power to act and devise means for a school. They adopted measures to organize a Deaf and Dumb school, and secured rooms. Col. Smith, who had taken a thorough course in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn., was employed as teacher. The school was opened May 1st, 1827, for a term of six months, tuition being \$6 per quarter. The Asylum for the deaf and dumb was established at Columbus in 1829, and the school was transferred to it.

A library was organized in Tallmadge in 1813, which existed for over fifty years, and contained over three hundred volumes of standard works.

TWINSBURG.

The first public building in Twinsburg township was a log school house built upon the square, in the year 1822, and used as a school house, town hall,

and a church. The first school was a subscription school taught by Miss Lovina M. Miream. No other district schools were instituted until about 1828, and some as late as 1833. These schools were mainly primary, for the reason that usually, as soon as scholars were sufficiently advanced they attended the Twinsburg Institute. This institute dates back as far as 1828. Its founder and supporter was Rev. Samuel Bissell, of Connecticut, and a Yale graduate. Soon after his ordination he came to Ohio, and in 1826 opened a private school at Aurora, which continued until 1828, when he accepted the charge of the Congregational society at Twinsburg. In 1831, a building was erected to be used as a church and school house, in which Mr. Bissell taught and preached, until 1835, at which time he went to Portage county; but he returned in 1837 and erected a building 20x35 feet, in which he taught twenty consecutive years. Two years later this building was enlarged. In 1843, a two story building was fitted up to accommodate students from a distance. In the next five years two other buildings were secured for the same purpose.

The last war greatly injured the institute. The buildings, amounting to some \$6,000, were sold to pay debts. A few hundred dollars were left which purchased a small building for the use of the school. It was at this time that the foundation was laid for the present building, the entire cost of which was about \$8,000.

The Parochial and Private Schools of the County are treated of in another article. See Index.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

1ST, LEGISLATIVE. 2D, EXECUTIVE. 3D, JUDICIAL.

The government of the State is divided into four parts: viz., Political, Civil, Remedial and Penal.

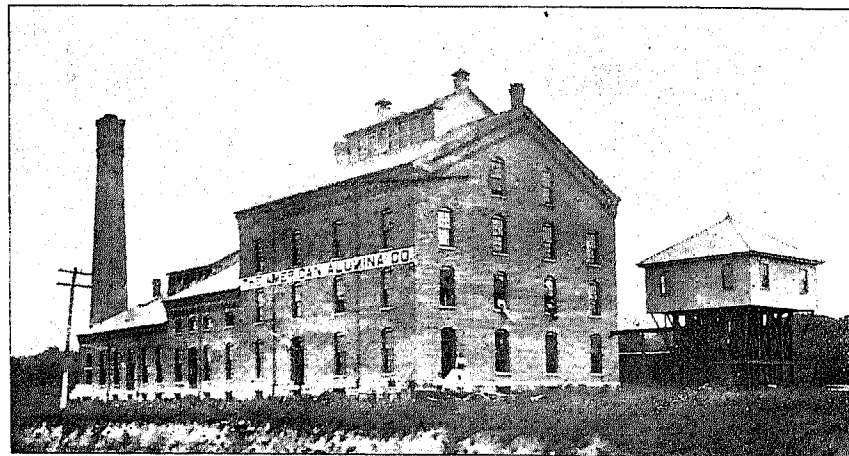
Under Political we have the Laws, Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Legislature composed of Senate and House of Representatives and their appointed assistants.

Senators are elected from Senatorial Districts, at November elections.

Lieutenant Governor, who is ex-officio President of the Senate, elected at large.

Representatives usually elected, one from each county. The duties of these two bodies are to pass and repeal all general and local laws for the government of the State.



AMERICAN ALUMINA WORKS, HARBERTON, OHIO.

STATE OF OHIO.

Officers of Senate are elected by the members and consist of President pro tempore, Clerk, five Assistant Clerks, Sergeant at Arms with two Assistants.

Officers of the house are the Speaker, Speaker pro tempore, Clerk and five Assistants, Sergeant at arms and three Assistants.

And can be removed at any time by vote of Senate or House.

The President of the Senate appoints three Pages and the Speaker of the House, five Pages.

The Executive Department is composed of Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, Superintendent of Insurance, Supervisor of Public Printing, State Librarian, State Commissioner of the Common Schools, Inspector of Mines, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Inspector of Oils, Commissioners of Fisheries, with their respective Deputies, Clerks and Assistants. Offices held at State Capitol at Columbus.

Judicial: Supreme Court held at Columbus. Circuit Court in their respective Districts. Common Pleas and Probate Court in their respective Counties, and Justices' Courts in their respective Townships. Attorneys at Law must pass an examination before the Supreme Court, before being admitted to practice in any Court.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of State Charities consists of six members, not more than three of whom shall be from any one political party, and are appointed annually by the Governor for a term of three years. They serve without compensation. The Governor is ex-officio president and member. The Secretary is appointed by the Board and receives a salary of not more than \$1,200.00. Their duties are to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State.

Benevolent Institutions are under the management of a Board of five Trustees appointed one each year, by the Governor, under advice and consent of the Senate; and vacancies filled the same way. Trustees appoint Superintendent and Subordinates.

Benevolent Institutions are Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Feeble Minded Youth, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, Insane and Longview Asylum, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial Home.

SUMMIT COUNTY OFFICERS.

In the following classification of information concerning Summit County Officers, their duties, fees, etc., we have simply outlined the main features, so that people may be generally informed concerning them. For special information we refer our patrons to standard works, such as: The Yearly Laws, Compiled Statutes, Special Treatise, Supreme Court Proceedings and Yearly Directories.

Summit County Officers are of three classes, viz.: Legislative, Judicial and Executive. These three classifications are divided into Elective and Appointive, some of which have jurisdiction out of the County, and others of only part of the County.

Legislative: Senators and Representatives.

Judicial: Three Circuit Judges, two Common Pleas Judges, one Probate Judge, and thirty-nine Justices of the Peace.

Official: Three Commissioners, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff, Recorder, Coroner, three Infirmary Directors, Surveyor, Prosecuting Attorney.

Appointive officers: Superintendent of Infirmary, Soldiers, Relief Commission, Trustees of Children's Home, Superintendent and Matron of the Home, and Deputies of the different County Officers.

JUDICIAL.

Summit County Officials are elected by the people at their November election.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Three Circuit Judges of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, comprising the Counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain and Medina, are elected in these counties; one chosen every two years and holds six years, beginning 9th of February, after election; and hold their Courts at stated times fixed by Circuit Judges at their annual meeting in Columbus, held third Tuesday in September. Duties, to hear and decide cases appealed from Common Pleas Court. Salary, \$4,000 per year. Eight circuits in the State.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.—Two Common Pleas Judges are elected in Second subdivision, Fourth Judicial District comprising the Counties of Lorain, Medina and Summit, and hold Court in these different Counties at stated periods, fixed by judges of district annually on third Tuesday in October. Must hold no less than three terms each year, and may hold special terms if necessary. Salary, \$2,500. Vacancies filled by the Governor. Court consists of judges, sheriff, clerk, bailiff, attorneys, stenographer, and jury men.

PROBATE COURT.—Judge elected triennially, (1890). Takes office second Monday in February. Court shall have jurisdiction of wills, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration. Direct and control the conduct and settle the accounts of Executors and Administrators, and order distribution of estates. Appoint and remove Guardians, direct and control their conduct, and settle their accounts. To grant Marriage Licenses and Licenses to Ministers to solemnize marriages.

To make inquests respecting lunatics, insane persons, idiots and deaf and dumb persons. To make inquest of the amount of compensation due owners in appropriation cases. Try contests of the election of justices of the Peace. To qualify assignees, appoint and qualify trustees and commissioners of insolvent debtors, control their conduct and settle their accounts. Administer oaths. Take acknowledgments and depositions. Must keep administrator's execution and guardian's docket.

Must keep record of accounts of criminals, marriages, bonds, naturalization. May act as his own clerk or appoint a deputy, who has same power as Clerk of Court. Judge shall observe rules of Common Pleas as far as applicable. Has power to punish for contempt, to issue warrants, attachments and other process notices, commissions, rules and orders

necessary to carry into effect power granted him. Remuneration fees, see statutes.

JUSTICES.—Justices are elected for three years, at spring or fall elections. Receive commission from the Governor. Give bond to trustees of township from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Duties: Jurisdiction in township where elected and resides (except as provided by Statute). Exclusive jurisdiction to \$100, concurrent jurisdiction with Common Pleas to \$300. In trespass, where damage does not exceed \$100. To administer oaths; take acknowledgments; solemnize marriages; issue subpoenas; try action for forcible entry and detention, or detention only; to proceed against constable failing to make returns for money collected, or execution; try action against justices; try contest election cases, if Probate Judge is absent; may punish for contempt; has certain criminal duties and power; shall act as coroner in certain cases; must keep docket provided by trustees, and in it enter the facts of every case tried by him, as provided by statutes; must keep criminal docket; pay over fines collected to County Treasurer; render to Auditor yearly statements.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor for the term of three years. Applicants must be examined by Court of Common Pleas. All necessary blanks will be furnished applicants by the Governor. Bond \$2,000. For list of Notaries see Directory. Duties, see Statutes.

EXECUTIVE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Board of County Commissioners consists of three members, one chosen yearly, who holds for three years. Takes office first Monday in January. Bond not less than \$5,000, approved by Probate Judge, deposited with Treasurer. Vacancy filled by Probate Judge, Auditor and Recorder. Absence six months, vacates office. Have general custody of property of county (may sue and be sued). Four regular sessions each year, first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Organized annually, first Monday in December. Majority a quorum. Proceedings public and record kept. At September session, must examine accounts of County Auditor and Treasurer, and count funds in treasury. Special session may be held as often as necessary. Board may authorize Auditor to make certain contracts. May release or compound for fines. No commissioner shall be interested in contracts. May administer oaths in discharge of duties of their office. Shall provide places for holding Court and offices for county officers.

Shall construct and repair bridges, and with County Commissioners of adjoining counties may build bridges near county line, and keep in repair; straighten creeks and water courses; purchase land for Court House, Jail or Infirmary; may borrow money on bonds of county, to build same, also bridges and for relief of poor; sell real estate not needed; may require corners of Townships to be established; may appoint Surveyor and Engineer for their work; execute bonds of indemnity; receive bequests to erect monument to soldiers of war of 1861 and build same.

Allow claims against county; subscribe for certain newspapers published in county, to be kept on file at Auditors office; may have records of Auditor, Recorder and Surveyor, and records wholly or partially destroyed, transcribed; shall cause true meridian lines to be established, and appoint persons to make observations; allow fees for posse comitatus; may execute leases of mineral lands; make written report to Court of Common Pleas; may offer reward for apprehension of criminal; may pay expenses of capture and return of felon.

Shall break counterfeit instruments and melt counterfeit coin and sell the metal. May receive bequests for the erection of Orphan Asylums, appoint Board of Directors who shall make annual report; said asylum may be changed into Children's Home, when not inconsistent with terms of any devise, bequest or donation; may submit question of Children's Home to electors; adjoining counties may unite in purchase of site; may receive devise or bequest, and issue bonds in anticipation of taxes.

Shall appoint Board of Trustees for Children's Home, who report to them (see Trustees Children's Home). Their decisions may be appealed from to the Court of Common Pleas. Compensation, \$3 00 per day for actual service, and mileage, five cents per mile.

AUDITOR.—Election is for three years from November, 1889. Takes possession second Monday of September, after election; salary fixed by the Commissioners on basis of quadrennial enumeration, also certain fees; see Statutes; appoints his deputy by recording the fact in his office and furnishing certified copy to Treasurer. Duties are to audit accounts of the county, and prepare duplicates for self and Treasurer for collection of taxes; transfer deeds and plats of land, keep accounts current with Treasurer, and issue warrants on him; to certify all moneys into the treasury, except what is collected on the tax duplicate; make certain corrections in tax list; deduct from tax list for destroyed and injured buildings; add omitted land tax; settle with Treasurer semi-annually, 15th of February and 3d of August; may discharge prisoners in certain cases; shall transmit to Auditor of State duplicates of certificates, and abstracts of settlements; keep records of delinquent lands and lots; keep accounts with townships, city, village, hamlet and special school districts, and after semi-annual settlement with County Treasurer, upon application from Treasurer of said city, village, etc., issue warrants upon County Treasurer for amount due them; shall open accounts with new townships; shall on or before July 1st, annually, make return to Auditor of State of the number of horses, cattle and encumbrances; make quadrennial report to Secretary of State of all deaf, dumb, insane and idiots; and annual report of the number of sheep killed or injured by dogs, and loss sustained thereby, and the condition of the dog tax fund; draw warrants for interest and principal of funded debts; is county Sealer of weights and measures, and may appoint deputy Sealer; is ex-officio Secretary of the County Commissioners.

TREASURER.—Elected biennially (1890); takes office first Monday of September after election; gives bonds acceptable to the Commissioners, who may require additional sureties, and fill vacancies; paid by percentage of collections. Duties are, to collect taxes and public funds and disburse same upon State and County Auditors' warrants. When he



WINDSOR HOTEL, CORNER MILL AND BROADWAY.

G. M. CADWELL, Proprietor.

receives money he shall issue duplicate receipts, and deliver one to person paying and one to Auditor; shall give notice of rates of tax when he receives tax duplicate from County Auditor and shall keep office open for the collection of taxes from the time duplicates are received to January 25th, and from April 1st to July 20th. For duties and laws governing the collection and payment of taxes, see heading called "Taxes." He shall pay State Treasurer, upon warrant of State Auditor, amount due State, and all other moneys upon warrant of County Auditor; deliver to successor all public property in his possession; shall together with the County Auditor, publish statement of amount of money in each fund in treasury, on first day of February, and last day of August: shall make settlement with County Commissioners annually on first Monday of September.

Examination of books and funds of Treasurer is made as follows: Once every six months an examination of the books and funds of the County Treasurer is made by the Commissioners and Auditor. Also, once in six months by two persons of opposite politics appointed by the Probate Judge. An examination may also be made on petition of twenty tax payers.

If County Treasurer fail to make settlement or pay over money, the County Auditor, on advice of Commissioners or State Auditor, shall institute suit against Treasurer and his sureties. If examiners of treasury report that an embezzlement has been committed, the County Commissioners shall remove Treasurer and appoint another.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.—Clerk, Court of Common Pleas; ex-officio Clerk Circuit Court; elected tri-ennially, (1890); Takes office February 9th, following election; bond approved by County Commissioners, not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$40,000; vacancy filled by County Commissioners; may appoint deputy to be approved by Court of Common Pleas.

Duties, to indorse time of filing all pleadings or papers filed in his office, and enter all orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the Court of which he is by law the clerk.

Make record of every cause, unless by law or Court dispensed with; on failure to make record, may be removed; shall pay over to the proper parties all money coming into his hands as Clerk; administer oaths; take and certify affidavits, depositions and acknowledgments; make special report of crimes to Secretary of State; make quadrennial report of male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age to Auditor of State; furnish poll books and tally sheets for elections; take charge of all law books. Remuneration, fees, see Statutes.

RECORDER.—Elected tri-ennially, (1890); takes office first Monday of January; bond \$2,000.00 approved by County Commissioners; may appoint deputy to be approved by Court of Common Pleas; vacancies filled by County Commissioners; must keep four (nine) sets of records: viz., Deeds, Mortgages, Plats, Leases, Soldier's Discharge, Liens, Railroad Liens, Miscellaneous Records and Chattel Mortgage Index; must endorse receipt of papers and exact time of day received, and give receipt if required.

Must record in regular succession in proper record book, all papers presented that are required by law to be recorded, within twenty days after receipt; must, upon application, furnish certified copies; deliver seal and books to successor; liable to suit on bond for neglect of duty; may transcribe records of other Counties pertaining to his County, when ordered by Commissioners.

Alphabetical index to be made and kept up; general index of sub-division to be made when ordered by Commissioners.

Fees payable in advance; deeds and plats must be transferred by Auditor before recorded.

SHERIFF.—Sheriff elected biennially, (1890); takes office first Monday in January; bond approved by Commissioners, not less than \$5000, nor more than \$50,000; additional sureties may be required.

Commissioners fill vacancies. Sheriff appoints deputies approved by Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

Duties, to preserve the public peace; execute all warrants, writs and other processes directed to him by proper legal authority; attend upon Common Pleas and Circuit Court during session and Probate when required; may call to his aid in the execution of his duties, persons or power of the County; shall have charge of Court House under direction of County Commissioners; shall keep foreign execution docket and cash book; books shall be open to examination; deliver books, money, process goods and prisoners to successor; may be allowed by Court, for Criminal business, extra compensation. Remuneration, fees, see Statute; Sheriff to have charge of jail and all persons confined therein; shall govern and regulate the same according to rules prescribed by Court of Common Pleas; shall keep a jail register; shall file, November 1st, jail report with Clerk, Auditor and Secretary of State; shall visit jail and examine into condition of prisoners once a month, and once during each term of Court; cause cells and rooms of prisoners to be white-washed three times each year; may appoint deputy to be keeper of jail.

May be fined for neglect of duty; printed rules furnished by Court to be posted in each room and cell, and provide prisoners fuel, bed, washing and nursing.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.—Elected tri-ennially (1888), takes office first Monday in January after election; bond fixed by Court of Common Pleas or Probate Court, in sum of not less than \$1000.00; vacancies filled by Court of Common Pleas. Duties, legal advice of County officers; shall prepare all official bonds of same; prosecute all claims in Probate, Common Pleas and Circuit Court, in which the State is a party; may nolle cases by consent of Court; must make annual report to Attorney General, and County Commissioners. Salary and fees, see Statutes.

CORONER.—Coroner is elected bi-ennially, (1890); holds office from first Monday in January; bond, approved by Commissioners, not less than \$5,000; vacancies filled by Commissioners.

Duties, to hold inquest upon bodies or persons whose death is supposed to have been caused by violence; may issue subpoenas for witnesses; administer oath and inquire; reduce testimony to writing; return to Court of Common Pleas with findings and recognition.

As part of findings, must give description of deceased; notify relatives; make inventory of property found upon person. Probate Court makes disposition of property.

Fees, see Statutes.

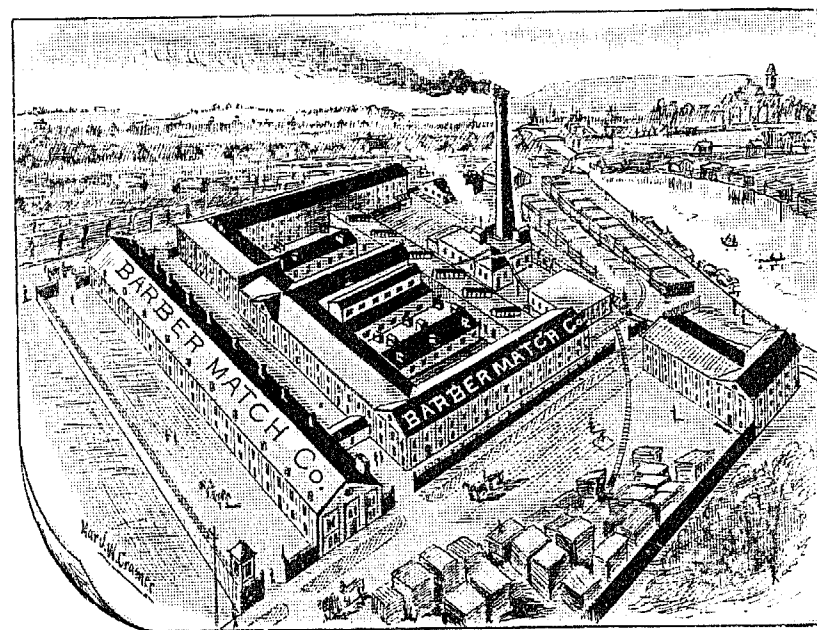
He may order witness to give bond to appear at succeeding term of Court, and may commit persons so neglecting to give bond, to prison of County.

If person or persons charged in his findings is present at inquest, he shall arrest and convey such persons immediately before a proper officer for an examination according to law, and if not present, shall inform one or more Justices and Prosecuting Attorney; may issue writ to Constable or any discreet person. If Coroner refuses to perform duty, may be fined on conviction, not to exceed \$500.

SURVEYOR.—Elected tri-ennially, (1889); takes office first Monday in January; bond of \$2000.00 to satisfaction of Commissioners; may appoint three deputies; bond optional; Common Pleas Court fills vacancies; if in vacation County Commissioners may fill vacancies; calculations to ascertain contents of a plat of land, if to be used in evidence, must be made by latitude and departure; surveyor may swear and examine witnesses and take testimony in writing; may call upon Sheriff to remove obstructions if interfered with in discharge of duty, and persons interfering shall be subject to prosecution.

Chain-men must take oath, and their fees paid in advance if required; no other Surveyor's re-survey to be taken in evidence except by mutual consent, or by appointment of Court; County Surveyor may administer oath and take acknowledgments; official records (open to inspection) shall be kept of his own, and approved surveys of other Surveyors.

Shall, upon application, survey lands sold for taxes; compensation, fees, see Statutes; must deliver to successor all property in his office; may be removed by civil action and sued on his bond; may be called upon to plant monuments and establish lines; may issue warrants for witnesses and take their deposition by giving notice; keep record and deliver original to person employing him; such record, evidence in Court, (except deposition of witness, unless dead). May ascertain extent of trespass on canal, school or Ministerial lands, and report to Prosecuting Attorney.



INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.—Three Infirmary Directors; one elected every year and holds office three years, commencing first Monday in January; Commissioners approve bond, not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$30,000, and shall fill vacancy; majority a quorum; shall elect President and Clerk at annual meeting; shall make all contracts and purchases for Infirmary; prescribe rules for management for same; meet quarterly at Infirmary; have special meetings when necessary.

Clerk shall keep record open to inspection; they shall appoint a Superintendent and fix his salary, who shall reside at the Infirmary or contiguous thereto, and give bond not less than \$2,000; he must receive inmate upon proper legal voucher; keep itemized accounts; Directors shall, first Monday in March, certify to County Commissioners amount needed for support of Infirmary; may make needful repairs to the amount of \$200 annually.

Auditor shall receive vouchers given by Directors, countersigned by Clerk; Directors shall quarterly inspect Infirmary, farm, paupers and accounts of Superintendent, and report first Monday of March and September to Commissioners, with complete statistical information concerning the Institution; may remove foreign paupers; must keep separate rooms for lunatics, idiots and epileptics; must care for persons requiring public relief in institution; may transfer children to private charitable homes; may apprentice pauper males until eighteen years of age, females to sixteen. Compensation fixed by Statute.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

CHILDREN'S HOME.—Board of Trustees appointed by Commissioners to hold office one, two and three years respectively, from first Monday of March, and receive no compensation; they shall designate a Superintendent, who shall have entire charge of said Home. Trustees shall, under direction of Superintendent, appoint Matron and assistant Matron and Teachers, whose duties are to direct employment of the children and give them suitable physical, mental and moral training. Matron has supervision of household duties; assistant and teachers are under direction of Trustees.

Admission: Children under sixteen years of age, of sound mind, free from contagious and infectious disease; residents in the County not less than one year. Children from other Counties where there is no home admitted upon such terms as can be agreed upon between Trustees and party having custody of child.

Children under three years, whose mother is an inmate of Infirmary, cannot be transferred to Children's Home.

Children in Infirmary or found by Township Trustees eligible to Children's Home, shall be certified to Trustees of Children's Home, who shall admit them. Eligible children found abandoned and destitute, shall be provided for temporarily by Superintendent. Children neglected and abused by parents may be sent to Children's Home by Trustees of Township.

Trustees have control of children until sixteen years of age, unless adopted or indentured, and may find suitable homes for inmates.

Trustees to make quarterly report to Commissioners and make certain contracts with them. See Statute.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION.—The fund lived by the County Commissioners for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors is distributed by the above commission, which is composed of three persons, residents of the county, two of whom are ex-soldiers, and to

serve for three years. They shall meet on the fourth Monday of November, and at such other times as may be necessary to make a list of and fix the amount to be paid per month to each person or family, who has made application to said commission for aid, and certify the same to the Auditor, who shall, on the first day of each month, issue warrant upon the County Treasurer, payable to Township Treasurer for the amount so fixed by the commission; said commission may increase, decrease or discontinue, as they may see proper any allowance they may have awarded. They shall also on first Monday in January appoint for each township and ward in any city a soldiers' relief committee of three persons, honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors or marines, whose duty it shall be to receive all applications for relief, to examine carefully into the case of each applicant, and on first Monday in May make a list of names of all indigent Union soldiers, sailors and marines, indigent parents, wives, widows, and minor children of same, who are residents in such township or ward, bona fide residents of the State one year and of the county six months next prior to first Monday in May, who in the opinion of the committee require aid and are entitled to relief, and deliver such list to the commission before last Monday in May. Said statements to set forth the amount of taxable property each applicant may have.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Election held on first Monday of April, annually, at place appointed by Trustees. They shall elect a Clerk for two years; Trustee for three years; Treasurer for two years; Assessor for one year, for each election precinct; and such number of Constables as Trustees may direct, for three years; and one Supervisor of roads (by the electors of) for each Road District, for one year.

Where no election is held Trustees appoint and fill all vacancies, except Trustees which is filled by Justice.

Penalty of \$2.00 for refusing to hold office. Clerk immediately after election gives notice to Township officers elected or appointed, to appear and qualify by taking oath and giving bond within ten days after election. But Clerk and Treasurer (who take office September 1st), may do so any time before that date. If oath is taken before any officer, except Clerk, certificate shall be filed with Clerk. If elective officer fail to take oath or give bond, if required, it is deemed a declination and vacancy filled.

TREASURER.—Treasurer shall give bond to Trustees. May be required to give additional surety, or new bond when Trustees deem necessary, and if refuses within ten days, office considered vacant. Bond recorded by Clerk. When money received from County Treasurer for road purposes, shall notify Trustees. Books, accounts and vouchers and money in treasury, at all times subject to inspection of Trustees; and they shall make an examination of same at least once each year, or cause some competent person to do it.

No money to be paid out by Treasurer except upon order of Trustees, countersigned by Clerk. Must deliver all property in his possession as Treasurer to successor. In case of death, administrator shall do it. Where no fire or burglar proof safe has been provided, funds may be deposited in bank or other safe place. Treasurer held responsible for money lost.

CLERK.—Township Clerk shall give bond to Trustees. Keep account of the proceedings of the Trustees. Record all Township roads established by Trustees. Record ear marks or brands of cattle, hogs and sheep used by owners. Keep three sets of books: viz., Record of Township Roads, Marks and Brands, Official Oaths and Bonds; make detailed statement of receipts, expenditures and all liabilities of Township, immediately after township officers have made their annual settlement.

Also statement of receipts, expenses and liabilities of Township Board of Education, and shall set up copy of same on the morning of the first Monday of April, annually, at place of holding Township meetings; may be fined for neglect; may administer oaths, take and certify affidavits in all business pertaining to Township and Board of Education, and renew chattel mortgages; shall report bonds of Township Officers, and copy of bond evidence in Court.

TRUSTEES.—Trustees shall meet annually, first Monday in March, and divide Township into Road Districts when it has not been divided, and make any alteration they think proper; agree as to the number of Constables to be voted for, settle with Treasurer and Supervisor and others; money received from County Treasurer for roads and bridges, shall be appropriated and work let to lowest bidder (if competent), and when work is done, draw order for the payment of same.

Purchase plows and scrapers and put in hands of Supervisors; Trustees pay judgment against Township upon notice of Clerk that certified abstract from Justice has been filed, unless it is appealed to higher Court; Trustees may restrain all persons, except Physicians and attendants, from visiting all places where infectious diseases prevail and prevent people from infected districts coming into Township, and shall make arrangements to prevent spread of infection.

Trustees may submit the question of Cemetery to voters of Township, at April election; if favorable, Trustees may accept, purchase or appropriate lands for Cemetery, and levy taxes to purchase and keep in repair, lay out in lots, make plat, make and enforce all needful rules and regulations; may appoint three Directors to take charge, but control vested in said Trustees.

Directors appointed annually and hold office for three years, from first Monday in May after appointment.

Two or more Townships may unite in care of joint cemetery. Soldier's Monument erected by the people, erected on public ground, may be enclosed by the Trustees; take care of monument and keep the same in repair, the amount not to exceed annual average of \$25; hearse and vault may be provided.

In Townships having villages of not more than 1000 inhabitants, may submit the ques-

tion of public library to people upon petition of twenty voters, and if voted yes, may levy tax to maintain, and appoint three Trustees of library. School libraries may be transferred to public library by consent of School Board, after voting yes.

Question of Town Hall submitted to electors, at spring or fall election; if voted "Yes," Trustees may levy tax, borrow money and issue bonds in anticipation of taxes; may in their discretion purchase second story of a building; may lease what is not needed to private persons; may receive donations for Township use by devise, deed or gift any real or personal property.

After voting yes, may sell any buildings not needed, may purchase stone or gravel to improve public roads, not to exceed \$100 any one year; may condemn gravel bed; owner of bed may appeal to Probate Court if compensation not enough; may issue bonds in anticipation of taxes; may afford public support and relief to residents of Township needing it; on complaint, Trustees shall visit persons requiring relief; shall remove foreign paupers.

Shall make semi-annual settlement with Clerk for expenses incurred for support of poor, first Monday of March and September; shall bury paupers or unknown persons and be refunded by County Commissioners out of County Treasury on warrant of County Auditor.

CONSTABLE.—Constables give bond to Trustees; vacancies filled by Township Trustees. Justices may appoint Constable for special purpose; for such appointed Constable, Justice shall stand as surety. Constables are ministerial officers in Justices' Court in their townships.

Duties: To serve and execute warrants, writs, precepts, executions and other processes to him directed; may call to their aid power of the county in discharge of duties; must make due returns of process on proper day and to proper party.

Must note time of receiving writ and time of serving it; must go to defendant's residence before returning "not found;" must apprehend on view or warrant and bring to justice felons and violators of the law, and suppress all riots and affrays, and unlawful assemblies which may come under his knowledge, and generally keep the peace in his proper County.

Duties generally extend throughout the County; shall have and exercise the same authority and power over goods and chattels, and the person of parties, as is granted by law to a Sheriff or Coroner, under like process issued from Courts of Record; when required by creditor, may levy any execution in his hands upon personal property already levied upon, and in custody of the Sheriff or other officers or persons having charge of said property. Shall leave copy of process with jailer, when it shall become his duty to take the body of any person to the jail; shall pay over to the party entitled thereto all moneys received by him in his official capacity, if demand be made by such party, agent or attorney before returning writ to Justice; if no demand is made shall pay same to Justice.

Penalties of ten per cent. are added to judgments entered against constable for failing to make returns, making false returns or failing to pay over money by him collected.

ASSESSOR.—Assessor gives bond to Trustees of Township not less than \$1,000. Bond with oath of office indorsed to be returned to Township Clerk and recorded. Vacancies filled by County Auditor.

Clerk shall notify Auditor of qualification.

Duties: Assessor shall make a list of valuation of all property in his township or precinct now or hereafter taxable, and discharge such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law.

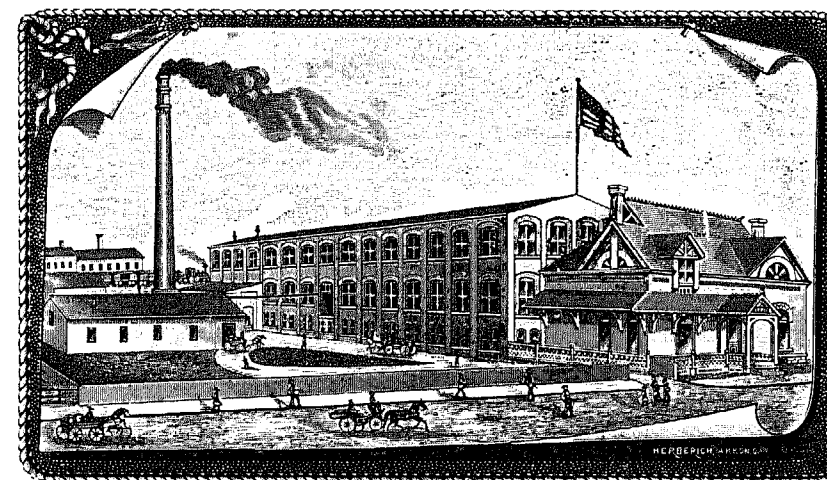
Must actually administer oath to every person upon whom he calls to list property for taxation, and to urge and insist upon a strict compliance to law in the making of said list. Failing to do so he is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$200. Not required if person declines or is unable from sickness or absence. The following statistics shall be taken by him in listing property for taxation: Agriculture, Manufactures, Water Crafts, Mines and Miners' Wages, Investments and Social, and return statistics to County Auditor with personal property lists.

Penalty for failure from \$20 to \$100. Persons failing to make returns shall forfeit from \$50 to \$100. Shall make quadrennial enumeration of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic. Also once every four years the enumeration of male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. All blanks necessary furnished by the Auditor. For fees of Township officers, see Statutes.

SUPERVISOR.—A Supervisor of Roads is elected annually by the electors in each road district in the Township. Gives bond with sureties approved by the Trustees, which is deposited with the Clerk.

Supervisor must be resident of district in which he is elected. No voter shall vote for more than one Supervisor, and that the one in his district.

Duties: To open and keep in repair all public roads laid out in his district; to remove all encroachments and obstructions, by fence or otherwise, that may from time to time be found thereon; may enter upon land unincumbered by crops near to or adjoining roads, cut or carry away certain timber, gravel, sand or stone, which may be necessary to make or improve any road, and pay reasonable compensation assessed by Trustees to owner; owner may appeal decision; Supervisor may enter upon such lands and make drains or ditches in same, necessary for the benefit of the road, and conduct to the nearest water course, which drain shall not be obstructed by any one, under penalty of a fine of ten dollars. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five, able to perform the labor herein required, except honorably discharged soldiers, pensioners, acting and contributing members of companies of O. N. G., members of fire engine, hook and ladder, hose, and other companies (who receive no pay for services), shall perform two days' labor each year on highway, under direction of Supervisor. In lieu of labor, must pay \$3.00. But no labor shall be performed on any road not regularly laid out and established by law. Shall impound swine running at large; shall remove drift from bridges, etc., and



AKRON TWINE AND CORDAGE WORKS.

obstructions in ditches, culverts, etc.; construct foot-walk, foot-bridge, etc., when authorized by Trustees; give Trustees receipt for plows and scrapers; Township Clerk shall certify road tax to Supervisor; passways may be constructed by land owner under direction of Supervisor. Shall allow inhabitants same compensation as road work for extinguishing fires in woods. If public good demands it, may fill up mill race or water course constructed by private parties across public highway, if thirty days' notice of such construction is not given to Trustees; shall supervise in improving and graveling road near turnpike, and allow compensation; shall destroy weeds, burrs, bushes and briars in July, August, September and October, and allow reasonable compensation to land owner for doing it. Shall turn over balance of money in his hands to successor and take receipt; shall level off earth and gravel hauled into public road at his direction; in opening new roads, persons employed shall work under direction of Supervisor; shall collect by suit or otherwise, fines, forfeitures and penalties accruing under the laws governing Supervisors; shall direct where persons employed shall work. Protection fence for hedge or live fence shall be permitted by the Supervisor for seven years, and continued by Trustees indefinitely; said fence may occupy six feet of the road. Supervisors shall superintend labor on the road and give receipt for services. Township roads not less than thirty feet wide, commencing in State Turnpike, Township or County road shall be opened and kept in repair by Supervisor; shall settle with Trustees first Monday of March; Supervisor of hamlets appointed by Trustees; shall notify in writing persons who unlawfully put or permit dead animals, offal, etc., upon land or water.

CHURCHES OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

THEIR DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

As this is quite a mooted question among a large proportion of even Christian people, we have endeavored to give the important differences in creeds of those denominations located in Summit County, and as much as possible the location of churches and number of members. The detail non-taxable table will enable the reader to get a more complete location of the churches and their value as rated by assessors.

NOTE: The number following the name of a church represents the number of members.

APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into Hades; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from whence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

BAPTIST.

The Baptists trace their origin to the primitive Church itself, and refer to the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles for evidence that their leading doctrines had the sanction of inspiration. They believe in the Trinity; adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith with some omissions and changes. Government, congregational. They are distinguished by their denial of baptism of infants. They baptize by immersion only. Believing that immersion in water is the baptism enjoined in the New Testament. In this country, the Baptists are close communion. Akron (1st Ward), members, 255; Akron (1st Ward, Shiloh); Coventry (Welsh); West Richfield; Sherman, 50; Twinsburg Center.

The German Baptists adopted the Bible as their creed without any catechism or other confession of faith. Form of government is Congregational. Believe in baptism by immersion, unpaid ministry, non-conformity to the world in dress, etc. Not to take oath or to engage in war. In addition to these views and belief in the Trinity, etc. (the fundamental doctrines of Christians), they agree not to go to law, or to invoke the aid of the civil authorities even in self-defense; to refuse interest on money; to salute one another with the kiss of charity; to anoint the sick with oil for recovery, and to celebrate the communion in connection with the Agape or love feast (in imitation of the Paschal Supper), feet-washing, the salutation or "holy kiss," and give the right hand of fellowship. They also adopt the trine immersion (in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost), the candidate kneeling, and being plunged by a forward movement under the water. Springfield, members, 100.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

All are members of this church who subscribe in the heart to the following statement of Faith: God is. God is All. God is The Good. Thus The Good is All. As The Good is All, that which is not Good is *not*. Therefore evil is *non est*.

God is Immortal Spirit. As God is All, so Immortal Spirit is All, and that which is not Immortal Spirit is *not*. Therefore, Mortality is *non est*.

God is Life. As God is All, so Life is All, and that which is not Life is *not*. Therefore, death is *non est*.

God is Truth. As God is All, so Truth is All, and that which is not Truth is *not*. Therefore, Sin (error) is *non est*.

God is Love. As God is All, so Love is All, and that which is not Love is *not*. Therefore, hate (unloveliness) is *non est*.

God is Peace. As God is All, so Peace is All, and that which is not Peace is *not*. Therefore, disease (unpeace) is *non est*.

God is Mind. As God is All, so Mind is All, and that which is not Mind is *not*. Therefore, matter is *non est*.

Akron, membership, 50.

CHURCH OF GOD, OR WINEBRENNERIAN.

The Church of God is a sect named from its founder, the Rev. John Winebrenner, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It is a small Baptist denomination established in 1830. They reject infant baptism, and practice immersion, and the literal washing of the Saints' feet, as an appointed ordinance. They hold that domestic slavery and civil war are sinful, and believe in the personal reign of Christ.

Comet, members, 30; Copley (Lot 27); Greensburg (Lot 12), 25.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists hold to a system of church government which embraces these two principles; viz., (1) that every local congregation of believers united for worship, sacraments and discipline, is a complete church, and not to be subject in government to any ecclesiastical authority outside of itself; and (2) that all such local churches are in communion with one another, and bound to fulfill all the duties involved in such fellowship.

Like the Presbyterians they build their institutions upon the principle of educated ministers, and believe in the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the everlasting punishment of the wicked.

While "sprinkling or affusion" is the customary mode of baptism, adults may choose the mode they prefer.

The doctrine of the Lord's Supper is variously held though rarely debated.

While only persons professing change of heart are admitted to communion, the membership of all evangelical churches are freely welcomed.

The church may excommunicate a member, and no power outside can replace him in that church; but as the effect of that excommunication is to cut him off from the communion of all churches, the other churches have the right (and in some cases it is their duty) to examine the case, and if the church appears to have erred, to recommend his restoration; in default of which they determine that his fellowship with them ought to continue, and they advise any church to which he may apply to receive him.

Akron (1st Ward), members, 810; Akron (3d Ward), 194; Copley Center (Lot 28); Cuyahoga Falls, 150; Hudson (Calvinistic), 257; Richfield Center, 61; Sherman, 12; Tallmadge Center, 295; Twinsburg Center, 134.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ wish to be known only by the names applied to followers of Christ in the inspired word, believing that sectarian names are unscriptural. They repudiate all *human creeds* as of any binding authority. Receiving Jesus in all his divinity and Christhood, they accept the truth that he is the Christ, *as the one article of faith*, the creed of the church.

Immersion with them is the only baptism that is scriptural, and hold that faith and repentance are the divinely appointed antecedents of baptism. (Baptizing for "the remission of sins," they claim that the sinner in obeying the ordinance, appropriates God's pardon), relying on the divine testimony "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;" i. e., pardoned, and that it is the privilege and duty of the Christian minister to say to all who believe and repent, "Be immersed, every one of you, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."

They are congregational in their organization. The Bible is their only book of doctrine and discipline. Their motto: "The Bible—to speak when it speaks and to be silent where it is silent."

Akron (2d Ward, First), members, 551; Akron (6th Ward, Second), 120; Copley Center; Cuyahoga Falls, 100; East Liberty, 15; Manchester, 135; Mogadore, 60.

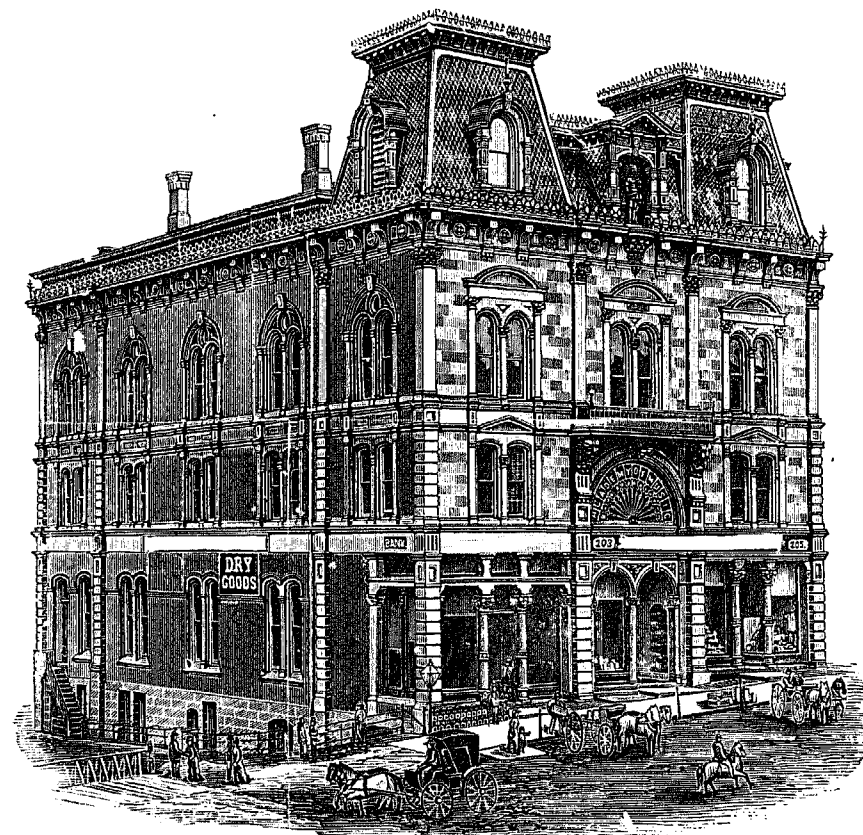
EPISCOPAL.

The first part of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church indicates its position relatively to the Roman Catholic Church, as protesting against the errors and repudiating the claims of that church, its supremacy in doctrine, discipline, and worship; the second part of the title expresses its attitude toward other Christian bodies who have rejected episcopacy on the ground that it is not of divine origin.

The history of this church is of more than ordinary interest; on the one hand it has been compelled to resist the Roman Catholics in their progress, and on the other, been forced to maintain its position among Protestants without being able to unite in any concert action with them.

They believe the bishops to be the successors of the Apostles, and that they possess in their own persons the right of ordination and jurisdiction; being overseers not only of the people, but also of the clergy. The High-Church theory maintains the *divine right of episcopacy*, and its absolute necessity to the existence of the church.

The Low-Church deny that there is any Scriptural command which makes episcopacy to be of the essence of a church.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AKRON, OHIO.

The High-Church maintain and the Low-Church reject the theory of the "exclusive validity of episcopal orders."

Akron (St. Paul); Cuyahoga Falls (St. John's), members, 150; Hudson, 40; Peninsula (Bethel), 20.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Confession of Faith and the polity of this church are similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal. Like the M. E. it has Annual Conferences, and a General Conference which meets every four years. Its form of government is Episcopal, but its bishops are elected only for a term of four years.

Akron (5th Ward, Calvary), members, 291; Bath (Lot 48); Coventry (Hope) 51; Greensburg, 100; East Liberty, 34.

HEBREW.

The primitive form of Christianity was Jewish Christianity. The divine decalogue received by Moses on Mt. Sinai contain not only the fundamental points of every moral and legal code, but also includes the sublime doctrine of monotheism, the great social institution of the Sabbath, and the lofty precept "Thou shalt not covet." These commandments together with the successively promulgated statutes, precepts, etc., constitutes the Mosaic law, which is contained principally in the 2d and 3d and repeated in the 5th book of the Pentateuch and for about fifteen centuries remained, and with the exception of a strictly national part, is still the general code of the Hebrews.

The prayers which take the place of the daily sacrifices are offered up also at those hours when the daily sacrifices were made.

The main part of the daily service was the Shema and the eighteen benedictions. The prayer was followed on Sabbath and festivals by the reading of the sections of the law, after which a section from the Prophets was read. Then came the homily or exposition. The service closed with the benediction, to which the congregation responded by saying "Amen." The elders and the rulers of the synagogue constitute the local Sanhedrim.

Hebrew Synagogue, Akron (1st Ward).

LUTHERAN.

The Lutheran Church endorses the Apostles' Creed and holds that the Augsburg Confession of Faith contains a correct exhibition of the fundamental doctrines of the word of God and of the faith of their church founded upon that word.

Akron (1st Ward, Eng. Trinity), members, 494; Akron (2d Ward, German), 730; Clinton (Evangelical), 90; Franklin (Evangelical), 82; East Liberty; Loyal Oak (Evangelical), 200; Manchester.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Apostles' Creed is the M. E. Church creed. Every person to be baptized may have the choice of sprinkling, pouring or immersion; they believe in infant baptism. No one to be received into full membership until such person has been at least six months on probation.

Class meetings were organized to establish a system of pastoral oversight that should effectively reach every member of the church.

The churches are supplied with pastors by the itinerant system.

Akron (2d Ward), members, 1080; Akron (4th Ward), 52; Akron (6th Ward, Grace), 159; Bath (Lot 28); Clinton, 18; Cuyahoga Falls, 232; Hudson, 34; Johnson's Corners, 60; Macedonia, 40; Mogadore, 125; New Portage, 140; Northfield, 40; Peninsula, 100; Pleasant Valley, 75; West Richfield, 60; Stow, 30; Tallmadge Center, 112; Twinsburg (Tract 3, Lot 10); Akron (North Hill), 49; Akron (South End); Akron (Zion A. M. E.).

PRESBYTERIAN.

The doctrines of this church are found in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and in the larger and shorter Catechisms. They believe in One God; One Word, the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; One Condemnation; One Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ; One Atonement for Sin; One Spirit, God the Holy Ghost; One Life, the life hid with Christ in God—the life eternal; One Church, which is Christ's body; Two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper; One Judgment.

Presbyterianism is the government of elders. It is distinguished from others by the ascending series of appellate courts: Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. While modeled after the plan laid down by Calvin, they accept his views with qualifications and claim St. Paul as the author of their system.

Their views are set forth in the decisions of the Synod of Dort. The doctrine of predestination or fore-ordination is guarded from fatalism in several ways. Elect infants dying in infancy, and other elect persons who are incapable of the outward call are saved by Christ through the Spirit.

Baptism is administered by pouring or sprinkling; immersion is not forbidden, but is pronounced unnecessary.

The key to their declining to bow to the name of Jesus, avoiding the sign of the cross in baptism and its form in church architecture, refusing sponsors and confirmation, not marrying with a ring, discountenancing clerical vestments, etc., is found in the principle that nothing is allowable in divine worship but what is divinely commanded.

Akron (6th Ward, First), members, 130; North Springfield, 60; Thomastown (Welsh).

REFORMED.

The doctrinal standard of this church is found in the Heidelberg Catechism, which teaches the doctrine of natural depravity, and salvation by free grace alone, but it does

not teach a double decree—a decree of reprobation and salvation, and leaves room for differences of opinion on this subject. The Apostles' Creed is given a central position in this Catechism.

The polity is presbyterian. Every congregation is governed by a consistory, composed of the pastor, elders and deacons. The various judicatories are named—Consistory, Classis, District Synod and General Synod.

It has a liturgy, known as "The Directory of Worship," an order in which the people take part with the minister in the worship of God. In its eschatology, this church teaches the eternal rewards of the righteous, and the "everlasting punishment" of the wicked.

Sprinkling is the mode of baptism, but other modes are considered valid. The baptism of infants is universally observed. Sponsors are allowed, but the parents must also be present and assume the obligations.

The principal church festivals, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost are held in high honor and observed with much solemnity.

Akron (2d Ward, First), members, 1043; Akron (2d Ward, Grace), 950; Grill's (St. Peter's), 35; Johnson's Corners (Salem), 62; East Liberty (Good Hope), 95; Loyal Oak (Grace), 140; Manchester (Emmanuel), 35; Manchester (Trinity), 170; Millheim, 50; New Portage (First), 25; Portage (North Hill, Trinity), 181.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Roman Catholic Church is a spiritual monarchy, culminating in the Pope, who claims to be the infallible head of the church.

The people must obey the priest; the priests, the bishop; and the bishops, the Pope, to whom they are bound by oath.

This church receives its members into life by baptism, and dismisses them into the other world by extreme-unction. Their worship is the same all over the world even in language, the Latin being its sacred organ.

They hold that there is a purgatory; but where this place may be, of what nature or quality the pains be, or how long souls may be there detained, in what manner the suffrages may on their behalf be applied—are questions superfluous and impertinent to the faith. The confession of sins is considered to be one of the seven sacraments. Since the 16th century the custom of paying a tax to the priest hearing confessions was generally optional.

The priest who hears the confession must observe, with regard to it, absolute silence. No exception *whatever* is allowed to this rule.

Akron (2d Ward, St. Bernard, German); Akron (3d Ward, St. Vincent De Paul's), members, 1250; Akron (5th Ward, St. Mary's), 500; Cuyahoga Falls (St. Joseph), 150; Hudson (St. Mary's), 180; Peninsula, 150.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ is distinguished as an organization in which the ministry and the people have an equal proportion of power, and the rulers hold office only by the authority of the governed. The itinerant system is used to supply the churches with pastors. They believe in the Trinity.

Slavery, the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and the making and trading in ardent spirits, Free Masonry, and other secret societies are prohibited on pain of excommunication.

There shall be no rule adopted that shall infringe upon the rights of any as relates to the

mode of baptism, and sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Also the example of washing feet is left to the judgment of every one, to practice or not; and any of the preachers or members, who shall traduce any of their brethren whose judgment and understanding in these respects are different from their own, either in public or private, shall be considered a traducer of his brethren, and shall be answerable for the same.

Bath (Lot 58); Copley (Lot 11); Copley (Lot 13); Coventry, members, 50; Clinton, 130; Hammond's Corners; Richfield (Tract 3, Lot 14); Western Star, 22.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The United Presbyterian Church is distinguished by the exclusive use of the Scriptural Psalmody in the worship of God. The exclusion from membership of persons who belong to oath-bound secret associations or societies, which require a promise to obey a code of unknown laws; and the practice of restricted communion.

Metz, members, 90; Northfield Center, 85.

UNIVERSALISM.

Universalism is the form of faith which they hold who declare that all souls will finally be saved. The organization and government of this body is essentially congregational.

The have no academy for one sex only; they would have education Christian, but not sectarian.

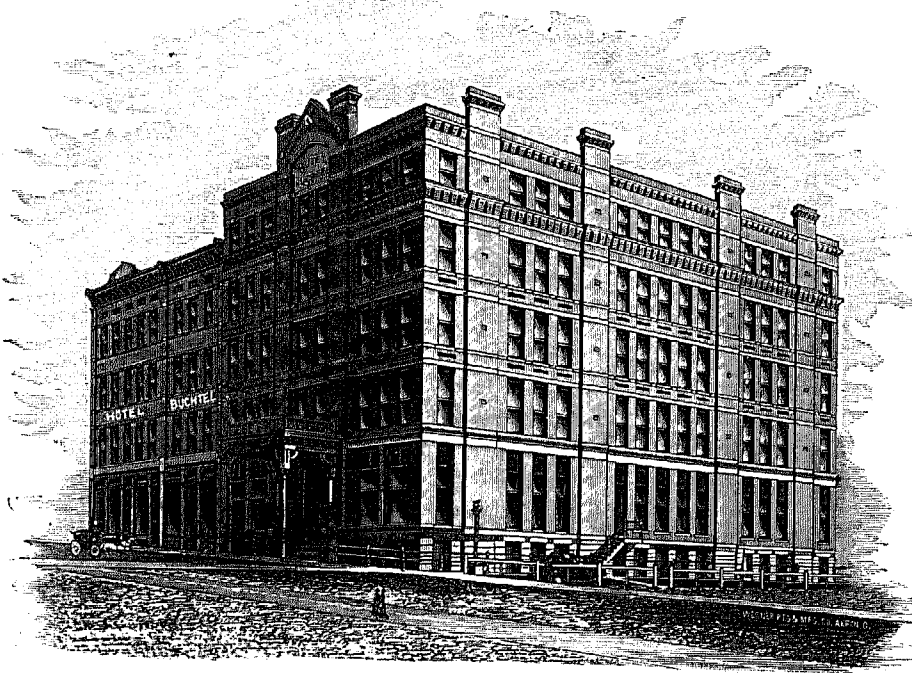
In its doctrine of the Divine Person, Universalism is essentially Unitarian.

Universalists believe that there is one God who is the Father of all souls; and that, in this and all worlds, his treatment of his children—both the evil and the good—will be inspired by His desire to make them holy and happy.

In respect to the nature of Jesus, different views are held; some believing that in him the moral and spiritual qualities of human nature reached the complete development; while others credit him with superhuman attributes. All, however, agree in accepting him as the perfect teacher and guide, the highest revelation of what God is and would have us to become.

Universalists regard the opposite results of good and evil conduct as essential parts of a moral and spiritual education, to be continued in this life and the next until its mission is accomplished in the final holiness of all souls.

Akron (1st Ward), members, 300.



HOTEL BUCHTEL, AKRON, OHIO.

BARBERTON, OHIO.

Only eighteen months have passed since our newspapers broke the monotony of industrial routine by vague rumors of an extensive Salt and Potash plant soon to be erected in the neighborhood of New Portage. Several farms in Norton township were purchased by the parties interested, upon which to establish the proposed industry. Subsequent investigations developed the fact that the site selected could not advantageously be used as a place for the manufacture of soda ash and all plans in relation thereto were abandoned. What to do with the land purchased was the serious problem then presented to the purchasers. But not many weeks elapsed before steps were taken to put the land to use. In another place in the book will be a double page map of Barberton, showing how the projectors platted said land and in which provision has been made in the original plan for all necessary franchises, such as water-works, gas, electric lights, street cars, etc., as soon as needed. A six mile belt line railroad leading around the city, with all necessary spurs and switches to the manufactories has been constructed to facilitate business.

Many places have been built on paper, and the people have been relied on to come in and build them up—newspapers have boomed them, real estate men have shouted them, and an unsophisticated public has bought them. But lacking the financial or business backing they have taken unto themselves wings and flown away. Not so with Barberton. It was the policy of its projectors to start the industries first, and put the town upon a substantial basis before a lot was sold. The plans outlined were but preliminaries for the substantial foundations that have since been made.

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD WORKS.

Within a stone's throw and now a part of Barberton, the massive establishment of the American Strawboard Co., covering about forty acres, is turning out daily twenty-five tons of strawboard of which a large proportion is used in the manufacture of Lignistra of various designs for decorating interiors of buildings taking the place of plastering.

This institution was built in 1882 and known as the Portage Strawboard works. It became one of the American Strawboard plants in July, 1889, and in 1890 a large addition was made for the manufacture of Lignistra. About 130 hands are employed.

NATIONAL SEWER PIPE COMPANY.

The first company to be organized was the National Sewer Pipe Company, the works of which are the largest in the world. The establishment throughout is a model of mechanical skill, every wheel and shaft, crook and cranny, has been constructed perfect, substantial, and with only one other thought in view; viz., to turn out the largest amount of merchantable ware for the least amount of cost. The main building is 370 x 80 feet, and is supplied with the most modern hydraulic compresses, converters, crushers and mixers. There are four floors supplied with hydraulic elevators, patent heating, sprinkling, and ventilating systems. Adjoining are thirty-two furnaces, with chimneys for burning and glazing. The rear building is devoted to the preparation of raw clay for the machines. A battery of eight boilers supplies steam power for over 1,000 horse power of engines and dynamos.

The National Sewer Pipe Company will have a finished output of two hundred tons daily, one machine alone turning out five miles of six-inch pipe daily. Mr. H. A. Robinson is general manager. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000. The office building of the company is a handsome brick building containing an enormous burglar and fire-proof vault.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

With proper rest, shelter and food the world is willing to toil. That such a state of affairs existed in Barberton, the National Sewer Pipe Company was not slow in observing and proceeded to construct the National Hotel, costing \$30,000—a neat and attractive hostelry of forty-eight rooms, thoroughly equipped for its purpose; under the genial influence of its first proprietor, Mr. Charles Mast, it has flourished like a green bay tree; but this is for the wanderer, the tired business man and the unfortunate man who is without a family. Most of the laboring men who shape and mold the clay are men of families, and for them the company erected thirty neat five and six-room cottages upon National avenue, which are supplied by the company with water and sewerage system, and lighted by electricity from the works.

THE CREEDMOOR CARTRIDGE COMPANY.

METALLIC CARTRIDGES—Use, Advantages and Manufacture.

The improvement in the making of fire-arms is one of the most noticeable features of the modern era of industry. General Norton, of the United States Army, in his work on "Small Arms and Heavy Ordnance," says: "The success of breech-loading arms is due in a great measure to the cartridges in the improvement of which there has been the same advance as in the arms themselves. A cartridge containing its own ignition is, by no means, a recent discovery, for such a one was patented as early as 1827, and in 1836, a Parisian gun-maker introduced the metallic cartridge, which, with modifications, is in general use at present for smooth bore sporting guns. The metallic cartridge for weapons of war was first largely adopted in our own armies during the rebellion, and was the parent of many beautiful and useful inventions in breech-loading small arms, both in our own and

other countries." Prior to its introduction much loss was sustained from breakage or wet and the prevention of the escape of flame through the joint of the breech was almost impossible. The advantages of the metallic cartridge are many, its simplicity and completeness, being either self-primed or capped with great facility and used as a whole in loading.

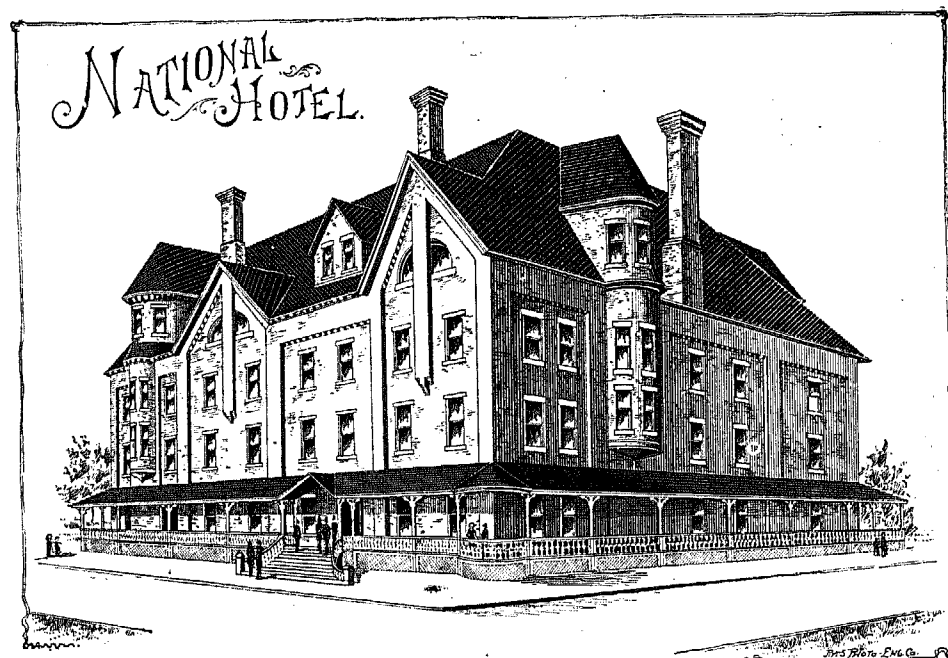
In connection with this great and growing industry we refer to the immense plant bearing the above name, located at Barberton, Summit County, under the general management of Mr. N. P. Leach, an expert and authority in firearms or anything pertaining thereto. The works were incorporated in September, 1890, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The officers are, O. C. Barber, President; C. E. Sheldon, Vice President; N. P. Leach, General Manager; E. A. Worthen, Superintendent; M. R. Hayne, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company manufacture fixed ammunition, sporting and military metallic cartridges, brass and paper shot-shells and primers. So extensive has their foreign trade alone, become, largely in the West Indies, Japan, Australia, Africa and Central America in addition to trade in this country, that greatly enlarged facilities will be added at once.

THE AMERICAN ALUMINA COMPANY.

Was organized in the fall of 1890 by O. C. Barber, George W. Crouse, T. W. Cornell, George T. Perkins, F. M. Atterholt, Charles Baird, and a number of others, of Akron, and H. E. Pickett, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Capital stock, \$500,000. President, O. C. Barber; Vice President, H. E. Pickett; Treasurer, Geo. T. Perkins; Secretary, H. Dewolf.

The principal products of the works will be at first Sulphate of Alumina (Paper-maker's Alum) and Aluminous Cake, to be followed later by the manufacture of sulphuric acid, of which they consume large quantities in the manufacture of their goods, and such other products as come in their line; also, barrels to contain the same. This is the only concern making these goods in the United States west of the State of Pennsylvania, and the only one in the country manufacturing from raw material produced in the United States, and which the company own and produce themselves. When fairly under way the output will be about one car load per day, or 5,000 tons per annum, which it is expected to double in a reasonable time.



NATIONAL HOTEL, BARBERTON, OHIO.

was the custom of nations of antiquity to frequently bury numbers of those vases in the tombs of their dead, many valuable ones of which have been exhumed. One of the most valuable in this connection is that known as the Barberini or Portland vase, the original of which is now one of the chief treasures of the British Museum. It is about fifteen inches high and is covered with a thin covering of a beautiful dark blue, upon which the figures are raised in white. A few copies of it were made by Wedgwood, the famous English manufacturer of ornamental pottery and porcelain, which were sold to subscribers at fabulous prices.

The manufacture of porcelain in China first supplied the demand in Europe, from which originated the name "China," now in ordinary use for cups, saucers and plates. The Chinese ascribe the invention of pottery to the Emperor Hoang-ti in 2700 B. C., and that of porcelain to the year of 185 B. C. Porcelain is also used for architectural purposes in China. The art of making decorative pottery disappeared from Europe with the overthrow of the Roman Empire, but was brought back into Spain by the Arabs, after they had obtained a foothold in that country in the eighth century, and into Sicily the following century. During this time the manufactories of Majolica ware, so-called, flourished. Distinguished artists devoted themselves to the decoration of this ware, and it is said that Raphael prepared the designs for many of the pieces, such as platters and other vessels. The decorations were so artistic, and the ornaments so rich and varied that the original idea for domestic use was lost sight of entirely, and the vases, plates, cups and other vessels came to be valued and used only as luxuries of decoration. The fifteenth century developed a glazed pottery ware known as the Delft ware, manufactured in Germany from ideas gathered from the introduction of Japanese ware into Europe. The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into Saxony in 1709 by Bottcher, and a factory established at Weissen with Bottcher at the head of it. This was the origin of the famed Dresden china. Later, works were established at Dresden and Vienna, which are still in operation. Similar establishments were put in operation in 1735 in Chantilly, France; in 1745 at Vincennes, and in 1754 at Sevres. The chief pottery manufactories of England are at Staffordshire and occupy the same spots in which pottery was made during the Roman occupation of England. Here at Burslem, a little town, Josiah Wedgwood was born in 1730. He commenced the manufacture of a cream-colored ware which became very popular under the name of

THE KIRKHAM ART TILE AND POTTERY COMPANY.

America's Wedgwood-Minton Works—Ancient and Modern Gems of Ware.

AN ARTISTIC INDUSTRY.

One of the earliest arts attained by mankind was that of making pottery. The frequent use in the Old Testament of the terms taken from this industry, and the many cases in which figures are drawn from articles of pottery, clearly show that the manufacture was well established among the Jews, and that domestic articles of pottery were in common use.

Notwithstanding that the knowledge of pottery was wide-spread among the nations of antiquity, yet the Japanese and Chinese are the only nations who had any idea, long ago, of the art of making porcelain. The most celebrated among the ancients in the manufacture of pottery were the Greeks and Etruscans. Their productions were very fragile in character, yet it

“Queen’s ware.” This title was gained by the fact that Queen Charlotte accepted from Wedgewood several sets of ware and conferred on him the title “Queen’s Potter.”

Gladstone, in his speech laying the corner-stone of the Wedgewood Institute, said, of all the subjects he ever thought and spoke of, the art of pottery was the most difficult and yet the most interesting.

Within this century the manufacture of porcelain has been introduced into this country and become an important industry. One of the largest establishments of this kind in the world has recently been erected at Barberton, Ohio, known as the Kirkham Art Tile and Pottery Company, designed and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Kirkham, an Englishman and a pupil of the famed Wedgewood, who is considered the best ceramist in his line in the country. The institution was incorporated May 8th, 1891, by Joseph Kirkham, O. C. Barber, Chas. Baird, George W. Crouse, M. Frost and others with a capital stock of \$300,000. The plant covers seven acres, and employs seven hundred persons, both male and female, with a capacity of \$1,000,000, annually. The officers of this corporation are President, O. C. Barber; Vice President, Geo. W. Crouse; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Baird; Superintendent, Joseph Kirkham.

A large amount of ware to be manufactured here is not made anywhere else in this country, and much of it not made elsewhere. All styles of ceramics will be produced including Pate-sur-Pate, Samian, Pallisy, Roubelle, Limoges, Vergonia, Jasper, etc., some of which are not manufactured elsewhere in America. Sculpture, mantels and sanitary goods will also be a specialty. Nothing but fine goods, ancient and modern in design, will be made, the production of which will enable this vast enterprise to compete with the leading manufacturers of Europe. None but the best artists in designing will be employed, all under the direction of Mr. Joseph B. Evans, Art Director, an Englishman and a pupil also of Wedgewood and Minton, made famous for their works of art. Huge vaults have been constructed for the preservation of the rarest and costliest productions.

THE STIRLING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILERS.

“The Stirling” boiler is the invention of Allen Stirling, M. E., of New York City. It is the most recent of improvements in water tube boilers. They are practically non-explosive, and so constructed as to stand a very high pressure of steam without danger of straining any of its parts. It produces steam with the greatest economy to fuel.

The manufacture of the boiler is now controlled in the United States by The Stirling Co. The Company comprises some of the strongest financial men, as well as the best mechanical engineers in the Country. The location of this enterprise at Barberton, O., was brought about by O. C. Barber, President of the Company, Thomas Deegan of Chicago, General Manager, Allen Stirling Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. Pell, General Superintendent of the works.

The Company was incorporated in 1890 by O. C. Barber, Allan Stirling, Charles Baird, Thomas Deegan, H. S. Pell and others.

The size of the present plant is 200 by 85 feet, with a capacity of 400 horse power per day, employing 70 persons.

The business has been a success since its establishment, owing to the superior quality of the boiler.

THE BARBERTON BRICK AND TILE CO.

Was organized February 15th, 1891, with a capital stock of \$15,000, for the purpose of manufacturing Brick and Tile. The works are located on Wooster road, south-west of Barberton. It has a capacity of 20,000 brick daily. The directors are S. Dickerman, Wellington Miller, P. R. Miller, A. D. Betz and O. Wilcox; President, S. Dickerman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wellington Miller.

BARBERTON INN.

Located on the square bounded by Tuscarawas, 4th, 5th and Park Avenues and overlooking Lake Anna, is the beautiful structure costing \$75,000, known as Barberton Inn, designed by Architect George T. Piersons, of Philadelphia, Pa., and owned by the Barber-

ton Land Company. It contains fifty sleeping rooms and twenty-five special rooms, fitted up in the most modern style. The design is Queen Anne, the lower stories of brown stone and above that, frame with shingle covering and slate roof. The interior is finished in natural wood of different varieties. The design is rich and cheerful, with wide balcony and lawn with fountain, fronting Lake Anna

LAKE ANNA.

One of the most delightful spots for the eye to rest upon, and seen from all parts of the city, is Lake Anna, covering eighteen acres of land and lying in the center of the place. It is named in honor of Miss Anna, daughter of O. C. Barber.

TRACY BLOCK.

Situated on Tuscarawas Avenue is the Tracy block, a three-story brick block, costing \$25,000, built and owned by B. F. Tracy. It has four store rooms on first floor; occupied as follows: one by the Kirkham Art Tile and Pottery Co., as a display and sales-room; one by Charles B. Carr, druggist; one by T. J. Davies, grocer; and one by Miller Brothers & Hoffman, hardware; the second floor is occupied by offices, while the third floor has three halls, the center one a public hall and the side halls for secret societies; the east hall being occupied by the Barberton Lodge, K. of P.

MOORE & ST. JOHN’S BLOCK.

Where the post office is located is a neat three-story brick building. On first floor are two store rooms and post office.

OTHER BUSINESS BLOCKS.

The leading business blocks not referred to above are two fine brick blocks, with pressed brick fronts, two stories high, calculated for storerooms below and offices above, located on Tuscarawas avenue, one belonging to M. L. Painter and George Detar, and the other to D. C. Ogden and L. W. Bott. A two-story brick building, corner of Paige avenue and Second street, owned by the Barberton Land Company and Messrs. Byers & Clark, in surance and real estate operators. Three two-story brick business blocks on Second street, the property of A. Welker, H. B. Frase and H. Bevard, respectively. Two frame buildings, each two-story, intended for storerooms and residences, one owned by C. H. Stauffer, the other by Dr. Tait.

HOUSES.

Many handsome residences adorn the streets and avenues, the most prominent of which are the homes of W. A. Johnston, resident Manager of the Barberton Land Company, and Joseph B. Evans, Art Director of the Kirkham Art Tile and Pottery works. There are already erected about 300 houses ranging in price from \$700 to \$4000, which are occupied as soon as completed.

SALE OF LOTS.—Investors were not slow to take advantage of the desirable lots offered for sale here and already three-fifths of them are sold, which are now, or will be occupied by buildings in the near future.

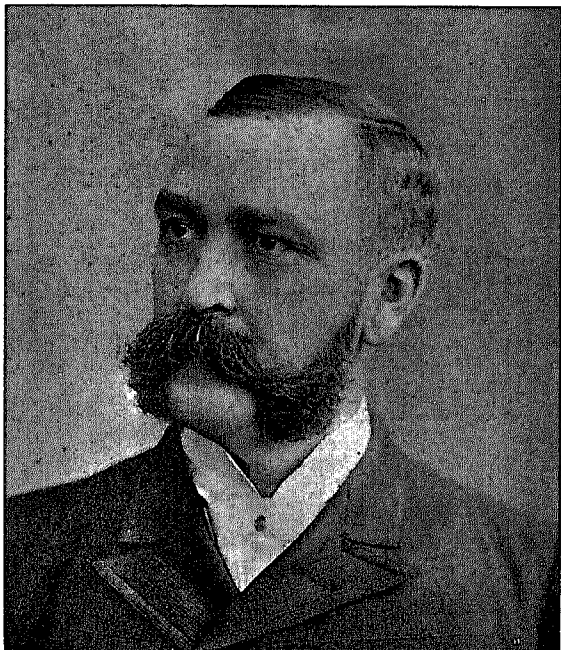
CLAY AND COAL.—An abundance of desirable potters’, sewer-pipe, and brick clay and coal may be found within two miles of Barberton, which are being utilized in the manufacture of merchandise.

THE SALT WELL.—The salt well, which was one of the first projects, is now at a depth of 2800 feet. An extensive article bearing upon this well and the salt deposits in this county and vicinity can be found on the page with Franklin Township map.

BARBERTON SAVINGS BANK.—Barberton Savings Bank, located in the National Sewer Pipe Company’s office building, was organized with an authorized capital of \$100,000; it has a paid up capital of \$50,000 and is doing a good business.

SCHOOLS —A two-room school building was erected in 1891. There is an attendance of 150 scholars and two teachers. A large and commodious school building will be built in the near future to accommodate the increasing demand.

Engravings may be found in this work of the Strawboard, Alumina, Sewer Pipe, Art Tile and Pottery, Stirling Boiler, and Cartridge Works, National Hotel, Barberton Inn and Lake Anna.



OHIO C. BARBER.

Ohio C. Barber, from whom Barberton takes its name and who is in a business way identified with nearly every enterprise in it, was born in Middlebury, now Sixth Ward of Akron, April 20th, 1841, and is the fourth of eight children born to George and Eliza (Smith) Barber, natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively. George Barber commenced the manufacture of lucifer matches in 1845. The subject of our sketch received a common school education and at sixteen the circumstances of the family necessitating his services, he began selling matches, and through

his activity the reputation of the Barber Match soon became established. In 1862 the entire management was left to his dictation. In 1864 the business was merged into a stock company with George Barber, President; O. C. Barber, Secretary and Treasurer; and John K. Robinson as General Agent. In January, 1881, the company had by far the largest and best equipped match works on this continent. It was then Messrs. Barber and Robinson conceived the idea of consolidating all the match factories of the country; the result was the present Diamond Match Company, of which Mr. Barber is President, with twenty-eight factories, and a capital of \$6,000,000. He organized the Portage Strawboard Company, with works at New Portage and Circleville, now with twenty-two other similar works merged in the American Strawboard Company with \$6,000,000 capital, with Mr. Barber as President. He is also President of the National Sewer Pipe Company at Barberton, capital \$250,000; Neracher Automatic Sprinkler Company, Warren, Ohio, \$200,000; Creedmoor Cartridge Company, \$500,000; Stirling Company, \$500,000; American Alumina Company, \$500,000; The Barberton Savings Bank, \$100,000; Barberton Belt Line Railroad, \$50,000; Barberton Land and Improvement Company, \$240,000; Paige Tube Company, Warren, Ohio, \$500,000; Akron Woolen & Felt Company, Akron, \$100,000. He was one of the original projectors and is now a director in the Frasch Process Soda Company, of Cleveland, manufacturers of soda, soda ash and other products, capital \$1,000,000; and of the United Salt Company, Cleveland, capital \$1,000,000. He is extensively interested in banking and is a director of the First National Bank, Akron; Second National Bank, Akron; and Union National Bank, Chicago.

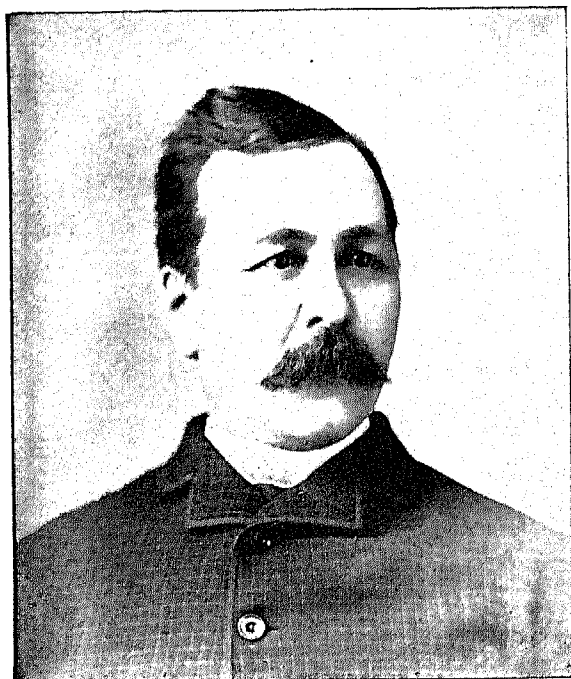
He was married to Laura L. Brown, October 10th, 1866, by which union there were two children—Anna Laura, living, and Charles H. Barber, who died in infancy.

The biographical outline of the life and business achievements of Mr. Barber is worthy of more than a passing notice by us; not in laudation of him or in disparagement of the career of others, but because it points out some very valuable lessons to the rising generation. No one could achieve his position without a combination of circumstances similar to his; let us see what they were. His parents, though not poor in the common acceptance of the term, were rugged, hard working people, but their ancestors were of the Mayflower and the Charter Oak. He was not reared in luxury; other children divided the parents’ attention, and he was

often left to shift for himself. This condition of affairs endowed him with a strong constitution, resolute purpose, a brilliant mind, and a commanding presence, and this combination made him a born leader of men and measures that no tide could turn, no condition of affairs could prevent, and without an explanation all who met him knew it and accepted it without asking why. It was this combination of moral, physical and mental power that asserted itself, and at the early age of sixteen we find him ready for the battle of life, to do, and be, but without funds. Many a young man would have put his hands in his pockets and waited for something to turn up. Young Barber goes out and turns it up. He gathers about him other young men and they advise, plan and work together. Many a man may hold three winning cards, but not the fourth. He may plan but not be able to execute. He may execute but not be able to accumulate. He may accumulate but not be able to save. By the circumstance of his birth, and his early business career, builded as it was upon the foundation here given, it is plain to be seen Mr. Barber held the four cards. With eternal vigilance which is the price of success, he has watched when others slept; he has worked when others rested. The careless observer will say, what does it profit him, he had better divide it with the poor. Let us see what use he has made of it. Has he stored his wealth in an iron kettle and drawn his chair close to his cosy fire when others were crying for bread? Go first to the Diamond Match Factory and see how many are employed there, then go to their homes and see how many are fed by their labor; then go to Cleveland, Warren, Chicago, Ontonagon, Barberton and other places, where his factories are located, and where 5,000 employes come under the influence of his busy life, then ask yourself the question if his wealth and factories were divided among them how long would it be till every wheel would be stopped and every one retrograding and discontented.

Young men, when you look at him and wonder if you will ever be as rich, remember how he made it. Try and get some idea of what it costs him to keep it, and then remember he is only the custodian for but a short time, of a trust fund that nature has endowed him with. When you have done this you will perhaps be wiser, happier and more contented with your condition.

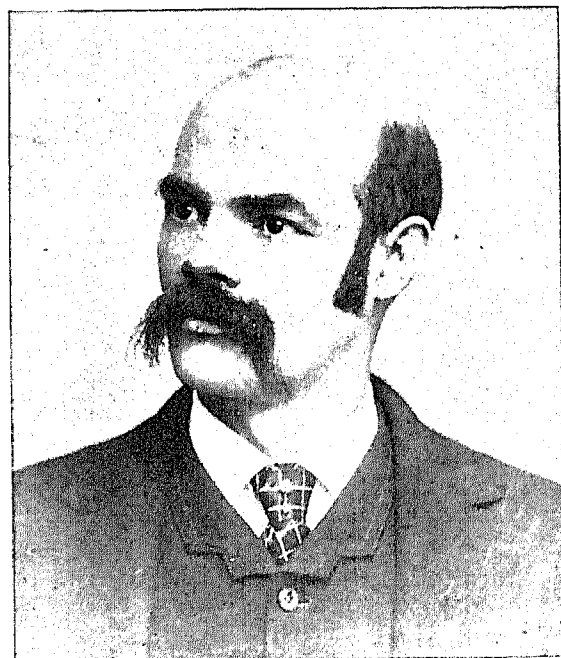
In conclusion, we desire to say that we have only cited Mr. Barber as a sample of thousands of leaders who must hold the levers to the great industrial and commercial world of ours, or it will go to pieces and we with it.



JOHN KELLY ROBINSON.

John K. Robinson, son of John H. and Margaret (Kelly) Robinson, was born on a farm in Springfield, near Middlebury, May 26th, 1842; he received his education in Middlebury and Akron schools, and for a time clerked in the bookstore of his brother, Wilson G. Robinson; he learned telegraphy under William C. Allen; went as "Squirrel Hunter" to the defense of Cincinnati from the threatened attack of rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, in September, 1862; same year started out on a peddling wagon for the sale of matches manufactured in Middlebury by George and O. C. Barber. In 1863 he was admitted as partner in the business. When the Barber Match Co. was organized in 1865, he became its general agent, and afterwards its president. On sale of the works to the Diamond Match Company, in 1881, he removed to Chicago as general manager of the Chicago branch, and is now treasurer of the company. He is one of the four original projectors of Barberton, and largely interested in her industries.

He was married to Miss Henrietta Eleanor Barber, daughter of George and Eliza (Smith) Barber, January 1st, 1868, who has borne him five children—Margaret Elizabeth, born January 15th, 1869; Mary Frances, December 14th, 1870; Laura Barber, October 27th, 1872; John Kelly, Jr., October 15th, 1879; and Eleanor, July 28th, 1887.



CYRUS BAILEY.

Cyrus Bailey, whose home is at No. 108 Adolph avenue, Akron, Ohio, was born in Madagore, Summit County, July 19th, 1847, and came to Akron when about seven years old. He obtained a liberal education in the High school of Akron, and adopted mechanical engineering, of which he is the peer of any person, as a profession. On the 28th day of September, 1870, he married Miss Bell T. Sapp of Ravenna, Ohio, by whom they have one bright interesting daughter, Cora Bessie. Mr. Bailey held the responsible position of mechanical engineer with the F. Schumacher Milling Co., for fourteen years; then engaging with the Diamond Match Company for whom he constructed the large paper mill at Wabash, Indiana. Since the contemplation of the thriving village of Barberton to the present day he has been an important factor in designing the vast enterprises already there and also those to be built at an early day, his office being located in Barberton. Among the many mammoth establishments that show his handiwork may be mentioned The Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Works, Creedmoor Cartridge Works, National Sewer Pipe Works, Stirling Boiler Works, Tracy Block and the Barberton Land Company and the Byers, Lyon & Co.'s Block. He is a member of the Universalist Church, McPherson Lodge K. of P., and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

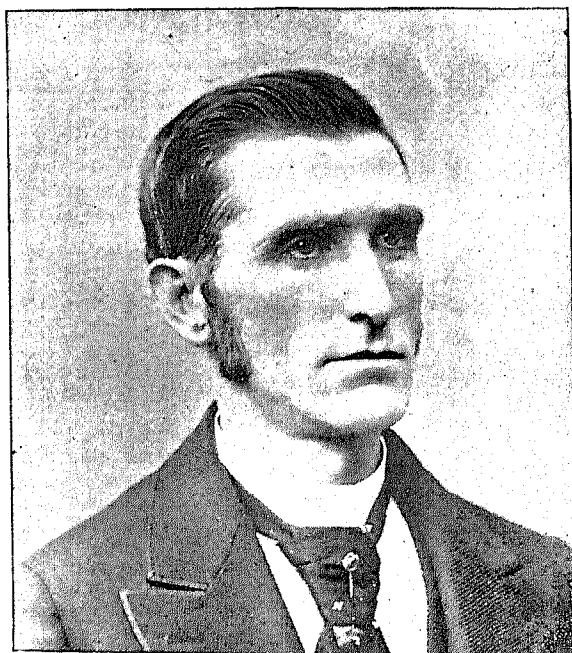


ALBERT T. PAIGE.

Albert T. Paige was born in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, March 15th, 1850, and moved with his parents to Painesville, 1860, where he was educated in the Painesville public schools; from 1866 to 1873, he was employed in City National Bank of Cleveland. In 1873 he came to Akron and engaged in the hardware business with his brother, Hon. David R. Paige, under the firm name of Paige Bros. Co. of Akron. He is treasurer and general manager of Paige Tube Co., of Warren; is one of the four original purchasers of the land of Barberton, and interested in nearly all of the industrial enterprises of that city.

In 1890 Mr. Paige built Albert Hall, on South Main street, Akron, the finest block in Akron, and the finest hall in Ohio. For several years he was treasurer of the Summit County Agricultural Society.

May 25th, 1875, he was married to Miss Carrie J. Adams, of Painesville, who died January 23rd, 1881, leaving one son, Albert Adams Paige, born March 7th, 1876, now attending school at Painesville.



JOSEPH KIRKHAM.

Joseph Kirkham the capable and courteous superintendent of the Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Company at Barberton, Ohio, was born at Staffordshire, England, May 14th, 1845, at which place he received a good education. He learned the pottery business in England, finished under Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, famed potters of Etruria. He was considered of so much service to them that in hopes of retaining him large inducements were offered, but he came to America, locating at Trenton, New Jersey, and was quick to notice that a difficulty existed in manufacturing fine pottery goods in this country. Satisfied that all objections could be overcome in this direction he came West to look for a location. After visiting various cities, from all of which he received flattering offers to locate, he selected Barberton, where the immense works constructed under his supervision and bearing his name are erected and placed in successful operation, a description of which occurs elsewhere.

Mr. Kirkham made a visit to England in 1889 with goods produced in this country by him which were considered by English connoisseurs in ceramics to be A 1.

Mr. Kirkham married Miss Elizabeth Ball who together with an adopted boy constitute the home circle.

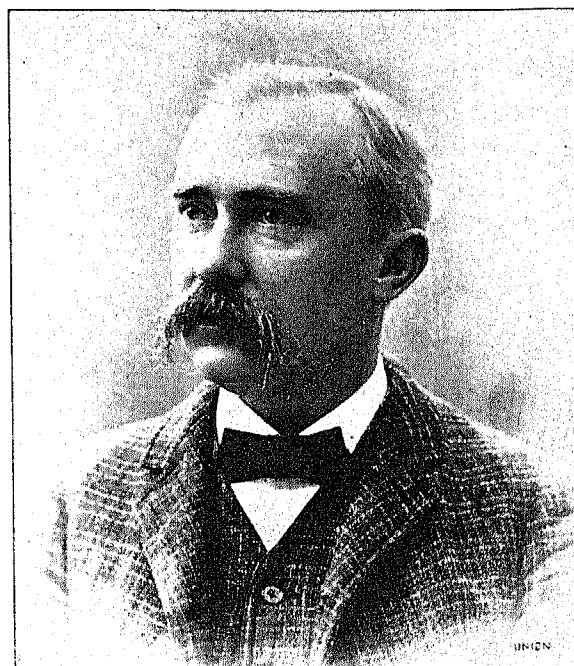


CHARLES BAIRD.

Charles Baird, son of Robert and Helen Knox (Moir) Baird was born in Akron, March 25th, 1853. He attended the public schools of Akron, graduating in 1872, and in August, 1873, commenced the study of law with Upson & Ford. He was admitted to the bar November 2nd, 1875, and immediately afterwards formed a partnership with William H. Upson, as Upson & Baird; changed to Upson, Ford & Baird, January 10th, 1877. He served as clerk of Portage township from October 20th, 1875, to April, 1878; was appointed canal collector, and served till January 15th, 1881; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1880, and re-elected in 1882, holding the office five years. He is now actively engaged in the practice of law as member of the firm of Baird & Voris at Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Baird took part as attorney in the organization and reorganization of The Diamond Match Company, and in the organization of the American Straw Board Company. He is one of the four original projectors of Barberton. He was incorporator, director, and is interested in the following important industrial enterprises: The Paige Tube Company and Veracher Sprinkler Company at Warren, Ohio; the Portage Straw Board Company, of New Portage, Ohio; The Goodrich Hard Rubber Company and the Akron Woolen & Felt Company, of Akron, Ohio; the National Sewer Pipe Company; the American Alumina Company; the Stirling Company; the Creedmoor Cartridge Company; the United Salt Company; the Barberton Savings Bank Company; the Barberton Belt Line R. R. Company; the Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Company; the Barberton Land & Improvement Company, and is treasurer of the three last named companies.

He was married, February 10th, 1882, to Lucy Allyn Voris, eldest daughter of Gen. Alvin C. Voris, who has borne him five children—Alvin Voris, born December 3rd, 1882; Helen Elizabeth, August 30th, 1884; Betsey Coe, June 11th, 1886; Charles, Jr., October 15th, 1888, and Katharine, November 10th, 1890.

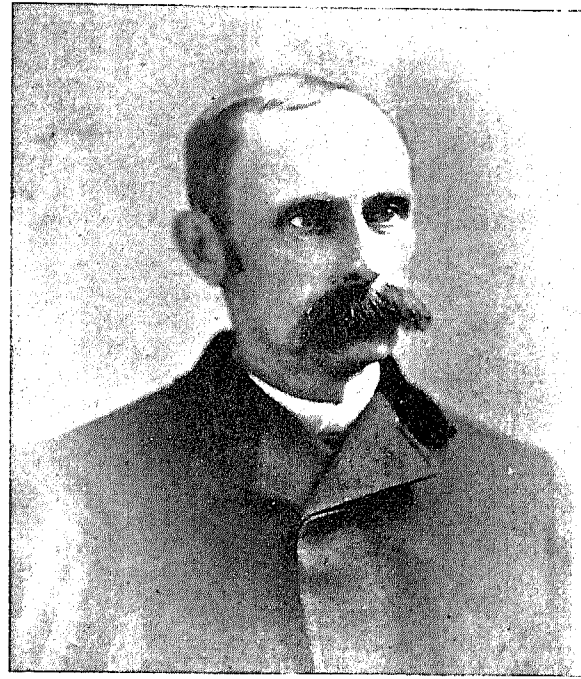


JOSEPH B. EVANS.

Joseph B. Evans, the efficient Art Director for the Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Company, of Barberton, Ohio, was born at Staffordshire, England, March 4th, 1840. After receiving an ordinary schooling he devoted himself to the study of art under Mrs. S. Rice, a School of Art teacher, and later under the efficient tutelage of the famous Mons. Armonx, who was the sole director of Minton & Co.'s celebrated potteries of England.

Mr. Evans became art director for Josiah Wedgwood & Sons of Etruria, England. While in this capacity he made the acquaintance of Mr. Kirkham, now superintendent of the Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery Works of Barberton, while they were both in the employ of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons. Mr. Evans has studied in some of the finest schools of design in England, winning the Queen's prize, the National Medallion in the department of Science and Art at South Kensington, also prizes at London Society of Arts, the prize medal at Paris, 1867, and at Memorial Hall Building in Philadelphia.

He was married to Ellen J. Cooper, March 8th, 1862, by whom he has three boys and one girl. He came to America in August, 1879, and to Barberton in 1891. Mr. Evans is considered by the artists in his line as A 1.



N. P. LEACH.

N. P. Leach, the efficient manager of the Creedmoor Cartridge Company of Barberton, Ohio, was born in Fairfield, Vt., July 20th, 1839, and received a general academic and mechanical education. Mr. Leach is authority on the subject of metallic sporting and military ammunition, having been engaged in the manufacture and the sale of the same since its infancy. He has worked up an extensive foreign trade, having secured large contracts with nearly all the foreign countries, and is thoroughly conversant with the Central and South American trade. For many years his delight has been to spend several months each year hunting "big game" in the northern Rockies. Mr. Leach removed to Barberton in 1890, where the extensive Creedmoor Cartridge Works, that he has been instrumental in establishing, are located.

He belongs to the Masonic Order and is a member of the Episcopal Church.



HARRY D. VAN CAMPEN.

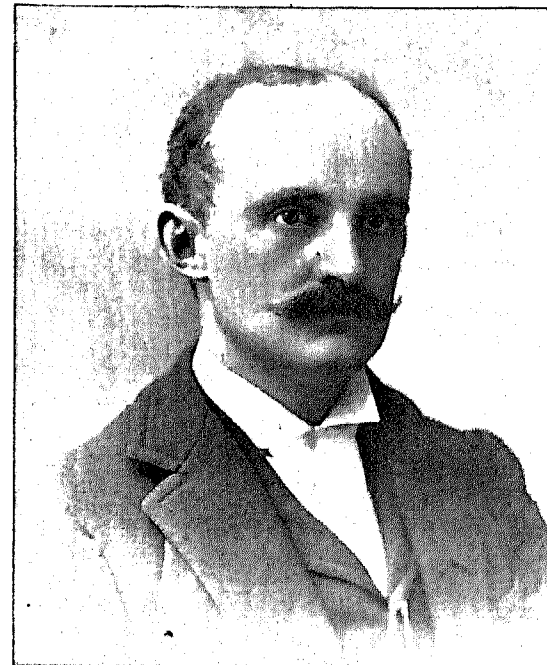
H. D. Van Campen was born at Elmira, New York, December 20th, 1843, and is a Hollander by descent, belonging to a family of rank and influence in the mother country. At an early age he went to Belfast, New York, where in due time he received an academic English education. On the 1st day of July, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Miss Fanny L. Holden, a graduate and also a native of Belfast, N. Y. Two interesting daughters have been added to their household.

During the war he served three years and was promoted to the first lieutenancy of Company E, 33rd Regiment, New York Volunteers. He organized the firm of A. W. Miner & Co., Belmont, New York, manufacturers of farming implements, and was the general manager of the company until their plant was destroyed by fire. Being well versed in geology, both in theory and practice, he has done much to develop the hidden resources of the land, much of his efforts being spent in this section in developing fine beds of salt, a history of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Van Campen belongs to the Masonic Order, has excellent judgment and adds vim and vigor to any enterprise in which he is interested.

DR. THOMAS ELIOT TAIT.

Dr. T. Eliot Tait was born in Ontario, Canada, May 14th, 1849. In 1860 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where, after receiving a thorough English education, he studied medicine, graduating from the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the Drake University, at Des Moines. The doctor was married October 17th, 1884, to Miss Dessie Robinson. The fruit of this union has been one boy and two girls, all living. Dr. Tait is now located at Barberton, Summit County, Ohio, where he enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Orders.



WILLIAM R. BROWN.

W. R. Brown, the present efficient manager of the American Strawboard Company's Works at Barberton, Ohio, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 15th, 1861. He received his education in Boston, Massachusetts, and on removing to Akron in March, 1880, accepted a position with the Barber Match Company, where he remained until February, 1885, when he severed his connection with that company to take a position with the Portage Strawboard Company, with whom he remained until the organization of the American Strawboard Company, in July, 1889, when he was appointed manager of the New Portage works.



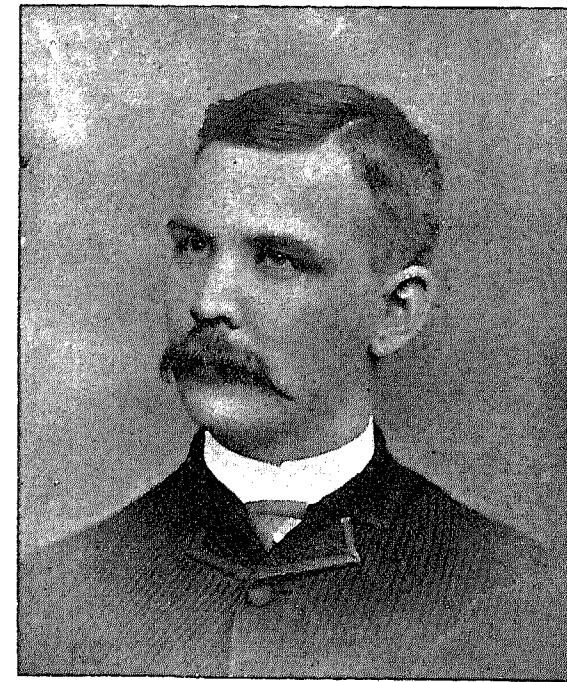
ARTHUR A. MOORE.

Arthur A. Moore, son of Reuben F. and Lavantia (Adams) Moore, was born at Sheffield, Ashtabula County, September 15th, 1858. He obtained a common school education at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio.

September 16th, 1879, he married Miss Dora Bailey, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Bailey, of Leon, Ohio. Three bright daughters, Nellie, Lena and Hattie, grace their home through the alliance.

On May 5th, 1891, he came to Barberton, Summit County, and was the first to invest in property there. May 21st, 1891, he was appointed postmaster by the present administration, and conducted the office in the National House, pending the completion of the elegant brick block now owned and occupied by the firm of Moore & St. John, as a general store and postoffice.

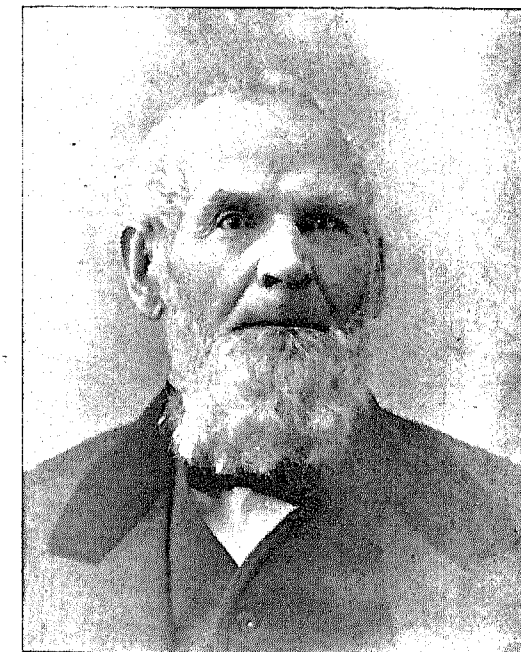
Previous to removing to Barberton, he conducted a general store at Leon, Ashtabula County, Ohio, for thirteen years. Mr. Moore is a member of the United Brethren Church, a Royal Templar, and a shrewd, enterprising business man.



HENRY A. ROBINSON.

Henry A. Robinson, was born March 15th, 1859, in Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward, Akron. He graduated from the Akron High School in 1876. Shortly afterwards he was engaged with Whitmore, Robinson & Co., and also Robinson Bros. & Co., East Akron, in the manufacture and sale of stoneware and sewer pipe, where he remained until March 17th, 1890, when the National Sewer Pipe Company of Barberton was organized, and of which he was given the management of construction and operation. Mr. Robinson is also, one of the incorporators and a director of the Barberton Savings Bank; General Manager Barberton Belt Line Railway Company; incorporator and member building committee Whiteware Company. He enjoys the distinction of turning the first soil for building purposes in the now thriving Barberton.

[END OF BARBERTON ENGRAVINGS.]



MERRICK BURTON.

Merrick Burton, one of the early settlers of Akron, who died at his home, 405 West Market street, February 3rd, 1891, was born at Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, June 9th, 1807; his mother died when he was a mere lad, after which he went to Williston, Vermont, to reside with an aunt. At the age of 14 years he went to Canada, where, after acquiring a common school education he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He remained there working at his calling until he was of age, when he returned to Williston where he engaged in his business for fourteen years. On the 24th day of February, 1835, he married Miss Adaline Wells, of Williston, and in the following month of July, they arrived in Akron, on Independence Day, where he has since resided. In April, 1837, he was elected Constable, which position he filled for twenty-four consecutive years, and was also United States Deputy Marshal for this district for twenty years, the duties of which he conducted with signal ability and fidelity. Mr. Burton took and prepared the census of Summit County in 1890, which work was highly commended for accuracy.

The deceased was a valued member of the Universalist Church of Akron, and one of its organizers; he was also a prominent member of Summit Lodge, I. O. O. F. His aged wife survives him, who, together with his daughter, Louisa B., the wife of John H. Christy, and John W., comprise the family.

One characteristic of Mr. Burton, which clearly showed his sterling qualities, was never to speak ill of any person. He died respected by all who knew him.



JOY H. PENDLETON.

J. H. Pendleton, late president of the Second National Bank of Akron, who died October 10th, 1891, after an illness of two months at the advanced age of 81 years, 8 months and 9 days, was a remarkable man.

Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, February 1st, 1810, the eldest of eleven children born to Ward and Sallie (Cooke) Pendleton, natives of Connecticut, who came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Stow Township, Portage County, now Summit County. His parents purchased land, then a wilderness, and proceeded to improve and cultivate it. His mother died June 6th, 1860, and his father, March 5th, 1865.

At the age of 20 years our subject engaged in business as a clerk in a general store, owned and operated by Stow & Wetmore at Cuyahoga Falls. He continued as a salesman with them until early in 1835, when he assumed the position of traveling salesman for the same firm, selling goods throughout Northern Ohio. Soon afterwards, however, he, in company with his brother opened a general store at Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, which after a few months was removed to Franklin Mills, now Kent, where the same was conducted until 1840, when the business was disposed of and he engaged with B. F. Hopkins, in operating a flour and saw mill, and woolen factory known as The Center Manufacturing Company, and a General Merchandise Store. About 1847, the business was dissolved, and three years later, Mr. Pendleton went to Cincinnati where he was engaged in the construction of railroads, with headquarters at Dayton and Cincinnati, until 1860. He returned to Akron in 1863, and upon the organization of the Second National Bank became Vice President of it, which position he filled until about two years previous to his death, when he was chosen President.

Mr. Pendleton served as trustee of Buchtel College and was treasurer of the same when he died. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and a benevolent and upright man.

He was married three times—first, in 1832, to Miss Julia Corp; she died July 5th, 1833; second, in November, 1834, to Miss Sybil Fletcher, who died May 20th, 1841; third, September 17th, 1842, to Miss Eunice M. Post, a native of Summit County, who survives him. They have two children, Nellie A., Mrs. Joseph N. Ferguson, Detroit, Michigan; and Bird A., who married Dr. Kent O. Foltz, November 25th, 1891.



EDWIN HUBBARD MERRILL.

Edwin H. Merrill was a son of Abijah and Abigail (Scott) Merrill and was born February 9th, 1808, in Painesville, Ohio, where he went to school in the winter and began his trade of potter with his father when but a mere lad, growing up with the business. When

he was twenty-two years old he came to Springfield township, locating at Mogadore, working successively for Fisk and for Purdy, when he bought out Fisk. Shortly after he purchased, his father's family came on (about 1833) and they began the manufacture of beer bottles, by machinery invented by our subject, and upon which he had secured a patent. They remained in Springfield township until 1847 and had in the meantime begun the manufacture of tobacco pipes by machinery, and made principally beer bottles, tobacco and water pipes—making 30,000 bottles per year. They also invented a machine for making stone pumps, which they manufactured for a time. In 1854, they, the Merrill Brothers, invented a machine for working sewer-pipe and began the manufacture, under the firm name of Merrill, Powers & Co., the brothers owning one-half interest. In 1857, Edwin bought his brother's interest in the bottle factory, which he continued until 1860, when it was destroyed by fire, proving a total loss. He then located on South Main street, corner of State street, under the firm name of Merrill & Sons, which was conducted under that title until February, 1880, when his son William, now located at Pamplin City, Virginia, retired, and F. W. Butler became a partner and the firm was changed to E. H. Merrill & Co. Mr. Merrill represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council in 1873-1874 and 1875. On May 31st, 1838, he was married to Miss Emily Gleeson, of Cuyahoga County, who survives him together with two children, William G. and Henry E. Merrill. Mr. Merrill died January 25th, 1888, his death being occasioned by a general breaking down of the system, universally respected for his benevolence and other noble qualities.



PETER M. REESER.

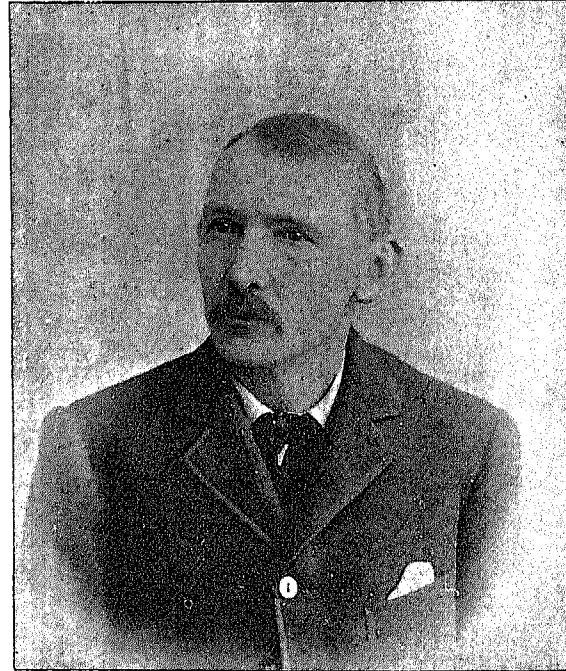
Peter M. Reeser, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1815, where he received an education in both German and English. On the 28th day of November, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Arnold, at Sunbury, Northumberland County, a native also of that county. In the month of March, 1866, Mr. Reeser and his family came to Summit County, Ohio, locating in Springfield township where he engaged in farming. Three years later they removed to Akron purchasing the property on the northeast corner of Sherman and South streets where they resided and where the widow still lives. After locating here he engaged in general teaming which he conducted until shortly before his death which occurred May 23rd, 1890, of heart failure. Eight children are living, Jeremiah, David, Lucinda, Landis, Mary, Sarah, Barbara and Coleen A. The deceased was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and an honest upright citizen.



WILLIAM J. FINK, JR.

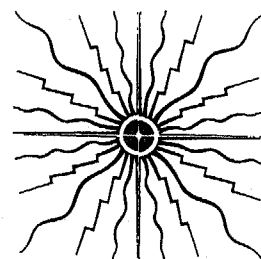
William J. Fink, Jr., a well-known citizen of Akron, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1st, 1850, coming to Akron in 1882. At the age of fourteen years he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by Messrs. Fink, Goldsmith & Co., wholesale grocers,

until he was seventeen years old. He was then engaged and employed two years as receiving clerk in a Mississippi river transportation office on the wharf in St. Louis. Returning to Akron he worked for his father, William Fink, Sr., in the grocery business at the corner of Broadway and Exchange for several years. In 1872 he embarked in the butchering trade which he successfully conducted until 1881 when, disposing of his business, he opened a grocery and provision store at the "White Grocery" in Springfield township where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Akron and engaged in the same business at the corner of Broadway and Exchange streets. In the spring of 1890 he built the brick block now occupied by him where he enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Fink married Miss Margaret Brodt January 4th, 1872, by whom he has three living children, George, Henry and Ruth. They have a pleasant and commodious home on the corner of Thornton and May streets. Our subject is a member of the German Reformed church and Aetolia Lodge, K. of P.



THOMAS WATERS.

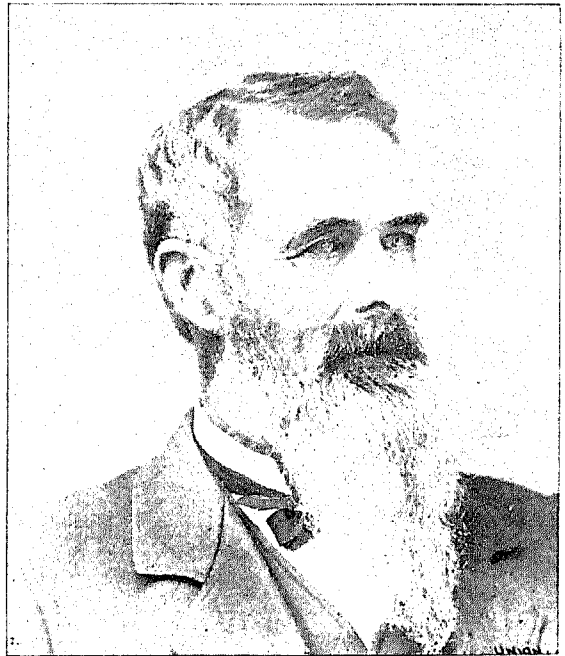
Thomas Waters, residing in an elegant home at No. 107 East Buchtel avenue, Akron, was born in Wales, February 4th, 1846, coming to America with his parents when but thirteen months old. His parents settled in New Castle, Pa., where his father, William Waters, an experienced iron worker, obtained employment. After gaining a common school education he also commenced work in a rolling mill under the tutorship of his father. In 1864 he enlisted in the one hundred day service in Company E, 193rd Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, but shortly afterwards re-enlisted for three years in Battery E., P. V., and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Pittsburgh, Pa. Returning to New Castle, Pa., he became an iron worker in the Cossalo iron works where he remained two years. He then accepted a position as a roller in April, 1867, in the works of the Akron Iron Company, then under the charge of Benj. Grovenor, who built the mill, and who shortly afterward removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he died. But a short time elapsed before Mr. Waters, who had the distinction of having worked the first bar of iron ever made in the mill, was given the general supervision and management of the rolls, which position he held until 1889, when he accepted a like position with the Cherry Valley Iron Company at Leetonia, Ohio, which situation he was compelled to relinquish in three or four months afterwards owing to ill health of a pulmonic order. He has sought many climates in hopes of restoring his health but the result has not been satisfactory. On July 4, 1868, at New Castle, Pa., he was married to Miss Ellen Colley, and five children, all living, have been the fruit of this union, William, Frederick, Charles, Ellen and Edward.





WILLIAM D. STEVENS.

William D. Stevens, was, up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 27th, 1886, one of the most prominent and prosperous colored men in the city of Akron, O. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, May 23d, 1819, and brought to Ohio in his infancy. A touching incident in this connection, illustrating a mother's love, is the fact that notwithstanding he was a free child his devoted mother fearing that he might be torn from her and placed in bondage, determined to prevent such a calamity, and with that view she ran away, bearing her babe in safety after enduring many hardships, to Ohio. This heroine mother is still living at the age of ninety years with a daughter at Zanesville, O. On the 25th day of October, 1855, he married Miss Minerva Ann Davis at Massillon, O., who survives him. Three children were born to them, George D., Grant and Mary, wife of George W. Hale. Mr. Stevens conducted a barber shop at No. 169 South Main street, Akron, O., for years, and enjoyed the patronage of the best element of citizens. He was intelligent and well informed on current matters, had a remarkably retentive memory and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. To his energy and public spirit as much as to that of any other man is due the complete closing up of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal on Main street, an unclean stream and general eyesore to the public, that had been allowed to exist for years to the detriment of health and prosperity of the city.



SOLOMON KOPLIN.

Solomon Koplin, but of late years better known as "Squire Koplin", was born in Wadsworth, Medina County, March 3d, 1828. He is the son of Christian and Magdalena (Baughman) Koplin. His father died July 12th, 1884, when he was but six years old. His mother died January 28th, 1890, at the age of eighty-six years. He received his education in the Wadsworth schools, and on September 7th, 1850, married Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of George Miller.

Mr. Koplin is a substantial farmer in Portage township. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1888 and re-elected in 1891. He is a member of F. & A. M., No. 83, Royal Arch Masons, and Grace Reformed church.

He is the father of eight children, Edith, the oldest, died in 1854; Mary R. Shaves, died July 23d, 1891 at the age of thirty-seven years, and one child died when but an infant. He has five boys living—Charles M., George A., Rollin F., Homer S. and Walter S.



PHILIP P. BOCK.

Philip P. Bock, the pioneer insurance and real estate agent of Akron, Ohio, was born at Michanbach-Hessian Hamburg, Prussia, February 10th, 1830, and came to Akron with his parents when ten years of age.

He was educated in the Akron High Schools, after which he took up the battle of life for himself, for several years clerking for various firms in Akron. He was employed by the County Commissioners to compile general indexes of the county records. He was, in 1858, elected and in 1861 re-elected County Recorder. On retiring he was for a short time engaged in the lumber business. Later he embarked in the insurance business, subsequently adding real estate and loan departments to his already well established insurance agency.

Mr. Bock was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Schultes, of Buffalo, New York, July 31st, 1860, by which union there were five children—Ada F., Mae C., Annie, Philip P., who died young, and Charles S., the latter one of Akron's favorite boys, whose lamentable death occurred after a brief illness, September 28th, 1888, at the age of twenty-five years.

Mr. Bock, by his conservative policy, his strict attention to business, his earnest and straight forward manner in dealing with all questions that come before him, has won for him the encomium of a good and responsible citizen, a pleasant friend and neighbor.



DR. WARREN J. UNDERWOOD—DECEASED.

Dr. W. J. Underwood, was born in Dillsburg, Pa., March 20th, 1840, to Joseph and Hanna (Wells) Underwood. His father was of Quaker descent, a whip-maker, and died in 1843. His mother was of German descent. The Dr. acquired a common school education and remained at home, teaching school during the winters, until 1860, when he began reading medicine with Dr. Ira Day, of Mechanicsburg, Pa. In 1862 he went with the 19th Pa. V. M., as Medical Officer, afterwards assigned as Assistant Surgeon to the hospital at Chambersburg and then to camp Curtin. He was then assigned to the 151st P. V. I., where he served as Assistant Surgeon during the term of that regiment's enlistment. Returning home, he completed his studies and graduated in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1864. He then came to Canal Fulton, Ohio, where he remained three years, forming a partnership with Dr. A. Hontz, which lasted two years. In 1867 he came to Akron where he was ever after actively engaged in his profession until his untimely death occurred June 9th, 1890.

He was married in December, 1864, to Miss Harriet Shoemaker, of Harrisburg, Pa., who died Dec. 9th, 1873. Feb. 28th, 1877, he married Mrs. Frances C. Pizola, of Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Underwood was the father of three children by his first wife, only one of whom survives him, Edward S. Underwood, physician and surgeon, Akron, Ohio.



MAJOR JOSEPH C. EWART.

Joseph C. Ewart, son of Robert L. and Martha (Lemmon) Ewart, was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 25th, 1841. He was educated in the Springfield district schools and Akron High schools. He enlisted August 1861, in the 20th O. V. I., and was discharged in 1862 for disability. Recovering he re-enlisted August 1862 in 45th O. V. I. as a non-commissioned officer serving to July 1st, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment.

After the war he worked one year at sash making with the Weary, Snyder, Wilcox manufacturing company. For nine years he occupied a prominent position in the shipping department of Aultman, Miller & Co.'s mower and reaper works. In 1875 he associated himself with H. E. Merrill, in the manufacture of roofing tile, the pioneer works of its kind in the United States. In 1882 he bought the Merrill interest and later associated with him Charles E. Howland under the firm name of J. C. Ewart & Co., greatly enlarging the works and now doing a large business. He is also interested in several other industrial enterprises. He is president of the Akron Vitriified Pressed Brick Company located at Independence, Cuyahoga county. From 1866 to 1876 was a volunteer fireman.

On the 30th day of March 1881 he was wedded to Mrs. Helen E. Phillips, who died November 16th, 1887. He was again married April 23d, 1890 to Miss Flora B. Cook.

Since the war Captain Ewart has been prominent in military affairs, organizing in 1887 the 6th Battery, Light Artillery, now Battery F, 1st Regiment, Light Artillery, O. N. G. August 20th, 1891, he was promoted to the position of Major of the regiment, which place he fills with signal ability.



WILLIAM BURKHARDT.

William Burkhardt was born in Germany, July 31st, 1849, where he received a common school education in the Brewers College. He moved to Cleveland in 1869, and married Margaretha Wagemann in 1872, by whom he has three children. He started the Burkhardt Brewery in 1874, which has been conducted and greatly enlarged by his widow and heirs since his death, which occurred April 13th, 1882.

Mr. Burkhardt was a member of the German Reformed church, the German Singing Societies and of the I. O. O. F. He was prompt in his business transactions, benevolent with his fellow men and beloved by his family and associates who deeply mourned his early death.

FOLTZ BROTHERS.

The group portrait herewith represents five of the Foltz brothers, of Akron, who have a remarkable war record. They are the sons of Moses and Sarah (Kean) Foltz, whose residence at the time of their decease was Smithville, Wayne County, Ohio. The father was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, February 18th, 1807, and moved to Wooster, Ohio, in 1829.

He married Sarah Keen, May 19th, 1831, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, June 4th, 1807. By this union there are eight children living. Moses Foltz devoted his attention on his arrival in Ohio to the teaching of school in winter and to the carpenter trade in the summer. Continuing thus until 1864, he enlisted in the United States Quartermaster's service as carpenter, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he met his five soldier sons who were stationed at that place. In July following, he was taken sick with camp fever. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home where he died Aug. 17th.

At the beginning of the war, Mrs. Foltz was in poor health and reluctant to see her sons enlist, but in Aug., '62, when the prospects of the Union cause were gloomy, she called them together and bade them volunteer. Five of them at once enlisted. The blow was a fatal one. She went into a decline and died Feb. 17th, 1863, as truly a victim of the war as those who perished by the sword.

The five brothers who enlisted, and whose portraits are given here, remained together through the war and were discharged and returned home about the same time. They are all residents of Akron.

JOSEPH M. FOLTZ

Joseph M. Foltz, whose residence is 2044 West Chestnut street, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 8th, 1830. He received a common school education, and on June 2d, 1860, married Sarah L. Hersh. They have five children living. He enlisted with his brothers at Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 8th, 1862, and was discharged June 30th, 1865, having participated in all the services performed by the regiment and was never in the hospital. He moved to Akron in May, 1878, and is engaged in the business of photography. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Lutheran church.

HEBER MINOTT FOLTZ

Heber Minott Foltz, a carpenter and sign painter, residence southeast corner of Bowers and Bartges streets, was born at Wayne County Ohio, April 10th, 1842. He received a common school education, married Hattie G. Pomeroy, March 16th, 1868, and has three children living—A. E., aged twenty-one; G. P., nineteen, and G. A., seventeen. He enlisted as a private in Co. I, 102d O. V. I. Aug. 8th, 1862, and in October, 1864, was detailed to Hospital Headquarters, District of North Alabama, as a guard. Afterwards he became Assistant Steward and Assistant Druggist at the Post Hospital, Huntsville, Alabama. He was in all of the engagements of the regiment and was discharged at Nashville, June 30th, 1865. He is a member of the Disciple church, the G. A. R. and the Loyal Templars.



WILLIAM HENRY STELLER

William Henry Steller, who resides at the corner of Maple and Exchange streets, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 5th, 1856, where he received a good common school education. He married Mary Rush, by whom he has one child.

Mr. Steller moved to Akron in 1883 and is a contractor of painting and decorating. He stands foremost in his business, as is evidenced by the class of work which he is called upon to execute, among which may be named the Conger residence, Akron, and the Monroe Seiberling residence, Kokomo, Indiana.



HEBER M. JOSEPH M. ABNER E. JOHN K. HIRAM I

FOLTZ SOLDIER BROTHERS:

Co. I, 102d Regiment, O. V. I., August 7th, 1862 to June 30th, 1863

27th, 1833, and moved to Akron in 1874.
union there are six sons and one daughter.

He enlisted in Aug. 1862, in Co. I, 102d Regiment, O. V. I., and served as a private, being discharged on the 13th day of September, 1863, by reason of a surgeon's certificate of disability. He is a member of Buckley Post, No. 12, G. A. R. and of the Reformed church.



SAMUEL WILSON PARSHALL

S. W. Parshall, the present efficient engineer of the city of Akron, was born in Tidiloute, Pa., May 11th, 1856, and moved to Akron in Nov. 1885. He finished his education at Buchtel College, and was united to Hattie E. Pardee, Feb. 5th, 1880, by which union there are five children.

His business is that of a Civil Engineer.

HIRAM H. FOLTZ

Miram H. Foltz, present Collector for the Ohio Canal, was born at McCoy's Corners, Wayne County, Ohio, June 30th, 1837. He received a common school education in Wayne county and married Cynthia B. Hughes, March 27th, 1862, by whom he has had two children—Mrs. Minnie Davis and Harry Foltz.

He enlisted with his brothers in the 102d Regiment, O. V. I., and was a non-commissioned officer from the organization of the regiment to his discharge which occurred May 13th, 1865. He served as clerk in the office of United States Sanitary Commission by order of Major General G. H. Thomas, and on a surgeon's certificate of disability. On account of increased disability he was transferred to the Quarter-Master's quarters as clerk in A. W. Well's office in Nashville.

He was a member of the Board of Education from 1881 to 1885. He is a member of Buckley Post and of the Disciple church, is a director of Summit County Fair Association, Chairman of the City Republican Committee, and a member of the State Executive Committee, National Union.

ABNER E. FOLTZ

Abner E. Foltz, physician, surgeon and oculist, residence and office No. 156 South Broadway, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, Jan. 29th, 1840, and removed to Akron in January, 1870. He married Frances C. Bowen, daughter of Dr. Wm. Bowen Oct. 6th, 1869, by which union there is one child Edgar Bowen.

Dr. Foltz received a common school education and afterwards attended Sharon Academy, and August 7th, 1892, enlisted in Co. I, 102d Regiment, O. V. I., as a private, doing mostly detached service as surveyor and engineer in Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He was discharged May 16th, 1895. He then studied medicine with Dr. W. K. Foltz at Sharon Center, entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, O., in 1898. He practiced medicine one year in Ashland, Ohio, then took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, paying special attention to Ophthalmology and Otolary.

He is a member of Buckley Post, G. A. R., National Union, U. V. U., The County and State Medical Societies, The U. M. A. of N. E. O., and has been jail physician for 20 years.

Dr. Foltz has won the esteem of the citizens of Summit county by his kindness and pleasant ways and by his ability as a physician in which capacity he ranks among the first in the State.

JOHN K. FOLTZ

John K. Foltz, carpenter, resides 107 Blaine avenue, Akron. He was born at Wooster, Jan. He married Rebecca Motz in 1856, from which

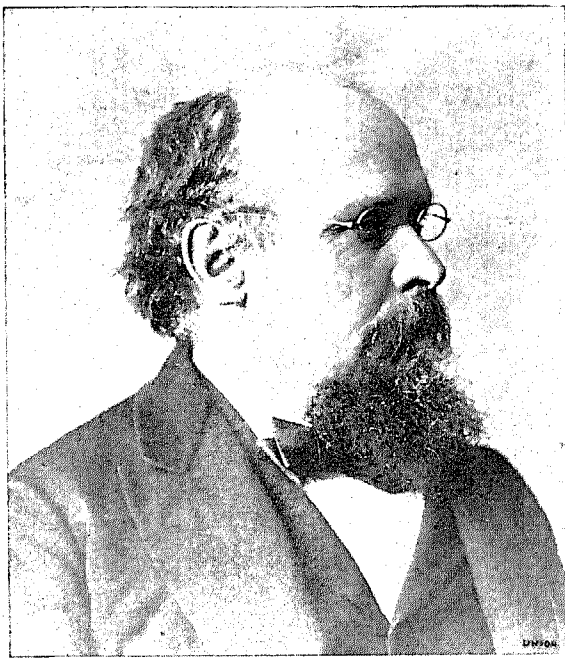
in Co. I, 102d Regiment, O. V. I., and served as a private, being
September, 1863, by reason of a surgeon's certificate of disability.
No. 12, G. A. R. and of the Reformed church.



DR. JAMES PETER BOYD

Dr. J. P. Boyd was born in Wimbledon, England, Dec. 9th, 1850. He was graduated from the Academic Department, Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, in 1867. He was graduated in pharmacy from the University of Michigan, in 1873, and in medicine from the Long Island College Hospital, in 1875, in which latter place he remained as interne for one year. He married Miss Maria A. D.

He married Miss Maria A. Partridge, of Jamestown, N. Y., March 20th, 1879, by which union there are two sons and a daughter. He came to Akron Oct. 16th, 1876, and has since practiced his profession here. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



DR. ABNER E. FOLTZ. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY WITH FOLTZ BROS. GROUP.



GEORGE W. BURGESS.

George W. Burgess was born at Johnston's Corners, Summit County, Ohio, September 10th, 1861, where his aged and respected parents still reside. After obtaining a good English education in the schools of Summit County, he concluded to study law. With that conclusion he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he pursued a thorough course of study and was admitted with honor to the bar of Summit County, in October, 1889. Shortly after his admission he was offered the responsible position of Attorney and Adjuster of Claims with the Aultman, Taylor & Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, which position he occupies to-day. His business requires an immense amount of traveling, visiting the various agencies of the company, adjusting claims, and counseling with the representatives of the company. A bright and substantial future awaits this young attorney.



JAMES WILDES.

JAMES WILDES.

James Wildes, who resides at 116 South College-street, Akron, was born in Kinderhook, New York, to Patrick and Mary (Gough) Wildes, December 25th, 1833. His parents came to Portage County near Ravenna, when James was quite young. For four years he assisted his father who was superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal from Breakneck to Akron. He then went to California via Panama, and worked in the gold and copper mines of Calaveras County, returning by water. He was in Michigan one year, then in Kent, and finally came to Akron in 1868. He built the Brewster railroad and remained in the company's employ ten years. He was elected street commissioner in April 1881 and served four years, since which he has devoted his attention as general contractor in grading streets, stone and brick paving and sidewalks, sewerage and masonry.

He was married in November, 1864, to Miss Lizzie Callahan, by whom he has four children—two boys and two girls.



JOSEPH H. DERHAMMER.

Joseph H. Derhammer was born in Medina County, Ohio, June 16th, 1837, where he was educated in both English and German. He was married January 16th, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Shook. Three boys, William H., Daniel J., and Rudolph N., are the result of this marriage. Mr. Derhammer has been a prominent contractor and builder in Akron, where he sustains an untold reputation, both as an honest workman and a citizen. In 1875 and 1876 he represented the fourth ward in the City Council where he rendered valuable service to the city. He is also engaged in the general coal business with his son William H., having offices in the fourth and sixth wards.



DANIEL O'MARR

Daniel O'Marr, the well-known brick, stone and paving contractor, was born in the city of Cleveland, May 3d, 1849, where he received an education and came to Akron in September, 1883. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary Connors, who died September 16th, 1882, the mother of four children—three girls and one boy. Mr. O'Marr for three years had charge of the stone work on the Ohio Canal, from Clinton, Summit County, to and including Cleveland. He left the employ of the State to engage in business for himself. At the expiration of three years he formed a co-partnership with William Barnett, a prominent contractor, under the firm name of Barnett & O'Marr. This alliance continued for three years, when a dissolution occurred and Mr. O'Marr embarked again in business on his own account which he is now successfully engaged in.

On November 26th, 1890, he was married to Miss Katie Glenman, at St. Vincent De Paul's church, of which he is a member, by Father Mahar, before a large audience. He resides in a cozy cottage at No. 342 West North street, Akron, where the latch-key is always out to friends.



CHARLES WILHELM.

Charles Wilhelm, of Akron, Ohio, was born in France, May 4th, 1835, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1855. He received a common school education in both the French and German languages.

In 1859, he married his present wife. They had four children, three of whom are living.

He engaged in the hostelry business and farming in Springfield township, at what is now known as Britain P. O., Summit County, where he remained for eleven years, after which he removed to Akron, and with his brother-in-law, engaged in pork packing, continuing in that business for thirteen years. Selling his interest, he started a general mill supply store on Main street between Mill and Market streets. This was the pioneer store in that section of the street before the mill-race was covered and the street improved, for both of which Mr. Wilhelm labored very hard. His next enterprise was the formation of a stock company which resulted in the Akron Cracker Works. He was the Secretary until it merged into the United States Baking Co., whose efficient manager he is at the present time.



CAPTAIN GEORGE EDWARD BUCKINGHAM.

Captain Buckingham, was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 15th, 1835, and was the eldest of three children, of George and Betsey (Merriman) Buckingham who moved to Middlebury, Summit County, in 1844. In 1853 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Cleveland. In 1857 he accepted a position in the postoffice at Indianapolis which he held three years. In August 1862 he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., entering the service as First Lieutenant and in three months was promoted to Captain of his company, being for a time Provost Marshal of Cincinnati and Murfreesboro—of the former place during the Morgan raid. After the close of the war he returned to Akron and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, serving in this capacity until 1871, when he was elected Auditor of Summit County by the Republican party, which responsible position he held for nine consecutive years—being re-elected in '74 and '77.

March 10th, 1863, he was married to Miss Frances P., daughter of Hon. John Johnston and Elizabeth (Newton) Johnston, of Akron. Six children were born to them—four of whom are living; viz., George E., John S., William J., and Hulda. Captain Buckingham, though reticent and always dignified in his bearing, was universally popular and had a charm in his demeanor that won him hosts of lasting friends. His untimely death occurred August 30th, 1881.



HERMAN C. THEISS, M. D.

Herman Christian Theiss, M. D., of No. 106 N. Walnut street, Akron, Ohio, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., May 4th, 1864, of German parentage. He is the sixth son of the nine sons and five daughters born to Christian and Charlotte (Noe) Theiss. When the subject of this sketch was eighteen months old, his parents moved to Northampton township, this county, where he spent his early life on a farm, attending the country schools in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, until at the age of fifteen, when he attended a year at the Akron High School, after which he took a classical course at Buchtel College. He then began his medical education as an office student with Dr. E. W. Howard, graduating from the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, with honors from that institution. He soon entered as partner with his preceptor under the firm name of Drs. Howard & Theiss in the practice of medicine and surgery at Akron, Ohio, which partnership continued until the death of Dr. Howard, after which he continued alone at the old stand at which place he now enjoys a lucrative practice.

He was married September 25th, 1888, to Miss Eva E. Manton, of Akron, a graduate of Akron High School, class of 1884. One son, Fred. C., born September 23d, 1889, is the fruit of their marriage.

He is a member of the Ohio State, the Northeastern Ohio and the Summit County Medical and Surgical Societies.



JOHN RICHARD BUCHEL.

John R. Buchtel, the founder of Buchtel College, was born in Green township, Summit County, Ohio, January 18th, 1822. He received no schooling and was hardly able to write a legible hand at twenty-one. Endowed with a rugged constitution, resolute purpose and a cheerful disposition, poverty was no obstacle to success. He commenced the battle of life at twenty-two, by working land on shares, and subsequently purchased twenty acres upon which he lived two years. Selling this, he purchased 160 acres in Coventry which he sold in 1854, and purchased a farm in La Porte county, Indiana, intending to continue farming; instead, he engaged with Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, as agent of the "Ohio" afterwards the "Buckeye" mower. In 1856, the firm assigned to him, and with his assistance they resumed operations under the firm name of C. Aultman & Co. He induced them to establish a factory in Akron, he taking a one-sixth interest and position as superintendent of construction. This plant was in operation in the Spring of 1865, and known as Aultman, Miller & Co. The next year it was organized as a stock company, of which he was president. From this time on his business achievements were numerous, among which we mention the Akron Iron Co., The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co., Weary, Snyder & Wilcox, Bank of

Akron and other smaller institutions, in all of which he was director. One of the most successful of Mr. Buchtel's undertakings was the purchase of the Athens County mineral lands by the Akron Iron Co., in which he took a prominent part. The result of their purchase was the thriving village bearing his name, now a place of several thousand inhabitants.

He has always contributed liberally to the support of the churches and especially the Universalist Church of which he is a member.

He is a Republican in politics, and at Grant's second election, he was an elector. In 1874 he was a candidate for Secretary of State on the Prohibition ticket. He was appointed by Governor Hayes as one of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and was a member of the executive committee during the erection of its buildings.

The crowning work of his long and useful career is shown in the establishment and endowment of Buchtel College, the cornerstone of which was laid by Horace Greeley, July 4th, 1871.

The work of his lifetime is centered in this college, and already he has given it \$500,000. It remains an ornament to the state, a monument to his unstinted liberality, and the crowning glory to a busy and unselfish life, a life worthy of emulation.



GREGORY J. GONDER.

Gregory J. Gonder, who resides at 168 South Broadway, was born in Akron, May 29th, 1854, where he received a common school education. He married Emma M. Edwards, September 23rd, 1878, by whom he has two children, Gregory and Howard.

Mr. Gonder gave his early attention to painting, paper hanging and decorating. He has been in business for himself since 1886, commencing at 148 East Market street, where he remained a year, then removing to his present commodious quarters under the Windsor Hotel. He has executed many large contracts in this city and given universal satisfaction.

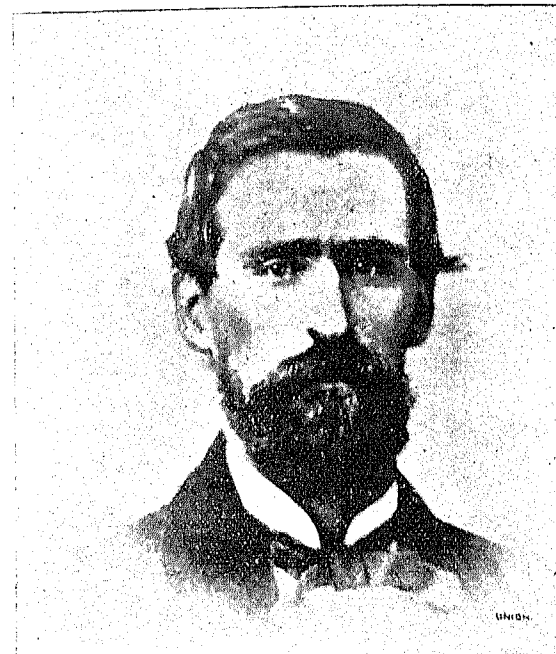
By his honorable dealing and good business ability, combined with his thorough knowledge of the business, artistic skill and harmony, he has built up a fine business employing from six to fifteen practical and efficient workmen in his different departments, with a constant and increasing patronage.



JOHN H. DOYLE.

John H. Doyle, was born in Canada West, January 21st, 1841. He moved to Hudson in May, 1849, and received a High School education in Hudson and Akron. He married Elizabeth A. Shouler, January 1st, 1863. Mr. Doyle resides on Bartges street, Akron, Ohio.

He is now and has been for a great many years engaged in grading streets, paving, flagging, etc.



GEORGE W. GLINES—DECEASED.

George W. Glines was born in Vermont, October 10th, 1832, died March 4th, 1878. He was the son of Asa and Roxana (Sinclair) Glines, who removed to Lake county and settled near Painesville, when their son was quite small. Asa afterwards settled in Cleveland; his wife died in 1849, and shortly afterwards, while keeping a store on the west side, he suddenly disappeared and was never heard from.

George W. was married June 4th, 1856, to Miss Julia Ferguson, who was born in Willoughby, Lake County, December 24th, 1832. She was the daughter of Finley and Julia (Judd) Ferguson. In 1854 Mr. Glines enlisted in an artillery regiment and served until the civil war closed. He held several minor offices in Cuyahoga County and on April 1st, 1868, was appointed superintendent of the Summit County Infirmary, which position he held until his death. The directors, knowing of the efficiency and executive ability of Mrs. Glines, appointed her to fill the vacancy. So successful was the management under her administration that she was reappointed in January, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Glines were both members of the M. E. Church. Two children were the result of their marriage—Julia, who was born December 20th, 1858, and Charles, who died in infancy.

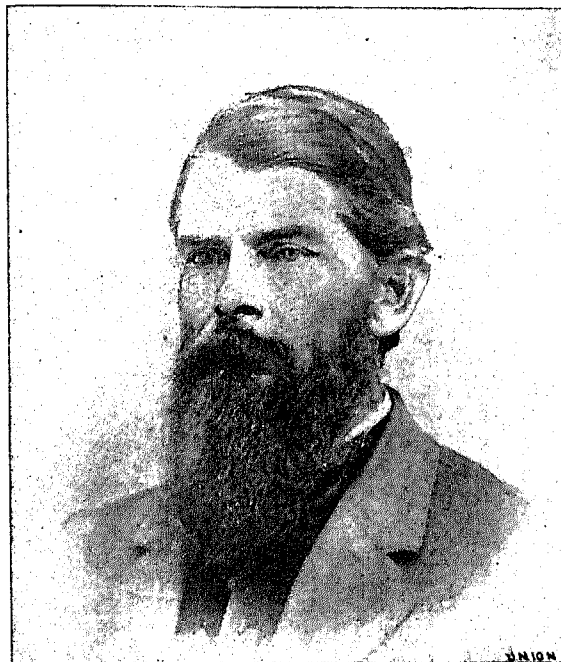


JOHN FREDERICK KUHKE.

John Frederick Kuhlke who resides at 706 South High street, Akron, Ohio, was born in Germany, September 8th, 1846, and came to the United States in December, 1864. On arriving in New York, he soon found employment in a grocery store, but hearing of the fame of Akron as a prosperous business place he came here March 17th, 1868. Being industrious and determined to succeed he took up with anything to earn an honest living. From common labor he entered the Excelsior shops, now known as the Empire; from there to the Match Factory, and later, to the Buckeye. In 1882 he became unable to do hard work from injury to his spine, and engaged in the refreshment business. In 1888 he purchased the oldest established bakery in the city, located on South High street, where he commenced with one wagon, and by his strict attention to business and fair dealing he has increased to five.

He married Miss Mary Bremer, June 20th, 1869, by whom he has four children, Urias H., George H., Carl J. and Meta H.

Mr. Kuhlke is a member of Summit Lodge No. 50, a charter member of Granite Lodge, 522, in which he is a Past Grand and trustee; a member of Akron Encampment, No. 18; of Summit Council, No. 253, A. L. of H.; and was first Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men; a Democratic member of the School Board in 1875-'76, and in 1876 became prominently identified with the labor movement. Was a delegate to Cincinnati conference May 19th, 1891, where the People's Party was born.

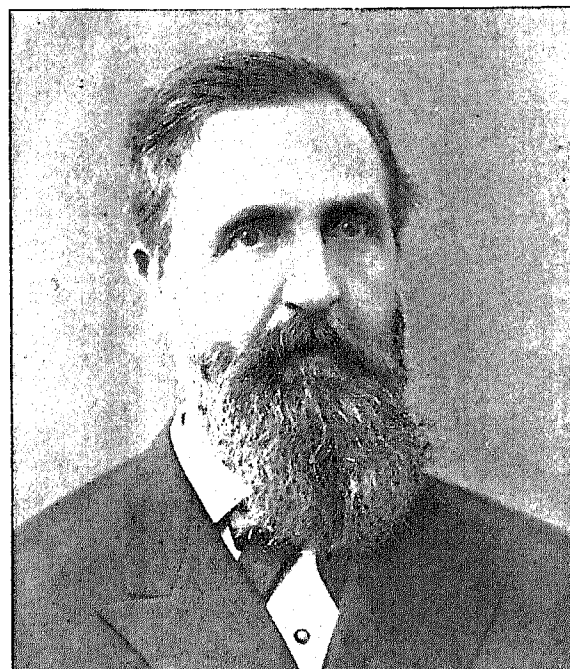


COL. DUDLEY SEWARD—DECEASED.

Col. Dudley Seward was born in Utica, New York, January 14th, 1819, to Timothy G. and Elizabeth Seward, and died at Akron, May 24th, 1882. He was the fifth of nine children. When sixteen years old he clerked in a general store at Manchester, New York, where he remained four years, after which he taught school in winter and worked on a farm in summer until 1842, when he came to Ohio, locating in Middlebury, from there to Wadsworth and Tallmadge and finally to Akron. He served Summit county as deputy sheriff from 1847 to 1852, and thereafter as sheriff two terms. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 19th O. V. I., as private and at expiration of service in company with Capt. Purington recruited Company A, 2nd O. V. C., in which company he was first lieutenant. He remained in the service until October, 1865, when he was mustered out as Colonel, having been promoted by regular gradation. He saw much hard service at Rich Mountain, the battles of the Wilderness, in pursuit of Morgan, Wilson and Kautz, in Shenandoah Valley campaign and in other places. At the close of the war he was assistant clerk in the Ohio Senate one term.

He then served four years as captain in 8th U. S. Cavalry, Regular Army, through California, Oregon and the territories, and was commissioned Brevet Major, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious service and action at Monticello, Kentucky. He returned home in 1871, and was elected justice of the peace of Portage township, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was married November 2nd, 1848, to Lois Clark, by which union there were three children, of whom two are now living—Louis D., attorney-at-law and ex-mayor of Akron, and Mary C., wife of John L. Taplin.



ALFRED M. BARBER.

A. M. Barber, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Akron, Ohio, has always resided in Summit County, having been born in Bath Township, October 2nd, 1830.

In 1858, after receiving a common school education, he came to Akron and embarked in the milling business, which he conducted for four years. Disposing of his plant he formed a partnership in April, 1863, with H. H. Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut, under the firm name of Clark & Barber, in the purchase and shipping of grain, flour and produce. But a short time elapsed before the firm were the most extensive shippers in Northern Ohio, so great was their trade that they were known as the heaviest shippers on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and C., A. & C., their consignments principally going to the oil producing country, and the eastern cities, establishing a business of \$1,500,000 per annum. After a period of thirteen years, Mr. Clark withdrew; a co-partnership was then formed with E. R. Grant, which continued until 1880, when Mr. Grant retired. The business since has been continued by Mr. Barber,

notwithstanding the fact that he is actively engaged in various other enterprises that require much of his time, being Vice President of the City National Bank, of Akron; Vice President, Akron Belting Company, besides being a director in the American Cereal Company, of Akron; Shelby Milling Company, Shelby, Ohio; Diamond Plate Glass Company, of Kokomo and Ellwood, Indiana; and Taplin, Rice & Co's., of Akron; the latter position he has filled for the last twenty-two years. As a public-spirited citizen he ranks with the foremost, and can always be found working in the interest of the city and community.

His modest retiring disposition has won for him the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, and has prevented him from accepting positions of trust and honor that have repeatedly been tendered him.

On the 6th day of October, 1857, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Emmons) Van Sickle, of Bath, and resides in a sumptuous home at No. 107 North Prospect street.

Mr. Barber has successfully engaged in farming, manufacturing, mercantile and banking business, making an enviable record in all, until he stands today a monument of what energy and good judgment can do. He has large land interests also in Summit County and owns one of the finest brick blocks in the City of Akron.



DR. WILLIAM KEAN FOLTZ.

Dr. William Kean Foltz, of 223 South Union Street, Akron, Ohio, was born at Millin, Juniata County, Pa., November 15th, 1829. He came with his parents to Wooster, Ohio, in the spring of 1831, where he received a common school education and subsequently attending Heidelberg College in the direction of medicine. He was married to Caroline Lehman, May 12th, 1855, by whom he has one son.

Dr. Foltz is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, office in Kelly Block. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, National Eclectic Medical Association and the Akron Scientific Club.



FRANCIS J. LIBIS.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COURTESY.

Francis J. Libis, the efficient and genial Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Portage Township, Summit County, Ohio, October 27th, 1865, to Lucas and Elizabeth (Heller) Libis. His father was in Co. G, 6th Ohio. Frank was educated in the Akron schools and was appointed Deputy by Clerk Hale at the commencement of his administration, February 19th, 1885, remaining through it, and up to the present time with Clerk Goodhue.

He was married to Miss Metta M., daughter of George W. and Ellen P. Miller, of Oberlin, Ohio, July 6th, 1886. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Akron, a young man of good moral courage, business sagacity and thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office.



MAJOR ALBERT A. BARTLETT.

A. A. Bartlett was born in Chautauqua County, New York, June 23d, 1840; living upon the farm until seventeen years old, when he went to work in a saw-mill for a year or two, subsequently conducting the mill on shares. He enlisted in July 1861, in Company A, 49th N. Y. V. I., serving in all of the engagements of the regiment in the Army of the Potomac, until the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded, and lost his left arm. April 6th, 1863, he was discharged and returned to his home in New York, and gave his attention to a small place he owned. Two years later he went to Corry, Pa., and engaged as engineer of a saw-mill. At the end of a year took charge of the business. From 1867 to 1871, he was connected with the planing mill of George Thomas & Son, of Akron, the last eight years as foreman. He was elected county recorder in 1878, serving six years with signal ability and honor to the office. During his term of office he made a new and valuable index of the county records. Soon after his retirement from office he formed a partnership with Heminger & Coney, and engaged in the planing mill business, subsequently purchasing his partner's interest and now operating it with his son-in-law, George J. Snook, under the firm name of A. A. Bartlett & Co.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Imogen Travers, of Chautauqua County, New York, by whom he has two children, Mary, now Mrs. George J. Snook, and Jennie, now Mrs. Dr. W. B. Conner. He is a member of Buckley Post, No. 12, G. A. R.; I. O. O. F.; Red Cross, and at present Adjutant of the 8th Regiment, Ohio National Guard.



DR. KENT O. FOLTZ.

Dr. Kent O. Foltz, residence 223 South Union street, office, Kelly Block, Akron, was born in Medina County, February 16th, 1857, and came to Akron in 1877. He received his education in the Ashland High School, Buchtel College, New York College of Pharmacy, Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, O., New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital and New York Polytechnic.

He is President of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, member of the National Eclectic Association, honorary member of the Central Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Akron Scientific Club, Vice President of the Botanical Section of the Akron Scientific Club and P. C. McPherson Lodge No. 63, K. of P.

Dr. Foltz is a close and earnest student and though but a young man in his profession has won an enviable reputation as an Oculist and Aurist.

He married Bird A. Pendleton, daughter of J. H. Pendleton, November 25, 1891.



NOAH N. LEONER.

N. N. Leohner, a prominent citizen of Akron, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, October 29th, 1844. When about ten years of age, his parents removed to Greensburg, Summit County, Ohio, where his father engaged in the milling business. He obtained a thorough education at the Greensburg Seminary. Young Leohner, full of patriotism, enlisted at Greensburg, August 18th, 1861, at the early age of sixteen years, in Company D, O. V. I., as a private, was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., February 28th, 1863. He re-enlisted in Greensburg, May 2d, 1864, as Orderly Sergeant, Company H, 16th O. V. I. and was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, August 27th, 1864. He was married in March 1867, to Miss Sophia M. Crouse, who died February 29th, 1880, the mother of three children, who survive—George W., now the chief book-keeper in the Cleveland workhouse, Grace M., and Noah Arthur.

He was a member of the city council from the Fourth Ward in 1872, and as chairman of the gas committee, by his wise and judicious management, rendered the city valuable service in what was known as the gas war. He was instrumental in materially aiding in the passage of an ordinance grading Main and Exchange streets. He declined a renomination to the council, but the people persisted in his serving them and elected him to the school board in 1872, re-electing him in 1874. While in this capacity as a public servant he was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of what is known as the Thornton School, a necessity that required prompt attention and good business sagacity to accomplish. The fact that he was elected as a Republican from a hopelessly Democratic ward is evidence that he was the right man in the right place, and the people, regardless of politics, knew it.

Mr. Leohner was married to Miss Margaret E. Hilbish, of Selins Grove, Pa., May 18th, 1882, by whom he has two children—Guy Thompson, and Margaret Ruth. He is a prominent member of Buckley Post, G. A. R., and of the Methodist church.



CHARLES PFEIFFER.

Charles Pfeiffer, whose residence is Forest Villa, foot of Walnut Street, Akron, was born in Litchfield, Medina County, Ohio, of German parentage, August 27th, 1853. He received a common school education in Medina and Summit Counties, removing to the latter county in 1855.

He was married to Kate A. Brown March 1st, 1877, by whom he has two children, Allie E. and Freddie.

He is the proprietor of the largest and the only European Restaurant in the city, the Pacific Garden, 118 North Howard street, employing ten men.

He has been an orphan since he was two years old, worked on a farm until eighteen, afterwards clerking in a grocery a short time; he then learned his trade, that of a pressman, and was for some time superintendent of the press room of the Argus. Mr. Pfeiffer was for six years a commercial traveler, but was obliged to abandon it on account of his increasing business at home, it requiring his entire attention. He has been a life-long Democrat, is a member of the German Reformed Church, a Past Chancellor of Aetolia Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., a member of Summit Lodge, No. 132, Red Men and various other organizations in all of which he has been called upon to hold official positions.



GEORGE ARTHUR MYERS.

George A. Myers, the well-known collector, who resides in a pleasant home corner Goodrich and South High streets, Akron, Ohio, was born in Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, August 18th, 1859, where he obtained a common school education in English. On April 28th, 1882, he married Miss Emma I. Mest. For several years he was constable in this city and discharged his duties with fidelity and energy. For the past five years he has conducted a Collection, Loan and Real Estate office in Akron, and since 1888, has in addition to his other business, charge of the collections of the Mercantile Association organized in that year.

George is a good business man and thoroughly awake to the interests of his patrons.

He is a member of the American Legion of Honor.



CHRISTIAN J. KITTLEBERGER.

Christian J. Kittleberger, whose residence at the time of his decease, November 17th, 1886, was at Cuyahoga Falls, was born in Metzingen, Germany, May 6th, 1836. His parents removed from Germany to Buffalo, New York, when he was but eleven years of age. Later, they removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he married a most estimable lady, Miss Rose L. Shaal, December 24th, 1857, who has borne him nine children. He removed to Cuyahoga Falls in November, 1866, where he engaged in the tannery business, which is still successfully operated by the widow and heirs. He established a wholesale hide, leather and saddlery hardware house at 114 South Main street, Akron, now in successful operation, and conducted by Wm. C. Kittleberger, under the firm name of C. Kittleberger & Son.

He commanded the respect of all who knew him by his honorable and thorough business ways, and was a representative man in the village where he died. At one time he was a member of the Board of Education, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Council, in which latter capacity he had served for twelve years. He left a valuable business and beautiful home for the comfort and welfare of his family. One of the finest monuments in Oakwood Cemetery is erected to his memory.



DR. LEWIS E. SISLER.

Dr. Lewis E. Sisler, a practicing physician and surgeon of Clinton, Ohio, was born at Manchester, Ohio, April 8th, 1860. He was educated in the High School of Manchester, the Smithville Academy, and Northwestern Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio.

He was married to Miss Metta B. Miller, October 8th, 1884, by whom he has one child.

Dr. Sisler is a member of the Summit County Medical and Surgical Society, Recording Secretary Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, National Association Railway Surgeons, local surgeon for C., A. & C. and B. & O. R. R., United States Pension Examining Board, Knights of the Maccabees and of the Christian Church.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FUCHS.

Frederick William Fuchs, agent of the L. Schlather Brewing Co., of Cleveland, was born in Akron August 18th, 1858, and received his education in the public schools of Akron. For six years he held an important position with the C., A. & C. R. R. Co., and for some time was business manager of the High Bridge pleasure resort at the Glens, Cuyahoga Falls. Energetic and prompt in his business engagements, and social in his disposition, he has many warm friends. He is an active member of Aetolia Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias, and of Summit Tribe (Stamm) No. 238, Independent Order of Red Men.



FREDERICK STAHL.

Fred. Stahl was born in the city of Thun, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, December 25, 1852, where he obtained a liberal education, and came to Ohio in 1880, locating in Akron.

He was joined in wedlock to Miss Catharine Kenny, at Parker's Landing, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 15th, 1876. Seven children—five boys and two girls—are the result of the union.

Mr. Stahl has been identified with the brewing interest since his advent into the city, representing some of the best establishments in the country, and known as a hustler in anything he attempts to do. Urbane in manner, prompt and faithful in his business transactions, charitable to the needy, are known characteristics of our subject. He is a member of St. Bernard's Catholic Church, and a good citizen.



DR. CHARLES B. CARR.

Dr. Charles B. Carr was born in East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, July 25th, 1865, on a farm which was settled upon at a very early date by his grandfather, a prominent pioneer of that section. His early years were spent in working upon the farm in summer and attending the district schools in the winter. He attended the Smithville Academy a number of terms, then entered Wooster University and prepared himself for the study of medicine. Later he entered the office of Dr. S. P. Grew, of Orrville, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Wayne county, for preliminary study prior to entering the Cincinnati Medical College. In 1887 he entered that institution for a course of lectures lasting three years, being graduated in 1890 with the first honors of his class.

After a short time spent in hospital practice he returned home and in July located in Barberton for the practice of his profession. His practice has rapidly increased until he now enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading practitioners in Southern Summit county.

Though but a young man in years and in his profession, he enjoys the entire confidence of the people. In addition to his practice he owns a first-class drug store which is in charge of an efficient pharmacist.



CAPTAIN GEORGE BILLOW.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY.

Captain George Billow, of 104 West Market street, Akron, is one of the pioneer undertakers of Summit county. He was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, April 2d, 1833, and is the fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Millitt) Billow, natives of the same place. He received a common school education until eleven years of age, when his parents emigrated to this country in 1844, and settled in the "Black Swamps," in Sandusky county, Ohio, eight miles from Fremont. At the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed to learn the wagon maker's trade at Fremont where he also learned his English in Sunday and night schools. After serving his apprenticeship he was employed for three years in Jacob Lawman's carriage factory in Cleveland, O. In February, 1854, he came to Middlebury and was employed in the carriage factory of C. A. Collins, where, in a few years, he established business for himself.

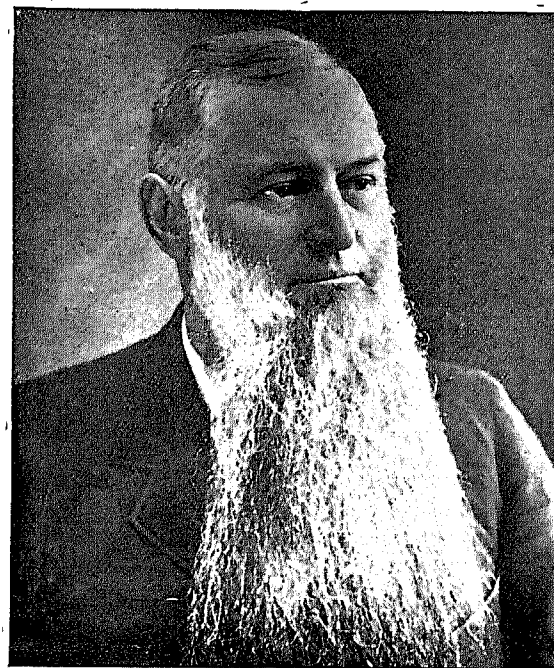
He enlisted as private in Company I, 107th O. V. I., serving in the campaign of Fredericksburg, Va., December and January, 1862-63. The captain was mustered in as Lieutenant just before a battle under the name of Billow and as there was no opportunity to change the name he served his full term under it and has ever since retained it. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863, and the campaign and battles of Gettysburg,

Pa., July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863, at which his regiment of 565 men lost over 400. The remainder of his division was transferred to South Carolina, where it engaged in many minor battles and skirmishes throughout the Department of the South, and until the close of the war. During the latter part of the war, on account of broken down health, Mr. Billow served much on detached duty as provost marshal and commissary of subsistence on the staff of the general commanding the department, having meanwhile been promoted to second and first lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out with the regiment at Charleston, South Carolina, July, 1865.

Returning to Akron, he engaged in commercial business, and in 1871 moved with his family to Huntsville, Alabama, but becoming disappointed in the development of the New South, he again returned to his more than ever appreciated home, Akron, Ohio, where, since the spring of 1875, by his good judgment, skill and natural adaptation he has built up for himself a well established business as one of the leading funeral directors of Akron, in which he still continues, assisted by his son, C. F. Billow.

Captain Billow is a staunch republican, although not a politician. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and several beneficial societies: The Masonic, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, a Past Commander of Buckley Post, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion and Union Veteran's Union, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

He has eight children—five sons and three daughters.



DR. ELIZUR HITCHCOCK.

Dr. Elizar Hitchcock, physician of Akron, was born in Tallmadge, Aug. 15th, 1832, and is the fourth of seven children born to Lucius W. and Eleanor (Wolcott) Hitchcock. His parents were natives of Connecticut, his father coming on foot to Tallmadge, where he bought a farm, married and raised his family.

Dr. Hitchcock remained at home until 1850, working upon the farm and gaining such education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. At eighteen he entered Western Reserve College at Hudson, where he studied two years, then entered the junior class in Yale College, graduating in 1854. During the next four years he taught select school at Tallmadge and Gustavus, dividing the time between them. In 1857 he began reading medicine with Dr. Dudley Allen, at Kinsman, Ohio. Took a medical course at Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1860, graduated at the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, at Cleveland.

He commenced his practice at Mecca, but soon removed to Orwell, remaining two years. Was surgeon of the 7th O. V. I. about six months.

From 1863 to 1869, practiced in West Williamsfield, Ohio, then attended the Bellevue Hospital. Came to Akron in 1870 and has since practiced his profession here. Married Miss Hattie Reed, of Mecca, Ohio, Nov. 24th, 1861, by whom he has one child, Gertrude Reed Hitchcock, in Nov. 1864, by whom he has two children, Halbert K. and Lucius W.

GEORGE C. JACKSON.

George C. Jackson, of the firm of George C. Jackson & Co., general job printers in the basement of Schumacher's Office Building, Akron, Ohio, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 22d, 1869, to Joel R. and Anna M. (Stone) Jackson. He received his education in Sandusky and Akron, taking special instruction at Buchtel College. He came to Akron in August, 1888, and has worked in different printing establishments since he was fourteen years old and has become thoroughly acquainted with both newspaper and job office printing. He has been a member of the Universalist church since 1889. His father, who is blind, is the pioneer piano dealer of Northern Ohio, having sold more pianos than any other man in the State. His mother died January 12th, 1890.

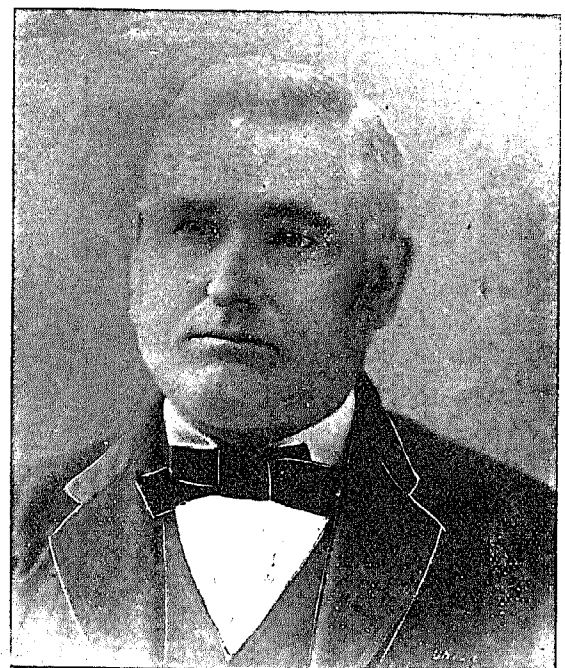
He associated with him W. H. Denham, April, 1891, and the firm is now better prepared than ever to attend to the wants of the public who are in need of general or artistic job printing.



J. MARTIN BECK.

J. Martin Beck, born in the town of Selb, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 14th, 1843. At fourteen, entered wholesale grocery and drug house as an apprentice, serving four years, not only without compensation, but paying over \$300 to learn the business; passing a regular examination, he came to the United States, and to Akron in August, 1862. First entered the employ of M. W. Henry & Co., of which firm his half-brother, John Wolf, was a partner; remaining six years, when he entered the service of E. I. Baldwin & Co., of Cleveland, for one year. Being in rather poor health, he went to Europe in the spring of 1869, returning to Akron in the fall, entering into partnership with John Wolf and H. J. Church, under the firm name of Wolf, Church & Beck, retiring in 1878, and establishing with Mr. E. G. Kubler, the Akron Varnish Works, the first and then the only works of the kind in Summit county, and now among the most prosperous in the United States.

January 12th, 1871, Mr. Beck was married to Miss Katie J. Buchtel, daughter of William Buchtel, Esq., of Akron, by whom he has four children: William B., Edward M., Martha Louise, and Carl F.



JOHN MCNAMARA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY.

But few men are better known in Summit county than John McNamara. Born in Ireland February 15th, 1833, he came to the land of his adoption when twenty-five years of age, locating at New Portage, his present home. Possessing a good business education, of good judgment and sagacious he was not long in accumulating sufficient funds to engage in the mercantile business, which he has conducted successfully for the past thirty years. In August 1864, he was married to Miss Hannah Wood; four children have graced their home.

Although an uncompromising Democrat he has filled the position of postmaster at New Portage for thirteen years, the only Democratic administration under which he served being that of President Cleveland. He was a township trustee for years and is at present Justice of the Peace, serving on his third term and a member of the Norton Township School Board.

He belongs to St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic Church, of Akron. Mr. McNamara enjoys the reputation of the greatest integrity in his business and has a pardonable pride in the prosperity of New Portage.

In the Democratic State Convention held in Cleveland, July 15th, 1891, he was nominated by acclamation, for member of the State Board of Public Works.



BENJAMIN F. MANDERBACH.

The present efficient Chief of Akron's Fire Department, was born at New Berlin, Ohio, January 1st, 1844, and received his education at Uniontown, Stark county.

He enlisted in the 29th Regiment, O. V. I., September 30th, 1861, re-enlisted in December, 1863 and was discharged, July 24, 1865. In the 29th Regiment, O. V. I., he received the following promotions: Corporal, July 1st, 1862; Sergeant, May 9th, 1864; 1st Sergeant, July 1st, 1864; 1st Lieutenant, January 15th, 1865. He served with General Shields' division in the Shenandoah Valley, and was at the first battle of Winchester, March 23d, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9th, 1862; Cedar Mountain, August 9th, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, 1863. In the fall of 1863, he was transferred to Chattanooga, Tenn., with the relief of Gen. Rosecrans then attached to the 20th Army Corps. He was with Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga, to Atlanta, Ga., went from there to Savannah, Ga., then to Goldsboro and Raleigh, N. C., from there to Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., to the Grand Review; to Louisville, Ky., then to Cleveland where he was discharged.

He moved to Akron, July 24th, 1865. He joined the Mechanics Hook and Ladder Co., April, 1868, serving until 1874. He then joined the present Fire Department, assisting in its organization. In 1875 he was elected foreman of the Hook and Ladder Co. On the retirement of Mr. John Hays as Chief of the Department, he was made Assistant Chief under Chief Simpson. On the retirement of Chief Simpson in 1884, he was elected Chief of the Department.



DR. WILLIAM C. JACOBS.

Dr. William Cloyd Jacobs, 605 High street, Akron, is a native of Lima, Ohio, where he was born Feb. 26th, 1840. His parents, T. K. and Ann (Elder) Jacobs, were natives of Juniata Co., Pa., whence they came in 1836, to Ashland, moving two years later to Lima, where they have since lived. His father was a tailor by trade, though turning his attention to real estate and farming in the new country, and was one of the early pioneers of the latter place.

Dr. Jacobs, the fourth in a family of nine children, spent his early years on the farm and in the village until the age of sixteen, when he received an appointment to the National Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He resigned in 1859, and began the study of medicine in Cincinnati with Dr. William Carson, graduating in 1862, at the Ohio Medical College in that city. In April, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the 4th O. V. C., and served with the regiment until December, 1862, when he was promoted to the position of surgeon and assigned to the 81st O. V. I., with which he served until the end of the war.

During the Atlanta campaign, he served on the operating board of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and when mustered out was Surgeon in Chief of the 1st Division 15th A. C. October, 1865, he came to Akron, where he has since practiced his profession.

He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, of the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. Of the second named society, Dr. Jacobs was the first secretary, and has served as president of both it and the county society. He has always been a careful and conscientious physician, and has occupied a prominent position in his profession.

Dr. Jacobs was one of the pioneers in the oil fields of Ohio, and to him and his associates more than to any other one firm, belongs the credit of starting that great industry in the state.

September 10th, 1863, he married Huldah M. Hill, a native of Knox County, Ohio. Her father, Luther Hill, was a native of New York, and settled with his parents in Richland County, Ohio, in 1811. Dr. Jacobs has one child—Harold H., who is also a physician in company with his father.



CHARLES SCHULER.

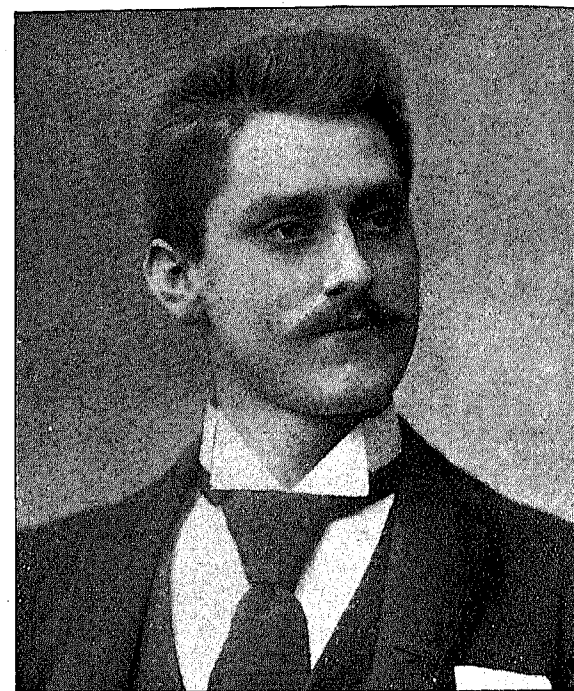
PHOTOGRAPHED BY WOLFFMAN.

Charles Schuler, the proprietor of the West Hill Marble and Granite Works, office 246 West Market street, residence 134 Silver street, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 20th, 1850. His parents moved to Ohio when he was but six months old. He secured a common school education in Cleveland and on Oct. 12th, 1871, he married Miss Katie Snyder, by whom he has two children, George C. and Katie E. Mr. Schuler was engaged in business from 1871 to 1875, when he removed to Akron where he has since resided. He is a member of West Hill Congregational church, of Aetolia Lodge, No. 24. K. of P., Granite Lodge, No. 522, I. O. O. F. and Star Commandery, No. 7, Red Cross. Mr. Schuler is highly esteemed by all who know him.



ROBERT ALVA STINEHOUR.

Robert Alva Stinehour was born May 12th, 1811, at Highgate, Vermont, and came to Ohio in 1834 locating in Akron, and engaging at his trade of painter. He was industrious, thrifty and prompt in his transactions and accumulated considerable property, dying after a lingering illness September 24th, 1881. On December 8th, 1835, he was united in marriage to Pernelle E. Bowen, of Copley, who departed this life January 28th, 1884. Five children were born to them all of whom are now dead. His second marriage occurred June 4th, 1848, when he was wedded to Miss Sarah Rebecca Douglass, of Tallmadge, who survives him together with two children—Edward and Lillian, nee Mrs. Alexander. The deceased was a prominent Mason and a good citizen.

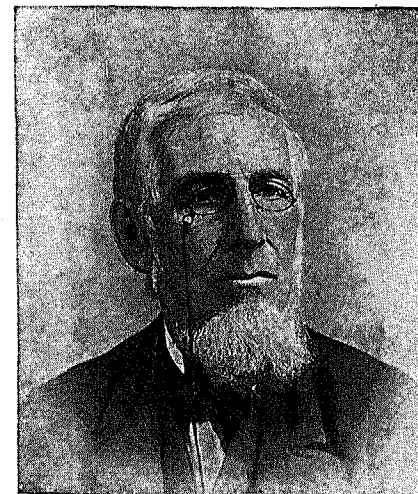


FRANK WERNER.

Frank Werner was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, May 21st, 1868, and is the youngest of four brothers; and the son of Hartman and Mary (Jockers) Werner.

He received his education in the Public schools of Zanesville, graduating from the High School in 1885.

His father was for many years a shoemaker, but for several years before his death, which occurred in July, 1876, he carried on a wholesale and retail boot, shoe, leather and finding business in Zanesville. His three brothers are all engaged in the boot and shoe business. Fred. A., a manufacturer in Boston, Mass., Henry C., an exclusive jobber, and William N., an extensive retailer in Zanesville. His brother, Fred A. located in Akron in 1881, and established the present business to which Frank succeeded in Dec. 1889. His aim has always been to lead all of his competitors, and, although he has had but a short residence in Akron, (since Dec. 1889) he has won the reputation of being a wide-awake shoeman, and carries one of the largest stocks of footwear in the county, if not on the Reserve. He is a firm believer in the advantages to be gained by a liberal use of printers' ink and profit sharing with his customers. One of the most important of his profit sharing enterprises, was the giving away of a neat two-story house and lot in South Akron, Dec. 29th, 1890, the fortunate person being a poor widow with six children, Mrs. Mary A. Laube. The beautiful miniature pony and cart which has adorned the streets of Akron, and Mr. Werner's show window, will be the next gift at 12 m. Christmas, 1891. Mr. Werner merits success and is achieving it.



SAMUEL ALANSON LANE.

Samuel Alanson Lane, born in Suffield, Conn., June 29th, 1815; in early boyhood attended district school with one term at academy; worked on farm and at painting in father's carriage shop; from 16 to 18, clerked in store; 18 to 20, canvassed for books; at 21, engaged in painting in Akron, also, two years later, starting a small paper called the "Buzzer," afterwards converted into a temperance paper called the "Cascade Roarer;" in 1839, engaged in carriage making, continuing four years; in 1850, went overland to California, remaining two years, engaged in painting and selling goods at auction; in 1853, embarked in clothing trade in Akron, burning out in 1855; 1854-57, served in village council and on school board; 1856 to 1861, sheriff of Summit county; 1861 to 1876, editor *Summit County Beacon*, founding *Akron Daily Beacon* in 1869; 1877 to 1881, again county sheriff; 1881 to 1883, mayor of Akron, and since engaged in local historical work, and author of a 1,200 page volume entitled "*Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County*;" Nov. 11, 1838, was married to Miss Paulina Potter, who bore him eight children, four of whom are now living—Julius S., of Chicago; Fred. A., of Akron, and Arthur M., and Carrie M., (now Mrs. Albert J. Pitkin) of Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Lane dying July 2, 1871, Mr. L. was again married, to her sister, Mrs. Emeline (Potter) Manning, Nov. 11, 1872, who still survives.

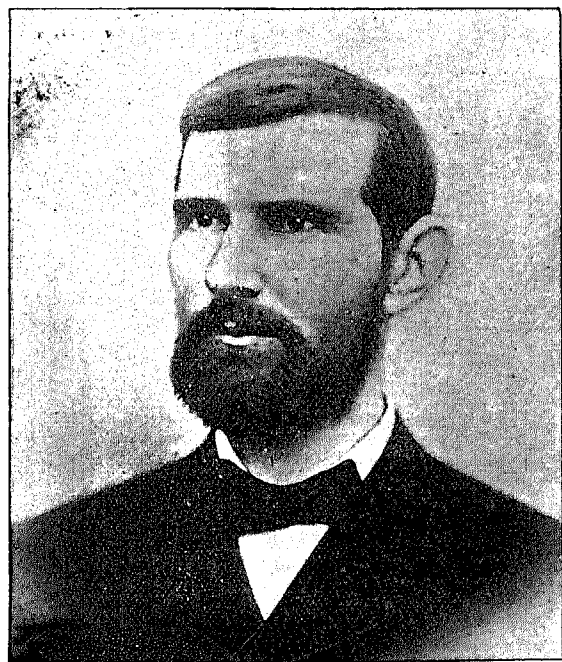


DR. WILLIAM BOWEN—DECEASED.

The expressive features that mark the head of this article are those of Doctor William Bowen, by whose death Summit county was deprived of one of the brightest, deepest minds, both literary and medical that ever adorned the society of Akron. He was born at Genesee county, New York, July 30th, 1805, and was of Welsh extraction. His father lost his way and perished from cold while returning from his term of enlistment in the War of 1812, while crossing the ice on Lake Erie, leaving a widow and six children. William was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade which he completed. He came west stopping in Stark county, Ohio, obtaining employment with John Brown, who was building a grist mill for William Reynolds. Mr. Brown took kindly to the studious qualities of young Bowen, assisted him to a term of private studies, upon the completion of which he commenced teaching school in Paris, Stark county. Under the influence of Dr. Robert Estep, Mr. Bowen was induced to study medicine, in connection with his teaching. He began the practice of medicine at Doylestown in 1832, and in 1836 was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio; after which for twenty years he practiced in Canton and Massillon, gaining an extensive practice and wide-spread reputation.

In 1857 he came to Akron and continued his practice until his death, Jan. 14th, 1880.

He married Miss Hildah Chittenden and by this union there were nine children, only three of whom survived him. He was emphatically a self-made man.



LOUIS J. PROEHL, M. D.

Louis J. Proehl was born in Akron, Ohio, July 18th, 1850, of German parentage. His education and advancement in life were entirely due to his own exertions. When but a mere lad, fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a stone mason. At the age of twenty years he began teaching school in the winter time and working at his trade in the summer until he had accumulated money sufficient to complete his education. In August, 1870, he was graduated from the National Normal School located at Lebanon, Ohio, with a highly creditable record. The following autumn he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, meanwhile reading medicine with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, graduating in the spring of 1879. On his return to Akron, he entered the office of Dr. W. J. Underwood, with whom he remained until the summer of 1885. He was always an earnest student, untiring in his devotion to his profession. His constantly increasing practice gave promise of wide usefulness in the future. In the spring of 1886 in hopes of recuperating his rapidly failing health he went

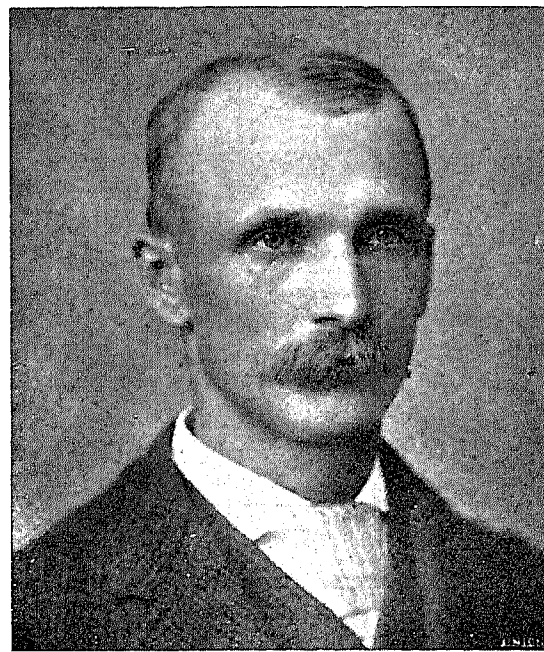
to Tennessee, where, after remaining sometime he returned somewhat improved. A few weeks later he determined to try the climate of the north-west and went to Dakota. But a short time elapsed, however, after his arrival until he was seized with a low form of fever which confined him to his rooms the greater part of the six weeks he spent there. He returned to his home in Akron August, 1886, completely broken in health, where after a painful illness, borne with wonderful patience and fortitude, he died April 27th, 1887, leaving a widow *nee* Jennie McCoy, to whom he was married April 18th, 1883, and a bright daughter, Bessie Louise, two years of age, together with hosts of sorrowing relatives and friends to mourn his demise.

The deceased was an honored member of Akron Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., a member of Washington Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., also a member of the "North-western Medical Society," Summit County Medical Society and the North America Medical Society.



HARRY ALBERT WARNER.

Harry Albert Warner, was born in Akron to W. Wallace and Annie M. (Yeamans) Warner, January 14th, 1871. He is the twin of Arthur Lee Warner who died when ten years old of diphtheria. He attended the public schools of Akron until he was eighteen years old, then took a course in Hammel's Business College after which he attended the National Business University of Columbus, where he took a special course in penmanship. In the summer of 1890 he received special instructions from Prof. F. G. Steele, at Xenia, in penmanship and drawing, and then taught penmanship in the schools of Cuyahoga Falls one year, giving entire satisfaction. Again in the summer of 1891 he devoted himself to special work with Prof. Steele, at the end of which time he accepted the position of teacher of penmanship, drawing and book-keeping in the public schools of Painesville, which position he is now filling.



CHARLES H. MORTON.

Charles H. Morton, of 108 North Balch street, was born in Kingsville, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1846, and moved to Akron in September, 1879.

He received a literary education in Mt. Vernon College, and in Dec. 1883, married Maggie Lake, by whom he has two children. He is a member of Aetolia Lodge, No. 24, K. of P.

Mr. Morton has been for twelve years engaged as manager of several base ball clubs, among which are the Akron, Toledo, Detroit, Savannah, Ga., Des Moines, Iowa, and Rochester, New York.



M. W. HOYE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY.

M. W. Hoye first saw the light of day at Castle Dermott, County Kildare, Ireland, April 22, 1843. In 1847 his parents emigrated to this country and located in Akron, Ohio, where in due time our subject received a liberal education. At the age of eighteen years, full of patriotism, he enlisted August 28th, 1861, in Co. K, 19th O. V. I., and was honorably discharged October 24th, 1865. Shortly after returning home he entered the employ of Messrs. Abbey & Johnston, manufacturers of stoneware, where he remained six years. On April 1st, 1872, he accepted the foremanship of the extensive coopering establishment of C. B. Maurer, which position he filled until January 1st, 1886, then engaging as traveling salesman for the Franklin Milling Company. In 1867, October 3d, he was married to Miss Isabella Mulligan, two children being the result of the union, William J., a letter carrier, and A. P., now a clerk in the Boston Store in Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Hoye died May 16th, 1872. Mr. Hoye married Miss Mary Cummins October 14th, 1872, and five children—four girls and one boy—have been the result of this alliance. In May, 1887, he was appointed sanitary policeman of Akron, and in 1889 was also appointed milk inspector, both offices he continues to fill with ability and fidelity to the city. He has twice been a candidate for sheriff of the county, on the Democratic ticket, and each time ran far ahead of his ticket, so great is his popularity.



EDWARD GEORGE KUBLER.

Edward George Kubler, born in Munich Germany, Feb. 26, 1846; educated in Munich and Nuremberg, Bavaria, in the higher classes of the Polytechnic School. In the war of 1866 he enlisted in the army, serving during the war. In August, 1869, came to the United States, engaging in business in New York City. In February, 1878, came to Akron and started what has ever since been known as the "Akron Varnish Works," six months later, associating with himself, Mr. J. Martin Beck. This is one of the most successful of Akron's many prosperous industries; Mr. Kubler looking after the outside interests of the concern.

He is also director of the European Department of the "Gilson Asphaltum Co.," of St. Louis, Mo., of which himself and Mr. Beck are stockholders. He is in possession of his family record since 1467, the successive generation of the family all being prominent citizens of Southern Germany, Mr. Kubler being the only one that has ever emigrated.

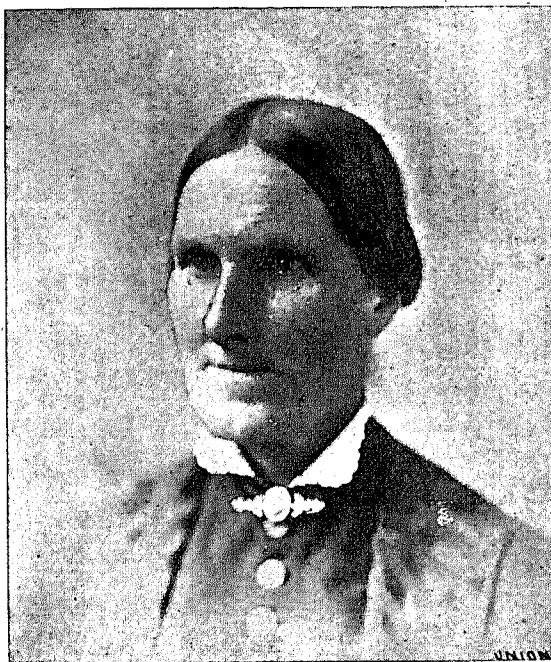
In 1873, he married Miss Emily Dushard, who was born at Hennepin, Ill., April 16, 1848. They have three sons and one daughter. The family reside in Europe, pending the education of their sons.



JOHN McCausland.

John McCausland, farmer and brick manufacturer until his death November 12th, 1884, was born June 26th, 1824, in county Antrim, Ireland, and was a son of James and Jane (Drain) McCausland. John emigrated to Ohio in 1849 in straightened circumstances to seek his fortune. He began work in this country as a common laborer, receiving at first \$3.50 per month; afterwards by the year receiving \$120, then \$150 yearly.

In 1853 he married Mary Ann McQuillan, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in April, 1827. After Mr. McCausland, by industry and frugality, had acquired sufficient means he purchased a team and the necessary outfit and engaged in farming, renting land on the Phelps farm. In 1859 he bought a fine farm of one hundred and twelve acres on the Tallmadge road, North Hill. In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of brick and was successful in establishing one of the greatest industries of the kind in the county, which is still in operation and managed by his two sons, James and John. Mr. McCausland was a good and substantial citizen, for years a Trustee of Portage township and a life-long member of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church.



MARY ANN McCausland.

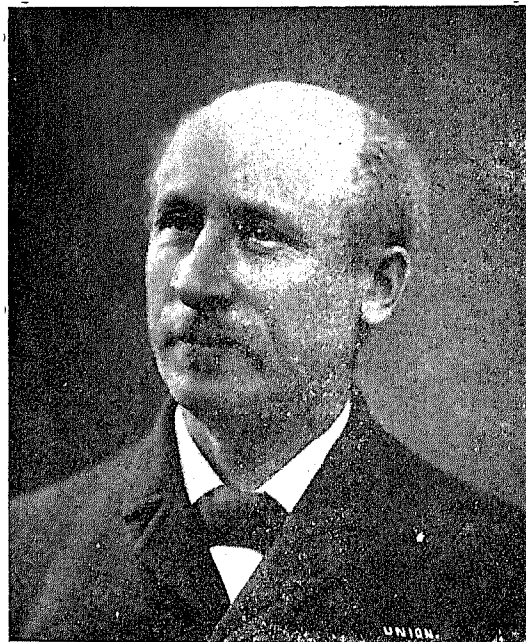
Mrs. Mary A. McCausland, relict of the late John McCausland, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, April 18th, 1827, and came to Ohio in 1852. She was educated in Ireland. In 1853 she married Mr. McCausland, four children being the result of that union—James, John, Margaret and Mary.

Just previous to the death of her husband an elegant brick mansion was erected on the old homestead, which death prevented the devoted husband from enjoying even for one hour. There the devoted wife now resides with and surrounded by her children, enjoying her declining years in ease and affluence. She is a devout member of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, respected by her neighbors and acquaintances and revered by her children.

JAMES LAFAYETTE PORTER.

James Lafayette Porter was born October 3d, 1843, in Milton (then Trumbull county, Ohio), and moved to Sharon, Medina county, Ohio in 1850, where he received a common school education. He is the father of eight children, six sons and two daughters, having been married October 18th, 1870 to Amelia Ream, of Sharon. In 1862 he went to visit relatives in Venango county, Pa., and in September enlisted in Co. E., 16th Pa. Vol. Cavalry. In the following March he was detailed as orderly at headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps at Falmouth, Va. in which capacity he served under Generals Conch, Hancock, Caldwell and Warren

during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns and the return of the Army of the Potomac to Rappahannock, when he was ordered back to Company service and took part in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, not being off duty a single day until Aug. 16th, 1864, when, in an engagement at Deep Bottom, Va., he was wounded in the right leg which was amputated on the field. He was discharged at Christian street Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1865, and returning to Venango county taught school one term and learned photography. In 1867 he was candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by a small majority. In 1868 he engaged with D. Ransom & Co., of Buffalo, New York, and in 1879 returned with his family to Ohio and settled in Coventry township. In 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace and was re-elected three times, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of the township at each election.



JOHN ROBB.

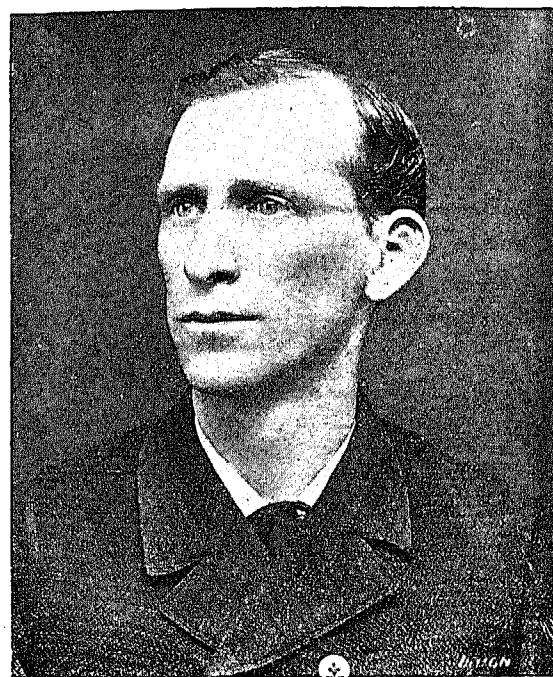
John Robb was of Scottish origin, born at Glasgow, Scotland, March 19th, 1842. At an early age he emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where he received a liberal education. In 1868 he came to Akron and opened a plumbing establishment in the Cramer and May block, North Howard street. After remaining there for some time he removed to rooms in the Academy of Music building where he remained until the completion of the Robb block, North Howard street, when he removed there. He was a thorough mechanic, energetic and prompt and conducted an extensive business. On May 20th, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary E. Ginther. Seven bright and interesting children—four boys and three girls—bless that union. Mr. Robb died January 27th, 1891, after a brief illness, beloved by his family and respected by all who knew him. His funeral was largely attended from St. Bernard's Catholic Church of which he was a devout member.



GEORGE A. SHAW.

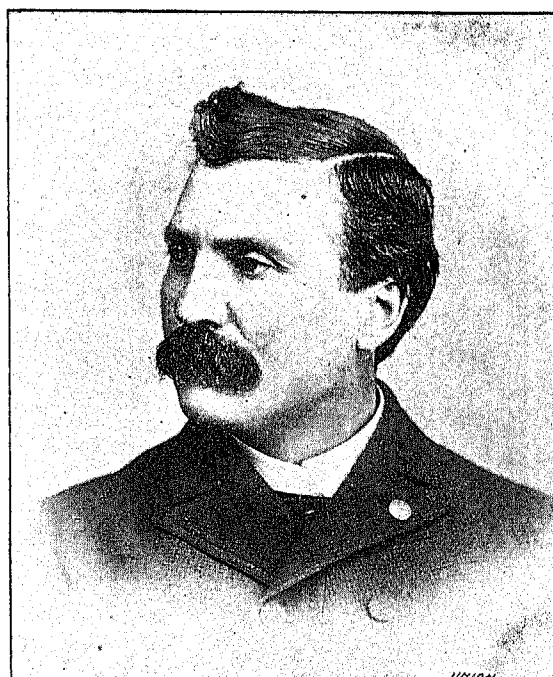
George A. Shaw is a native of the Buckeye State and of Summit county, having been born in Norton township, September 1st, 1853. He obtained, in the Wadsworth, Medina county schools, a good English and German education. Afterwards he sought the north-west and engaged in railroading in Dakota, filling some important positions. Returning he embarked in the mercantile trade at New Portage seven years ago and has built up an extensive business by perseverance and fair dealing.

Mr. Shaw is the present postmaster at New Portage, and an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of Barborton Lodge No. 486, K. of P., and also of Daniel Webster Council No. 90, O. U. A. M. He is a Republican in politics being the Republican Central Committee-man for Norton township and a citizen of Sterling Worth.



T. J. DAVIES.

It falls to the lot of but few young men to establish a more prosperous business and social career than that established by T. J. Davies. He was born in Wales, July 22d, 1861, and came to Ohio, June, 1875. After receiving a good English education he embarked in the mercantile business at Sherman and afterwards at Hametown, Norton township, Summit county. When the present thriving village of Barborton presented a field for business he removed there and is extensively engaged in the grocery and provision trade, having two large establishments. December 29th, 1888, he was wedded to Miss Jennie Herbert, and one child, a pretty girl, Ethel, gladdens their cosy home. Mr. Davies is a prominent K of P., belonging to Doylestown Lodge, No. 185.



DR. ALBERT CLINTON BELDEN—DECEASED.

Dr. Belden was born in Castile, New York, September 14th, 1845, removing, with his parents when quite young to Bureau, Ill. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. I, 64th Illinois Infantry, as a private and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in July, 1865. He then commenced the study of medicine and was graduated with distinguished honors from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1875, having begun his studies with Dr. Thompson, of Princeton, Ill., the home of his parents at the time. In 1876 he removed to this city and in 1877 began the practice of medicine associating with Dr. A. K. Fouser, which partnership continued until September 1st, 1881, when he formed a partnership with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, with whom he remained until his untimely death, Dec. 20th, 1890.

Dr. Belden was married at Breinigsville, Pa., May 5th, 1874, to Hannah E. Mosser, daughter of a prominent physician of that place, who survives him with three interesting daughters—Jessie, Ida and Edna.

The doctor's death resulted from injuries sustained by a fall which he received in his office on South High street, Dec. 10th, while stepping from a bookcase into a chair which was overturned throwing him to the floor, so that his head struck a stove. During his illness he was unconscious part of the time, but when conscious seemed to be in the full use of his mental faculties.

He was a prominent member of Buckley Post, G. A. R., was the oldest ranking surgeon of the Ohio National Guard, and was one of the surgeons of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and Valley railroads. He enjoyed a large practice and was universally esteemed both as a practitioner and as a citizen.

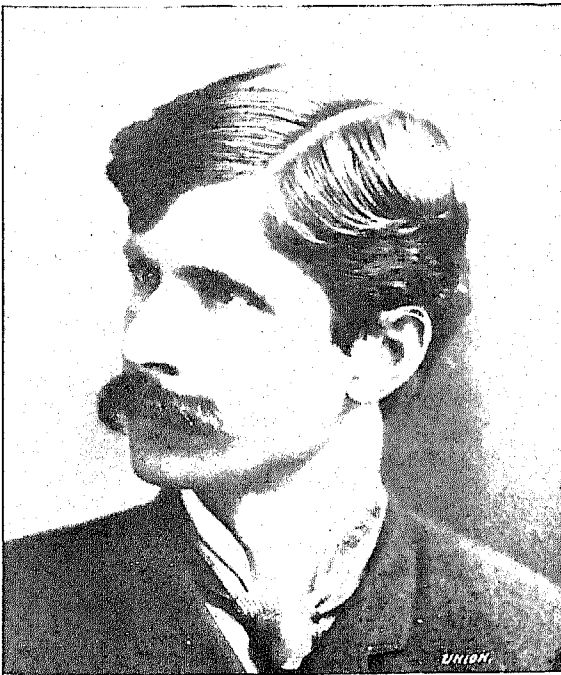


W. WALLACE WARNER.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COURTESY.

W. Wallace Warner was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1848, is the eighth child of John and Mary Ettie (Woodard) Warner, his mother a native of New York and his father of Middletown, Conn. They came to Portage township in 1839. Young Warner received a high school education at Cuyahoga Falls, and a business education at Quaker City Business College in Philadelphia. Returning to Cuyahoga Falls in 1867, he kept books for Hanford & Yeamans, and Hanford Bros., for one year, in 1868 accepted the position of Deputy Recorder under James A. Lantz, continuing for a while with Thorp. In 1871 embarked in the abstract business, making and operating a set of abstract books of the county. He formed a partnership with E. C. Ruggles in 1874 and added real estate and loan to the business. This partnership was dissolved in 1876, Mr. Warner continuing the business, and in 1882 he formed a partnership with F. A. Wilcox, under the firm name of Warner & Wilcox, and a year later selling his remaining interest to said Wilcox. In 1886, he engaged in the real estate business in Washington, operating in southern lands. He returned to Akron in 1888 and was engaged with T. D. Paul, in the publication of City Maps of Akron, Zanesville and other places, and has devoted most of his time since to the publication of maps. In July 1890, he engaged as manager of the Akron Map and Atlas Co., in the publication of "Illustrated Summit County," which work is before the readers and speaks for itself.

He was married in Philadelphia to Annie M., daughter of Robert and Mary (Grier) Yeamans, April 15, 1880. Of this union two children (twins) were born, Arthur Lee, who died eleven years ago, and Harry Albert, who still survives his brother and mother, the latter dying Oct. 27, 1870. Mr. Warner was married to Miss Alice Grace, daughter of George and Susannah Lyttleton, of Cleveland, Oct. 25, 1877. To this union three children are born: George Lyttleton, aged twelve years; Wallace Vincent, nine years and Mabel Maryetta, seven years.



EUGENE OAKLEY KNOX.

Eugene Oakley Knox, deceased, born at Danville, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1849, died at Hot Springs, Ark., May 7, 1891, of valvular disease of the heart. Thus the beginning and the end, not so the intervening.

It was a life of earnest work, of patient painstaking, and of indomitable energy. He was never contented except when busy. He came to Cuyahoga Falls with his parents when quite young. Here he received a good Grammar school education under Taylor, Delano and Chamberlain. When 17 he went to Corning, N. Y., where he resided for eighteen months with an uncle, studying

medicine under one Dr. May, but was obliged to abandon it on account of ill health. Returning to the Falls, he assisted his father, Alanson R., for a time in the book-binding business. After awhile he started a job printing office, December, 1870, and before he was of age he commenced the publication of the *Cuyahoga Falls Reporter*, a bright, crisp, seven-column weekly. The fire, Thursday evening, Sept. 1882, destroyed everything, which was a total loss of \$5,000. Friday his paper was published as usual, and it has continued to be published ever since without the loss of an issue.

He was married to Miss Ellen Lyttleton at Cleveland, Dec. 24, 1874, from which union has been born four children: Oscar A., 15 years of age, a student of Western Reserve Academy; Percival A., died Feb. 1881; Portia E., now 9 years old and Julian O., seven years.

His estate is administered by his widow, and the business of editing and publishing is conducted by her.

CHESTER F. LAMB.

Chester F. Lamb was born in Vermont, Nov. 30, 1844, and graduated from the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass. In 1862 he enlisted in the 36th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till the close of the war.

In Sept. 1869, he came to Akron, and entered the employ of the Whitman & Barnes M'fg. Co., with whom he remained for over twenty years.

In 1887-88 he served as a member of the Board of Education of Akron. July 18, 1870, he was married to Ellen M. Smith, of Fitchburg, Mass. He is an active member of the G. A. R., being Past Post Commander of Buckley Post, and in 1880 was assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Ohio. He is also a member of Akron Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templars.



HUDSON KINGSLEY TAYLOR.

Hudson Kingsley Taylor was born in West Bloomfield (now Montclair), Essex county, New Jersey, June 2d, 1827.

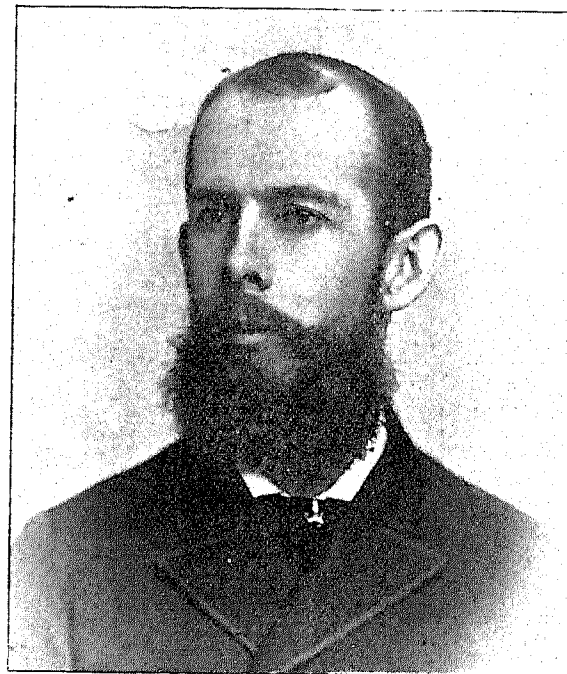
His grandfather, David Taylor, was a revolutionary soldier, having entered the army at the age of seventeen and participated in many of the severe battles fought in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, among which may be mentioned Trenton and Monmouth. In the latter battle he was wounded but recovered and lived to see the country, for which he fought, independent and prosperous.

Matthias Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an officer in the war of 1812 and died in 1868, at the age of 70. The mother still survives at the age of 91 and resides with a younger son (M. B. Taylor) in Keyport, N. J.

Hudson K. Taylor pursued his collegiate studies at Western Reserve College, graduating with the class of 1851. On leaving college he immediately engaged in teaching, which he followed for ten years, seven of which were spent in the charge of the schools of Cuyahoga Falls. In 1861, in consequence of partial deafness he was obliged to abandon his much loved profession of teaching. In 1866, he became interested in oil refining and was for many years engaged in the business. During the past eleven years he has been in charge of inspection department of the Lubricating Oil Works of the Standard Oil Co., at Cleveland.

CHARLES DIETZ.

Charles Dietz was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1856, and moved to Akron in 1884 and engaged as a contractor at the Akron Iron Co.'s works for all general teaming and then opened a livery, transfer and boarding stable on North High street. He is a member of Akron Lodge, No. 547, I. O. O. F. He received a good English education in the common schools of Cuyahoga and Summit counties. December 20, 1878, was married to Clara Nell Davis, of Bath township, and has two children, Frank H. and Josie.



ALVIN IRWIN FINDLEY.

Alvin Irwin Findley, son of Mary Hardie and Dr. Samuel Findley (for sixteen years Superintendent of Akron Schools and now editor of *Ohio Educational Monthly*), was born in Monmouth, Ill., June 29, 1859. A pupil of the graded schools of Cleveland and Akron, and later graduating from Akron High School, he entered Buchtel College in the fall of 1875. At the end of his Sophomore year, he became city editor of the *Akron Daily Beacon*. Resigning the position in 1889, he went to Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, graduating in 1891 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M.

The week after leaving college he began work on the *Chicago Interior*. The following year he went to Philadelphia, accepting a position on the City Staff of the *Press*, doing political work for that paper in the important Pennsylvania campaign of 1882. In the latter part of that year he accepted an offer to return to Akron as associate editor of the *Daily Beacon*. That position he held for seven years, resigning in 1899 to give his time to the Akron work of the *Cleveland Press*.

He became a partner in the book and stationery firm of Chandler, Findley & Co., in June of 1886. Since 1871, he has been a member of the Congregational Church of Akron.

Miss Belle Holloway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holloway, was wedded to Mr. Findley, May 28, 1884. They have one daughter, Grace Helen.

MARK LUKEY EDWARDS.

Mark Lukey Edwards who keeps a restaurant at 701 1/2 South Broadway, came to this county in the Spring of 1878. He was born in Zummer County, Cornwall, England, October 3, 1841, and in December, 1865, married Anna West, by whom he is the father of four children. He is a member of the Harmonie Society in Akron and of the Lodge and Encampment of the Odd Fellows in Butler, Pennsylvania.



M. OTIS HOWER.

M. Otis Hower, son of John H. and Susan (Yunker) Hower, was born at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1858, moved to Akron in 1866. He received a high school education in the public schools and a special course in Buchtel College. He married Blanch E., daughter of James F. Bruot, from which union there is one child, Grace. Mr. Hower is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, and a staunch Republican. Is prominently identified with many of the important manufacturing and business concerns of the city. He is local manager and assistant treasurer of the American Cereal Co. (managing the Hower Mills), a director in the Board of Trade, Akron Light, Heat & Power Co., and Home Building and Loan Association.

CHARLES L. ADAMS.

Charles L. Adams is an energetic school teacher who was born in the village of Nimisila, township of Franklin, Summit county, Ohio, November 9th, 1862, and "native to the manor born he lives there still." He had a common school education in the township schools and, in 1879, at the age of 17, began his career as a school teacher, attending school winters until his majority was reached, since which he has taught from two to three terms each year, nineteen of which were in four adjoining sub-districts in Franklin township. July 31st, 1881, he was married to Mary E. Grubb and three children call him father.



C. W. F. DICK.

Charles W. F. Dick is the son of Gottlieb and Mary (Handel) Dick and was born November 3, 1858. After receiving an education in the public schools of Akron, he entered the employ of Chipman & Barnes, as clerk in their hat store, and remained with them for two years, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Citizens Savings and Loan Association, where he remained for six years, leaving them to take a similar situation with the Empire Reaper and Mower Works, with whom he remained two years. In 1881 he associated himself with Lucius Miles, under the firm name of Dick & Miles, in the general produce and grain commission business. J. Edward Peterson purchased the interest of Mr. Miles and in February 1890, the firm changed to its present name, Dick & Peterson.

Always an ardent Republican, his fealty to that party was rewarded by being nominated and November 1886, elected to the office of County Auditor, to which he was re-elected in November 1889. For many years he took an active interest in local military affairs and enlisting in the Ohio National Guards, was Captain of Company B, 8th Regiment. In March 1888, elected Junior Major of the regiment.

June 30, 1881, he married Carrie May, daughter of Dr. James H. Peterson, by whom he has four children, all boys.

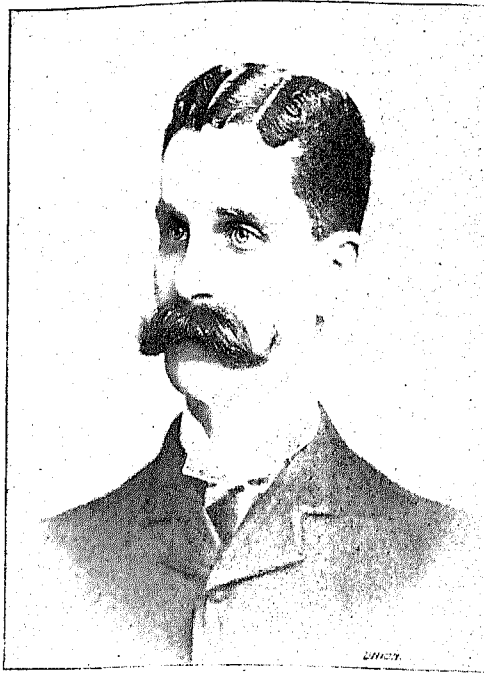
He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Scottish Rite Masons and K. of P.



ANDREW H. NOAH.

Andrew H. Noah, of the firm of Wilcox & Noah, general abstract, real estate, loan and insurance agents of Akron, Ohio, was born in Bath township, Feb. 18, 1858, to Elmus H. and Esther (Mott) Noah. He received a classical education at Oberlin College and married Miss Katie B. McGill, Dec. 29, 1880.

He is Secretary of the Akron Building and Loan Association, a Past Grand of Akron Lodge, I. O. O. F., and formerly a member of the Board of Control, Akron Public Library.



GEORGE D. STEVENS.

The above named was born in Akron, January 31, 1860, and received a good English education in the public schools. In 1878 he entered the manufacturing establishment of Taplin, Rice & Co., and served a thorough apprenticeship as a machinist. After working there at his trade sometime as a journeyman he accepted the chief engineership of the American Strawboard Works, located at New Portage, O., to which point he removed March 12, 1884. Mr. Stevens is a Benedict, having linked his fortunes with Miss Eva Dimpner, of Akron, on the 22d day of February, 1888. Was formerly the secretary of the Firemen's Relief Association, of Akron, and for years a valued volunteer fireman. A charter member of Barberton Lodge, No. 486 K. of P. No better evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his craftsmen can be given than the fact that he is the president of Lodge No. 28, Akron, O., of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. Capable, energetic and urbane in manner.



FRANK A. WILCOX.

Frank A. Wilcox, who resides 119 Park Place, Akron, Ohio, was born in Richfield, Ohio, May 17, 1853, to Dr. Jeremiah C. and Julia (Wilder) Wilcox.

He received a good common school education, and graduated in the classical course of Oberlin College. Read law with T. C. Burton, Cleveland, from 1878 to 1879, was Superintendent of the Glenville schools from 1879 to 1882, and a councilman of said village from 1880 to 1882. He removed to Akron in 1882, having purchased a half interest in the real estate and loan business of W. W. Warner, which business he is now engaged in with A. H. Noah. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Akron, was a member of the Akron Council from 1885 to 1887. Is a Past Grand of Akron Lodge, I. O. O. F., Past Patriarch of Akron Encampment, and representative of the Grand Encampment of Ohio. He is a director in the Akron Savings Bank, Akron Building and Loan Association, and Sells Gear Co., President of the Akron Chemical Co., Akron Electrical Manufacturing Co., Secretary of the Zanesville Street Railway Co., Treasurer of the Lake-side Park Co., and is unmarried.

JOSEPH MOORE.

Joseph Moore, of 214 First street, Akron, was born in Lake township, County of Stark, December 6, 1815. He married Sarah Fulkerson, by whom he has had four children. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, Akron. For four years he was Infirmary Director and was Assessor of the First Ward for eleven years. The most of his life was spent on a farm. His portrait is found with County Officers' group.

HOUSTON KEPLER.

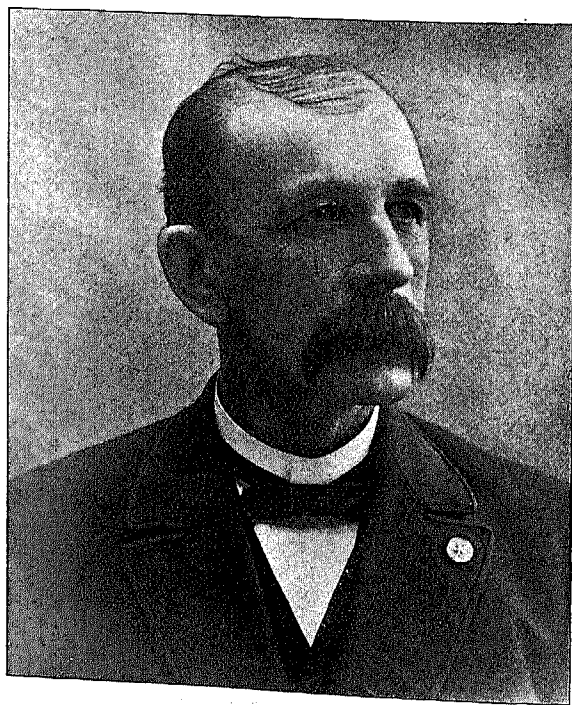
Houston Kepler, of New Portage, Ohio, was born in Coventry township August 25th, 1839, and received a common school education in the township schools. In April 1863 he was married to Catharine Foust and has four children living, Clara A., Laura J., Maggie E. and Nelson E. For many years he was a member of the Coventry school board, for six consecutive terms Township Clerk, and Justice of the Peace for 24 years. From his early life he has always been a friend of the common schools and a faithful worker in their interests. He and all his family are members of the Reformed Church in the work of which he has always been liberal and taken an active part. He is now a thrifty farmer in his native township and socially stands very high in the estimation of his neighbors.



WILLIAM HENRY MILLER.

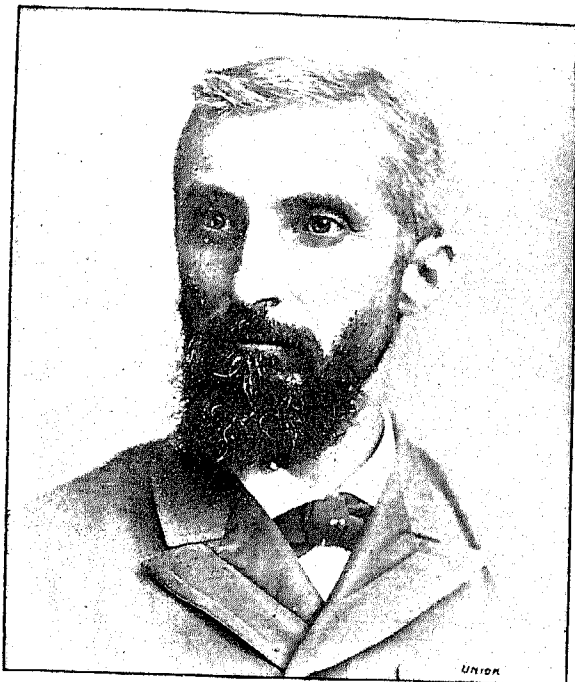
Hon. William Henry Miller, the present mayor of the city of Akron, was born in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, April 17, 1843. He received his education in the district schools and in the Canton public schools. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one, afterwards learning the trade of machinist. He continued this avocation with Aultman, Miller & Co., for just one quarter of a century. He was elected a member of the City Council from the Second Ward in 1883 and elected mayor April 1, 1889, being re-elected in 1891. He is a member of Summit Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., Colfax Lodge No. 8, D. of R., Akron Encampment No. 18, I. O. O. F., Grand Canton Ohio No. 1, Patriarchs Militant I. O. O. F. of Columbus, Ohio, and ranks as P. G., D. D. G. M., P. C. P., D. D. G. P., and Capt. P. M.

Mr. Miller is one of Akron's substantial men, and in his official capacity has given satisfaction to all parties.



CAPT. HUGHLIN HARRISON.

Capt. Hughlin Harrison was born in Snyder county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1838, and during the civil war served in the army of the Potomac as Captain of infantry and artillery. May 10, 1864, he was married to Mary M. Herrold and in the spring of 1865 came to Akron where he has since resided. March 17, 1870, he was married to Anna L. Baum, and has two daughters, one by each wife. In 1885-89 he was Adjutant General of the Department of Ohio U. S. V., and June 17, 1889, was appointed on the Akron City Police serving as a patrolman until Oct. 28, when he was nominated roundsman. He was re-appointed May 5, 1890, and April 6, 1891, was elected City Marshal.



CHARLES R. GRANT.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COURTESY.

Charles R. Grant, was born at Orange, New Haven County, Conn., Oct. 23, 1846. Nov. 19, 1861, he joined the 12th Connecticut Volunteers, and participated in the service of his regiment in the department of the Gulf until after the capture of Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, when he was discharged.

In April, 1864, he came to Cuyahoga Falls, and resided there till he entered Western Reserve College in 1868. From this institution he graduated in 1872, with the highest honors of his class.

Having passed one year in Colorado, Oct. 20, 1874, he returned to this county and began the study of law in the office of Hon. N. D. Tibbals, at Akron. During the succeeding year, while studying law he also taught for a part of each week in the College at Hudson.

September 2, 1874, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court, then sitting at Akron.

January 1, 1876, he became associated in practice with Hon. H. B. Foster, of Hudson.

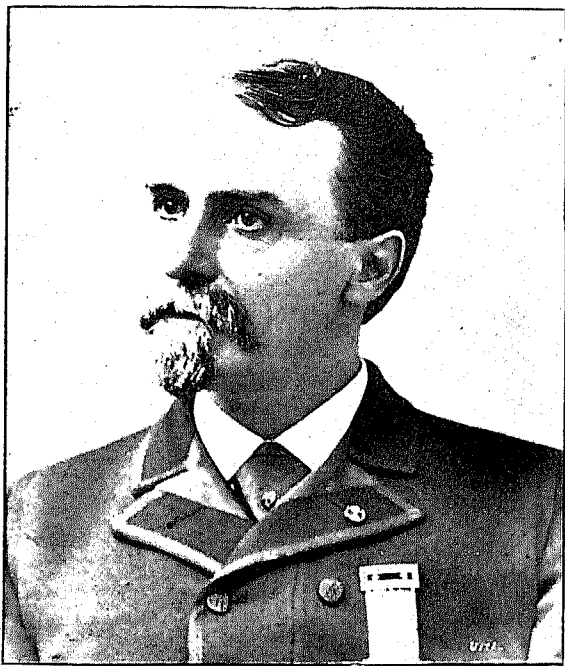
November 19, 1876, he removed to Akron and became the junior member of the law firm of Marvin & Grant, which partnership continued until the senior member, Judge U. L. Marvin, was elected to the Common Pleas bench in May, 1883.

September 15, 1883, Mr. Grant was appointed Probate Judge of this county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Goodhue. He was successively elected and re-elected to the same office, in 1884 and 1887.

His second term being expired by limitation in February, 1891, Judge Grant at once resumed the active practice of his profession, and in the succeeding April became a member of the law firm of Green, Grant & Sieber, in which he still remains.

He has been three times married: to Francis J. Wadhams, Oct. 9, 1873, who died Sept. 14, 1874; to Lucy J. Alexander, Nov. 9, 1876, who died June 8, 1880, and to Ida A. Schick, Aug. 19, 1891.

He has one child, Frances Virginia Grant, who was born Sept. 24, 1877. He is now instructor in law in Buchtel College.



COL. DAVID W. THOMAS.

Col. David W. Thomas, President of the Thomas Lumber & Building Co., was born at Millersburg, O., March 9th, 1841, and came to Akron with his father, George, in 1845, his mother, Jane (Wilson) Thomas having died in 1842.

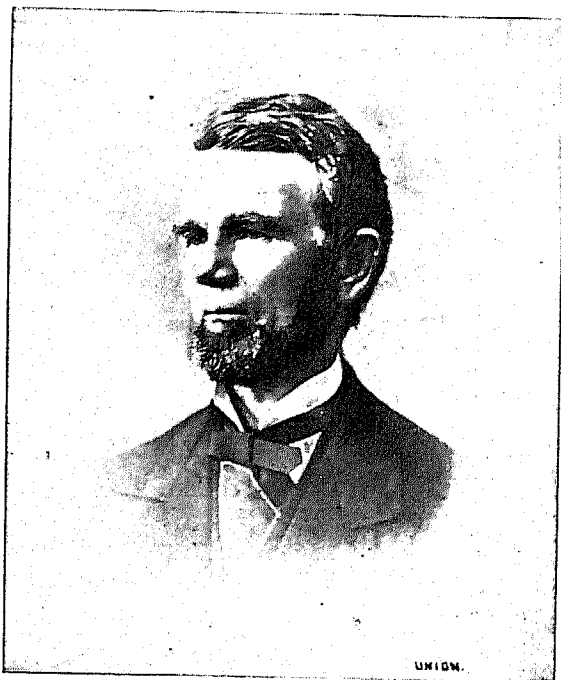
He attended school in Akron until sixteen, then served an apprenticeship of four years with Oviatt & Sperry at Tallmadge, in the carriage business, returning to Akron in 1861.

He enlisted in Co. G. of the "Old 19th," for three months and was at the battle of Rich Mountain. In October 1861, he enlisted in Co. H., 20th O. V. I., and was in the engagements at Winchester, Fort Republic, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorville and Get-

tysburg, and took part in quelling the riot at New York. From there he was sent to the South-west. He was in the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain, and participated in all of the engagements of Gen. Sherman's "march to the sea." He enlisted as a private and rose through the different grades to Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, First Lieutenant, and at Savannah was finally promoted to Captain. He was then assigned to Co. A, the post of honor in the regiment, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 23d, 1865. On his return to Akron he engaged in the lumber business with his father and has continued in it ever since.

In 1876 he was elected Colonel of the 9th O. N. G., serving five years in command. For many years he was a valuable member of the Board of Education of Akron. He has always been an active and influential member of Buckley Post, and has filled nearly every office in it, and was elected Department Commander of Ohio, at Cleveland, Jan. 21st, 1880.

Col. Thomas was married to Alice E. Hale, Sept. 9th, 1868, who died January 11th, 1880, leaving four children, three sons and a daughter. He married Mrs. Isabella Gage, Dec. 18th, 1885.



WILLIAM T. ALLEN.

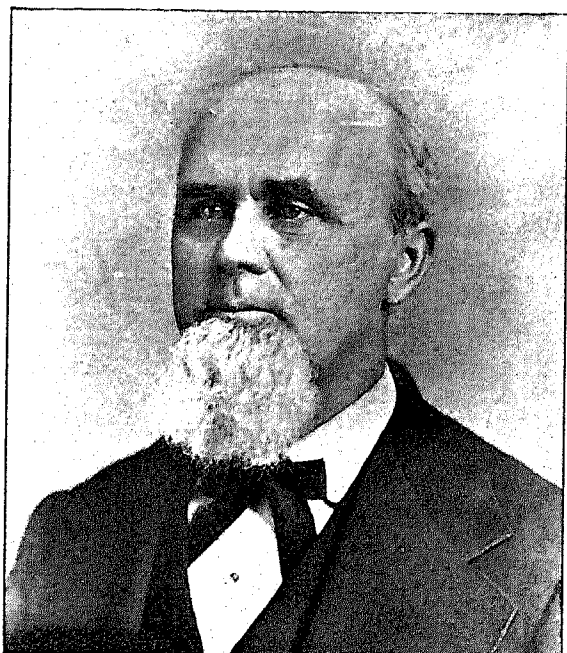
William T. Allen was born in Montreal, Canada, September 16, 1814. At the age of eight or nine he removed with his parents to Hudson, New York. On the death of his father he removed, at the age of fourteen years, with his mother, to Albany. He received a common school education, read law and was admitted to the bar in Albany, but did not enter into practice. He engaged with R. P. Myers in the dry goods business in Albany under the firm name of Allen & Myers. In 1844 he removed to Akron. In 1846 he embarked in the stove business and soon afterwards with others established the Akron Stove Company, which after a prosperous career in Akron was removed to Cleveland, under the corporate name of Cleveland Stove Company. In connection with the above Mr. Allen conducted a stove store on his own account, in Fort Wayne, Ind., from 1857 to 1861. He was a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company, and a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Akron. He was a member of the Village Council in 1853 and 1854; a member of the City Council in 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '81, '82, '83, and '84, and for years was the chairman of its Finance Committee.

Mr. Allen was married July 31, 1852, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Laura McCarry, a native of Romulus, New York, then teaching music in Akron. He died November 18, 1866, at the age of seventy-two years.

OLIVER P. FALOR.

Oliver P. Falor, a retired farmer, was born in Coventry, Oct. 28th, 1835, and lived there on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when, in 1855, he doubled Cape Horn and went to California by water. He remained there three years, mining gold and engaged in the lumber business. He then returned home and spent the winter, and the following spring went to Council Bluffs, and, forming a company, started for Pike's Peak, but, digressing, went into Kansas, and followed the occupation of deer hunting, being on the plains June 4th, 1859, at the time of the severe frost. He would be on the prairies for weeks at a time and see no one except members of his own party. In the fall of 1859, he went to Massillon and secured a situation as warehouseman on the P., Ft. W. & C. Ry., in whose employ he remained for six years. As conductor, he took the first train (twelve box cars) of rebel soldiers ever taken over the road. They had been captured and were being sent east by Uncle Sam. In 1868 he returned to Coventry, purchased a farm, and May 3d, 1870, was married to Mary Adelia Weidman, who died in 1884. Three of his children are still living—all boys—Oliver D., Shelby A., Clarence E.

From 1876 to 1888 he lived in Akron and kept a grocery store. In 1886 he went to the National Encampment, G. A. R., in San Francisco, and while there visited with his brother in Humboldt county. In 1888 he moved back to the farm in Coventry. He has served on the Coventry School Board, been Supervisor and Clerk of Coventry township, and was Justice of the Peace for twelve years in succession. He is an active member of Summit Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F.



WILLIAM B. DOYLE.

The pleasant portrait that heads this biography, is only a fair representation of the every-day life of Wm. B. Doyle, whose long and successful business career ended only with his death which occurred Aug. 6, 1890.

Mr. Doyle was born in Doylestown, Franklin County, Pa., March 3, 1825, the youngest of three children born to Thomas J. S. and Ann (Taylor) Doyle. His father was a native of said Doylestown, and his mother of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. His father was a descendant of Felix Doyle, who emigrated to this country from Ireland, before the French and Indian War.

William B. was schooled until thirteen, and for three years thereafter, was apprenticed to the cabinet trade, after which he worked for his brother at Williamsport, Md. He came to Akron in 1841, worked at his trade, and finally commenced business for himself. Subsequently engaged in farming in Coventry, and later organized the lumber and manufacturing firm of Wm. B. Doyle & Co., which business he was engaged in and entire owner of at the time of his death. He left five children: Dayton A., lawyer; Wm. B. Doyle (Jr.), Secretary and Treasurer, Akron Electrical Work; Della M., Dean L. and Anna L. Doyle.

Mr. Doyle was a staunch Republican from 1856, when he voted for Fremont and Dayton. He was also one of the original abolitionists of the community.



WILLIAM Z. McDONALD.

The above portrait represents William Z. McDonald, Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories for the State of Ohio. He was born at Wooster, Ohio, January 15, 1858, and became a resident of Akron, Ohio, in September, 1884, where he now resides.

Mr. McDonald received a common school education in the public schools of Wooster and Millersburg, Ohio. After leaving school, and while engaged in mechanical pursuits, his education was largely supplemented by private study. Oct. 12, 1882, he was married to Miss Lillie A. Estill, only daughter of Hon. James A. Estill, of Millersburg, Ohio, and from that union has two bright children living, a son and a daughter.

Mr. McDonald was appointed First District Inspector of Workshops and Factories of Ohio, Sept. 6, 1885, to fill an unexpired term, and was reappointed for a term of three years May 8, 1888, in which capacity he served until April 29, 1889, when his ability and services to the State were recognized by Governor J. B. Foraker, who placed him at the head of that department, by appointing him Chief Inspector, which position he now holds. Mr. McDonald is an earnest worker in the Republican party and has accomplished much good for the same throughout the State.

EVA CATHERINE BECK.

Eva Catherine Beck, the owner of a fine farm in Coventry township, on the Coventry road two miles south of the Akron City limits, was born in Bavaria, Germany, 1826. She came to this country in 1843 and two years later married George Beck, who died June 26, 1886, leaving a family of seven children. Mrs. Beck belongs to the Lutheran Church and is a prominent member of the Daughters of Rebecca.



ELMER ELLSWORTH PAINE.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY WOLFRAM.

Elmer Ellsworth Paine, Editor of the Akron Daily Beacon and Republican, was born in Xenia, Ohio, April 5, 1861. He is the son of George L. and Eliza A. Paine. His father, for forty years a dentist in Xenia, is an exceptional linguist, and the owner of one of the finest private classical libraries in Ohio. Editor Paine's linguistic ability is doubtless, in some measure, therefore, a matter of inheritance. His common and high school studies at Xenia were supplemented by three years at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, and his college work was finished at the Ohio State University, Columbus.

His first newspaper work, begun when he was still in college, was on the *Xenia Gazette*. In 1883 he became city editor of the *Evening Republican*, at Columbus, Ind., and in 1884 he accepted the city editorship of the *Xenia Daily Torchlight*, of which he became editor and one of the proprietors. In February, 1885, he disposed of his interest in the *Torchlight* to become city editor of the Springfield, (Ohio) *Daily Republican*. Two years later he resigned to take the city editorship of the *Champion City Times*, Springfield.

He was elected Secretary of the Springfield Board of Trade Sept. 1, 1888, but resigned that position after re-election in 1889, to come to Akron as managing editor of the *Daily Beacon*. On the merging of the Beacon and the Republican in January, 1891, he was elected Editor-in-Chief. His industry and talent have been rewarded by the healthy increase in the circulation of the paper, and the prestige gained in the years of hard work put upon the paper by his predecessor has been more than sustained.

Mr. Paine was for three years, in Xenia, a member of Co. E. of the 4th, afterwards the 13th O. N. G., as private, Second Lieutenant and Capt.

On June 25, 1885, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Paine was married to Miss Margaret Humphreys, assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry in the University of Michigan. Their children are, Roger, Warde and Margaret.



DR. CHARLES E. NORRIS.

Dr. Charles E. Norris, was born in Indiana in 1858, and received a medical education at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He removed to Akron in 1887, and has practiced his profession here ever since. Office and residence 404 East Exchange.



EDWARD W. WIESE.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COURTESY.

Edward W. Wiese, residing at 1075 South Main street, Akron, was born in Germany in 1846. He came to America in 1858 when only twelve years of age, and an orphan. He was educated at Duff College, Pittsburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated. He learned his trade, that of a tanner, came to Akron in 1865 and worked for James Christy in 1868 and 1869.

He married Miss Margaretha Fink, by whom he has three children, two sons and one daughter. He is now engaged as shipper for the Goodrich Hard Rubber Co., having been employed in the rubber works since 1870.

He served in Co. F, 134th O. V. I. from 1865 to close of the War. He was a member of the Akron Board of Education from 1877 to 1882, being secretary of the board one term, has been a member of the Board of Health since its organization in 1881, and secretary since 1889, his present term expiring 1892. Member of Buckley Post, No. 12, G. A. R., Akron Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., and Aetolia Lodge No. 24, K. of P.



WILLIAM BARNETT.

It is seldom that a man becomes more generally known in a score of years than has William Barnett. Born in the city of Exeter, Devonshire, England, on the 28th day of April, 1846, at which place he received an English education, he emigrated to this country, Nov. 1, 1865, with his wife Louise (nee Stancombe) and only child, Emma, arriving at Akron, Ohio, June 1, 1871.

A thorough mechanic in brick and stone, his rise in his calling has been rapid and substantial as the character of his work and his continual engagements will attest. As a contractor he is the peer of any while as an energetic honest workman he has but few rivals.

In 1877, accompanied by his wife and daughters, Emma, Lottie, and Alice, he sailed for Plymouth, England, his old home, to visit his mother. Imagine his grief upon landing to learn that she had departed this life on the very day they set sail at New York City, full of joy at the thought of meeting the loved mother and grandmother.

Since their return, two other bright daughters have been added to the family circle, Jeanette and Louise, and the family are pleasantly located No. 104 East Cedar street.

Mr. Barnett is a lover of athletic exercises and a competent teacher of the same. Many of the citizens of Akron who are dexterous in defending themselves with natural weapons owe their skill and protection to his instructions. His exhibitions were always conducted with propriety and attended by the best element of people.

He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member and also a trustee of the Order of the Sons of St. George; a prominent and active member of the Bricklayer's Union, having repeatedly represented that organization in conventions; a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters; of the Beneficial Order of Maccabees; a member of the Akron Liederkranz Singing Society.

The enterprise of Mr. Barnett as a public spirited citizen cannot be better illustrated than by reference to the fact that he is the founder of the first public market house erected in the city of Akron. He is genial and numbers his friends by scores.

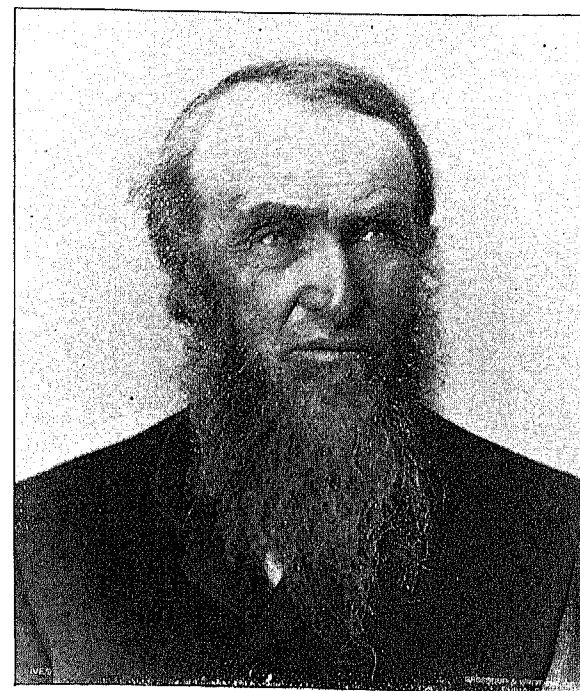


S. K. BLACK.

S. K. Black, better known as Black the Druggist, originator and manufacturer of Black's Akronian Remedies, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1847. The first twenty years of his life, owing to his mother's ill health, were spent with his grandparents. In April, 1867, he purchased a small and poorly stocked drugstore in Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio.

In 1871, having increased his stock in business, he erected a fine building costing \$5,000, which with its contents was destroyed by fire May 23, 1872; loss, \$12,500, insurance \$6,000. He immediately removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1876 to Delaware, Ohio, but in 1879 returned to Hayesville. On the 16th of Oct., 1885, Mr. Black removed to Akron where he has ever since resided, entering first the store of C. Clough & Co., as prescription clerk, and six months later purchasing the store.

In January, 1888, he began introducing what is so well and favorably known as Black's Akronian Remedies, and has succeeded in building up a prosperous business. He married, Rosina Reading, of Hayesville, Sept. 22, 1869, by which union there are three children, two boys and a girl.



ABEL G. ALLYN.

Abel G. Allyn, residing at 410 East South street, was born in Coventry, October 4th, 1820, and has always lived in that township of which he was Treasurer for two terms. His parents, Israel and Lucy Allyn were natives of New London County, Conn., and came to Coventry in 1818, locating on their farm March 21st of that year.

On October 10th, 1847, he was married to Adeline Capron, and has six children living—one boy and five girls. Two daughters and the son are married, the latter living in Nebraska. One daughter resides in Akron and another in Michigan.

He has always taken a prominent part in the Summit County Agricultural Society of which he was a director for sixteen years.

HOSEA PAUL.

Hosea Paul, whose portrait adorns this group, was born in Northfield, Vt., April 6th, 1809, died May 30th, 1870. He received an English and Civil Engineering education in Vermont and Ohio. He moved to Cuyahoga Falls in 1834, married Ellen Gamble in 1833. Of this union there are seven children; Henry D., George, Mary, Robert S., Hosea, T. Dwight, and Edward J.

Mr. Paul held many positions of trust and honor. He was Postmaster at Canaan, Vermont, Mayor of Cuyahoga Falls, Justice of the Peace, Assistant engineer in charge of the location of the Akron Branch Railroad, and of the N. Y., P. & O. For many years County Surveyor of Summit County, Chief Engineer of several Ohio Railroads, U. S. Assistant Engineer, department of the Cumberland 1863-64-65.

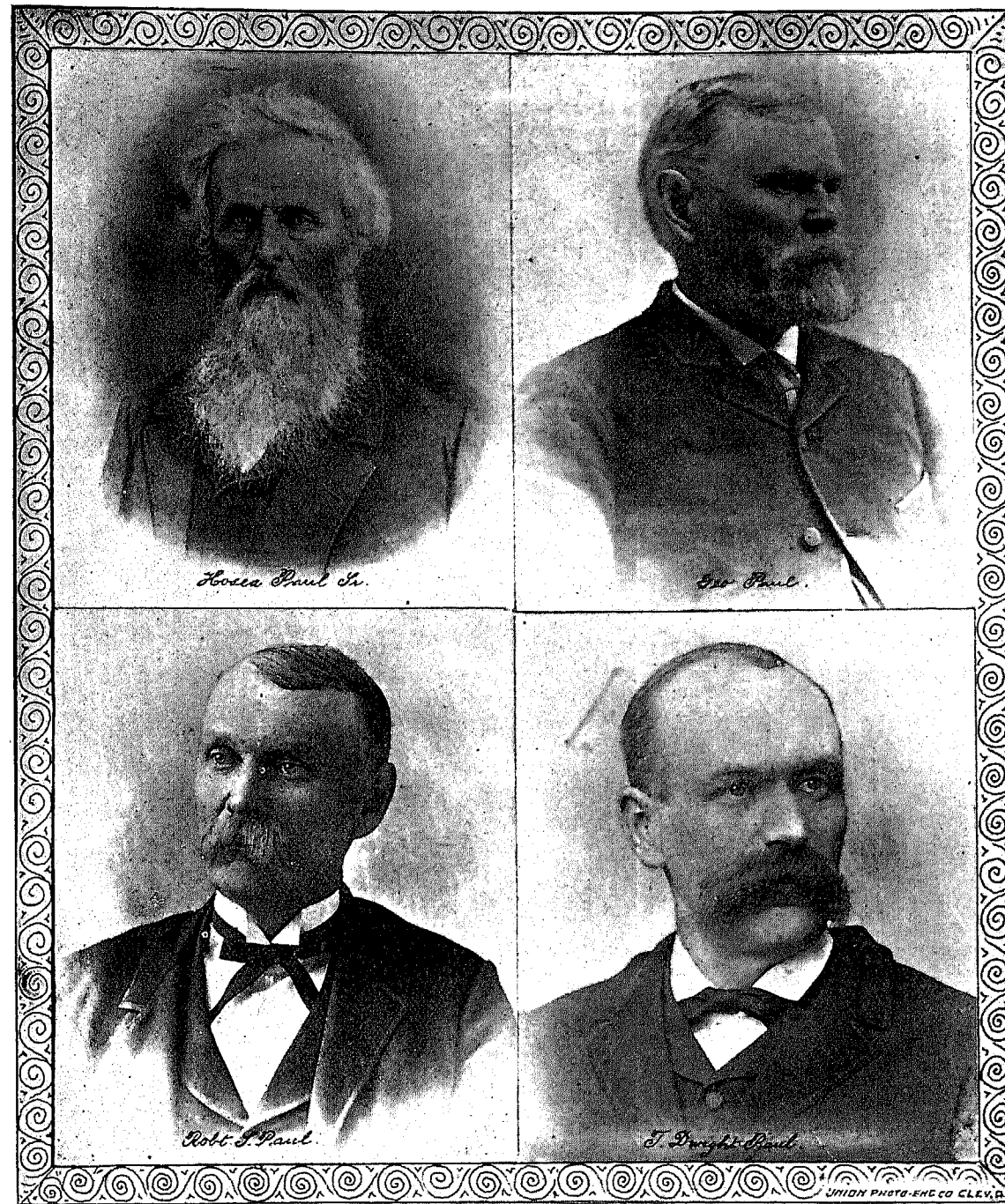
Hosea Paul by his earnest work in the temperance cause, and for the abolition of slavery, by his strict integrity and his watchfulness of the rights of the weak, commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

ROBERT S. PAUL.

Robert S. Paul, fourth son of Hosea and Ellen Paul, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Oct. 3d, 1842. Received his education in English, Classical, and Civil Engineering, at Cuyahoga Falls, Lebanon, Ohio, University, and Pennsylvania Polytechnic University, respectively.

He married Sarah M. Romig, July 25, 1872, and of this union there are five children; Ellen C., Ada L., Laura A., Mary and Edward W.

He was assistant to Hosea Paul, Sen., from 1855 to 1862 and taught school two terms. 1862 to 1865, was with the U. S. Engineering Corps Army of the Cumberland; 1865 to 1867, surveying in Venango and Forest counties, Penn. (oil region); 1867 and 1868, surveyed in Cleveland, Ohio; County Surveyor from 1870 to 1884 (except one term 1874 to 1877, engaged in surveying and Chief Engineer O. & T. R. R.) Chief Engineer of the Valley Railway, 1887 and part of 1888. President two terms of the County Surveyors' Association (now Surveyors' and Civil Engineers' Association of Ohio); Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Institute Mining Engineers; Past Grand, Akron Lodge No. 547 I. O. O. F.; Member of Akron Encampment No. 18, I. O. O. F.; McPherson Lodge No. 63, K. of P.; and at present Command-



HOSEA PAUL AND SONS.

er Castle Garfield, No. 14, Knights of the Golden Rule. Member of the firm Paul Bros., Civil, Mining & Hydraulic Engineers, one of the oldest, best known, and having as large a quantity and as high a grade of work as any firm in the State.

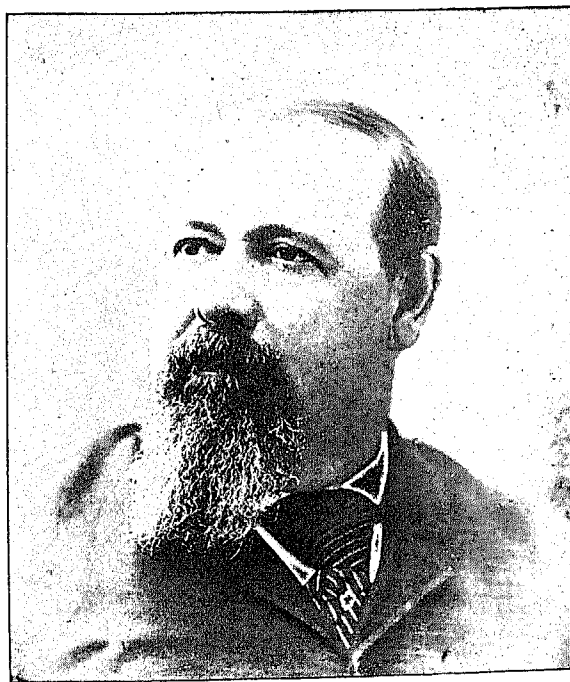
HON. GEORGE PAUL.

George, the second son of Hosea and Ellen Paul, was born at Cuyahoga Falls (where he has always resided), Sept. 8th, 1837. Received a High School education at Cuyahoga Falls, and a technical education in Philadelphia. He learned the machinist's trade. Worked as draughtsman, etc., until he went into the U. S. Navy; served from 1862 to 1865 as engineer in the U. S. Navy. Was on a Monitor in 1864. In all the engagements of the South Atlantic Squadron. In attacks on Ft. Sumter, taking of Morris Island, and bombardment of Ft. Wagner. Since the war has followed civil engineering, and is authority upon that subject, was at one time chief engineer of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. He has given much attention to designing systems for sewerage in the employ of the city and is quite frequently called upon as expert and consulting engineer. He was married to Olive A. Babcock, May 10th, 1871. Is a member of the G. A. R., a Mason, and was a member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio from Feb. 1879 to 1885.

T. DWIGHT PAUL.

T. Dwight Paul was born in Cuyahoga Falls, July 21, 1848, and received a High School and later on an Engineering education, paid for by himself at the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. He has served on many railroads in the United States and Canada, among others the Canada Southern, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, the Bellaire & Southwestern as Chief Engineer and Union Pacific two years as Assistant Engineer. From 1880 to 1884 he was resident engineer of the public works of Ohio and in 1887 was United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor for Montana.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Emma Owens of Belmont County, Ohio, and has two children; Ethel B., and Frank D. Paul. His work is noted for accuracy, and by earnest and faithful endeavor, he has acquired a pleasant home and the respect of all who know him.



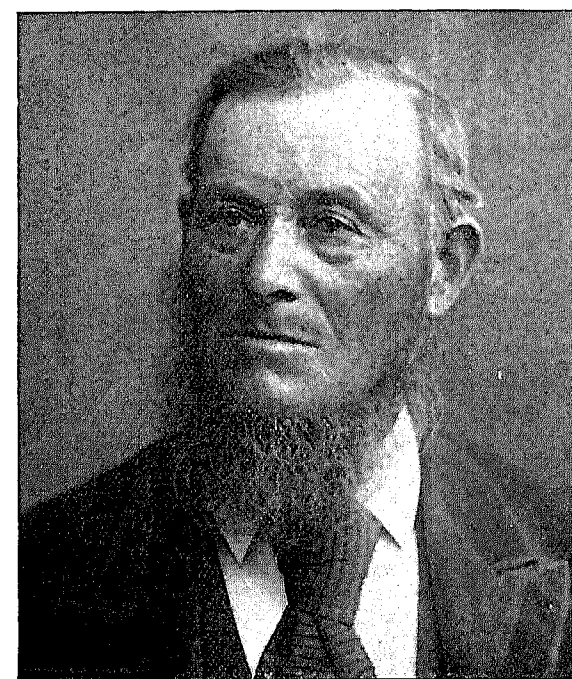
PETER H. HOFFMAN.

Peter H. Hoffman, otherwise and perhaps better known as "Squire Hoffman," whose residence is at 1204 South High street, Akron, and office in the Arcade Block, was born in Green township, Summit county, Feb. 16th, 1850. He received his education in the common schools of Summit county and in Greensburg Seminary. He was united in marriage to Catherine Koons, Aug. 15th, 1871, and has two children living—Alfred, aged nineteen and Elsie, aged twelve.

He served as Justice of the Peace of Green township from 1876 to 1879, and removed to Akron in 1881. He was assistant in the County Treasurer's office during the winter of 1882-83, and from 1883 to 1885 he was bookkeeper for S. N. Wilson in his lumber business. He was salesman for L. A. Barmore in his Main street furniture house until Nov. 1888, when he was elected Justice of the Peace of Akron township, which office he still holds.

He is a charter member of Nemo Lodge, No. 746, I. O. O. F., and a member of McPherson Lodge, No. 63, K. of P.

"Squire Hoffman, by his genial ways and honest dealing, has won for himself a host of friends.



MOSES FALOR.

Moses Falor is as hale and hearty at the age of sixty-five as most men are at forty. He was born in Portage township, Summit county, February 3d, 1827, and the following January moved to Coventry, which he has since made his residence. He is engaged in farming and in the real estate business.

He received the best education to be had in Coventry schools and in 1852 bought his present place. February 10th, 1853, he married Miss Hannah H. Wilson, who died May 31st, 1882, leaving him six children, four boys—Albert, Clinton, Rowland and Jasper; and two girls—Jane and Cora.

He is a member of the Disciple church, and is Township Supervisor.

In 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition and took an extended eastern tour, and ten years later on the G. A. R. excursion to California, he viewed many of the wonders of the western coast. He recently purchased the J. Harter farm, and with his son, Rowland, bought seven acres near Lakeside for a park.



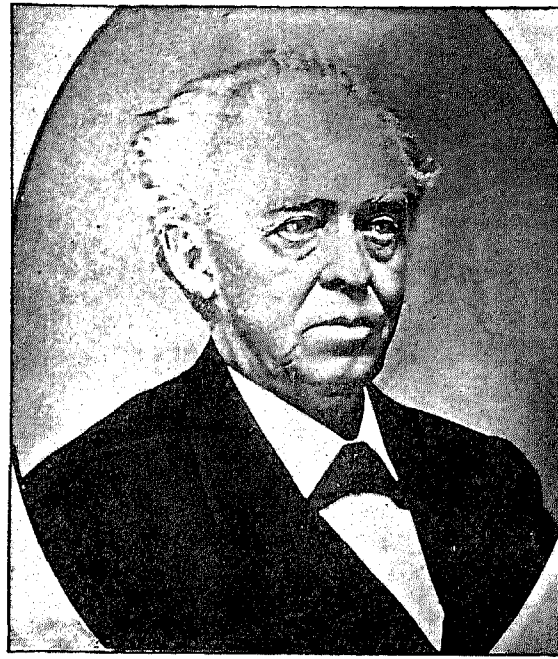
CURTIS C. SHERBONDY.

Curtis C. Sherbondy was born in Portage township, Summit county, Ohio, November 25th, 1852. He received a high school education in the Akron schools. At the age of twenty he was engaged with the Akron Knife Works, and continued in their employ until June 1st, 1885, when he was appointed agent for the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., in Summit county, which company he now represents, with office at 130 South Howard street, where he is engaged in the insurance and real estate business.

He was married August 12th, 1874, to Julia A. Viall, by whom he has one child, Jesse R., aged fifteen.

He was a member of the Old Eagle Hose Company for four years and at the time it disbanded. He was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward in 1890, and is chairman of the Fire and Water Committee. He is a stockholder and director of the Brigger Belting Co., a member of the K. of H., Red Cross, American Fraternal Circle, and Knights of the Golden Rule.

Mr. Sherbondy, by his strict attention to business, his geniality, and respect for the rights of others, has endeared himself to the people of Akron, and has started well on the road to success.



DR. SAMUEL W. BARTGES.

John M. Bartges, the father of Samuel W. Bartges, was the son of Christopher Bartges, one of the Huguenots who fled to this country and was born in Northumberland County Pa., April 26th, 1771, and from 1795 till 1832 was engaged in the manufacture of nails in Millburg, Union County, Pa., where, on April 19th, 1814, Samuel W. was born to Susanna (Shively) Bartges. In April, 1833, the father, John M. and family located in Columbiana County, Ohio, on a tract of land previously bought.

Dr. Bartges was then nineteen years old and opened up a country store in North Georgetown, a village near his father's farm. He was merchant, postmaster and medical student for several years. He then quit merchandising and devoted his time and energy to the study of medicine. He removed to Akron in January, 1842, and opened an office for the practice of medicine in South Akron. In February, 1851, he bought the property on the corner of Market and High streets, which he occupied as an office and residence till 1873, when he removed to his new house, 943 East Market street, still keeping his office at the old place.

Aside from a very large practice as a physician, Dr. Bartges was largely interested in real estate and made a number of important and valuable additions to the City plat of Akron. In May, 1863, he allotted thirty acres lying between Main street and the Ohio Canal, known as Bartgestown, making 96 lots. In October, 1870, he allotted part of the land known as the Mallison Addition, making 92 lots, and in 1874 a further allotment of 120 lots in same tract. Other allotments in additions made by him aided greatly to the growth and development of the city.

At an early day Dr. Bartges became deeply interested in Masonry and soon became an active and industrious worker in that fraternity. He was repeatedly elected Master of the lodge and held other important offices and positions in this order. In politics he was a Republican.

In 1835 Dr. Bartges married Catherine A. Crumps, the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Walters) Crumps, natives of Virginia and Maryland, and to them was born Margaret S., Arthur F., and Arabella E., now Mrs. Henry E. Merrill. On November 24, 1882, Dr. Bartges died of Bright's disease, leaving a large estate—the result of his industry.

The widow and children above mentioned still reside in Akron.



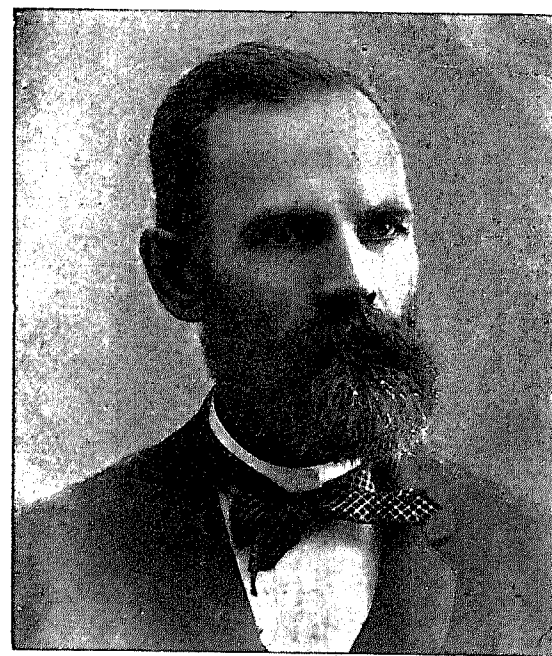
MAJ. EMMET F. TAGGART.

MAJ. EMMET F. TAGGART, of No. 100 Christy street, Akron, O., was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1840. He is the sixth son of William and Lydia A. (Reiter) Taggart, of Wooster, O. He was brought up on a farm where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. Being then a boy only sixteen years old,

with the consent of his patriotic mother, he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 102nd Reg't, O. V. I. which was organized in August, 1862. Serving with his regiment until Sept. 24th 1864, at the battle of Athens, Ala., he was captured with one hundred and fifty others of the regiment. He was sent to Andersonville Prison, Georgia, and held a prisoner until the close of the war, being seven months and four days a prisoner. The hardships and starvation reduced him to a mere skeleton, weighing only 63 pounds, when his mother brought him home. After months of careful nursing, he was able to attend school, completing his course of studies at the Academy in Smithville, O., in 1868. He married Miss Sarah E. Brown, of Wooster, June 1st, 1868. Eight children were born of this union, six boys and two girls, of whom only four are now living. Edward C., Nellie B., Loretta M. and Fred F. He moved to Akron, Oct. 18th, 1869, and engaged in the grocery business, continuing in this until 1874, when, his health failing, he sold out. He was then employed with the U. S. Express Co., for some time, then for three years was employed in the shipping department of Taplin, Rice & Co., and The B. F. Goodrich Co., jointly, was then employed permanently by Taplin, Rice & Co. as shipping clerk, which position he occupied until 1886, when, health again failing with close confinement, he started on the road March 1st, 1886, selling goods for them. He still holds that position.

He was an active factor in the organization of the Akron City Guards, receiving the appointment as first sergeant at the organization Dec. 13th, 1875. He was promoted to be first lieutenant April 2nd, 1877, and was promoted to be Adjutant 8th Inf'ty. Sept. 5th, 1881. Serving six years in that position he was promoted to be Major, June 22nd, 1887, which position he now occupies. He has always taken an active part in the military affairs of the State, having been continuously in the service for sixteen years.

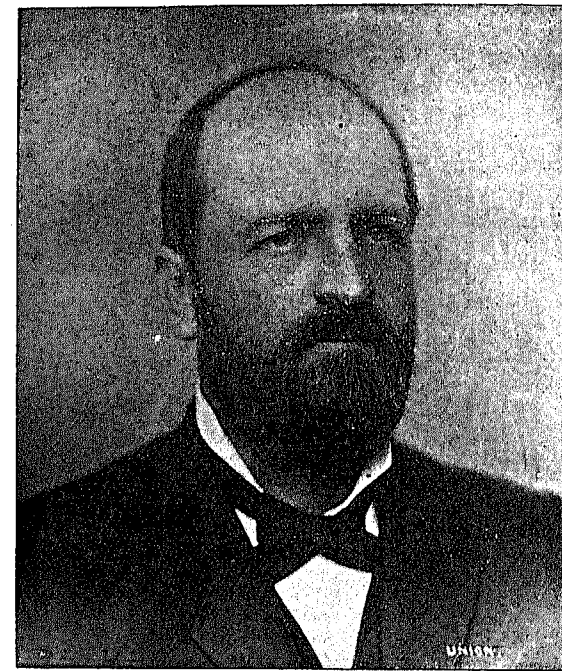
He is an active member of Nemo Lodge, No. 746 I. O. O. F., having been an Odd Fellow since 1867. He was the promoter of the Knights of Pythias in Akron organizing Aetolia Lodge, No. 24. April 5th, 1871, being at present one of the trustees of that lodge; a member of Commandery No. 7 O. R. C.; and is an active member of Buckley Post No. 12 G. A. R., having held many honorable positions in the order, among the most important, that of Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Ohio, which he filled with distinguished honor, receiving the highest encomiums from the Department Commander and other department officers. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.



GEORGE MASON CADWELL.

George M. Cadwell, the genial host of the Windsor Hotel, Akron, O., was born in Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, March 8, 1839, and received a classical course in Allegheny College. He married Mary A. Scontan December 5th, 1863, and Eva A. Lang February 28th, 1889. He is the father of five children, four boys and one girl.

He enlisted in the 7th O. V. I. and went to the front June 9th, 1861, but before active service was stricken with the southern fever. He remained in the hospital until February 15th, 1862. His first engagement was at Fort Republic June 9th, 1862, was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain August 9th, 1862, being disabled for over a year, and was honorably discharged July 24th, 1864. He thereafter engaged in farming in Eaton county, Michigan, until 1870, when for two years he was foreman of a cheese factory in Nelson, Portage county. In 1872 he engaged as bookkeeper with A. B. Higley, of Windham, for two years. In 1875, '76, he was manager of the Sovereigns of Industry Store; then was three years a clerk for Southworth. From 1880 to 1886 he was proprietor of the Model Coffee House on Seneca street, Cleveland, and from that time until he came to Akron was proprietor of Stribenger House. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church with strong convictions of right, and an unselfishness born of self-sacrifice, a firm believer in total abstinence and at present Grand Councilor of Ohio in the Royal Templars of Temperance. He has been able to demonstrate in his short but pleasant acquaintance in Akron that a first-class hotel can be practically run without a bar.



JAMES C. McNEIL.

James C. McNeil established and was the proprietor of the Akron Boiler Works until the time of his lamentable death which occurred November 25th, 1885. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, May 8th, 1836—a son of Samuel and Nancy (Cokely) McNeil, who were natives of New York. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1838, settling in Coshooton county where they engaged in farming. Mr. McNeil's death occurred in 1847. His widow continued farming until 1859, when she came to Akron to reside with the subject of this notice, and died in 1867. At the death of his father, Mr. McNeil came to Akron to live with his brother and attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen years, he was apprenticed to the machinist trade with Webster & Taplin, of Akron, and served until he became of age. He followed the trade about six years in Cleveland, with the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, three and half years as foreman of the shops, and two and a half years as engineer on the road. He then returned to Akron and assumed charge of the machinery in the Akron Barrel Factory, where he continued for two and a half years. In 1866 the firm of Moffatt & McNeil was formed and engaged in the manufacture of boilers and boiler plate-work; they continued four years when Mr. McNeil became sole proprietor and remained so until his death. In 1880 he built a large brick shop on the corner of Broadway and Center streets, which was used until recently when the company removed into more commodious quarters in the southern portion of the city.

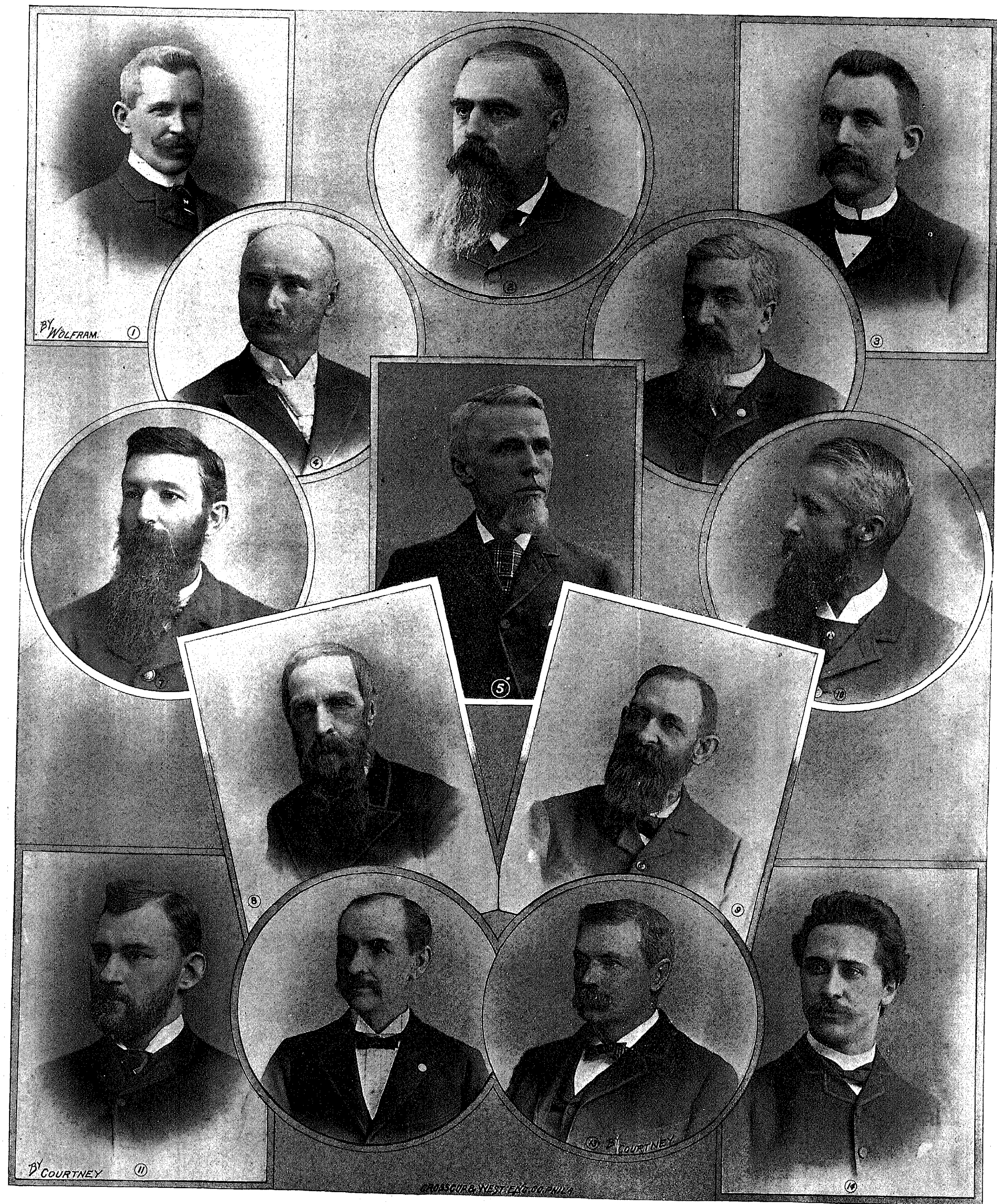
He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Gale, the youngest child of Justus and Sarah (Hyde) Gale, natives of and prominent in Akron. Two children have blessed their union—Grant C. and Sarah G. From 1866 to 1880 he was chief of the Akron Fire Department.



JOHN BENJAMIN CAMPBELL.

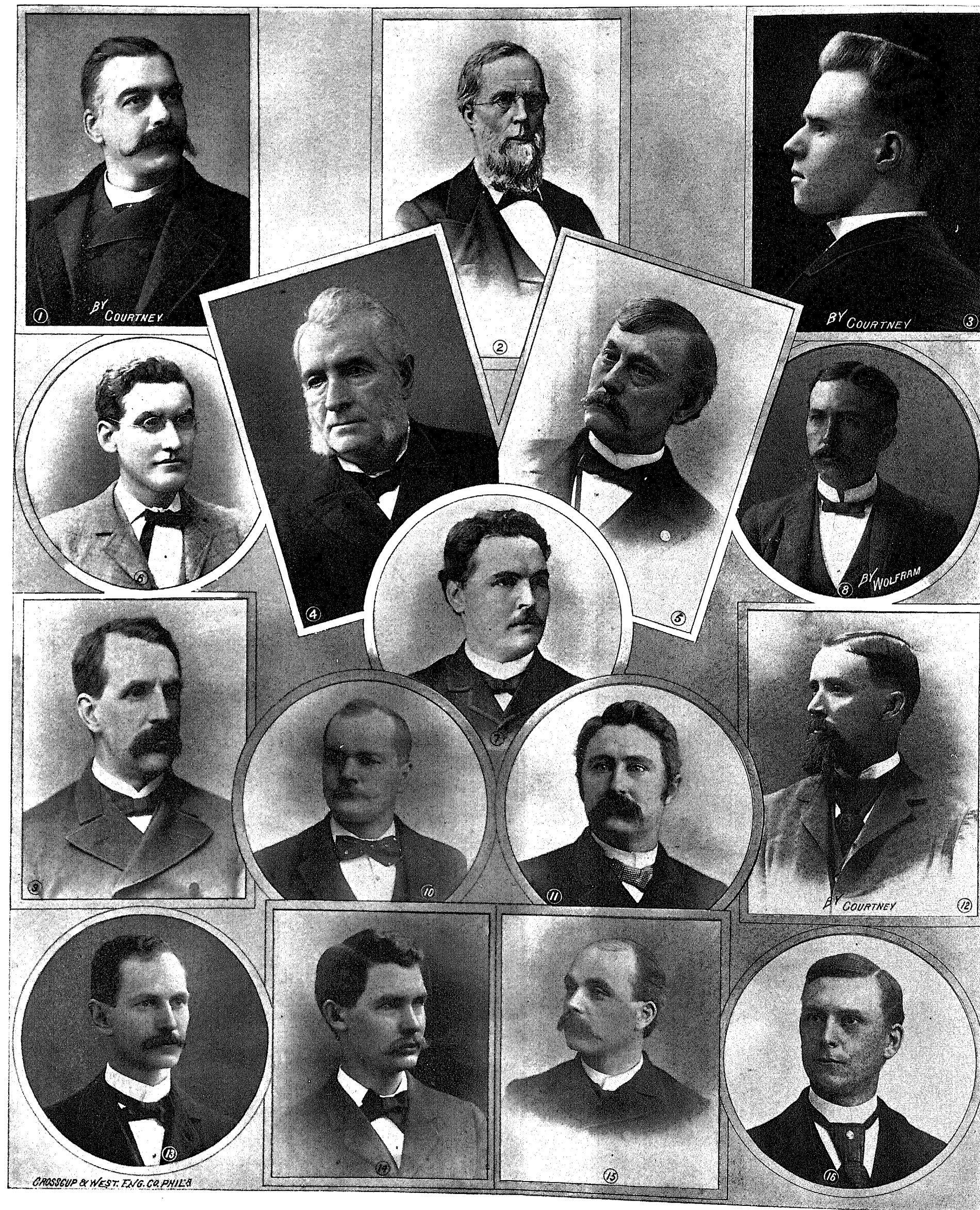
John Benjamin Campbell, the present secretary, treasurer and manager of the McNeil boiler works, manufacturers of steam boilers, is one of Akron's young men who has risen to prominence through his own personal energy, ability and business worth. Though but twenty-seven years of age he ranks high in business circles. Born in Clinton, Summit county, July 15th, 1864, he received a common school education. During the year 1881, he was office boy for the Akron Sewer Pipe Co., and on January 2d, 1882, entered the office of J. C. McNeil in the same capacity. Later he became book-keeper and remained as such until the organization of the J. C. McNeil Co., March 6th, 1888, when he was elected Secretary and Manager. March 6th, 1889, the office of Treasurer was added to his duties, which he has ever since satisfactorily performed.

He was married to Miss Maggie M. Berger, September 15th, 1886.



COUNTY OFFICERS.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. NATHANIEL P. GOODHUE, Clerk of the Courts. | 2. JAMES H. SEYMOUR, Ex-County Treasurer. | 3. DAVID R. BUNN, Sheriff. |
| 4. GEO. W. BREWSTER, Coroner. | 6. EMMONS S. OVIATT, Treasurer. | |
| 7. ELI SMITH, Infirmary Director. | 5. EDWARD W. STUART, Probate Judge. | 10. WASHINGTON G. JOHNSTON, County Commissioner. |
| 8. JOSEPH MOORE, Infirmary Director. | 9. HENRY FREDERICK, County Commissioner. | |
| 11. CHAS. E. PERKINS, Surveyor. | 12. BENJAMIN F. CLARK, Recorder. | 13. CHAS. C. HINE, County Commissioner. |
| | | 14. CHAS. W. F. DICK, Auditor. |



MEMBERS OF SUMMIT COUNTY BAR.

PLATE I.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. FRANK H. WATERS. | 2. HON. WILLIAM H. UPSON, Judge of Circuit Court, 8th Judicial Circuit. | 3. THEODORE W. WAKEMAN. |
| 4. HON. EDWIN P. GREEN, Ex-Judge Court of Common Pleas. | 5. HON. ALVIN C. VORIS, Judge Common Pleas Court, Second Sub Division, 4th Judicial District of Ohio. | 6. FRED. C. BRYAN. |
| 7. CHARLES BAIRD. | 8. THOMAS F. WALSH. | 9. JAMES V. WELSH. |
| 10. GEORGE M. WRIGHT. | 11. HORATIO T. WILSON. | 12. EDWIN F. VORIS. |
| 13. ALBERT B. TINKER. | 14. EMORY A. PRIOR. | 15. ORLANDO WILCOX. |
| | 16. DAYTON A. DOYLE. | |