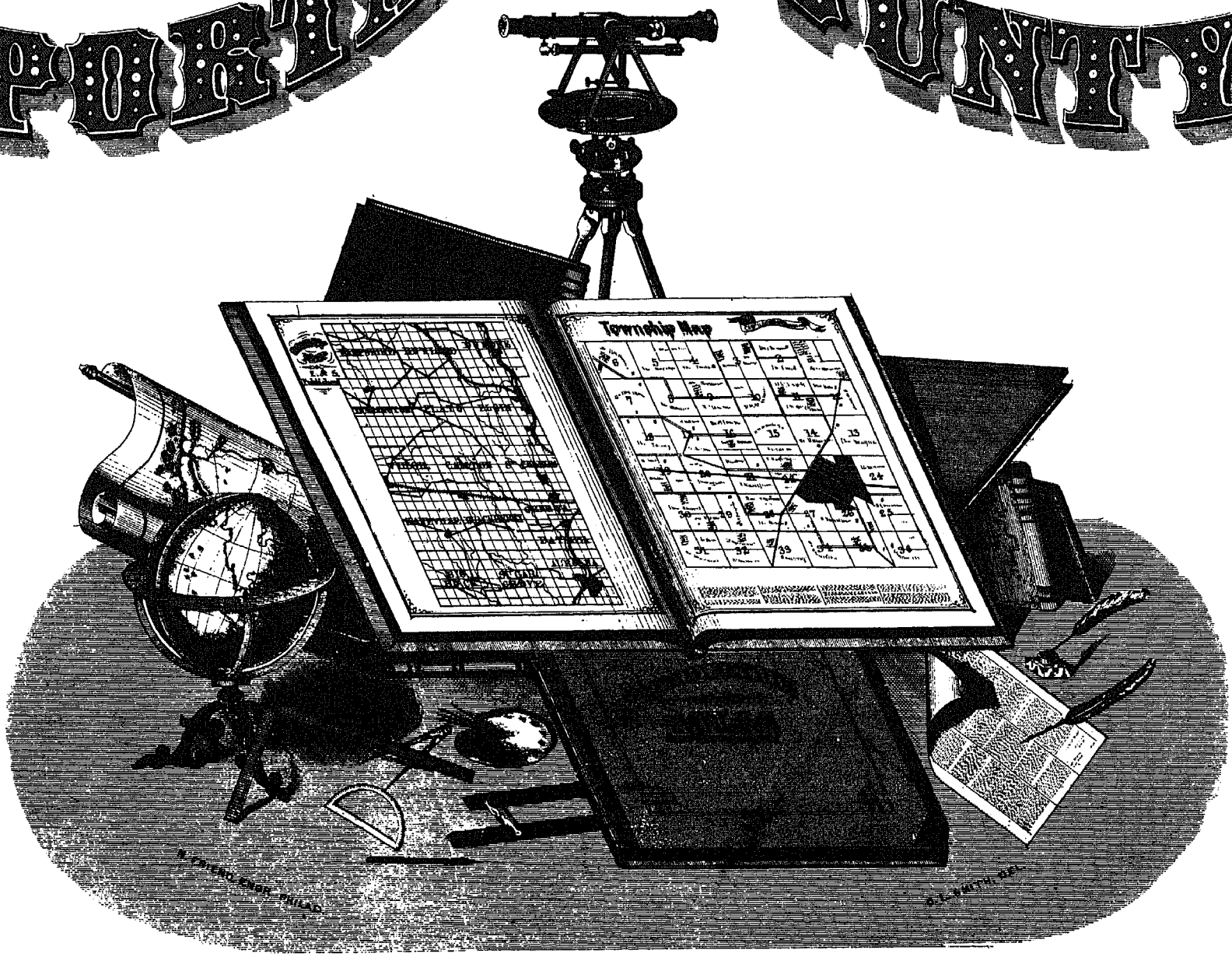
COMBINATION ATLAS MAP
OF
PORTAGE COUNTY



Compiled, Drawn and Published From Personal Examinations and Surveys

OHIO

By L. H. EVERTS

CHICAGO, ILL.
1874.

DUVAL & HUNTER, PR. PHILA.

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Daniel Diver	28⅜
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Josiah Mix	28⅝
Jared Stratton	28⅝
John Cleverley	28⅝
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Aaron Baldwin	28¾
Alex. V. Willsey	28¾
Silas Bettes	28¾
Harlow Loomis	28¾
Alpheus Dickinson	28¾
Albert Brockett	28¾
Hon. David L. Rockwell	28¾
Samuel and Jason Moore	28¾
Zeb Rudolph	28¾
John Rudolph	28⅞
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Farm House,—*Bauern Haus*

School House,—*Schul Haus*

Church,—*Kirche*

Mills,—*Mühlen*

Blacksmith Shop,—*Schmiede*

Cemeteries,—*Begräbnissplätze*

Roads,—*Landstrasse*

Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*

Proposed Railroads,—*Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege*

Stone Quarries,—*Stein Brüche*

Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Oefen*

Orchards,—*Obstgärten*

Timber,—*Holz*

Swamp,—*Sumpf*

Creeks,—*Bäche*

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.


RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PREPARED ESPECIALLY
FOR
Evert's Illustrated
Historical Atlas
BY
H. H. LLOYD & CO., 21 John St., N.Y.
SASKATCHAWAN
SWAN RIVER
ALBANY
MOOSE
ABBITIBBE
RAINY LAKE
MANITOBA
Blackfeet Indians
OREGON
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
SONORA
MEXICO
NUEVO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
LOWER CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA
WASHINGTON
NEW BRUNSWICK
QUEBEC
MAINE
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
FLORIDA
A-4
A-5

Population of OHIO, BY COUNTIES, 1870.

Adams	20,730
Allen	31,262
Ashland	21,302
Ashtabula	38,317
Athens	24,762
Auglaize	22,041
Belmont	38,714
Brown	30,268
Butler	38,811
Carroll	14,481
Champaign	24,186
Clark	38,070
Clermont	24,946
Clinton	21,214
Columbiana	38,996
Coshocton	23,902
Crawford	22,003
Cuyahoga	132,916
Darke	34,976
Defiance	15,719
Delaware	20,178
Erie	20,385
Fairfield	31,136
Fayette	17,176
Franklin	68,013
Fulton	17,706
Gallia	20,542
Geauga	14,196
Greene	28,026
Guernsey	22,852
Hamilton	260,270
Hancock	23,847
Hardin	15,714
Harrison	15,892
Henry	14,859
Highland	26,125
Hocking	17,252
Holmes	18,177
Huron	26,858
Jackson	21,799
Jefferson	29,158
Knox	26,282
Lake	15,989
Lawrence	21,390
Licking	34,754
Logan	20,086
Lorain	30,295
Lucas	44,759
Madison	17,007
Mahoning	31,001
Marion	16,194
Medina	20,399
Meigs	21,462
Mercer	17,844
Miami	28,750
Monroe	20,779
Montgomery	64,008
Morgan	20,303
Morrow	13,892
Muskingum	44,888
Noble	19,943
Ottawa	12,004
Paulding	8,044
Perry	18,438
Pickaway	24,372
Pike	11,447
Portage	24,264
Preble	21,200
Putnam	17,091
Richland	29,016
Ross	27,197
Sandusky	20,268
Scioto	23,202
Seneca	30,287
Shelby	20,746
Stark	39,202
Summit	34,972
Trumbull	38,869
Tuscarawas	29,245
Union	13,770
Van Wert	15,283
Vinton	12,027
Warren	26,288
Washington	40,066
Wayne	30,116
Williams	20,261
Wood	24,296
Wyandot	12,283
TOTAL	2,665,260

POPULATION OF THE United States, 1870.

14.	Alabama	996,209
26.	Arkansas	484,471
34.	California	560,247
22.	Connecticut	537,454
24.	Delaware	125,015
23.	Florida	187,748
12.	Georgia	1,184,109
4.	Illinois	2,539,891
9.	Indiana	1,680,637
11.	Iowa	1,194,020
28.	Kansas	364,399
8.	Kentucky	1,321,011
21.	Louisiana	726,915
32.	Maine	626,915
20.	Maryland	780,894
7.	Massachusetts	1,457,351
14.	Michigan	1,184,059
29.	Minnesota	439,706
18.	Mississippi	827,922
5.	Missouri	1,721,295
35.	Nebraska	122,993
37.	Nevada	42,491
33.	N. Hampshire	318,300
17.	New Jersey	906,096
1.	New York	4,382,759
16.	N. Carolina	1,071,361
3.	Ohio	2,665,260
36.	Oregon	90,923
2.	Pennsylvania	3,521,951
25.	Rhode Island	217,353
15.	S. Carolina	705,606
6.	Tennessee	1,320,390
19.	Texas	818,579
30.	Vermont	330,561
10.	Virginia	1,225,163
27.	West Virginia	445,014
13.	Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total of States		35,115,541
Total of Territories		442,730
Total of United States		35,558,271

TERRITORIES

2.	Arizona	9,658
4.	Colorado	39,864
3.	Dakota	14,181
1.	District of Columbia	131,700
5.	Idaho	14,999
6.	Montana	20,595
8.	New Mexico	91,874
7.	Utah	86,786
9.	Washington	23,955
10.	Wyoming	9,118
Total of Territories		442,730

NOTE.—The number at the left denotes the standing in regard to population.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by H.H. Lloyd & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

POPULATION OF THE Principal Cities OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.

Adrian, Mich.	8,438
Akron, Ohio	10,006
Albany, N. Y.	69,422
Alexandria, Va.	18,826
Allegheny, Pa.	53,180
Allentown, Pa.	13,884
Alton, Ill.	8,663
Altoona, Pa.	10,610
Atlanta, Ga.	21,789
Auburn, N. Y.	17,225
Augusta, Ga.	15,389
Aurora, Ill.	11,146
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Bangor, Me.	14,432
Bellevile, Ill.	9,148
Biddeford, Me.	12,651
Binghamton, N. Y.	12,692
Bloomington, Ill.	14,590
Boston, Mass.	250,526
Bridgeport, Ct.	18,969
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Burlington, Ia.	14,930
Burlington, Vt.	14,387
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
Camden, N. J.	20,045
Canton, Ohio	6,480
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Chester, Pa.	9,065
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Chillicothe, Ohio	9,959
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829
Cohoes, N. Y.	12,287
Columbia, S. C.	9,298
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Concord, N. H.	11,541
Council Bluffs, Ia.	11,029
Covington, Ky.	24,505
Davenport, Iowa	20,038
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Des Moines, Iowa	12,035
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Dover, N. H.	9,764
Dubuque, Iowa	18,434
E. Saginaw, Mich.	11,350
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,832
Elmira, N. Y.	13,292
Erie, Pa.	19,646
Evansville, Ind.	21,830
Fall River, Mass.	26,766
Fond du Lac, Wis.	12,764
Fort Wayne, Ind.	17,718
Frederick, Md.	8,296
Galesburg, Ill.	10,158
Galveston, Tex.	13,818
Georgetown, D. C.	11,384
Grand Rapids, Mich.	16,507
Hamilton, Ohio	11,081
Hannibal, Mo.	10,125
Harrisburg, Pa.	23,104
Hartford, Ct.	37,180
Haverhill, Mass.	13,092
Hoboken, N. J.	20,297
Houston, Tex.	9,382
Hudson, N. Y.	8,818
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Jackson, Mich.	11,447
Jacksonville, Ill.	9,738
Janesville, Wis.	9,789
Jersey City, N. J.	29,226
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Keokuk, Ia.	13,766
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,682
Lafayette, Ind.	18,038
Lancaster, Pa.	20,233
Lawrence, Kan.	8,320
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,873
Lewiston, Me.	13,000
Lexington, Ky.	14,801
Little Rock, Ark.	12,380
Lockport, N. Y.	13,522
Logansport, Ind.	8,900
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
Lowell, Mass.	40,928
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Macon, Ga.	12,810
Madison, Ind.	10,709
Madison, Wis.	9,176
Manchester, N. H.	20,324
Mansfield, Ohio	8,082
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,066
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Nashua, N. H.	10,548
Nashville, Tenn.	30,865
Natchez, Miss.	9,057
New Albany, Ind.	15,396
Newark, N. J.	105,059
New Bedford, Mass.	21,320
New Brunswick, N. J.	15,058
Newburgh, N. Y.	17,014
Newburyport, Mass.	13,947
New Haven, Ct.	50,840
New Orleans, La.	191,418
Newport, Ky.	15,087
Newport, R. I.	12,521
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Norfolk, Va.	19,229
Norwich, Ct.	16,653
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	10,076
Omaha, Neb.	16,083
Orange, N. J.	9,349
Oshkosh, Wis.	12,843
Oswego, N. Y.	20,910
Paterson, N. J.	83,676
Peoria, Ill.	22,849
Petersburg, Va.	18,950
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076
Portland, Me.	31,413
Portland, Oregon	8,293
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,211
Portsmouth, Ohio	10,939
Portsmouth, Va.	9,193
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,080
Providence, R. I.	68,904
Quincy, Ill.	24,052
Racine, Wis.	9,887
Raleigh, N. C.	7,790
Reading, Pa.	52,130
Richmond, Ind.	9,445
Richmond, Va.	51,038
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386
Rome, N. Y.	11,000
Sacramento, Cal.	16,283
St. Joseph, Mo.	19,565
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
St. Paul, Min.	20,030
Salem, Mass.	24,117
Salt Lake City, Ut.	12,854
San Antonio, Tex.	12,256
Sandusky, Ohio	13,000
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Schenectady, N. Y.	10,785
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Springfield, Ill.	17,364
Springfield, Mass.	26,703
Springfield, Ohio	12,652
Steubenville, Ohio	8,107
Stockton, Cal.	10,064
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Taunton, Mass.	16,032
Terre Haute, Ind.	16,103
Titusville, Pa.	8,880
Toledo, Ohio	31,584
Trenton, N. J.	26,574
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Vicksburg, Miss.	12,443
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Waterbury, Mss.	10,826
Watertown, N. Y.	9,696
Wheeling, W. V.	19,280
Williamsport, Pa.	10,680
Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Wilmington, N. C.	13,446
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
York, Pa.	13,940
Zanesville, Ohio	10,011

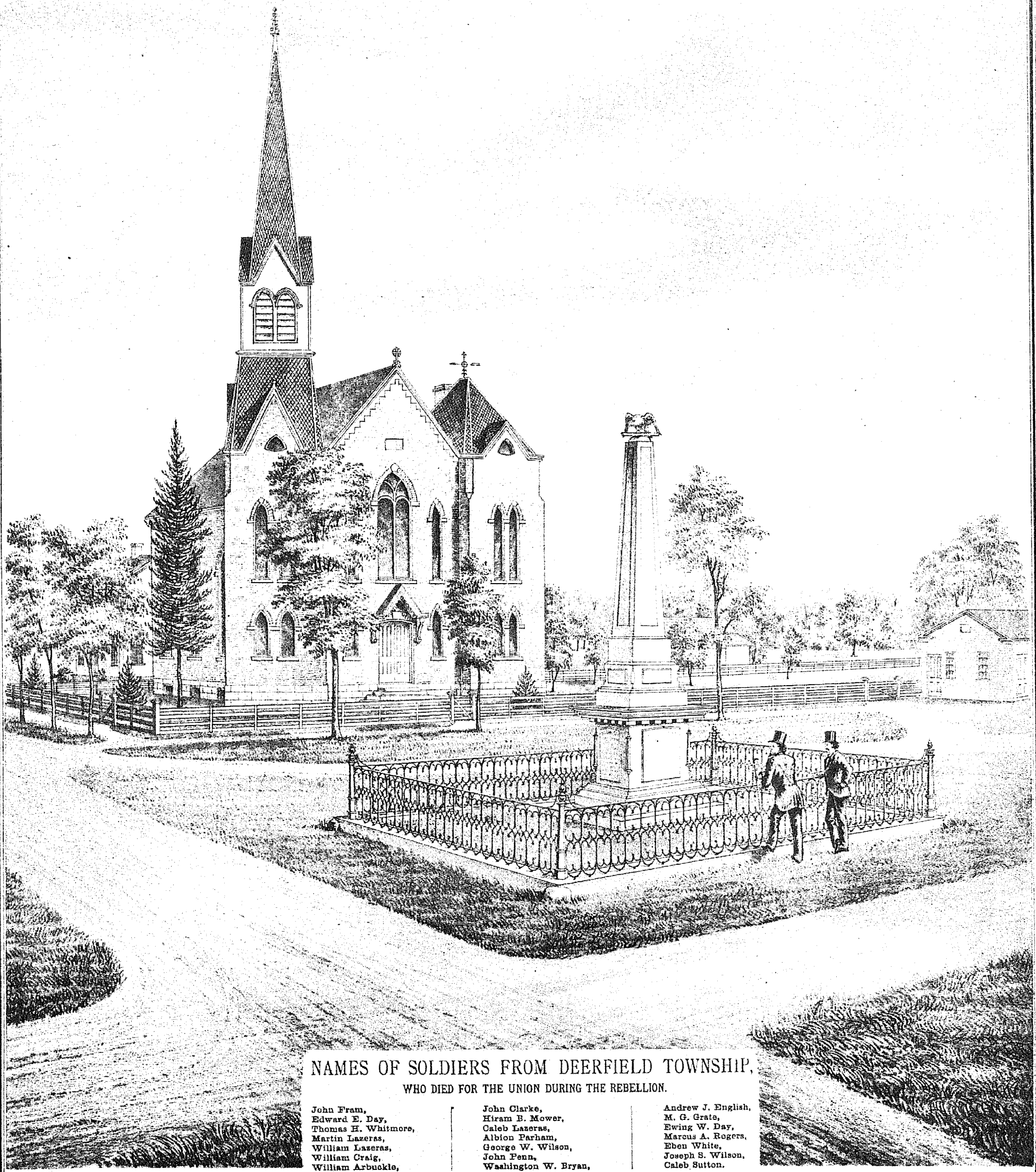
New Map OF OHIO

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR

Evert's Illustrated Historical Atlas

H.H. LLOYD & CO., 21 John St., N.Y.

Scale of Miles



NAMES OF SOLDIERS FROM DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP,

WHO DIED FOR THE UNION DURING THE REBELLION.

John Fram,
Edward E. Day,
Thomas H. Whitmore,
Martin Lazeras,
William Lazeras,
William Craig,
William Arbuckle,
John Clarke,
Hiram B. Mower,
Caleb Lazeras,
Albion Parham,
George W. Wilson,
John Penn,
Washington W. Bryan,
Andrew J. English,
M. G. Grate,
Ewing W. Day,
Marcus A. Rogers,
Eben White,
Joseph S. Wilson,
Caleb Sutton.

The M. E. Church and Soldiers' Monument, Deerfield Center, Portage County, Ohio.

MAP OF PORTAGE COUNTY OHIO

Drawn & Compiled by Frank Krause, C.E. Cleveland, Ohio.

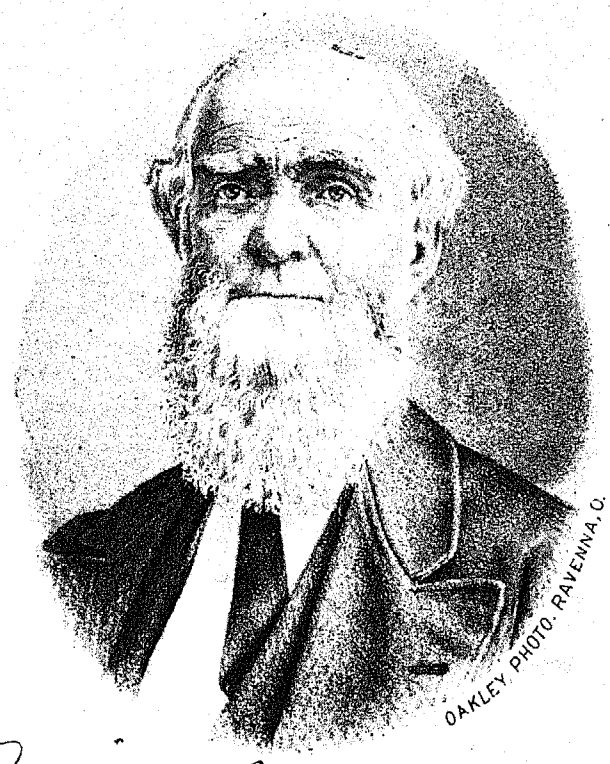
AURORA
MANTUA
HIRAM
NELSON
STREETSBORO
SHALERSVILLE
FREEDOM
WINDHAM
FRANKLIN
KENT
RAVENNA
CHARLESTOWN
PARIS
BRIMFIELD
ROOTSTOWN
EDINBURG
PALMYRA
SUFFIELD
RANDOLPH
ATWATER
DEERFIELD

T.P. No. 5
T.P. No. 4
T.P. No. 3
T.P. No. 2
T.P. No. 1

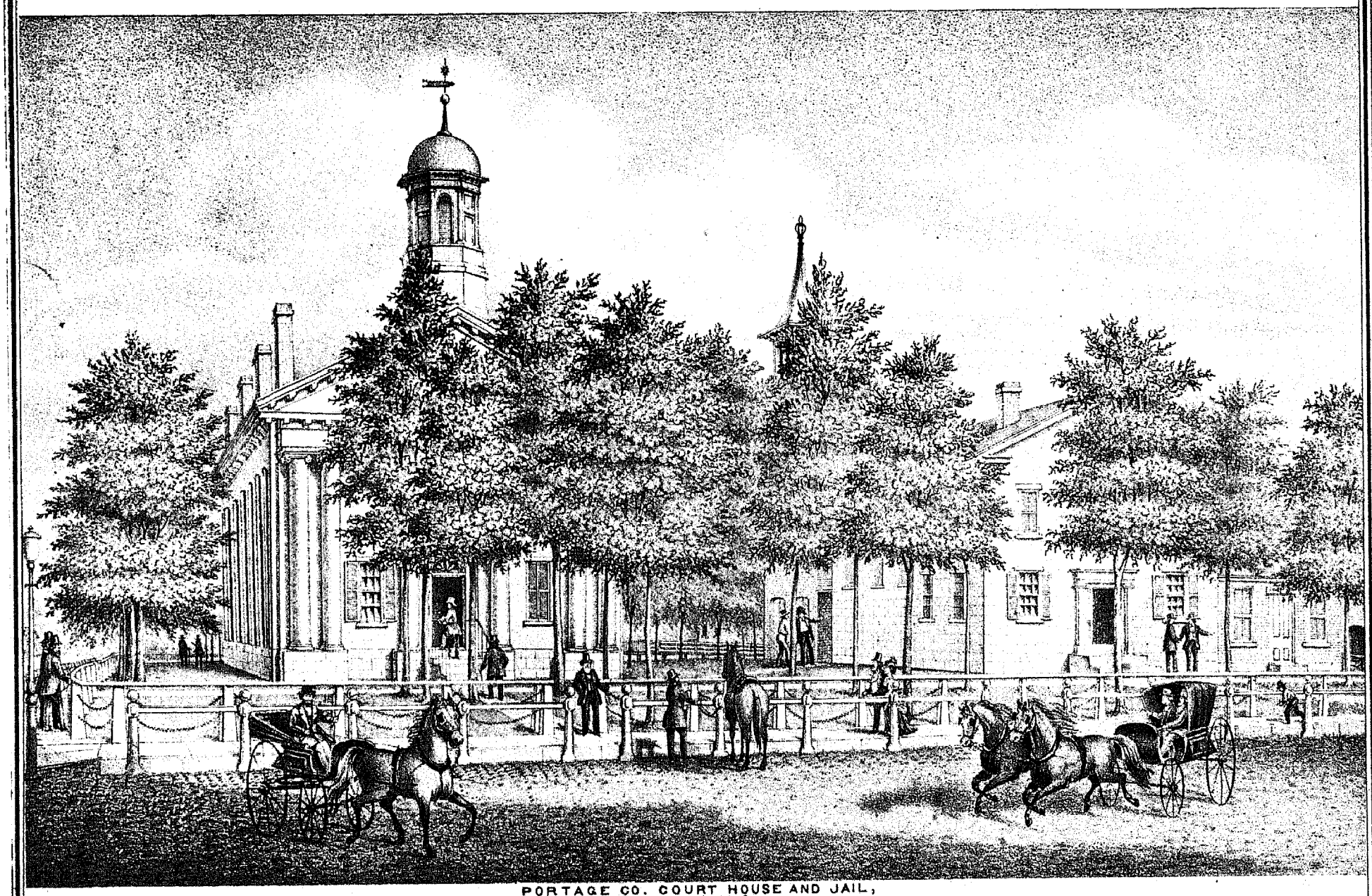
R. 9 · R. 8 · R. 7 · R. 6 ·



Yours &c
Smith Sanford.
EDINBURG TP.



Respectfully Yours
Luther A. Parmelee
KENT. O.



PORTAGE CO. COURT HOUSE AND JAIL,
RAVENNA, OHIO.



PHOTO. BY OAKLEY, RAVENNA O.

Luther Day.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF OHIO.



Wm Sherman



Yours &c
Lewis Kent



PHOTO. BY OAKLEY, RAVENNA O.

Yours Truly
Gideon D Seymour

PROBATE JUDGE

BORN EAST GRANVILLE MASS. FEB. 23 1836.
SETTLED IN ROOTSTOWN, O. JUNE 20. 1841.



Very Truly Yours—
J. A. Garfield

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD was born November 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His father, Abram Garfield, belonged to an old Massachusetts family, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, a relative of the celebrated Hosea Ballou, was from the State of New Hampshire. Abram Garfield, who was one of the first settlers in the Township of Orange, died in 1833, leaving a young family of four children. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the youngest, being at the time of his father's death only a year and a half old. The family were poor, and the children were kept together only by the industry, energy, and courage of the widowed mother.

Young Garfield was early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of fourteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and two years later served for a few months as a boatman on the Ohio Canal. From an early age he manifested a strong desire for study, and was one of the first scholars in the district-school, which was taught in a log school-house near his mother's home. When he was seventeen he entered on a larger course of study, first in the Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, and a little later in the Eclectic Institute, then recently established at Hiram. In the winter after completing his eighteenth year, he taught his first term in the common schools, but continued to teach each winter thereafter until called to a higher position. Not long after entering the institution at Hiram he was made an assistant teacher. In 1854 he entered the Junior Class of Williams College, Massachusetts, having in a little more than three years fitted himself for college, and completed the two first years of college study. In Williams he took high rank as a scholar. He was a favorite pupil of the venerable President Hopkins, and when he graduated, in 1856, he carried off one of the highest honors of his class. In obtaining his education Mr. Garfield was wholly dependent upon himself. His earnings, first as a carpenter, then as a teacher, supplemented by some small loans (subsequently repaid in full), carried him through his course of study.

Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Garfield was chosen teacher of the Ancient Languages and Literature in the institution at Hiram, and the following year he was elected Principal. Under his vigorous management the school, already flourishing, was raised to a still higher degree of usefulness and popularity. He was an incessant and effective worker, frequently teaching six or seven hours a day, besides attending to the general supervision, and delivering numerous lectures on a great variety of topics, both before his students and before popular audiences.

Previous to 1856 Mr. Garfield had taken no part in politics, and had no party affiliations. But the Republican party, now for the first time thoroughly organized, enlisted his interest because it strove to set limits to the spread of slavery. Accordingly he was warmly interested in the presidential campaign of that year, and made several speeches in advocacy of the election of Fremont. In 1859, without solicitation or effort on his part, the Republican party in his district elected him to the Ohio Senate. Although the youngest member of that body, he immediately took rank with foremost Senators in respect to ability, industry, and usefulness.

Just before the conclusion of his Senatorial services, the Southern Rebellion broke out. In accordance with all his political antecedents and convictions, Mr. Garfield at once espoused the cause of the Union against secession. Early in the autumn of 1861 he was made Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. This regiment, largely enlisted by his personal efforts, was rapidly organized, drilled, and prepared for the field. On the 17th of December it was ordered to Eastern Kentucky, and its colonel was placed in command of the Eighteenth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio. With this command Colonel Garfield conducted a highly successful winter campaign against a force of rebels under the command of Humphrey Marshall. The victories of Middle Creek and Pound Gap were the first successes of the Union army that year in the West. Their immediate result was the expulsion of the Confederate forces from Eastern Kentucky. President Lincoln, recognizing the value of this success, promoted Colonel Garfield to the rank of Brigadier-General.

General Garfield now joined the army of General Buell. He commanded the Twentieth Brigade at the battle of Shiloh, and in the subsequent operations around Corinth, Decatur, and Huntsville, Alabama. In the winter of 1862–3 he was a member of the court-martial that tried Fitz-John Porter. In January of the latter year he was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, then under the command of General Rosecrans, who at once made him Chief of Staff of the army. In this position General Garfield rendered distinguished services. He was the confidential adviser of the commander-in-chief. He participated in all the engagements (of that army) in Middle and Southern Tennessee. He greatly distinguished himself for ability and bravery in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Major-General. Here General Garfield's military career closed. He resigned his commission on the 5th of December, 1863, to enter another field of duty. Perhaps no man in the volunteer service, during the whole war, in the short period of two years, achieved a more brilliant record than did General Garfield.

In October, 1862, the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District elected General Garfield its Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress. On leaving the army he took his seat in the House of Representatives, of which body he has continued to be a member until the present time. He soon took rank among the ablest and most useful members of the House. During his first term he served on the Committee of Military Affairs, during the second on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and in the Forty-first, Chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency. On the organization of the Forty-second Congress he was made Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, now the most laborious and responsible position in the House, and a position that he still holds. The duties growing out of these responsible positions have been discharged in a manner higly creditable to himself and advantageous to the country. But it must not be supposed that they have bounded the circle of his legislative life. He has taken an important part in all the more prominent questions that have come before Congress during the last eleven years. Some of his special services have been peculiarly onerpus and valuable. In 1864, as Chairman of a special committee, he made a thorough examination into the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. As Chairman of the Committee on Banking, he investigated the Gold Panic of 1870, and submitted to the House a valuable report of the investigation. In 1867 he introduced into the House, and carried through it, the bill creating the National Bureau of Education,—a most valuable bureau, that he has since defended against all assaults. But his most conspicuous and valuable services have been in the field of the national finances. His continued thorough study of this difficult subject, for which his previous training well fitted him, has rendered him the most thorough master of it in the House of Representatives, and one of the most thorough in the country. Convinced that the interest no less than the honor of the nation lay in that direction, he has strenuously resisted all propositions looking towards repudiation and inflation, advocating, from the first, an honest payment of the public debt and a speedy return to specie payments. An exceedingly able speech on currency and finance, made by him in 1868, by request of the Secretary of the Treasury, was sent to our minister in Europe as a means of strengthening the public credit abroad; where its circulation procured for him, at a time when Charles Sumner was the only member of Congress on its list, the election as an honorary member of the Cobden Club of London. In short, all measures of public policy promising to promote the interest and honor of the nation have found in Mr. Garfield an enlightened advocate.

But public duties have not engrossed all of Mr. Garfield's talents and attention. In the spring of 1861, after a full course of legal reading, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1866 he obtained the same standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. From the time of his admission to its bar, he has every year argued cases in the latter tribunal. Of these the most important is the famous case of Milligan and Bowles. In this case he advocated the right of a citizen living remote from the theatre of war to be tried in a civil rather than a military court, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the court unanimously affirm that important principle.

The character of this work will not permit a fuller sketch of General Garfield's life and services. Nor will it allow more than a few sentences by way of characterization.

James A. Garfield is six feet high, weighs about two hundred pounds, is strongly built, well proportioned, and has great powers of physical and mental endurance. He is a man of a wide range of studies, taste, and thought. He has great patience in the accumulation of facts, great skill in generalization and in the development of principles. In his chosen fields of statesmanship, probably no man in Congress has at command a larger body of systematized knowledge. As a public speaker, he is forcible and elegant. As a stump orator he has few equals; while his weighty thought and chaste language make him a favorite on the platform where men look for a superior style of oratory. Some of his occasional papers and addresses have a high degree of merit. Of these may be mentioned his paper on "The American Census," read before the Social Science Association; his addresses on "College Education," and "The Future of the Republic," and his "Eulogy" on Major-General George H. Thomas. He is a good conversationalist, and is a favorite in society. He has large power over young men; and while an educator, many hundreds of students received from him a vigorous and healthy intellectual and moral impulse. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, of Hiram, and has been eminently happy in his domestic life. General Garfield is a member of the Christian or Disciples Church, and while a teacher at Hiram—though never intending to follow that calling—he was an acceptable, and even favorite, speaker in the pulpits of that denomination.

The facts set forth in this sketch are the best evidence of the power and versatility of his talents. While thoroughly progressive in his thoughts and tendencies, Mr. Garfield is far from being an extremist; abundant evidence of which can be found along the course of his whole public life. In 1872 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., as a recognition of his learning and ability.

During the last year or two, many severe and even acrimonious criticisms have been made upon certain of General Garfield's public and private acts. It is no doubt a source of gratification to him to witness the rapid restoration of the public confidence which has followed a better understanding, on the part of the public, of the matters that have been made the subjects of criticism. It is confidently believed that this restoration will be complete. At all events, the distinguished soldier and civilian has the satisfaction of knowing that his purity and integrity are fully confided in by the vast majority of those who have been or are associated with him in the public service.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, IN 1808, TO 1874.

Year.	Auditor.	Treasurer.	Probate Judge.	Clerk.	Sheriff.	Recorder.	Coroner.	Surveyor.	Pros. Attorney.	Com. Clerk.	Co. Commissioners.
1808	Duties of this office discharged by the Commissioners' Clerk till 1820.	Elias Harmon.	Office created by Constitution of 1851.	Benjamin Whedon.	Alva Day.	Titus Wetmore.		Among the first Surveyors were—Amzi Atwater, Rial McArthur, Abel Sabin, and A. K. Hubbard.	Asa D. Keys.	A. Sabin, Seth Day.	Lewis Day, Joel Gaylord, Abel Sabin, Joseph Harris.
1809		do.		do.	do.	do.	Lewis Ely.		Thos. D. Webb.	Seth Day.	Oliver Snow.
1810		Gersham Bostwick.		do.	do.	Wm. Wetmore.	do.		Benj. Tappan.	O. C. Dickinson.	Samuel King.
1811		do.		Wm. Wetmore.	John Campbell.	do.	do.		Thos. D. Webb.	do.	John T. Baldwin.
1812		do.		do.	do.	do.			do.	Stephen Mason.	
1813		do.		do.	do.	Ira Hudson.			Peter Hitchcock.	do.	Owen Brown.
1814		Heman Oviatt.		Ira Hudson.	Stephen Mason.	do.			do.	do.	
1815		Gersham Bostwick.		do.	do.	do.		John Harmon.	Calvin Pease.	do.	Amzi Atwater.
1816		Wm. Wetmore.		do.	Asa K. Burroughs	do.		do.	Darius Lyman.	do.	
1817		do.		Seth Day.	do.	Seth Day.		do.	do.	do.	Rufus Ferris.
1818		do.		do.	do.	do.		do.	do.		Alex. K. Hubbard, D. Clark.
1819		do.		do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	Alex. K. Hubbard.	Geo. Clark.
1820	Rial McArthur.	do.		do.	Wm. Coolman, Jr.	do.	Wm. Frazer.	do.	do.	Orvill Crane.	A. K. Burroughs.
1821	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		David Coe.
1822	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	—	E. Richardson, Jas. Coe.
1823	Samuel D. Harris.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Office of Auditor Created in 1820.	
1824	do.	Isaac Swift.		do.	John King.	do.		do.	do.		Asaph Whittlesey.
1825	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.		do.	do.		Owen Brown.
1826	do.	do.		do.	Jas. Perry.	do.		do.	do.		
1827	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.		do.	do.		Hiram Giddings.
1828	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.		Orrin Harmon.	do.		Jonathan Foster.
1829	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.		do.	L. V. Bierce.		Edwin Wetmore.
1830	do.	do.		do.	Fred. Wadsworth.	do.		do.	do.		
1831	Samuel Foljambe.	do.		do.	do.	John N. Skinner.		do.	do.		Andrew Bassett, E. Garrett.
1832	do.	Frederick Williams		Geo. Kirkum.	do.	do.	J. V. Gardner.	do.	do.		Alanson Baldwin.
1833	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	S. D. Harris.	do.		Solomon Day.
1834	do.	do.		do.	Geo. Y. Wallace.	do.	J. V. Gardner.	do.	do.		Henry Chittenden.
1835	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Royal Taylor.
1836	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	J. V. Gardner.	John E. Jackson.	do.		E. L. Williams.
1837	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
1838	do.	do.		do.	Lauren Dewey.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Moses Eggleston.
1839	do.	do.		Wm. Coolman, Jr.	do.	do.	do.	S. D. Harris.	Daniel R. Tilden.		Arthur Anderson,
1840	do.	Henry L. Tilden.		do.	do.	do.	Wm. Frazer.	do.	do.		M. Merrick, L. Norton.
1841	Geo. B. De Peyster.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
1842	do.	do.		do	Wm. Frazer.	do.	E. M. Crane.	do.	do.		W. R. Kelso.
1843	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Benj. Marshall.
1844	Chas. L. Rhodes.	do.		do.	D. W. Jennings.	do.	R. J. Thompson.	do.	Luther Day.		Caleb Carlton.
1845	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
1846	do.	Enos P. Brainerd.		H. Y. Beebe.	John Gillis.	do.	A. W. Stocking.	do.	Robert F. Paine.		Orsimus L. Drake.
1847	Caleb Atwater.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Carnot Mason.
1848	do.	Jackson T. Green.		do.	do.	do.	E. Needham.	do.	Luther Day.		Hiram Spencer.
1849	John G. McBride.	do.		do.	do.	Rodolphus Bard.	do.	do.	do.		Joel H. Curtiss.
1850	do.	do.		do.	James Woodward.	do.	J. M. Tilden.	do.	do.		Moses A. Berchard.
1851	do.	do.		E. Spalding.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Samuel Strawder.		E. S. Harmon,
1852	do.	Chas. Green.	Luther L. Brown.	do.	do.	Andrew Jackson.	E. B. Babcock.	do.	do.		D. K. Wheeler.
1853	Lorenzo Frost.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Silvester Huggins.
1854	do.	do.	do.	E. Bostwick.	Ferris Couch.	do.	E. B. Hubbard.	do.	do.		E. E. Davis.
1855	Thos. W. Browning.	do.	Darius Lyman.	do.	do.	Joshua T. Catlin.	do.	do.	do.		Chas. Goodsell.
1856	do.	Lyman Bryant.	do.	do.	Ira Gardner.	do.	D. R. Bissell.	do.	Ezra B. Taylor.		Horace Adams.
1857	H. L. Carter.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		D. K. Wheeler,
1858	do.	H. C. Newberry.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ruggles Boatwick.	Joseph D. Horton.		S. A. Hinman, E. D. Carlton.
1859	Alfred Baldwin.	do.	do.	do.	Thos. R. Williams.	do.	do.	do.	do.		A. H. Weatherbee.
1860	do.	Geo. Sanford.	do.	Horace M. Clark.	do.	do.	Jas. O. Gurley.	do.	P. B. Conant.		L. C. Merrill.
1861	F. L. Sawyer.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jas. Norton.	do.	do.	do.		Thos. Gorby.
1862	do.	S. D. Harris.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Alphonso Hart.		E. D. Carlton.
1863	H. H. Stevens.	do.	do.	do.	Wm. F. Parsons.	do.	do.	do.	do.		P. P. Dawley.
1864	do.	do.	Oliver P. Brown.	do.	do.	do.	Chauncey B. Curtiss	Isaiah Linton.	H. H. Williard.		
1865	do.	do.	T. T. Catlin.	do.	H. C. Jennings.	do.	E. W. Crane.	do.	do.		J. R. Conrad.
1866	do.	G. P. Reed.	do.	Andrew Jackson.	do.	do.	L. H. Parmelee.	do.	do.		Ozias Allyn.
1867	do.	do.	J. V. Mell.	do.	do.	Geo. W. Barrett.	do.	C. J. Gillis.	E. L. Webber.		
1868	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Recellus Root.	do	do.		H. J. Noble.
1869	Wm. Grinnell.	do.	do.	do.	O. B. Paine.	do.	do.	do.	C. A. Reed.		N. B. Jenkins.
1870	do.	E. G. Hinman.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Lyman Bryant.	J. Cole.	do.		Smith Sanford.
1871	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Isaac Brown.
1872	do.	do.	do.	John Meharg.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		LutherH. Parmelee.
1873	do.	do.	Gideon Seymour.	do.	O. C. Risdon.	do.	Thos. R. Williams.	do.	Geo. F. Robinson.		
1874	do.	John C. Beatty.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		

NOTE.—In the preparation of this Abstract, owing to difficulty in tracing early records, sometimes the date of election, and sometimes that of entering upon duty, is made the basis. For fuller information, see County Records.

HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.

The close of the war of the Revolution found thirteen separate colonies, independent of each other and all other powers on earth. Each colony had settled under the protection of the King of England, with a charter from that potentate, defining what government they might set up in their colonies respectively, also the right to lands therein described.

At that early period the geographical knowledge of Europeans concerning America was very limited. Patents that had been granted often interfered with each other and caused confusion and disputes, the same land or territory being granted to different colonies. In this way the territory comprising the eleven Counties of Northeastern Ohio, containing three million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three acres, exclusive of the islands of Lake Erie, but inclusive of Sandusky Bay, with much more territory, was claimed to have been granted to New York, Connecticut, and Virginia.

By a charter issued in 1662, King Charles II., of England, granted to the colony of Connecticut all lands contained between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantations on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

For some years after the United States became an independent nation the interfering claims occasioned much collision of sentiment between the Union and the State of Connecticut. The controversy was, after many years, compromised by the United States relinquishing all their claim, and guaranteeing to the State of Connecticut the exclusive right of soil in the land as before described, exclusive of the waters of Lake Erie.

This territory was called the Connecticut Western Reserve.

The United States, by the terms of the compromise, reserved to themselves the right of jurisdiction, and in due course of time they united the Western Reserve to the Northwestern Territory, from which was created the State of Ohio.

This Western Reserve, of which Portage County is a part, is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by the parallel of the forty-first degree of north latitude, and west by the Counties of Sandusky and Seneca. Its length, east and west, is one hundred and twenty miles, and its width an average of fifty miles from south to north. It comprises an area of three million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three acres. A half-million acres was stricken off the west part, and donated by the State of Connecticut to certain sufferers by fire in the Revolutionary war. These sufferers were the inhabitants of New London, Connecticut, at the time that Arnold entered that harbor and burned that city. The lands thus set off comprised the territory of the Counties of Erie and Huron, and are known to history as the "Fire Lands."

After this appropriation of five hundred thousand acres as aforesaid, the State of Connecticut sold the balance of this large territory for one million two hundred thousand dollars to an organization known as the "Connecticut Land Company," fifty-seven in number, which Company caused this territory to be surveyed into ranges of five miles broad, running north and south, beginning on the Pennsylvania line, and numbering from east to the west consecutively,—that on the Pennsylvania line being No. 1. It was then surveyed into Townships,—by lines running east and west, each five miles from the other,—all those abutting on the south line of the Reserve being Township No. 1.

This land was then disposed of by the issue and sale of certificates of the Connecticut Land Company, entitling the holder to the quantity of land in Connecticut Western Reserve therein stated, its location to be determined by lot. The certificates went into the markets of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and elsewhere, and sold everywhere and to everybody that could buy, and to very many that ought not to have bought. Many there were who were made bankrupt by the operation. Thus the lands went into the hands of the people; the most of it, it is true, for purposes of speculation. But these speculators were *there*,—in every town, village, and neighborhood,—and they were ready and even anxious to sell their Western lands to their neighbors and all who would buy for anything that was property there. Thousands who had small farms exchanged them for large ones here.

Thus New England society was transferred to the Reserve, with its habits of thought, its religion, its ideas of schools, of enterprise, and of all that pertains to the industry, good order, and well-being of society.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800, and comprised in its limits, at that date, the whole of the Western Reserve. At that early date there were very few openings made or settlements between Warren and Sandusky.

Portage County was the third County organized on the Reserve, and the second erected out of Trumbull. Geauga was the second on the Reserve, and the first out of Trumbull; act of organization took effect March 1, 1806. Cuyahoga was organized in 1810.

BREAKING THE WILDERNESS.

"I hear the tread of Pioneers,
Of nations yet to be:
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.
The elements of empire here
Are plastic yet and warm,
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form."

The first opening within the present limits of Portage County, of which there is any record, was effected in Mantua Township, in the fall of 1798, by Peter French, who cleared off a few acres of land and sowed them to wheat. They form a part of the northwest quarter of Lot 24. This parcel of land passed into the possession of Rufus Edwards in the following spring. Abraham S. Honey also began a clearing about the same time, on the southwest quarter of the same lot.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement within the present limits of the County was made in Mantua, by Abraham S. Honey, who came with his family about the 1st of May, 1799. The first cabin in the County was, therefore, built in Mantua, either in the fall of 1798 or in the fall of 1799, and either by Mr. Honey or Mr. French.

In June, 1799, three other Townships were settled: Atwater, in the early part of June, by Captain Caleb Atwater and others; Ravenna, about June 16, by Benjamin Tappan; Aurora, in the latter part of June, by Martyn Sheldon. Also, Palmyra, in June, by David Daniels. In July, Deerfield was settled by Lewis Ely.

The first birth in the County was that of Atwater Hall, in Atwater Township, named like the Township after the proprietor of the same, in the spring of 1800. The second, that of Eunice, daughter of Elias Harmon, in Mantua, July 16, 1800; and the third, that of Polly Day, in Deerfield, August 22, same year.

The first marriage was in Deerfield Township, on April 7, 1800, and the parties were John Campbell and Sarah Ely, the officiating justice was Calvin Austin, of Warren.

The first crop of wheat raised was the one sown by Mr. French, in 1798, in Mantua. It was harvested by Rufus Edwards in the following summer.

The first sermon within the present limits of the County was preached in Mantua, in the fall of 1800, by Rev. Joseph Badger. The second preacher was Rev. Henry Shewell, who arrived in Deerfield in 1802. The third, Dr. Shadrach Bostwick, who came to Deerfield in 1803.

The first church organized in the County was the Methodist, in Deerfield, in 1801.

The first road in the north part of the County was laid out in 1802, from Warren to Cleveland, through the Center of Hiram, to the centre of Lot 23 in Mantua, where it turned southwesterly, to the Center of Aurora. In 1806, the road was made from Warren through Garrettsville and the south part of Hiram. In 1802, also, a road was laid from Ravenna to Burton, through Shalersville and Mantua. In the fall of 1803 was built the first bridge across the Cuyahoga River in what is now the Village of Kent.

A PIONEER COFFIN.

The first death within the present limits of the County was probably that of an Irishman attached to a surveying party, who died in Randolph Township in 1797 or 1798, from the effects of imbibing too freely of whisky.

The first inhabitant who died was a boy named Bixby, whose death was caused by the bite of a rattlesnake. It occurred in the summer of 1799. The coffin was a log split into halves, and each part hollowed out,-one to receive and the other to cover the body.

The first grist-mill in the County was one which was worked by hand. It was built in Mantua Township, by Rufus Edwards, in October, 1799. The next grist-mill was run by water, and was built by James Laughlin, in Deerfield, in 1801. It was the first mill on the Mahoning. The second water grist-mill was erected by Alexander Walker, on Breakneck Creek, in Ravenna, in 1802; and the third, by John Garrett, at Garrettsville, in the fall of 1803.

The first person executed in the County was Henry Aunghst, November 30, 1816, for the willful murder of Epaphras Matthews, on the 20th of August, 1814. The crime was committed about a mile and a half east of Ravenna Village, near the northeast corner of the farm now owned (1874) by Peter Bean. Asa K. Burroughs was Sheriff at this time.

SLEEPING AMONG THE WOLVES.

In the early settlement of the County, John Boosinger, then living in Ravenna Township, had quite a narrow escape from being devoured by wolves. While bringing home some flour after which his father had sent him, he failed to reach home that day. When night came on, although he was in sight of a cabin, yet, having a very imperfect command of the English language, and being a very bashful youth, he preferred to pass the night in the woods rather than to seek shelter in the house. He accordingly built a fire under a tree and lay down to sleep. The wolves swarmed around in considerable numbers, howling and hungry. They tore up the ground for some distance all around within six feet of the fire, and on the side of the tree opposite the one where he lay they dug down a foot or more. Young Boosinger kept the fire burning by laying on small sticks that he had previously gathered. The wolves, fearing the fire, left the boy untouched. Mr. Boosinger subsequently became the first settler in Brimfield Township.

BUILDING A DWELLING ON A RATTLESNAKE DEN.

At a very early day a log cabin was erected on the ledges in the northern part of the County. The fire-place, it would seem, was located on the rock-surface of the ledge; and when the heat of the fire began to warm the rock, yellow rattlesnakes swarmed forth to the view of the affrighted family, and they found, to their horror, that their house was built over a den of these reptiles. Upwards of seventy came forth and were killed.

PIONEER SURGERY.

In February, 1804, a Mr. Levi Davis was lost in the woods while hunting. He belonged to Randolph Township. He started on Wednesday, and not having returned on Friday, the whole population started in search of him. He was found by Bela Hubbard and a Mr. Weston below New Baltimore, in Stark County. The snow was two feet deep, and Davis had been the whole time without fire, and, excepting one squirrel, without food. His toes were so badly frozen that in a few days they all had to be amputated from both feet. The operation was performed by Bela Hubbard, and his instruments were "chisel and mallet."

In this connection may also be mentioned a very daring, but successful operation performed at an early day, by Dr. Joseph De Wolf, of Ravenna Township. The Doctor had in his employ a large, able-bodied Irishman, who was afflicted with a rupture, or hernia, which became strangulated, in consequence of which an operation was necessary. The Doctor accordingly made an opening into the abdomen, and finding a portion of the intestines in a gangrenous condition, he removed a part six or eight inches in length from one of them, united the ends, and replaced the intestine. The patient recovered.

THE EARLY PHYSICIANS

of the County were Dr. Shadrach Bostwick, who came to Deerfield in 1803; Dr. Rufus Belding, who arrived in Randolph, in June, 1807; and Dr. Joseph De Wolf, who settled in Ravenna in 1810. Dr. Belding practiced nearly fifty years. He died in 1854.

The following incident is illustrative of the conveniences of life in early times. In 1805, when Oliver Dickinson passed through Beaver, Pennsylvania, on his way to his settlement in Randolph Township, he purchased two bushels of corn, which he left in Deerfield to be ground at Laughlin's mill. Two weeks afterwards he sent for it, but it was not ground for want of water. He then took it to McWhorter's mill, in the southwestern part of Ravenna, where it remained several weeks without being ground. Dickinson then took it home to his settlement in Randolph, where it was boiled and eaten as hulled corn, in place of bread.

The following unique document was a specimen of the land contracts of pioneer days. It was executed in Randolph in 1805.

"Nov. 18, —. This may certify that I, Bela Hubbard, agrees to sell Mr. Goss 77 acres of land in the S. E. corner of lot No. 57, in the condition of his paying for said land two dollar and one half per acre, as witness my hand,

"Bela Hubbard.

"To be paid in grain, for five years, and yearly payments with interest rated.

"Bela Hubbard."

EATING A RATTLESNAKE!

Early in the settlement of the Township of Brimfield, a Mr. Thorndike, who had in his employ a number of men, found near his house one morning a huge rattlesnake, whose head he chopped off with a hoe. He then had the snake dressed, cut up into pieces, and cooked for dinner. The meat was white, very tender, and of so delicious a flavor that the men—each of whom partook freely of it—compared it to the delicate white breast of a young chicken. Dinner over, Mr. Thorndike informed the men what they had eaten, when some of them imagined themselves fearfully sick at the stomach, and could not work that afternoon.

THE FIRST COURT.

The act of the Legislature for the organization of the County required the court to be held at the house of Benjamin Tappan, till a better place could be secured. This house, however, was not the one that Tappan built in 1799, but one erected by John McMannus about the year 1804. The night before the court was to open Mr. Tappan's house was consumed by fire. The parties who were to form the court met on the following morning, August —, 1808, and organized beside the smouldering ruins, and then adjourned to the house of Robert Eaton, where they proceeded to business. This house is now the residence of R. J. Thompson, and is about two and a half miles southeast of Ravenna Village.

THE FIRST INDICTMENT

and trial was that of the State of Ohio against Wm. Simcox, for disturbing a religious meeting. Simcox plead guilty, and was fined one dollar and fifty cents.

The second suit was one brought against the same Simcox, charged with shooting David Jenning's tame deer. Simcox was this time acquitted.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE

was a square, hip-roof, two-story frame building, erected in 1810, and stood in front and a little to the west of the present one.

There was at this time a ridge or rise of ground extending east and west along what is now the south side of the court-house square. The first court-house stood upon this ridge, and the water that fell from the south roof found its way to the Mahoning, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico; while that which fell from the north side went to the Cuyahoga, and thence to Lake Erie. There stood at this time in front of the site of the present court-house a very substantial, one-story brick building, thirty by sixty feet, in which were located the County offices.

In 1829 the first court-house building was hauled off, and after standing unoccupied for several years, was purchased by N. D. Clark & Co., and converted by them into a carriage factory, which was subsequently used by their successors, Merts & Riddle, for the same purpose. It was burned on the 11th of August, 1871. The present court-house was completed in 1830, and cost seven thousand dollars.

THE FIRST JAIL

was built about the year 1810, on the southwest corner of the lot upon which the present jail now stands. It was constructed of hewn logs, and was removed soon after the second jail was built.

THE SECOND JAIL

was also a log structure, surrounded by a frame, standing directly in the rear of the present Congregational Church. The log part has been removed, and the structure converted into a dwelling, now occupied by S. L. Jennings. The present jail was built in 1839.

The first distillery in the County was built by John Campbell, in 1803, in Ravenna Township, in the valley near the west line of Lot 33.

DIVER SHOT BY MOHAWK.

The first trouble that existed in this County between the whites and Indians was brought about by the following circumstances: Late in December, 1806, a white man named John Diver traded an old horse to an Indian named Nickshaw for an Indian pony. In about three days Nickshaw returned with the old horse, and wanted to trade back, saying that the "horse was no good for Indian, because he could not eat sticks" (the Indians never fed their horses, but let them pick up their food by browsing),—"the horse very good for white man." Diver refused to trade back. Nickshaw hired his brother-in-law, Mohawk, to shoot Diver, but by mistake the Indian shot Daniel Diver, the brother of John, the ball taking out both of his eyes. Diver recovered, however, and married, raised a family, and lived thirty years or more. Nickshaw was subsequently killed by Jonathan Williams, a brother-in-law of Christian Cockler, Jr. Mohawk escaped. Williams was arrested, and tried for killing Nickshaw, but was acquitted. A collection of five dollars was made, chiefly by the Deerfield boys, for Williams, as a reward for killing Nickshaw. The Township of Deerfield was the scene of the shooting of Diver, and there he lived and died.

ORGANIZATION.

Portage County was organized out of Trumbull, in 1808, according to act of Legislature passed February 10, 1808, which act went into effect on the 7th of June following. It originally contained thirty townships, ten of them, being the ten in ranges ten and eleven on the east side of what is now Summit County. These ten townships were cut off from Portage and became a part of Summit, by an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1838–9.

Since then Portage comprised twenty townships, until at a session of the County Commissioners in June, 1874, the new Township of Garrettsville was erected from territory taken from the Townships of Nelson and Hiram.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL RECORD

of the County reads as follows: "In conformity to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled 'An Act establishing Boards of County Commissioners,' the Commissioners in and for the County of Portage met at the house of Robert Easton, in Ravenna, on Monday, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. Persons present, Lewis Day, Joel Gaylord, and Abel Sabin, Esquires, Commissioners of said County, who, having produced certificates of their being duly elected as such, and having taken the necessary oaths required by law, proceeded to discharge the duties of their said offices, in pursuance to the above-recited act.

"The Board of Commissioners proceed to fix and determine on a suitable person to do and perform the duties of clerk to the said Board. Whereupon it was considered that Abel Sabin, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, was a suitable person to discharge the said duties of clerk, and accordingly was appointed thereto, and accepted the same.

"The Board of Commissioners in and for said County appointed Elias Harmon, Esquire, Treasurer of the County aforesaid, for the year ensuing; who, having accepted the said appointment, entered into bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars, with for his sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and took the oath prescribed by law.

"Ordered by the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Portage, that the sum of two dollars be allowed as a bounty for each and every wolf or panther killed, over the age of six months, within said County, and the sum of one dollar for each wolf or panther, under the age of six months, killed within the term of one year, in the County aforesaid, to be paid out of the County Treasury, on the order of the Commissioners, in conformity to the statute in such cases made and provided."

The foregoing is from the first book of records of the County Commissioners. From the same source it may be seen that Alva Day was the first Sheriff, in 1809; Lewis Ely was the first Coroner, 1809; Aaron Norton, Amzi Atwater, and William Wetmore were Associate Judges, 1809. Benjamin Whedon was first Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, in 1808, and Seth Day occupied the same office in 1809. The first Prosecuting Attorney was Thomas D. Webb. Benjamin Tappan held same office in 1810. In this year, also, Samuel Forward was an Associate Judge. The following

CONTRACT FOR THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE

may be found on page twenty-two of the first volume of Commissioners' Record, and was made December 4, 1809:

"Mr. William Tappan entered into an agreement in behalf of himself and John Tappan to erect at the seat of justice in Ravenna, at their own expense, a court-house forty feet long and thirty feet wide, and twenty feet high; lower story to be finished for the accommodation of the court, etc.; and to build a log jail two stories high, twenty-five feet long, twenty feet wide; lower story to contain three rooms and a chimney; to contain two fire-places, one in each story. And the said William and John, on the completion of the said court-house and jail, are to receive those lots given by Benjamin Tappan for the use of the County."

In the summer following,

A PROTEST AGAINST THE JAIL

was entered upon the records, as follows:

"PORTAGE, July 16th, 1810.

"*To the Clerk of Commissioners of Portage County:*

"I protest against the jail of this County, with my solemn declaration that it is an insufficient jail.

"ALVA DAY, Sheriff."

At this time most of the money in circulation in Ohio was silver, and Mr. Harmon being County Treasurer, for want of a better place to deposit it, used to keep his bag of silver hid away in his potato-pile, in a hole dug under the floor of his log cabin.

The following incidents are illustrative of the self-reliance and the practical worth of the young ladies of pioneer times:

Just before her marriage, in 1811, Miss Rebecca Taylor—who became the wife of Isaac Blair—went to Hudson on horseback, and purchased nine cups and saucers, and bowls and plates in proportion, and "all other things necessary for housekeeping," and brought them home through the woods in her lap. Mrs. Eli Cannon was not so fortunate. Unable to procure her "fixings" on the Western Reserve, she went on horseback to Canton, and bought her bowls, plates, and crockery there. There were no tea-cups to be had. She also brought her purchase in her lap. It took her three days to make the journey.

Previous to 1818 there was a market for everything produced in the line of provisions, which was created by the emigration into the County. In 1818 the scale turned, and the products began to exceed the local demand. Then followed a fearful glut in the wheat market. Twenty bushels of wheat were frequently offered for one pound of tea, and often refused, from the fact that tea was a strictly cash article.

This state of things continued till 1825. In the summer of this year work was commenced on the Ohio Canal, and the large number of laborers imported greatly increased the demand for flour and other produce, and the markets became more active. About the same time, also, the New York Canal was opened, which enterprise gave additional stimulus to trade of all kinds in this section.

COLONEL ROYAL TAYLOR AND THE WILD-CAT.

Early in the settlement of Aurora a transaction occurred of most desperate daring, in comparison with which the story of "Putnam and the wolf" is thrown far into the background.

About the year 1814, Colonel Royal Taylor, then a lad of thirteen years, came upon a monstrous wild-cat in a chopping a few rods west of the old Singletary residence, now owned by the widow of Elisha Hurd. He chased the cat into a brush-heap, in the centre of which was an open space, which was formed by the brush being piled upon logs, and to which there was but one place of entrance or exit. Taylor having no weapon of any kind, called Colonel Singletary's dog, which was a large, ferocious animal, and sent him into the brush-heap after the cat. A few seconds decided the battle, and the dog rushed forth completely whipped out, and could not be prevailed upon to enter again. Young Taylor, not realizing the terrible risk of such an adventure, but remembering that the hide of the cat was worth three shillings, determined to have it at all hazards. He accordingly cut a stick some three feet long and about an inch and a half thick, and, falling upon his hands and knees, crawled boldly into the brush-pile, and commenced the assault with such vigor that in a few seconds he completely demolished the cat. Just as he emerged with his booty, Colonel Singletary came up, and learning the daring adventure of Taylor, remarked that he would not have risked his life in that manner for the whole State of Ohio. Colonel Taylor tells the story to-day, but always adds that he "would not now repeat the experiment for a dozen States like Ohio!"

INDIAN CAMPS.

The principal camping-ground of the Indians was at the Rapids of the Cuyahoga, in Hiram, and on the bottom lands of Windham, north of Conant's Corners, and they had a blazed path, passing through Garrettsville, connecting these points. Windham was their winter residence, but they never appeared on the Mahoning after Diver was shot, in 1806.

Seneca and Big Cayuga were the head-men, and were fine specimens of nature's noblemen. Seneca, though professing great friendship for the Americans, joined the British in the war of 1812, and was last seen at Detroit. But five of the Indians returned after the war, who camped at their favorite camping-ground, at the Rapids. Captain Mills, of Hiram, raised a party, and surprising them in the night, killed four out of the five. The survivor escaped, and was the last of the race on the Cuyahoga.

THE MORMON SETTLEMENT.

In 1831 the Township of Hiram became noted as the chosen locality of the Mormons. Joe Smith had found the golden plates in Palmyra, New York, translated them into the Book of Mormon, made his exodus to Kirtland, Ohio, where he had driven one of his stakes and made many converts. Among these were Rev. Ezra Booth and John Johnson, of Hiram.

This Township offering better prospects of a good living than Kirtland, Smith, Rigdon, Cowday, Harris, Whittemore, and other leading Mormons, pulled up their stakes and moved to Hiram. Smith and family took up their abode with Johnson; Rigdon, in a log cabin opposite, and the others in the vicinity. Here they had a revelation the Temple was to be located, and the site was pointed out on a hill near the "Hinckley farm."

Proselytes were flocking in fast, and among them were many Campbellites or Disciples. This soon raised opposition, which ripened into open war. Some one bored an auger-hole into the house in which Rigdon lived, and filling it with powder, tried to blow up the cabin.

At length the people resolved to clear the town of them, and raised a company to mob them. They took Joe Smith and Rigdon out of their beds and covered them with a coat of tar and feathers. Unfortunately, two of Smith's children were in bed with him, sick with the measles, and in the affray they took cold and died. The Mormons at once abandoned the idea of making Hiram a "stake," left the town, and returned to Kirtland.

INDIAN BOUNDARIES, TRAILS, ETC.

The Cuyahoga River, Portage Path, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum were originally the boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. The Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, and others of the Six Nations, resided in the Territory until the difficulty with Diver, in 1806.

There was, on the first settlement of the country, an Indian trail, commencing at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Big Beaver (where Beaver, Pa., now is), passing Howland Springs, in Trumbull County, thence traversing Portage, running through the northern part of Palmyra, intersecting Silver Creek in Edinburgh, about two miles north of the Center Road; crossing the Cuyahoga in Franklin, at what is called the Standing Rock; running thence west to Northampton in Summit County, where there was a settlement of Indians; thence to Sandusky and Detroit. This trail was the great Indian thoroughfare from Detroit to the Ohio River. On it were also constantly passing large parties of Indians, and it became, of course, the favorite hunting-ground of these Western Nimrods.

There were several large piles of stone along this trail in Palmyra, under which were found human skeletons. These were supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies; for tradition says that it was an Indian practice for each one to cast a stone upon the grave of an enemy whenever he passed by it, and it would seem probable that these stones were picked up all along the trail and cast upon these heaps at different times.

BRADY'S LEAP.

Captain Samuel Brady was a noted Indian fighter, and seems to have been as much the Daniel Boone of the northeastern part of the valley of the Ohio as the Kentucky pioneer was of the southwestern portion; and the country is equally full of traditionary legends of his daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

The home of this hero was on Cartier Creek, on the south side of the Ohio. Being a man of Herculean strength, activity, and courage, he was generally selected as the leader of the hardy borderers in all their incursions into the Indian territory north of the river. About the year 1780, a large party of Indians from the Falls of the Cuyahoga and the adjacent County had made an attack on the south side of the Ohio River, and murdered several families, and with the plunder had recrossed the river before effectual pursuit could be made.

Brady immediately summoned a party of his chosen followers and hastened after them. But the Indians having one or two days the start, he could not overtake them in time to arrest their return to their villages. Near the spot where Ravenna Village now stands the Indians separated into two parties,—one of which went to the north, the other to the Falls of the Cuyahoga. Brady's men also divided,—a part pursued the northern trail, and a part went with their commander to an Indian village situated on the river, in the present Township of Northampton, Summit County. Although Brady made his approaches with the utmost caution, the Indians, expecting a pursuit, were on the look-out and ready to receive him with numbers fourfold those of Brady, whose only safety was in a hasty retreat, which, from the ardor of the pursuit, soon became a perfect flight. Brady directed his men to separate and each one to care for himself; but the Indians knowing Brady, and having a most inveterate hatred and dread of him from the numerous chastisements which he had inflicted upon them, left all the others and with united strength pursued him alone. The Cuyahoga here makes a wide bend to the south, including a large area in the form of a peninsula, and within this tract the pursuit was hotly pressed. The Indians, by extending their line to the right and left, forced him to the bank of the stream. Being perfectly familiar with the topography of the district, Brady directed his course to the river, at a spot where the whole stream was compressed by the rocky cliffs into a narrow channel of about twenty-one feet across the top of the chasm of shelving rocks, although it was considerably wider at the surface of the water.

Through this pass the water rushed tumultuously, chafing at the confinement of its current by the rocky channel. As he approached the chasm, Brady, knowing that life or death was in the effort, concentrated his whole strength, and with a single bound leaped the stream. The place where he alighted was about three feet lower than the side from which he leaped. The locality of this exploit is a few rods above the present covered bridge in the Village of Kent.

Struck with amazement at this daring feat, the Indians stood for a few seconds without any demonstrations. Meanwhile Brady had proceeded part way up the hill on the east side of the river, but was still within the reach of their rifles. They could easily have shot him at any moment before; but being desirous of taking him alive for torture, that they might glut their long-delayed revenge, they had forborne to use their guns; but seeing him now likely to escape, they all fired upon him. One bullet took effect, severely wounding him in the hip, but not so badly as to prevent his progress. Before they could cross, the Indians had to go down the river to about where Kent's mill stands. This delay gave Brady a favorable start, and he made for a small lake about two miles northeast of the place of his leap.

Being perfectly familiar with the habits and customs of his enemies, and knowing they would never relinquish their pursuit so long as the slightest hope of success remained, and as he was bleeding quite freely, he knew they could trace him by his blood; he found a tree that had fallen into the lake, at a place where the shore descended very gradually, where the water-lily, which has a very large leaf, covered the surface of the water for a considerable distance. He got on this log and went along to the top of the tree, then stepped into the water and crawled away some distance, where he found the water shallow enough to enable him to lie down on his back, with his face merely above its surface, but completely concealed from observation by the large leaves of the water-lily.

Having crossed the river and gained the point on the east side where Brady landed, the Indians took his trail and followed it by his blood to the lake, then along the tree to its top; they then searched the water for some distance, but failing to find him, they concluded he had plunged into the deep water and drowned himself rather than fall into their hands.

At one time during their search some of the Indians were standing on the very tree-top beneath which he was concealed, and Brady, understanding their language, could distinctly hear their savage ejaculations at the escape of their victim.

The Indians now returned to take a more careful survey of the spot where this extraordinary feat of agility had been performed. After carefully contemplating the whole scene, and being unwilling to admit (a well-known trait of Indian character) that any white man can excel an Indian in feats of activity, they gradually came to the conclusion that he was not a man but a turkey, and flew across, saying, "*he no man, he turkey,—he flew!*" and in order to commemorate that fact, they carved on a rock close by a rude representation of a *turkey's foot*.

This remained there an object of curiosity to hundreds of persons, travelers and others, till the summer of 1856, when Judge Moses Hampton, of Pittsburg, being at that place, on a visit to some relations residing there, and finding the rock was about being quarried and converted into building-stones, obtained permission to have a block cut out containing this turkey's foot, which he took home with him.

After remaining in the water until he was satisfied his enemies had entirely given up all hope of finding him, and had left the lake, Captain Brady made his way to the place, or near there, where the town of Ravenna now stands, which had been agreed upon between him and his men, before they reached the Indian encampment, as the place of rendezvous, in case they should become separated. He then met what few of his followers had escaped the fury of the savages, and, as his wound was not very serious, after a long and wearisome march, they finally reached the settlement south of the Ohio River in safety. From this transaction, the lake in which Brady was concealed became historic, and took the name of BRADY'S LAKE.

The Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad passes over a narrow neck of land which divides this from another lake known as Lake Pippen. These lakes from their close vicinity are sometimes called the "Twin Lakes," and may be seen and recognized by any traveler. The one on the south side of the railroad is "Brady's Lake."

This was the last expedition of the kind in which Captain Brady ever engaged. He never fully recovered from the hardships of this terrible retreat. He was ever afterwards lame from the wound received from the rifle-ball after he had leaped the Cuyahoga. He was also quite deaf,—a thing which he attributed to his lying so long in the lake.

These last statements respecting Brady are substantiated by Joseph Quigley, at whose father's house Brady was a very frequent guest. Quigley's residence was on Cartier Creek.

THE TIME OF THE LEAP

has ever been a matter of dispute, and perhaps ever will be. By some it is placed about the year 1790, by others about 1780. Joseph Quigley—already quoted—says on this point, "I cannot tell the exact date of this expedition. It was not far from the time my father settled on Cartier Creek; I think a little before. If you call it 1780, you will not vary much from the truth."



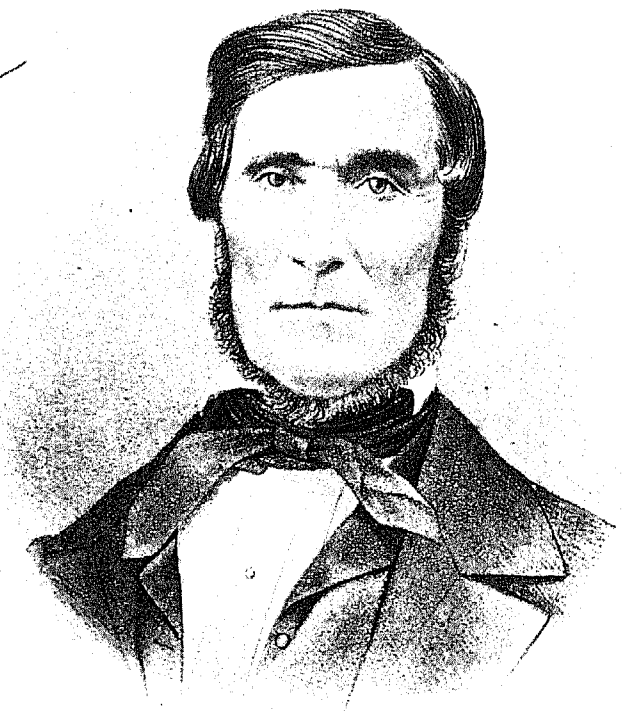
Joseph Meriam.

Rev. Joseph Meriam was born in Grafton, Mass. 1797. For fifty years, ending Jan. 7th, 1874, was Pastor of the Cong. Church in Randolph.



Hiram Liddon

Palmyra Tp.



Jeremiah Raab

Mantua Tp.



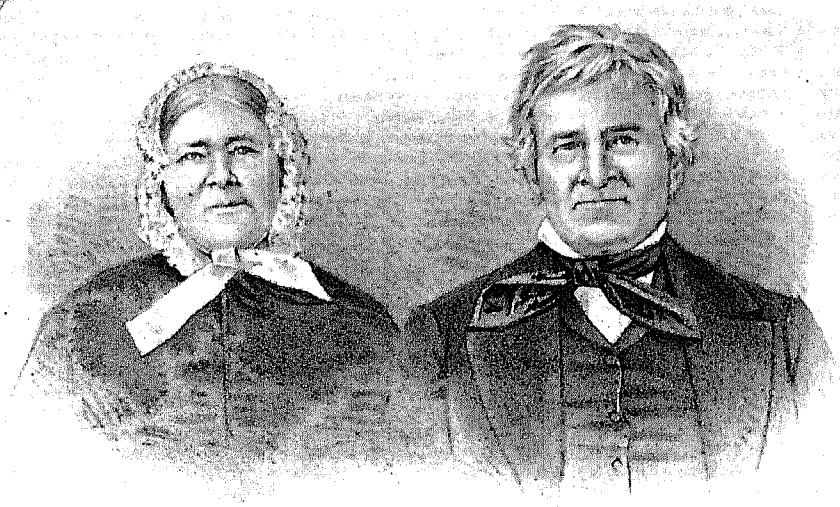
Yours Truly

R. B. Johnson M. D.

Ravenna, O.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

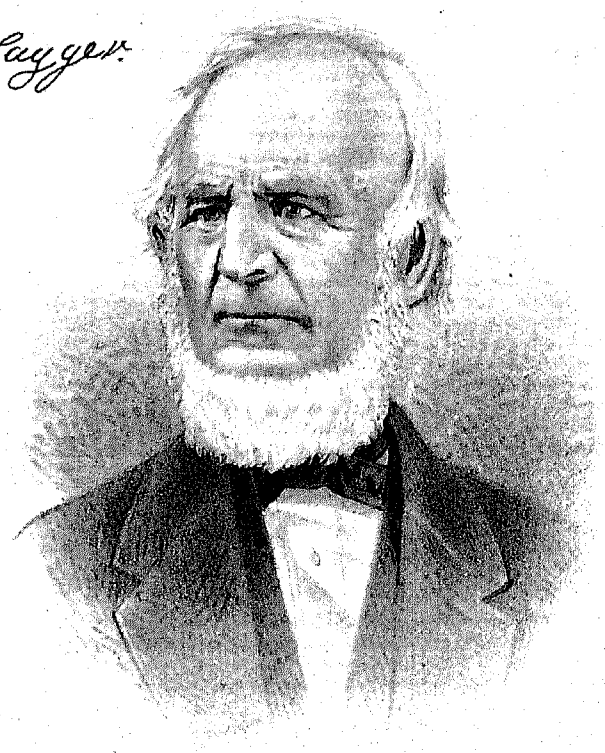
PORTAGE COUNTY



Mercy Jagger. Aaron P. Jagger.

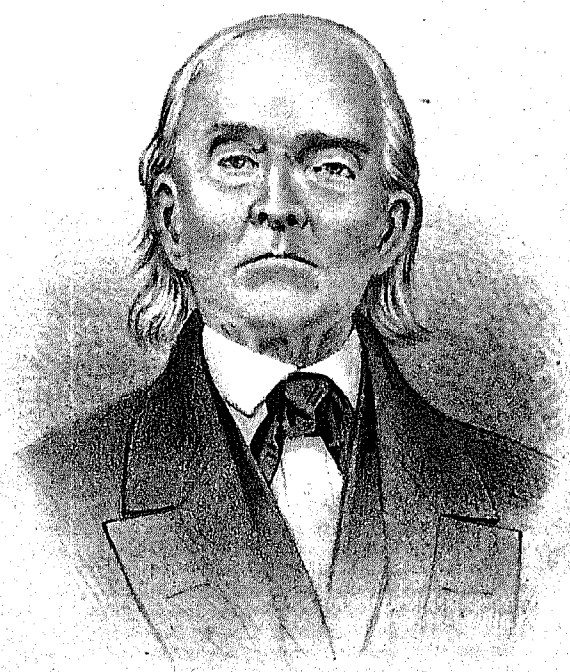


DILLINGHAM CLARK,
Windham, Ohio.



Joseph Angell.

Born in Smithfield R.I. May 15th 1805.
Settled in Windham February 2nd 1837.
Died December 26th 1872.



Benj. Hegley.

Born Dec. 30th 1777.
Died July 4th 1867.

This expedition seems to have been immediately subsequent to a desperate Indian raid across the Ohio, for it was to avenge these and other injuries that Brady inaugurated this war of extermination. Now, there is no historical account of the Indians making any raids across the Ohio, between Beaver and Marietta, subsequent to the year 1785. It would then seem quite certain that Brady's expedition could not have been later than 1785; and from Quigley's testimony, who knew Brady most intimately for many years, it would appear most probable that it occurred about the year 1780.

THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER

at the time and place of the leap has been variously estimated at from twenty-one to twenty-seven feet. The most reliable evidence on the subject is the statement of Mr. Christian Cackler, of Franklin, who, as early as May 10, 1804, made a careful examination of the spot. About ten feet below the supposed locality of the leap was a bridge, built in 1803. Mr. Cackler says, "I crossed this bridge on the 10th of May, 1804. The distance across the points of shelving rocks was *twenty-one feet*, and the tops of the hemlocks from both sides mingled over the middle of the stream. It was about *twenty-five feet down to the water*. It was a dismal-looking place indeed. It was just as the God of nature made it. The bridge was about ten feet below where it is said Captain Brady made his famous leap."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Portage County was the *Western Courier*, established April 25, 1825, by J. B. Butler. He was succeeded by Charles B. Thompson and J. B. Walker. Thompson died in 1829, and Walker subsequently sold the paper to William Coolman and a Mr. Harsha. John Harmon succeeded Harsha, and in about two years became sole conductor of the paper.

In 1838 the *Buckeye Democrat* was started in opposition to the *Courier*. Both papers soon died.

The *Western Reserve Cabinet and Visitor* was established by Lyman W. Hall, January 1, 1840, when an initial number was issued. March 5, 1840, its regular publication began. The publication of the paper was discontinued February 21, 1843.

In January, 1830, Lewis L. Rice established the *Ohio Star* at Ravenna as an anti-Masonic journal, in opposition to the *Western Courier*. Mr. Rice conducted the paper with spirit and ability until January, 1834, when he was succeeded as editor and publisher by Laurin Dewey. In 1835, upon the organization of the Whig party, the *Ohio Star* espoused the Whig cause, the anti-Masonic party having become disorganized.

In 1838 Lyman W. Hall succeeded Colonel Dewey in the conduct of the *Ohio Star*, and, with a slight interval, has been connected with journalism in Ravenna ever since, making for him an editorial service of some thirty-six years.

In 1848 the *Portage County Whig* was established in opposition to the *Ohio Star*, the latter paper having become the organ of the Free-Soil party.

In 1854, upon the dissolution of the Whig and Free-Soil parties as distinctive party organizations, the Republican party was organized, and the *Ohio Star* and the *Portage County Whig* were consolidated, and issued as a "new series," under the name of the *Portage County Democrat*, as the local County organ of the Republican party, whose organ and champion it remains to the present day; so that, including the "old series," of which the "new series" is a legitimate prolongation, the *Portage County Democrat* at this writing, August, 1874, dates back a period of over forty-four years. Upon the formation of the *Democrat* establishment in 1854, L. W. Hall became the editor of the paper. In 1856 Halsey R. W. Hall became associate editor and publisher, and since that time the *Democrat* has been published and conducted by L. W. Hall & Son.

The *Democratic Press*, the only Democratic paper in the County, was established at Ravenna in August, 1868, by Samuel D. Harris, who is the present publisher and editor.

The *Saturday Bulletin* is a weekly journal published at Kent, by E. A. Dewey, proprietor. It is now in its eighth year.

The *Garrettsville Journal* is a paper issued weekly at Garrettsville, by Charles B. Webb, editor and proprietor. It is now in the eighth year of publication.

SURFACE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTS.

In the northern and southwestern portions of the County the surface is undulating, in some places hilly. The soil is diversified, a gravelly loam with a clay subsoil predominating. The southern tier of townships, Deerfield excepted, are sandy; the central and northwestern towns are principally clayey. Butter and cheese are the principal staples.

The following figures exhibit some of the products of the County for the year 1873: Of wheat, 139,028 bushels; oats, 276,454 bushels; corn, 305,767 bushels; potatoes, 184,301 bushels; hay, 36,093 tons; butter, 948,964 pounds; cheese, 3,712,233 pounds; maple sugar (in 1874) 155,691 pounds; apples, 129,155 bushels; wool, 132,780 pounds; maple syrup (in 1874), 44,702 gallons; bonds, etc., exempt from taxation, $125,112.

WATER-COURSES.

The Cuyahoga River is the chief stream of the County. It enters on the north near the northwest corner of Hiram Township, takes a southwesterly direction across the southeast corner of Mantua and the northwest part of Shalersville; winds into Streetsboro, and flowing along the southern half of the eastern border, describes a diagonal through Franklin from the northeast to the southwest corner, passing through the Village of Kent, and making its exit into Summit County.

The Mahoning gathers its waters in the central and southern portions of the County, and flowing through the southern half of Charleston and Paris, takes an easterly course in Trumbull County. A branch of this stream also crosses the southeastern part of Deerfield.

RAILROADS.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway traverses the central portion of the County east and west, entering Windham Township on the east, and passing out in Franklin on the west.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railway—controlled by the Atlantic and Great Western—passes through the northern tier of Townships in a course nearly east and west.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway crosses the southwest portion of the County, entering at the southwest corner of Streetsboro, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western at Ravenna, and passing out on the southern line of Atwater.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

Portage County made a noble record in the "War of the Rebellion." Out of a population of twenty-four thousand two hundred and eight in 1860, it sent eighteen hundred and eleven men into the service, and was represented in Ohio regiments as follows:

7th O. V. I.—Colonel, E. B. Tyler, Ravenna; Company F, Captain, John Morris, Franklin; Company G, Captain, F. A. Seymore, Ravenna (promoted to major).

Geo. W. Barrett, now County Recorder, lost his right leg at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862.

In 1868 the Ohio ladies of New York City presented to this regiment a banner valued at some six hundred dollars, in compliment to its valor.

41st O. V. I.—Colonel, Wm. B. Hazen, Hiram; Company K, Captain, C. W. Goodsell, Nelson.

42d O. V. I.—Colonel, James A. Garfield, Hiram (promoted to brigadier-general, and afterwards to major-general); Company A, Captain, F. Augustus Williams, Ravenna (promoted to major, March 28, 1862. Died of camp typhoid July 26, 1862); Second Lieutenant, W. H. Clapp, Hiram (promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general, now a captain in the regular service); Company F, Captain, Horace H. Willard, Ravenna: First Lieutenant, O. C. Risdon, Shalersville (became colonel of the 53d United States Colored Infantry, May, 1863. Brevoted brigadier-general March 13, 1865. Is present County Sheriff).

45th O. V. I.—Company —, Samuel H. Cole, Franklin.

104th O. V. I.—Major, Lauren D. Woodworth, Ravenna; Company D, Captain, Marcus C. Horton, Nelson (killed on a skirmish line near Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864); Company I, Captain, J. A. Wells, Rootstown; First Lieutenant, David D. Bard, Brimfield (promoted to captain in place of Wells, resigned, and killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864).

William Grinnell, Franklin, went out as private, and was promoted to captain May 9, 1864. Wounded at the siege of Knoxville, November 29, 1863, by which he lost the use of his left arm. Is present County Auditor.

G. P. Reed, Rootstown, went out as private, and was promoted to second lieutenant August 19, 1864. Lost his left leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, January 11, 1864. Is present Deputy Auditor.

6th Ohio Cavalry.—Major, William Stedman, Randolph. Commissioned lieutenant-colonel August 3, 1863. Commissioned colonel January 10, 1864. Commissioned as brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. Appointed Consul to Santiago de Cuba in April, 1869. Died at Santiago, July 7, 1869.

53d U. S. Colored Infantry.—Company C, Captain, M. H. Judd, Shalersville; Company F, Captain, Isaac R. Barton, Shalersville.

The County was also represented by privates in the following Infantry Regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 33d, 43d, 45th, 51st, 52d, 57th, 61st, 63d, 64th, 65th, 71st, 72d, 75th, 80th, 84th, 88th, 100th, 103d, 105th, 107th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 114th, 115th, 124th, 125th, 128th, 138th, 139th, 158th, 171st, 177th, 178th, 180th, 187th, 188th, 191st, 193d, 196th, 197th.

The following table exhibits the war record of the County by Townships. The first column shows the number sent from the towns; the second column those that died either from wounds or disease contracted in the army; the third, the number permanently disabled; and the fourth, the number that were heads of families.

Townships.	No. in War.	No. Died.	No. Disabled.	Heads of Families.
Atwater	72	14	4	16
Aurora	80	6	2	14
Brimfield	81	20	1	9
Charleston	50	9	2	13
Deerfield	86	15	3	19
Edinburgh	49	9	5	15
Franklin	161	26	11	19
Freedom	54	15	1	8
Hiram	74	13	0	13
Mantua	84	10	5	28
Nelson	100	20	8	30
Palmyra	37	11	0	11
Paris	49	10	5	11
Randolph	180	30	2	12
Ravenna	276	17	0	33
Rootstown	57	11	3	10
Shalersville	108	13	6	23
Streetsborough	81	11	8	13
Suffield	104	12	0	23
Windham	38	16	3	6
Total	1839	288	69	325

FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captain Cotter's Artillery, consisting of twenty-nine members, from Ravenna Township, and two pieces of ordnance,—six-pounders,—was mustered into the three-months' service at Camp Taylor, at Cleveland, April 26, 1861. At the expiration of the three-months' service, Battery A was organized in Ravenna, and mustered into the three-years' service, at Camp Chase, September 6, 1861. Captain, C. S. Cotter, Ravenna; First Lieutenants, Albert D. Beckley and Wilbur F. Goodspeed; Second Lieutenants, Charles C. Mason and Allen W. Pinney. Captain C. S. Cotter was promoted June 9, 1862, to major; October 20, to lieutenant-colonel; and November 26, 1864, to colonel.

POPULATION.

The following figures exhibit the population of Portage County, in the decades named: In 1810, 2,995; 1820, 10,095; 1830, 18,820; 1840, 22,965; 1850, 24,419; 1860, 24,208; 1870, 24,584.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Portage County has been represented in Congress as follows: By Jonathan Sloane, Republican, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses; Daniel R. Tilden, Republican, in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses; James A. Garfield, in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following statement respecting the schools of the County is taken from the Auditor's report to the State School Commission, rendered for the year ending August 31, 1873:

Total receipts for school purposes for the year were one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents. This is inclusive of the special districts, which embrace: Edinburgh Special, ten hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents; Franklin Union School, thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-three cents; Garrettsville Union School, nine thousand and eighty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents; Mogadore Union School, four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixteen cents; and Ravenna Union School, thirteen thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

The total expenditures for school purposes were sixty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and forty-eight cents. This is also inclusive of the special districts, as follows: Edinburgh Special, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents; Franklin Union School, nine thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety four cents; Garrettsville Union School, six thousand and twenty dollars and eighty two cents; Mogadore, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty six cents; and Ravenna, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty three cents.

The balance of school funds on hand September 1, 1873, was twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy three dollars and twelve cents, inclusive of the special districts; and twenty thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, exclusive of special districts. The amount paid teachers within the year ending August 31, 1873, was thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, inclusive of the special districts, which paid as follows: Edinburgh, six hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; Franklin Union School, four thousand two hundred dollars; Garrettsville Union School, fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and one cent; Mogadore Union School, one hundred dollars; and Ravenna Union School, five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty nine cents. These reports are exclusive of private schools.

Within the year last mentioned there were erected in the County five primary school-houses, one in each of the Townships of Freedom, Nelson, Randolph, Ravenna, and Suffield, the total cost of which was four thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars. The total number of school houses is one hundred and sixty-seven, and of school rooms, one hundred and eighty five. The total value of school property is two hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, inclusive of the special districts, which exhibit: Edinburgh, one thousand six hundred dollars; Franklin Union School, seventy five thousand dollars; Garrettsville, fifteen thousand dollars; Mogadore, two thousand five hundred dollars; and Ravenna, thirty five thousand dollars.

The number of different teachers employed during the year was three hundred and five, or two hundred and seventy-six exclusive of special districts.

The average wages of primary teachers per month was: males, thirty-seven dollars; females, twenty four dollars; that of high school teachers was: males, ninety six dollars; females, eighty dollars. The number of teachers who taught the whole time the schools were in session was forty two. The average number of weeks the schools were in session was twenty six. The total number of different pupils enrolled within the year was as follows: Two hundred and eighteen. This is exclusive of private schools, in which there were about three hundred pupils enrolled. The number of pupils pursuing the higher branches of study: astronomy, three; botany, fifty three; geology, two; chemistry, eleven; trigonometry, seven; geometry, thirteen; algebra, one hundred and thirty-nine; natural philosophy, fifty; rhetoric, nine; Latin, twenty eight; German, four; and physiology, twenty eight.

HISTORY OF HIRAM COLLEGE.

This institution was founded, and is still controlled, by the Christians, or Disciples of Christ, one of the most prominent religious bodies in Ohio. For some years there had been growing among them, especially in the northern and northeastern parts of the State, a determination to have under their own control an educational institution of high rank, and this determination finally expressed itself in the founding, in the year 1850, of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. After a prosperous and useful life, in 1867 this Institute took on the forms and functions of a college, and assumed its present name.

One object for which the Eclectic Institute was founded was to educate young men for the ministry of the Christian Church, and this has remained a leading feature to the present day. In this field it has been largely successful. Many of the most able and useful ministers of the denomination have been trained here. The whole object of the institution as defined in the charter is "the instruction of youth, of both sexes, in the various branches of literature and science, especially of moral science, as based on the facts and precepts of the Holy Scripture." The religious tone of the institution has never been narrow or sectarian, but always free and catholic.

Although giving this prominence to the Bible in the field of education, the institution is a school for general, rather than professional, training. Before assuming its present character and name, it prepared large numbers of students for the colleges. Special attention has always been paid to the training of teachers, and the college now sends a large number of recruits to the army of educators. For twenty years the common schools of Northern Ohio have been, to a large extent, taught by Hiram-trained teachers. Since 1850, there have been in attendance, counting by years, of both sexes, nine thousand and twelve students, and between six and seven thousand different persons. Since the year 1858, college classes have been regularly graduated.

During the first seven years of its history, the institution was presided over by Rev. A. S. Hayden, now of Columbus, Ohio, under whose administration it took a high position among the schools of the State. He was succeeded by J. A. Garfield, since honorably known as a soldier and statesman, whose administration was eminently popular and successful. At different times it has been presided over by Prof. H. W. Everest, now of Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky, Dr. S. E. Shepard, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and Rev. J. M. Atwater, of Worcester, Mass. Its present President is B. A. Hinsdale, who entered on the duties of the office at the opening of the College year 1870-1.

As at present organized, Hiram College offers the student seven courses of study: Biblical, Classical, Latin, and Scientific, Ladies', Teachers, and Commercial. In point of completeness and thoroughness, these courses are fully equivalent to those found in similar competing institutions. It has a fully organized faculty, constituted as follows: A President, who is Professor of Philosophy, History, and Biblical Literature, a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; a Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures, a Professor of the Natural Sciences, a Principal of the Commercial and Phonographic Departments; a Lecturer on Chemistry and Physiology, a Principal of the Ladies' Department; a Teacher of German; a Teacher of Instrumental Music.

In the fall term of each collegiate year special instruction, adapted to their needs, is given to those who expect to become teachers in the public schools, thus affording something of a Normal course.

There are in connection with the College four well selected libraries. These libraries are ample for the present wants of the College, though they are constantly being enlarged. A small fee upon these libraries to all students. One belongs to the College, the other three belong to the Delphic and Hesperian Societies and the Y. M. C. Association, respectively.

The institution has just adopted the plan of progressive tuition by the sale of scholarships.

Concerning the location of the College and means of access, we quote the following from the Catalogue for the year closing June, 1874:

"The College is located at Hiram, in the northern part of Portage County, Ohio. Situated on the range of hills that divides the waters flowing north to Lake Erie from those flowing south to the Ohio River, the College building commands an extensive view in every direction. The water is pure, the air bracing, and the location is as free from disease as are to be found in the State. The natural scenery is among the finest in Northern Ohio.

"The nearest railway station is Garrettsville, four miles distant, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Students from the west and south should come to Garrettsville by way of Cleveland; students from the east and southeast, by way of Youngstown and Warren. A regular passenger hack will be found each morning at Garrettsville.

"Hiram is near enough to the railroad for all practical purposes, and is wholly free from the many distractions and temptations peculiar to the larger towns."

Hiram College is widely known beyond the line of the County. It draws its patronage from the whole State, and from other States. It reflects credit upon the County in which it is planted, and upon those who have fostered it.

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

RAVENNA TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

ACCORDING to the divisions of land made by and between the owners of the Reserve, January 28, 1798, the original proprietors of this Township were Luther Loomis, Ephraim Robbins, and Calvin Austin, in company, of Suffield, Connecticut, who owned the south two-thirds; Stephen W. Jones, of Stockbridge, and Nathaniel Patch, of Boston, Massachusetts, who owned the northern third, divided equally between them.

Before any settlement was made, these proprietors sold their interests to other parties, as follows: Loomis & Co., September 20, 1798, to Benjamin Tappan, of Northampton; Patch, November 1, 1798, to John Buel, of Hebron, Connecticut; and Jones, October 31, 1799, to Ephraim Starr and Stanley Griswold, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

What is known, therefore, as the south division of lots,—embracing about two-thirds of the Township,—was owned by Tappan; the middle division by Patch; and the northern division by Jones.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Ravenna Township was made by Hon. Benjamin Tappan, who arrived early in June, 1799. At the close of the year the first log cabin in the Township, and the second in the County, was erected by Tappan near the southeast corner of the Township, and finished on New Year's Day, 1800. A family by the name of Bigsby came with Mr. Tappan, but remained with him only a few months.

In the summer of 1800, Tappan went to Connecticut, married a Miss Nancy Wright, and returned with his bride, accompanied by her sister Sally. In the spring of 1800, William Chard located on Lot 33, and in August came Conrad Boosinger, with his sons George and John and his daughter Polly. He purchased two hundred acres of land of Tappan, paying for one hundred, and the remainder by contract; cleared about five acres, and sowed them to wheat. Mr. Boosinger was a tanner by trade, and opened up the business as fast as hides were furnished. His tannery was the first in the Township, and was located about a mile and a half southeast of Ravenna Village.

His son, John Boosinger, now residing in Brimfield, "underbrushed" (*i.e.* cut and cleared off all trees not exceeding a foot in diameter) about two and a half acres; said tract now including the court-house square in the Village of Ravenna. This was in the fall of 1807, and was the first attempt at improvement made on the original town plat. This plat was surveyed, and the town laid out by Mr. Tappan.

There were only two families—Tappan and Chard—in the Township when Mr. Boosinger settled in it. In April, 1801, John Ward and his step-son, John McMannus, from Pennsylvania, came in, and in the fall Alexander Walker settled on the west side of the Breakneck, where, in 1802, he built the first grist-mill in the Township, and the second in the present limits of the County. The second mill was built by David Jennins and Robert Eaton, in the eastern part of the Township.

In the spring of 1803, Henry Sapp and family settled on the north half of Lot 21, where he spent the rest of his life. His widow is now (July, 1874) living on the old homestead in Ravenna, in her one hundredth year. The first child born on the original town plat was James Woodward, now of Kent. The first birth in the Township is supposed to have been Betsey Boszor, but the date is uncertain.

The first frame built in the Township was a barn erected by Moses Smith, in 1810, on Lot 8, in the northern part of the Township. About the year 1868 it was moved a few rods from its old site and repaired, and is now owned by P. P. Dawley.

The first dwelling built on the original town plat was erected by Henry Sapp for William Tappan, about 1809, on the site of Harvey Watterman's drug store and Homer C. Farzer's hardware store. Mr. Sapp built the house, dug a well, and cleared two acres of land around the house. The old building now used as the "Exchange Hotel" was built by David Grier, about the year 1812. It is the oldest building in Ravenna Village. The first school taught in the Township was by Sallie Wright, sister of Mrs. Benjamin Tappan, in the winter of 1802-3. It was in a log cabin built by Conrad Boosinger, and stood about a mile and a half southeast of Ravenna Village. David Root was the next teacher, and taught two winters in the house of Robert Eaton. They were the winters of 1806-7 and 1807-8.

The first death was that of a boy about twelve years old, named Bixby, who died from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake. He was buried near the first residence of Mr. Tappan. This death occurred in the summer of 1799. There being no boards for a coffin, a log was split into halves, and each part was dug out, one of which served as a receptacle for the body and the other as a covering for the same.

In the fall of 1807, Erastus Carter and family, originally from Connecticut, came in, and settled on Lot 16, about two and a half miles north of Ravenna Village. Of this family, Howard Carter and his two sisters, widows Howard and Lester Judd, are still in Ravenna.

The first purchase on the Township cemetery, north of Ravenna Village, was made by Erastus Carter, Moses Smith, and Anson Beenan, and donated by them to the Township for that purpose, about the year 1809.

The first person buried in this cemetery was Sluman, a son of Moses Smith. He died on June 9, 1813, at the age of seventeen.

The first practicing physician in the Township was Dr. Joseph DeWolf, who came about the year 1810. He practiced some thirty years or more, and then retired to a farm.

About the year 1809, Erastus Carter and Moses Smith built a log school-house in front of the present residence of Lois Judd. The teacher was Achsa Eggleston, and eight scholars comprised the school, six of whom, two boys and four girls, are still living (August, 1874). The boys are Howard Carter, of Ravenna, and Daniel Jennings, of Shalersville. The four others are Ruthalia and Lois, sisters of Howard Carter,—the former, Mrs. Howard Judd; the latter, Mrs. Lester Judd,—and Samantha and Lucina Smith, sisters,—the first, Mrs. Richard McBride; the second, Mrs. Charles Judd. This fact that six out of a school of eight are still living, after a lapse of sixty-three years, is not a little remarkable.

RAVENNA VILLAGE.

Ravenna is the county seat of Portage County, Ohio, thirty-eight miles from Cleveland, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and is also one of the most important stations of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Ohio. The present population is between three and four thousand. It has five churches (Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Disciple, and Catholic). It has one of the best school buildings in the State, and maintains a graded, or Union school, which ranks among the foremost in Northern Ohio.

The town has three banks, with an aggregate capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; six dry-goods stores; three clothing stores; three hardware stores; three boot and shoe stores; four drug stores; book stores, furniture stores; two newspapers; two carriage manufactories, one of these employing from sixty to one hundred hands; a window-glass factory, whose annual product is nearly a quarter of a million dollars; two active and vigorous furniture factories; a small foundry; a machine shop; two first-class flouring mills; a woolen factory; a tow mill; planing mills; cheese-box factories; hub, spoke, and bent works; a mowing-machine factory; saw mills, etc. The town is equipped with a first-class fire department, consisting of one steamer, one hand-engine, and hook and ladder company, all being under the management of disciplined men.

The Village is located in the heart of the Great Western Reserve cheese country, and millions of pounds of this product are annually handled by Ravenna dealers. A number of extensive coal mines are operated within a few miles of Ravenna, and this fuel can be procured here with a facility and cheapness and of a quality that is almost unprecedented in the history of any point where manufactures are attempted. A section of the land adjacent to the junction of the two railroads seems to overlay an exhaustless lake, as it were, of pure soft water, so that the supply of water for the use of all establishments that may be driven by steam is unlimited.

Iron for manufactures can be procured from first hands, and transported at a cheap tariff; while the vicinity abounds in all qualities of timber suitable for manufacturing purposes.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first stated religious service held in Ravenna was conducted by three young men,—Daniel Dawley, Isaac Swift, and Seth Day,—none of whom, at that time, made any profession of piety. All of them, however, had been accustomed to the observance of the Sabbath, and they felt that a regular stated religious service on that day would be a public benefit. They adopted the Episcopalian form of service. Isaac Swift read the sermons and led the singing; Daniel Dawley read the prayers, from which circumstance he acquired the title of "Deacon." These meetings were kept up for several years, and were discontinued only upon the organization of the Congregational Church of Ravenna, on May 22, 1822. Rev. Charles Starrs was the first pastor. Rev. Alvin Nash was installed pastor in September, 1829, at which time it had a membership of sixteen. The first church edifice was built in 1836, and was of the Doric style of architecture. The present edifice is the same one remodeled, with additions, and combines the Doric and Gothic orders. The first edifice cost about six thousand dollars, and the remodeling about eight thousand dollars. The building now is forty-five by ninety-five feet, including the tower. The spire is about one hundred and three feet high. The structure is an ornament to the town. The present membership is two hundred and fourteen, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Hills.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first regular appointment for Methodist service in Ravenna was made in 1824. Rev. I. Eddy preached once in four weeks. Six years passed without any special results. In July, 1830, Rev. John Wesley Hall preached in an old brick school-house that stood on Prospect Street, on the present residence of Judge P. B. Conant, and, after service, conducted the first class-meeting ever held in town. In October, same year, Rev. Cornelius Jones formed a permanent class of probationers, consisting of four persons. This was the germ of the present M. E. Church. Elder Swazey was at this time presiding elder. The church was organized in April, 1831, by Rev. Cornelius Jones. Mr. S. Foljumbe was the first class-leader after the organization. The first church Sabbath-school was formed in the following summer, with Mr. Foljambe as Superintendent. Services were held in the old brick school-house till the erection of the first church edifice, which was dedicated December 15, 1832. The building cost some twelve hundred dollars, considerably more than half of which was borne by Mr. Cyrus Prentiss, an early business man of Ravenna, and an earnest church-worker.

The first funeral sermon preached in the house after its dedication was that of Alonzo Bristol, in December, 1832. Mr. B. was a young man of great promise.

THE NEW EDIFICE

was erected in 1856, and dedicated on the 30th of January, 1857. It occupies the site of the old one on Prospect Street. It is seventy-seven by forty feet, including the tower. The architecture is a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic orders, with the foundation of craudled stone continued up to the sills of the basement windows. The tower, like the walls, is of brick, and is finished with a beautiful spire, the pinnacle being some hundred and fifteen feet from the ground. The basement is wholly above ground, and furnishes accommodations for the Sunday-school, Bible-classes, lectures, etc. A massive bell of remarkably fine tone hangs in the tower. The building, with its furnishings, including a rich-toned organ, cost six thousand dollars, and is an ornament to the city. The church membership is one hundred and seventy-five. The Sunday-school numbers one hundred and sixty pupils and eighteen teachers.

THE DISCIPLES' CHURCH

was organized in May, 1830, by William Hayden, Evangelist. The membership was about twenty-five. The preachers who first labored in Ravenna and vicinity were William Hayden and Marcus Bosworth. For some nine years the meetings were held in the northwest part of the Township, afterwards in the brick school-house in the Village. In 1845 was built the present church edifice, at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars.

In 1833 was organized a board of officers, consisting of Abijah Sturdevant, Frederick Williams, and Charles Judd, Elders; and Amasa Preston and Thomas Clements, Deacons. The present membership is about three hundred, and the present pastor, Rev. George Darsie.

MEMORIAL LIST.

Names of Union Soldiers who enlisted from Ravenna Township, who were killed or died of disease, and whose remains are interred in the Ravenna Cemetery.

NAME.	COMPANY OR REGIMENT.	WHERE KILLED OR DIED.
1. Maj. F. A. Williams	42d Reg't. O. V. I.	At Ravenna, of camp fever, July 25, 1862.
2. Capt. Wm. Henry Robinson	Co. G, 7th Reg't. O. V. I.	Gauly Bridge, W. Va., of typhoid fever, Oct. 8, 1861.
3. Lieut. E. P. Evans	Co. D, 125th O. V. I.	Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds rec'd at Kenesaw Mountain, July 7, 1864.
4. Lieut. Lewis R. Ranney	128th Reg't. O. V. I.	Ravenna, May 16, 1870.
5. Lieut. E. S. Quay	7th Reg't. O. V. I.	Ravenna, Oct. 20, 1863.
6. Lieut. A. W. Pinney	Battery A, 1st O. L. A.	Died Crawford Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1869.
7. Lieut. James E. Williamson	Co. F, 104th Reg't.	Died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Aug. 8, 1863.
8. Charles W. Long	Co. G, National Guard.	Ravenna, Sept. 1, 1868
9. Henry E. Wiggle	Co. A, 1st Ohio Battery.	Died at Stevenson, Ala. Sept. 21, 1863.
10. I. T. Robinson	Battery A, 1st O. L. A.	Chattanooga June 25, 1864.
11. E. R. Paine	Battery 1st O. L. A.	March 8, 1866.
12. Wm. P. Richmond	Co. 1st, 38th Illinois Vol.	Died at, Pilot Knob, Mo., Nov. 28, 1861.
13. Second Lieut. H. M. Ford	Co. A, 51st O. N. G.	Died at Warren, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1864.
14. E. M. Stone	72d Reg't. Illinois V. I.	Died at Ravenna, chronic diarrhœa, Dec. 15, 1870.
15. Samuel Kenward	128th Reg't. O. V. I.	Died at Mantua Station, July 23, 1864.
16. C. A. Herliff	Co. A, 111th Reg't. O. V. I.	Died July 23, 1863.
17. Charles Hecter	Co. G, 128th Reg't. O. N. G.	Died at Ravenna, Oct. 31, 1864.
18. Henry Hecter	Co. G, 128th Reg't. O. N. G.	Died at Ravenna, Sept. 11, 1864.
19. Delmar Atkinson	101st Reg't. O. V. I.	July 21, 1866.
20. Sergeant John L. Le Barron	Co. K, 20th Reg't. Mich. Vol.	Oct. 15, 1864.
21. E. W. Russel	Co. G, 7th Reg't. O. V. I.	Died at Ravenna, Feb. 24, 1862.
22. Wm. B. Russel	Co. G, 1st O. L. A.	Died at New Orleans, July 10, 1865.
23. Albert Pettibone	6th O. V. C.	Died at Ravenna, May 26, 1869.
24. Wm. G. Hawlin (colored)	Unknown.	Unknown.
25. James Rawlins (colored)	Unknown.	Unknown.

The following list comprises the names, as far as can be ascertained, of those soldiers of the Union army, enlisted from the Township of Ravenna, who died in the service, and whose remains were not brought home for burial.

NAME.	COMPANY OR REGIMENT.	WHERE KILLED OR DIED.
1. Sergeant John G. McBride	42d O. V. I.	Died at Vicksburg.
2. Alfred Bishop	Battery I, 1st O. L. A.	Killed at Kenesaw Mountain. Shot through the heart, June 27, 1864.
3. George W. Cline	" A, O. A.	Died of smallpox in hospital, at Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1864.
4. Alson Coe	7th O. V. I.	Died of wound received at Antietam.
5. Lieut. Freeman Collins	125th O. V. I.	Killed at Kensaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
6. Dwight J. Jackson	Battery I, 1st O. L. A.	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind.
7. Harmon Lake	" A, O. L. A.	Killed at Chickamauga.
8. Corp. Frederick I. Arnold	27th Colored.	Died at Wilmington, N. C., aged 18 years.
9. Sergeant Jessie Leonard	Battery A, 1st O. L. A.	Mortally wounded at Chickamauga.
10. Aaron J. Milligan	104th O. V. I.	Died of consumption at Lexington, Ky.
11. Leverett Reed	Battery I, 1st O. L. A.	Killed at Resaca, Ga.
12. James T. Robinson	" A, O. A.	Died in hospital at Chattanooga, of wound received at Altoona Ridge.
13. William Russell	7th O. V. I.	Died in hospital at New Orleans.
14. Albert Steadman	7th O. V. I.	Killed at Port Republic.
15. Arthur C. Steadman	" " " "	" " Chancellorsville.
16. John Smith	Battery I, 1st O. L. A.	Died at Cumberland, Md.
17. Silas E. Stough	" A, O. A.	Died in hospital at Nashville, April 4, 1864.
18. Daniel H. Wright	7th O. V. I.	Killed at Cedar Mountain.
19. James R. Louck	" " " "	Died a prisoner.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN
PORTAGE COUNTY



Samuel Olin
STREETSBORO TP.
Born in Ver. in 1793.
Settled in Portage Co. in 1839.



John Sears
RANDOLPH TP.



Nathan C. Sears
RANDOLPH TP.



G. B. McGrew
STREETSBORO TP.
Born in Columbiana Co. O. Mar. 6 1803.
Settled in Portage Co. in 1809.



Ransom Baldwin

Atwater Tp.
Born, July 13. 1802, in Atwater, O.



James Welden

Born at Wallingford, Conn. Jan. 22. 1795.
Settled in Atwater, 1816



Aaron Baldwin

Atwater



Rev. E. C. Sharp

Settled at Atwater, 1841.
Preached in Congregational Church 25 years.
Died. Jan. 1867.



Parvel Stratton

Born in Glastenbury, Ct. Aug. 22. 1799.
Came to Atwater 1820.



H. E. Bronk

Born in Lee, Mass. March. 11. 1812. - Settled in Ravenna, 1815, in Atwater, Aug. 14. 1824.



Josiah Mix.

Atwater.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

This Township was originally owned by Henry Champion, Lemuel Storrs, and others. But previous to its settlement, Mr. Storrs became the owner of the whole. It was named for his son, Henry Randolph Storrs.

The first account we have of the visit of a white man to this Township was the presence of Amzi Atwater and Wareham Shephard, who, as members of a surveying party, encamped near the south town line, and not far from Breakneck Creek, in the year 1797 or 1798. While there, they were visited by another company of surveyors, among whom was an Irishman who died suddenly from the effects of drinking too much whisky. This was doubtless the first death of a white man in the County.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

came in on March 31, 1802. They were Bela Hubbard and Salmon Ward, originally from Connecticut. The first night after their arrival they slept under an oak-tree that stood for many years in the road, about half a mile west of the Center. The earth was their only bed, and the roots of the tree their pillow. About the same time, also, came Arad Upson, wife, and two sons, Salmon and Lorenzo, and Joseph Harris and Calvin Ward.

The first death of an inhabitant was that of Mary, wife of Josiah Ward, in February, 1804. A short time before her death, while walking on a hill about a mile west of the Center, she exclaimed, "What a beautiful spot this would be for a burying-ground!" She was buried on the spot she so much admired. There being no boards in Randolph, they were obtained in Ravenna, from Robert Eaton's farm, where Richard Thompson now resides. They were chestnut boards. Rev. Henry Shewell, of Deerfield, preached the funeral sermon, which was the first sermon preached in the Township.

In going to Randolph, attending the funeral and returning home, Mr. Shewell walked a distance of some twenty-seven miles, and that, too, in one day. He received no compensation for his labor.

The spot on which Mrs. Ward was buried was converted into a burial-place. Ebenezer Goss, who arrived from Connecticut with his family in the fall of 1804, built the first blacksmith shop, near the creek, on the west Center road.

Eliakim Merriam built the first cooper shop, about the year 1805, and carried on his business for fifty-two years, working at his trade in the winters and in bad weather, and on the farm the rest of the time. When he began, tools were scarce, and he went eleven miles to borrow a frow with which to split out his stuff for barrels, and, after using it during the day, returned it at night.

A barrel is reported in use that he made in 1815. There was at this time—about 1805—but one plow in town, which was owned by Josiah Ward. He used it in the daytime, and his neighbors took turns in borrowing and using it at nights.

The first crop of wheat was raised in 1803, by Bela Hubbard, on the northwest corner of Lot 57, which was the first piece of land cleared in the Township. He had to borrow a plow to break his ground.

The first child born was Sophronia, daughter of Arad Upson, in the spring of 1803. The second was Amanda, daughter of Timothy Culver, in the spring of 1806.

In the winter of 1803–4, the unmarried men formed themselves into a Bachelors' Club. It consisted of Messrs. Hubbard, Harris, Weston, Davis, and Calvin Ward. They lived in a house Upson had built, and had Sallie Bacon for housekeeper. In the summer of 1805 the club concluded to have a school. They accordingly subscribed, and hired Miss Laura Ely, of Deerfield, there being at this time but one girl in Randolph. This was the first school taught in the Township, and the members of the club were the scholars. In part payment for her services one of the club made a large arm rocking-chair, and carried it on foot to Deerfield for her. The school-house stood west of the bridge over the Breakneck, on the north side of the road. It was built of logs, eighteen by twenty feet. The floor was of puncheons, and the seats of the same, with sticks crossed like an X, running up and through four legs. The house was subsequently taken down and moved to the place recently occupied by Mrs. Ulm.

On July 17, 1805, Oliver Dickinson, from East Granville, Mass., arrived with his family. He bought the improvements (or betterments, as they were then called) of Timothy Culver,—in all, six hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked with Ebenezer Goss.

Previous to this there were only seven families in town,—Josiah Ward, who lived east of the Center, on the north side of the road, a short distance beyond the Methodist Episcopal Church; Isaac Merriman, who had just commenced west of the Center, where Austin Collins now lives; Arad Upson, on the northeast corner of Lot 58; Daniel Culver, on the northeast part of Lot 48; Ebenezer Goss, on the southeast part of Lot 57; and Jehiel Savage, between Goss and the Center road. At this time Timothy Culver began work on the farm occupied by France, on Lot 68. There was also the Bachelors' Club, who lived together a little south of A. P. Donnell's house. Harris and Hubbard had made a clearing on the northwest corner of Lot 57. Calvin Ward had commenced improvements on the northeast corner of the Center, owning the west side of Lots 55 and 65. Aaron Weston had made a clearing in the northwestern part of Town.

Land in the northern part of the Township was held at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The southern half was not in market. This remained the price for many years. In other towns at this time land was lower, but subsequently higher than in Randolph. No inducements to settle were held out by the proprietor. Money was almost unknown.

The first grist-mill was made this year, near the place of Ebenezer Goss. It consisted of a stump hollowed out, and a pestle six or eight feet long, attached to a spring pole. The mill could do good business only when the wind was just strong enough to blow away the bran and not the flour.

In October, 1805, John Goss, from Pennsylvania, located on Lot 77, and about the same time Abisha Chapman, son-in-law of E. Goss, settled south of the latter. Also, Abel Sabin and his father, Jeremiah Sabin, from New York, located on the west part of Lot 87. Mr. Abel Sabin was the first Clerk of the first County Commissioners.

Coon Hill, about a mile north of the Center, took its name from Archibald Coon, who came from Pennsylvania, building a cabin thereon, and began a well. His wife being dissatisfied with the pioneer life, he afterwards returned to Pennsylvania.

In 1806, Nathan Muzzy arrived from Massachusetts, and built the first frame house in the Township, having previously burned the cabin first built.

This year, also, Rev. Henry Ely, a Congregational minister from Connecticut, came, and from this time stated meetings were held in the house of Oliver Dickinson.

The first marriage was that of Bela Hubbard and Clarissa Ward, in April, 1806. It was afterwards thought that the officiating clergyman was not authorized to solemnize marriages, and after three or four years they were married again by a justice of the peace. It is worthy of note, perhaps, that at this time Miss Ward was the only marriageable girl in the Township.

The second marriage was that of Eliakim Merriman, of Randolph, and Hannah Russell, of Rootstown, on June 16, 1806, the day of the great eclipse. At that early day deer-skins were much used for clothing by both sexes. After being wet, the contractile nature of the hide caused it to fit quite snug to the body.

In 1806 three orchards were set out,—one by Josiah Ward, on the place now occupied by Huron Morse, one by Oliver Dickinson, now belonging to L. B. Dickinson and others, and the third by Bela Hubbard, now owned by Alex. P. Donnell.

Before Diver was shot Indians were quite plenty, there being at one time a number of wigwams in "Johnny-Cake Hollow." After this event (late in December, 1806) they rapidly disappeared, fearing the vengeance of the white man.

Early in 1807, Nehemiah Bacon, his son, Cousins Bacon, and his son-in-law, Ethelbert Baker, and families, moved in from Palmyra, and settled in the southwest part of the Township, and from them that locality was called Bacon Hill. In a few years these parties returned to Palmyra, and Stephen Butler settled on the same hill, and Caleb Wetmore on the southeast corner of Lot 68. Both were from Connecticut, and in one or two years moved to Eton Township. About this time, also, William Rogers, of Lynne, Connecticut, and Isaac Ransom commenced an improvement on Lot 89, where Rogers lived till his death, in 1850. In June, 1807, Dr. Rufus Belding and family, from Cataraugus County, New York, settled on the southeast corner of Lot 68. For twenty-five years he was the only physician in the Township. Soon after his arrival his two little children, Justin and Louisa, the former four and the latter two years old, were playing near the house, when a wild hog came up, seized Louisa, and started with her for the thick woods. Little Justin seized an axe, and so well did he ply his blows that the hog dropped his prize and left. The child was but little injured. The fact is rather amusing that Justin used the head of the axe upon the hog, through fear that he might dull the edge.

The first male child born was Elisaph Russell, son of Eliakim Merriman, on April 23, 1807. He is now living (August, 1874), in the eastern part of Town. In the winter of 1807 a short school was taught by Abel Sabin.

The first frame barn was built by Oliver Dickinson, in 1808. It was thirty by forty feet, and a part of the timber is now in the barn of William J. Dodge. A distillery, also, was erected this year, by Calvin Ward and Timothy Culver. It stood by a spring on a place last occupied by Mrs. V. Ulm. The first lawsuit is said to have been before Squire Harris, in 1808, in which the parties were Ariel Bradley, of what is now Springfield, and Jeremiah Norton, of Atwater. The point at issue is, perhaps, not now known. At this time Randolph, Suffield, Springfield, and Tallmadge, were partially settled, and Coventry and Portage, unsettled, formed one Township, called Springfield.

ORGANIZATION.

The order of the County Commissioners for the organization of Randolph was made December 3, 1810, and went into effect December 25, same year. At this time Randolph included Suffield. The first election was held January 12, 1811, when the following officers were elected: Samuel Hale, Reuben Upson, and Rufus Belding, Trustees; Nehemiah Bacon and Raphael Hulbert, Overseers of the Poor; Joshua Hollister and Abel Sabin, Fence-Viewers; Thomas Hale, Appraiser; Timothy Culver, Lister; Arad Upson, Eliakim Merriman, Ebenezer Cutler, Ezekiel Tupper, and Martin Kent, Supervisors; Arad Upson, Constable; and Jonathan Foster, Justice of the Peace. There were also thirteen jurors elected. Of those who participated in the first election, all have died. Randolph at this time included the Town of Suffield. On April 6, 1818, Suffield was detached and organized as a separate Township.

In 1819 a post-office, with a weekly mail, was organized.

The first religious services were held in 1806, at the house of Oliver Dickinson. The first church (Congregational) was organized on July 5, 1812, by Rev. John Seward, and comprised twelve members. When the school-house at the Center was completed, religious services were held therein. A Methodist society in 1810, consisting of ten members, and a Baptist Church of about the same number in 1819, most of the members of which, in 1828, went into a new organization, denominating themselves "Disciples."

Of the five houses for public worship, the Congregational was raised October, 1832, and dedicated May, 1839; the Methodist, finished about the same time; the German Reformed built in 1857; the Disciple in 1860; the Catholic commenced in 1865, and finished about eighteen months afterward.

In the Township are six burying-grounds. The oldest is in the west part of Town, in which was the first burial, April 13, 1804. From that time there were no deaths until January 1, 1813, when two persons were frozen. That near the Center, first used in 1823, and one in the northwest corner of Town. These are Town property, and cared for by the Town authorities.

Within the limits of the Township there are eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, ten thousand of which are or have been under cultivation,—four thousand in pasture, and four thousand in wood.

During the Rebellion one hundred and ninety men went into the army from this Town, of whom thirty lost their lives. The number enlisted was equal to more than one-half of all that at any one time were liable to military service.

ORIGIN OF THE HUBBARD SQUASH.

In the fall of 1831 two young lads, one of whom is now Dr. A. Belding, of Ravenna, and the other Dr. N. W. Hubbard, of Fulton City, Ill., took a tour into the southern part of the State, and, having spent some time in Butler County, returned home carrying with them some seeds of a squash, which they had found to be of a choice variety. From these seeds Bela Hubbard, father of N. W., raised a crop of splendid winter squashes. From this incident the Hubbard Squash took its name.

The soil of this Township, on the west side of the Breakneck, is sandy, and adapted to wheat; that on the east is of a loamy nature, and is better for grass. On the west side, oak timber abounds; on the east, beech and maple.

The Breakneck enters on the south and pursues a northerly course into Rootstown. There are two cheese factories in the Township, one at the Center, and one in the southeastern part.

The population of Randolph was, in 1820, 328; in 1830, 690; in 1840, 1649; in 1850, 1760; in 1860, 1688; in 1870, 1562; a decrease of nearly two hundred in twenty years, between 1850 and 1870; the greatest increase being between the years 1830 and 1840, by settlers from Columbia County, in the south part of the Township, and from Germany, in the western part of the Township.

EDINBURGH TOWNSHIP

The original proprietor of this Township was General William Hart, of Saybrook, Ct. The first land sold in Edinburgh by Mr. Hart was sold to Levius Eddy and John Campbell, by Hart's attorney, Simon Perkins, on July 4, 1815. A copy of the contract still exists, and is in the possession of Isaac Williams, of Edinburgh. Eddy failed to fill his part of the contract, and Frederick Wadsworth took his place as partner with Campbell. The land there sold was the northwest quarter of the Township.

Although Mr. Eddy failed to come into possession of any part of the territory, yet the Township was named in honor of him, and was first called Eddysburgh, and finally Edinburgh.

The first settlers were Eber Abbott, and Lemuel Chapman, Jr., and their families. They were originally from Connecticut.

The first house was built as early as 1808, and probably earlier, but by whom it is uncertain. It was seen by Lemuel Chapman, Jr., in the spring of 1808, when he passed through what is now Edinburgh to what is now Rootstown, upon a reconnoitring tour. Mr. C. returned to the East in 1809, but came West again in 1811, and began a clearing on Lot 2, Subdiv. 5,—being the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the Township. He boarded for a time with his father, just across the line, in Rootstown, on what was known as the "Old O'Neil Farm,"—now as the "Spelman Farm."

The first orchard was set out in April, 1815, by Lemuel Chapman, Jr., on the land that he had cleared. The trees were obtained from John Harmon's nursery in Mantua.

At the time that Mr. C. made these improvements the south part of Edinburgh was not yet open for sale, but his son Carlos subsequently bought the land that his father had thus improved. As nearly as can be ascertained, it would seem that Abbot located in the Township in 1814.

The first saw-mill was built on Lot No. 2, on Barrel Run, by Justin Eddy and John Campbell, about the year 1816, on the farm of the late Hon. E. Whittlesey.

The first school was taught by Clarissa Loomis, of Charlestown, in the summer of 1818, in a log house that stood on the Amasa Canfield farm, now occupied by E. C. Young.

The second school was taught by Electa Bostwick, in the summer of 1819, and in the following winter Jesse Buel was the teacher. The house used for the purpose was near Campbellsport, and a little east of Barrel Run.

The first school-house was built on the land of Amasa Canfield, probably on Lot 13, and it was in this school-house that the organization of the Township took place in 1819.

The first marriage took place at the house of Alanson Eddy, in February, 1819, the parties being Greenbury Keen and Betsy Hitchcock, and the officiating clergyman Rev. Cleb Pitkin, of Charlestown.

The first house at the Center was built and occupied by Samuel Stoops, about the year 1818.

The first sermon was preached by a missionary named Darrow, about the year 1812. A Mr. Sheldon was also an early preacher.

The first death was that of Mary Janette Eddy, daughter of Alanson and Rachel Eddy. She died August 4, 1819, at the age of four years. There being at this time no public burying-ground, Frederick Wadsworth donated for that purpose about an acre, some three-quarters of a mile northwest of the Center, and this little girl was the first person buried therein. The first adult that died was Mrs. Mercy Bostwick, wife of Elizu Bostwick. She died July 17, 1820, aged sixty-six.

In March, 1815, Justin and Alanson Eddy, with their families, arrived from Williamstown, Massachusetts, having come the whole distance in sleighs. Justin made the first improvement on the present farm of Theodore Clark; Alanson, the first on the farm of C. H. Rowell.

The first male born was Richard, son of Amasa Canfield, April 24, 1818. He died in Ravenna, 1849. The second male born was Asa H., son of Harvey Botsford, October 13, 1818. The first birth was that of a female.

"TREED" FOR THE NIGHT.

In the fall of 1818, Justin Clark and his two sisters, Polly and Sallie, and Harriet Canfield, went into the southern part of the Township to gather hickory-nuts. Night came on, and they got lost. It was rainy, and very dark. Justin emptied the nuts on the ground, and put the bags around the girls' shoulders for shawls, and then they all *treed*, where they spent the night. By this device they saved themselves from the attacks of the wild beasts that soon gathered around and rendered the air vocal with their dismal howlings. They were found in the morning by their anxious friends in a piteous plight, thoroughly drenched with rain, and chilled through. The hands of the girls were much swollen by holding on to the limbs of the tree.

In the spring of 1818 a den of rattlesnakes was discovered on the farm of Justin Eddy, and seventy-two of the reptiles were killed. One of them, who appeared to be the patriarch of the family, and the most venomous, was tormented till his rage reached the highest pitch, when a green stick from which the bark had been peeled was thrust at him. The snake at once struck his fangs into it, and the poison was plainly visible passing through the pores of the wood to a distance of twenty-two inches.

ORGANIZATION.

The Township was organized on the 5th of April, 1819. Edmund Bostwick (second) was Chairman, and Justin Eddy and Daniel Trobridge were Judges of the election.

The officers elected were, Justin Eddy, Clerk; Alanson Eddy, Daniel Trobridge, and Edmund Bostwick (second), Trustees; Enoch Martin and Benjamin Brown, Fence-Viewers; Amasa Canfield and Robert Calvin, Overseers of the Poor; Lemuel Chapman, Jr., and Amos Thurber, Appraisers,—Mr. C. was also Lister; Lemuel Chapman, Justin Eddy, and Richard M. Hart, Supervisors; Daniel Trobridge and Benjamin Brown, Constables; and Richard M. Hart, Treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting, Justin Eddy and Richard M. Hart were elected Justices of the Peace. This office, however, was one more of honor than of profit or practice, as there was not a suit in town for several years after its organization, and the monotony of a justice's life was broken only by an occasional marriage. At the first election twenty votes were cast, and there were only sixteen tax-payers in the Township at this time.

The first church organized was the Congregational, January 10, 1823, by Revs. Caleb Pitkin and Chas. B. Storrs. It began with eight members.

In 1844 this church and society erected a house of worship.

In 1823 the people concluded that they must have a school of a higher order than those with which they had been favored. They accordingly employed Austin Loomis, of Atwater, to open such a school.

THE CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT

read as follows: "December 3. Agreed with Austin Loomis, of Atwater, to teach school in Edinburgh three months, for twelve bushels of wheat per month, one-half to be paid at the end of three months *in grain*, and the remainder in *some other trade, such as cattle, sheep, and whisky.*"

SLOW SETTLEMENT.

This Township settled slowly up to 1829, as the south half was owned by non-residents, and was not in market. In this year the proprietors caused it to be surveyed and thrown into market. The land sold readily, and within twelve years every acre was paid for. This punctuality is a sufficient commentary on the character of the inhabitants.

ATWATER TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietor of this Township was Captain Caleb Atwater, after whom it was named.

About the 1st of June, 1799, Captain Atwater, Captain Jonathan Merrick, Peter Bunnel, and others, together with Asa Hall and family, arrived from Connecticut, for the purpose of commencing a settlement in this Township. They at once built a log house near the Center, a few rods north of the Public Square, and for several weeks they were engaged in opening roads and clearing land. In the fall, the whole company, except Mr. Hall and family, returned to Connecticut, leaving Mr. Hall's family the only white persons in the Township. There were at that time only one or two families in Deerfield.

Early in 1800 occurred the first birth in the Township, and also in the County. It was a son of Mr. Hall, to whom, in honor of the proprietor of the Township, they gave the name of Atwater.

In June, 1801, David Baldwin arrived from Connecticut, and settled in the south part of the Township. For two or three years the families of Hall and Baldwin were the only white ones in town, and lived five miles apart.

On November 1, 1804, after a journey of six weeks, there arrived from Connecticut Theophilus Anthony, David Baldwin, Sr., and Moses Baldwin. Captain Joseph Hart came shortly afterwards. Mr. Anthony assisted in raising the first frame in the Township. The first plow he had was made by David Way, of Suffield, which he took home on his back, a distance of over ten miles.

Captain Hart located at the Center, and in 1805, with assistance from Randolph and Deerfield, raised the frame for a barn. This, with the exception of a saw-mill, which was erected about the same time, was the first frame built in town.

In this year, also, came Josiah Mix, Jr., from Connecticut, in company with Deacon Joshua Atwater, then the owner of the Township.

In 1806 arrived Captain Asahel Blakesly, John H. Whittlesey, Caleb Mattoon, Ira Moss, and Squire Jones, men whose decision of character and moral principles gave tone to the future of the town.

The first marriage was that of Josiah Mix, Jr., and Sally Mattoon. The ceremony was solemnized by Lewis Day, Esq., of Deerfield, January 28, 1807. The next marriage was on the 23d of the following April. The parties were Jared Scranton and Phœbe Mattoon, and Squire Day the officiating justice. The roads were nearly impassable, and the creek west of the Center was so high that the Squire had to swim his horse in order to make his appointment; and having reached it, was compelled to wait a day for the water to subside before he could return.

The bride in expectancy, to procure the articles necessary for housekeeping, went to New Lisbon, a distance of thirty miles, where she purchased a bake-kettle, a tea-kettle, and some other crockery, which she brought home with her on horseback. The groom, as his share, hewed a table out of a chestnut log. A sugar-trough subsequently served the purpose of a cradle.

The first death was that of Maria, daughter of William Strong, in the spring of 1808. She was seven years old, and was the first person buried in the graveyard on the southwest corner of the Center Square. Mr. Strong came from Connecticut in 1807, and erected the first frame house in Atwater.

The first adult that died was David Baldwin, Sr., September 1, 1808. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, a Presbyterian missionary.

Rev. Mr. Ely, of Randolph, was also engaged to preach in Atwater a part of the time, for which he was to receive his pay in maple sugar.

It is believed that the first school was taught by Mrs. Almon Chittenden. She was a very industrious, economical woman, and took her knitting to school with her, and frequently a basket of tow and a pair of cards, with which to employ her leisure-time when the little ones did not require her attention. The school-house stood on the southwest corner of the Square, near the site of the Congregational Church.

Soon after their arrival in the Township, John H. Whittlesey and Squire Jones went to Georgetown and brought home some sheep; but as they had no place for them where they would be safe from the wolves, Mr. Whittlesey appropriated a part of his own kitchen for that purpose.

In 1810, this Township being at that time included in Deerfield, Mr. Baldwin became Justice of the Peace, and received a commission from Governor Huntington.

On April 3, 1815, Atwater was organized into a distinct Township, and the following officers were elected: Jeremiah Jones, Township Clerk; Gideon Chittenden, Joseph Marshall, and Amos Morse, Trustees; David Baldwin and Caleb Mattoon, Overseers of the Poor; Ira Mansfield and Charles Chittenden, Fence-Viewers; John H. Whittlesey, Josiah Mix, and David Baldwin, Supervisors; Almon Chittenden, Constable; David Baldwin, Township Treasurer.

Mr. Baldwin held the office of Treasurer for thirty-one years. On December 23, 1837, he was found dead in his barn.

During its early settlement the Township was occasionally visited by missionaries. In 1808 the Rev. Mr. Leslie preached on the Sabbath at the house of Major Mansfield, then situated on the premises now occupied by Mr. Pearson. This is supposed to be the first sermon preached in this place by a Presbyterian minister. In 1812, Deacon Ozias Norton and family came into this place from Old Durham, Connecticut, and occupied a log house nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. H. B. Monroe. Deacon Norton commenced holding meetings on the Sabbath in a log school-house, which stood a few feet north of the site where the old brick church was afterwards erected. In 1816, Deacon Jonathan Baldwin arrived from New York, and took the place of Deacon Norton, who had moved to Charlestown.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On March 20, 1818, the Presbyterian (Congregational) Church was organized at the house of Sylvester Baldwin by Revs. Caleb Pitkin, William Hanford, and Joseph Treat. It began with eleven members. Meetings were subsequently held at a school-house opposite the residence of R. S. Whittlesey, and afterwards at a house near the Center known as the "Strong house."

In 1822 a small brick meeting-house was built on the public square, near the present frame edifice. The latter structure was dedicated November 7, 1841, and Professor Hickox preached the sermon. Rev. E. C. Sharp was installed pastor June 1, 1842, and continued the same till the time of his decease, on the 5th of January, 1867. He left a people warmly attached to him. During his pastorate, for upwards of a quarter of a century, the Church received an addition of one hundred and ninety members, and lost by death sixty. This is exclusive of numbers in the congregation that died. Rev. Mr. Sharp's funeral sermon was preached by President Hitchcock, of Western Reserve College, from the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant," etc.

The present pastor is Rev. Samuel B. Shipman. The first settled minister was Rev. John Field.

In 1821 the Methodists built a hewed log meeting-house on the northwest corner of the cross-roads, near the public square. Among the early preachers of the Methodist denomination were Revs. Shewell and Retter.

In 1824 a post-office was established in this Township, and Caleb Atwater—a grandson of the original propriator—was appointed Postmaster.

Notwithstanding the low price of land, many of the settlers had to purchase on credit. Wheat was from two to three shillings per bushel, and other products in proportion. Merchandise was extremely high. A day's labor would barely purchase a yard of cotton cloth, and four yards of fulled cloth were purchased for thirty-two bushels of corn. To relieve the settlers as much as possible, Mr. Atwater agreed to receive in payment for land wheat at fifty cents a bushel. Those indebted to him would purchase it at forty, and turn it over to him at fifty. This state of things continued till the construction of the Ohio Canal opened a market for agricultural products.

The manufacture of pottery-ware is carried on quite extensively in this Township.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietors of this Township were Ephraim Root and others. The first settler was Charles H. Paine, who settled near the northern line of the Township, on a farm now owned by Colby Loveland, where he built the first cabin. This was in 1818. Mr. Paine also planted the first orchard. In 1820, Thomas Johnston, from Hiram, settled on Lots 32 and 42. In 1821 came Newell Day, from Massachusetts, and settled on a farm two miles east of the Center, where Mr. Olds now resides. In 1822, Asa Wadsworth settled on Lot 47. In 1823, Amariah, John, and Clarissa Wheelock began an improvement on Lots 38 and 48, one mile south of what is now Drakesburgh. In 1824, Elijah Ranney and Squire Larcomb located one mile north of Drakesburgh.

The first sermon in the Township was preached by Rev. Alva Day, a Congregational preacher.

The marriages of Henry Humphrey and Electa Wadsworth, and of Lester Hale and Celestia Finch, were among the first in the Township. A Mr. W. Sherwood and Harriet Ranney were probably the first persons thus united, in 1825.

The first death was that of Emeline, daughter of Charles H. Paine, in October, 1820. She was scalded. She was in her third year.

The first birth was that of Amanda, a daughter of Charles H. Paine, born June, 1823. The first male child born was Charles R., son of Daniel Brown, on February 19, 1826.

The first frame barn was built by Thomas Johnston, on Lot 32; the first frame house in 1826, by Daniel W. Strickland, on Lot 46. The building was framed by Paul Larcomb.

The first saw-mill was built in the north part of town by Elihu Paine, from Norton, in 1828. The first steam saw-mill was built by Daniel W. Strickland in 1837, at Drakesburgh. It was burned in 1838.

The first school-house—a frame—was built on Lot 56, at Drakesburgh, and the first teacher was E. W. Ranney.

Up to 1825 this Township was included in Hiram, but was organized as a separate district April 4, 1825, with the following officers: Amariah Wheelock, Clerk; Charles H. Paine, Alexander Johnston, and Asa Wadsworth, Trustees; Phineas Spaulding, Treasurer; Alexander Johnston, Appraiser; Benjamin Fenton, Lister; Newel Day and Thomas Johnston, Overseers of the Poor; Asa Wadsworth and Charles H. Paine, Fence-Viewers; Charles B. Miller, Constable; Phineas Spaulding, Thomas Johnston, and Amariah Wheelock, Supervisors. Charles H. Paine, Alexander Johnston, and Asa Wadsworth were Judges of the Election, and Amariah Wheelock and Asa Wadsworth were Clerks of the same. The number of voters was ten, and each candidate elected had ten votes. At an election held subsequently, Amariah Wheelock was elected Justice of the Peace.

The following unique document is from the Township records of 1841. It will be interesting:

"The State of Ohio, Portage County, Freedom Township, L. S.

"*To James Francis, Constable of said Township, Greeting:*

"Whereas we, the undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of Freedom Township, have received information that there is lately come into said Township a certain poor and indolent man named Leonard Greeley, who is not a legal resident thereof, and will be likely to become a Township charge, you are hereby commanded forthwith to warn said Leonard Greeley to depart out of said Township, and of this warrant make service as the law directs.

"Given under our hands this 25th day of March, 1841.

"Simon Landfear,
"Lucius Wood,
"*Overseers of the Poor of Freedom Township.*"

"[Returned.]

"I certify that I served this warrant by leaving a copy at the residence of the said Leonard Greeley on the 25th day of March, 1841.

"Jas. Francis, *Constable.*"

This Leonard Greeley was an uncle of Horace Greeley.

In 1826 a post-office was established, and Elijah W. Ranney was the first Postmaster.

The first store was opened by Carter & Prentice, in the barn of E. Drake, in 1831. In 1832, Erastus Carter built a store on the northwest corner of the Center, and put in a stock of goods. In 1823 he sold out to D. W. Strickland.

In 1830, L. Hamilton opened the joiner and furniture business; and in 1832 Jabes Smith opened a blacksmith shop, at Drakesburgh. In 1835, Colbey Loveland made one hundred and fifty barrels of cider, and sold six hundred bushels of apples. The same year there were cut on the north road—from Drakesburgh to the Hiram line—four hundred tons of hay, and in the Township eight tons of cheese were made within the year. The soil is best adapted to grazing and the production of butter and cheese.

The first church in town was the Presbyterian, organized at the house of A. C. Larcomb, February 9, 1828, by Joseph Treat and David L. Coe, and was composed of twenty members. The first meetings were held at the house of Rufus Ranney, then at the house of Elijah W. Ranney, then at that of A. C. Larcomb, then at the school-house on Lot 46. A log meeting-house was then erected at the Center, which was used until 1835, when a small frame was built, in which service was held until a more commodious house was erected. Rev. Caleb Pitkin was the first stated preacher.

In 1831 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by B. O. Plympton and Thomas Cart, with nine members. The first quarterly meeting was held in the barn of Enoch Drake, but in 1837 a house of worship was erected at Drakesburgh. Squire Drake was a prominent man in this and benevolent enterprises.

Thomas Loyd, of Connecticut, gave five acres of land at the Center for public use. There was built on it a Congregational church, Disciples' church, an academy, and a district school-house.

Freedom is well supplied with timber, which has furnished the material for the manufacture of a large amount of "wooden-ware," such as bowls, rakes, etc.

MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

The original principal proprietors of this Township were David, Ebenezer, and Fidelio King, and Martyn Sheldon.

The first improvements in Mantua were made in the fall of 1798, by Peter French, on the northwest corner of Lot 24, upon which he sowed a few acres of wheat. This was the first wheat sown in the County. It was harvested the following summer by Rufus Edwards, who took possession of this parcel of land in the spring of 1799.

The first settler in this Township was Abraham S. Honey, who came originally from New Hampshire. In the fall of 1798 he commenced a clearing on the hill east of the Cuyahoga River, and about the 1st of May, 1799, moved his family in, and located on the southwest quarter of Lot 24.

He was followed soon after by Elias Harmon and wife, who came June 12. Mr. Harmon, however, passed about three months in Aurora previous to settling permanently in Mantua.

Then came, within the same year, Samuel Burrows, Paschal P. McIntosh, Elisha and Rufus Edwards, all unmarried.

Moses Pond and Jonathan Brooks arrived in Mantua March 31, 1800, bringing with them from Connecticut a quantity of apple-seeds, which they planted about the centre of the west half of Lot 35. This was the starting of the first nursery in town.

The first sermon was preached in the fall of 1800, by Rev. Joseph Badger. The service was held in the house of Abraham S. Honey. This was the first religious meeting held in the Township.

The first church in the Township was organized in September, 1807, by Rev. R. R. Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It began with six members.

The first church edifice was built by the Methodist Society, in 1821, and stood near the Center road, on the line between Lots 21 and 52. It was a log structure, twenty-four by thirty-two feet.

The first school was taught by Patty Cochran, in the summer of 1807, in a log cabin school-house, which had just been erected on the southwest quarter of Lot 24. The next school was taught in the house of Amzi Atwater, in the following winter, by John Harmon, who died in Ravenna.

The first grist-mill, which was worked by hand, was built by Rufus Edwards, and was ready for business in October, 1799.

The first marriage was that of Rufus Edwards and Letitia Windsor, in December, 1803. The party officiating was Amzi Atwater, Justice of the Peace of Hudson.

The first child born was Eunice, a daughter of Elias Harmon. The event occurred July 16, 1800. This was the second birth within the present limits of the County.

The first death in Mantua was that of Mrs. Anna, wife of Enoch Judson, then recently married. Her death occurred on July 2, 1804, and was caused by taking arsenic by mistake for medicine. Her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Shadrach Bostwick. In the winter of 1806 Jacob Blair was killed at the raising of a log house.

The first male child born was Horace, son of Moses Pond, in the fall of 1803.

As soon as Mantua furnished hides for that purpose, Moses Pond commenced the business of tanning, which he followed till 1812, when Daniel Ladd, Jr., erected the first tannery. While Pond followed the business, he took his hides to Burton to be finished off at the tannery of Mr. Cook, his old master.

The first sheep were brought to Mantua by Moses Pond, in the fall of 1802.

The first saw-mill was erected in 1820, near the north line of the County, on Black Brook, by the Dresser family. The property is now owned by Orville Blake.

Late in December, 1805, Samuel Pond, in going to Burton, lost his way in a blinding snow-storm, and for six days wandered about on foot, with nothing to eat but what nutriment he obtained from the bones of a deer which he found in the hut of a hunter. On the morning of the sixth day he was so weak that he had to crawl on his hands and knees, by which method he reached a small settlement in the southeast part of Chester, in Geauga County. His feet were so badly frozen that his toes had to be cut off. Amzi Atwater performed the operation with chisel and mallet.

The order of the County Commissioners for the organization of Mantua was issued March 5, 1810, and the Township was organized shortly afterwards. At this time Mantua included the present Township of Shalersville. The first records of Mantua were burned in 1815, with the house of John Harmon, who was then Township Clerk. Who the first Township officers were cannot now be ascertained. Shalersville was cut off from Mantua on April 6, 1812. At the organization of the County, Mantua furnished one of the Judges of the first election, Amzi Atwater; one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, Amzi Atwater; and the first County Treasurer, Elias Harmon.

The southeast part of Mantua is rolling, uneven land, watered by the Cuyahoga River—which has a southwesterly course—and by numerous springs and brooks; but nearly all of that part northwest of a diagonal drawn from the southwest to the northeast corner is quite level, and well adapted to grazing. The southeast part is best adapted to fruit and grain, although interspersed with excellent meadow and grazing land. It also has a good variety of soil and timber.

The Cuyahoga River enters Mantua on the east, about half a mile north of the east and west Center road, and across the south line about two miles west of the southeast corner of the Township.

In 1873 this Township stood number two in the manufacture of cheese, producing four hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and ten pounds.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This Township was named from Deerfield, Massachusetts, and the original proprietors were Oliver Phelps and Gideon Granger, the former owning about two-thirds. These parties also owned six other Townships on the Reserve.

The first settler in Deerfield was Lewis Ely, who arrived with his family from Connecticut in July, 1799. About the same time Lewis Day and his son Horatio came. In the fall Mr. Ely and the Days put in some nine acres of wheat. This was the second crop of wheat sown in the County, the first being sown in Mantua, in the fall of 1798.

Mr. Day and son returned to Connecticut, but Mr. Ely and family remained alone in Deerfield, being the first family that wintered therein. His hut was on Lot 19, on a rise a little east of the graveyard, east of the Center. On March 4, 1800, John Campbell, Joel Thrall, and Alva Day arrived from Connecticut, having come all the way on foot. The snow at this time was two feet deep. They left Connecticut on the 10th of February, and when they crossed the Alleghanies the weather was excessively cold, and the snow six feet deep. About the middle of the following July, Lewis Day and family, consisting of his wife and five sons, Horatio, Munn, Seth, Solomon, and Lewis, Jr., and his daughter Seba, six years old, arrived in the Township, after a tedious journey of forty-two days with an ox-team. The same year, also, Henry Rogers, James Laughlin, and others came. The next year Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was the first one on the Mahoning. About this time Lewis Ely donated for that purpose the burying-ground east of the Center. The first person buried therein was an Indian boy. Alva Day and James Laughlin made a coffin for him out of puncheons split from a basswood log, and stained it with soft maple bark and copperas. The parents of the little Indian were greatly delighted. When they saw that the earth did not fall upon the body of their boy, they exclaimed, in rapture, "Body no broke! body no broke!"



Yours Truly
Orsamus S. Drake

FREEDOM TP.



Enoch Drake

FREEDOM TP.



Clemena Streny - Drake

FREEDOM TP.



yours Truly
Walcott Chaffee

WINDHAM TP.



Yours truly
Abigail Chaffee

WINDHAM TP.

The first white person interred in this ground was Betsey, daughter of Henry Rogers, who died from the effects of a bite of a rattlesnake.

The first school taught was by Robert Campbell. The school-house stood on the southeast corner of Lot 20, and was built in 1803.

In 1803, Daniel Diver, father of David, who was shot by the Indian Mohawk, and Dr. Shadrach Bostwick, came to Deerfield. Dr. Bostwick was also a preacher. At a time when charges were preferred against the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, and the probabilities were that ecclesiastical censure, if not expulsion from the ministry, would follow, Dr. Bostwick boldly espoused Dow's cause, and ably defended him from the prejudices that were brought to bear against him, and finally succeeded in procuring his acquittal.

The first marriage in Deerfield was also the first in the present limits of the County, and occurred on April 7, 1800. The parties were John Campbell and Sarah Ely, and the officiating justice was Calvin Austin, of Warren.

The first person born in the Township was Polly, daughter of Alva Day, August 22, 1800. This was probably the third birth in the County. Miss Polly became the wife of Jeduthan W. Farnum, of Deerfield. The next birth was that of Anna A., daughter of John and Sarah Campbell, April 12, 1801.

The Township was organized April 7, 1806, at which election the following officers were chosen, Lewis Day being Chairman, and James Laughlin and James McKelvy, Judges of the Election: Shadrach Bostwick, Clerk; Joseph Hart, James McKelvy, and Horatio Day, Trustees; Daniel Diver and David Daniels, Overseers of the Poor; Amos Thurber and Alva Day, Fence-Viewers; Alva Day and Wm. Bacon, Appraisers and Listers; James Carter, Constable; Daniel Diver, Treasurer; Alva Day, E. B. Hubbard, Amos Thurber, Asa Hall, John Vennetta, and E. Baker, Supervisors of Highways.

The first church organized in this Township was by the Methodists, in 1801. It was composed of the families of Lewis Day and Lewis Ely.

In 1802, Henry Shewell, at that time an exhorter, but subsequently a local preacher, came from Georgetown, Pa., a distance of forty miles, without a road, to visit this young and destitute interest. He preached the first sermon in Deerfield, and became pastor of this new church. The second preacher was Dr. Bostwick, already mentioned.

The first church edifice was erected by the Methodists, in 1818. It was a frame building, and stood on the northwest corner of the public square. The second Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1835.

The present structure was begun in 1873, and dedicated July 26, 1874. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Benjamin Excell, of Cleveland, Ohio. The building is fifty by thirty-five feet on the ground, of good height, and with a handsome tower. The main audience-room of the church is square, thirty-five by thirty-five feet, and is entered from a broad hall, on either side of which are commodious class-rooms. Above the hall and class-rooms are the rooms for the use of the Sunday-schools, connecting with each other by folding doors, and overlooking the audience-room from above, so that whenever needed they can be opened to the public. The building is heated with a furnace from below. The whole interior is handsomely frescoed; the windows are colored glass of unique design. The church already had a cabinet organ, and its appointments as a house of worship may be termed complete. The cost of the edifice was eight thousand dollars,—of this amount the ladies of the Society, by festivals, etc., provided one thousand dollars, and four thousand more had been subscribed, leaving an indebtedness of three thousand dollars upon a church whose membership is only sixty persons. This indebtedness was removed by subscription on the day of dedication. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Hamond.

This Township was once the residence of Jesse Grant, father of the President. President Grant's grandmother is buried in the cemetery east of the Center. There stands at the Center a SOLDIER'S MONUMENT, erected to the memory of the Deerfield boys who laid down their lives in the "War of the Rebellion."

ROOTSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

The principal original proprietors of Rootstown were John Wiles and Ephraim Root. In the spring of 1800, Mr. Root, in company with Harvey Davenport,—a young lad,—visited his purchase, and had the Township surveyed into forty-eight lots, Nathaniel Cook being surveyor. In the fall Root returned to Hartford, Connecticut, leaving young Davenport in his grave. He died from the effects of his imprudence in lying down upon the cold ground and drinking very cold water when he was overheated by violent exercise. He was the first white person buried in the town. In the spring of 1801, Mr. Root returned with his brother David, and began improvements on Lot 6. He erected a two-story log house on the old Bradshaw place, near Campbellsport. Nathan Muzzy was employed as carpenter. This was the first house built in the town. The man Muzzy discovered the little lake about one and a quarter miles north of the Center, from which it took the name of "Muzzy Pond."

In the fall the Roots put in a crop of wheat—the first in the Township—and returned to Connecticut. In 1802, Henry O'Niel and Samuel McCoy, with their families, moved in from Pennsylvania, and settled on Lot 3, subsequently owned by Captain Russell. After residing a few years on Lot 3, McCoy moved onto Lot 28, northwest of the Center, and built a cabin by the well-known "McCoy Springs."

Ephraim Root early gave notice that he would give fifty acres of land to the first white child born in the Township, which present found a recipient in John, son of Samuel McCoy, who was born in August, 1802. In the fall Michael Harth and Frederick Caris, originally from Pennsylvania, came into town. Caris purchased Lot 43, west of Muddy Pond, and Hartle, Lot 42, on the opposite side of the pond. The first marriage in the Township was that of Ashur Ely, of Deerfield, to Lydia Lyman, in May, 1803. The officiating justice was Squire Hudson, of Hudson Township, he being the nearest person authorized to act in that capacity.

In 1804 there was a large accession to the inhabitants, among which were Frederick Caris, Sr., father of John and Frederick, Jr., and family; Thaddeus Andrews, Ephraim Chapman and his father, Nathan; Jacob, Charles, and Abram Reed; and Hannah Russell, a sister of Mrs. Andrews. Andrews selected Lot 21, northwest corner, at the Center; the Chapmans, Lot 4, and put up a cabin on the southwest corner. Jacob and Abram Reed located on the southwest corner of Lot 15, known as the "Goodrich place." The first frame in the Town was a barn, erected this year by E. Root, a little north of his house. The lumber was obtained from Walker's—soon afterwards known as McWhorton's—mill, on the Breakneck, in Ravenna, near the Rootstown line. David Wright, of Tappan's Town (Ravenna), hewed the timber, and Muzzy framed it. In the fall of 1805, Beman Chapman, brother of Ephraim, arrived, with his wife, and Nathan, his brother; also, about the same time, Stephen Colton and family. In the winter of 1805, David Root taught school, on the road from Ravenna to Campbellsport. He had twelve pupils. In the summer of 1804, Mrs. Ephraim Chapman had taught at her own house three of Henry O'Niel's children. These were the first schools.

The first frame house was erected on Lot 21, by Samuel Bissell, near the close of 1806. In July of this year, Calvin Ellsworth, from Connecticut, arrived, and settled on Lot 23. The day of the great eclipse, June 16, 1806, witnessed the marriage of Eliakim Merriman, of Randolph, to Hannah Russell, of Rootstown. In 1806, Robert McKnight came, and purchased three hundred acres of land on Lot 10, built a cabin, and set out a nursery, the first in Town. The next year he brought his family, consisting of his wife, mother, and an only son, Robert, Jr. His son was killed in 1815, by the fall of a bee-tree. In 1808, Ebenezer Bostwick, with his family, arrived, and settled on Lot 17, where he soon erected a pottery. This year, also, Ephraim Root built a saw-mill, on the creek north of the Center, near the site of the old (Pitkins's) saw-mill. Likewise Philip Williard and Valentine Coosard came this year and settled, Williard on Lot 42, and Coosard on Lot 41, where he resided till he died, at the age of one hundred and five years. The first person interred in the Rootstown Cemetery was Nathan Chapman, Sr., who died August 31, 1809, aged fifty-one. There was no road from Beeman Chapman's, where he died, and he was carried to the grave by hand. In November, 1809, Beeman Chapman's house was burned and all its contents. In 1810, Mariam Richardson and David Parker, with their families, arrived. Richardson settled on Lot 33, and Parker moved into the cabin built by McCoy.

Up to the year 1810, Franklin included Ravenna, Rootstown, Randolph, Atwater, Suffield, Springfield, and Tallmage. The first election held in Rootstown, as an organized Township, was September 10, 1810. Gersham Bostwick was chosen Chairman, and Samuel Andrews and Jacob Reed, Judges. Alpheus Andrews was elected Clerk; Gersham Bostwick, F. Caris, Jr., and T. Andrews, Trustees. Alpheus Andrews officiated as Town Clerk until he removed from the Township, in 1817.

Samuel Andrews was elected Justice of the Peace, and his commission bears date Sept. 10, 1810,—the day of his election. The original records of the town are lost, and this account is, perhaps, as correct as it can be made.

In 1811, Samuel B. Spellman, from Massachusetts, and Ashur Gurley, from Connecticut, arrived in town. Spellman settled on Lot 21, and Gurley on Lot 9. He lived there till his death, October 12, 1855.

In August, 1811, Robert J. Collins and his three sons, Robert J., Jr., David, and Daniel, arrived with their families. Daniel located upon Lot 28; the others on Lot 20, on the Center road.

The first church in Rootstown was the Congregational, and was organized by the Rev. Giles H. Cowles, a missionary from Connecticut, on the 16th day of August, 1810. It was composed of eighteen members; Joseph Merriman was the first pastor.

The oldest records of the Township extant date no further back than March 2, 1812, at which time the following were the Township officers: Alpheus Andrews, Clerk; Stephen Colton, Thaddeus Andrews, and Frederick Caris, Jr., Trustees; Israel Coe, Ephraim Chapman, Philip Willard, and Stephen Colton, Supervisors. In 1814, Rev. Henry Shewell, originally from New Jersey, came from Deerfield, and settled on Lot 12. He soon formed a class-meeting, and, in 1815, organized the M. E. Church of Rootstown, with Ira Eddy as pastor. In 1829 was built the edifice of the Congregational Church, which was thirty-six by forty-six feet. Deacon John Bosworth was the builder. George L. Beach is the present pastor. The present preacher of the M. E. Church is John O'Neil.

On the morning of March 4, 1834, the dwelling of Hawkins Clark was consumed by fire, and in it were burned to death his two daughters, Louisa and Henrietta. It may also be mentioned as a peculiar coincidence that the next house erected on the same spot was burned about the year 1868. The locality is now owned by R. H. Clark, and is occupied by Herbert F. Hudson's cheese factory.

In 1845 an epidemic called the Black Erysipelas prevailed, which swept off about one-twentieth of the inhabitants.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietors of Palmyra were, Elijah, Homer, and David E. Boardman, Elijah Wadsworth, Jonathan Giddings, Zephaniah Briggs, Stanley Griswold, and Roderick Wolcott,—the first one named being the heaviest owner.

The first settler in Palmyra was David Daniels, who, in June, 1799, located on Lot 21, Third Division, one and a half miles south of the Center, and in the autumn sowed a small crop of wheat. Hereon he built the first cabin in town. He received one hundred acres of land for coming to Palmyra as the first settler. His nearest neighbors were in the eastern part of Deerfield, and he had to go to Beaver, sixty miles, to mill,—a trip that required three weeks, during which time his wife and her two small children were left alone in the almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Daniels was the first Justice of the Peace in the Township.

The next settler was Ethelbert Barker, who came in 1799, and located half a mile south of the Center. In 1800, Wm. Bacon settled one and a quarter miles south of Center. In 1802, E. Cutter, son-in-law of Nehemiah Bacon, located two miles south of Center. He was the first blacksmith in town, and his daughter Emeline, born soon after his arrival, was the first birth in the Township. In 1803, Mr. Baker made the first clearing, on the southeast corner of the Center. In 1804, the first school was taught by Miss Betsy Diver, daughter of Daniel Diver, who was shot by the Indian, Mohawk, in 1806. In 1804 came, also, James McKibey and Amasa Preston, the latter of whom had a special antipathy to snakes, and the first summer he killed one hundred and twenty rattlesnakes, beside other kinds not counted.

The first marriage in the Township was that of Benjamin McDaniels and Betsy Stevens, in 1805. The ceremony was performed by Lewis Day, of Deerfield. In this year occurred the first death. John Tuttle, Jr.,—aged about twenty-one,—having accidentally dropped a tin-cup into a well, went down for it, and was suffocated by the carbonic acid gas therein. The well was on the west side of the road, half a mile south of the Center. This year came David, Silas, and Asahel Waller, and built a cabin on the southeast corner of the Center. They also began a clearing half a mile north of the Center, on the east side of the road. David Waller set out an orchard,—the first in the Township,—the trees of which he brought on his back from Deerfield.

In August, 1805, Mr. Waller lost a child,—the second death in town,—which child and John Tuttle, Jr., were buried in the first churchyard, near the Methodist brick meeting-house.

The first tavern was opened at the Center in 1807, by Captain John G. Baldwin, from Connecticut. The Captain, with his wife and sons, Alva, John, and Tibbals, arrived on July 7, 1805, and at what is now the Center,—they found a post upon which was inscribed the word "Center." Here, for want of a better place, they encamped for the night. Mr. Baldwin and David Waller brought the first load of salt into town from Cleveland. It took five days to perform the trip, and the salt was worth twenty dollars per barrel.

In 1806, Noah Smith arrived from Connecticut, bringing with him a negro girl named Lucy. In 1807 a law was passed making it a penal offense to bring a black person into this State. Soon after this the Trustees of the Town brought a suit against Smith before Squire David Daniels to recover the penalty. The Justice gave judgment against Smith, and he appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. The case was tried in Trumbull County, to which Palmyra then belonged, and the judgment reversed, the Court holding that the penalty did not attach to one bringing in a darkey before the law was passed. This is said to have been the first suit in the Township.

The first frame building was built in 1807, by David Daniels. This year Artemus Ruggles, from Connecticut, and David Gano, from Virginia, arrived, the former settling on the hill west of the Center, and the latter two and a half miles north of the Center. The first improvement on the southwest corner of the Center was made this year, by James Briggs. Also this year (1807) the first post-office was established in town, with David Waller as Postmaster.

The first distillery was built in 1808, by John Tuttle; and William McKebey, a brother of James, was the distiller.

The first tannery was started in 1810, by Parrot Hadley, on the east side of the road, a short distance south of the Center. In this year Dr. Ezra Chaffee came in from Windham, though originally from Massachusetts. He was the first settled physician in the Township, and kept a tavern on the southeast corner at the Center.

The first church was the Presbyterian, organized October 10, 1813, by Rev. Nathan Darrow, a missionary from Connecticut. It began with only five members.

The first store was opened in 1813, by Walker Canfield and David Waller, on the southeast corner of the Center.

In 1817, Rev. Andrew Clark, of Pennsylvania, came to Palmyra, and the next year he organized the Baptist Church, with a nucleus of seven members.

On March 6, 1810, was issued the order of the County Commissioners that Towns 2 and 3 be set off from Deerfield, with the name of Palmyra; and on April 2, 1810, was held the first election, which resulted in the election of the following officers: Amos Thurber, William Bacon, and David Calvin, Trustees; David Waller, Clerk (he served fourteen successive years); Jabez Gilbert and John McArthur, Overseers of the Poor; James McKelvey, Lister: Silas Waller, Appraiser; Charles Gilbert, Constable; David Daniels, Treasurer; Truman Gilbert and John T. Baldwin, Fence-Viewers; John Stephens, Zebulon Walker, Artemus Ruggles, and Gibson McDaniels, Jr., Supervisors. On May 21, 1810, David Daniels and Joseph Fisher were elected Justices of the Peace. The first election for State and County officers was held on October 9, 1810. Palmyra cast her vote for Thomas Worthington for Governor.

The first frame house at the Center was built in 1824, by William Shakspeare. The first saw-mill was also built the same year, by Parker Colvin, who sold it to Henry Kibler, who subsequently added a grist-mill.

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.

The principal original proprietor of Windham was Gov. Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts. On the 10th of November, 1810, he sold his interest—twelve-thirteenths—to a company of sixteen persons, called the Becket Company, who, some two months previous, had formed an organization in Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, for the purpose of securing homes in what was then called New Connecticut. The company consisted of Bills Messenger, John Seely, Jeremiah Lyman, Aaron P. Jagger, Benjamin C. Perkins, Elijah Alford, Alpheus Streator, Benjamin Higley, Elisha Clark, Isaac Clark, Ebenezer Messenger, Thatcher Conant, Nathan Richard, and Enos Kingsley, of Becket, and Dillingham Clark and Gideon Bush, of Washington Township, in Berkshire County.

The arrangement of sale was one by which the company was to have the Township, consisting of fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per acre, and the Governor to take their farms at the appraisal of the Trustees of the Townships in which the lands were in payment. In this exchange, they paid for the entire interest of Governor Strong.

A committee of exploration from this company, consisting of Dillingham Clark and Jeremiah Lyman, had previously been sent to Windham, and had returned and reported favorably. The land was deeded—as the record ran—to "Dillingham Clark, *Esquire*, Alpheus Streator, *Yeoman*, and Thatcher Conant, *Gentleman*."

Before dividing the Township among the proprietors, the Trustees dedicated, or gave, the south half of Lot 56, at the Center, for public purposes. This, with the exception of six acres used as a public common, has been sold, and the avails made a permanent fund for the benefit of the Township.

The name was then changed from Town 4, Range 6, to "Strongsburgh," in honor of Governor Strong, the principal proprietor.

These Trustees then divided the Township among the members of the company, according to the amount of their several investments. Dillingham Clark, having invested six thousand dollars in the enterprise, became the owner of nearly one-fourth of the Township.

Before leaving Becket, the company organized themselves, on May 2, 1811, into a Congregational Church, consisting of eleven members. On their way to their new homes Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Jeremiah Lyman, died, this being the first death in this church. Early in 1811 the company sent out four young men—Elijah Alford, Jr., Oliver Alford, Ebenezer O. Messenger, and Nathan H. Messenger—to make some preparation for the coming population. On their arrival in Windham, March 15, the Alfords began an improvement on Lot 84, and erected a cabin fifteen by twenty feet, which was the first built in the Township. The Messengers erected a cabin on Lot 82. These two cabins constituted Windham in March, 1811, and the population up to the 27th of that month consisted of these four pioneer boys. On the 27th, Wareham Loomis and family moved in from Nelson. This was the first family in the Township. Loomis put up a cabin on that part of Lot 92 subsequently owned by Daniel Jagger. In December, 1812, he removed to Mantua.

Hiram Messenger, a son of Bills, one of the Becket Company proprietors, arrived with his family on the 12th of June, 1811,—being the first installment of the proprietors. He settled on Lot 76. His father came with him, and stayed several months, assisting Hiram in making improvements, and then returned home. Hiram died in Iowa in November, 1851, at the age of sixty-six.

It is a peculiar coincidence that quite a number of the early settlers of this Township died at the same age—sixty-six. They were Elijah Alford, Jr., Deacon Robert Earl, Ebenezer O. Messenger, Hiram Messenger, Erastus Snow, and Ebenezer N. Messenger.

On the 5th of July, 1811, Alpheus Streator arrived, and settled on Lot 85. "Uncle Alph," as he was usually called, was heterodox in his religious belief, but his house was always open for religious meetings of all kinds. In it was held the first religious meeting in the Township, and in it was gratuitously taught the first school, by his daughter Eliza and Rebecca Conant, who taught alternately, every two weeks.

He died June 22, 1829, aged sixty-four, leaving of his descendants twenty in Portage County, five in Trumbull, one in Cuyahoga, one in Pennsylvania, six in Kentucky, two in Indiana, two in Illinois, one in Iowa, one in Minnesota, four in Tennessee, four in Texas, and two in California. His daughter Eliza, who taught the first school, was married in 1823 to Mr. Cochran, of Aurora, and removed to Illinois, where she died many years ago. Rebecca Conant, the other teacher, on the 23d of January, 1822, was married to Leander Sacket, of Tallmadge, and went to Maumee, a missionary among the Indians.

On the 15th of July, 1811, Colonel Benjamin Higley arrived, and settled on Lot 36. In the fall he put in four acres of wheat on the Alford land, and from three bushels sown there was one hundred bushels gathered. On the 20th of July

of that year, Ebenezer N. Messenger arrived, and settled on Lot 82, where his sons, Ebenezer O. and Nathan H., had erected a cabin. He fell head foremost into his spring and was drowned on the 13th of October, 1828, at the age of sixty-six. With Mr. Messenger came also Gideon Bush, and settled on Lot 77. On July 13, 1811, Thatcher Conant and Jeremiah Lyman arrived, who settled on Lot 86. The next day was Sunday. The settlers, to the number of forty-two, assembled at the house of Alpheus Streator for public worship. Mr. Streator's house, at which this first religious meeting was held, was situated on the site of the house now occupied by Francis Poor. On the last day of August the first sermon in the Township was preached in the same house, by Rev. Nathan B. Darrow, one of the early missionaries to the Reserve—from the Missionary Society of Connecticut. On October 12, Deacon Elijah Alford arrived, and settled on Lot 37.

The first birth in the Township was a child of Hiram Messenger, born October 27, 1811.

The first death of an adult was Miss Lucy Ashley, who died on the 6th of April, 1812.

On the 11th of June, 1812, Dr. Ezra Chaffee and Miss Polly Messenger were united in marriage. This was the first wedding in the Township.

On the 27th of August, 1812, Mrs. Loomis, the wife of Wareham, gave birth to a daughter, who was the first living white child born in the Township.

In the early part of the winter, a log school-house was erected on Lot 86, in which Dr. Chaffee taught a school of about twenty scholars. There were at this time thirteen families in the Township. A stone school-house was subsequently erected on the same spot, which locality is a little west of the four corners, and about one and a half miles from the Center.

On the second day of March, 1813, Strongsburgh was severed from Hiram and Nelson, with which it had been connected for election purposes, and made a district of itself, and its name was changed to Sharon. At the election in April of that year seventeen votes were cast, and resulted in the election of Thatcher Conant, Benjamin Higley, and Jeremiah Lyman, Trustees; Hiram Messenger and Thatcher Conant, Overseers of the Poor; Levi Alford and Ephraim H. Seely, Fence-Viewers; Ebenezer N. Messenger, Lister and Appraiser; Hiram Messenger, Constable; and Oliver Alford, Treasurer. On the 15th of November following, Deacon Elijah Alford was elected Justice of the Peace, but there was not a suit in the Township until July 8, 1815, when Hiram Messenger sued Thatcher F. Conant for three dollars. Messenger on going to Garrettsville tracked an otter into his hole, and, as he supposed, fastened him in with a stone, and passed on. Meeting with Thatcher F. Conant, he sold his claim to the otter's hole and contents for three dollars. Conant found the hole, but "nary" otter, and refused to pay. Messenger sued him before Esquire Alford, and recovered judgment for three dollars. Conant gave notice of appeal, which Deacon Alford prevented by paying Messenger the three dollars and the cost.

On the 6th of November, 1813, Jacob Earl and Benjamin Yale raised the first frame building in the Township, a saw-mill, one and a half miles west, and half a mile south, of the Center. Mr. Earl at that time lived in Braceville, and Mr. Yale at Price's Mill, in Newton, but Mr. Earl, in the spring of 1814, and Mr. Yale, in the spring of 1815, moved their families into Sharon.

On the 16th day of April, 1814, the first frame barn in the Township was erected by Nathan Birchard. It is still standing, on the farm belonging to the estate of the late Israel Birchard.

In June, 1817, an important accession was made to the settlement, by the arrival of Deacon Isaac Clark, with a five hundred dollar stock of goods,—who opened a store in his log house a few rods west of where his son, Edward Clark, subsequently lived. Previous to this, the nearest stores were at Warren, and Ravenna,—and the roads were blazed trees.

On the 11th of April, 1816, the first frame dwelling-house was erected by Nathan Birchard. It is still standing, and is known as the Israel Birchard House.

In 1811 a burial-ground had been selected on the public ground, near the Center, but it was abandoned early in 1817, and the present beautiful location selected. On the 7th of February the remains of six persons were removed, and deposited in the new cemetery.

On the 7th of April, 1817, a hewn log house, twenty-four by thirty feet, was erected at the Center, in which to hold all meetings, whether civil or religious,—and in June of that year the Township, having thirty-seven families and two hundred and three inhabitants, the people gave a call to Rev. Joseph Treat, a missionary from Connecticut, and he was installed on the 24th of September pastor of the First Congregational Church, and his relation to the church continued down to October 2, 1827.

In 1818 a post-office was established in the Township, and Dillingham Clark appointed Postmaster. The office was kept in Esquire Clark's house, on the State road, where Edward F. Clark now resides.

This year Ebenezer N. Messenger had apples grown on trees from seed brought from Becket seven years before. In 1816, Jeremiah Lyman had peaches on trees raised from the stones brought from Becket. These were the first fruits raised from cultivation in the Township.

In 1820 one of the greatest wants of the Township was supplied by the arrival of Thomas Lee, a blacksmith, who opened a shop on Lot 54, near the place where David Spencer now lives. He was the first blacksmith in town.

Early in the year the name of the Township was changed, by an Act of the Legislature, from Sharon to WINDHAM.

Up to 1823 the Township had been remarkably healthy, but this year was a very sickly one, there being eleven deaths.

In 1824 a library association was formed, which had, in its palmy days, one hundred and thirty volumes. This was subsequently broken up, and in 1851 a new one was formed, and a library of some three or four hundred volumes has been collected.

The First Congregational Church edifice was completed in 1830.

On the 27th of May, 1828, the Disciples organized a church, which met, for some time, at a school-house near where the State road crosses Indian Creek,—but, in 1834, they built a brick building, at the Center. In 1834 an academy building was erected on the common, and in 1835 the educational association was incorporated by the Legislature, and a school was opened in the academy by John F. Hopkins.

In 1843 the Methodists erected a temporary building in which to hold meetings, which, a short time thereafter, was burnt down. The following year they erected the commodious and elegant church in which they now worship.

In 1853 the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was located a few rods south of the Center,—and in 1855 the Cleveland Mahoning Road, now owned by the Atlantic and Great Western, was opened, and a station established in Windham.

At the Center stands a SOLDIER'S MONUMENT, erected in 1866, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. It is twenty-one feet high, with one sandstone and one marble base, two dies or inscription blocks, with a shaft surmounted by an eagle perched upon two pieces of ordnance. It is exquisitely wrought from the finest Italian marble, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of the brave boys of Windham who laid down their lives in the defense of their country. The monument is from the marble-works of T. M. Jones, Ravenna.

CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

The original principal proprietor of this Township was John Morgan. The first settler was Abel Forsley, who, in the spring of 1803, located on Lot 35, near a spring, known for many years as Forsley's Spring. Mr. F. was the only inhabitant till 1805, when John Campbell came in from Deerfield and settled on Lot 1, the southwest corner of the Township. Mr. Campbell subsequently built a house on the corners of the four Townships, Charlestown, Ravenna, Edinburgh, and Rootstown, so that it stood partly in each Township. At this point there sprung up a village called Campbellsport, which, as long as the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal was in operation, was prosperous, but when the canal was closed the town declined.

For some twenty years after General Campbell settled in Charlestown, a great natural curiosity existed a short distance northeast of his house. A calcareous spring issued from the earth, perfectly clear, and very cold, but so strongly impregnated with lime that it deposited it on the ground in layers of solid limestone. These deposits had been made until a mound of stratified limestone was formed some fifteen feet high,—the water coming up through the centre of the cone, and spreading over its sides.

General Campbell, having more taste for *utility* than for natural scenery, dug it down and converted it into lime.

In the fall of 1809, Mr. Campbell was appointed agent for Samuel Hinckley, the proprietor of the Township,—after whom it was then called,—and went to Massachusetts and collected a company for emigration from the towns of Granville and Blanford. The company consisted of Samuel Hinckley, the proprietor of Charlestown, who became a member as a *stool pigeon*, to induce others to do so, David Curtiss, Charles Curtiss, Linus Curtiss, David Coe, John Baldwin, Levi Sutliff, and Perry Babcock, all from Granville; and John King and William King, from Blanford; and of Anson Fairchild, Joel Parsons, and Solomon Noble, of Granville.

The conditions on which the company was founded were, that each member should move onto the land within five years, build a house and clear five acres, or forfeit and pay to the company one hundred dollars. All of the members came on and fulfilled the terms of the agreement except Hinckley, Anson Fairchild, Solomon Noble, and Joel Parsons. They forfeited and paid the hundred-dollar penalty.

Before leaving Massachusetts, a church was organized by Rev. Joel Baker. It consisted of Charles Curtiss, Lucy Curtiss, his wife, John Baldwin and his wife, David Coe, and Almon Babcock. All of these are dead. The first preachers they had after their arrival at their new homes were, of course, missionaries,—mostly sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society. Among them were Revs. John Seward, Joseph Treat, Simeon Woodruff, Nathan B. Darrow, and others. Having an organized church, and bringing their New England love of schools, they concluded to erect a house which should serve for a church, school-house, town-house, or anything else for which it was needed. The means with which to do it was all that was lacking, so they agreed to appropriate the money forfeited by Hinckley, Fairchild, Parsons, and Noble for that purpose; and Charles Curtiss agreed, in consideration that they would change the name of the Township and call it after him, "*Charles* Town," he would give a barrel of whisky towards the new church. This was agreed to, and the Township was rechristened.

The first orchard was set out by Charles Curtiss in the spring of 1812, on Lot 40. He purchased his apple-trees—two hundred—from John Harmon, in Mantua, for twenty bushels of wheat.

The first birth was that of John W., son of John Baldwin, on March 7, 1813.

The first death was that of Brayton, son of John King, in 1812. The first school was taught by Miss Sophia Coe, daughter of Captain David Coe, in the summer of 1811 and winter of 1812, in a log school-house near where the roads cross at the Center.

The first marriage was that of Sallie Coe and Martin Camp, on March 14, 1816. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Simeon Woodruff, of Tallmadge.

The first saw-mill was built half a mile east of the Center, by which was sawed most of the lumber used by the early settlers, and considerable for the County seat.

The Township was organized in 1814, when there were thirteen votes polled. Elijah N. Bissell was elected Township Clerk; Ledowick Parsons, Lucretius Bissell, and Thaddeus Curtiss, Trustees; Moses James and Ozias Norton, Overseers of the Poor; Joel Hall and Junia Knapp, Fence-Viewers; James Newton, Lister; Thaddeus Curtiss, Treasurer; Lucretius Bissell, Justice of the Peace; and Elisha Wetmore, Constable.

In 1817, Rev. Caleb Pitkin became pastor of the Congregational Church in Charlestown.

The surface is rolling, and the soil adapted to grazing. The chief stream of the Township is the Mahoning River, flowing through the southern part, from west to east.

STREETSBORO' TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietor of this Township was Titus Street, of Connecticut.

The Township contains fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-nine acres,—which was surveyed into Lots, of one hundred acres each, by Ralph Cowles, in the summer of 1822, and Lemuel Punderson, of Newberry Township, was appointed Agent, by Street, for the sale of his land; but Street having fixed the price of his land at six dollars an acre, could sell but little, as it was higher than the average price of wild land.

Punderson died in September, 1823, and in November, 1824, Amzi Atwater was appointed Agent, and the price of the land fixed at from two to five dollars an acre.

The first settler in the Township was Stephen Myers, Jr. In the fall of 1822 he and George Walker purchased sixty acres of land in the southwest corner of Lot 82 for a distillery. On the 1st of September, Myers got up a log house, and moved into it. The following summer he erected a still-house, and in five or six years converted his distillery into an ashery.

In 1825 a turnpike from Cleveland to Wellsville was laid through this Township, by Frederick Wadsworth, Samuel Cowles, and John Strauyhan; and Street, as an inducement to the location, agreed to give land enough to make it through the Township. He accordingly deeded eight hundred and forty acres to them, in trust, to build the road; and in 1827 the road was completed, and became a great thoroughfare, and opened the Township for settlers and improvements.

In 1825, Street gave an acre from the corner of each centre lot, exclusive of the roads, for a public square. At the centre of the square is a stone, deeply set in the ground, with a hole drilled in the top of it, which designates the exact centre of the Township.

He also gave a deed to the Township of two acres, about eight rods south of the Center, as a burial-ground, and donated sixty dollars for clearing off the public square and cemetery. The first person buried in this cemetery was Mrs. Carlton, wife of Solomon Carlton, who came into the Township in 1824.

The first death in the Township was a child of Samuel Walker, born in the fall of 1823; it lived only a few hours; being the first birth and first death in the town. Mr. Samuel Walker moved into Streetsboro' from Hudson in 1823, and settled on the southeast corner of Lot 82.

In 1825, the "Cleveland and Wellsville Turnpike" being located through the town, settlers began to flock in. A settlement was commenced at the Center and other parts of the Township. Among the early settlers were Michael Stuart, Ephram Wood, Daniel H. Johnson, Levi M. Cochran, Riley Miller, and Benjamin Doolittle. All of these, it is believed, came into the Township in 1825. Benjamin Doolittle moved into the Township in the fall of 1825, and built a log house on Lot 50. He was from Connecticut. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Streetsboro' in 1827, and was a prominent, honest, and useful man.

The first couple married in the Township were Frederick Nighman and Permelia VAN, both of Streetsboro', by Squire Mills, of Hudson, on the 9th of November, 1826, before Streetsboro' was organized. Nighman bought a part of Lot 80, and built a log house on it in the spring of 1827, and moved into it the same spring.

The Township was not organized until the spring of 1827. At first it was annexed for civil purposes to Hudson, under the Territorial Government, in 1800; then to Aurora, when that Township was set off from Hudson in 1806, and continued annexed to Aurora till 1821, when it was annexed to Mantua, where it remained until 1827, when it was organized into a separate Township.

The first election was held April 2, 1827. Levi M. Cochran, Chancey Case, Jr., and Alvin Loomis were Judges of Election; Ephram Wood, Jr., and George Powers, Clerks; Benjamin Doolittle, Daniel H. Johnson, and Ephraim Wood, Jr., were elected Justices; Alpheus Streeter, Town Clerk; Chancey Case, Jr., Treasurer; Alvin Loomis and Levi M. Cochran, Overseers of the Poor; Gideon H. Mills and Heman Thomas, Constables; Riley Miller and Alonso Root, Fence-Viewers.

Immediately after the organization, the Overseers of the Poor initiated measures to rid the Township of all poor persons who were likely to become burdensome to the new community.

Accordingly, on the 5th day of April, 1827, a warrant was issued to Heman Thomas, Constable, by the Overseers of the Poor, to warn James Walker and family to leave the Township. The Constable performed the duty, for which he charged *thirty-five cents*, but with a commendable public liberality, on the 3d of March, he relinquished his fees.

Walker, it appears, did not obey the mandate, perhaps treated it with contempt, for on the 7th of April, 1828, another warrant was issued, again notifying Jim and his family to be off. Whether he took the hint and left or not does not appear, but it is probable that he did, as he figured no more in the chronicles of Streetsboro'.

On the 7th of February, 1829, Erastus Smith and family received a like notice that their room in the Township was more desirable than their company, and they were politely told to be off.

October 8th, 1830, Attander Eddy and family were warned to be off.

It would seem that a person would not wait for a second notice, for the Constable returned on a warrant:

"Received a warrant from the Trustees to take care of Sally Fleming, on the 20th of February, 1831. *Set up notices of pauper sale 21st of February, 1831. Sold the pauper the 1st of March* to Widow Flemming, for two months, at twelve dollars. The said two months to commence when said Sally wants help from the town."

But though they warned out some, and sold some, many undesired residents still remained. On the 11th of January, 1832, the Constable was ordered to warn Justus Welen to depart the Township. On the 12th, a like order was served on Michael Richardson and family. On the 17th, Julius Granger, and, most ungallantly, his daughter Almyra, were notified by the Constable that they were not wanted there, and that they must depart; and on the 16th of the same month, Mrs. Catharine Dexter and family, and William Beeman, received a like notice. These notices, with the sale of Sally Fleming to enforce the necessity of obeying the order, had the desired effect, as no such order has since been found necessary.

The officers of the Township, at that early day, deserve great credit for the economical manner in which they administered the public affairs, for the expenditures for 1832 were only nineteen dollars!

The first house built at the Center was by Levi M. Cochran, in the summer of 1825, on the southeast centre lot, No 55. He sold to David Lane, in 1828.

Ephraim Wood came into the Township in 1825, and built a log house on the southwest centre lot, No. 56, and sold out to Chancey Case, Jr., in the spring of 1828, and bought a part of the southeast centre lot, on the turnpike, where he built a log house.

George Powers came into the Township in 1826, and settled in a little shanty built by the corps while working on the turnpike. It stood a little west of the Center. He was from Middletown, Connecticut.

In February, 1828, Colonel John C. Singletary moved into the Township, from Aurora. He had previously purchased the northwest centre lot, No. 45, and commenced improving. In the summer of 1826 he built a log house, and Riley Cochran, in the fall, moved into it, and in the following summer kept a boarding-house for Singletary's hands while he was putting up the first frame house at the Center of the Township.

In 1829, his frame house being completed, he moved into it, and commenced keeping tavern. He lived there till he died, in 1851, at the age of sixty-seven.

The first school in the Township was kept in the summer of 1826, by Clarinda Case, a sister of Chancey Case, Jr., near Johnson's Corners, in the northwest corner of the Township. That summer her father was working on the turnpike, near the Corners, and his daughter cooked for him and his hands.

David Johnson owned a saw-mill there, and living far from any school, he put up a slab school-house for Miss Case, who opened a select school of eight scholars,—five Johnsons and three Cases.

The first district school was kept at the Center of the town, in the winter of 1829, by Almira Taylor, of Aurora. It was kept in Singletary's old log house, and was composed of twelve scholars.

The first frame house in the Township was at Johnson's Corners. Street offered to indorse fifty dollars on the contract of the man who would put up the first frame house. In the spring of 1827 Johnson built the first, and got the reward.

The first stage-coach that passed through the Township went on the turnpike in the spring of 1829. Jabez Gilbert, or "old Mose," as he was usually called, was the proprietor and driver.

The first lawsuit in the Township was between George Powers, plaintiff, and Alvin Loomis, defendant. Powers took a job on the turnpike of Loomis, and did not do it according to contract, and Loomis would not accept it. Powers sued for his pay before Esquire Doolittle, and got beaten. He appealed to the Common Pleas, and got beaten there.

This Township was the last one organized in the County, but the settlement has been very rapid. It stands No. 1 in the manufacture of cheese, having produced in 1873 six hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and fifty pounds.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in this Township was John Boosinger, Sen., who located there in June, 1816. There was a squatter by the name of Samuel Simcox about a mile from Mr. B.'s settlement. At this time Mrs. Boosinger had an infant only four weeks old, and another child eighteen months old. Mr. Boosinger had been

there but a few days, and had just "thrown up" a rough cabin, when he was summoned as a witness in a suit pending at Ravenna, where he was obliged to remain till the next day. Mrs. Simcox promised to go and stay overnight with Mrs. Boosinger, but failed to appear. Consequently, Mrs. B. was compelled to pass the night alone with her defenseless babes, in a mere log pen, with no door, but only a blanket hung up at the opening! As darkness came on, the wolves surrounded this rude structure with their hideous howlings, impatient for their prey. They would frequently thrust their noses through the wide spaces between the logs, and now and then present themselves at the doorway and attempt to enter by pushing aside the blanket. The only protection Mrs. B. had was a dog, who faithfully performed his part in keeping the beasts intimidated by using his sharp teeth upon their noses when protruded into the cabin. Had it not been for this noble friend, Mrs. B. and her babes would undoubtedly have been devoured by these wild beasts.

Such were some of the exposures and hardships endured by the early pioneers.

"These Western pioneers an impulse felt
Which their less hardy sons scarce understand;
'Mid nature's new and wildest scenes they dwelt,
And fought wild men and beasts for every foot of land!"

In the spring of 1817 the families of Henry Bozor, John Furry, and J. A. Thordike, came in, and in the fall, Jeremiah and Harris Moulton, and two Sawyer families arrived.

The first school was taught by Jeremiah Moulton, in his own house, in the winter of 1817. Moulton having ten children, Alpheus Andrews seven, and the two Thompsons quite a number, the four families monopolized the school.

The first school-house was built in the fall of 1818, in what is now called District No. 4. A young man named Henry Hall taught the first school in this house in the winter following. He is said to have employed the following method of

PUNISHING THE BIG BOYS.

He would make a big fellow, when unruly, sit down on the floor under what he called his table, and would then taunt him by calling him his "little dog!" Upon one occasion one of these "little dogs" rather outwitted his master in the following manner: while he was occupying his place of punishment under the table, a knock was heard at the door. The teacher stepped forward to answer the call, when this "little dog" rushed out upon "all fours" and began to bark vociferously at the visitor! The teacher instantly concluded that the "little dog" might "take his seat!" When a pupil made mistakes in reading, the teacher would sometimes supply him with a pair of leather specs.

The first wolf killed is supposed to have been killed by Asa Sawyer; the last one was killed by John Boosinger.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Simeon Woodruff, a Presbyterian minister of Tallmadge, in the year 1818, at the house of Henry Thorndike.

The first frame house was built in 1819, by Henry Thorndike.

The first child born was Henry, son of Alpheus Andrews, in April, 1817. He died an infant, and his was the first birth, death, and burial in town.

This Township was organized in 1818, the first election being held on the first Monday in April, resulting in the election of the following officers: Alpheus Andrews, Clerk; Jonathan Thompson, Justice of the Peace; Thomas Streetson and Arba Twichell, Constables; Henry Thorndike, Champlin Minard, and Reuben Hall, Trustees; Israel A. Thorndike, Treasurer; David Thompson, Assessor; John Boosinger and Henry Bozar, Fence-Viewers. Of these men, John Boosinger alone remains. He is in his ninetieth year (August, 1874).

In the spring of 1818, Captain Israel A. and Edward Thorndike built a saw-mill and nail factory on a little stream a mile and a half west of the Center, where the east and west road crosses the stream. It did not pay expenses, and the building was removed to the Center by a man named Carver, and converted into a dwelling-house, then into a blacksmith-shop, and subsequently into a barn.

The first church was the Congregational, and was organized by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of Tallmadge, in 1819, with seven members. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1823, with seven members.

In 1835 a post-office was established, and Captain Constant Chapman was appointed Postmaster.

The first store was opened by William Sessions, in 1833.

The first public house was opened by William R. Nelson, in 1837.

The first marriage was that of Abner H. Lanphare to Sophia Moulton, July 4, 1819, by Rev. Simeon Woodruff.

Brimfield, though one of the latest Townships settled, has furnished a full quota of talent and official servants. Her swamps have been drained, and her hills found productive. This Township, as also Suffield, was once regarded as among the poorest in the Reserve, but both are now among the first wheat-growing districts in the County.

HIRAM TOWNSHIP.

The principal original proprietor of this Township was Colonel Daniel Tilden, and it was after several unsuccessful attempts in that direction, on the part of the proprietors and others, that a settlement was effected. The proprietors were all Freemasons, and while at lodge, one evening, Colonel Tilden proposed to call the Township Hiram, in commemoration of the King of Tyre, which was unanimously agreed to.

Among the attempts at settlement may be mentioned that of Joseph Metcalf, —one of the proprietors,—who died in New York in 1803 on his way to the Township. Also, in the same year, Levi Case, another proprietor, set out from Connecticut to visit his new Township, but got no farther than the lake-shore in the State of New York, where he was found standing against a tree, frozen to death.

In 1802 or 1803 a man by the name of Williams went into Hiram and made a small improvement west of the Center, but soon left. About the same time, Abraham Honey, from Mantua, went in and put up a hut on the farm subsequently owned by Miles T. Norton. But he also soon left.

The first permanent settler was Christopher Redding, who, with his sons, John, Richard, and George G., and daughter Eleanor, came in about the year 1804, and located one mile south of the Center. Ezra Wyatt was in town about the same time.

In 1805, Cornelius Barker, Wm. Fenton, and Jacob and Samuel Wirt arrived, Barker settling on what was known as the "Hinckley Farm;" Fenton and the Wirts, one mile south of the Center, carrying on the Redding farm.

The first couple married in the Township were Gersham Judson, of Mantua, to Peggy Redding, in 1804, by Judge Atwater.

The first birth was that of Edwin Babcock, March 2, 1811. His mother was Sabrina, daughter of Colonel Tilden.

The first death was that of Mrs. William Fenton, who died in March, 1811, leaving an infant son, John.

The first grist-mill in Hiram was built by Lemuel Punderson, at the Cuyahoga Rapids, in 1807, for a Mr. Lord, of Connecticut. It was carried off in the fall by a flood. In 1808 the dam was rebuilt, and a saw-mill put in operation.

At the organization of the County in 1808, Hiram included Mantua and Nelson partially settled, Windham and Freedom unsettled, and Shalersville, which had but one family, that of Joel Baker.

In June, 1813, Benjamin Hinckley arrived from Connecticut and settled on Lot 39, known as the Hinckley Farm. He came with a yoke of oxen and a span of horses, and was forty days on the road. He taught the first school in town, commencing December 13, 1813, and closing February 22, 1814. The school-house stood half a mile south of the Center, on the west half of Lot 33. The school comprised nineteen scholars. Mr. Hinckley also set out a row of maple-trees, half a mile in length, by the side of the road next to his farm, which work will be a lasting monument to his good taste and beneficence.

No documentary history of the Township prior to 1820 can be found.

In April, 1820, Thomas F. Young was elected Clerk; previous to this Geo. C. Redding was Clerk.

In 1831 the Mormons, under Joe Smith, made an unsuccessful attempt to effect a permanent settlement in this Township, an account of which will be found in the County history proper.

In 1850 an Eclectic Institute, under the control of the Disciples, was established in this town. This was the foundation of the interest which, in 1867, took the name of

HIRAM COLLEGE,

a history of which appears in the County history.

In 1873 Hiram Township stood fifth in the County in the manufacture of cheese, producing three hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

The principal owner of this Township was Henry Champion. Lemuel G. Storrs, Thomas Bull, and Gideon Granger were also heavy owners.

The territory being level, and the soil of clayey nature, it was naturally wet, and in the "wet season" of the year was one vast mud-hole. The "Paris woods" were an impassable swamp. But by drainage and cultivation the value of the land has been developed, and Paris is now one of the best grazing Townships in the County.

The first settler was Richard Hudson, of Pennsylvania, who arrived with his family June 20, 1811, and settled on Lot 21. He set out the first orchard in 1812, and in 1814 he gathered a few apples from it.

In 1812 came John Bridges, a son-in-law of Hudson, with his family; and in 1813, John Young and John Cox, with their families, located on Lot 13.

In March, 1813, occurred the first marriage in the town, the parties being Betsey Hudson, of Paris, and William Bradford, of Braceville, Trumbull County. The officiating Justice was John McArthur, of Palmyra.

The first death was that of Mrs. Susan, wife of John Cox, in the spring of 1814.

On October 15, 1815, was the first birth, that of Elijah Hawley. The first roads legally established were made in June, 1817: one from Palmyra, and one from Charlestown through Paris to Newton Falls. The first saw-mill was built in 1818, by Titus and Alexander Stanley, on the Mahoning, near where the road crosses it at McClintocksburg.

In the winter of 1819–20, Daniel Leavitt, of Warren, taught school in a log school-house, erected on the northeast corner of Lot 34. This was the first public school in town. The summer previous Miss Betsey North taught a small school in the house of Richard Hudson, which was composed chiefly of Mr. Hudson's children.

The Township was organized in the fall of 1820, and at the first election on the 10th of November, held in the school-house erected the year previous, the following officers were elected: Cheney V. Senter, Clerk; Rufus Smith, Justus Wilson, and John Smith, Trustees; John W. Whiting and Titus Stanley, Overseers of the Poor; Austin Wilson and Calvin Holcomb, Jr., Fence-Viewers; Bidwell Pinney, Lister; Newton Selby, Appraiser; Stephen Bingham, Jr., Treasurer; Chauncey Hawley and Luther Wilson, Constables; Newton Selby and John Smith, Supervisors of Highways; and Stephen Bingham and Calvin Holcomb, Justices of the Peace. At this election there were twenty-five voters. At this time the Township, which had previously been called Storrsborough, was named PARIS.

The first frame building was a barn erected by Calvin Holcomb, in 1819. The first frame house was built by Garner A. H. Case, in 1823, at the Center.

In 1827, William Case opened a tavern at the Center, which, being on the direct road from Ravenna to Warren, did an excellent business.

In 1828 a post-office was established, and Thomas B. Selby was appointed Postmaster.

In 1835 was organized the first church in town, by Rev. David Jenkins. It comprised eleven members. Its membership is of Welsh nationality, and it is now quite a large and influential body.

The first store was opened in 1835, at the Center, by Isaac Hopkins. The first grist-mill was built by William Philpot and Philip Price, in 1839, on Lot 24, where Newport now is.

SUFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Among the proprietors of this Township were Benajob Kent and Royal Pease. The first was the principal owner, but the second was the first settler, and from him it was at first called Peasetown. Mr. Pease arrived in June, 1802, and located on what was known as the Kent place. Here he built the first cabin. He was a brother of Judge Calvin Pease, of Warren.

The proprietors living in Suffield, Connecticut, changed the name to Suffield. In April, 1803, came Benjamin Baldwin and Eliakim Merriman, both from Connecticut. Also, in the same month, David Way and family moved in from Canfield, and located on the northern part of Lot 9, where Mr. W. passed his life. His daughter, Rebecca, was the first child born in the Township. This was in December, 1803. Miss Way became Mrs. Andrew Martin.

The first death in the Township was Orestes Hale, a brother of Thomas Hale and a son of Samuel Hale, one of the proprietors of the Township. He took the smallpox when passing through Pittsburg, and died in June, 1805, soon after his arrival in Suffield, and was buried on the southeast part of Josiah Kent's farm. His father, Samuel Hale, moved in and died in 1808, and was buried in the graveyard a little north of Josiah Kent's. This was the first burial in that cemetery. His son Orestes was then taken up and buried by the side of his father.

When Baldwin came from Connecticut he brought a large amount of apple-seeds, which he sowed on his arrival in Suffield, and from the seedlings thus obtained has come the so-much prized "*Baldwin Apple.*"

In April, 1808, the Township of Springfield was organized, embracing the territory of six present Townships, and Mr. Baldwin was the first Justice of this territory.

He was called on, officially, to unite Freeman Upson and Sally Culver in marriage, which was the first wedding in Springfield. It being a novel business for Uncle Ben, he was badly scared. Bradford Waldo, who was somewhat of a wit, described the scene, *impromptu*, as follows:

"Squire Ben was red, and sweat, and said,
'Take right to right for life;
'Tis by an oath I bind you both,
By —, you're man and wife.'"

In October, 1804, John Fritch, a German from Pennsylvania, arrived, and settled at the lake, south and west of the centre of the Township. This lake, perhaps a mile in diameter, has since been known as Fritch's Pond, and is one of the sources of the Little Cuyahoga,—Springfield Lake being the other. In the outlet of this lake he placed a flume, by means of which he could raise and lower its surface. Here he erected mills, which did a good business, but, by drawing down the water, a large margin of muck was uncovered and exposed to the action of the sun. By continually flooding and uncovering it the *swamp miasma* was generated, and its deadly effects became more and more apparent as the population became more and more dense. At length, although all regretted the necessity for so doing, the dam was declared a nuisance, and destroyed.

In 1804 came Daniel Warner from Connecticut, Ezekiel Tupper, Champ Minard, and Bradford Waldo. Waldo built the first house on the Suffield side, in Mogadore. In the spring of 1805, Martin Kent and family arrived, and with them Jonathan Foster (better known as Judge Foster). Soon after he became of age, he married Miss Betsey Eggleston, of Aurora, who had lost her front teeth. On applying to the Clerk of the Court for a marriage license, the Clerk inquired if the lady was of age. "Well," says Jonathan, "I can't say as to that, but I should think she was,—she has shed her teeth." He afterwards moved to Mantua, was Justice of the Peace many years, Associate Judge, a prosperous farmer, and a useful citizen. He and his wife died nearly the same time, in 1867.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1807, by Harvey Hulbert, on the farm subsequently owned by Josiah Kent. It comprised nine pupils. The first summer school was taught by Miss Laura Moore—afterwards Mrs. Thomas Hale —in 1809, upon the Kent farm. There were six pupils.

The second mill in the Township was built by a man by the name of Shields, who sold it to James Van Gorder, and he to Gideon Finch, and he to Daniel Warner, and he to Samuel Mishler, and he to Daniel Harper, who converted it into a carding establishment, and then sold it to David Ely, who transformed it into a saw-mill, and subsequently—in connection with his brother Samuel—into a pottery, the water-power being used to grind the clay.

The first store in the Township was kept at this mill, by James Van Gorder, in 1816. The second store was kept by William Richards, in Mogadore, on the lot owned by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, in 1827.

The first tavern was kept by Seth Dustin, at the centre of the Township, in 1840.

In April, 1809, Moses Adams moved into town, and in 1810 was elected Justice of the Peace,—which office he held by successive elections for nine years. He also was once a Representative of Portage County in the State Legislature.

The first couple married were Alpha Wright and Lucy Foster. Miss Foster was a sister of the late Judge Foster.

Suffield proper, with its five miles square, was organized on the 6th day of April, 1818. The qualified electors met at the house of Thomas Hale, pursuant to an order of the County Commissioners, and organized by choosing Martin Kent, Chairman; Thomas Hale, Clerk; Samuel Hale and Isaac Miller, Judges. Thomas Hale was elected Clerk; Martin Kent, James L. Van Gorder, and Ebenezer Cutler, Trustees; Isaac Harget and John Martin, Overseers of the Poor; Samuel Hale, Treasurer; Arad Upson, Constable and Lister.

May 15, 1818, the first list of taxable property was filed with the Township Clerk, by Thomas Hale.

Thomas Hale was the first Justice of the Peace. His commission bears date May 7, 1818.

The first post-office was established in 1833, one and one-fourth miles west of the centre of the Township, and Benjamin Fritch was appointed Postmaster.

The first church was the Lutheran, organized by Rev. Mr. Ham, in 1841.

On the west line of Suffield is the village of Mogadore, lying partly in Portage and partly in Summit County. The Little Cuyahoga furnishes a water-power for the Suffield side. The principal manufacture is that of pottery-ware.

The surface of the Township is quite uneven, and is dotted with small lakes, the largest of which is called Fritch's Pond, in the southeast part. The soil is sandy, and a gravelly loam, and is admirably adapted to wheat, while the hills would make good graperies.

SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietor of this Township was Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, from whom the territory received its name. The first settler was Joel Baker, of Connecticut, who came in the spring of 1806, and settled on Lot 46. The first house he built stood nearly opposite the village hotel.

The first child born was Lucinda, daughter of Joel Baker, in 1808. The next settlers were Belden and Simeon Crane, from Connecticut, who came to Shalersville in 1808, and, having erected houses, brought their families in 1809. The first death was that of Edward, son of Simeon Crane, who died September 23, 1808, aged seven years. The first male born was E. M., son of Mr. Crane, June 14, 1810. Hezekiah Hine came in 1808, also from Connecticut. In 1810 he married Mary Atwater, of Mantua. This was the first marriage from the Township, and Elias Harmon, of Mantua, officiated.

In 1810 there was an addition to the population in the arrival of William Coolman, Joel Walter, and families, from Connecticut; and Daniel Burroughs and his two sons, Asa K. and Greenhood, and families, from Vermont; also Benjamin Bradley and family.

The first school was taught by a Miss Witter, of Aurora, in 1810, in the first school-house, which was built in the same year, its location being a little east of the present town-house.

In 1811 Horace Burroughs and family arrived from Vermont, also Ephraim Brown. Likewise Daniel Hine and family, from Connecticut.

The first tannery was built by Moses Carpenter, in 1810, about one-half mile west of the Center.

The first deaths of adults were in 1812. Mr. Deming, from Vermont, and Mrs. Daniel Kine both died this year.

The first blacksmith was Vine Welch, who settled south of the Center in 1811. He lived to the age of almost a hundred years.

In the spring of 1812 an eccentric genius by the name of Nathan Muzzy came into town in the employ of Stephen Mason, to select a mill-site and erect a saw-mill. He selected a location on the Cuyahoga River, near the next line of the Township, in the vicinity of the old "Feeder Dam," about three miles from any settlement. Here he lived alone, getting out the timber and framing the mill. He received assistance from his neighbors in getting the timber together, in raising the mill, and in building a dam. Late in the fall there came a great freshet, and some of his neighbors anxious to ascertain how the dam had stood the pressure, started to visit it. On approaching the place, they were met by Muzzy, who called out to them,—

"God be praised,—the Devil's raised,
The world rolls round in water;
My dam is lost, all to my cost,
And Hell comes tumbling after!"

This was the first saw-mill in the Township. Muzzy repaired the damage, and the mill subsequently did considerable business. Mr. Mason also moved there, and built a grist-mill adjoining it.

This Township was organized April 6, 1812. The number of votes cast was sixteen. The Judges of the Election were Belden Crane, Joel Walter, and Simeon Crane. The officers elected were as follows: Horace Burroughs, Clerk; William Coolman, Joel Walter, and Simeon Crane, Trustees; Belden Crane, Treasurer; Asa K. Burroughs, Assessor; Richard E. Gray, Constable; Daniel Burroughs, and Daniel Keys, Overseers of the Poor; Stephen Mason and Benjamin Bradley, Fence-Viewers.

At a special election, September 1, same year, Daniel Burroughs and Belden Crane were elected Justices of the Peace. But there was not a lawsuit in the town till the spring of 1814, when Greenhood Burroughs sued Richard E. Gay for a cow-bell that he loaned him, and which was lost. Squire Crane, before whom the case was tried, decided that, as the bell was lost, Gay ought not to pay for it.

In 1815 settlers began to come in quite rapidly. Among the prominent ones were Jonas Goodall and family from Massachusetts, and Isaac Kneeland from Connecticut.

The first store was opened in 1816, by Sylvester Beecher, upon his own land. He also carried on the business of making pot and pearl ashes. In 1817, David McIntosh cut the road through from Shalersville to Freedom, the country being at that time an unbroken wilderness.

In early times Shalersville enjoyed the missionary labors of Rev. Hanford and John Seward. Rev. Timothy Hopkins also preached there about a year. The first Congregational Church was organized in 1818, with eight members.

This Township stands third in the production of cheese, having turned out, in 1873, four hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds. In the southwest part of the town is located the County Infirmary.

NELSON TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietors of this Township were Urial Holmes, Ephraim Root, Timothy Burr, and Appelos Hitchcock.

The first settler was Captain Delaun Mills, who, in 1800, located on Lot 21, and thereon built the first cabin in the Township. This was about a quarter of a mile west of the Center. He received from Mr. Holmes, the principal proprietor, one hundred acres as a reward for his daring and perseverance in locating in an uninhabited territory.

Captain Mills was a man of strong, natural good sense, but with little cultivation; energetic and determined, and brave to excess. He was elected the first militia captain in the town, and in the war of 1812 commanded a company at the battle of Mackinaw, under Colonel Croghan, with great credit.

When he first settled in Nelson, Indians were plenty, and hostile. They often threatened Mills's life, and ambushed his path; but his courage defeated their threats, and his caution their ambush.

At one time, there were ten or a dozen at his house, under their chief, Big Cayuga, when the chief drew his knife to kill him. Mills knocked it out of his hand, and, with the second blow, knocked down Cayuga, and beat him till the Indians had to carry him away on a blanket. His courage so awed the others, that they dare not assist Cayuga.

For this Big Cayuga swore vengeance on him, and, as soon as he was able, proceeded to put his purpose in execution. As Mills was out hunting, he heard a noise behind him, and on looking around, saw Cayuga rise up from behind a large tree that had just been blown over and level his rifle at him. The Indian fired, but missed the mark. Mills brought up his unerring rifle and shot him dead. Dragging the body around to where the roots had turned out the earth, he deposited him; then deliberately took his axe and cut off the tree, when the root turned back to its natural bed, and Big Cayuga slept the sleep that knows no waking.

His nephew, Snip-Nose Cayuga, as was the Indian custom, became the avenger of his uncle's blood, and sought an opportunity to gratify his revenge. Soon after the death of Big Cayuga, as Mills was going through the woods, Snip-Nose stepped from behind a tree and, with a fair aim at Mills, snapped his rifle, but it missed fire. Mills, not in the least daunted, raised his trusty rifle, and the spirit of Snip-Nose followed that of Big Cayuga, to the land of eternal hunting, where the pale-face will no more disturb them.

One day while Mills was burning log-heaps, three Indians came to him wanting whisky, which he refused to let them have. They drew their knives, when Mills, having a handspike in his hands, with which he rolled up the logs, knocked two of them down, and the third ran. Without inquiring whether they were dead, Mills added them to his heap, and the last whoop of the Cayugas went up in the smoke of the burning pile.

Asahel Mills, brother to Delaun, was the second settler. He located in the northwest quarter of the town. He became a Methodist preacher, and died in Deerfield. R. R. Roberts, late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, was then a circuit rider, and preached once in two weeks at Captain Mills's house. Settlers now began to come in rapidly,—Daniel Owen, William Kenneda, Thomas Kenneda, Asa Truesdale, Benjamin Stow, and Stephen Baldwin. Baldwin and Owen lived opposite to each other, on the Center road, east of the "Ledge;" William Kenneda at the Center, and Benjamin Stow south of the Center, on the creek. These composed Nelson in 1804.

In this year Colonel John Garrett and Abraham Dyson settled in the southwest corner of Nelson, which part is now included within the Town of Garrettsville. In this year, also, two men by the name of Stiles came in and settled at the Center, and Isaac Mills, brother of Delaun, settled northwest of the Center, on the farm afterwards owned by Deacon Sherwood, and Origen Harmon, who settled in the north part, where Seth Johnson afterwards lived; and in the fall of 1804, John Noah arrived with his family, and settled about half-way between Garrettsville and the Center. He was a German from Saxony, and died on the farm where he first located.

For some years after the settlement in Nelson, the road from Warren to the Lake ran through Nelson. Captain Mills, almost of necessity, kept a tavern, and occasionally got a keg of whisky from pack-horsemen passing through the town. A knowledge of the fact reaching the ears of the Grand Jury of Trumbull County, which then included the whole Reserve, they indicted him for selling liquor without a license. On his arraignment, the Captain plead guilty. Judge Kirtland, who had often stopped at the Captain's house, and partaken of some, told Judge Pease he did not believe he was guilty within the meaning of the statute; that he, with others, had been much refreshed by the Captain's whisky. Whereupon, Judge Pease asked the Captain if he could not conscientiously change his plea. "If it please your worship," said the Captain, "I plead not guilty;" and thereupon was discharged.

In the spring of this year, Enoch Judson, of Mantua, was married to Anne Kenneda, being the first marriage in the Township.

The same year a Mrs. Norton, sister of Anne Kenneda, was married to Joseph Nourse, a lawyer of Burton.

The first person born in the Township was Harmon Mills, a son of Delaun, who was born in November, 1802. Judge Elias Harmon, of Mantua, had stopped at the house of Captain Mills, as he was traveling through the town, and as there were neither physicians nor neighbors in the Township, they concluded to embrace that opportunity, and avail themselves of the Judge's services. In token of their gratitude they named the new settler Harmon, after the Judge.

The first school taught in the Township was in a log house, at the Center. It was kept by Hannah Baldwin, in the summer of 1804.

In September of this year, a son of Colonel Garrett died, being the first death in the Township. This was also the first death in the present limits of Garrettsville.

In the summer of 1805, Judge Atwater cut out a road from his place, in Mantua, on the south line of Hiram, to where Colonel Garrett was erecting his mills, which was near the line on which the Mahoning Railroad now runs; and one was also laid out through Windham and Braceville to Warren, and west to Aurora, in the spring of 1806. Judge Atwater surveyed the one to Warren, and E. Sheldon the one to Aurora.

In the fall of 1805, John Tinker and Nathaniel Bancroft, sons-in-law of Benjamin Stow, and Dan Stow, his son, arrived with their families from Granville, Massachusetts. Tinker settled on the road west of the Center, and Bancroft on the road from the Center to Garrettsville.

In January, 1806, Colonel John Garrett died, at the age of forty-six, being the first man that died in Nelson. He resided and died in what is now the Township of Garrettsville. He was a man of strong sense, cultivated mind, kind feelings, an honest man, and a devout Christian.

The first church was organized in the Township in 1807, at the house of John Noah, by Rev. Thomas G. Jones, of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Jones was a Welshman, of strong practical sense, was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature, and President of the German Bank of Wooster.

The first settled minister in the town was William West, who came from New Jersey about 1810. The original proprietors donated him fifty acres of land on the north and south road, west of the Center. He was an excellent man, and his wife was "a mother in Israel."

In 1811 a large accession was made to the inhabitants of the town, by the arrival of Titus Bonney, Joshua Sherwood, Wells Clark, and others, with their families, from Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The heads of the families were all members of the same church they left, and in 1813 they succeeded in organizing a Congregational Church in Nelson. It consisted of thirteen members, eleven of whom belonged to the same church in Cornwall.

While Nelson, Windham, and Hiram were included in one Township, Benjamin Stow was elected Justice of the Peace. He was a man of strong intellect, blunt common sense, and determined will to do justice, regardless of forms and technicalities. The first suit before him was respecting a fight between Wareham Loomis and Thomas Kenneda. The one who came out second-best made complaint to Esquire Stow, who, on hearing, found both parties equally guilty, and fined defendant and prosecuting witness five dollars each, and divided the costs equally. His son Dan told him that was not law: that he had no right to fine the prosecuting witness, as he was not on trial before him. "I don't care a fig for your law," said the Squire, "I sit here to administer justice."

The Township proper was organized in September, 1817, and the first Justices elected were Dan Stow and Elisha Taylor, Jr. Taylor declined serving, but Stow discharged the duties so acceptably that he was re-elected for many years.

Nelson Township stands number four in the County in the manufacture of cheese, producing in 1873 the amount of three hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six pounds.

THE NELSON LEDGES,

in this Township, about two miles northeast of the Center, are a favorite resort for students of nature and pleasure-seekers. They extend in a northerly and southerly direction, rising rather abruptly from forty to sixty feet. The openings and upheavals are upon the eastern slope. The rocks have been thrown up by volcanic agency, forming openings and caverns of every conceivable form. Some of the caverns are quite dark, while others admit, in different degrees, the rays of the sun. From the roofs of some, water continually drops like a shower. In wet seasons small cascades appear, and splendid miniature falls. The native forest still crowns the massive rocks, and roots of trees thrust themselves through numerous crevices. A fine hotel here affords a pleasant stopping-place for visitors.

AURORA TOWNSHIP.

The original principal proprietors of this Township were David, Ebenezer, and Fidelio King, and Martyn Sheldon. The first settler was Ebenezer Sheldon, who came from Suffield, Connecticut, in the latter part of June, 1799, selected Lot 40, and put up a cabin July 2. Elias Harmon and wife also came the same month as employés of Mr. Sheldon, to assist him in making an opening, which was upon Lot No. 40. Mrs. Harmon was the first white woman in the Township. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon left Aurora in the autumn following, and settled in Mantua.

In June, 1800, Mr. Sheldon brought his wife on, and located on Lot 40, on the east side of the Township, where he resided till August, 1829, when he died, at the age of seventy, leaving his land to his son Gershom, who lived on it till 1839, when he died, leaving it to his son Albert R., who died in February, 1856.

Between Warren and Aurora was a distance of twenty miles without a house. In passing through this dreary wilderness, Mr. Sheldon was overtaken by a violent tornado, which tore up the trees and threw them all around him, completely inclosing him in the "wind-fall." He was obliged to leave his teams and return to Warren for help to cut his way out. This took so much time that they had to sleep in their dreary pen that night, but the next day they arrived at Aurora.

Here they lived three years before another settler came in. Mr. Sheldon was soon appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory. On the 21st of November, 1801, he married his daughter Huldah to Amzi Atwater, of Mantua. This was the first marriage in the Township, and probably the fourth in the County.

The first sermon was preached in 1802, at the house of Mr. Sheldon, by a Methodist preacher by the name of Bostwick. He had the whole town to hear him, which consisted of Mr. Sheldon's family.

In 1803, Samuel Forward, from Granby, Connecticut, arrived, and settled at the Center, on Lot 18, where General Nelson Eggleston now resides. Mr. Forward's sons, Samuel and Oliver, with their families, moved in with him, and Samuel settled on Lot 34, and Oliver built a log house, and settled a few rods south of his father's location.

Samuel Forward, Jr., taught the first school in the Township, at his own house, in the winter of 1803-4.

The second school was taught by Oliver Forward, at the Center, and the third by Polly Cameron, in the summer of 1807. She is now the widow of Josiah Starr, and lives in Stow Township, Summit County.

The first child born was Cromwell, son of Oliver Forward, April 6, 1804. The second birth was that of James Henry, son of James M. Henry, in 1806; the third birth, that of Leverit W., son of John Cochran, Jr., in the same year.

In 1804, James M. Henry, John Cochran, Jr., and David Kennedy, with their families, arrived from Massachusetts. Henry and Cochran settled on Lot 13, and Kennedy on Lot 9. In the same year, George Holcolb and family arrived from Connecticut, and settled on Lot 33. In 1805, Solomon Cochran and family, and the Widow Cannon, mother of Eli and Stephen Cannon, with her family, and Horace Granger,—a single man,—came in. Granger settled on Lot 10, Mrs. Cannon on Lot 20, and Mrs. Cochran on Lot 27.

In 1807 came Benjamin Eggleston, Samuel Taylor, Jeremiah Root, Samuel Baldwin, and Joseph Eggleston, with their families. The three first named came in a company of thirty-five, of which only three are now living, viz., Colonel Royal Taylor, and his brothers, Worthy and Marcus.

In 1808, Justus and Horace Bissel, with their families, arrived, and settled on Lots 11 and 12. Also, Major Elijah Blockman, and Elijah Blockman, Jr., Abner Pease, and Samuel Blockman, with their families, settled on Lots 19, 20, and 27.

In the fall of 1809 two hundred dollars were raised by subscription to build a Town-house. Money being out of the question, subscriptions were mostly in sugar and grain.

This Township was organized in the fall of 1807. Samuel Forward was elected Justice of the Peace.

The first church (Congregational) was organized by Rev. Nathan B. Darrow, at the house of Colonel John C. Singletary.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietor of this Township was Aaron Olmsted, of Westfield, Mass., who named it in honor of his son Franklin. It contains sixteen thousand acres, and was purchased by Mr. Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn., in the summer of 1798, for twelve and a half cents per acre. It was surveyed in 1803 by Ezekiel Hoover and Ralph Buckland, a brother-in-law of the late Zenas Kent.

The first family that came into the Township was that of John Haymaker, who arrived from near Pittsburg, in December of 1805. His father, Jacob, came out previously and purchased a site for a mill, which was the rapids in the river, at what is now called Kent.

In the following year, George and Frederick, brothers of John Haymaker, arrived. Frederick was a scholar, and was private secretary to Aaron Burr in that famous expedition for which Burr was tried for treason in 1807.

It is believed that Mr. Haymaker, had he felt disposed so to do, could have furnished the documents which would have put forever at rest the speculations respecting the objects and aims of Burr in that still unexplained expedition, and filled an important chasm in our country's history. He maintained, however, an unbroken silence on the subject, and the secret died with him, as nothing bearing upon the matter was ever found among his papers.

In the spring of 1806, Samuel Burnett came from Warren, and commenced a clearing on Lot 65, where John Reed lately resided, and built the first house in the Township.

The first grist-mill was built by the Haymaker family about the year 1808, on the site of the present Kent mill. The millstones were made from the common stones called "nigger heads." The bolt was a small concern turned by hand, sifting out the coarsest bran. In 1811 the Haymakers sold it to Jacob Reed, and in 1816 he sold it to Price & DePeyster.

In 1825 a hemp-mill was erected, but, as the business was not profitable, it was abandoned.

In 1827 a forge was built, and in 1828 a trip-hammer was put into operation, for the purpose of manufacturing scythes, axes, and forks.

In March, 1833, there came a freshet which swept the whole thing down the river, mill and all. In May of the same year, Zenas Kent and David Ladd bought the mill-site and built the mill which now is owned by H. A. and M. Kent.

The first child born in the Township was John F., son of John Haymaker, on September 11, 1807. The first death in the Township was that of Eve Haymaker, in October, 1810. She was the wife of Jacob Haymaker, and the mother of John, George, and Frederick Haymaker. Jacob, the father, died in 1819; John died in 1827, George in 1838, and Frederick, in Trumbull County, in 1851.

In August, 1814, Christian Cackler, Jr., was married to Theresa Nighman, it being the first wedding in the Township. Frederick Caris, Esq., of Rootstown, officiated.

The first school taught in the Township was by Alphonso Lamphier, who now resides in Brimfield. It was taught in the winter of 1815-16, in a log house built by Mr. Rue in 1811. The first sermon preached in the Township was in that house, by Father Shewell, of Rootstown. In the summer of 1817 a school-house was built by the inhabitants on the east side of the river, near where Dr. E. W. Crain used to live. It was used as a school and meeting-house by all parties and sects for some time.

The first bridge across the Cuyahoga River was built in this Township, by the people of Hudson and Ravenna, in 1803. Its location was a short distance above the present covered bridge, and about ten feet below the place where it is said Captain Brady made his famous leap about the year 1780.

The first lawsuit in the place was between Christian Cackler, Sr., and David Lilly. They both lived near Sandy Lake, north of Earlville. Lilly had a piece of oats adjoining the lake which was not fenced on the lake-side. Cackler's geese got into the oats, whereupon Lilly killed a number of them. He claimed there was no law for geese. Cackler claimed that geese were property and he must pay for them. He refused. A lawsuit ensued before Esquire Haymaker. Lilly stood out for some time, but finally settled by paying two shillings a head and costs.

The oldest log house now in the Township was built in 1815, by Christian Cackler, Sr. It stands a little east of Earlville Station, recently occupied by Benjamin Frazier. The first saw-mill in the Township was built in 1841, by Elisha Stephens, near where the Lane foundry now stands.

AN EFFORT FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

In the summer of 1807 the proprietor, Olmsted, and John Campbell, of Campbellsport, came here to find a location suitable for the County seat of Portage County. After canvassing thoroughly, they selected a rise of ground on land now owned by J. B. Stratton, a little north of the upper cemetery. Olmsted made arrangements with Campbell to use his influence to secure the location here when the locating committee came on, and to say that he (Olmsted) would bear the expense of building the Court-House. He then returned home, was taken sick and died. He left a will bequeathing all the unsold lands to his grandchildren, so when the locating committee came the land was not to be had. If it had not been for this circumstance, the County seat would undoubtedly have been located here.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Franklin was organized and a meeting held for the election of Township officers in 1815. The votes all told numbered twelve. The first officers elected were: Amasa Hamlin, Elisha Stevens, and George Haymaker, Trustees; John Haymaker, Justice of the Peace, and Hubbard Hurlbut, Township Clerk. Jacob Reed and John Tucker were Judges of the Election.

PROSECUTION FOR SABBATH-BREAKING.

About the year 1825, a man by the name of Brown, who worked in Price and DePeyster's mill, went one Sunday on the east side of the river, near Cherry Hill. It was in the fall of the year, when chestnuts were ripe, and he went to picking them up. One Loomis Andrews, a son of the Deacon, saw him and entered complaint for Sabbath-breaking. A summons was issued, and Brown was brought

before the court, which could do no less than fine him one dollar and costs. It was generally supposed that young Loomis was out in the woods for the purpose of getting chestnuts himself.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE VILLAGE OF KENT.

Early in the settlement of Portage County, the admirable water-power furnished by the Cuyahoga River, in the Township of Franklin, attracted the attention of settlers, and within what now constitutes the incorporated village of Kent two villages sprung up,—the northerly one known as Carthage, the southerly as Rudsboro'. These were afterwards known as the upper and lower villages of Franklin, at which time the post-office was Franklin Mills. Dams were built and mills erected, such as were required by the simple needs of a pioneer population. In the year 1836 the Franklin Land Company was organized and laid out the Village of Franklin. Its property was afterwards conveyed to the Franklin Silk Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of developing the great natural advantages of the location. Its incorporators were Norman C. Baldwin, Truman P. Handy, Alexander Seymour, David H. Beardsley, Sherlock J. Andrews, John A. Foote, Solomon L. Severance, John S. Potwin, Seth W. Crittenden, Flavel W. Bingham, of Cleveland; Augustus Baldwin, John B. Clark, Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson; Elisha Beach, Nathan Button, of Franklin; Theodore Noble, of Middlebury; Zenas Kent, George Kirkham, George Y. Wallace, of Ravenna; Frederick Wadsworth, of Edinburgh; James W. Wallace, of Boston. They purchased of Zenas Kent the water-power and improvements of the lower village, and of Pomeroy and Rhodes the water-power and improvements of the upper village. In May, 1836, they contracted with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company to combine and concentrate these two water-powers at a point midway between the two villages. The present dam was built, several brick blocks erected, banking engaged in, the silk company issuing its notes, and the plans of the incorporators promised most favorable results. But then, as now, "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" thwarted their schemes. The officers of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company were interested in the then rival town of Akron, and, ostensibly for navigation purposes but really for creating a water-power at that place, diverted nearly the entire volume of the Cuyahoga River to their canal. This depreciated the value of the property of the silk company; it became embarrassed, retired all of its circulating notes, and finally became bankrupt. By legal process, by purchase of Pomeroy and Rhodes of their rights, and by settlement of suits against the silk company, all of the water-power and their other property vested in Zenas Kent. In 1848 it was sold to Henry A. and Marvin Kent, who, for twenty-five years, have been enlisted in promoting the interests of the place. Under their auspices a large cotton-mill was erected, but through the failure of Eastern parties it was never stocked. An extensive works for the manufacture of window-glass was also erected and run. But the interests of the village languished until the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This road, projected and pushed on to completion by Mr. M. Kent, ran its first passenger train to Franklin on the 7th day of March, 1863. The same year the name of the village was changed from Franklin to Kent, and the village was incorporated under that name May 7, 1867. From the location of division termini and of the principal machine-shops of the road, the village received a marked stimulus. Being the geographical centre of the road, an elegant depot and dining-station is being erected. When prosperity returns to this railway, its necessities alone will require a force of from five hundred to one thousand men at Kent, with a corresponding increase of population. The whole of Kent is underlaid with a pure siliceous sand-rock, admirable for building purposes and for the manufacture of all varieties of glass. At an early period window-glass was made here. The Kent Rock Window Glass, made by Day, Williams & Co., is unsurpassed by any in America. Their manufactory is the most extensive in the West, having two large ten-pot furnaces, with a capacity of eighty thousand boxes annually, necessitating the employment of about one hundred and twenty-five men. Kent being a natural point for this branch of manufacture, its development in the future is more than probable. Kent contains Congregational, Methodist, Universalist, Disciple, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Churches, the finest school building and schools in the County, presenting educational advantages of a rare order; one national and one savings bank, two flouring-mills, one of which has a capacity of sixty thousand barrels annually, besides doing custom-work, with the due proportion of mercantile establishments required by its industrious and energetic population. The water-power, so long rendered comparatively valueless by the action of the canal company, has, by the abandonment of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, again become available, and is ample to drive, in addition to the flouring-mill, twenty thousand cotton-spindles during the dry season, and fifty thousand spindles during the rainy months. By the use of auxiliary steam-power, this latter number can be run at all times. The use of auxiliary steam-power is necessary with all water-power cotton-mills, and is rendered peculiarly available here by cheap fuel easily accessible.

Its beautiful and healthful location makes it a desirable place of residence, and it has the indications of a most promising future.

JOHN BROWN.

Besides the locality of "Brady's Leap," which is noticed in the County History, there is in Kent another point of historic interest. Here stands the building erected by "Old John Brown," of "Harper's Ferry" notoriety, for a boarding-house; but, like some other of Ossawatomie's plans, the enterprise miscarried for the time being. The house, however, was subsequently fitted up and used for the identical purpose for which Brown intended it.

Thus, after all, "Old John's" plan, like his unterrifiable soul, is "marching on!"

GARRETTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This Township is a special district, carved out of the territory of Hiram and Nelson Townships, and comprises the southeast corner of the former and the southwest corner of the latter. It was organized into a separate Township July 6, 1874.

The first settler within the limits of this district was Colonel John Garrett, who came with his family from Delaware, and in July, 1803, settled within the present limits of the Village. He at once began the erection of a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which were completed about the 1st of January, 1804. The neighbors nearest this settlement were at the Center of Nelson, and a family by the name of Redding, who live a little south of the Center of Hiram.

With Colonel Garrett came Abraham Dyson, the first blacksmith in town, who, for about two years, was engaged in repairing guns for the Indians.

The settlement of Windham did not commence till six years afterward. The first death within the present limits of Garrettsville was a son of Colonel Garrett, in September, 1804. The first *man* who died was Colonel Garrett, in January, 1806. This was probably the second death in the Township. He gave, by will, to the Baptist Church, to which he belonged, a lot for a meeting-house and grave-yard, which is still used, and in it he reposes.

Mrs. Garrett was the leader in organizing and maintaining this interest. There is also a Congregational and a Methodist Episcopal Church in the town.

PERSONAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

DR. ISAAC SWIFT, RAVENNA.

"Fill up life's little span
With God-like deeds; it is the test—
Test of the high-born soul
And lofty aim,—
The test in History's scroll
Of every honored name."

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than that of enlightened social policy, to honor the noble dead; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of departed genius and virtue; to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon deceased benefactors, and to rehearse their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. Such has been the commendable custom of all ages and of all nations. Hence the following tribute to one of nature's noblemen.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this notice was born in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 30, 1790. He was the youngest son and fourth child in a line of five children of Dr. Isaac Swift. His father was a Revolutionary patriot. When the British opened the war at Lexington, Dr. Swift, with a company of his neighbors, at once proceeded to Boston and entered the ranks of the patriot army. Dr. Swift was assigned the position of surgeon, in which capacity he served during the war. He died in 1802, when his son, the subject of this biography, was twelve years of age. Mrs. Swift, a most estimable woman, followed her husband to the grave in about six years, her son Isaac then being in his eighteenth year. Young Swift resolved to take up the profession of his father, and entered upon a course of study, attending medical lectures in New York City. After completing his studies, he was admitted or licensed to practice in New Jersey. In the spring of 1815 he set out Westward, with a view to select a desirable point at which to establish himself in the practice of medicine. With this purpose he bade adieu to the East and its associations, believing that

"The East held no place where the onward could rest,
And alone there was room in the land of the West."

Mounted upon horseback, with all his worldly effects in a portmanteau attached to the saddle, he commenced his pilgrimage.

He made a short halt at Palmyra, N. Y., visiting for a few days with an uncle. Passing Rochester, he found the settlement composed of a tavern and a mill, with marshy and uninviting surroundings. Passing Niagara Falls, then a bewildering, wild wonder, Buffalo was reached, a mere collection of miserable shanties,—the city having been burned during the war of 1812.

Still Westward the traveler was impelled, and after rough riding, reached Cleveland City, as the natives called it, though its population was the mere handful of a hundred or two. After halting here for a short time, the young doctor resumed his journey, and on a fine sunny afternoon in the month of June, 1815, drew rein upon his steedin the Village of Ravenna, having then ridden over one thousand miles upon horseback since his departure from the "land of steady habits."

In coming to Ravenna his purpose was to visit an acquaintance,—Dr. Carter,—whose advice he desired in regard to his permanent location, though he had a half-formed purpose to proceed to New Albany, Indiana, and there commence his life-work. Dr. Carter, he found, had returned to Connecticut.

Dr. Swift's horse, in swimming Grand River, at Painesville, took cold, and, upon arriving at Ravenna, was too sick to proceed farther without rest and recuperation. This obliged the Doctor to remain in Ravenna, *nolens volens*.

Salmon Carter was then building a tavern on the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, now the site of the Empire Building, and Dr. Swift became his guest, and, in a few hours after arriving, was called to see a patient. As there was some sickness at the time, he immediately commenced a lively practice. Thus the trifling matter of the sickness of a horse located him for life; his search after "a home in the West" ceased, and for over half a century he was a prominent resident of Ravenna.

In 1816, Dr. Swift formed a partnership with the late Seth Day, for a term of five years. The firm bought out a store kept by a man named Hazlipp, adding to it a stock of medicines, Day carrying on the store and Swift continuing his practice. In 1819, Mr. Day was appointed Clerk of the Court and Recorder of the County. In 1820 the partnership was dissolved, and the store eventually passed back to Hazlipp, the Doctor retaining the stock of medicines.

Upon the 15th of January, 1818, Isaac Swift and Eliza Thompson were married at the house of the bride's father, by the late Rev. Caleb Pitkin, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Charlestown. The wedding was largely attended, and was a prominent event in that portion of the history of the town. The population of the village proper, at that time, was scarce two hundred people; there was no organized church, no minister, and no regular preaching, and but three church members in the place. Religious meetings were, however, held with considerable regularity, having been instituted by three young men, none of them professors of religion,—Daniel Dawley, Isaac Swift, and Seth Day. The first named, in conducting the meetings, read the prayers, from which circumstance he became known as Deacon Dawley. Dr. Swift read the sermons and led the singing. These meetings were continued for several years, and were only discontinued in 1824, upon the organization of the Congregational Church of Ravenna.

Immediately after marriage the new-made bride and groom commenced housekeeping in a dwelling then standing upon the ground now occupied by the Etna Block. In 1823 the erection of the Swift homestead, on Chestnut Street, was commenced, the building being completed in 1824, since which time it has been the residence of the family. After the dissolution of Day & Swift in 1820, the drug store was continued by the Doctor, for a time in the Hazlipp store, and afterwards, from 1822 to 1825, in the store of Cyrus Prentiss (that place of business being upon the corner now occupied by the First National Bank), in connection with which his medical practice was retained. In 1824, Dr. Swift was elected Treasurer of the County, and held the office until 1832. In 1825 he built a drug store upon the east corner of his lot on Chestnut Street, and established his business there. In 1828, after a practice of thirteen years, he retired permanently from the practice of medicine, devoting his time exclusively to the Treasurership and drug store. In 1842 the drug store was moved to the brick building on Main Street, known as Swift's Block or Building. A brief partnership with the late Curtiss Hatch ensued, and the drug business was continued until 1859, when Dr. Swift disposed of it to his son, Dr. Charles E. Swift, and retired from active business.

In 1846 the State Legislature conferred the appointment of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of this County, upon Dr. Swift. He occupied the position with usefulness and dignity for five years, at which time the office was abolished by the adoption of the new State Constitution.

Though the Doctor retired from the active business life he had hitherto led, more than fifteen years ago, he retained a lively interest in public affairs, and also retained all his faculties, his eyesight even being so unimpaired that he never wore spectacles.

Mrs. Swift united with the church in 1826, but her husband was not led to such a step until September 11, 1831, a conviction then coming upon him from attending a protracted meeting held by Rev. Charles B. Storrs, at Hudson. At this time Rev. Alvan Nash was pastor of the Ravenna Church. Dr. Swift took an active interest in the church, and became a leader in its affairs and counsels, and so remained up to the day of his death. For over forty years he was the Church Treasurer, and he filled various positions within the scope of the church organization.

Dr. Swift died at his residence on Chestnut Street, Ravenna, on Tuesday evening, July 14, 1874, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The respect and esteem in which Dr. Swift was held was universal. His position touching the graver topics of life, temporal and spiritual, was as well understood as the existence of the sun, and his walk in life carried with it the suggestiveness of that peace and hope which is not born of earth, but has its inspiration from the throne of God. In his home-life, as husband and parent, the graces of his heart were best known, and his worth was most appreciated.

His life was a beautiful exemplification of his Christian faith, and his death, of the triumph of saving grace.

Dr. Swift is survived by his wife—now in her seventy-fifth year—and three children: Dr. Charles E. Swift, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Mrs. E. R. Wait, of Ravenna, Ohio; Mrs. Emily Morrison, of the City of New York.

In connection with the name of this noble and departed man, it is eminently appropriate to mention that of his accomplished and much lamented son, the late GOVERNOR HENRY A. SWIFT, of Minnesota. A native of Ravenna, born March 28, 1823; a graduate of Western Reserve College; a law student of Messrs. Tilden & Ranney; Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives; a member of the Minnesota Legislature; a participant in the defense of St. Peter, Minn., against the Indians in the massacre of 1862, and subsequently the Governor of the Commonwealth of Minnesota. He lived a life of unusual usefulness, and made a record upon which there rests no blemish. He was cut off February 26, 1880, in the full vigor of manhood, at the age of forty-six, and, lamented by all, entered the portals of

"the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings."

ZENAS KENT, KENT.

"One by one the band is broken,
One by one the veterans fall!"

The gentleman whose name this record bears was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest citizens of Portage County, and almost, if not quite, the last of the business men who became identified with it in its infancy.

He descended from old Puritan stock,—his father having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war,—and was born in Middletown, Ct., July 12, 1780. His childhood and early manhood were passed in Leyden, Mass. His educational advantages were necessarily meagre, being those only of the common school; but, limited as they were, he improved them to the best advantage. The arithmetic that he studied, a copy of Adam's old work published in 1802, is in the possession of his son Marvin. Upon a portion of the leaves, left blank for that purpose, Mr. Kent worked out and proved every example in the book. When a young man he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, the same that his father had followed.

At the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage with Miss Pamelia Lewis, a native of Farmington, Ct. The father of Miss Lewis was a Revolutionary veteran, and also a carpenter and joiner. With these peculiar coincidences in their family history the destinies of this happy pair were united, and never went apart until soon after the anniversary of their golden wedding, when they were severed by the death of Mrs. Kent, October 21, 1862.

In 1812 the father of Mr. Kent emigrated to Ohio and located in Mantua, where he died at an advanced age. Young Zenas accompanied the family to these Western wilds, but soon afterwards returned to the East for his wife, and coming West again, settled in Hudson, then a township of Portage County. At Hudson, he formed the acquaintance and secured the friendship of Captain Heman Oviatt. He also, while here, built a tannery for Owen Brown, and taught school in the winter season. In the summer of 1815, Mr. Kent removed to Ravenna, and went into business, Captain Oviatt furnishing the capital for that purpose. The Captain always regarded Mr. Kent with peculiar interest and friendship, and years afterwards, when he was a prosperous merchant, the Captain would refer with great pride to the fact that he "set him up."

In commencing his mercantile career, Mr. Kent erected a wooden store building upon the site now occupied by the Second National Bank, working upon it with his own hands. This building, which at once became a store and dwelling, was some years afterwards moved to the south side of Main Street, and stands in what is known as Little's Block, being now occupied by Mason & Son as a grocery store. The store building finished, the firm of Oviatt & Kent commenced operations. The partnership terminated in a few years, when the junior of the firm was able to repay the capital so kindly advanced by his early friend. Once more Mr. Kent undertook a building enterprise after he commenced trade, the only diversion of the kind he allowed himself, for other parties, during his long mercantile career. In 1826 he took a contract to erect the present Court-House in Ravenna. This building was then the architectural wonder of the surrounding country, as it is now the most substantial in any country county seat in the State. Mr. Kent's mercantile enterprise proved a grand success, and in energy and perseverance found a rival only in that of the late Cyrus Prentiss. With all its increased facilities and manifold advantages, the present day does not give us developments of the tact and enterprise that characterized this pioneer tradesman.

"What heroism, what perils then!
How true of heart and strong of hand,
How earnest, resolute, the pioneer men!"

From 1831 to 1850, Mr. Kent had a store in Hudson, which was known as the firm of Kent & Brewster. It did a very profitable business.

In 1832, Mr. Kent, in company with David Ladd, purchased five or six hundred acres of land in the Township of Franklin, embracing the water-power of the Cuyahoga River at that place. In the same year he erected Kent's Flouring Mill, which for the third of a century enjoyed the highest reputation.

The first flour shipped from Northern Ohio to Cleveland went from this mill, via the Ohio Canal.

The connection of Mr. Ladd with this property was only temporary, and Mr. Kent became sole proprietor. In 1836 he sold the entire property for seventy-five thousand dollars to the Franklin Land Company, which afterwards became the Franklin Silk Company. After Mr. Kent bought out Mr. Ladd, he arranged with John Brown—afterwards of

Ossawatomie fame—to carry on the tanning business, a tannery establishment having been previously commenced

In 1837, Mr. Kent built the large brick block, containing a hotel, stores, etc., near the eastern bank of the Cuyahoga. In the winding up of the disastrous affairs of the silk company in 1843, most of the original property found its way back into the hands of Mr. Kent.

In 1845, Mr. Kent sold his stock of goods in Ravenna to his sons, Marvin and Charles H. Kent, and, after a successful career of thirty years, retired from active business. After a fifteen months' business in Ravenna, the firm of M. Kent & Co. sold out to S. A. and R. A. Gillette, who also purchased the large brick store building of Mr. Kent, Sr. Subsequently the property adjoining this store, used as a residence, was purchased by H. L. Day, and with this transaction terminated the business identification of Zenas Kent with Ravenna.

In 1849 the Franklin Bank of Portage County was established, and Mr. Kent chosen its President. This position he held till 1864, when the bank closed its business, and in its place was organized the Kent National Bank, of which Mr. Kent was made President, which place he occupied at the time of his death. In 1850, Mr. Kent commenced the erection of a cotton factory, and at the same time built a fine dwelling-house for his own occupancy. When the latter was completed, in 1851, he removed to Franklin, where his financial interests had all become centered. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Kent was chosen Treasurer of the A. & G. W. R. R., which position he retained until May, 1854, when he resigned, and E. P. Brainerd, Esq., became his successor and held the office until 1864.

In April, 1860, having previously built a city mansion on Euclid Street, he removed to Cleveland, and in November, 1864,—Mrs. Kent having died on the 21st of the preceding October,—he returned to Franklin, the name having been changed to that of Kent, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Kent was not marked by any brilliant or dashing characteristics. He possessed good common sense, to which was added an indomitable will, native shrewdness, and unflagging energy, and, better than all, an inflexible integrity, which gave him the confidence of all with whom he had dealings.

As a tradesman he was more methodical than speculative, and his devotion to his business was almost unparalleled, and his management always safe and prosperous. It is related of him, as a sample of his caution, that in the early days of his storekeeping he once refused twenty bushels of wheat for a pound of tea, fearing that the former would not replace the latter when a new purchase should be made. As illustrative of his industry, it may be stated that upon one occasion when in New York City for the purpose of purchasing goods, a representative of a silk house called upon him at his hotel, at the usual hour for commencing business, to solicit his patronage. Mr. Kent replied, "If you expect to sell me goods, you must get up early in the morning. I bought all of my silks before breakfast."

As a specimen of the spirit of his integrity, it may also be stated that when the Franklin Silk Company tendered him the presidency of their banking department, Mr. Kent required them to place in his hands the means to redeem their issues, saying that he would place his name upon no paper without having the power to protect it from dishonor.

The arrangement was made. The disastrous history of the silk company is well known, but their paper was all redeemed, dollar for dollar. Mr. Kent's entire business life was a grand success, and he left behind him an estate estimated to be worth full three hundred thousand dollars.

In personal appearance Mr. Kent was tall, remarkably erect, of graceful carriage and dignified mien. He was not so much given to sociability as many; but was nevertheless pleasant and agreeable in all of his relations. Though popular as a tradesman for his fairness and honesty, he formed few intimate friendships, and fawned upon no man. His very firmness caused him at times, when his confidence was abused, or when an injury was done him, to resent it with impulsive impetuosity; still, malice was no part of his composition. Underneath a natural dignity, bordering at times upon austerity, he carried a warm and sympathetic heart. He never forgot a kindness done him, and the few friendships he formed were retained until the last. His personal habits were remarkable. He never used tobacco or other stimulants, and for thirty years never had an hour's sickness.

Mr. Kent was blessed with a family of thirteen children, nine of whom were living at the time of his death, and still survive. These the aged father lived to see arrive at maturity, all occupying positions of prominence and influence in their respective homes. He died suddenly at his residence in Kent on the 4th of October, 1865, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery,—Cleveland's beautiful city of the dead. In a lovely spot, overshadowed by the cypress and the willow, by the side of the wife of his youth and the companion of his mature years and green old age, reposes all that death has left of this noble man.

The surviving children are: Mrs. Harriet Clapp, of New York City; Henry A., Edward, and George L., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marvin, Charles H., and Mrs. Amelia L. Shively, of Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Francis E. Wells, of Brownsville, Pa.; and Mrs. Emily K., wife of R. B. Dennis, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. Four children are deceased. Mrs. Eliza A. Pong died in Brooklyn, July 4, 1864; and three, Louisa, Amelia, and an unnamed infant, lie in Ravenna Cemetery.

MARVIN KENT, KENT.

Among Portage County's most enterprising and sagacious business men stands pre-eminent the one whose name appears as the caption of this narrative. He was born in the Village of Ravenna on the 21st of September, 1816. He is the third child, and second son, of that sterling business character, the late lamented Zenas Kent, and has inherited many of the essential qualities of that pioneer tradesman, particularly those of industry, energy, and promptness. His childhood and early manhood were passed in the village of his nativity. The limited and imperfect facilities of the common school as then conducted, some eighteen months' attendance upon the Tallmadge Academy, ending at the age of fourteen, and a subsequent tuition of nine months under the Rev. Sherman B. Canfield, at the Academies of Chardon and Claridon, comprised his advantages for education.

Mr. Kent, however, belongs to that class of men who will make themselves, school or no school. Possessed of a broad and active observation, and of an indefatigable industry, he has acquired a large and comprehensive fund of valuable information upon general topics, particularly respecting those having a special bearing upon the department of his great life-work.

At the age of nine or ten he was taken to his father's store, to be initiated into such duties of the clerkship as he was able to perform. The customs of that day respecting the use of whisky are well known. The beverage was as free as water, and every visitor, whether entering for purposes of trade or chat, was expected to "help himself."

"Then whisky made by *honest* men
Was drank by men *upright!*"

It was made, therefore, young Marvin's first and chief duty to see that the whisky-bottle was kept full.

With the exception of the short period passed at school, he remained as clerk and assistant to his father until after he was twenty-one. He thus acquired a thorough practical business education, the value of which has manifested itself in the signal successes of his subsequent business career.

In the spring of 1835, when he was nineteen years old, he was sent by his father to New York City to buy goods. This was his first trip of the kind, and it was peculiarly gratifying to his youthful pride that he was thus intrusted with the interests of so responsible a business. He made the purchase, and in the transaction displayed a shrewdness and judgment worthy a merchant of much larger experience and of far maturer years. In 1837 he superintended the erection of the brick block his father was building in the Village of Franklin,—now Kent.

In September of this year young Kent became of age, and after the building was inclosed, in the latter part of November, applied to his father for a few dollars to defray his expenses to New York, intending to strike out independently and lay a foundation for himself. His father, holding in remembrance the valuable services of his faithful boy, offered to set him up in business in New York, Franklin, or wherever he desired, expressing a preference, however, for Franklin, inasmuch as he had business interests there. The son accepted, and a firm was soon opened under the name of "M. Kent & Co." A circular advertising their business is still preserved by Mr. Kent. It bears date, "Franklin, June 1, 1838," and is signed "Zenas Kent, Marvin Kent." Its contents have a genuine business ring, and its spirit and style would do credit to-day to any business house in the country. In the fall of 1839, his health failing, he sold out his interest in the mercantile business, and as the work of tanning was regarded as favorable to health, he embarked in the same, in the tannery that had been planned by "old John Brown." In this business he continued nearly three years, working at it with his own hands.

On the 24th of December, 1840, Mr. Kent was married to Miss Maria, daughter of Colonel William Stewart, of Franklin. He has had a family of two sons,—Henry L., born February 14, 1843, and William S., born August 24, 1847. The first son was married October 12, 1864, to Miss Josephine A. Collins, of Akron, and died April 21, 1873, leaving a wife and two children, Grace E. and Ella S. Mr. Kent was a young man of more than usual promise, but was suddenly cut down in the prime of life, and died much lamented at the early age of thirty.

The second son, William S., is Vice-President of the Kent National Bank, and is also a hardware and dry-goods merchant. About the year 1843, Mr. Marvin Kent discontinued the tanning business, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of woolen fabrics,—the tannery having been converted into a factory.

In 1845, Mr. Kent and his brother, C. H. Kent, were associated together in business in Franklin, and at the same time they purchased the stock of goods of their father, Zenas Kent, at Ravenna, and continued the business at that place. Mr. Marvin Kent was also instrumental in the organization of the Franklin Bank of Portage County, and during the whole period of its existence was a Director, and for a part of the time its Vice-President. When this bank wound up and the Kent National was organized, Mr. Kent was made Vice-President, and held the position until after the death of his father, when he took his father's place as President, which position he now occupies. He has also been a Director since its organization. It is a coincidence, perhaps worthy of notice, that Mr. Marvin Kent's son, Wm. S., is (as was his father) Vice-President of the bank of which his father is President.

In 1850, Mr. Kent, in connection with two others, built a factory for the manufacture of window-glass, which interest he sold out in 1864, to Messrs Day, Williams & Co., who are now carrying on the business. For some twenty years, also, Mr. Kent has been extensively engaged in the milling business. But the chief enterprise in which this business man has engaged is the inauguration and completion of that great thoroughfare, the A. & G. W. R. R. At an early day Mr. Kent had the sagacity to see that a line of railway diagonally across the State would, at some time, if completed, become the grand trunk of the railway system of Ohio and the West, with its branches ramifying every section of the country. To see this was of itself a noble achievement. Mr. Kent, however, did not stop here. With an audacity of faith that astounded everybody, and which for a long time found no sympathy with any one, he set himself resolutely to work to realize his great ideal. Very few can form any conception of the magnitude and difficulty of such an undertaking. It was necessary to proceed in such a manner as not to excite the jealousy, or even the suspicion, of railway corporations in a neighboring State, that might have desired to crush the project in the bud.

This required time, patience, and infinite pains. Nothing daunted, Mr. Kent proceeded with his plans, embarking in the seeming hazardous enterprise every cent of a large fortune. He soon enlisted in its favor men of energy, experience, ability, and capital; and his own devotion was succeeded by large and generous contributions all along the line of the proposed route.

As it was difficult to procure an original charter, recourse was had to local charters, the first being introduced into the Ohio Legislature as the "Coal Hill Road," but which, upon the third reading of the bill, was amended to read "The Franklin and Warren Railroad."

The privilege, moreover, granted by this charter, of constructing such branches and making such extensions as might be necessary for the carrying out of the original plan of the road, was all that Mr. Kent and his few associates could ask, while the manner in which the charter was obtained involved a shrewdness and strategy seldom equaled.

This charter was drafted by Mr. Kent, and was granted as written, word for word. Mr. Kent still holds the original copy. For a time the very existence of the road hung upon the will of Mr. Kent, and amid discouragements which would have caused almost any other man to give up in despair, he persevered with irrepressible energy and untiring industry in the prosecution of his great plan, until at length, after a struggle of twelve years, he enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing realized the great ideal of his life.

The completion of this admirable enterprise was celebrated with fitting ceremonies on the 21st of June, 1864, when Mr. Kent, the projector, the executor, and the President, finished the work by driving the last spike. Taking the sledge, he briefly addressed the company, calling attention to the fact that as he threw up the first shovel full of earth on the road July 4, 1853, it was gratifying to him to be present and to assist in laying the last rail and driving the last spike on the line. He also made generous mention of Chief Engineer T. W. Kennard, of Financier James McHenry, and of Attorney J. W. Tyler, and then proceeded to drive the last spike. Only one—an Irish track-layer—had yet sent home a spike in three blows, but this was professional. President Kent, with nervy grasp, struck straight,—*one, two, three*, and the welkin rung with applause, for the work was completed,—the last spike was driven to the head.

This great broad-gauge railway, stretching in unbroken connection from New York City to St. Louis, is one of the grandest monuments of American energy and enterprise upon the continent, and while others have co-operated in the work, yet the chief honor of the achievement is due to President Marvin Kent.

GENERAL DAVID McINTOSH,

fourth son of Ebenezer and Sarah McIntosh, was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, July 26, 1784. His father, Ebenezer, was one of the party that threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. When eight years old he came to live with a half-brother residing in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio. Receiving no school advantages, and not being satisfied with the treatment received in the family of his relative, at the age of eleven he went to live with Judge Amzi Atwater, residing in the same Township. In this family he was kindly treated, and sent to school in Hudson the following winter, boarding with the family of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, with the understanding that young McIntosh should chop the fire-wood, take care of the cow, do the chores generally about the house, and carry Master Leonard (now the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn.) to school on his back in stormy weather. The attempt to carry out the latter clause of this contract occasioned *much* stumbling on the part of David, which resulted in a violation of the tripartite agreement by young Leonard's refusing to ride.

This first opportunity for obtaining the rudiments of an education so increased his desire for continuing in school that, at the close of the winter term in Hudson, he started on foot and alone, through what was then an unbroken wilderness, for Warren, Trumbull County. Arriving at Warren, tired, hungry, and foot-sore, destitute of money, friends, or acquaintances, he commenced the search for a place where board and shelter could be obtained, and, fortunately, soon succeeded in finding a home and friends in the model family of General Simon Perkins, where he worked for his board, caught fish to pay for his tuition, and attended school nearly one year. To secure better school opportunities he left Warren and went to Vermont on foot, where he remained about five years, then returned to his early and life-long friend, Judge Atwater, in Mantua, and entered into an engagement to work for him on his farm for twelve dollars per month. Remained with the Judge till the winter he was twenty years of age, then went to Shalersville to attend school and take charge of Hezekiah Hines's affairs while he was away with the army then in the field resisting the aggressions of Great Britain. At the close of the Shalersville school in the spring, young McIntosh left Mr. Hines and contracted with George W. Kneeland for one hundred acres of land in the southwest part of Shalersville, paying him one hundred dollars cash, and agreeing to work on his farm one year. Having complied with this contract, and obtained a deed of the land, on the 2d day of November, 1818, he consummated a no less important contract by marrying Miss Harriet Smith, daughter of George Smith, of Bainbridge, Ohio. Immediately after their marriage, he and his wife settled on the new farm, and entered with a will upon the labors and hardships of clearing it up and making the necessary improvements for a desirable home. While living on this farm Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh became the parents of five children,—two girls and three boys, the latter dying quite young.

The eldest daughter, Maria, married Samuel Mason, of Ravenna, by whom she was the mother of five children. Herself, husband, and four children are dead, leaving A. G. Mason, of Ravenna, the only survivor of the family. Angeline McIntosh, the second daughter, married P. S. Marsh, of Buffalo, N. Y. Herself, husband, and five of their six children are now living.

Mr. McIntosh remained on the farm bought of Mr. Kneeland until 1839, when he sold it to Portage County for five thousand dollars, to be fitted up for a County Infirmary, which, with the purchases since made, is the same now used for that purpose. After the sale of his farm he removed to Ravenna Village, where he lived several years, then bought a farm half a mile east of Shalersville Center, where he now resides. During his entire life Mr. McIntosh has been a thorough, active, energetic business man, always foremost in every laudable enterprise for the improvement and benefit of his town and County. Religiously he has been lib-

eral in his views, advocating spiritual rather than sectarian religion, relying more upon right life than in ordinances. The sick and unfortunate, the poor and destitute, have ever been objects of his special care, and recipients of his liberal donations. In 1854 he built the two east stores in Phoenix Block, Ravenna.

The organization and success of the Portage County Agricultural Society is due to the energy and untiring activity in its behalf. From 1848 to 1853 he was its President. As a testimonial of his valuable services, in 1855 the Society awarded him a silver salver, chaste in workmanship, elaborate in design, with appropriate inscription. General McIntosh ever manifested a deep interest in public affairs, especially military. He started as Corporal and reached the position of Major-General of the 20th Division of Ohio militia, which embraced Trumbull, Portage, and Summit Counties, which position he held five years. In 1838 he received the appointment of member of Governor Bartley's staff. Being a zealous Whig, in 1845 he was elected by that party a member of the State Legislature from Summit and Portage Counties, and was prominent and foremost in all measures pertaining to the agricultural interests of the State, as well as the important amendments to the revenue laws of that date.

In 1852 he was elected member of the State Board of Agriculture for two years.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, near three-score years and ten rendered General McIntosh ineligible for the front, but did not prevent his doing valuable service for the Union in the rear. He was made Chairman of the County Military Committee, and, with a zeal and patriotism unprecedented, he worked in season and out of season in organizing companies and regiments for the field.

When the call was made for volunteers to defend Cincinnati, General McIntosh was among the first to buckle on the knapsack and shoulder his gun. For this timely aid and earnest devotion to the Union in that trying hour his mantel is now garnished with a neatly lithographed "*Squirrel Hunter's*" discharge, embellished with the portrait and characteristic signature of his Excellency *Governor Tod.*

As a citizen he is ever genial, kind, and obliging; his charitable disposition is only limited by his ability to contribute to the wants and necessities of the needy about him. Firm and unswerving in all his convictions of right, he scorns a mean act with utter detestation and abhorrence. Sensitive in matters of personal honor, and slow to forget or forgive an intentional wrong, injury, or insult, from whatever source it comes, yet a truer or more devoted friend no one ever enjoyed or need desire. As a companion he is jovial, genial, courteous, and kind, ever ready to enjoy or relate a good joke even at his own expense.

Commencing life poor, and under the most disparaging circumstances, General McIntosh, by the force of his character and resolute determination in all he undertook, has battled his way through life onward and upward to an enviable position among his fellow-men, and will ever be kindly remembered by all who have been so fortunate as to have formed his acquaintance.

He is now a little over eighty years of age, but, with his fine physical organization and unimpaired mental faculties, scarcely appears more than sixty. With devoted friends all about them, General McIntosh and his estimable wife are happily spending the evening of life in their well-ordered home, surrounded with all the comforts a competency can provide.

A few more years, and he will pass away, leaving a life-history worthy of emulation by the young men of the country, and a valuable commentary on *republican institutions.*

THE CHAFFEE FAMILY.

As nearly as can be ascertained, this family is of Welsh extraction, and probably came to this country about the year 1700, and settled in Swansey, in the eastern part of Massachusetts. From that place, William Chaffee, great grandfather of the present generation, removed to Ashford, Connecticut.

Thomas Chaffee, grandfather of Walcott Chaffee, Sr., the gentleman for whose family this sketch is especially prepared, had a family of twelve children.

Deliverance, the oldest daughter, married Anthony Church, settled in Becket, and died there in the year 1814, leaving five children.

Benjamin removed from Becket to Aurelius, New York.

Joshua lived in Utica, New York, and died there. He never married.

Thomas, the father of Walcott Chaffee, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, on the 15th of March, 1768, and was married at that place on the 21st of November, 1791, to Abigail Knowlton, daughter of Colonel Thomas Knowlton, of Ashford.

(Colonel Knowlton was born in West Boxford, Mass., November, 1740. During his boyhood he moved to Ashford, Conn., with his father. Early in the French war of 1755 and 1760 he enlisted as a private under Captain Durkee. He was successively promoted to the rank of sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant, holding that office in the campaign of 1760. Was with Putnam at that terrible Indian fight at Wood Creek, in August, 1758, and was present at the capture of Ticonderoga. In 1762 he sailed under General Lyman to join Lord Albemarle for the reduction of Havana. He was among the first who rallied around the standard of independence, and was elected captain of the Ashford Company by a unanimous vote. This company was the first which entered Massachusetts from a sister colony, after the battles of Lexington and Concord. Knowlton was the favorite officer of Putnam, and commanded the fatigue-party of about two hundred men who first struck the spade and threw up the redoubt on Breed's Hill. In the morning he, with the Connecticut troops, was ordered to defend the pass of Charlestown Neck, and in repelling the attack of the British exhibited the most obstinate bravery. For his gallantry in this engagement Congress promoted him to the rank of major.

The day after the Americans retreated from Long Island the enemy followed, and General Washington detached a force under Colonel Knowlton to oppose them, who charged upon their advance with great intrepidity, and gained considerable advantage over them. During the heat of this action, while fighting at the head of his men, he was mortally wounded by a shot through the head, and survived only an hour. General Washington, in his orders the day after he fell, styled him "the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country." He died September 16, 1779.)

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chaffee removed to Becket, and there raised a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Chaffee died September 2, 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Mrs. Chaffee died September 19, 1843, aged seventy-five.

Sampson Knowlton, the oldest son, was born August 4, 1792, and died of a malignant fever, contracted while teaching school in Canaan, New York, on the 19th of February, 1818, at the age of twenty years.

Frederick, the second son, born November 23, 1793, was killed instantly by the fall of a tree while chopping in the woods, on the 12th of February, 1816, at the age of twenty-two.

Wolcott was born May 8, 1795, and fifty years ago led to the bridal altar Miss Abigail Kingsley. They had no children of their own, but adopted Wolcott Chaffee, Jr., son of Newman K., as their son.

Newman K. was born December 16, 1796, and married Elizabeth Phelps on the 15th of March, 1820. She died April 30, 1836. He married Clara Abbott, March 1, 1837, for his second wife. He died in West Becket, December 15, 1868, having four sons and two daughters.

Miner Chaffee was born February 6, 1799, and married Lucy Pease on the 9th of June, 1825. They had two sons and two daughters.

Alma, born February 9, 1801, married William P. Hamilton on the 8th of November, 1830. She died in Lee, Mass., March 6, 1839, leaving one son.

Anna H., born February 4, 1803, married Justin M. Ames on the 20th of January, 1824. She left five sons and five daughters, and died in Becket, on the 17th of August, 1859.

Thomas S., born March 24, 1805, married Betsy Shaw, February 4, 1829; after her death, he married Lucy Culver, January 3, 1837. In God's providential dealing she too was called away from earth, April 20, 1843, after which, November 2, 1843, he married Catharine I. Blair, and by her has three sons.

Lucinda was born January 12, 1807, and on the 10th of October, 1827, was married to Kendall Baird, of Becket. She died on the 1st of April, 1868, at West Becket, leaving three sons and three daughters.

Prentice, born January 1, 1809, married Betsey Cannon, on the 15th of April, 1833; they have one son and one daughter.

Abigail H., born April 12, 1811, married William Clark, on the 6th day of January, 1833.

Sampson Knowlton (second), born July 11, 1814, married Amelia Shaylor on the 27th of January, 1839. And left his seat in the Senate of Mass., to join us on this festive occasion.

Jonathan, another son of Thomas Chaffee, removed and settled in Homer, New York, and several of his descendants now reside in Cortland County.

Nathan also settled in Virgil, New York, and his descendants are some of them located in Seneca County, of this State.

Lois married Joshua Ames.

Hannah married David Putnam, and had a large family of sixteen children. She lived and died in Becket.

Caleb also resided in Becket.

Zephenia lived in Scipio, New York, and has one son, living in Sullivan, Ashland County, and one daughter, now residing in Royalton, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Calvin removed to Scipio, New York.

Abigail married Amos Watkins, and settled in Cazenovia, New York.

MR. WOLCOTT CHAFFEE,

it appears, when a boy went to live in the family of one Deacon Kingsley, a well-to-do farmer, on the mountains of Berkshire, Mass. How in process of time it fell out with young Chaffee as it did with an older man in olden time when living in the family of Laban: he fell in love with one of the Deacon's fair daughters, and what was true of yore was also true in this case—he was not alone in the matter.

It came to pass that on April 22, 1818, Mr. Chaffee became the husband of Miss Abigail Kingsley. In this connection, therefore, may be given a brief notice of

THE KINGSLEY FAMILY.

They were members of the colony of New Plymouth, and arrived in 1680, the first bearing the family name in this country being

JOHN KINGSLEY.

He had three sons, and from one of these named John, Jr., the family name was continued in the person of Eldad, who had a son John, from whom descended Amos, the father of Isaiah, Nathaniel, and probably another son named Amos, Jr., who was the first Baptist preacher of Becket, and Silas.

Isaiah and Nathaniel came from Connecticut to Becket about the year 1755, and with other settlers established a permanent settlement.

Nathaniel K. was for many years one of the leading men of his Township, and Justice of the Peace. On the 14th of October, 1774, he was chosen Deacon of the Congregational Church of Becket.

Isaiah, the brother of Nathaniel, and two years the elder, was the first Deacon chosen to that position in the Becket Congregational Church. He was appointed on the 8th of March, 1759, at the age of thirty-six. In this station he served the church thirty-seven years, and died on the 7th of December, 1796, aged seventy-two years. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Wolcott Chaffee. Married Abigail Palmer for his first wife, and had four sons and one daughter, viz.: Isaiah Kingsley, Jr., born September 2, 1747; David, born January 22, 1749; Phineas, born December 31, 1750; Abigail, born November 29, 1753; Enos, September 29, 1757. By a second marriage he had Seth P., born June 13, 1761; Elizabeth, born January 24, 1768; Esther, born September 12, 1770; Anna, born March 17, 1779; Polly and Lucy, twins, born March 12, 1782. Isaiah, Jr., had three sons, John Flavel, Isaiah (second), Jr., and Sloane.

Enos, the father, was born in Becket, and is believed to have been the first child baptized in that Township, as his name heads the record of the

August 30, 1850; Almira E., born January 27, 1854; Martha A., born May 20, 1856; Cora E., born May 5, 1858, died February 2, 1859; William J., born February 2, 1860; Abbie M., born Nov. 27, 1863.

Mr. Haymaker has had imposed upon him the duties of various offices of trust; among them that of Township Trustee, for a period of some five years, of Justice of the Peace for three or four terms, and of School Director for quite a length of time.

In politics, he is a staunch Republican, was a warm supporter of the administration during the war of the Rebellion, and had a son in the Union army. Both Mr. H. and his wife are models of integrity, industry, energy, frugality, and open-hearted liberality: qualities too seldom united. They began poor, but by perseverance have acquired quite a competence,—notwithstanding they have raised a large family, and contributed liberally for objects of benevolence. In addition to the qualities already noticed, the family are endowed with a more than usual degree of sprightliness, humor, and kindness, which elements enter so largely into the joys of home and the pleasures of social life.

Frederick Haymaker, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1806, arriving in Franklin on the 18th of February. He was one of the first owners of that part of Kent known as the upper village.

Mr. Arvin Olin, father of Mrs. Haymaker, came to Ohio in 1834, and in November settled in Franklin, where he passed the rest of his life.

THE DRAKE FAMILY.

Enoch Drake, Esq., was born in Windsor, Connecticut, but was taken to Granville, Massachusetts, when he was about four years old. At the usual age he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, and followed the occupation until past middle life. He amassed a handsome estate. It is said that such was his energy and punctuality that he never failed in meeting his promises to his employers. He and his wife commenced life with the understanding that they would not be indebted for anything,—a rule which they strictly followed, and his word soon became "as good as his bond." At the close of his minority he was heir to a patrimony of one hundred pounds sterling, which he received, and invested in land near Utica, New York. Of this he was soon deprived by the dishonesty of a partner.

In the year 1830 he exchanged his property in Granville, and arrived in Freedom in September of that year, the owner of one thousand acres of wild land. His possessions were in that part of the town now called Drakesburg, where he erected five dwelling-houses and a large store. His whole life was one of untiring industry, even until past the usual bounds of man's days, and at last came to its close by the simple wearing out of the machine of the human frame. He died at the ripe old age of ninety years.

Orsamus L. Drake, son of Enoch Drake, Esq., was born in East Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts, October 31, 1805. In October, 1829, he came to the County of Portage, and settled in Freedom. In the preceding month of April he was married. His family was the sixteenth that came into this Township. He erected the first frame house in Freedom Township. During a period of thirty-five years he engaged in hotel business.

Twenty-four years of his life were devoted in the administration of the law, being a Justice of the Peace for that time, and as a magistrate he was very popular. He had strong opponents, but they never could dethrone him. He was also Colonel of the first regiment of cavalry organized in Portage County, which position he held four years. His military tendencies were strong, but thwarted in his early days. The office of County Commissioner he occupied one term.

At the date of our writing he is yet, for one of his years, in extraordinary good health.

Clemena S. Strong was the maiden name of Mr. Orsamus L. Drake's wife. This lady was born January 22, 1805, in East Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts, being the youngest of four sisters, and a lineal descendant of Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts.

COLONEL WILLIAM FRAZER, Ravenna.

"What heroism, what perils, then!
How true of heart and strong of hand,
How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is the oldest male resident of Ravenna. He was born of Scotch parentage, in Lansingburg, New York, on the 1st of February, 1794. His father served seven years as a Revolutionary soldier, and lost his life in the service of his country in the war of 1812.

Colonel Frazer was the youngest of a large family, and was left an orphan at an early age. Having passed his boyhood in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he subsequently worked at the jeweler and silversmith's trade in Geneva, New York. While a resident in Geneva he enlisted, and served through the war of 1812, upon the close of which he received his discharge, which instrument he holds to-day.

On the 8th of September, 1814, he came to Ravenna, then a village of six small houses, where he opened a saddler's shop. In 1819 he married Miss Anna A. Campbell, daughter of John and Sarah Campbell, of Campbellsport. In this union he was blessed with a family of ten children,—two sons and eight daughters,—of whom two sons and five daughters still survive. Two are residing in Ravenna, Mrs. M. E. Dodge and H. C. Frazer,—the latter being a prominent business man of the Village.

In 1816, Colonel Frazer was Deputy Sheriff under Asa K. Burroughs. In 1835 he received the appointment of United States Deputy Marshal, and in 1842 was elected Sheriff of Portage County. Retiring from office, he opened the first hardware store in the County.

For a number of years he served as Director in the Portage County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, till impaired health compelled him to retire from active life. He was a man of remarkable social qualities, and of a noble, generous nature. He possessed the highest type of integrity, and was one of the most public spirited of citizens. He is now in his eighty-first year, and his wife in her seventy-fourth.

DEACON ADAM POE, Ravenna,

the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Beaver County, April 4, 1791. He was the sixth child and eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Rutan Poe, whose family consisted of eleven children,—nine daughters and two sons.

His father was born in Maryland in 1742, and had two brothers, George and Adam; George being the eldest, Andrew the second, and Adam the third son. George was the father of the brilliant and much-lamented Edgar Allen Poe, who was a first cousin of the subject of this biography.

The name of Andrew Poe will also be remembered in connection with his famous fight with the giant Indian Big-Foot. The conflict occurred about the year 1780, in Virginia, nearly opposite the mouth of Little Yellow Creek. The transaction has passed into history, and has rendered immortal the name of this intrepid hero.

In 1819, Deacon Poe, in company with his father, came to Ohio, and purchased of the Tappan brothers some two hundred acres of land on the Franklin road, about two miles west of Ravenna Village. Here, keeping "bachelor's hall," he spent three years, making improvements upon his property.

In 1822 he returned to the old homestead in Pennsylvania, where he remained till after his father's death. In 1825 he was married to Miss Eliza Laughlin, of Georgetown, Pennsylvania, and in 1828 returned to Ravenna, made an additional purchase of land on the north side of the road, and thereon built a brick house, which was his residence till the time of his death.

The family of Deacon Poe consisted of eight children—seven sons and one daughter. The eldest son and the daughter have "crossed the river," while the six surviving sons rank as prominent and respected professional and business men of Ravenna, who reflect credit upon his character and do honor to his memory.

The Deacon's educational advantages were but ordinary, but by a faithful improvement of his leisure time he acquired a large fund of information upon general subjects. At the early age of thirteen he made a profession of religion, and on the 24th of May, 1829, he united with the First Congregational Church of Ravenna. On September 15, 1831, he was ordained Deacon in the same, which position he retained during the remainder of his life.

He passed to his reward on the fifth day of January, 1869, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a man of whom it can be said,—

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

AMOS HAWLEY,

the subject of the present sketch, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in the year 1804; married Miss Mary Griswold, who was born in the year 1805, by whom he has had three children, out of which number one died. Mrs. Hawley was born in Adams, Jefferson County, State of New York; moved to Massachusetts, and was subsequently married in that State. At the time Mr. Hawley settled in Freedom, there was not one house between Drakesburg and Garrettsville; he assisted in clearing the first farm in Drakesburg.

A. C. LARKCOM.

This gentleman was born in Otis Township, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in the year 1805. In May, 1826, Mr. Larkcom was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Perry, of the same town, who was born June 27, 1803, and by whom Mr. Larkcom has been the father of four children. Coming to Ohio in September, 1826, he settled in Freedom, where he still resides on the place which he reclaimed from the wilderness. His family was the seventeenth that came into Freedom Township. He was appointed at different times to the offices of Constable, Township Clerk, and Justice of the Peace, which latter office he at present holds.

Mr. Larkcom can honorably boast of having been second cousin of Noah Webster, the great lexicographer. His wife, also, was second cousin of the immortal Commodore O. H. Perry, who gallantly sustained the unsullied honor of our flag on Lake Erie. The father of Mr. Larkcom was Paul Larkcom, a veteran in the Revolutionary war, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. His name occurs in the history of Massachusetts.

JAMES WILBERFORCE SEYMOUR, Rootstown.

This gentleman is a son of Erastus and Clara Seymour, and was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1813. In 1820 he came to Ohio with his father's family, which at that time consisted of eight persons, and located in Rootstown, Portage County.

On November 17, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Bradshaw. This union was honored with five children, of whom but one, James W., survives. Mrs. Seymour died on May 5, 1852.

For his second companion, Mr. Seymour married Miss Charlotte N. Porter, daughter of Deacon James Porter, of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, born September 9, 1821. When she was nine years old her father came to Ohio, and settled in Freedom Township, Portage County. Her marriage to Mr. Seymour occurred on November 11, 1852, and has been blessed with five children, of whom three are still living. Although not seeking publicity, Mr. Seymour has held several Township offices. He has also occupied positions of trust and honor in the Congregational Church, of which both himself and wife have long been members. All matters of public benefit, such as education, temperance, etc., have always found in him a staunch supporter.

RALPH W. SHEPARD, Freedom.

This gentleman was born in Oneida County, New York, on the 10th of November, 1806. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and young Shepard learned the same trade.

In October, 1830, he was married to Miss Mary Shepard, daughter of Daniel Shepard, of Chatham, Connecticut. In the fall of 1843 he came to Ohio, and settled in Freedom Township, Portage County, where he engaged at his trade.

Mrs. Shepard died November 5, 1839, having been the mother of the following children: Martha A., born July 22, 1831; Charles N., born November 13, 1835; Sarah A., born January 26, 1838.

On October 27, 1840, Mr. Seymour married Miss Julia A. Pettibone, of Salisbury, Connecticut, by whom he had one son and two daughters: Mary I., born May 17, 1850, died May 18, 1854; Sheridan W., born November 10, 1851; and Mary I. (named after the one who died), born June 22, 1855.

The Congregational Church at the Center of Freedom was built by Mr. Shepard in 1845, and with this denomination Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have been connected for over thirty years. The mother of Mr. Shepard was Annie White, a descendant of Elder John White, who came over in the "Mayflower."

GREENBURY KEEN, Ravenna.

"These Western pioneers an impulse felt,
Which their less hardy sons scarce understand."

The subject of this biographical sketch was among the early pioneers of Portage County. He was born in Western Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, on the 18th of May, 1798. When he was nineteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Pittsburg, and became a proficient workman in that trade.

When the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted, and served at Fort Meigs, under the command of General Harrison. In the spring of 1817 he came to Ohio, and located in the Township of Edinburgh, Portage County, where he engaged in farming, and also carried on his trade as a mechanic.

On the 11th of February, 1819, he was united in marriage with Miss Betsy Hitchcock, of Edinburgh, but formerly of Williamstown, Mass. His family consisted of three daughters. Jennet, the eldest, became the wife of Hon. H. Lewis, for a number of years editor of the *Ohio Star*, and also a representative of the County in the Ohio Senate.

Both as an editor and politician Mr. Lewis displayed superior talents; but his young life, so full of promise, was cut short by death at an early age.

Mrs. Lewis died at the age of twenty-six, on the 7th of November, 1842. Her illness was very brief, only two days. She was a sincere, affectionate, conscientious, Christian woman.

The second daughter, Harriet, was married to Dr. James Bronson, of Newton Falls, Trumbull County. Mr. B. was a son of Dr. Tracy Bronson, of the same place. Both the father and son were physicians of eminence. Dr. James Bronson died February 12, 1870.

The third daughter, Elizabeth, is Mrs. Lemuel Abbott, of Randolph.

In April, 1854, Mr. Keen removed to Ravenna, where he resided until he died, August 26, 1864, aged seventy-six. In 1826 he united with the Congregational Church, in Edinburgh, and upon removing to Ravenna, transferred his membership to the latter place.

Mr. Keen was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, while a philanthropic love of his fellow-kind was a prominent element in his character. This led him early to espouse those great reformatory movements designed to bless and benefit suffering humanity. He was among the earliest to enlist in the movement for the abolition of American slavery. When the pro-slavery spirit was rampant both in Church and State, when to be an Abolitionist was to meet with scorn, contempt, and persecution from the overshadowing majority, North as well as South, that tolerated, or openly justified, human bondage, Mr. Keen stood forth the bold, intrepid advocate of the poor bondman.

The weakness of a despised minority, or the anathemas of proud, vindictive majorities, had no terrors for him. Conscious of being in the right, he resolutely and fearlessly held on his way, growing stronger by the very opposition that sought the overthrow of the cause to which he had pledged the best energies of his life. No panting slave, fleeing from the terrors of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, failed to find in him a protector and friend. His home was a conspicuous station on the famous "Underground Railroad" of those perilous days, and he, as an efficient and sagacious station-master, aided many a fugitive on his way from the land of bondage to Victoria's then freer realm. One of the very brightest of the many shining chaplets in the memory of this good man is that which symbolizes his enlarged, disinterested benevolence, his great love for humanity.

In the temperance cause he was an early, sturdy, and consistent laborer, exerting a wide and beneficial and constant influence, till, summoned by the Master, he laid down his earthly armor.

He was one of the original members, and long an officer in the Portage County Bible Society, in the prosecution of whose aims he never grew weary.

In short, to every good work for the benefit, the elevation, the salvation of man he lent a ready and vigorous hand, and exerted a beneficent influence whose effects will long survive him. As an active, intelligent member of the church, as a public-spirited citizen, as a strenuous co-operator in the humane reforms of his day, his judicious action was largely felt in the community, and thus he filled up the measure of his days with usefulness, leaving behind him the savor of a good name. His was a well-completed life.

Mrs. Keen tarried but a short time after her husband's death. She died February 17, 1865, aged sixty-eight. Her life was a beautiful exemplification of the Christian faith she professed. For nearly two years previous to her death she had been a great sufferer, and when death came, it was the summons to a blessed rest. Both husband and wife now repose, side by side, in the village cemetery at Edinburg.

"Life's labor o'er, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
And heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies!"

JOHN BOOSINGER, Sr., Brimfield.

This gentleman is, with one exception, the oldest living pioneer of Portage County. He is a native of Eastern Virginia, and was born March 17, 1785. When he was about fourteen years old his parents emigrated to Ohio, and in the summer of 1800, to Ravenna Township. His educational

advantages were limited to three months' schooling. For a considerable time he worked out, at three dollars a month. In 1809 the family moved to Tallmadge, Summit County. In December, 1813, the subject of this sketch was married to Barbara Willyard, of Rootstown. In June, 1816, he became the first settler in Brimfield, in which Township he still resides. His young family were subject to the exposures and hardships incident upon all pioneer adventures, some incidents of which may be found in the history of this Township.

Mr. Boosinger has raised a family of eight children: Philip, born November 21, 1814; Catherine, born May 5, 1816; John, Jr., born May 8, 1818; Sarah, born July 12, 1821; Susan, born January 21, 1823; Benjamin F., born April 9, 1825; George W., born September 16, 1827; and Nathaniel, born June 28, 1830.

Mrs. Boosinger died March 28, 1867, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Boosinger is now in his ninetieth year, and enjoys a remarkable degree of health for one so aged. He has had thirty-five grandchildren, twenty-six of whom are still living, and one great-grandchild. The following is a continuation of the family record:

Philip Boosinger, married October 29, 1843, to Mary A. Neff, of Brimfield. Children: E. A., born September 30, 1845; Rhoda A., born January 13, 1850; Ellis E., born May 31, 1844, died June 3, 1846; Curtis, born February 1, 1847, died September 10, 1848; Adda A., born November 16, 1853, died October 13, 1854.

Catherine Boosinger, married to Samuel Reed, June 5, 1833.

John Boosinger, Jr., married to Caroline Neff, of Brimfield, November 4, 1845. Children: Lafayette V., born · 16, 1847; Lucy C., born March 5, 1853.

Mrs. Boosinger died April 10, 1853.

Mr. Boosinger, married to Juliet Neff, August 1, 1853. Children: Edwin C., born April 7, 1854; Omer C., born January 5, 1858; Zaidee B., born January 29, 1863.

Sarah Boosinger, married to Barrett Sawyer, November, 1841. Child: E. D., born January 18, 1843.

Mr. Sawyer died October, 1845.

Mrs. Sawyer, married to Charles Haughawout, March 13, 1850. Child: Curtis E., born January 7, 1854.

E. D. Sawyer served in the 42d O. V. I.

Susan Boosinger, married to John Cobb, September 9, 1846. Children: Albert L., born May 22, 1850, died June 23, 1864; Udora, born July 15, 1847, died July 29, 1847.

Benjamin F. Boosinger, married to Sallie Reed, July 4, 1850. Children: Curtis Frank, born August 25, 1851, died September 30, 1854; Elda May, born April 27, 1854, died May 1, 1862; Jimmie, born March 19, 1857, died April 28, 1857; Bion, born May 21, 1858; Birdie B., born August 15, 1873.

Geo. W. Boosinger, married to Amanda M. Burdge, December 25, 1851. Children: Elsie M., born February 2, 1853; Charles N., born October 19, 1854; Banks W., born February 16, 1856; Charley 2d, born October 11, 1858; Hoyt F., born May 17, 1861; Frank L., born November 14, 1863; Ida May, born February 5, 1866; Henry Seymour, born September 11, 1869; Hattie L., born December 5, 1871. Charles N. died February 22, 1855.

Nathaniel Boosinger, married to Julia E. Kelso, November 28, 1858. Children: Luella F., born August 1, 1854; Clara A., born October 28, 1856; Fred. E., born November 2, 1858; Jennie E., born February 12, 1861; Grace E., born January 16, 1864; John A., born October 31, 1868; Mary E., born June 1, 1870; and Bertha B., born May 18, 1873.

JUDGE GIDEON SEYMOUR, Rootstown.

This gentleman is the present Probate Judge of Portage County. He was born in East Granville, Mass., February 23, 1836. His father, G. D. Seymour, emigrated to Ohio in June, 1841, and settled in Rootstown, where he resided until the event of his death, July 9, 1845 In this year Rootstown was visited with a terrible epidemic, called the black erysipelas, to which, among very many others, Mr. Seymour fell a victim, leaving a widow and two sons,—Gideon and Deming, aged nine and five years respectively. The early loss of their father deprived the boys of many advantages, and among them that of anything more of an education than could be picked up from the meagre facilities of the common schools of that day. By a faithful improvement, however, of all available advantages the Judge soon acquired a preparation sufficient to become a teacher, and, at the age of nineteen, began to employ his winters in teaching school, which he followed for four years, at the expiration of which he was obliged to desist on account of ill health. After this he turned his attention to farming, employing his leisure time in the accumulation of useful knowledge.

On September 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Lucy J., youngest daughter of F. A. Parker, one of the early settlers of Ellsworth, Mahoning County, but now of Newton Falls, Ohio.

The Judge has stood upon quite a number of the rounds in the ladder of office. In 1858 he was elected Township Assessor; in 1859, Treasurer, which position he held for three years; in 1863, Township Clerk; in 1864, Justice of the Peace, and continued in the office nine years; and in 1872, Probate Judge of the County. Judge Seymour also read law under the tuition of Messrs. Hart & Reed, of Ravenna. In 1863 he was elected and commissioned Lieutenant in the State militia, but was prevented by sickness from going into active service. For quite a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Seymour have been connected with the Congregational Church of Rootstown, and the Judge is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

LUTHER H. PARMELEE, Kent,

the subject of this record, is a native of New York, and was born in Mount Morris, Livingston County, August 31, 1812. When about seventeen years of age he engaged as clerk in the store of Lee & McWhorter, of Westfield, Chautauqua County.

Early in 1833 he came with his father's family to Ohio, and settled in Hudson Township, of what is now Summit County, and for two years worked on his father's farm, teaching school during the winter seasons. In the spring of 1835 he entered the store of Oviatt & Baldwin, of Copley. On May 14, 1838, he was married to Miss Tamma Ingersoll, a native of New York.

In the spring of 1845, Mr. Parmelee removed to Akron, where he resided ten years, during three of which he was employed in a store and seven upon a farm. In the autumn of 1855 he came to Portage County, and located in Kent, which is his present residence.

Mr. Parmelee has taken great interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare; has held a number of Township and County offices. He now occupies the position of County Commissioner. He is also Cashier of the Kent Savings and Loan Association, which institution opened up business on the 2d of February, 1874.

Mr. Parmelee has had a family of seven children: Helen, born July 22, 1839; Walter, born April 9, 1841; Caroline, born December 13, 1842; Luther H., born June 18, 1845, died in December, 1846; Mary, born April 25, 1850; Frank, born March 12, 1852; Roxa, born March 25, 1857.

ISAAC RUSSELL, Kent.

This gentleman has been a resident of this Village for almost half a century. He was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, February 12, 1810. When he was five years old, his father removed to Knox, Albany County, New York, where the family remained twelve years.

At the age of seventeen, young Russell came to Ohio with Yale Russell, a relative, to whom he was bound as apprentice to the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and located in Franklin. When he was twenty-one, he began business for himself, and has followed the trade ever since. Though naturally retiring and rather shunning publicity, he has been placed by the people in positions of trust and honor. Among these may be mentioned those of Township Clerk, Trustee, Justice of the Peace, and Mayor of the Village of Kent. He was also one of the first School Directors under the new union system.

In June, 1835, the Squire took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Abigail Fenton, of Franklin. In this union he has been blessed with six children,—two daughters and four sons,—four of whom still survive, two daughters and two sons.

COLONEL JAMES POWERS,

son of Abraham and Elizabeth Powers, was born in Youngstown, Trumbull, now Mahoning, County, Ohio, September 11, 1800. He was the third of ten children. His father being a mechanic was much from home, and James, at an early age, took charge of the farm, remaining at home until the year 1831, when he entered the store of J. Cramer, of Vienna, Ohio, as clerk.

In 1832 he commenced mercantile business for himself. In 1833 he removed his store to Milton, Ohio, where, on the 10th of December, 1834, he was married to Miss R. Windle, daughter of F. and E. Windle, of said Township. The fruits of this union were four children, two sons and two daughters. One of each yet survive,—Dr. A. M. Powers, who married Miss C. A. Sherwin, October 18, 1858, and Libbie J. Powers, who, on June 19, 1872, became Mrs. F. P. Chapman.

In 1835, Colonel Powers retired from mercantile business and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. Bronson, of Newton, Ohio. But the practice of medicine not agreeing with his health, he returned to merchandising. In 1846 he was elected Sheriff of Mahoning County, and at the expiration of his term of service removed to Milton, where he engaged as farmer and stock-dealer. In 1855 he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1861 he changed his residence to Lordstown, Trumbull County.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, having previously served as Lieutenant in cavalry, Brigade Quartermaster, Brigade Aid-de-Camp, Brigade Inspector, and Colonel of militia, he recruited Company H, 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with them to the war; was made Captain of said company, which position he held until 1863, when he was honorably discharged for disability. After partially regaining his health, he purchased a part of the old homestead, where he once more engaged in farm-life, intending to make this a permanent home for his declining years. At length, however, the infirmities of age creeping upon him, he became anxious to be near his son, a practicing physician of Rootstown, and accordingly, in 1871, located in this Township, where he now resides. The Christian life of Colonel Powers and wife has extended over a period of more than fifty years. During the most of this time he has occupied positions of responsibility in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His home had always been a resting-place for the weary itinerant, while he has always displayed commendable liberality in the support of the church of his choice.

WILLIAM SHEWELL, Rootstown,

son of Rev. Henry and Mercy Shewell, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1799. In 1801 his father's family came to Ohio, then the Northwestern Territory. Such a thing as a school was not then known here. As emigrants moved in, however, their children were collected in private houses and taught the most essential elements of a common education. At the age of nine or ten young William was sent to such schools as pioneers had. A three months' attendance per year for some five years constituted his educational privileges. He was thoroughly drilled in pioneer farming, and many a job did he take in clearing land.

On December 12, 1820, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of David and Mindwell Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, born at Wallingford, October 17, 1799. His family comprised four sons and four daughters, six of whom survive. Mrs. S. died September 4, 1872, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Shewell's second wife was Mrs. Perkins, to whom he was married November 5, 1872. Mrs. Perkins has had seven children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Shewell has held various positions of trust in his Township, and both himself and wife hold their church connection with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

GAD CASE, Rootstown,

son of Silas and Mary Case, was born at Canton, Hartford County, Connecticut, on May 5, 1796. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, and his educational advantages were those of the common school. At the age of seventeen he left the farm to learn the edge-tool and blacksmith's trade, which business he followed till 1836. In 1833 he removed to New York, and in 1838 came to Ohio. In this year, also, he was married to Mrs. Tirzah Gibbons, widow of Alpheus Gibbons. She was born April 18, 1796, at Granville, Massachusetts, came to Ohio, and located in Rootstown, Portage County, about the year 1821. After a long and useful Christian life, she passed away at the age of seventy-seven. She died in Colorado, May 8, 1873.

Mr. Case—one of a family of ten children—began in the world a poor boy, but by faithful application has acquired a comfortable competence.

In his prosperity, however, he has not forgotten the claims of benevolence, but has contributed to worthy objects with a liberal hand. For upwards of twenty years he has been a Deacon in the Congregational Church, and also for a considerable time has served the people in many offices of trust in the Township.

ERASTUS SEYMOUR, Rootstown,

second son of Erastus and Clara Seymour, was born in Harwinton, Connecticut, October 20, 1808. Having passed his early boyhood at West Hartford, he came with his father's family to Ohio, and settled in Rootstown in 1820. Was married in 1832 to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Lemuel Chapman, a native of Connecticut, born in Tolland County, Connecticut, August 1, 1811. She came with her father's family to Edinburg in 1812. As she grew up, she made the best of the educational privileges she had, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching school.

Mr. Chapman has had three sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Bavil P. is a farmer in Kansas; Joel and Charles, graduates of Hudson College and of Andover Theological Seminary, are pastors in Brookfield and Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Of the daughters, Celeste L. received a musical education in Boston, and in January, 1874, married Robert Lewis, of Boston. Emeline is at home, and the other is deceased. For some time Mr. Seymour has held the office of Justice of the Peace; also that of Deacon in the Congregational Church, of which he and his companion are members.

NATHAN CHAPMAN, Rootstown,

the subject of this sketch, is the oldest living resident of this Township. He was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, July 5, 1783, making him ninety-one years old last July. In 1805 he came to this County, and located upon the farm upon which he has lived for upward of sixty-eight years. In 1801 he learned the chair manufacturer's business. In 1806 he married Mary Whitney, by whom he had twelve children, ten of whom still survive. Commencing here at so early a day, he has borne his full part in the toils and hardships of pioneer life. When he located in Rootstown, flour had to be brought from the Ohio River, and salt was scarce at seven cents per pound.

When flour could not be obtained from a distance, it was manufactured by grinding wheat in a pepper-mill.

Mr. Chapman has always been a strong temperance man, while his excellent wife has united with him in making their home a welcome place to ministers of all denominations.

THE COE FAMILY

came to this country from Suffolkshire, England, where they had resided for many generations. The earliest notice of them which can be found is in "Fox's Book of Martyrs," which states that

ROGER COE,

of Milford, Suffolkshire, was burned by Queen Mary, September, 1556, at Yexford, in that shire. Little is known of the family till the removal of

ROBERT COE

to this country, who, in a genealogy of nine generations, represents the first.

He was born in 1596. With his wife Anna, born in 1591, and their three sons, he sailed with seventy-nine others from Suffolkshire, England, and landed in Boston in June, 1634, only six years after the first settlement in the Massachusetts colony. It is generally supposed that all the Coes in America are descendants of these two emigrants.

Passing down the stream of time to the seventh generation, we arrive at

DEACON JAMES COE, Sr.,

who was born in Granville, Mass., March 19, 1769. Came to Ohio in October, 1811, and settled in Randolph, where he resided till his death, a period of thirty-four years. Was married to Nancy Pratt, by whom he had six children: Almon B., born January 22, 1796, married Climena, daughter of Deacon Festus Spelman, died August 8, 1858; Lott B., born October 3, 1797, married Maria Case, died February 22, 1865; Curtis P., born May 18, 1801, married Lucinda Cutter; residence, Shalersville; Almena E., born October 11, 1807, married Asa C. Chapman; residence, Ravenna; Seymour W., born February 27, 1810, married Emily Porter; residence, Shalersville; Eliza O., born March 25, 1815, married Orrin Standford; residence, Edinburg.

Deacon Coe was a man of commanding presence, about six feet in height and of two hundred pounds weight. Was Justice of the Peace for a time, and County Commissioner for twelve years. Was a highly-esteemed member of the Congregational Church of Randolph, of which organization he was a Deacon. During his service as Commissioner, he was severely criticised for consenting to lease a part of the Public Square (where the jail now stands) for a site for a church.

Deacon Coe was pre-eminently a peace-maker, and was largely instrumental in settling disputes among his friends, without recourse to litigation.

DEACON ALMON B. COE,

eldest son of Deacon James Coe, had five children: Festus S., born November, 1819, married Fanny A. Merritt; James P., born April 5, 1821, married Jane Spear, October 2, 1845; residence, Randolph, Ohio; Matthew L., born June, 1828, married Ellen M. Davis; residence, Waupun, Wisconsin; Angeline, born July 7, 1827, married Edward Hillyer;

residence, Waupun, Wisconsin; Samuel B., born August, 1835, married Mary Jane ; residence, Waupun, Wisconsin.

Mr. Coe took his father's place as Deacon in the Congregational Church of Randolph.

DEACON JAMES P. COE, JR.,

second son of Deacon Almon B. Coe, followed his father and grandfather in the deacon's office, and now holds that position in the Randolph Congregational Church. Thus for sixty-two years this office has been held in this family.

CURTIS P. COE

had seven children: Almena, born February 27, 1824, died August 15, 1825; Nancy O., born October 3, 1826, married J. W. Gaylord, March 8, 1848; Orpha Ann, born May 27, 1830, married Dr. E. L. Monger, November 8, 1853; Celina E., born July 14, 1833; Eben S., born September 18, 1835; Henry B., born April 28, 1839; Anna A., born October 8, 1841.

The following are the children of MRS. ALMENA CHAPMAN: Asa S., died June 29, 1834, aged two and a half years; Martha E., now Mrs. John Dole, Ravenna; Urbino, married Eliza Clark, Earlville; Wm. Milford, married Jennie Campbell, Ravenna; Melinda A., died December 24, 1867, aged twenty-five; and Florence, died October 29, 1868, aged twenty-three; Julia D. resides with her parents in Ravenna.

The children of

SEYMOUR COE

were: Ellen W., born April 15, 1838, died August 2, 1841; Martha J., born January 26, 1841, died September 17, 1851; and a son, born November 10, 1844, died January 2, 1845.

MRS. ELIZA STANFORD had six children: Celestine O., born November 28, 1838, died November 24, 1865; Coe J., born September 7, 1840; Stella O., born November 8, 1843; Ahira, born December 29, 1845, died October, 1866; Rollo H., born November 6, 1851, died March, 1852; Rosa Ida, born October 30, 1854.

Flora and Cora, twins, died at six years.

With *nine* distinctly traced, we are thus brought down to the *tenth* generation of this family.

CAPTAIN DANIEL BROWN, FREEDOM.

The above-named gentleman, who is an octogenarian, and four years also beyond that rare old age, was born in Berne, Albany County, State of New York, in the month of March (3d), and in the year 1790. He was married in 1818. Having exchanged his farm in Massachusetts with Thomas Lloyd, of Hartford, Conn., for eighty acres of land in Ohio, he thereupon started for the then distant West on the 1st of October, 1824. At the end of a four weeks' journey they arrived in Ohio, and immediately settled on the land which embraces his farm, and where he at present resides. His experience of a pioneer's life would fill a large volume. Captain Brown was one of the original settlers who came into the Township of Freedom. One Henry Paine was appointed nomenclator, as the Township was at that time nameless; he called it Freedom, because all the inhabitants had paid in full for their land.

DANIEL DAWLEY, RAVENNA.

This gentleman was one of the pioneers of this Township. He was born in Mount Holly, Vt., June 22, 1787; emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1815, and settled in Ravenna. On the 9th of February, 1819, he was married to Miss Eunice Vining, a native of Windsor, Mass., born March 5, 1793.

This union was blessed with a family of four children,—three sons and one daughter,—as follows: Cornelia M., born June 6, 1821; Perry P., born August 23, 1823; Albert G., born September 28, 1825; Darius V., born May 31, 1828.

Mrs. Dawley died August 13, 1864, and Mr. Dawley, January 28, 1871.

Perry P. Dawley, eldest son of Deacon Daniel Dawley, now resides upon the old paternal homestead. Quite appropriate here are the lines of Alexander Pope:

> "Happy the man whose wish and care
> A few paternal acres bound;
> Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground."

WILKES PAYNE, ROOTSTOWN,

son of Solomon and Eunice Payne, was born in East Windsor, Conn., June 29, 1792. He passed the first fourteen years of his life upon a farm. He then learned the clothier's trade, at which he worked for some eleven years. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Pheba, daughter of William and Pheba Jarome, a native of Bristol, Conn., born November 6, 1794.

In 1814, Mr. Payne came to Ohio, and in the year following brought on his family, consisting of his wife and son Henry, and settled in Rootstown, on a farm now owned by Henry Ward. He is the father of nine children by his first wife, four of whom still survive.

Mrs. Payne died April 28, 1851. She was a highly-esteemed Christian woman, and her loss was deeply felt. Mr. P.'s second wife was Miss Perlina Woodruff, born July 1, 1794, to whom he was married May 16, 1852.

This union was blessed with eleven children, six of whom are living, all highly-esteemed citizens. For upwards of sixty years Mr. Payne has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held a number of responsible offices. His life has been one of earnest labor for the good of his fellows, and now, at a ripe old age, he is waiting the summons to "come up higher."

E. W. UPHAM

was born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 12, 1834. His father being a carriage-maker, young Upham learned the same trade, which he followed for some ten years in his native town. Was married June 28, 1860, to Olive A. Knowlton, a native of Nelson, born April 18, 1841. He has had a family of four daughters, only two of whom, Amie E. and Florence L., are living.

In the fall of 1869 he started a furniture manufactory in Garrettsville, and subsequently built a furniture store on High Street, which constitutes his present stand. He is now quite extensively engaged in the furniture and undertaking business.

BENJAMIN HIGLEY

was one of the thirteen purchasers of Windham Township; born November 30, 1777, in Becket, Mass.; married Sally McKown, September, 1802; arrived in Windham July 20, 1811. Was active in public interests during a long and useful life, and died with a Christian's hope, aged ninety.

MRS. ELIZABETH SANFORD, WINDHAM.

This lady, at the time of her death, was the oldest resident in Portage County. She was born in Munson, Mass., in the year 1764. She came to Windham in 1818. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Kibby, all the members of which family lived to an unusual age. The wife of General Buel was her aunt, and reached the age of one hundred and two years. Miss Kibby's first husband was John Streator, and her second, Moses Sanford, both of whom she survived. At the time of her death, in 1867, she was one hundred and three years and nine months old.

She was a woman of most sterling qualities. Her physical endurance was almost unparalleled, while her vigor of mind was retained to a marvelous degree even beyond the lapse of a century. Her energy and industry seemed to know no limit. She knit stockings for the soldiers of four war epochs, viz., the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the Rebellion. Some that she knit during the last war were worn by one of her grandsons in the army.

Just before she was one hundred and three years old—the day before her one hundred and third birthday—she finished a bed-quilt which she had cut and pieced with her own hands. Sprightliness and wit abounded in her nature. A few weeks before she was one hundred years old, to a friend observing that she would not see many more years, she replied, "Well, I feel that I have more strength with which to begin the next century than I had to begin this one!" Upon the same day she walked a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, and did some shopping.

JOSEPH BEMAN STRATTON, FRANKLIN,

the subject of this record, was born in Bennington, Vermont, March 14, 1800. His parents were natives of Connecticut. He was the seventh child in a family of eight children, all of whom reached years of maturity, and all but one lived to marry and settle in life. One-half the number yet survive. All have been temperate in their habits, honest and industrious, and have been prospered in their business interests and blessed in their homes.

May 12th, 1824, Mr. Stratton was married to Ruth Olin, one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom lived to marry and have homes of their own. Eight are still living.

Miss Olin was born in Vermont, April 9, 1804.

With but little of this world's goods, but with cheerful, earnest hearts and willing hands, Mr. Stratton and his faithful companion began the work of the new life that opened before them. They lived in Bennington, Vermont, till October, 1826. They then sold their small farm, and after settling accounts had only a span of horses, harness and wagon, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars. They moved to Perry, then Genesee County, New York, and purchased a farm of eighty-one acres. There they remained till May, 1836, when they moved to Ohio, and on the farm now owned by Jackson Pritchard, located in Franklin Township. They have since changed places a number of times, but have never moved beyond the limits of Franklin Township.

They have had twelve children. One died in infancy. Eleven are living, married, and in homes of their own.

The following is the family record:

Almira, born February 15, 1825; Mary M., born August 12, 1826; Asa, born February 24, 1828; Lucas, born November 8, 1829; Samuel, born August 19, 1831; Freeman, born June 26, 1833; Joel, born March 28, 1835, died January 12, 1838; Jonathan N., born May 16, 1837; Melissa, born May 28, 1839; Susan, born December 30, 1840; Joseph B. W., born October 22, 1842; and Clarissa C., born July 2, 1849.

They have had thirty-five grandchildren. Of these, seven are dead and three married. Also two great-grandchildren.

In their early life they struggled with poverty and many difficulties. But by patient industry and economy they have accumulated a handsome property. It is gratifying to them to know that all their children are blessed with average health, and striving to be worthy men and women; and that their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are full of bright promise. They can look back over their past lives with a large measure of satisfaction, and many pleasant memories will add to the enjoyment of the closing period of their earthly existence.

On May 12, 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton celebrated, with fitting ceremonies, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at which time they were the recipients of the warm congratulations of their numerous relatives and friends, and also of many more substantial expressions of regard and affection in numerous appropriate and valuable presents.

Thus for more than fifty years, a faithful, loving, married pair, they have traveled the journey of life together. For fifty years the same familiar step upon the threshold of a happy home, to meet warm comforts and a loving greeting. Fifty years along a common path, hand in hand, eye to eye, reading the inmost thoughts and loving more and more! Faithful, true, confiding, with heart to heart, along life's checkered road, from blooming youth to hoary age, *for fifty years!*

AARON P. JAGGER AND MERCY SEELY JAGGER, HIS WIFE.

First named born at Hebron, Connecticut, March 17, 1778; latter at Truro, Massachusetts, June 5, 1789; came with their parents to Becket in childhood. Dependent on their own efforts for success in life, they joined hearts and hands March 30, 1806; separated by death sixty-three years afterwards. Blessed with seven children,—four still living, residents of Windham: Mrs. Climena Snow, Mrs. Sally E. Russel, Alanson, and Ephraim F. Helped to purchase Township in 1810; removed thither winter of 1813–14; journey accomplished, bringing outfit on sled drawn by oxen and horse, occupying six weeks' time; passable sleighing each day.

Mr. Jagger in public improvements accomplished his full share. Building school-houses, cutting roads, etc. Holding scraper through swamps or mud-holes never frightened him; boots came off, pants and sleeves rolled up meant business.

His energy and industry in meeting hardships of pioneer life brought on permanent debility, and for thirty-five years crutches were indispensable. Was cheerful and ready for any labor he could accomplish. For five years the last survivor of the proprietors.

The knitting-needle, spinning-wheel, and loom were favorite instruments of Mrs. J., and she was noted for skill in their use.

He was a man of strict integrity, whose "word was good as his bond."

Together they sought the favor of their God,—early connected with Congregational Church, established a Christian home, and passed away in peace. The mother, April 24, 1869; father, September 24, 1872.

GENERAL WILLIAM STEDMAN, RANDOLPH.

This patriot and politician was born in Granville, Ohio, November 26, 1815, and at the time of his death was in his fifty-fourth year.

His father's family emigrated from Granville, Massachusetts, to Granville, Ohio, and were among the pioneers who founded the latter town. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and when he was only twelve years old his father died. When about eighteen he entered the preparatory department at Hudson College, and thence went to Athens College for a regular course, but was compelled to relinquish his purpose on account of ill health.

In May, 1837, when in his twenty-second year, he married Elizabeth Elmore, of Randolph. Here he settled as a farmer. He also had an interest in some mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Stedman was a man of remarkable firmness in his moral convictions, and was among the first to embrace the anti-slavery sentiment of the times; and upon the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its most active and influential members.

In 1859 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, and again in 1865, and to the State Senate in 1868. At the breaking out of the war he volunteered in the three months' service, and became Captain of Company F, 7th Ohio.

Returning from that service, at the request of Governor Dennison, he took a recruiting commission to raise men for the 6th Ohio Cavalry. On October 21, 1861, he was commissioned a Major in that regiment; August 3, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and January 10, 1864, was promoted to Colonel. While in the army he was accompanied by his three sons as members of his regiment, all of whom served with gallantry, and were returned home in safety, though two in impaired health.

In October, 1864, his three years' term of service having expired, the Colonel returned home.

During his service with the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Stedman participated in the following engagements:

Kelley's Ford, Virginia, March 17; Ely's Ford, Virginia, May 4; Stevensburg, June 9; Aldie, June 17; Middleburg, June 19; Upperville, June 21; in the actions of Monterey, on the nights of July 4 and 5; Smithsburg, July 5; Hagerstown and Williamsport, July 6; Boonsboro', July 8; skirmishes with the enemy July 10, 11, 12, and 13; in action at Shepherdstown, Virginia, July 16, 1863. After this date the regiment was on picket duty at Bristow Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Warrenton Junction, Sulphur Springs, and Carter's Creek, Virginia.

He was also engaged in battle at Barber's Cross Roads, Virginia, September 1; skirmishing at Rapidan Station, Virginia, September 13, and at Auburn Hills, October 14, 1863.

During the months of January and February, 1864, the regiment performed picket and scouting duty around Warrenton, Virginia. It was in action, May 28, at Howe's Gap, Virginia; St. Mary's Church, June 24; Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 28; Petersburg, October 1; Boydtown Road, Virginia, October 2, 1864; and in all the marches and actions in which the Second Cavalry Division were engaged from the Rappahannock to Westminster, Maryland. The Colonel was also in other engagements. For meritorious services he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.

Having passed through forty months of military service, and participated in numerous engagements, he returned home. Though escaping the casualties of army life, yet in the service and incident to its exhaustive demands he contracted a chronic derangement of the system, that left him too little physical power to combat the disease of which he died,—yellow fever,—and thus indirectly he was a victim of the war. He died at Santiago de Cuba, July 6, 1869, to which place he had been sent as Consul, under the appointment of President Grant, received in the April previous.

General Stedman was a man of many admirable traits of character. He was ardent in his attachment to principle, and zealous in the performance of duty. He was possessed of great animation and cheerfulness, and was the life of every circle in which he moved. Though aspiring and ambitious, he had no disposition to sacrifice others for his own promotion. Imbued with public spirit, he felt a laudable pride in the advancement of every good enterprise. He was naturally a leader, and none ever sought to exercise that power with more kindliness than he. A man of generous impulses, of strict integrity, of most conscientious, Christian principle,—like the lamented Lincoln, he bore "malice towards none" and "charity for all."

On a distant sea-girt isle, without a kindred heart to soothe his dying moments, the spirit of General Stedman passed away to its reward.

EDWIN ATWOOD, GARRETTSVILLE,

was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, January 1, 1800. After a residence for some years in New York, at the age of eighteen he came to Ohio with the family of a neighbor, and, after a residence of nine years in

Painesville, located in Garrettsville, and engaged in the milling and merchandise business.

On March 17, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth Y., daughter of John Garrett, the first settler in what is now Garrettsville. By this marriage he had two daughters, Eleanor, born March 31, 1830; and Elizabeth, born June 9, 1832. The first died August 6, 1832; the latter married, and had a family of two children; she died July 20, 1870. Mrs. Atwood died November 8, 1833. On August 30, 1837, Mr. A. married Eliza A. Byron, of New York City. The children by this marriage were William B., born July 12, 1838, died in infancy; Margaret B., born September 29, 1839; Edwin B., born March 18, 1842; William H., born May 16, 1844, died October 15, 1846.

Edwin B. served in the late war in the 41st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now a Major in the 6th Infantry of the regular service, under General Hazen. For upwards of forty years Mr. A. has held an interest in the Garrettsville mill.

F. W. SEYMOUR, Ravenna.

This gentleman was one of Ravenna's most respected and substantial citizens. He was a native of Connecticut, born in Granby, March 12, 1811.

In the year 1836, in connection with Wolcott Chaffee, Sr.,—a genealogy of whose family appears among these sketches,—he sent a stock of goods to Ravenna, and a store was opened under the name of Chaffee & Seymour, the business being carried on by C. P. and Leverett Seymour.

In 1839, Mr. Seymour came to Ravenna to reside, and, in partnership with C. P. Seymour, commenced operations as a merchant. Previous to this he had been engaged in the same business in Massachusetts.

This business connection with his brother, however, was of short duration, and after the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Seymour continued the business alone until March, 1857, when, on account of failing health, he disposed of his establishment to Messrs. A. and W. L. Poe.

At the time of his death he was a special partner in the mercantile house of Parks & Case, at Youngstown, Ohio, in which establishment his son, Henry D. Seymour, was also associated. In January, 1856, Mr. Seymour was elected President of the Portage County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also a Director of the same institution from its organization. For something over a year, also, he was the acting Cashier of the bank, until the organization of the first National Bank in Ravenna, when he was also elected its President, and held the office at the time of his death.

As a business man, he was untiring, devoted, and sagacious, and during his mercantile career worked as but few men ever apply themselves. Commencing without capital, he toiled and struggled until he had carved out a fortune and attained a position where his name was a tower of pecuniary strength. He aimed not at great things, but took care of what he got, and did his business in an honorable and cautious manner, that made it a model alike of safety and success. A strict integrity characterized all his dealings, and his word was as good as his bond. To any enterprise meeting his approbation no one was ever more generous, at the same time all his impulses and habits were free from parade and ostentation. Independent in all things, he neither exacted nor expected from others that which he would not grant himself. His life was an eminently practical one, and each day's mission was fulfilled in its time, nothing being left for the complications of the morrow. Few men pass away and leave so little requiring adjustment by survivors.

Mr. Seymour was three times married,—first, December 3, 1840, to Miss Eliza A. Dewey, in Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts: By this marriage he had three sons; two died in infancy. Henry D., the surviving son, is a furniture and queensware merchant in Ravenna, of the firm of Seymour & Fairchild.

Mrs. S. died October 24, 1852. His second wife was Miss Mary M. Curtiss, a native of Massachusetts, to whom he was married May 14, 1855. She died January 1, 1859.

This union was blessed with one child,—a son,—who died quite young.

The third Mrs. Seymour was Miss Mary J. Smith, of Munson, Massachusetts, whom he married September 9, 1862.

Mr. Seymour died of paralysis, at his residence in Ravenna, November 20, 1863, at the age of nearly fifty-three. In this event Ravenna lost a most valuable citizen and an eminent business man, and the social and religious circles in which he moved a prominent and cherished member.

THE CRANE FAMILY.

It is impossible to trace the genealogy of this family to any very remote period. It is, however, of Welsh extraction, three brothers having emigrated from Wales at a date which cannot be fixed. From them has sprung a very numerous progeny, now scattered through various portions of the United States.

The oldest progenitor of that branch of this family for whom this sketch is specially prepared was

EZRA CRANE,

who was a native of New England, but the date of whose birth and death is not at hand. He had a family of eleven children: James, Martyn, Ezra, Jr., Jeremiah, Dency, Belden, Simeon, Aaron, Asa, Calvin, and William. Calvin died in early manhood; all the rest married and had families.

SIMEON CRANE, Shalersville,

seventh son of Ezra Crane, was a native of Saybrook, Conn., and emigrated to Ohio in 1801, and located in Canfield Township, then of Trumbull, now of Mahoning, County. He came with an ox-team, a horse, and a cow, making the journey in about forty days. The cow was shod to facilitate her progress, and followed the wagon. She also gave milk enough for the family. They made their butter in truly pioneer style: milk was put into a bottle, and the motion of the wagon churned the butter out of it.

In the fall of 1808, in company with two brothers, Belden and Calvin, Mr. Crane came to Shalersville and erected the body of a log house, and in the spring of 1809 moved his family into the Township. He was a man of strict integrity, of sterling good sense, and of few words; of limited education, though for his day well informed. He had an iron constitution, and was remarkable for his physical endurance. His family comprised five children: Harmon, born November 8, 1796; James, born August 17, 1798; Anjenette, born February 1, 1800; Edward, born March 1, 1802; and E. M., born June 14, 1810.

Mr. Crane died September 14, 1846, and Mrs. Crane, April 30, 1848.

EDWARD M. CRANE, Shalersville,

was the fifth child and fourth son of Simeon Crane, and was the first male child born in Shalersville, June 14, 1810. Born and bred in the wilderness, he had but few facilities for education, but by diligence and application he acquired a considerable fund of general information.

Among the Township offices which he has filled is that of Justice of the Peace, which position he occupied for a period of some ten years. He is at present a Director in the First National Bank of Garrettsville.

On July 1, 1835, Mr. Crane was married to Miss Lucinda A. Streeter, of Shalersville, born December 14, 1816, by whom he had three sons: Frank C., born June 18, 1836; Charles S., born April 20, 1838; Seneca L., born July 23, 1840.

The father of Mrs. Crane—Mr. Charles Streeter—was well known throughout the country in early times as the manufacturer of edge-tools, and also as a remarkably good singer and an excellent teacher of vocal music. He was quite an eccentric man, wearing a dignity upon first introduction that sometimes seemed to savor of austerity, yet, upon acquaintance, he was found to possess a high degree of sociability and great kindness of heart. Mrs. Crane died January 1, 1842.

On December 8, 1842, Mr. C. was married to Miss Lyloina S., oldest daughter of Jason and Nancy Streator, both originally from Vermont. This marriage was blessed with the following record: Cassius M., born September 29, 1844; Arthur E., born April 24, 1846; Frederick J., born April 13, 1848; Nettie, born January 8, 1850; Clarice L., born August 13, 1851; and Elton P., born June 26, 1854.

The father of Mrs. Crane—Mr. Jason Streator—was a man of extensive general information, possessed high social qualities, and for a farmer, was quite a stump orator and politician. He composed a large number of campaign songs, among which was—

"When this old hat was new,"

which he sang upon his stumping-tour in 1840. From this circumstance he became familiarly known as "Old Hat."

The following is the record of the marriages in the family of E. M. Crane: Frank C., married April 24, 1860, to Ellena M., daughter of Uziel Burnett, of Cleveland, Ohio; Simeon, married to Miss Laura Sanford, of Mantua, March 30, 1868; Seneca, married to Miss Addie McGowen, of Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1871; Cassius M., married December 24, 1870, to Miss Marsella, daughter of Dr. P. C. Bennett, of Freedom; Arthur E., married April 7, 1870, to Miss Ella M., daughter of David J. Beardsley, of Freedom; Nettie, married December 18, 1867, to Colonel O. C. Risdon, present Sheriff of Portage County.

The following is the business record: Frank C. is now Principal of a Union School in Hamilton, Ill.; Simeon, a farmer in Hancock County, Ill., also a tinner by trade; Seneca is railroading in Kansas City, Mo.; Cassius and Arthur, a view of whose business house appears in this work, opened business in Garrettsville in 1869. They are engaged in general merchandise, and, for young men, are carrying on a handsome business,—one which, for extent and thrift, is second, perhaps, to none in the County. F. J. and E. P. Crane, with their youngest sister, Clarice, as bookkeeper, are also in the employ of this firm.

GUSTAVUS P. BACON, Palmyra Township.

Gustavus P. Bacon is a native of this Township; was born May 29, 1813. His father and mother were born in Vermont; his father came here in 1800, then went back to Vermont, on foot and alone, but returned with his family, consisting of wife and three children, in the year 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, viz., Gustavus. In the month of January (22d), 1850, William Bacon died, and on December 12, 1864, his wife Polly exchanged the mortal world for the immortal. When a young boy, Gus was disciplined to hard work; at the age of twelve, he left to live with his brother-in-law, and remained with him till he was about nineteen; then he "drove stage" from Pittsburg to Cleveland some four years. October 9, 1836, he was married to Christena Woodard, of Pa. As a result of this union there were eleven children, nine of whom—four boys and five girls—are still living. In 1839, Mr. Bacon removed to Edinburg Township, and stayed there some three years or more, and then removed to Palmyra, where he now lives. He has always been a hard-working man, and has reared a large family; by close management he has acquired a large property, some five hundred and sixty-five acres, of which his sons now own a part. In politics Mr. Bacon is a Republican, and contributed largely to the cause of the Union when passing through the bloody ordeal of war. He has one son, John W., who was a brave soldier in the 7th Ohio Regiment; for more than three years he went through many hard-contested battles; some ten engagements he took part in, and came home unharmed, and now has settled down to hard work.

It may be mentioned of the father of the subject of this sketch, that he took an active part against the Indians about the time Diver was shot. He has ever been a strong supporter of the common school system; although not a teetotaler, is in favor of moderation in all things. First death which occurred in his family was an infant; second death, Betsey Jane, an interesting little girl, died August, 1851, aged seven years and ten months.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, Palmyra Township.

Among the earnest workers and active citizens of this Township is the gentleman whose name heads the present sketch; born in Ireland A.D. 1795, he, when between three and four years of age, in company with his father's family, eleven in all, came to this country and settled in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.

Young Alexander was schooled to work hard on a farm; his privileges to acquire learning were extremely limited; however, he assiduously applied himself to general reading.

Arrived at the age of twenty-two, he changed his mode of life, and chose for a wife Miss Christena Been, of Pa. This lady was born in 1800. By her Mr. Scott has had twelve children,—seven boys and five girls,—four of whom, two boys and two girls, are dead. Mrs. Scott died at the good old age of seventy-two, in the month of September (8th), 1872. She was greatly missed at home and abroad. In 1831, Mr. Scott went to Campbellsport, and lived there one year, and then removed into Palmyra Township, and settled on the farm he now owns. His farm was at first small, but by frequent additions it has become large, amounting to about four hundred and fifty acres. He has given each of his children property, and still owns a good comfortable home of two hundred and sixty acres. In politics Mr. Scott is a Jeffersonian Democrat. From 1854 to 1865 he followed the occupation of a drover. Among the many men I have met in this town, I find none better informed than this gentleman. Now at the age of seventy-nine, his mental faculties are unweakened; he talks freely and intelligently of the days long since passed; like many others, his head is silvered over with age, and he begins to look at life in a different way to what he did in the palmy days of youth.

His children who died were: Ralph, August 15, 1841, aged two years four months and one day; Catharine died August 16, 1841, aged eight years four months and ten days; Henry died August 17, 1841, aged fifteen years two months and one day; Jane Stevens died February 4, 1854, aged thirty-four years and two months. The singularity of the succession of deaths in the order of dates as given above is somewhat remarkable.

"Why should we start and fear to die?
What timorous worms we mortals are!
Death is the gate to endless joy,
And yet we dread to enter there."

DR. LORIN BIGELOW, Palmyra Township.

Foremost among the intelligent and worthy citizens of Palmyra Township may be placed the name of Dr. Lorin Bigelow. He is a native of Vermont, being born there on February 12, 1792, and of English extraction, his grandfather having come from England. His father was a preacher, a mechanic, and a farmer. Lorin was trained in all that pertains to a farm, and assisted his father at his trade; while young his privileges for learning were few, but at the age of eighteen he attended the Chesterfield Academy, in New Hampshire; here he became acquainted with the languages. Some time after, he studied medicine with Dr. Farington; being an apt scholar, he soon became a proficient in his profession, and commenced to practice in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. On the 31st of July, 1814, he was united in marriage to Miss Amy H. Oldham, of New Hampshire, and as a result of that union they have been blessed with six children,—three boys and three girls,—three of whom are still living, viz.: Lorin, Jr., Johnson M., and Wm. Wallace. Dr. Bigelow is now living with Wm. Wallace. Twelve years of his early life were passed in Pennsylvania as a physician. At this juncture of our history it is right to inform the reader and friends of the Doctor that before he came to Pennsylvania he had resided in Ohio some time, and after that period went to Pennsylvania, when the events of his life just mentioned above took place. He returned to Ohio, and settled on the same farm in Palmyra where he now resides. He practiced here, and with great success. In politics he has ever been a firm and strong Jeffersonian Democrat. Has been twice married. In the years 1849, '50, '51 he represented his people in the Legislature, and assisted in the adoption of the new State Constitution; he was one of the most prominent members of that memorable body, and performed an important part in the regulation of the School Law.

HON. HIRAM GIDDINGS, Palmyra Township,

son of Hon. G. B. Giddings, of Sherman, Fairfield County, Conn., was born in that State September 14, 1795. During his boyhood days he was taught the value of time and money,—two essentials necessary to the formation of every youth's character; he profited by the advantages offered by the common schools in Connecticut.

At the age of twenty he taught school, and to the entire satisfaction of his patrons; when twenty-two he devoted a little time to the marble business.

On the 1st of May, 1821, he left his New England home for what was then called the Far West, with Ohio as his objective point; after a tedious journey of twenty-one days, made in a one-horse wagon, he arrived in this State on the 21st, and settled in Palmyra, where he now lives. He led a single life until October 6, 1842, when he married Miss Rebecca Giddings, of Connecticut; they were not permitted to enjoy each other's society long, for on the 27th of August, 1843, she passed from this to the peaceful land of rest, greatly beloved by all. In the exciting times of 1840 and 1841, Mr. Giddings represented his people in the Legislature; Harrison was President. Hon. Mr. Giddings as a representative man was appreciated, and all pronounced favorably of his abilities as a statesman and as a liberal-hearted gentleman. He was County Commissioner during the time of the building of the County Court-House. In the early part of his residence in this town he was Postmaster for several years, and at that time the old four-wheeled coach or stage made regular trips between Pittsburg and Cleveland. He also served, during more than ten years of his life, in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, and in this difficult and generally unpopular position gave satisfaction to all. After several years had elapsed since the death of his wife, he again married; the name of his second wife was Cynthia M. French, of Ohio. Sad story to relate, September 10, 1867, death sent his summons again, and his second wife, a Christian woman and an amiable lady, died, and left many to mourn her loss. Thus bereft of those who left father and mother, home, and kindred to share the hours of his prosperity and to illumine with their smiles and words of comfort the dark shadows of adversity, the Hon. Hiram Giddings graciously submits to the decrees of a wise Providence; thanks to a genial constitution and Christian spirit, he seems to enjoy

life exceedingly well. By energy and perseverance he has accumulated an independence; he enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, and has always been one of the standard-bearers of the gospel. He is a strong temperance man; in politics he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican.

The attentive observer will see that the secret of Hon. Mr. Giddings's success through life is attributable to that due regard to time and money, the foundation of which was laid in his youthful days; the idler and spendthrift is heedless of these two important rules of economy; and, in fact, the professed Christian in his doctrine must make the points cardinal to become honest, truthful, and charitable.

WILLIAM SPOONER, Palmyra Township,

son of Ebenezer Spooner, was born in Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., April 22, 1795. He lived with his father till about the year 1835; when a boy he enjoyed the advantages of a common school, and later went to a "select school." In 1823, January 1, he married Miss Maria Giddings, of Connecticut; by her he has had seven children, three of whom are still living. In 1838, Mr. Spooner, with his family, seven in all, came to Ohio, and settled on the place where he now lives with his son Hiram G. Mr. Spooner is a strong temperance man, being the first man who, in 1832, raised a house in his native town without the aid of whisky. In politics Mr. Spooner first espoused the Whigs, and afterwards joined the Republican ranks. While very young he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church; he afterwards joined the Congregational Society, and in 1854 was chosen Deacon of that church in his place of residence, He is called an active and earnest worker. Mr. Spooner has spent most of his time as a tiller of the soil; but, during seven years, he, in company with A. P. Spaulding, carried on the tanning and shoeshop business.

JOHN McINTOSH, Mantua Township,

is a descendant of Scottish heroes. He was born in Haverhill, N. H., December 20, 1791. His father, Ebenezer, was one of the notorious party immortalized in history who helped to throw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. The subject of this biography is also a relative of Colonel McIntosh. Mr. John McIntosh, in 1801, came here with his father and two brothers, viz., Moses and David, whose history may be found on another page; his father returned and left the boys to fight their own way. About 1818 he was married to Miss Jerusha Ferris, a native of New York, born August 8, 1799; eight children—five boys and three girls—were born; three only are living; John died August 24, 1852; wife died June 27, 1874. He, Mr. McIntosh, had a farm of one hundred and eight acres. Ranson E., son of John, was born March 10, 1821; married to Affa Messenger, November 4, 1849; six children, four of whom are still living, viz.: Otis, Rogenia, Milla, and Cora. Affa, wife of Ranson E., was born February 26, 1825.

JAMES FROST, Mantua Township,

son of John and Ellenor, was born February 8, 1791, in Brandford Township, Hampden County, Mass. Education poor; at the age of eleven his father died; he is one of seven children,—five boys and two girls,—viz.: Dolly, Levi, James, Marvin, Serlina, John, and Zarda; two are living, James and Marvin. James was reared to hard work; his father dead, James was put out to work for one year, he then came home and carried on the farm till he was seventeen. In 1816, middle of May, he arrived in this town, and settled on the farm he now owns,—came alone, but did not like to live alone, hence he sought the love and affection of Miss Semira Forward, daughter of Samuel Forward, a native of Connecticut, and the second family who settled, with others, in Aurora Township. She was born October 29, 1798, and with her father's family came to Aurora, July 27, 1803. She was the mother of eight children,—seven boys and one girl,—all settled in life but John, who lives with his father.

HON. ORVIL BLAKE, Mantua Township.

This gentleman was born in Cornwall, Conn., April 8, 1824. His parents were born in the same State. He was only two years old when his father came to Ohio; the family consisted of six children, and on their arrival here they immediately settled on a farm in Brinfield. During the greater part of his youth he was subject to frequent illness, which hindered him from enjoying the benefit of school, which, if otherwise, he might have availed himself; however, being happily possessed of a disposition to study, and of an acute memory, he was at the age of sixteen eligible for the position of school-teacher: it was through the winters that he taught, and continued in this occupation until twenty-eight years of age. In 1850 he married Miss Emily White, who was born in Ware, Mass., January 26, 1820. This lady is the sister of Hon. E. E. White, Columbus. Out of this union five children were born,—three boys and two girls,—all living, viz.: Mary Lou, Frank H., Herbert E., Ellen W., and Merrill H. In 1852 settled on a farm in Mantua, which he still owns. When seventeen years old he delivered a public address on the subject of temperance, and has been more or less, ever since, before the public, either as a lecturer or a teacher. In 1858, Mr. Blake began to preach in connection with the regular Baptist Church, but having been refused ordination on account of expressing his mind rather freely on the order of free communion, he seceded. Some years after, he affiliated himself with the Free-Will Baptists, in the pale of which society he has since labored. A church was organized by him in Mantua in 1868,—and in other neighborhoods churches were established by this worthy and zealous home missionary. Not in the ministration of the church only was he engaged, but he was called upon by his citizen friends to discharge the secular duties of life. He was five years Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1873, he was elected as a Representative to the Legislature. In politics he worked with the Free-Soil party from its organization until the creation of the Republican ranks, with which he is still identified. Mr. Blake has still the bright prospects of many years of usefulness before him, and his genial and unostentatious character has won for him golden opinions from all men.

HENRY COBB, Mantua Township.

The above-named gentleman was born in New England, and is of Welsh extraction. His Cambrian ancestors came to Massachusetts long before the year 1700, and settled on Cape Cod Bay, and from thence emigrated to Tolland, Conn., where his father, Samuel Cobb, was born, June 2, 1785. Samuel Cobb was the eldest son, and one of thirteen children, all but one living to maturity. He came with his parents to Suffield, in Hartford County, Conn., at the age of seventeen years, and there married Harriet Sheldon (a lineal descendant of the Harmons, the original and first settlers of that town in 1670). Her ancestors were of English origin. They were married June 1, 1820; three children were born to them, viz.: Henry, April 22, 1821; Newton, October 6, 1823; and Harriet A., February 18, 1828. Mr. Henry Cobb's father, after purchasing several hundred acres of wild land in various townships on the Western Reserve, emigrated to Mantua, Portage County, in 1833, and cleared up a farm for a life-residence in the west part of the town, on Lot No. 19, a place known as Cobb's Corners, a post-office being established there. He received his commission as Postmaster from Amos Kendall, one of General Jackson's Cabinet officers, and held the office for seventeen years, at which time it was removed to the centre of the town. In politics he was a staunch Democrat: was never a member of any church organization. He died December 22, 1852. His wife, and mother of our subject, survived him eight years, and died December 16, 1860. Henry Cobb was born in Suffield, Conn., and passed twelve years of his boyhood's life there, when he came with his parents to Ohio, in June, 1833. He helped chop and clear up the farm, etc., and attended the primitive log-house colleges of those days during the intervening winters until twenty years of age, when, by fireside study and continuous application to such books as he could procure, he was said to be qualified to teach a district school.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Mantua Township,

youngest son of Samuel Moore, was born in the year 1800, December 30. At the age of six, he came with his father and settled where he lived during his life. He married Miss Fannie M. Sargent, of Lowell, Mass., who was born August 4, 1811, in Bath, N. H. One daughter was the result, viz., Perlea M., who fell heir to her father's estate when he died, which occurred June 30, 1853. He held several town offices, and was an honored citizen. He was Major of State militia. In politics he was a Whig. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father; his widow is now living with her daughter on the old homestead.

HENRY C. SHELDON, Mantua Township.

The person of whom we now write was the son of Simeon and Eunice Sheldon, and was born September 13, 1823. His father, Simeon, was a native of Connecticut, and came here at an early date.

Young Henry C. was taught in all the details of farm-life. He availed himself of a good education; he applied himself and learned. At nineteen he commenced teaching, and taught several terms, giving satisfaction. When twenty-three years of age, year 1846, he married Miss Julia A. Bartholomew. From this union sprung four children,—three boys and one girl,—viz.: Christopher W., born April 18, 1847; Sheridan J., born July 19, 1848; Louisa M., born October 25, 1850; and Newton H., born March 14, 1852. Louisa died May 15, 1874; she was skilled in needle and canvas work. Mr. Henry C. Sheldon bought out the old homestead where his father and mother died. There were originally one hundred and seventy acres, one hundred of which was paid for before he died. His death happened January 10, 1858. His widow reared her family, schooled them, and paid for the other seventy acres. In politics Mr. Sheldon was a Republican. He was a strict temperance man and a promoter of education.

SYLVESTER REED, Mantua Township,

was the son of Abner and Mary Reed, a native of Connecticut; was born September 19, 1795, in Granby, Hartford County. His advantages for education were very few. At the age of seven he was placed with his sister Lucinda, with whom he lived until he was seventeen. Is the only one living of a family of ten, seven boys and three girls. After he had left his sister, he served as an apprentice to the clothier's trade for a term of four years; then he peddled for some three years. In 1816, May 1, he started alone for the Far West; the second day out, he overtook one man, and the third day, another, and in this manner until a company of thirteen were formed. They had flutes and violins; and, as ancient mythology tells us that Apollo built the walls of Thebes by the sound of his lyre, in like manner can it be said of these strong and light-hearted pilgrims, that they performed the journey by the magical music of their flutes and violins.

HISTORY OF THE MESSENGER FAMILY, Mantua Township.

Among the honored list who braved the dangers of a pioneer life and reared a family who are still perpetuating the name without any stain of reproach to mar their hitherto fairly-earned reputation, may be placed Captain William Messenger; born in Barkhampstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, November 17, 1781. In his boyhood, incessantly trained to manual labor, prevented him from enjoying the advantages of the schools. Nevertheless, when opportunity offered, he evinced a readiness to learn easily and to retain accurately. In the month of October (26th), 1804, he united his destinies to those of Miss Ruth Miller, of Connecticut, who was born June 9, 1782. In 1815 he, in company with his family, eight in all, started for a Western home away towards the direction of the setting sun; thirty days' continuous travel, and he discovered himself at Hudson, and on Ohio soil. They tarried there until the following March, when they removed to this Township, Mantua, and located on a plot of land now known as the "Canfield farm;" here labor reigned, and the dense forest fell before the woodsman's axe, and the uncultivated earth became refined and was made to "blossom like the rose." In A.D. 1839 he journeyed to the place now owned by his son Chauncy, who purely from filial respect commands this biographical memento to be written in remembrance of his honored sire. Here Captain Messenger lived till death, which took place November 15, 1855. His beloved wife survived him many years; and they were indeed years of solitude and sorrow, for she had confided her hopes, her fears, her joys to him who, half a century ago, promised on their wedding morn to cherish and protect her; and he had manfully honored his youthful vow, and enwreathed her journey through all the years with smiles and happiness.

Time rolled apace, and a cycle of ninety-one years completed its revolution, then death came and gently summoned this Christian and motherly woman to a land of rest,—invisible to mortal ken and unappreciated by the intelligences of earth; she died August 13, 1873.

Chauncy, son of William Messenger, was born in Mantua, December 9, 1821. He is a general trader in stock; has held various offices of trust in his town. His farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres.

See full-page view in another part of this work.

CHESTER REED, Mantua Township,

son of Abner Reed, was born in Granby Township, Hartford County, Connecticut, September 25, 1787. His education was limited. In 1807, November 24, he was married to Miss Hester Miller, who was born November 7, 1786, in Granby also. In 1814 he emigrated in company with his family, six in all, and three other families, and after twenty-two days, arrived at Hudson. In the spring following he settled on his farm, now owned by his widow, containing two hundred acres. As years passed onward, four children were born in Connecticut and six in the Buckeye State, viz.: Melissa, January 2, 1809; Lewis C., September 23, 1810; Ovil, March 19, 1812; Apollos, November 20, 1814; Mary, June 7, 1817; Philo, July 11, 1819; Maria, February 22, 1821; Melissa, September 22, 1823; Morgan, July 1, 1824, and Lothrop, June 10, 1827. All are dead excepting Philo, Maria, and Lothrop; and all but the first lived to be heads of families. Thus it will be observed that Mr. Reed reared a large and interesting family; he was poor when he commenced life, but by hard work and economy he became well off. He died November 18, 1856; he was a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, a Democrat. His wife, Miss Hester Miller, is one of the oldest, if not *the oldest*, person in town, being eighty-nine. She belongs to a family who are noted for long life and activity. Her mother was ninety-five when she died; her sisters, some of them, lived to be ninety-one. She is next to the eldest of a family consisting of eleven; she has nineteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

To see so much of her posterity is surely a great blessing; and that other blessing, that her "days shall be long in the land," seems to have been specially bestowed upon her. She is still a fine old lady, and her mental faculties are good; she is spending her last days on the old farm where she reared her family and sent them out one by one. She is living with her granddaughter Romelia, who married Mr. Myron Richard.

CHAUNCY CLEVERLY, Edinburg Township.

Among the most active and intelligent citizens of Edinburg Township may be placed the name of Chauncy Cleverly. His father, John Wallace Cleverly, was born in 1769, in the State of Massachusetts. His mother, formerly Miss Abigail Hinman, of Wallingford, Connecticut, was born in the year 1779. The father of our present subject died June 17, 1834, his mother May 8, 1852. Chauncy Cleverly was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, May 8, 1808, and is the sixth child, and fourth son, of a family of seven. During his boyhood days he was brought up to hard work on a farm. At the age of nineteen he left the old homestead to work for others on a farm; he employed himself three years in this way, after which he worked at the comb business for seven years. In the year 1818, October 20, Mr. Cleverly, in company with his father's family, came to Ohio, and settled in Atwater Township; during the next ten years, from 1827 to 1837, he worked at various businesses; in this latter year, March 30, he married Miss Rachel Hawn, of Maryland; the 15th day of April following he settled on the farm he still owns. A log cabin at first covered them by night and shielded them from heat and cold; and many a golden hour circled away while seated by the old-fashioned fireside, the evenings glided by in pure domestic bliss; this, then, was their home; there is no word in the English language sweeter than that. By many years of unrelenting toil he has brought his once heavy timbered farm to its present condition, which may be seen by a splendid view on another page. He is the father of eight children, six of whom are still living. Their names are as follows: Adaline F., Angeline S., Amelia M., Mary E., Chauncy Curtis, and Henry Clinton, all grown to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Cleverly has ever taken a lively interest in the advancement of education. In politics he is a strong Republican, although formerly a Whig. He has held various offices in the town, of which he is a respectable citizen.

SAMUEL S. SPICER, Edinburg Township,

was born in Palmyra Township, Portage County, Ohio, April 1, 1808; he was the eldest child of a family consisting of eleven children. His father, Daniel, was born in Connecticut, year 1783; lived there till 1806; he then came to Ohio, and settled in this County, at Palmyra, following the occupation of a farmer. In 1807 he was married to Miss Mary Smith, formerly of Connecticut, by whom he had, as intimated above, eleven children, six of whom are still living. Full of years, Samuel's father died on the 22d of August, 1872; seven years previous his mother had gone to her eternal rest, occurring February 22, 1865. Samuel was tutored in all the work which could be accomplished by the hoe and rake, but did not enjoy the benefits of the temples of knowledge; eight years of his life had passed before he was sent to school, and then for a few times only, as he had to go two miles or more. At the age of seventeen he was inspired by the spirit of ambition, and left home to study medicine under the tuition of Dr. Andrew Bassett, Sr., of Rootstown, staying with him nearly three years, after which he attended the Academy at Talmadge for one year. After this we find him in the capacity of school-teacher, and then turning pupil himself at Nelson Academy, the principal of which institution was Dr. B. Bassett; having acquired more education, he again followed the

rôle of the school-master abroad, and taught during several winter terms. Tired of a pedagogue life, he purchased the farm which he now owns. April 1, 1832, he married Miss Emeline M. Booth, of Connecticut; forty-two years have passed away and they still enjoy the society of each other. In the year 1832 Mr. Spicer joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever been a consistent member of that religious body. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards a strong Republican. In the year 1825 he became connected with the first temperance society ever organized in his locality, and, be it said to his praise, he has ever kept inviolate the resolutions then formed. We can glean from the before-mentioned facts concerning Mr. Spicer that he was possessed of a sanguine temperament, which is the index of untiring energy and perseverance; to recapitulate for a moment, observe, that he attended school, and taught school; by acquiring knowledge and means, he studied and practiced medicine, and eventually earned a farm, and is at present "well off" in this world's goods; his moral and political ethics were also based upon the same solid foundation, and force of character.

BEMAN CHAPMAN, Edinburg Township,

third son of Nathan Chapman, Sr., was born at Vernon, Tolland County, Ct., March 18, 1786. In 1805 he was married to Sarah Whitney, and immediately came to Rootstown, Portage County, Ohio; here, after a residence of forty-one years, the partner of his early years died, which event occurred August 21, 1846. Thirteen months afterwards, he again changed his domestic relations, by choosing a second helpmate, in the person of Miss Jemima Vaughn. On his arrival in Rootstown, he selected and settled on the farm, where he labored and lived, till removed by death, which happened June 5, 1864. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom are still living; his second son, for whose personal sketch this effort is chiefly prepared, is J. W. Chapman, born July 8, 1808.

If there be a fact more worthy of regard than another clustering around the lives of our men belonging to a past generation, it is that of being "native to the manor born;" of the citizens born in this County, Mr. J. W. Chapman is one of the earliest; his educational advantages were confined to the common school. He lived with his father in Rootstown until he married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Stark County, this State, on 21st December, 1837; after the solemnization of the nuptial rites, he moved into Edinburg Township, where he now lives, and on the same farm of which he came into possession in 1837. As a mark of respect and confidence reposed in him, he has through life been honored with the administration of the duties connected with various offices in his town. As a manifestation of his zeal in the progress of Christianity, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Edinburg claims him for one of its most active members. Although Mr. Chapman has identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, yet he is free from bigotry, and liberal-minded toward all other creeds which promulgate the doctrine taught by our Divine Master. Mr. Chapman has been blessed with three daughters to cheer him in his advancing years,—they, like the ivy, twine about the affections of his heart; their names are Sarah, Amanda, and Rhoda; the former two are married, and Rhoda is at home. In concluding the brief history of this good and highly-esteemed gentleman, we could not pay a better passing tribute than the folllowing, viz., that he is adverse to every vice that tends to deteriorate the morals of his fellow-men and weaken their physical ability, and, on the contrary, a decided friend to each and all which elevates mankind toward that standard of perfection for which God and nature designed us.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, Edinburg Township,

was born in Germany, May 10, 1829. He lived with his mother till fifteen years of age, and enjoyed in the mean time all the advantages accompanying the superior system of the German schools; under the philosophical training and rigid discipline of Fatherland instructors he had, even at that early age, become conversant with the languages of the Greek, Latin, French, and English, besides being well versed in the vernacular. But young Herman, like many youths before him and at the present, preferred the duties of an active life to the sedentary pursuit of the scholar, poring over musty tomes of the dead and gone; therefore he left home at fifteen to learn the mysteries of a tanner's trade, which he worked at till he came to the age of twenty-three.

In October, 1849, he bid farewell to native land to seek the shores of the great New World, beyond old ocean's broad expanse. In due time he landed upon the shores of this happy clime and settled in the Empire State. He made two visits to Germany, and, on the occasion of his last trip, solicited the heart and hand of a winsome German maid; he was accepted, and made his return to the green fields of America his bridal tour. He settled in Deerfield, Portage County. He had by his worthy wife six children, five of whom are living. Died July 1, 1874.

DANIEL SANDERS, Edinburg Township,

was the youngest of seven brothers in a family of ten children. His father, Zebina Sanders, and mother, Mariah Oliver, which was her maiden name, came from Athol, Worcester County, Mass., to Sudbury, in the Green Mountain State, where the subject of our present sketch was born, in the month of June (2d), 1811. Up to twelve years of age he availed himself of the education which the New England common schools then afforded. At this era of his life, the natural talent which in its infancy had been slumbering began to show signs of life. At twelve years of age he, prompted by that independent spirit that has been a characteristic trait through his succeeding years, emerged from the paternal mansion to maintain himself by his own endeavors. He served as an apprentice to the cabinet-making business, and followed the occupation in many of the Eastern towns and cities. But Daniel, besides studying the more refined beauties and abstruse principles of architectural science, devoted his leisure hours in deep meditation. It was his delight to be in solitude, and, uninterrupted by the outside world, to commune with himself and nature, and trace effect back to its first great cause; works of ancient and modern authors were eagerly read and critically analyzed: by testing in the crucible of his own genius the assertions and dogmas as taught by able and recondite writers, he was more strictly disciplined to rely on his own opinions and efforts. The event which formed the second epoch of his life was his emigration to Ohio, in the year 1834. His physical powers keeping pace with his intellect caused him to abandon his past vocation and adopt the more massive art of the builder. In concluding the biographical sketch of the gentleman of whom we have been writing, we are pleased to state upon good authority that his powers as a critic and an essayist, considering that he never had the advantages of a collegiate education, are brilliant in the extreme. His ideas when composing flow with a correct easiness seldom, if ever, excelled. His powers as a critic are keen and pungent, but void of sarcasm and ill humor; and, what is best of all, he is a true friend and a large-hearted philanthropist.

CAPTAIN CHARLES R. HART, Edinburg Township.

Sad memories float past as the writer attempts, however briefly, to record the life and death of one who nobly left home and cheerful ingleside to fight in defense of the Union. Captain Charles R. Hart, son of Captain R. M. Hart, and grandson of Captain John Hart, whose history may be found in another place, was born in this Township, February 16, 1825. His advantages for education were good, considering the then early history of this County. His father being a practical farmer, young Charles was taught the usual routine of labor connected with a farm life. When not quite eighteen, he attended the Twinsburg Academy. He also evinced at an early age a great love and talent for music, being able to perform on many kinds of instruments. When twenty-two years of age, he chose as the partner of his life Miss Lorenda R. Davis; this event took place August 12, 1846, and as a result of this union five children—three girls and two boys—were born to them. The following are their names: Emma E., C. Arthur, Mary L., Anna A., and Charles R., Jr.; of these, Emma E. and C. Arthur are dead. In October, 1861, the tocsin of war sounded the dread alarm throughout the land; thousands of the nation's sons responded to the call; among the loyal number Mr. Hart heroically left home and family to aid his country in her impending affliction: he enlisted as a private, and boldly went to the front, that he might protect the old flag and prevent even one star to be blotted from its emblazoned folds. Whilst doing duty on the field of action he was seized with that malignant disease, diphtheria, which obliged him to return home; from this he partially recovered, but, nothing daunted, he returned to army-life; a complication of diseases ensued, brought on by exposure, and he was ultimately forced to abandon the tented field, and again returned home; but he was not permitted to enjoy very long the affection of near and dear friends; disease had invaded the citadel of his life, and was gradually surrendering to the King of Terrors. On the 25th of April, 1862, his spirit left the realms of mortality to behold the light of eternity flashing upon the doings of time. He was a prominent member of Unity Lodge, No. 12, Free and Accepted Masons, at Ravenna.

An obituary of his death may be found in the Portage County *Democrat;* date, about the 1st of May, 1862. The following concludes a tribute paid Captain Hart in the *Democrat:* "He was a prominent man in his Township; public-spirited, generous, and patriotic. In June last a military company was organized in Edinburg; he was chosen Captain, and held the position until he went into the army. He was a man of property, with a home surrounded by every comfort, and, leaving all behind him, he went into the service of his country, and is a sacrifice to its cause."

GEORGE W. BARCLAY, Edinburg Township.

Before writing a sketch of the above-named gentleman, it would be proper to give, as an introduction, a few brief outlines of his venerable father's life. Francis Barclay, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and born in the year 1771. He married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was a daughter of a respectable family in Virginia; she first saw the light in that year memorable in our annals, for it was in that year, 1774, that the fires of the old Revolution began to glare upon our national horizon. These two were the parents of sixteen children; of this family of children, ten boys and three girls lived to be men and women. The extraordinary characteristics of the members of this household were their individual and collective ponderousness and longevity; the "lads and lassies" weighed at one time, altogether, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds; when the father and mother stepped upon the platform they increased the weight, and balanced three thousand three hundred and forty pounds; the mater familias alone counterpoised three hundred and sixteen pounds; the average weight of the children was over two hundred and twenty-one pounds. Old Mr. Barclay and wife, with John, their eldest son, came to Ohio and located in Mahoning County, A.D. 1802.

In the year 1847 the remains of Francis Barclay, Sr., were consigned to their last resting-place, and his spirit went back to Him who gave it; his aged partner survived him five years, and in 1852 she also went the way of all the earth.

George W. Barclay, ninth child and seventh son of Francis Barclay, Sr., drew his first breath in Mahoning County, Poland Township, in the month of May (28th), and in the year of our Lord 1810. His father being a farmer, young George was taught to work; his advantages for education were limited. At the age of eighteen he went as an apprentice to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, which pursuit he follows at present. His mechanical skill was of no ordinary kind; his genius as a builder was satisfactorily evinced in the erection of several mills, and workmanship displayed on Township Hall, but more conspicuously exhibited in the construction of the gate-locks and bridges along the route of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. September 20, 1870, while at work on the Town-hall, he stepped on a joist and it gave way, precipitating him a distance of twenty feet and colliding with the timbers below; although considerably injured, not seriously so, and in a short time he recovered. In retracing the chronological order of this gentleman's career, we find, in the year 1832, that he settled on his present farm, and on 11th of April, in the preceding year, wooed and won Miss Hannah Dawson, daughter of William Dawson, of this State; she was the mother of five children. After a life of usefulness and devotion to her family, she departed from the scenes of time the 14th June, 1847, greatly beloved by all. Mr. Barclay's second marriage took place September 7, 1849. The name of the last lady who consented to be the sharer of his joys and trials through earth's weary journeyings was Maria Greenlief, of Ohio. One child—a daughter—is the result of this last alliance, making, with those of his former wife, six children in all. Mr. Barclay makes one more joined to the number of our esteemed men who, by their uprightness and friendly actions, have had the respects of their townsmen bestowed upon them by marks of public favor; he has worn the honored mantle of nearly all the town offices; he was an impartial Justice of the Peace, and won golden opinions from all. Many a twain who have been united by Squire Barclay will in after-years speak of him as one whose like we shall not see again. Mr. Barclay in six years has joined forty-eight couples in the bonds of marriage.

MRS. CORINNA AVERY, Aurora Township,

daughter of Oliver Lewis, was born December 23, 1789, in Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut. She had fair advantages for procuring an education, and taught school at eighteen, and continued to do thus for five years. In November, 1813, came to Mantua Township; in 1814 she married Isaac D. Faxon, of Aurora, who was born November 15, 1791; had four sons, viz.: John H., Hiram L., George, and Isaac D., Jr. He came here about 1811, and bought the place where Mrs. Avery now lives. He died August 5, 1821. Mrs. Avery was married again, to Mr. Reuben Avery, February 9, 1823; had six children, viz.: Amelia M., Minerva C., Augustus, Henry, Reuben N., and Betsey E. It will be observed that Mrs. Avery has reared a large family, some of whom have held posts of honor. John H., now a resident of Elyria, Lorain County, has represented his people in the Legislature.

Reuben Avery was one of the oldest settlers of Aurora Township. He was one hundred and one years old when he died. He retained his memory and faculties, and his habits of industry, until within the last three years of his life. He remembered up to this time, and often conversed about several votes for Jefferson for President, for whom his first vote was cast.

Mr. R. N. Avery is now living on the homestead with his mother. He is the donor of this sketch.

JOHN PARSONS, Aurora Township,

son of Amos and Abigail, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1794; passed his boyhood in farming. February 25, 1815, he came to Ohio. On the 17th of February, 1817, he married Amy Stewart Spencer; result, ten children; three are living. In 1831 he settled on the farm which he now owns, consisting of three hundred and ten acres. He has always been hale and hearty; he belongs to the Congregational church since 1831. His wife was born July 31, 1790.

THE CANNON FAMILY, Aurora Township.

Eli Cannon, son of John and Mary Cannon, was born in Blandford, Hampden County, Mass., November 28, 1791. His father died when he was but a child of eleven months; hence he was deprived of a father's advice; he received the benefit of a good schooling until he left Massachusetts for Ohio, in November, 1805. He came with his mother's family, seven children,—four boys and three girls; they were forty days on the road; the propelling power of their conveyance was two yokes of oxen and one horse as leader; they settled on the farm now owned by Zeno Kent, in this Township. December 28, 1814, he was married to Miss Fanny Cochran, who was born April 14, 1793; six children—three sons and three daughters—were the result of this marriage: Fanny M., born February 22, 1817; Cecelia A., October 10, 1819; Franklin E., December 22, 1822; Frederick B., July 8, 1824; Martha M., June 1, 1826; Henry J., February 9, 1828. In 1814 Mr. Cannon came on to the farm where he now lives; he had at first one hundred acres, but finally two hundred acres. It should be observed that Mrs. Cannon is of Scottish descent, and her great-grandmother was sister to Oliver Cromwell.

Frederick B., son of Eli and Fanny, is the donor of this sketch. When Mr. Cannon was clearing up his farm he heard the distant echo of the artillery in the memorable "battle of Lake Erie," when our victorious squadron was commanded by the immortal Perry.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH EGGLESTON, Aurora Township,

son of Benjamin Eggleston, was a native of Middlefield, Mass., born July 6, 1779; he was raised on a farm. In the summer of 1806 he and his brother Moses came to this town, and cleared ground enough to put in some wheat; in the fall he returned to Massachusetts; Moses remained. During the winter married Miss Perlea Leonard, of Mass., and returned the following spring; he was forty-two days on the road; he settled on the farm where he lived till his death, November 24, 1872. He was one of a family of nine children who lived on the average to be eighty years old; he was a town officer, and in politics a Whig. He was the father of six children,—two boys and four girls,—three of whom are living. S. A. Eggleston is living on the old farm, and is the generous donor of this sketch; was born November 30, 1827; held town offices, and was respected as an upright citizen; was married 13th October, 1853. As a result of this union, one daughter,—Cora B. Eggleston.

AUGUSTUS RILEY, Aurora Township,

son of Julius and Mable Riley, was born in 1794, July 28, in Middletown, Connecticut; he was favored with but a modicum of education, but by assiduity and careful reading, together with reflection, he is one of the best-informed men we have yet seen. He was early taught to realize the truth of the time-honored adage, that "*time is money,*" and also tutored in the accomplishments of the hoe and rake. On the 22d of August, 1812, he was called out on the alarm of war; he was absent fourteen days, in which time he was drafted forthwith, and served six months and ten days, for which he now receives a pension of ninety-six dollars per year. In the year 1813 (Dec. 8) he commenced chopping on the farm where he now resides. He was married August 28, 1814, to Miss Polly Eliza McConoughey, of Blandford, Mass.; she was born March 20, 1795; as a result of this marriage six children were born,—four boys and two girls. Polly, wife of A. R., died April 1, 1867; she was a Christian woman, kind and affectionate in her disposition, and a loving mother. Mr. Riley is a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and is a liberal supporter of the same.

EPHRAIM B. HUBBARD, Jr., Deerfield Township.

Ephraim B. Hubbard was born in Stratford Township, Conn.; his wife was born in New York, by whom he had four children,—three boys and one girl: Alexander K., Ephraim B., Jr., Sophia W., and Stephen; all are dead but Stephen and Ephraim B., Jr.; the latter of whom, as will be seen by our caption, is the occasion of this history; he was born in New York, Dutchess County, February 28, 1792; he lived with his father till of age; when ten years old he, with his father's family, six in all, came to this County, and settled in this Township, about one and a quarter miles east of the Center. When he was about twenty-one, he settled on his present farm, owning then but fifty acres at first, but now one hundred. In the year 1817, July 1, he was married to Mary McGouen, and by her had eight children,—four girls and four boys,—five of whom are still living. October 18, 1839, he buried his first wife, aged forty-four years eleven months and twenty-four days; a Christian woman, a kind wife, and an affectionate mother. April 15, 1840, he was again married, and the lady of his second choice was Miss Jerusha Reed, of Pa.; two girls were born to crown their joys, viz.: Alma A. and Helen H.; the latter died August 20, 1849. In politics Hon. Mr. Hubbard was first a Jeffersonian Democrat and afterwards a Republican, and has been one of the most prominent men of his Township. During 1839 and 1840 he represented his people in the Legislature, and that to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He has also held various town offices. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and has been one many years. At first setting out in life he espoused the M. E. Church.

He is possessed of a benevolent disposition, and in the cause of temperance he has led the van, and by precept and example manifested his faith in the abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The gifts that God has been pleased to give this gentleman have been turned to good account, and besides standing in the halls of our Legislature to introduce and enact laws for the general welfare of our County, has also taken his place in the sacred desk and expounded the doctrines of the Bible; his life has been protracted to the venerable age of fourscore years and two.

It can be truly said of him that his life has been one of usefulness.

SIR LYMAN ELY, Deerfield Township,

was born in Granville, Massachusetts, October 8, 1798. When not quite a year old he, with his father, came to this County, now called Portage. He assisted in clearing up the dense forests. A watchful Providence protected him from the dangers and perils of a frontier life, and in his old days blessed him with the delightful privilege of beholding the virgin soil reclaimed and made to blossom like the rose. The untutored sons of the forest took a decided fancy to Sir Lyman Ely when a child, and I have seen the old man's eyes fill with tears as he narrated how the Indians dandled him upon their knees, and in tones of sweet melody warbled their own peculiar lullaby song, which sounded, so said the veteran narrator, like the following:

"Beetle-um, beetle-um sop-o-tay,
Beetle-um, beetle-um sop-o-tay."

Game was in abundance, and Sir Lyman often went with the Indians on hunting excursions, which lasted sometimes three weeks. He very nearly lost his life at three different times, but each, strange to say, under the same circumstances, namely, when swimming.

Although time with his ruthless hand is hourly and daily pressing the old gentleman towards mother earth, yet, for one of his years, he is possessed with remarkable elasticity of spirits, and it is interesting to watch them revive as he relates some stirring incident which happened when a fearless hunter he roamed through the savage wilderness of Ohio.

JEDUTHAN W. FARNAM, Deerfield Township.

The subject of this sketch is one of the early pioneers to this Township, and one of the most earnest workers we yet have had the pleasure to record. Mr. Jeduthan W. Farnam, son of Elisha Farnam, was born in Blandford, Mass., March 15, 1799; his father was born in Springfield, Mass., September 2, 1756; his mother, August 10, 1756, at Springfield also. His father was both a farmer and shoemaker, and Jeduthan W. was taught the importance of the right improvement of time.

About the year 1814, Jeduthan W. Farnam, in company with his father's family, eight in all, came to Ohio, and settled where he now lives. September 16, 1824, he married Miss Mary P. Day. Four children were born,—one boy and three girls. Names: Judith R., Helen M., Edward E., and Mary Ann. Two are still living, Judith R. and Helen M.

Mrs. Farnam, daughter of Judge Alva Day, was the first child born in this Township; she was one of the best of women, a kind and affectionate wife, and a tender and loving mother. She died at the age of seventy, January 1, 1871. She was born August 22, in the year 1800.

Mr. Farnam has, by hard and unrelenting toil, made a competency, and has ever been found ready to help in all of the necessary improvements of his day. He has been honored from time to time with nearly all of the town offices of his locality, and has in every instance given universal satisfaction. In his younger days he was a member of a regiment of cavalry, and on the occasion of a meet in Ravenna, he was appointed Major. In politics Mr. Farnam is a Democrat, and during the great Rebellion was a firm supporter of the Union cause.

Major Farnam is now an old man, and his days in the sere and yellow leaf, being seventy-five years old. He is now spending his closing life with his daughter Helen, who is the wife of Mr. G. S. Haugh. As stated before, Major Farnam, by attention to economy, has been repaid with an abundance of this world's goods: he owns one hundred and ninety-four acres of land, and has given sixty to his son.

LUMAN WESTOVER, Deerfield Township.

First among the men of this Township who is interested in this department of our work, as well as general improvements, may be placed the name of Luman Westover, Jr., brother to Frederick. Luman was born on the 6th of July, 1806, in Litchfield County, Conn. When ten years of age he, in company with his father's family, twelve in all, settled, as is stated in Frederick's history. During the winters he went to school, and in summer worked on a farm. At the age of ten he worked a whole year for twenty dollars. This taught him his first real lesson in economy. February 21, 1885, he was married to Betsy Caroline Betts, who was born August 3, 1811, in Deerfield, Ohio. By her he was the father of six children,—three boys and three girls,—four of whom, three boys and one girl,—viz.: Rockwell, Harry, Allen, and Marletta,—are still living; Laura C. and Hulda C. are dead.

On the 11th of February, 1854, Mr. Westover had the misfortune to part from his wife,—death claimed her. She was a woman of true moral worth. In 1835, Mr. Westover settled on his present farm. The 11th day of October, 1855, he married again, this time to Miss Matilda Lyon, of Beaver County, Pa., with whom he is now living. He has held office in the town, of which he is a worthy citizen. Politically, he is generally a supporter of the Democratic party. For the advancement of education he is a warm supporter.

DANIEL DIVER, Deerfield Township,

was married to Miss Nancy Gaskill, of New Jersey, March 1, 1834. As a result of said marriage four children, all girls, were born, viz.: Mary Ann, Marion L., Martha Ellen, and Henrietta E. All are dead but Henrietta E.

Mr. Diver died March 10, 1850; his wife Nancy died May 11, 1853. The history of Mr. Diver may be found in the historical work of this County, also from facts obtainable from Samuel Diver. Miss Henrietta, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Diver, was born June 24, 1840. She had very good advantages for attending the schools in her youthful days. In the year 1865, October 26, she was married to Frank M. Byers, of Fredericksburg, Mahoning County, Ohio, who was born August 10, 1838. Mrs. Byers has had one child, a daughter, Maggie E., six years of age, being born February 7, 1868. Mr. Byers follows the occupation of a carpenter and joiner.

It is said that the last crime committed by the Indians in this County was that of shooting Daniel Diver, the subject of this biography. This tradition has now passed into the history of Ohio, and the name of Diver and the last of the Senecas is inseparable. We have it from Mr. Alpheus Dickinson that no Indian was seen after the perpetration of this deed. It appears that Diver's brother, John, had exchanged his horse for that of an Indian's, but the latter soon discovered that his new horse would not eat sticks or browse; he came to John Diver and wanted to trade back, but he would not. At this the Indian became wrathful, and engaged Mohawk to shoot Diver, but instead of shooting John he shot Daniel. The charge passed just behind his eyes, destroying both of them. He recovered, however, and lived to raise a large family.

JOHN CARTER, Deerfield Township.

One of the earliest pioneers of this Township may be placed the name of James Carter, a native of Maryland. He emigrated to Mahoning County, Ohio, about the year 1800, in company with his wife Elizabeth, to whom he was married on the 7th of March, 1799. His advent into this County was the more striking, as it was accomplished upon the back of a horse; also carrying bed and bedding on the same. One child accompanied them, and frequently during their journey the blood-thirsty Indians hotly pursued them. They lived in Mahoning County some two years, and then came to Deerfield, and settled on the farm now owned by his son John, who is the subject of this sketch. Thirteen children were born to them, twelve of whom lived to be men and women, and each became the head of a family before a death happened. James, the old gentleman, died August 24, 1850, aged seventy-seven; his wife March 22, 1853, aged seventy-one years. Thus passed from earth the fond parents of him who sees fit to hand down their names to posterity that they may be held in perpetual remembrance. John was born January 11, 1806, on the farm where he now lives. His educational advantages were poor, but he has been disciplined to hard work, and was taught the value of time. At the age of twenty-five, December 29, 1831, he was married to Miss Mary Craig; but previous to this marriage he had been united to Elizabeth Mott. Shortly after the happy event they were coming home one pleasant winter's evening from Newton Falls, where they had spent the day visiting. On their return the wind was blowing fiercely, when suddenly a crash was heard, and in an instant of time she that was lay a corpse, having been killed by a falling tree.

As a result of his second marriage, five children were born,—one boy and four girls: Lovinia E., James Otis, Sarah B., Martha Ann, and Ruth Amanda; the first of whom died January 17, 1860, aged twenty-seven; the others are still living. They have also reared two others, Jeremiah Andrews and D. W. Bardo.

Mr. Carter has held various town offices. In politics he was first a Democrat and then a Republican. He is a firm supporter of the gospel; has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. He is also one of the strongest temperance men of the day.

JOHN DIVER, Deerfield Township.

son of Daniel Diver, Sr., of Germany, was born at Blandford, Connecticut, in the year 1780. His father being a farmer, he was taught to work, and improve his time. His school privileges were scanty. Being one of a family of seven children,—three boys and four girls,—young John had to work. When about twenty-one (year 1801) he came alone to this State, and settled on the land which was at the Center, claimed by his father the year before (1800); he left his home for this County in 1801; the next year his father's family, nine in all, joined him.

But very few were here at that early date; no roads, nor churches, nor school-houses,—all one vast wilderness; but John was possessed of true pluck. A part of his early history may be seen in the early history of this Township. In the year 1805, May 6, Mr. Diver was married to Miss Laura Ely, who was born June 9, 1789. By her he had three children,—two boys and one girl,—their names, Caroline, Osman, and Camel. Camel is dead; died August 7, 1873.

In the year 1811 Mr. Diver was again married; this time to Miss Christena Hartzell, of Pennsylvania. By her he had nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Parmelia, Samuel, John, George, Joseph, Polly, Christena, and Orson. John, George, Elizabeth, and Parmelia are dead; in the years 1862 and 1864 they were called from a life of activity and usefulness to their home, promised them who dare to do right. All that remain of his family are good citizens. His sons Samuel, Joseph, and Orson are the authors of this sketch, intended as an imperfect, yet heartfelt tribute to their parents, long since passed away.

LEWIS ELY, Deerfield Township.

With great pleasure the biographer gives the subsequent brief epitome of the life of one of the men of the olden times. It almost seems a sacred duty to record the names of those who, with an iron will and brawny hands, crushed out the wildness of the primeval age and gradually laid the foundation of civilization and Christianity. Although many have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, and others are fast passing away, yet these pages through the times to come will verify the eloquent phrase, "that though dead he still speaketh." Lewis Ely, father of Sir Lyman Ely, of Deerfield Township, Portage County, Ohio, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, December 9, 1756. In the year 1777 he was united by the ties of marriage to Anna Grainger. By industry and perseverance he accumulated, in a few years, considerable property. This he exchanged for land in Ohio. On the 12th day of June, 1799, he started, with an ox-team, on his Western pilgrimage, and reached Deerfield Township, in Portage County, the 25th of July following. His family was *the first* that settled in this Township, on lot afterwards numbered 19, situated nearly a mile east from the Center. As may be easily imagined, neighbors in that day were few, and located apart from each other at such wide intervals that they might appropriately be termed neighbors of "magnificent distances." To illustrate: his nearest acquaintance lived in Canfield, fifteen miles distant. When provisions were becoming exhausted, he was forced to look about, to combat the stubborn fact; and it was *with pleasure* he received the intelligence that he had *only* to go to Mackintosh, now called Beaver, some sixty miles away. At the time Mr. Ely held office as Coroner the first murder was committed in the County. After living the Psalmist's allotted time of threescore and ten years, he departed this life; and now, in the same plot of ground he so generously contributed to the Township as a site for the "city of the dead," he and his helpmate lie. The marble slab that marks the terminus of his earthly career bears the following pathetic inscription:

"He left the place of his nativity and submitted to the privations of a wilderness for the advancement of children and friends. He lived to see their growing prospects ripen into reality; and, when consigned to the dust, the silent eloquence of all bespeak, *Here lies our father.*"

M. L. DAY, Deerfield Township.

Among the public-spirited and enterprising men of this Township none deserve a better record than the subject of this sketch, M. L. Day, son of Mun Day, who was born September 9, 1788, in Granville, Massachusetts. Farming was the old gentleman's occupation. January 2, 1804, he married Miss Lucy Ely, of Granville. In 1800, four years previous to his marriage, Mun Day came to Ohio and settled in Deerfield Township, and lived and died on the same farm settled by him at that early date. Mun was one of the strong pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a man greatly respected by his neighbors. His example had its influence on his son, M. L., who is the subject of this biography. Mun died February 26, 1863; his wife, Lucy, September 13, 1868. Now we come to M. L. Day, who was born in this town (Deerfield) the 12th February, 1810. His advantages for education were, comparatively speaking, very few; yet by general reading he has accumulated considerable knowledge. He worked with his father until he was eighteen; then he went to Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, and worked as an apprentice to the carriage trade. After four years he returned to his native place, Deerfield Center, and commenced business on his own account, and continued in the same until 1873. Going back to 1833, September 29, we discover that he married Miss Lorinda E. Card, of Deerfield Township. As a result of this union two children: Edward M., born March 27, 1843, and Elvira E., April 13, 1849. On the 7th October, 1857, Mrs. Day was summoned to join the celestial throng in the "summer land of rest."

Among the many to go forth to their country's call was young Edward, who became a member of a company in the 7th Ohio Regiment. He was in a number of hard-fought battles. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he was wounded, which event happened on the 9th August, and death resulted on the 18th. His name may be seen on the soldiers' monument at Deerfield Center. In November, 1858, Mr. Day again married. He this time was united to Mrs. B. C. Raymond, widow of Joel Raymond. He connected himself with a rifle company in 1832, which was organized in this Township, and has held various positions from second lieutenant up to major in this regiment. In 1820, Mr. Day, then ten years old, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held nearly all the offices of this church; also has been honored with the office of Superintendent of Sunday-school for many years.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Hiram Township,

a native of Connecticut, was born November 22, 1781; his wife, Susannah Davis, was born in Connecticut, January 2, 1782. In the year 1813 they came to Ohio; at this time they had three children; they settled on the farm now owned by his son, E. D. Hinckley. Mr. Hinckley was one of the most prominent men in his town; besides having held various offices, he taught the first school ever organized in this town, and did so for many years, giving unqualified satisfaction to the inhabitants; it can thus be said of him that he first unfurled the standard of civilization and education in the Township of Hiram.

"'Tis education forms the common mind:
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

This good and useful man died May 8, 1835, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife died January 8, 1873, at the extraordinary age of ninety-one.

E. D. Hinckley, son of Benjamin and Susannah, was born July 10, 1812, in Tolland County, Connecticut; came here with his father when but one year old; his advantages for an education were fair; he was bred a farmer; when a young man, from thirty-six to forty-two, he taught school. In 1848 he noticed a gradual failure of health, consequently he gave up farming and engaged as insurance agent for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company; commenced November 10, 1848, and has continued at it ever since. His business qualities render him an expert agent; during his term of office he has insured some seven million dollars' worth of property; every loss has been paid, and not one dollar paid out for litigation; it is about twenty-six years since he began. March 15, 1838, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Nancy Joslin, of Ohio. As a result of this union nine children have been born, whose names are here given, viz.: John B., Harriet S., Bester R., Ann L., Ann, Nancy E., Eber P., Mary A., and Henry. Ann L. died October 20, 1845, aged thirteen months; Harriet died

Bester R. died in service; he belonged to the 42d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. Although it is hard for a father to part with a son in the prime of life,—to have our flesh and blood stricken from its accustomed place in the society of home,—yet when they die so nobly, and for such a glorious cause as did young Bester R., we should entertain the sorrowful, yet uncomplaining, feelings of Cato (so admirably expressed by Addison) when speaking over the dead body of his son, who had perished on the ensanguined field for Rome and the Romans:

"Thanks to the gods, my boy has done his duty.
Welcome, my son! Here set him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody corse, and count those glorious wounds.
How beautiful is death when earned by virtue!
Who would not be that youth? What pity is it
That we can die but once to serve our country!" etc.

VOYLA MESSENGER, Hiram Township,

was born in Barkhampstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 5, 1812. At the age of three he came with his father's family to this State; his advantages were meagre for acquiring an education; he was disciplined in all the routine labor of a farm, and during the earlier part of his life was engaged in chopping and clearing land. In 1851 he went to Hiram, and stayed there about one year; then went to Auburn, Geauga County, and lived some six years; from Auburn he came to Mantua, and lived with his brother Chauncy. In February, 1863, he was married to Lizzie A. Judson, widow of Elijah Judson. During the past few years supreme happiness has smiled round their domestic hearth. She was the mother of five children by her first husband, four of whom are living, viz.: Nancy, Ozro, Arthur, and Newell; they are all settled in life and doing well. Mr. Messenger now owns one hundred and ten acres of land; it is a river-bottom farm, rich in the extreme.

JASON RYDER, Hiram Township.

Among the early settlers of this Township, none deserve a better record than the subject we have taken into consideration this present time. Jason Ryder, a native of Vermont, was born Dec. 12, 1798; his early life was spent in rural scenes; his opportunities for getting an education were few; however, he was taught the value of time, and applied himself to farming at the age of eighteen. In the year 1816 he, in company with his father's family, eight in all, came to Ohio and settled on the same farm which he now owns; at that time there were only thirteen families in town. Jason and his brother Symonds took the old homestead of one hundred and fifteen acres. In 1822, Jan. 27, Mr. Ryder was married to Miss Fanny Johnson, who was born in the town of Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont, March 3, 1803. This union produced eight children,—five boys and three girls,—seven of whom have arrived to manhood and womanhood; one son, Calvin, was wounded at Port Gibson, and died in four days,—died May 4, 1863. Mr. Ryder commenced life poor, but in time became well off. He has held different offices in the town, and as a citizen is much respected; has also been Deacon of the Disciples Church in this place for more than thirty years, and is among its most worthy members. In politics Mr. Ryder was first a Whig, after this he joined the ranks of the Republican party; he is to the core a strong temperance man. Deacon John J., son of Jason and Fanny, was born in Hiram, Nov. 17, 1831; he received a fair amount of education; attended Hiram College for several terms; taught school several terms, greatly to the satisfaction of the people. December 24 of the year 1856, he was united in matrimony to Miss Emily L. Mason, of the same town, and as a result, five children—four boys and one girl—were born; all are living. He followed his father's footsteps in politics as well as religion. Prompted by honesty and industry to a close application of the secular responsibilities of life, Mr. Ryder has secured considerable wealth; his premises, more especially his barns, are the prettiest and most comfortable of any that we have seen in this County; it is an acknowledged fact that a "good farmer" is known by the neatness and capacity of his out-houses.

ELDER SYMONDS RYDER, Hiram Township,

son of Joshua and Marilla Ryder, was born in Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont, Nov. 20, 1792, and, like his brother Jason, was reared on a farm; his school experience was limited. In the fall of 1814 he came alone on horseback to this place, made a selection of land, and began a log cabin; in the following year he returned to Vermont, and brought his father's family in the spring following, 1816. In 1818, Nov. 12, he entered the bonds of marriage with Miss Mehitabel Loomis, who was born in Windsor, Vermont, 8th July, 1798; three sons were born, viz.: Hartwell, Cyrus, and Symonds; the last is dead. He at first owned the one hundred and fifteen acres spoken of in his brother's record, and he gave one-half to his brother; by industry and frugality he became well off, owning at one time between four hundred and five hundred acres of land.

At an early age he identified himself with the Disciples Church in this place, and subsequently was appointed Elder, which position he held for more than forty years; in the church's incipiency there were but some fifteen members, but under his brotherly administration it constantly increased until it numbered nearly three hundred. He held various offices in his town, Justice of the Peace, etc. When the first organization of State militia took place in this locality, Mr. Ryder was appointed its Captain.

In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican; he was a strong advocate of temperance principles. Elder Ryder's life was one of charity, usefulness, and good will towards men; but he had lived over fourscore years, and his life-work was coming to a close. Like a true soldier of the cross, he laid down his armor and patiently awaited his Captain's summons. On the 1st of August, 1870, his spirit took its eternal flight; his aged partner followed him to the spirit-land October 1, 1873.

Hartwell Ryder, eldest son of Symonds and donor of this sketch, was born here Sept. 24, 1821; his early advantages were not of the best for education; but by close attention to self-study and observation of the world he has acquired a good practical education. He was married Oct. 11, 1843, to Miss Julia C. Lee, who was born in Suffield, Conn., August 20, 1825; three children crowned this event, viz., one girl and two boys,—their names: Ella L., Charles H., and Edwin L.; Ella, died Dec. 24, 1868, aged twenty years.

It is not for the sake of writing an encomium on Mr. Hartwell Ryder that we append the following few remarks, but, on the contrary, a duty we owe to our sense of appreciation of the merits of the man.

The old homestead of four hundred broad acres, rich in fertility and dear to him from the associations of his ancestry, is in his possession; notwithstanding his wealth in houses and lands and herds, he is still the unassuming gentleman; kind, charitable, and breathing the love of a Christian; in a word, he is one of nature's noblemen.

HISTORY OF THE UDALL FAMILY, Hiram Township.

Samuel Udall, Jr., son of Samuel and Lydia Udall, and grandson of Dr. Lionel Udall, formerly from the city of Exeter, England, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, September 20, 1771; he was taken by his parents, when a child, to Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont; at the age of nineteen he married Miss Anna Bruce. The fruits of this were thirteen children,—seven boys and six girls,—all of which lived to be men and women, save one,—the youngest,—a girl, who died at the age of six years. With his large family he emigrated to Hiram, Ohio, in the winter of 1818; he had on his journey ox and horse-teams; when arrived at his destination, he set about with a will to clear up the woods, and make homes for himself and children; here he resided until his death, which occurred September 20, 1840; his wife lived until several years afterwards. They were prudent, industrious, and economical, and highly respected by all; from a small beginning they accumulated a comfortable property. Alvah Udall, eighth child and fifth son of Samuel and Anna, was born in Hartford, Vermont, September 14, 1807, and came to Ohio in 1818. The County being new, his facilities for acquiring an education were very limited, but by industry and studious habits he received a tolerable good business training; he taught school several winters, and, when about twenty-two years old, was elected Township Clerk; also filled several Township offices, among which he was for twelve or fifteen years Justice of the Peace; under the Internal Revenue Law he was Assistant Assessor for eight or nine years. On Christmas-eve, 1831, fitting occasion for the ceremonial compact, he married Miss Phœbe Ann Udall, daughter of John and Phœbe Udall, also a descendant of Dr. Lionel Udall; the marriage rites were performed by Hon. J. R. Giddings. One daughter was born of this marriage, who was christened Florinda M.; she grew to be a very promising girl and scholar; but "they whom the gods love die young," and, at the age of eleven years and eight months she left this tenement of clay to join the "blood-washed throng above." They were blessed with two sons,—one died in early infancy; the other, named Edward A., born November 1, 1836, is now living on the old paternal farm. It would be an injustice to leave this part of our history without presenting a few memorial words to the Christian lady who was the consort of Mr. Alvah Udall. Another has said "that in sweetness and cheerfulness of disposition none excelled her." Her intellectual perceptions, which were quick, prompt, and accurate, were only surpassed by the moral endowments of her most generous and sympathetic heart. The first communion set the church in Hiram ever had was procured by her husband, at her request, in Cleveland, and donated by her to the church. She boarded many students, who attended the Eclectic in its commencement, for one dollar per week, and several for nothing, who were unable to pay for their board and other expenses. She died calmly in her husband's arms, and her farewell words were, "Bid them all good-by for me. I wish they were all Christians. Tell them I pray for them." Until the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Udall was a Jeffersonian Democrat; he then joined the Union party, was an active supporter of the Union army, and is now a vigilant member of the Republican phalanx. Mr. Udall was President of the Board of Trustees. Edward A., son of Alvah and Phœbe Ann, was born November 1, 1836; opportunities for education good; married Matilda A. Smith, December 17, 1861; had two boys: Alvah R., aged seven, and Clifford E., aged one. Edward A. is now living on the old homestead of two hundred and ten acres of land.

GEORGE B. McGREW, Streetsboro' Township,

son of Elder Archibald McGrew, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1768, was born March 6, 1803, in Columbiana County, Ohio; education limited; when a boy, from eight to twenty, worked on a farm. In the year 1832 he came to Streetsboro', and here has lived ever since. In 1838, February 6, he was married to Miss Susan Martin, of Columbiana County, born March 31, 1812. Result of their union, ten children,—five boys and five girls,—eight of whom are still living. In politics a Republican. At the age of twenty-five he joined the Congregational Church. He is a hard-working, economical, and worthy citizen, and a strong supporter of the church.

O. E. HANNUM, Streetsboro' Township.

O. E. Hannum, son of O. Hannum, born in Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., January 4, 1814, had a common school education. In April, 1835, settled in the west part of the town, and lived there twenty-five years, and then came where he now lives, viz.: near the Center. October 21, 1835, was united to Miss Julia A. Little, of Peru, Mass. Eight children born, four boys and four girls. Six out of this number are living, Amos E. and George E. served in the army. Amos E. died February 9, 1863, at Danville, Kentucky. Mr. Hannum has held various offices in town. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a worthy member. Julia was born March 5, 1815, in Middlefield, Mass.

HARVEY BALDWIN, Streetsboro' Township,

son of Samuel S. and Hannah Baldwin, was born December 31, 1797, in Danbury, Fairfield County, Conn. He settled in Cleveland in the spring of 1807, and in the fall of 1807 came to Aurora with his father Samuel's family. In 1818 he married Laura Kent; of this union four children were born, and two are living. He was married to his second wife, Lucinda Brown, in 1832, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living. In the fall of 1849 he commenced to speculate in cheese, the result of which was a great pecuniary success. His daughter, Hester A. Benedict, is well known in the United States as a celebrated elocutionist, besides being a writer of prose and poetry.

JUSTIN KENNEDY, Aurora Township,

son of David and Mary Kennedy, was born in Massachusetts, town of Blantford, and County of Hampshire, May 3, 1793. In the month of December, 1804, he, in company with his father's family, came to Ohio, and located on the farm he now owns. On the 21st of March, 1821, he was married to Betsy Hathaway, of Massachusetts, and as a result of said marriage six children were born.

During the early part of Mr. Kennedy's life he enjoyed good advantages for an education. He has always been an advocate of good schools, and the Republican party finds in him a strong supporter. He retains his mental faculties well.

BOHAN BLAIR, Aurora Township.

The subject of this record was a son of Isaac and Bathsheba Blair, a native of Massachusetts; was born on Friday, October 30, 1789, in Blantford, Hampshire County. His father died when he was but a small boy, and it became necessary for young Bohan to leave home; for many years he struggled against the cold indifference of an unfriendly world to a fatherless child, but as manhood drew near, he thought he would seek a home in the Western wilds; so, on the 12th of February, 1809, he settled on the farm where he spent nearly all of his days. In 1810 he returned to Massachusetts, then returned to Ohio again the following year, went back to Massachusetts again in 1812, and brought back with him the same year his mother's family, consisting of ten children, seven sons and three daughters; all are dead.

He was married to Julia Powers on Thursday, September 23, 1819; she was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 18, 1798, and as a result of said union the following have been born, viz.: Harriet M., born August 27, 1820; Benjamin F., born September 26, 1821; Christopher C., born November 28, 1822; Hiram C., born August 30, 1824; Eliza J., born October 4, 1825, died July 16, 1866; Caroline C., born April 21, 1828; Helen, born March 22, 1830, died July 25, 1830; Henry B., born November 7, 1832. Julia, his wife, died October 11, 1864.

Mr. Blair, during the last four years of his life, lived with his son, Hiram C., who is the generous donor of this sketch; he died August 13, 1873.

Hiram C. is a worthy citizen of his Township, and a man of good understanding.

SHELDON FAMILY, Aurora Township.

The subject of this brief sketch is the earliest pioneer in Aurora Township. Ebenezer Sheldon, Sr., a native of Suffield, Conn., was born in 1754; he had five children by his first wife, namely: Ebenezer, Jr., Gersham, Seth, Mary, and Huldah, all born in Connecticut; his wife died, and he married a Miss Lova Davis, and by her had two sons, Festus and George; these were born in Ohio. In the year 1799 he came to Aurora all alone, and settled on the same farm now owned by his great grandson, Albert G. S. The following year he brought his family, and settled where it has been the home of five generations of the same name. His son Gersham outlived his brothers and fell heir to the old homestead. He was born in Connecticut, January 4, 1788. Came here with his father in 1800; married Roxana Russel, February 10, 1814. She was born in Connecticut, March 10, 1792. Four children were born, viz.: Albert R., Lorenzo H., Alonzo S., and Cyntha.

Albert R. outlived his brothers and fell heir to the old farm. He was born March 22, 1815; married to Miss Cornelia Dow, November 18, 1840. Five children were born as a result of said marriage, namely: Albert G., Jr., Insley D., Martha A., Mary E., and Frank D.

Albert R., Sr., died February 18, 1866; his wife is living at the present time with her son, Albert G., who now owns the farm. He was born January 17, 1842; married Sarah R. Harmon, December 5, 1864; two children born, Minnie and Bessie; B. is dead. His wife Sarah died December 11, 1869, and he married again, to Miss Oliva Hickox, January 1, 1874.

CAPTAIN R. M. HART, Edinburg Township.

Among the prominent men and early pioneers to this County, none deserves a better record than the subject of this sketch, Captain R. M. Hart, third son and fifth child of Captain John Hart, of Saybrook, Connecticut; was born in Massachusetts, May 9, 1795. His father was born about 1750, and enjoyed the advantages of a college education, but being poor, was unable to give his son Richard the same advantages. At the early age of four Richard left his father's home to seek a new one with his uncle, General William Hart, who was once a candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He was disciplined in all of the mysteries of the hoe and rake, but never was blessed with many advantages for an education, for which he so much longed.

At the age of twenty-two, in the year 1817, he, in company with his father, came to Ohio, and settled in this County, Edinburg Township. In the month of October of the same year he returned to Connecticut;

here he sought and found the heart and hand of Miss Betsey Ingham. The following spring he again set his face Westward, bringing his wife with him. This country was then a wilderness,—but few had settled here; but young Richard came with a determination to make this country a home for his loved ones, and, by many years of hard, unrelenting toil, he has gained a competency.

On the 22d of December, 1838, Captain Hart was called upon to part with the companion of his youth. She was highly esteemed by those who knew her.

On the 1st of September, 1840, he was again married, to Miss Sarah Averill, of Salisbury, Connecticut; thirty-four years have passed, and still they enjoy each other's society.

His three children by his first wife lived to be men and women, but suddenly in an unexpected hour the strong hand of fell disease soon laid them low: Elizabeth and Emeline died respectively at Detroit, Michigan, August 29, 1841, aged twenty-two, and October 3, 1841, aged twenty-one. In 1862, April 25, Captain R., son of Captain Hart, died of a disease contracted while serving his country in the great Rebellion. He was an amiable young man, of whose life and death we chronicle a few incidents; age, thirty-seven years.

Captain Hart is now bereft of those he once loved, and although fifty-seven years have passed since he first saw the Western wilds, he still feels a deep interest in all of the improvements of his Township, of which he is a most worthy and esteemed citizen. He has been honored with nearly all of the offices of his Township. During the early settlement of his town he acted as agent in the sale of the south half of it, and by his kindness to the early settlers won their affections, which he so much enjoys to-day.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Palmyra Township,

son of William J. Williams, was born in Wales, December 7, 1823. In the year 1830, Thomas, in company with his father's family, removed to this country, and settled in Palmyra Township. His advantages for an education were limited. At the age of seventeen he assisted Lorin Dewey in taking care of the County jail; at the age of twenty he served as an apprentice at the painter's trade. In 1850 he was married to Miss Mary E. Merwin, daughter of William N. Merwin, Esq., of Palmyra Township, but formerly of Connecticut. As a result of said marriage seven children have been born; four are still living. In 1858, Mr. Williams was elected Sheriff of Portage County, and re-elected in 1860. In 1862 he purchased the farm he now owns.

FREDERICK WESTOVER, Palmyra Township,

In writing the history of Mr. Frederick Westover, we wish to place before the young men of this County the name of one who commenced life a poor boy, and by hard work and economy has come to his present position. He is the second son of a family of ten children. His father, Lumon, and mother, Sabia, were born in Connecticut. Young Fred was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 4, 1804. His advantages were exceedingly poor for an education. At an early age he was taught the value of time and money. In 1816 he, in company with his father's family, "twelve in all," came to this State, and settled in Palmyra Township, and lived in an old log cabin situated between the house and well now owned by Thomas R. Williams. The family was truly poor, as all may well know when they are aware of the fact that they had but twelve cents in money, and that was paid for a little salt to put on some potatoes, which was the principal thing they had to eat. Woods surrounded them on every side. Bears, deer, wolves, turkeys, and many other wild beasts not here enumerated, were no uncommon thing. In this state of affairs young Frederick was initiated into Western life. After many years of toil, such toil as only an early settler experiences, he was able to purchase forty acres of land, where he now lives. By shrewd management and frugality he has come to be the largest landholder in his Township, if not in the County. He has at present nearly fifteen hundred acres, beside a vast amount of other property.

On the 16th of May, 1847, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Eilen Woodard, of Pennsylvania, but subsequently of Ohio. As a result of said marriage three children have been born, namely: Ira, Amarilles, and Irene. Amarilles died June 5, 1854. In the year 1863, May 14, Mrs. Westover was called from a world of toil and sorrow to meet her little angel, Amarilles, in the summer land of rest. It can truly be said of Mrs. W. that she was a loving, gentle wife, and a kind and affectionate mother; may her mantle of love and devotion rest gently on the loved ones left behind!

In politics Mr. W. is a firm supporter of the Democratic party, and during our great struggle did much to aid the Union cause. He is now on the decline of life, being seventy years old. He is living with his two children, Ira and Irene.

WILLIAM CLEVERLEY, Atwater Township,

was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, July 18, 1806; died at Atwater, April 19, 1874; his wife, formerly Miss Eliza Hahn, was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1808, and died April 16, 1874. William and Eliza Cleverley were married October 9, 1832.

Eliza was born October 12, 1808; had six children,—three boys and three girls,—of whom five are living, two boys and three girls. Mrs. Fannie Hahn was an agreeable woman, always looking on the bright side of things, always laboring for others and forgetting self. The government, in 1869, gave her, together with all others of her class, ninety-six dollars a year, as recompense for her trials in that cold winter of 1813-14. But she has gone to rest, beloved of all, at the good old age of ninety-one years.

JAMES WEBBER, Atwater Township,

son of Stephen Webber, was born in Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, January 27, 1795; he is now the only living child of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls; his advantages for education were poor; at the early age of five he was "put out to work" for the term of twelve years; at seventeen he went for himself to learn the wheelwright trade, and worked at same for many years. At the age of twenty-one, in the year 1816, he came to Atwater with his father-in-law, Mr. Josiah Mix. In 1817, May 1, he was married to Miss Phœbe Mix, who was born February 7, 1792; she also is the only one living of a family of eight children,—four boys and four girls; their issue were seven children,—four boys and three girls; six children are still living, three boys and three girls. Mr. Webber settled within forty rods from the place where he now lives. He has held town office. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but before the war he joined the Republican party. He is a thorough temperance man. Has always been in favor of good schools. It may be said of Stephen Webber that he was once a soldier in the British army, and was taken prisoner at, or near, Long Island by the troops of General Washington.

HON. JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Atwater Township.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we attempt a brief sketch of the honorable gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this biography; not alone for the privilege of writing even a compendium of his career up to the present time of his life is our exultation the greater, but that we may, by the portraiture of his exemplary motives and actions from boyhood to manhood, place before the youths and young men of the present generation a reflection of the principle of worldly success; that to excel and rise above our fellows, we must be guided by industry and strict integrity.

Joseph R. Conrad, son of Alexander Conrad, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born the 15th of July, 1826. He lived with his parents till death, with his petrific mace, terminated their earthly pilgrimage. When seven years of age he was left an orphan; an uncle, who was possessed of a good share of the "milk of human kindness," took him in charge, and by giving him the advantages of education and proper training, thus prepared young Joseph for the subsequent active duties of life. He attended the graded schools of Philadelphia from the time he was seven to fifteen years old; for the two following years he worked on a farm; after this he worked as an apprentice in a printing-office, but finding his health would not permit him to follow his avocation, he took leave of the business, and for another year he pursued a farming life. The era in his life which opens to him the field of actual stirring business is that when about the age of twenty-one he commenced working for what is now called the New Jersey Central Railroad as overseer, or having charge of part of the construction of said road; this first public act of his life gave thorough satisfaction to his company, and he continued four years in the performance of these onerous duties.

In the spring of 1850 he emigrated to the State of Ohio, and spent one year of business on the line of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. In the spring of 1851 he was connected on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. In March he took another important and not uninteresting step in life, by taking to wife Miss Sarah M. Hart, daughter of Jessie Hart, of Springfield, Summit County, Ohio. In the month of May he became a resident of Atwater, and in August following commenced housekeeping. From May, 1851, till December, 1871, he was connected with the C. & P. R. R.; first he was put in charge of a division of R. R. till 1853; afterwards he was put into the responsible position of road-master of the entire line, which office he held and executed to the entire satisfaction of the company. In politics, Hon. Mr. Conrad was first a Jeffersonian Democrat, but at the organization of the Republican party he became one of its firm supporters and leaders; from 1864 to 1870 he was chosen County Commissioner, and gave to the County his experience as bridge constructor. From 1864 to 1870 he filled with honor to himself the important office of County Commissioner; he was ever found at his post of duty, and his administration was discharged faithfully; the truth of it is attested from the fact that he was chosen to represent his people in the Legislature for two years, from 1871 to 1873; he declined a re-election for a second term. He is at present one of the members of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, and its financial manager, with headquarters at Cleveland.

The amount of business done last year in this daily-increasing and popular commodity was nearly two hundred thousand tons, valued at nearly five hundred thousand dollars gross proceeds. Can our young readers, from this biography, learn the secret of Hon. Mr. Conrad's success? Those who will carefully read and ponder, will agree with us in saying, "Yes; I observe that through his life he has evidently been not only equal to the occasion in the performance of either a public or private act, but *truthful* and *laborious*."

"The king can make the belted knight,
The marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might;
Guid faith, he canna fa' that."

MAJOR RANSOM BALDWIN, Atwater Township.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this present history was born in "Old England," and came into Massachusetts in the year 1637. His father was born in Connecticut, and his grandfather in Massachusetts. The Major's father and mother came to Ohio in June, 1801, and settled on the very same farm that Major Baldwin was born and now lives on; it is said that he is the only person yet found in the County who lives on the place where born; that is, a person of or near his age. They were the third family that settled in this Township; his father surveyed the Township in 1799, and Atwater then formed part of Trumbull County. When a boy, his father was accustomed to go to Smith's Ferry for flour, and then packed it home on horseback; when, on his return, night overtook him, he was obliged to camp out in the dense wilderness; he would turn his faithful horse loose, that he might graze at his ease,—and in the morning he would find the locality of the animal by the tinkling of the bell which was suspended from the neck of the horse; he would then remount and come home, performing a journey of forty-five miles. This kind of hardship in our fastidious times would rather cool off the dignity of our young swells; but this was some seventy years ago.

At one time, when he went to Smith's Ferry for provisions, he left home entirely out of bread; but the day he started he had killed a raccoon, and for three days, the time of his absence, his family subsisted on raccoon and turnip, and the Major remembers that it tasted "good." The subject of this sketch never had a pair of shoes on his feet till thirteen years old, and it was a memorable event then. The first school he attended was at the Center,—Sophia Hubbard name of teacher; sister of Squire Hubbard, Deerfield. The Major states that he graduated with all the honors in half a day; and never condescended to go again after that epoch in his life. He did well in the forenoon, but in the afternoon played truant; his mother found him out and gave him a sound thrashing. He got thirty-three days' schooling before married; since married has gone to school two terms,—this is amount of his advantages for education; he is what is called a "self-taught man." He has been appointed to different offices in his town, and was Major of the Independent Rifle Regiment. First President voted for, John Quincy Adams, in 1825. Voted for every election excepting the one for Polk.

His son, A. H. Baldwin, served three years and three months in the army during the great Rebellion; he was in thirty-seven engagements. He enlisted in Company D, 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and served with great credit at the battle of Shiloh, Corinth, Perrysville, Chickamauga, Stone River, Georgia campaign, siege of Atlanta. He is in possession of army diploma; wounded in the head at the battle of Perrysville; was one hundred days in succession under fire.

JOSIAH MIX, Atwater Township,

was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, September 15, 1779, where he resided until the year of 1803 or 1804, when he joined an expedition fitted out for the purpose of arranging matters preparatory to the establishment of a pioneer settlement on the coast of Florida (under the leadership of Hull), whence they proceeded, arrived safely, and engaged in labor pertaining to the enterprise, but, after repeated annoyances by the natives, were finally compelled to leave the following winter with the loss of most of their baggage and implements. Mr. Mix succeeded, however, by adroit exertions, in getting his baggage on shipboard and bringing it off safely. In the spring of 1805 he came to Ohio in company with Joshua Atwater, the proprietor of Atwater Township. It being his first visit to his newly-acquired possessions, they came through on horseback, most of the journey being through an almost unbroken forest. Mr. Mix returned to Connecticut in the fall, and in the spring of 1806 he left, and arrived in Atwater the 20th of June. On the 18th of January, 1807, he was united in marriage with Sarah Mattoon, it being the first marriage celebration in this Township. They lived together until March 22, 1860, when death severed the tie by which they had been bound so long—a period of more than fifty-three years.

Mr. Mix died February 4, 1867. His portrait may be seen on another page.

JARED STRATTON, Atwater Township,

was born in Glastenbury, Hartford County, Conn., August 22, 1799. At the age of twelve he removed to Southwark, Hampden County, Mass., at which place he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. After completing his trade, in 1820, he came to Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, and in 1824 was married to Miss Damarest Perkins. Mr. Stratton has lived over half a century in Atwater, working at his trade until 1870, when he laid aside his trade, which has since been prosecuted by his sons, Eli, Almon, Jared, and Samuel. When a boy, liquor was used freely by all classes, and at an early day Mr. Stratton formed the habit of drinking, which increased with his years until he became a confirmed drunkard; at times he became desperate, and when in this condition usually fled to the woods, where he would remain, subsisting upon roots and berries, until the citizens pursued and caught him. In one instance he remained in the woods for three days and nights, and when arrested and brought home it became necessary to confine him until he became quiet again. In the spring of 1836 he was induced by a neighbor to attend a protracted meeting that was in progress at the Center of the Township. During the meeting a great change was produced upon his mind, which resulted in a thorough reformation, inducing him to abandon his cups, and devote the remainder of his life in the service of Him in whom he believed. He soon united with the Congregational Church, and until the present time has exemplified the Christian religion by a consistent life. To the grace of God he ascribes the great change in his life, in saving him from a drunkard's grave. And now having lived beyond the allotted period of man, "threescore years and ten," he advises all persons to shun the intoxicating bowl, and invites them to embrace Him who can make them wise unto salvation.

Mrs. Damarest Stratton, daughter of Fletcher and Damarest Perkins, was born in Windham, Conn., 21st December, 1804. She came to Atwater in the year 1823. In the following year, 1824 (March 4), she was united to Jared Stratton. Samuel Stratton, son of Jared and Damarest, was born June 2, 1843. His advantages for education were limited to the common school. He has learned the carpenter and joiner trade with his father, and is now a finished workman. He is now living with his parents, on the same spot settled by them fifty years ago.

JOHN CLEVERLY, Atwater Township,

oldest son of John Cleverly, Sr., was born in Durham, New Haven County, Connecticut, February 14, 1800. He lived with his father, and attended school winters, till he was fourteen years old; then worked out by the month on a farm. In the year 1818, month of April, he started from his father's home, Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York, and came on foot and alone to Atwater, and boarded with his uncle, Edward Hinman, and chopped and cleared two acres of land; put up a small cabin that his father's family could settle, which they did in the October following. He thus commenced life by working out by the month till he was twenty-four years of age.

About this time he married Miss Minerva Mattoon, of Connecticut. As a result of said marriage four children,—one boy and three girls,—were born, viz.: Sophrona, Julia, Seth, and Elizabeth. All are still living.

January, 1822, he purchased his present farm, then fifty acres. Since then he has added fifty more.

In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He has held offices in the town, of which he is a respected citizen. He has always been in favor, and a patron of, good schools, which is inferred from the fact that his children are respectably educated.

ORRIN BLAKESLEE, Atwater Township,

was the son of Asahel and Hannah Blakeslee, who were born in Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, one in the year 1778, the other in the year 1785. Previously to their getting married, which occurred in 1800, Mr. Asahel Blakeslee came to Atwater Township in company with Captain Atwater; returned to Connecticut, and then married. He brought his family, then consisting of three children, to this County in the year 1806.

Mr. Orrin Blakeslee was born in Wallingford, New Haven County, in 1805, May 19. He removed to this Township at the time his father did. Poor advantages for education. At about the age of twenty he left home and worked in a brick-yard in the Town of Randolph. On the day he became twenty-one he returned to Connecticut, and stayed there about one and a half years, and came back to Atwater. December 8, 1830, was married to Marietta Upson, and result of this union, one girl was born, viz.: Jerusha L., January 10, 1840.

Marietta Upson, which lady was the wife of Orrin Blakeslee, the subject of our present narrative, was the daughter of Arad and Lydia Upson, born respectively, the first in Massachusetts, July 12, 1775, Mrs. Lydia, April 29, 1777, in Wallingford, Connecticut. Arad died in Indiana, September 15, 1839, and Mrs. Upson July 10, 1873. In the year 1802 they settled in Randolph. They were married in 1798, and came first to Atwater. Her third child was the first white infant born in Randolph. They were, in fact, the first white family in Randolph. In 1817 they went to Springfield; from there to Suffield, in 1830; and then back to Atwater, in 1832. He joined the M. E. Church in the year 1837.

Marietta, wife of Orrin Blakeslee, was born April 28, 1814, in Springfield. Immediately after Mr. Blakeslee married he settled where he now lives; then it was one dense forest. He removed all his goods on a sleigh, and upon the bare ground. Mr. B. has been afflicted more than twenty-one years with the sciatica rheumatism. He and his wife joined the Congregational Church at Atwater in 1831. Strong temperance man. He was first a Whig, then Abolitionist, and then Republican. Their daughter, Miss J. L. Blakeslee, was married to Cyrus Benjamin September 6, 1866. Has on his farm the nicest block-coal to be found; four and one-half feet thick; fifty feet below surface. Another interesting fact is that Mr. Blakeslee raked and bound wheat for a Mr. Ward, for which he received thirty-one and one-fourth cents per day.

AARON BALDWIN, Atwater Township,

was born November 8, 1770, in Durham, Connecticut; he moved to Ohio in August, 1816, and settled in Atwater Township, Lot 111, and died here in 1847. When he came here, he saw instead of fertile fields and smiling hamlets a vast and dense wilderness, and at night his ears were greeted with the howls of wolves calling unto wolves, and the prolonged shriek of the night-begotten owl. He was a prominent man in society, and aided every public enterprise; a stroke of paralysis hurried on his death; he was buried in Atwater Cemetery.

Two brothers came to this County,—one from Durham, Connecticut, the other from Durham, New York.

Old Deacon Baldwin organized the Congregational Church in Atwater; through his influence meetings were kept up for years without a regular minister; he was always found in his place, ready to instruct by precept, and example, too, the good work which he had espoused. He was eighty-five years old when he died; born June, 1758,—died 1843. He left an imperishable name behind him in connection with the history of Atwater; and many are now living who speak with reverence and kindness of "old Deacon Baldwin." Often when he would come home at night from work he would, if he thought it a little late, go without supper to attend the church. It was said of him, that "he had not enough enemies to send him to heaven." The old Deacon's name was Jonathan.

ALEX. V. WILLSEY, Atwater Township,

was born in Greene County, New York, December 2, 1819; he was the eldest son of Henry T. Willsey, of the same place. In the year 1840 Mr. Willsey came with his father and mother to Ohio, and settled in the north part of Atwater Township. His general business since his majority has been farming, and carpenter and joiner work. He was appointed School Director; for ten years he held the office and gave general satisfaction: he had the office of Constable, then the office of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, which office he holds at present, and was also appointed Postmaster of Atwater in the year 1871. Mr. Willsey was united in marriage in the year 1846 to Miss Mary Jane Clover, of Edinburg, Portage County, by whom he has had three children,—one son and two daughters,—all of whom are living; one daughter is married. Mr. Willsey commenced life with empty hands; all the advantages for education thrown in his way consisted in part of three terms in district school. By industry and economy Mr. Willsey is possessed of about one hundred acres of land, and considerably interested also in the mercantile business. Although he has been reared among strong drink, yet he has always been temperate, and has no inclination for the monster hydra.

His principal business now is the produce trade; he spent two years of his life on the Atlantic & S. W. R. R. as foreman. Mr. Willsey has visited his native place once since he came here.

SILAS BETTES, Randolph Township,

the subject of this sketch, dates the origin of his family in this country to a very early date; they settled in the New England States. Silas Bettes, son of Captain Nathaniel Bettes, was born in Massachusetts, in the year 1791, and lived and worked on a farm with his father. His advantages for an education were limited; when a young man, he taught school,—also singing-school,—the latter for a number of years.

In the year 1815 he came and settled in Tallmadge, now Summit County, but formerly Portage; the following year he returned to Massachusetts, and brought out his father's family, consisting of some ten or more, and settled in Tallmadge. In November, 1819, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Fanny Ryder, and as a result of said marriage, four sons, viz.: Silas W., Cyrus J., William H., and George W. In politics Mr. Bettes was first a Federal, then a Whig. December 29, 1832, he died at the age of forty. He was a man who gained the respect of his neighbors.

Mrs. Silas Bettes, daughter of Joshua Ryder, dates her origin to the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620; her immediate ancestors lived in Massachusetts; her mother came from Connecticut; her father was born in Massachusetts; he moved to Vermont when a boy; married Marilla Lincoln, by whom had eighteen children—ten living, of whom Fanny is one. She came to Ohio with her father's family in 1814; settled in Hiram, Portage County, where she became acquainted with her future husband, Silas Bettes. In 1834 she married again; her second husband was Frederick Dye, of Randolph; she lived with him two years; he also died, and once more, in the year 1866, she was united, to Samuel D. Spelman, and it is melancholy to recite that he also went the way of all the earth, which sad event occurred in 1873.

HARLOW LOOMIS, Randolph Township,

son of Elizar Loomis, was born October 6, 1798, in Southwick, Massachusetts. His father was a farmer, and young Harlow turned his attention towards brick-making. His education was limited. He married in 1827, April 5, Miss Maria Ward, and they had children born to them numbering seven,—six sons and one daughter; one son died while serving in the army of our country. Harlow Loomis came to Ohio in 1818, and settled on the same farm where he lived and died; he died July 19, 1870. In politics a Democrat; but supported Republican ticket when first organized. He gave his son Stephen J. to the war, who died August 14, 1864, from a wound in the head at battle of Atlanta,—died at Marietta, in Georgia; he was a strong advocate for temperance, and a man generally respected. Maria Ward, daughter of Josiah Ward, who was the second family in this town, was born November 11, 1808. Mr. Ward's first wife was the first white woman buried in Randolph; she was the mother of seven children. His second wife, Mindwell Harris, was the mother of five children,—four of whom are living.

ALPHEUS DICKINSON, Randolph Township.

This gentleman was born October 8, 1793, in Hampden County, Massachusetts. His father, whose Christian name was Oliver, and his mother were both born in the same State; they emigrated to Ohio, along with their son, in the year 1805, and settled in Randolph Township. When his mother's brother came through here on his way to Granville, Licking County, Ohio, she "baked up" the last flour that was in the house for their last meal: thinking that they had more made them somewhat improvident at the time; they could get flour in those times by going to the Ohio River, fifty miles distant. In 1807, Diver was shot, and Mr. Dickinson states he never saw one Indian after that occurrence; lived then at Center Deerfield.

Mr. Dickinson has been married six times; five of his wives lie side by side in yonder cemetery, magnificently located near Randolph Center.

Mr. Dickinson has two sons living, both of whom are by his third wife, whose maiden name was Mary Johnson; their names are, William Penn Dickinson and Walter J. Dickinson,—the latter son keeps a general store at Randolph Center, and is also historian for the Township. The name of his first wife was Hannah Sears; the last, who was a widow, Eveline Richmond. He served in the war of 1812, for seventy days; Mr. Dickinson procured a substitute, who enlisted in the army, and served during the war; therefore he, the substitute, would draw pension, as his name was on the "pay roll." Mr. Dickinson never received a pension. He was Second Lieutenant in cavalry company; Second Corporal 1st Cavalry Regiment, Second Brigade, Fourth Division. His father came from Massachusetts to this place on account of his boys; but he never had more than two weeks' schooling,—none since; a self-taught man.

ALBERT BROCKETT, Randolph Township.

Mr. Brockett was born in Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, 28th of May, 1795. His mother's maiden name was Eunice Marks. He, in the year 1811, and at the early age of sixteen, went to learn the carriage and coach-building business with Ralph Chittenden, at Guilford, New Haven County; he served an apprenticeship with him until twenty-one years of age. After that, worked at the same trade for James Bradley, in New Haven. Mr. Brockett had so won the esteem and confidence of his last employer, that he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, to open a branch business in the manufacturing of coaches and carriages; this was in October, 1818; in 1819 he returned to Wallingford, where he started in business for himself. June, 1825, he emigrated to Ohio. Mr. Brockett was first married in January, 1818; the name of his wife was Betsey Sleath, who was born in England, January 4, 1797; by her he had nine children,—three sons and six daughters,—three daughters dead. Mrs. Brockett died 5th August, 1843. October, 1844, he was united to Fanny Ward, from which marriage there was no issue; he married for a third wife the widow of Mr. Francis M. Hanson, which took place March, 1846; no children. This last lady we have seen, and we consider her amiable in every sense of the word. Mr. Brockett raised a "rifle company" in Randolph, and he was unanimously appointed Captain,—which position he held until the company disorganized; was also Trustee nine years, and gave satisfaction. He is one of the old men, who are yearly growing less in numbers, who in their day beheld Randolph Township and its beautiful Center an unsightly locality; no wonder that our pioneers exclaim, when they witness the progressive and still progressing improvements of our County, "What a change since fifty years ago!" Although his early education was limited, yet, by a natural inclination for books, has became an exceedingly well-informed man; history seems to be his chief delight. A brief genealogy of Mr. Brockett shall conclude this biography. John Brockett originally came from England; his descendants' names were Jonathan, who was the son of John; Josiah, son of Jonathan; Job, son of Josiah; and Jared, father of the subject of this sketch.

HON. DAVID L. ROCKWELL, Kent,

son of Harvey Rockwell, was born in Pierpont, Ashtabula County, Ohio, 22d October, 1813. His educational advantages, considering the time in which he lived, were above the ordinary. His father was a farmer, and therefore the son had accustomed himself to the usual service dependent thereon. As time passed on and the sun of prosperity began to gild the morning of his life he, like our first ancestor, thought it not good to be alone, and wished for a helpmate to pass the roseate hours away. The object of his love was Miss Mary E. Palmiter, daughter of E. Palmiter, and the marriage ceremony came off in the year 1836. The fruits of this happy union embraced four births, viz.: Dorena A., born April 12, 1838,—this only daughter was married to Judge W. L. Marvin, of Akron; D. L., Jr., born May 18, 1843, and married May 31, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Metlin; Charles H., born March 26, 1848, is Quartermaster of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry; O. Scott, born February 14, 1851, was admitted to the bar in 1873.

The subject of our present sketch, in 1839, settled in Brimfield, staying there one year, after which time he came to Franklin, now Kent; here he engaged in hotel business, but more particularly in mercantile pursuits, which he continued at till a short time before his decease. He also embarked in the operation of tanning. He was Justice of the Peace eighteen or more years.

Mr. Rockwell occupied a prominent and influential position in the public affairs of the County. He faithfully and ably represented the County in the Legislature during the years 1848-49, and again in 1862-63, and was highly respected for his capacity and for his fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the State. He was a hearty supporter of the government in its struggles with the Rebellion, and always labored for the re-adjustment of the States on safe and just principles,—principles insuring the safety of all men, and protection in the equal enjoyment of all their rights.

Hon. D. L. Rockwell died on the 29th of February, 1868. He adorned all the virtues of a good citizen, and the sad news of his death in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness carried sorrow to hundreds of hearts.

D. L. Rockwell, Jr., the generous donor of this sketch, received a good education, and entered upon the study of the law when quite young. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. He is a rising young man in the County. Only a little past thirty, he has already formed the basis of a successful business.

SAMUEL AND JASON MOORE, Mantua Township.

Samuel Moore was born in Southwick, Mass., in the year 1763. His wife, whose maiden name was Eunice Gillett, was born in the same place as her husband, a town bearing an English name, and showing its English origin.

A century has waxed and waned since Samuel Moore and Eunice Gillett stepped upon the stage of time, and their day and generation are among the things that were; but, through the kindly influence of their son Jason, aided by the light of history, their names will be handed down to their succeeding posterity, and kind memory still illumine their deeds and name.

Samuel Moore followed the occupation of a farmer. In the year 1806 he started, with his wife and six children, for Ohio, an ox-team his mode of conveyance. After forty days' journeying they arrived in Mantua, and settled on the farm now owned by F. A. Durthick. On this place Samuel Moore and his wife lived till they died. He died November 23, 1816, and his aged partner followed him October 17, 1850.

Jason Moore, son of Samuel and Eunice, was born August 31, 1798. He was the fourth son of a family consisting of four brothers and two sisters. He is the only child living.

Dr. Jason, at the early age of nine years, left his home to encounter the world by hard work, and till he was eighteen years of age he labored, part of the time for three dollars per month. Not being able to attend school, he, by the light of the fire, obtained sufficient education to enable him to teach school, which he followed for eight winters, working out during the summer months. Becoming tired of teaching, he purchased a medical library, and studied medicine and surgery, practicing in his own town for thirty years.

November 20, 1833, he married Miss Christena Tugell, by whom he had five children. When a boy, Dr. Jason helped to clear the farm he now lives on. When he came here it was one dense wilderness,—not a road, and but a few log cabins, and the woods were inhabited by wolves and bears.

The old Doctor often wanders back on the river of his years, and reviews with the eye of memory his boyhood days, and when he thinks of the hardships and privations he endured, he is amazed that he ever survived them.

ZEB RUDOLPH, Hiram Township.

Among the early pioneers of this country we desire to place the name of Zeb Rudolph, son of John and Susan Rudolph; he was born on the 23d of February, 1803, in Shenandoah, Virginia. His father being a farmer, young Zeb was early taught the practical part, which in its turn revealed to him the value of time and money. At the early age of one year he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, and settled at Whitestown, Greene County. In 1806 they came to Portage County, Ohio, and settled at Garrettsville. Although not blessed with advantages for learning, yet in after-years he applied himself studiously in gleaning from books a good education, and by observing the motives and actions of men, and studying the philosophy of the times, he acquired a general knowledge of the world. He is a self-taught classical man, intelligent and communicative. When he was seventeen years old, and on his natal day, he commenced to work at the carpenter and joiner trade, as an apprentice. In 1830, October 7, he was married to Miss Arabella Mason, of Vermont, who was born April 18, 1810, at Hartford. In 1816 she came to Hiram. As a result of her marriage she had four children born to her, viz.: Lucretia, born April 19, 1832,—General Garfield was married to this daughter; John C., born July 22, 1835,—he married Martha G. Lane; Joseph, born August 13, 1841,—he married Miss Libbie Phillips; Ellen, born June 4, 1845,—she was married to Camden Rockwell. Mr. Rudolph followed farming chiefly for a living. During the years from 1828 to 1855 he labored faithfully as a servant of Christ, and was much respected while a minister of the Disciples Church. He has held office in town, and for more than nineteen years was one of the Trustees of Hiram College. John C. died in service at Lexington, Kentucky, August 12, 1862. His son Joseph, who is the generous donor of this sketch, was a

soldier in the 23d Ohio Volunteers for nearly one year; for two years he was Sergeant in the 42d Ohio Volunteers, and during the two following years he held the position of Commissary Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, and was mustered out as a Major by brevet. The record of Joseph Rudolph is worthy to be handed down to latest posterity; for we deem that any one, be he great or humble through accident of birth and circumstance, who willingly takes up arms in defense of his country and his God, has traits of nobility in his character. These men should be remembered, and hence the benefit of history.

JOHN RUDOLPH, Hiram Township.

Among the earnest workers and worthy citizens of Portage County, a link would be missing were we to omit the name of the noble-hearted John Rudolph, born on the 21st of December, 1798, at Shenandoah, Virginia, and educated a farmer. In the month of November (11th), 1805, he removed to this County, and settled at Garrettsville. On the 23d of December, 1822, he married Miss Cleona Atwater, daughter of Judge A., of Mantua. As a result of marriage nine children were born, four of whom are living.

On the 8th of November, 1842, his faithful wife, and an affectionate mother, died.

On the 31st of March, 1843, he married Sally M. Starks, of Trumbull County; she also passed away, on the 8th of February, 1871.

Mr. Rudolph has always been a consistent member of the Disciples Church of his town, and for more than nineteen years one of the Trustees of Hiram College. His son, James K., is the generous donor of this brief sketch, and was for many years a soldier in the 23d Ohio Volunteers.

THE JENNINGS FAMILY.

David Jennings, with whom we begin this sketch, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, January 1, 1771. He married Hannah, daughter of Jacob Wellman, Jr., January 28, 1794. Miss Wellman was a native of New Hampshire, born in Lyndeborough, September 13, 1769. Mr Jennings emigrated to Ohio in 1802, and settled on Lot 24, Ravenna Township, this County. His family record is as follows: Solomon, born July 25, 1796; David, Jr., born September 18, 1798; Daniel W., born September 7, 1800; Hannah H., born January 2, 1804; Squire L., born December 28, 1807; Lewis E., born July 14, 1811.

Coming here at so early a day, nearly six years previous to the organization of the County, Mr. Jennings is entitled to a place among the earliest pioneers of this then dreary wilderness. In connection with Robert Eaton he erected, in 1805, a saw-mill on the Mahoning, in this Township, which was among the first built in the County. Mr. Jennings died January 10, 1856, aged eighty-five; Mrs. Jennings, April 8, 1840, aged seventy.

The first son, Solomon Jennings, married Susannah Price, September 30, 1819, and had eight children: Sophronia, Elizabeth (deceased), David, William, Henry C., Mary Ann, Eliza, and Schuyler. Mr. Jennings died April 6, 1840, in his forty-fourth year.

Hannah H. Jennings married Schuyler Cutler, January 28, 1822. She had four daughters and two sons. She died June 10, 1835, in her thirty-second year.

David Jennings, Jr., married Hannah Rawson, November 13, 1825. He had two sons, Andrew Jackson and David Rawson. He died January 25, 1862, in his sixty-fourth year.

Daniel W. Jennings married Elizabeth Price, March 13, 1823. He had two sons and four daughters: Ann, Emily, Polly, Porter, Ellen, and Adelbert. Polly and Porter are deceased. Mr. Jennings died September 17, 1874, in his seventy-fifth year.

Squire L. Jennings married Nancy Ann Sapp, October 22, 1833. Has had one son and one daughter: Sylvester F., born September 2, 1834, married Carrie M. Barker, December 25, 1858; and Annjenette, born December 11, 1837, married Lorenzo D. Bosworth, December 25, 1865, died in Ottumwa, Iowa, July 31, 1867.

Lewis E. Jennings married Elizabeth Knowlton, January 22, 1838. He has had four sons and eight daughters: Samuel K., born January 1, 1834, died July 28, 1842; Mary Jane, born March 9, 1835, died July 28, 1851; Hannah H., born April 24, 1836,—is now Mrs. Hugh Wain, of Cleveland; Elizabeth A., born September 28, 1837; Lovey C., born December 10, 1838, died July 28, 1842; George W. and Martha W., twins, born February 2, 1840; Martha is now Mrs. J. M. Gledhill, of Ravenna; Celestia A., born August 27, 1842, died March 10, 1852; Helen M., born October 2, 1844; Araminta L., born August 22, 1846; Lewis C., born October 16, 1848, died June 13, 1849; Albert B., born December 23, 1851. Mr. Jennings resides upon the old homestead settled by his father in 1802.

DAVID LONGCOY.

The subject of this record was born in the State of New York, May 30, 1807. At the age of twenty-two he came to Ohio; upon his arrival at New Portage, below Akron, he was compelled for want of funds to change his mode of travel from canal-boat to going on foot. Arriving at Franklin Mills, now Kent, he found himself in a wilderness, without friends or money; but with strong hands and a brave heart he began his life-work.

His first employment was in an oil-mill at ten dollars per month, but as he had formerly received twenty-six dollars for the same service in New York, the outlook was not flattering for making a fortune in the West. But young Longcoy made a virtue of necessity, and went to work with an honesty of purpose and a devotion to business that soon secured him better wages, and also won for him the confidence and esteem of his employers.

On May 4, 1834, he was married to Miss Abby Woodard, of Franklin. This union was blessed with a family of nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—of whom three sons and three daughters still survive.

Mr. Longcoy manufactured the brick used in the construction of what is known as Earle Block, also a large portion of those used in Kent Block, now known as Carver Block. He finally turned his attention to farming. For some eight years previous to his death he was also engaged in furnishing meat for the Kent market, which business is continued by his sons, Frank D. and Francis B. He died on the 5th of August, 1878, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Longcoy's life was not an eventful one, but he was respected and honored wherever known. In all business transactions his word was as good as his bond. He possessed a rough exterior, and would not impress a stranger with the whole-souled manhood within him. He had a kind and generous nature, and will long be remembered for his charitable benefactions. His remains now repose in Franklin Cemetery, beneath a monument of rare beauty.

JUSTUS BARR, Franklin Township,

was born in Rutland, Vermont, October 30, 1812. His father, Justus Barr, Sr., served in the Revolutionary War. When young Barr was four years old his father's family removed to Genesee County, New York, where they remained till 1834, when they came to Ohio, and located in Brimfield Township, on a farm.

Mr. Barr was married October 8, 1838, to Phebe Rogers, of Genesee County, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr have never had a family of their own, but have kindly received into their care from time to time a number of orphans, for whom they have provided the comforts of home. Mr. B. has led a quiet life, rarely accepting office, though he has filled positions as Township Trustee, School Director, etc.

CHRISTIAN CACKLER, Franklin Township.

This old gentleman is one of the earliest pioneers of Portage County. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, in the month of June, 1791.

When young Cackler was only four years of age his parents moved to Wheeling Creek, Greene County, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Wheeling, Virginia.

We here quote his own words:

"In the spring of 1804, together with my father and eldest brother, I came to Ohio. We brought with us one horse, one yoke of oxen, and what we could carry on the horse. We crossed the Ohio River at Steubenville and passed on to Hudson, where we found our stopping-place. Father bought half of lot No. 10, in the southeast corner of the Township. On selecting our site we relieved our horse, cut four forks and drove them into the ground, upon which we laid poles and covered the sides and top with bark, and also constructed a bark floor. Our beds filled with leaves and blankets spread, we were ready for operations. We commenced clearing land for spring crops. It was the 10th of May, 1804. We planted three acres of corn, and cleared a piece in time to sow wheat. Provisions were hard to get, and were obtained by working for neighbors. We found out that Mr. Abram Thompson had pork which he wished to exchange for work, and so father sent my brother and myself up there to work for three and a half pounds of pork per day. Abram's father, a deacon of the church, lived with him. He would stand and keep us at work every minute of the time, and when meal-time came would always ask a blessing. He was very expert in the use of the knife and fork, and when *he* was satisfied he seemed to think the *rest* ought to be, and would lay down his table cutlery and offer thanks for what he had eaten, and then leave the table. As boys we were rather bashful, and of course would follow suit, whether we had eaten half enough or not. We stood it two days, when we took our fourteen pounds of pork and went home. We told father that we could not work in that way,—that we did not get enough to eat. He said he would go up the next day, and I went with him. When we arrived they had done breakfast, and we went to work without any, but when noon came we were prepared for a hearty meal. We went in and seated ourselves about the table; the Deacon asked the blessing, and then went to work as usual. When he had finished he dropped his knife and fork and returned thanks, and then left the table. My father said to the Deacon, 'Your prayers are good, but Abram's pork is a d——d sight better. Prayers will not strengthen a man to roll up logs,' and went on eating again. The old Deacon never tried to choke him off with his 'thankfulness' after that.

"In September my father and brother went back after the family, and left me in care of the shanty until they returned. I was then only twelve years of age. They left for my use a small loaf of bread, an old rifle that carried an ounce ball, and some powder and bullets, that I might kill squirrels for meat. They thought they would be back in three weeks.

"It was a trying time for me. I could get along very well through the day, but when night came I was lonesome indeed. I would build a big fire and roll myself up in my blankets so that I could not hear anything, and there remain until morning. I managed so about two weeks. My loaf began to get very small, and I had to make my allowance still smaller to make it hold out. The three weeks expired and nobody came. The fourth week wore slowly away, and no one came. My bread was gone, and I had to live on squirrels alone. The fifth week expired, and still I was alone, with no bread and no bullets. What to do I did not know. It is said that 'necessity is the mother of invention.' There was a necessity for my doing something, so I went down to the brook and picked up small stones, which I used in place of bullets,—using a handful for a charge. I managed to kill some squirrels in this way, but many were only crippled, and would get away. I stayed there till the sixth week began. The family soon returned.

"The corn that we planted was all destroyed by squirrels, blackbirds, 'coons, and porcupines before it was large enough to roast,—not an ear came to maturity.

"In 1807 I was bound out to remain until twenty-one, that I might help earn provisions for the family. The war of 1812 having broken out about the time I had finished my servitude, I volunteered, and served two years."

Mr. Cackler was in Perry's victorious engagement, Sept. 10, 1813. He was married August 10, 1814, to Theresa Nighman, a native of York County, Pennsylvania.

Again we quote from Mr. Cackler:

"On the 1st day of January, 1816, we moved to the place where I now live. In moving, our furniture proved no inconvenience,—my wife had a *bed;* I had an *axe.* I added to this, by purchase of three white cups and saucers, costing seventy-five cents, three knives and forks and a wooden pail.

"These were the first things I ever purchased. The woman who lived with us gave three wooden plates and a kettle to cook our victuals in. My wife's father also gave us a table, which completed our 'set out.' I run in debt for fifty acres of land, at three dollars and fifty cents per acre, a deed of which I did not get for seventeen years, and the interest was therefore greater than the principal. I did not have a hoof on the place for three years. I went to clearing my land by cutting out the small timber, which, together with the old logs, I burned, after which I girdled the standing timber and split my rails. I had no team to haul them with, so I hacked them to the line of my fences. Having thus cleared and fenced my farm, I got Alexander Stewart to do my plowing. I planted corn and worked it entirely with the hoe. The birds and animals were so numerous that it required constant vigilance to save any of it. It was a constant warfare, and at best I could get but the smallest half. It was trying to a man's patience and courage to work that way. We depended on the woods for our meats, and got our bread wherever we could."

Such were the privations and hardships of this "old pioneer." He has had a family of twelve children, all of whom arrived at maturity but one, who died when two years old.

The following is the family record: Christian Cackler, Sr., born January 27, 1756; Mrs. Julia Ann (wife of C. Cackler), born October 14, 1759; Peggy Cackler, born December 7, 1780; Elizabeth, born March 12, 1782; Polly, born August 12, 1783; born September 3, 1785; Catherine, born June 5, 1787; Abraham, born May 5, 1789; Christian Cackler, Jr., born June 27, 1791; John, born October 22, 1793; Julia Ann, born March 22, 1796; Sarah, born May 16, 1798; Peter, born November 13, 1801.

C. Cackler, Sr., was married January 27, 1780; died September 28, 1830. Mrs. C. died November 23, 1831.

Record of Mrs. Cackler's family: Theresa Nighman, born November 23, 1791; George, born August 28, 1793; John, born August 8, 1795; Catherine, born September 15, 1797; Henry, born October 6, 1799; Peggy, born May 6, 1801; David, born October 10, 1802; Frederick and Polly, September 5, 1804; Eliza, born February 13, 1807; William, born November 18, 1810; Emily, born December 23, 1813; Adam Nighman, father of Mrs. Cackler, born June 21, 1764; and Elizabeth (Mrs. N.), born April 1, 1772. The former died June 12, 1835, and the latter August 5, 1840; David, died April 23, 1826, and George died June 12, 1885.

PRESIDENT BURKE A. HINSDALE.

This gentleman was born of New England parentage, in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, March 31, 1837. He worked on a farm until his majority was passed, and then entered on a course of liberal study in the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, now Hiram College. He had previously enjoyed common school opportunities, and had three or four terms of higher English instruction in the Eclectic Institute. Began to teach at the age of eighteen, and taught several consecutive winters. Was made an assistant teacher in the Eclectic Institute in 1860. Left the Institute in 1862. Was married at the age of twenty-five to Miss Mary E. Turner, of Cleveland. About the same time he entered the ministry of the Christian Church. And has since preached without interruption.

In 1863 he returned to Hiram as an instructor, and remained until 1869. In the latter year went to Solon, Cuyahoga County, as pastor of the Christian Church, and remained two years. He then went to Cleveland as pastor of the Christian Church. In 1866 *The Christian Standard*, the best and most widely circulated paper of this denomination, was started in Cleveland; and Mr. Hinsdale was an associate editor of the same (and book reviewer) from the beginning to 1869.

In 1869 he was elected Professor of History and English Literature in Alliance College, which position he held one year, and subsequently filled the same position in Hiram College for a like period. In 1870 he was elected President of the latter institution, which position he now occupies.

In connection with the Presidency, he has also held the chair of Philosophy, History, and Biblical Literature. In 1872 there issued from the press of Bosworth, Chase & Hall, of Cincinnati, a work by President Hinsdale entitled "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels," which has been received with much favor.

The President has also been one of the most frequent contributors to *The Christian Quarterly*, the organ of this brotherhood; writing generally on historical and critical subjects. He has not been a settled pastor since 1867, but has preached constantly,—for the last five years mostly in Hiram. As complimentary to his merits, he has received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bethany College, West Virginia, and Williams College, Massachusetts.

President Hinsdale is a man of commanding appearance, five feet ten and a half inches high, strongly built, weighs a little less than two hundred pounds, and has strong powers of endurance. His favorite fields of study are history, literature, philosophy, and theology, and he is justly ranked among the choicest thinkers of the age.

PROFESSOR OSMER C. HILL, Hiram.

The above-named gentleman was born in Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, December 31, 1839. At the age of nineteen he occupied the onerous position of teacher in a common school. In the year 1861 the heart of the nation was throbbing amid the convulsion of an internecine war; our brothers of the North and South, who hitherto had joined hands for the prosperity and welfare of the nation, were now standing aloof, with hatred pictured in their lineaments, and ready to immolate on the altar of devastation the palladium of our country,—civil and religious liberty and equality to all. Mr. Hill, then barely twenty-two years of age, nobly responded to the call; come weal, come woe, he took his place in the ranks of those who averted the calamity of seeing this republic hurled from its lofty pinnacle into the black waters of oblivion. Whenever we descant on those who stood up in defense of our firesides we grow

warmer in our admiration, and ever feel ready to bestow upon their name and memory the noble title of patriot. The 28th September, 1865, Professor Hill engaged in the manly responsibilities of life by uniting himself in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McWilliams. During the last nine years he has discharged the duties of various occupations; being for some time a teacher in the Oberlin Commercial College. In the spring of 1867 he accepted a "Chair" in the Hiram College, Portage County, and for eight years has been one of its leading spirits. In 1866, Professor Hill commenced an evangelical course of life, by preaching among the sect denominated Disciples.

DILLINGHAM CLARK

was born in the vicinity of Cape Cod, but in very early life moved with his parents to the town of Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he grew up, and was married to Abbey Walden. His residence was soon transferred to the town of Washington, where he lived when, in 1810, he united his property with the enterprise of Becket to purchase of the Hon. Caleb Strong, of Northampton, a township of land in "New Connecticut." The Township was purchased, and is now Hindham. Esquire Clark was one of the two selected to explore and survey the new and unseen purchase. He made the journey on horseback, spent several days in the survey, encamped during the night, lulled to sleep by the howls of hungry wolves; returned from searching the land in about six weeks, and brought back a good report. On his way to this goodly land, he sojourned for a time in Buffalo, New York; but early in the year 1813 he joined the little colony, of which he was still a member, that had gone nearly three years before into the wilderness, and shared with them the trials and dangers of pioneer life.

Having invested liberally, he found himself owner of nearly one-fourth of the Township. The sale of this land as good settlers called for it, with judicious management, added rapidly to his wealth and influence, and there are many to praise him for the pecuniary aid afforded in time of need, and for the patience and forbearance exercised, when perils stood thick and unforeseen calamities gathered around the early inhabitants of the town. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Hindham. Retiring in life and manners, he was nevertheless an efficient helper in his Master's cause. His Christian life was marked by consistency, forbearance, unaffected simplicity, and generous liberality. He died at the age of ninety years.

All honor to the men who, with toil, self-sacrifice, and noble daring, transplanted from New England soil to the Townships of our own Western Reserve that never-tiring enterprise, pure morality, stern discipline, and holy, simple faith in the Redeemer, which has made New England the praise of all lands.

HARMAN D. HUTSON, DEERFIELD.

This gentleman was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 4, 1827. Shortly after the death of his mother, in 1844, he attempted to learn the harness-maker's trade in Youngstown, but this proving too confining, in March, 1847, he repaired to Pittsburg, and engaged service on a flatboat that was bound to New Orleans. In 1852 he became pilot, and continued to follow the business till 1855, in the spring of which year he took a trip to California by way of the Isthmus. He remained in California for some eighteen months, most of which time he was engaged in the mines. He then returned to his former occupation of piloting, which was attended with many dangers and narrow escapes. At one time he was blown into the river by the bursting of a steam-pipe on the "Buckeye State," and swam ashore, being the only one saved of a number who were also blown into the river.

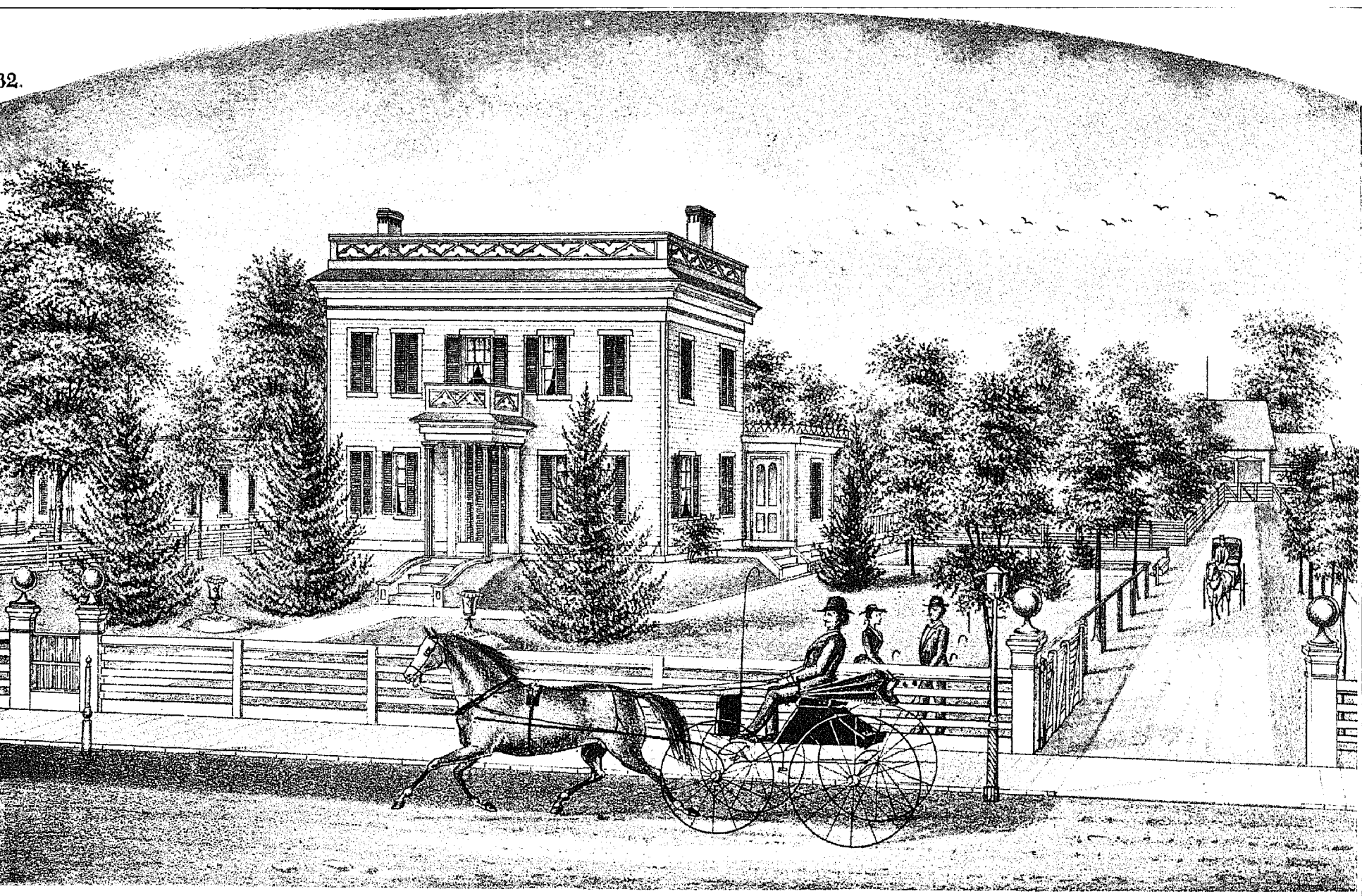
In the War of the Rebellion he served under Commodore Foote in the Mississippi squadron, and performed duty as Captain and Pilot of the tugboat "Restless." He was subsequently transferred to take charge of the repairing-ship "Swallow." This vessel was lost in August, 1862, while Mr. Hutson was sick in the hospital. When convalescent, he was ordered to the United States steamer "W. H. Brown," government dispatch-boat.

On September 18, 1862, he married Charlotte C. Vaughn, of Illinois, formerly of Mahoning County. By this marriage Mr. H. has had one son.

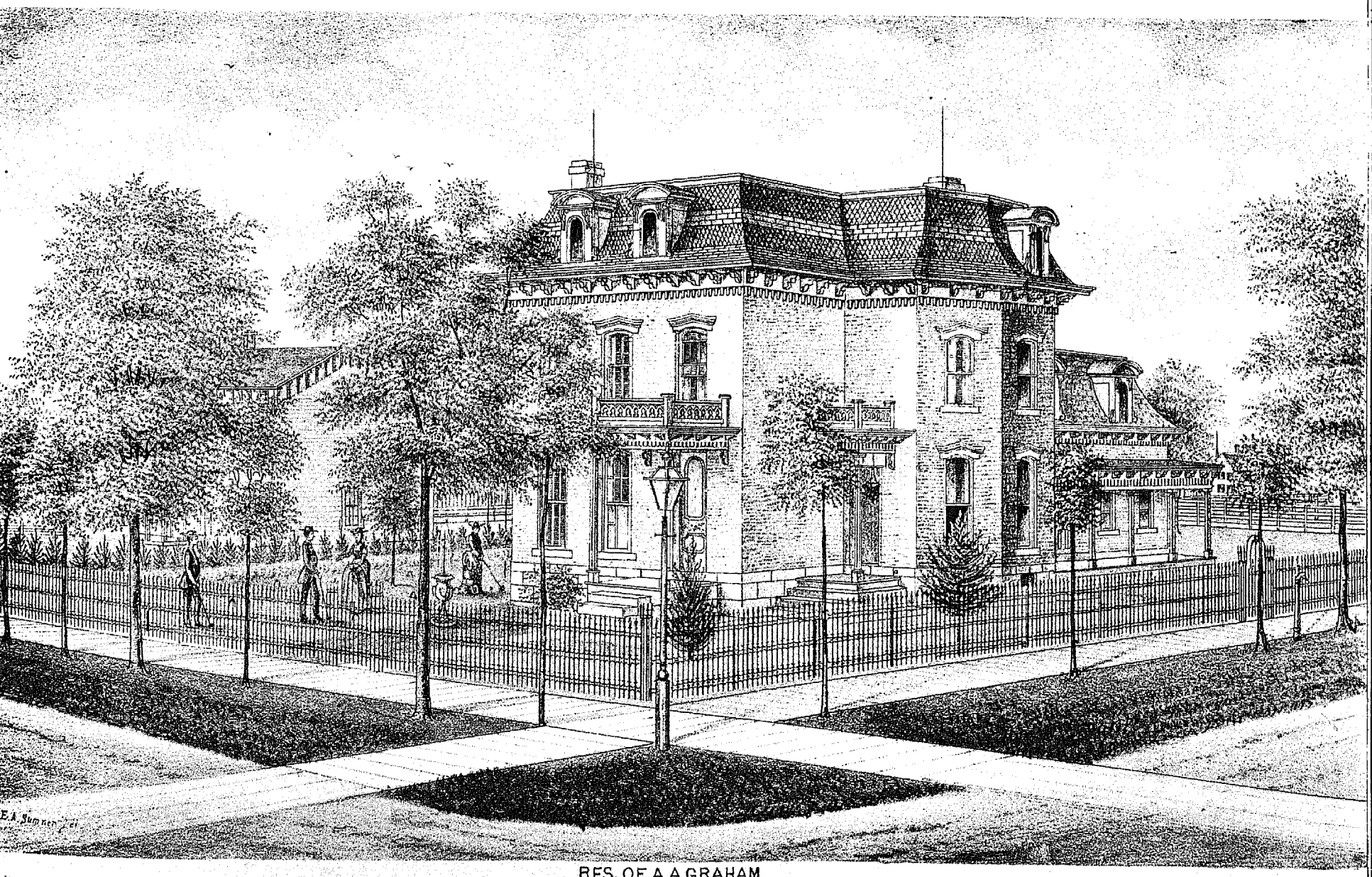
In April, 1863, he resigned his commission to take charge of the "Hammit," then in the service, and of which he was part owner. On this he remained till the close of the war, when he purchased the "Panther," and engaged in towing coal to New Orleans. He sold his property in Pittsburg in 1870, and bought in Deerfield, his present residence. In 1872 he sold the "Panther" and left the river.

SETH JENNINGS

was born in Swansea, March 18, 1801. He came to this County in 1829; married twice; never sued a man; never was sued; never paid a cent of cost.



RES. OF E. P. BRAINERD
EAST MAIN ST. RAVENNA PORTAGE CO. OHIO

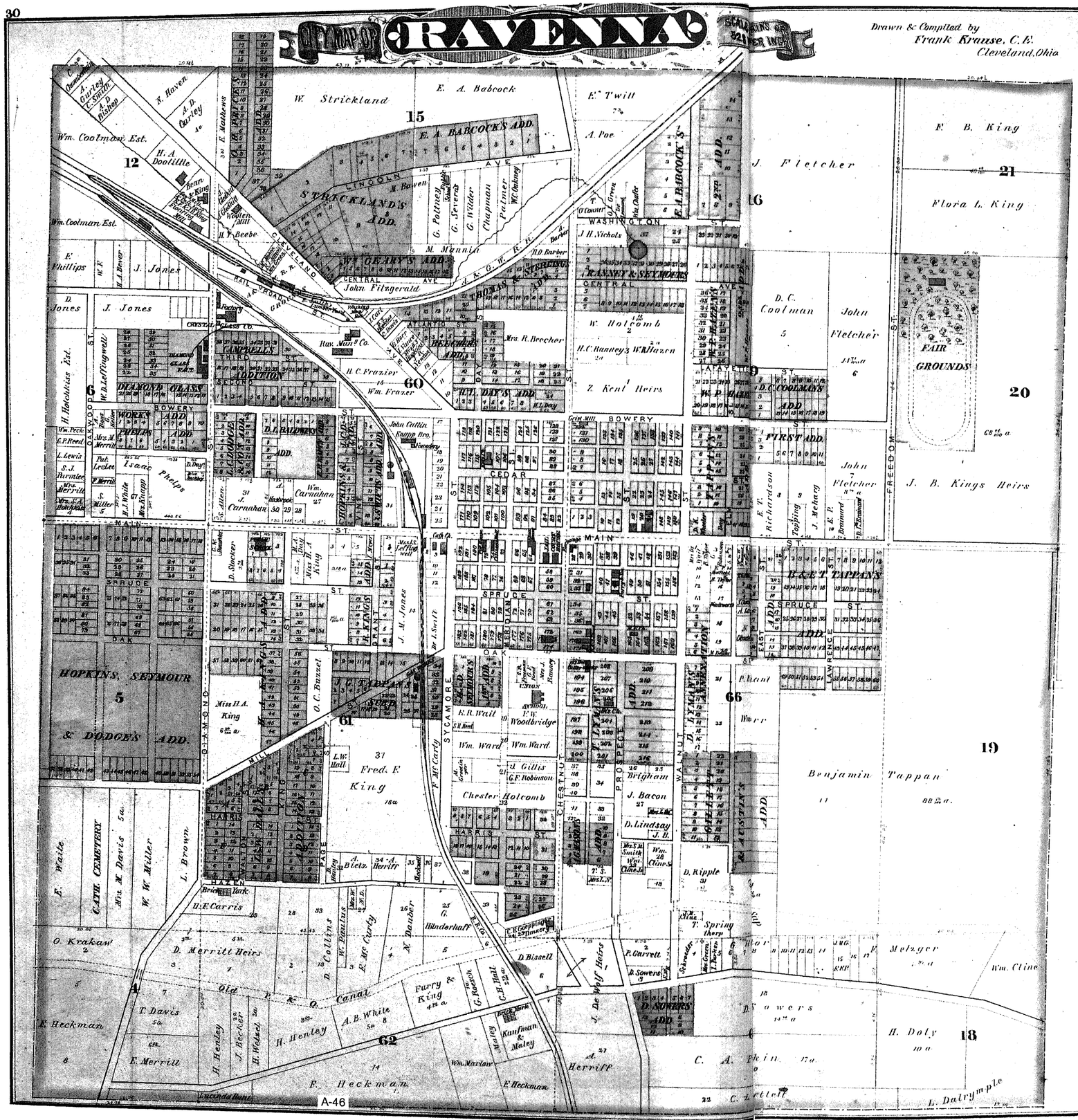


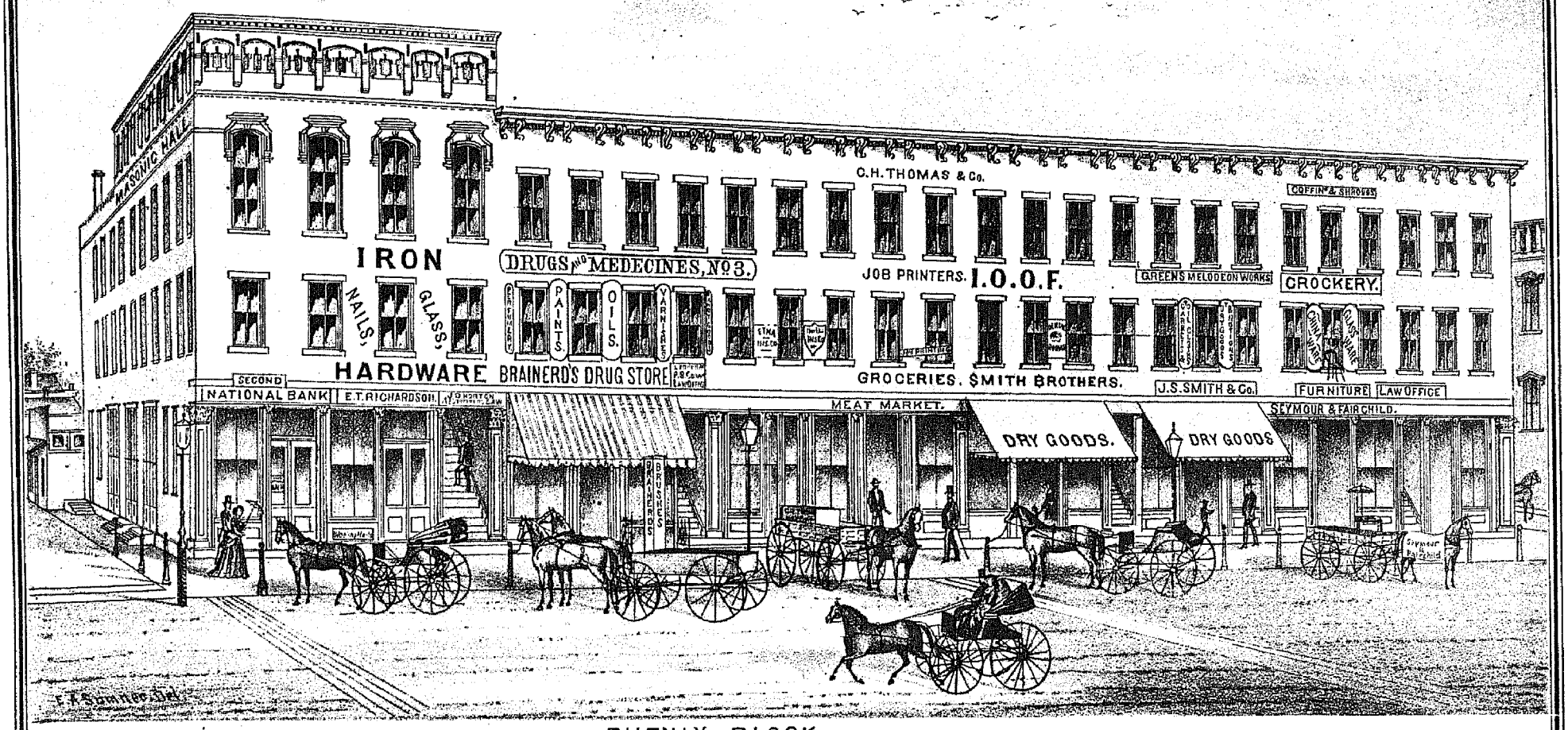
RES. OF A.A. GRAHAM
COR. OF OAK & MERIDIAN STS. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. O.

CITY MAP OF RAVENNA

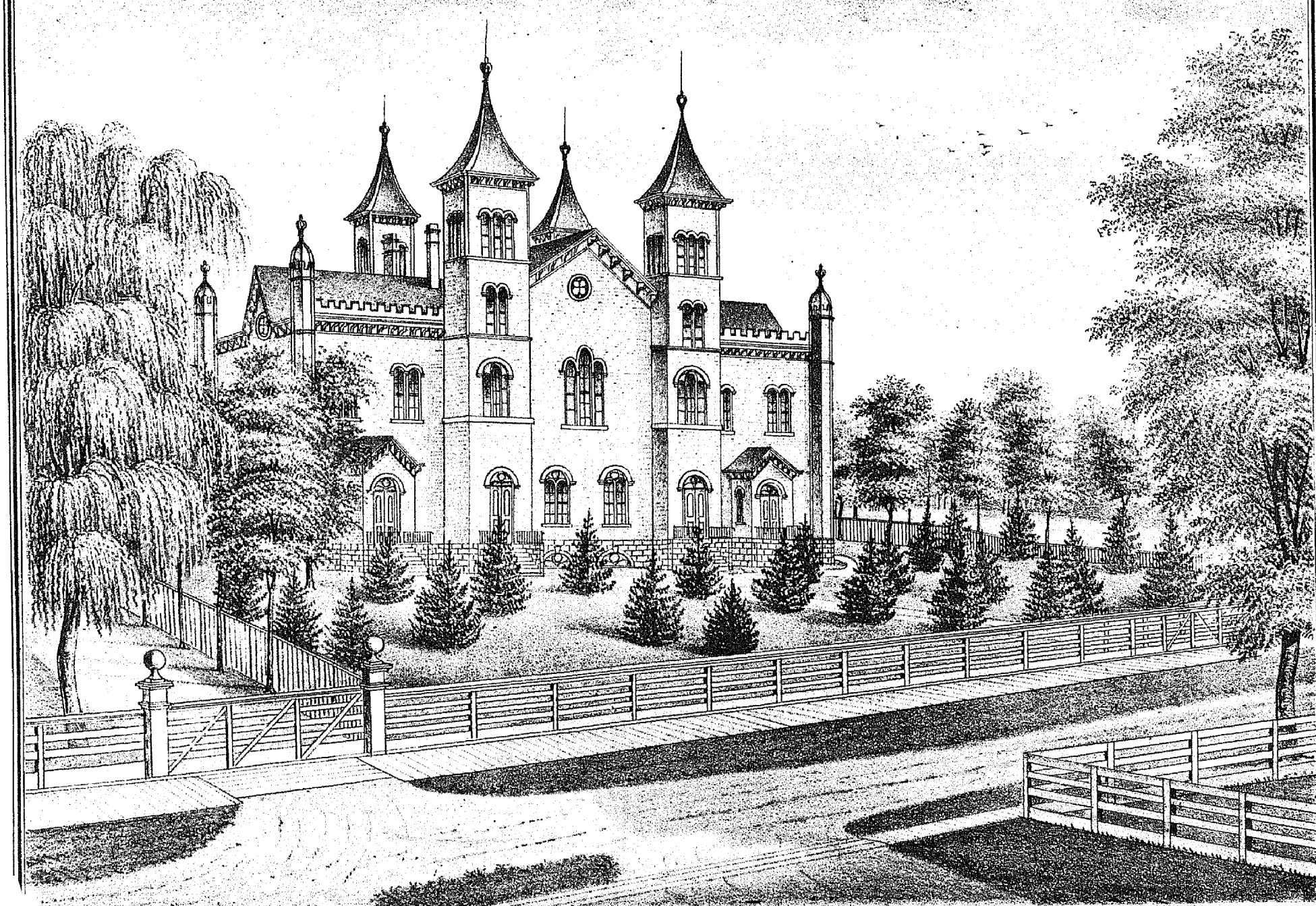
SCALE 4 RODS PER INCH

Drawn & Compiled by
Frank Krause, C.E.
Cleveland, Ohio

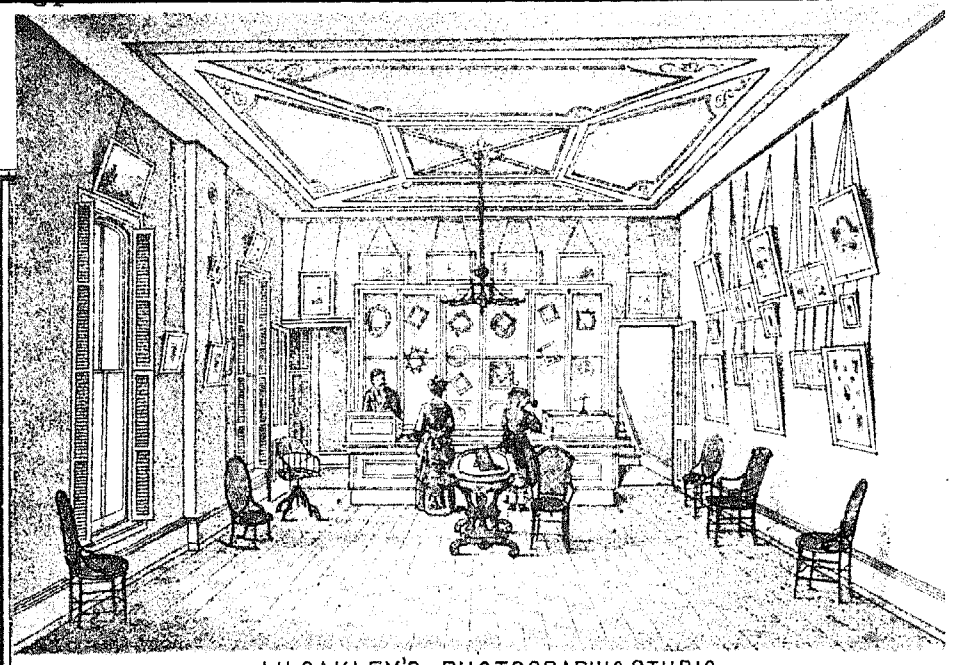

W. Strickland
E. A. Babcock
E. Twitt
A. Poe
E. B. King
J. Fletcher
Flora L. King
15
16
21
E. A. BABCOCK'S ADD.
STRICKLAND'S ADD.
W. GEARY'S ADD.
KANNEY & SEYMOUR'S ADD.
THOMAS & STERLING'S ADD.
LINCOLN AVE
CENTRAL AVE
WASHINGTON
Wm. Coolman Est.
H. A. Doolittle
A. D. Gurley
J. H. Beebe
M. Mannig
John Fitzgerald
J. H. Nichols
H. O. Barber
D. C. Coolman
John Fletcher
FAIR GROUNDS
68 A. 100 a.
D. Jones
J. Jones
E. Phillips
W. E. Bever
W. L. Hollister Est.
W. D. Leffingwell
CRYSTAL Glass Co.
CAMPBELL'S THIRD ADDITION
DIAMOND GLASS CO.
DIAMOND GLASS WORKS
PHELPS ADD.
BOWERY
Wm. Peck
G. P. Reed
L. Lewis
S. A. Burnitee
Mrs. Merrill
Mrs. J. A. Hakeman
Mrs. M. Merrill
Isaac Phelps
Pat. Ledee
D. Dwyer
6
60
Wm. Fraser
H. C. Frazier
W. Holcomb
H. C. Ranney's
W. Hazen
Z. Keal Heirs
Mrs. R. Beecher
Raw. Mat'l Co.
Grist Mill
CEDAR ST
MAIN ST
J. B. Kings Heirs
John Fletcher
FIRST ADD.
D. C. COOLMAN'S W. P. HALL ADD.
OAKWOOD
FREEDOM ST
SPRUCE ST
OAK
HOPKINS, SEYMOUR & DODGE'S ADD.
5
61
62
Miss H. A. King
6 7/8 a.
L. W. Hall
37
Fred. F. King
15a
E. Waite
CATH. CEMETERY
Mrs. M. Davis
5a.
W. W. Miller
L. Brown
HARRIS ST
HAZEN
Brick Yard
H. F. Carris
O. Krakau
2
D. Merrill Heirs
3
7
Old P. R. O. Canal
T. Davis
5a.
E. Heckman
6
E. Merrill
6 7/8
H. Henley
A. B. White
5a.
8
F. Heckman
Lucinda Bunn
A. Betz
J. Herriff
D. Collins
W. Paulins
L. Mc Carly
N. Dauber
Hinderhaft
G.
Furry & King
4 1/8 a.
G. Roesch
C. B. Hall
22 1/2 a.
D. Bissell
J. De Wolf Heirs
P. Garrett
D. Sowers
Mr. Greer
T. Newton
Schneider
Wm. Cline
Melzger
D. Sawers
14 1/4 a.
H. Daly
10 a.
18
19
Benjamin Tappan
80 1/2 a.
C. A. Plein
17a.
C. Bartlett
L. Dalrymple
EAST TAPPAN'S ADD.
Miss H. A. King
6 7/8 a.
O. C. Bazzel
J. C. T. TAPPAN'S ADD.
STEIN'S ADD.
SYCAMORE
CHESTNUT
WALNUT
PROSPECT
D. TAPPAN'S ADDITION
E. R. Wall
Wm. Ward
Wm. Woodbridge
J. Gillis
G. F. Robinson
Chester Holcomb
Brigham
J. Bacon
27
D. Lindsay
J. B.
D. Ripple
T. Spring thorp
P. Mant
Warr
66
65
Wm. Cline
Wm. Ward
F. Mc Carly
Brick Yard
Mrs. Y. M. Smith
Wm. Cline
Wm. 28 Cline
T. S.
Mrs. T. S.
Mrs. R. Beecher
John Gillin
Klupp Bro. Laundry
Mrs. H. A. King
Miss H. A. King
Wm. Carnahan
J. Carnahan
J. Haskerpot
D. Stocker
Mrs. H. A. King
J. M. Jones
H. Swift
Mrs. J. Kenny
Mrs. J. Gillin
Mrs. Wm. Ward
Mrs. Wm. Ward
Mrs. Wm. Ward



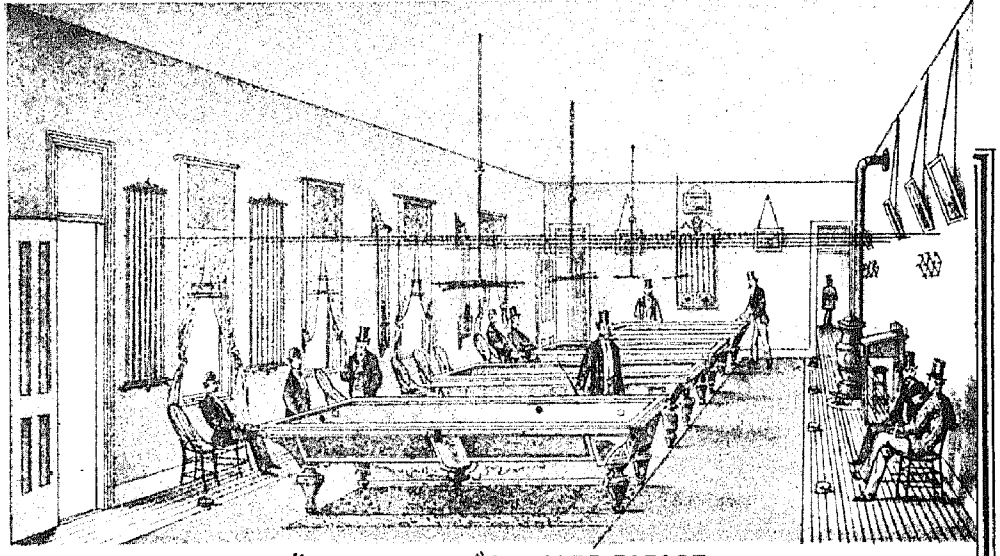
PHENIX BLOCK,
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



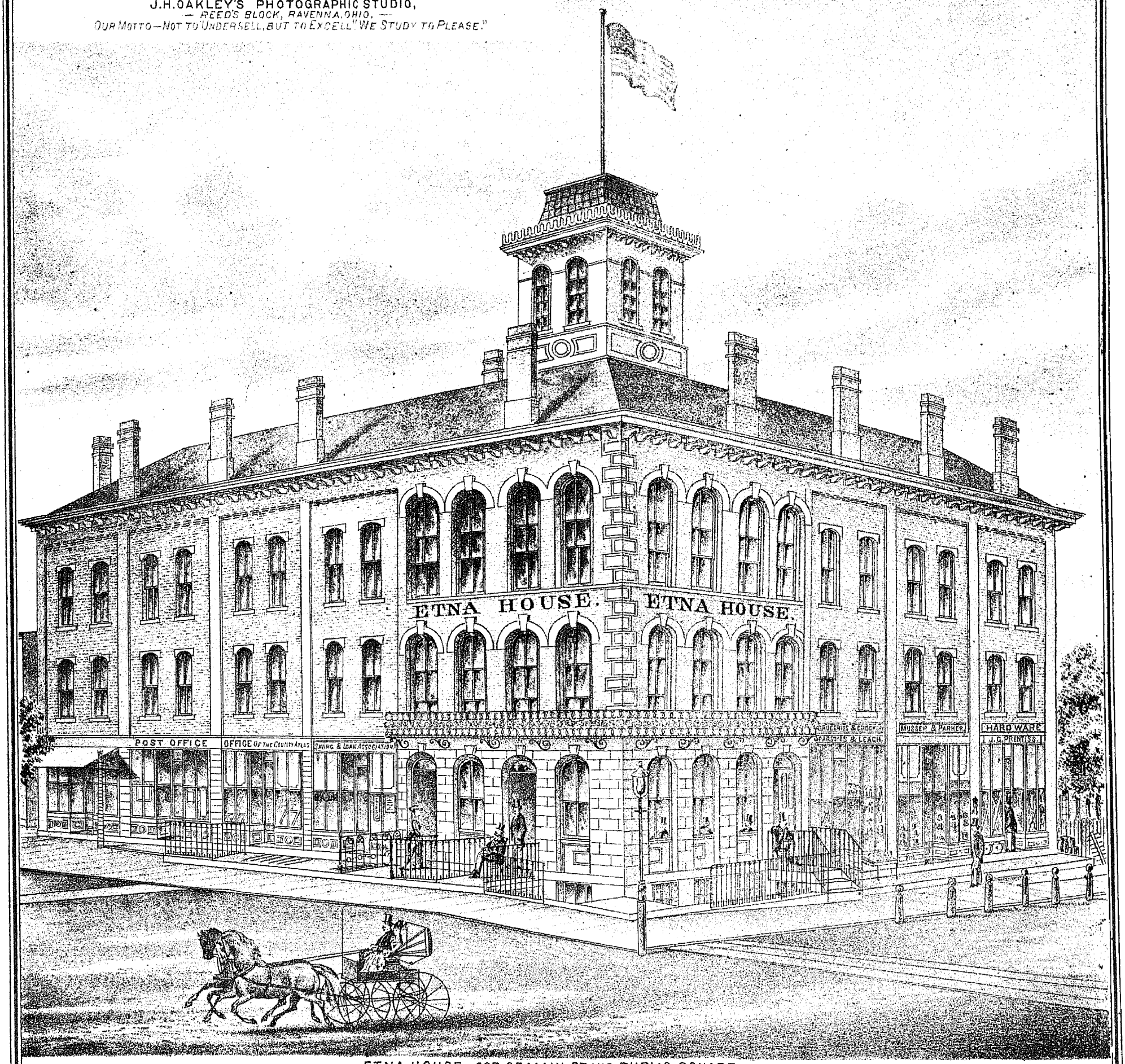
UNION SCHOOL BUILDING,
RAVENNA, OHIO.



J.H. OAKLEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
— REED'S BLOCK, RAVENNA, OHIO. —
OUR MOTTO—NOT TO UNDERSELL, BUT TO EXCELL." WE STUDY TO PLEASE."



"POE HOUSE" BILLIARD PARLOR,
M. SCHNECK, PROP'R.
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, OHIO.



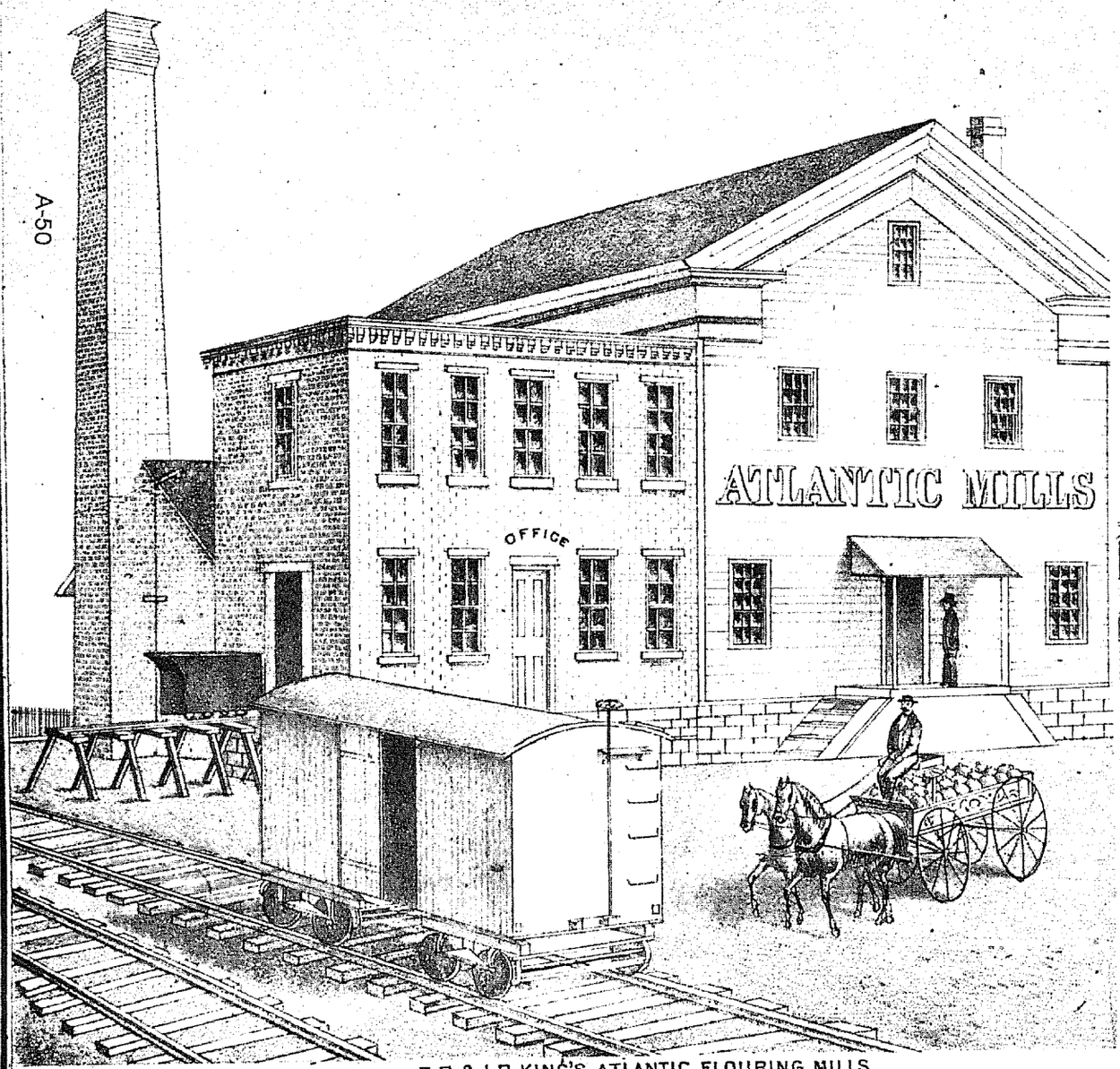
ETNA HOUSE, COR. OF MAIN ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE.
RAVENNA, OHIO.



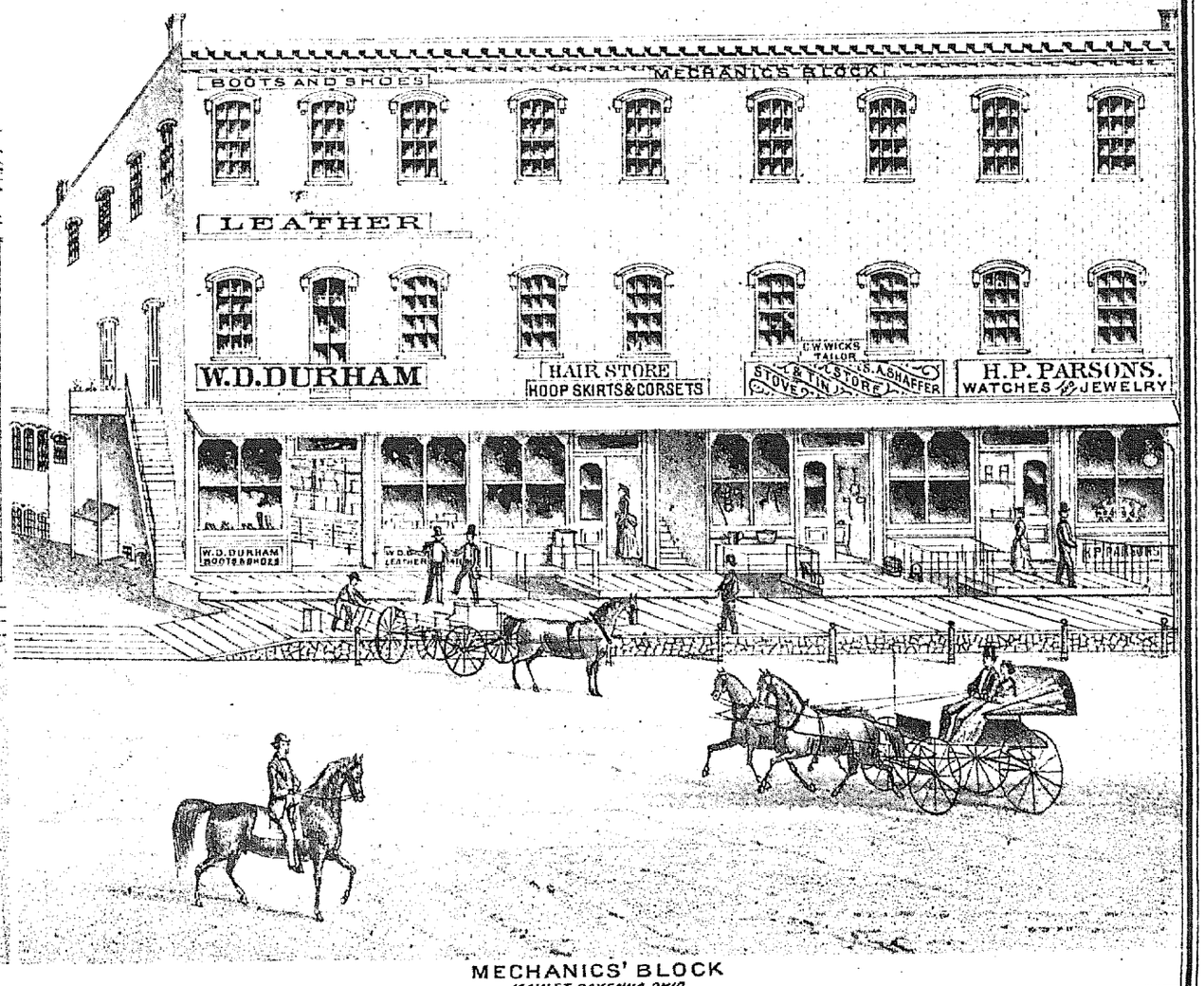
C.D.HUDSON'S WAREHOUSE
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, OHIO.



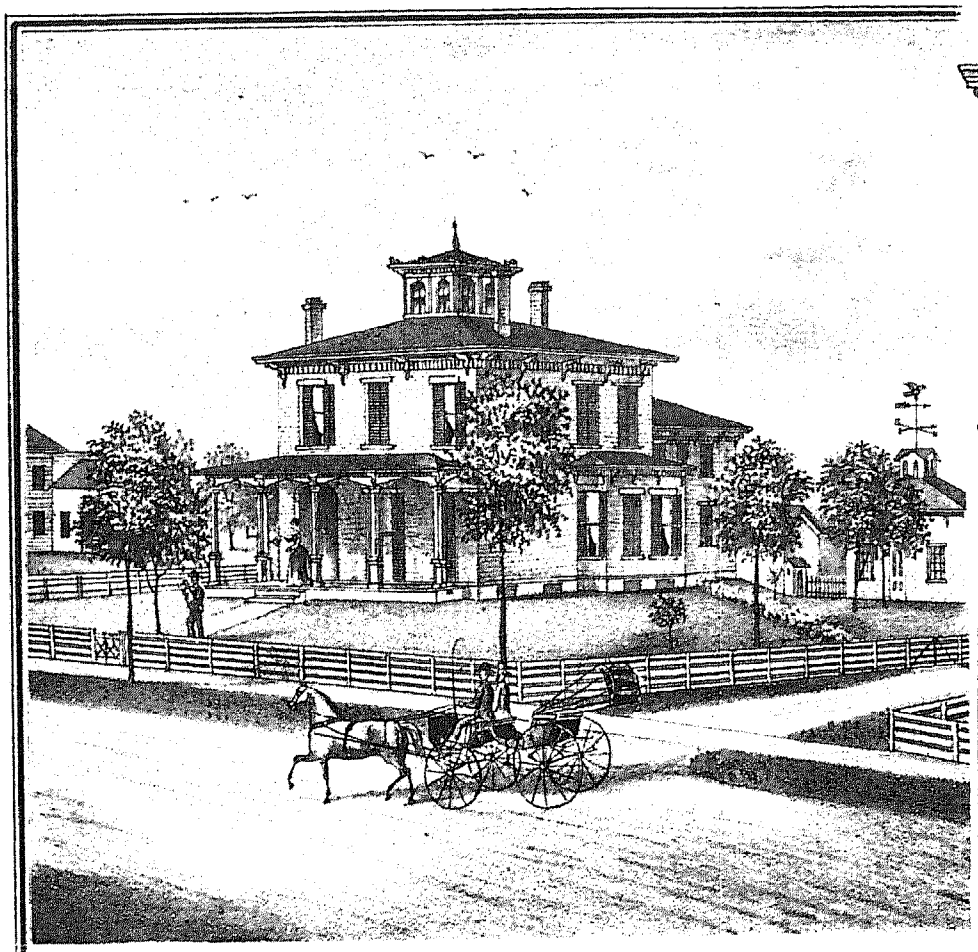
SMITH BROTHERS. *DEALERS IN FANCY DRY GOODS, CARPETS, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, GROCERIES, MERCHANT TAILORING &c.&c.*
No.6 PHOENIX BLOCK, RAVENNA, OHIO.



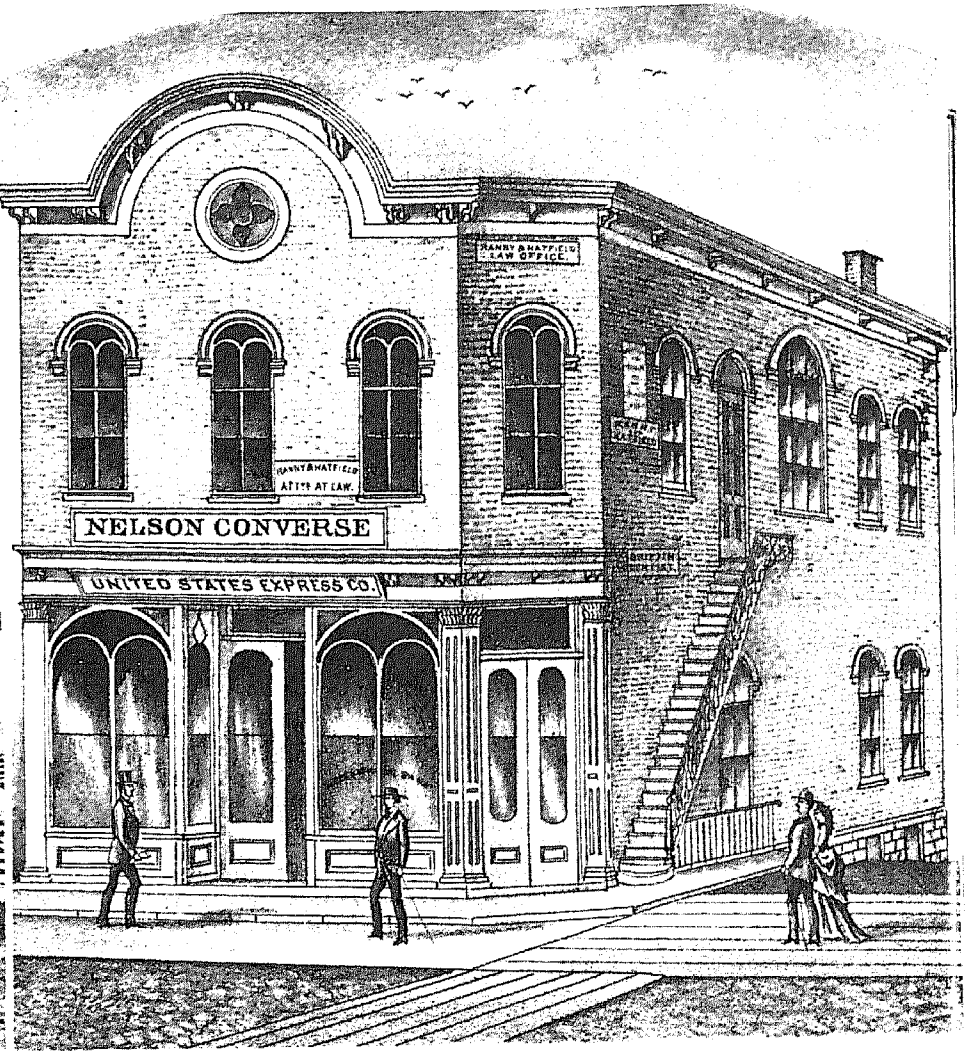
F.B.&J.B.KING'S ATLANTIC FLOURING MILLS
RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



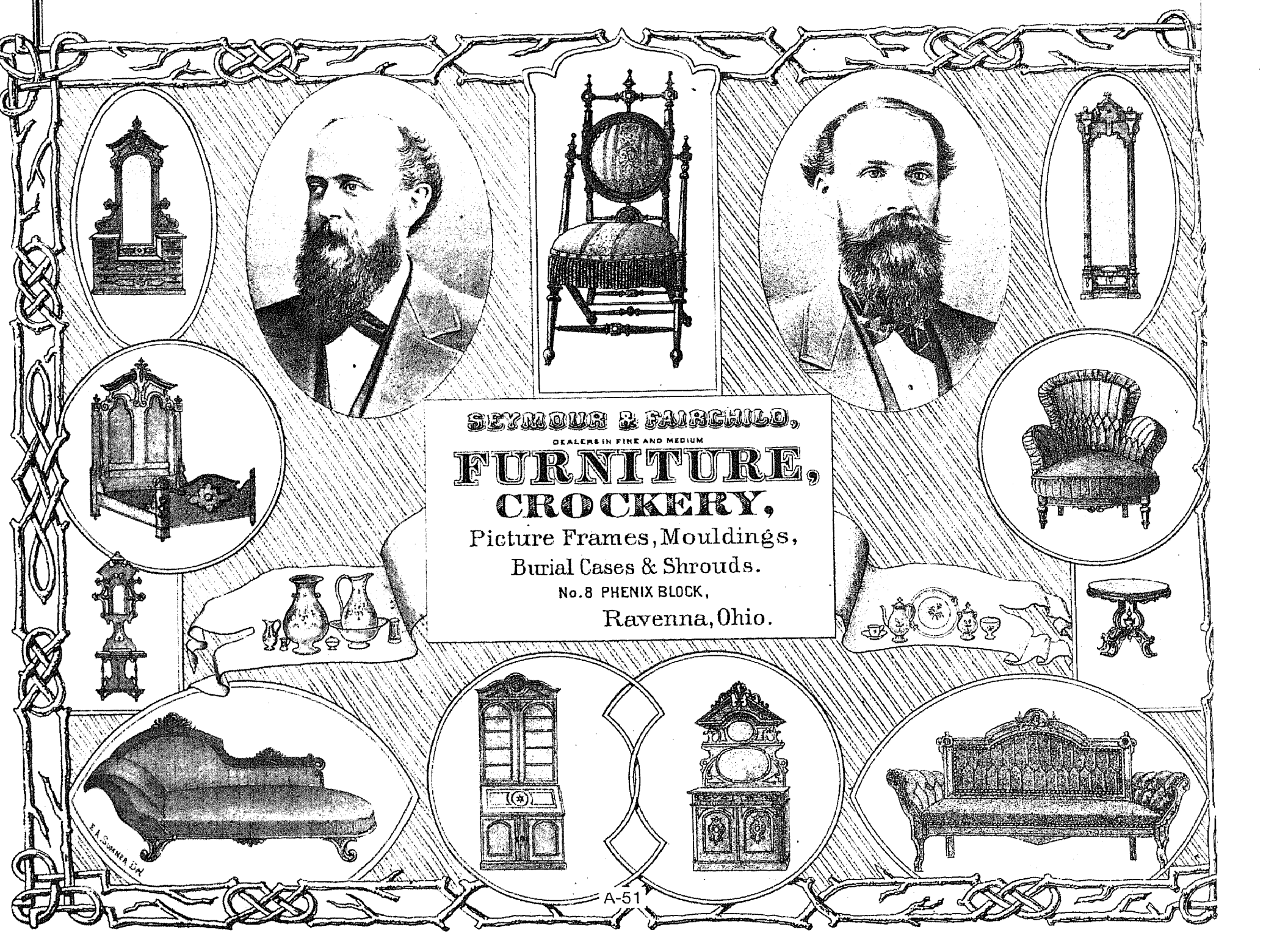
MECHANICS' BLOCK
MAIN ST. RAVENNA. OHIO.



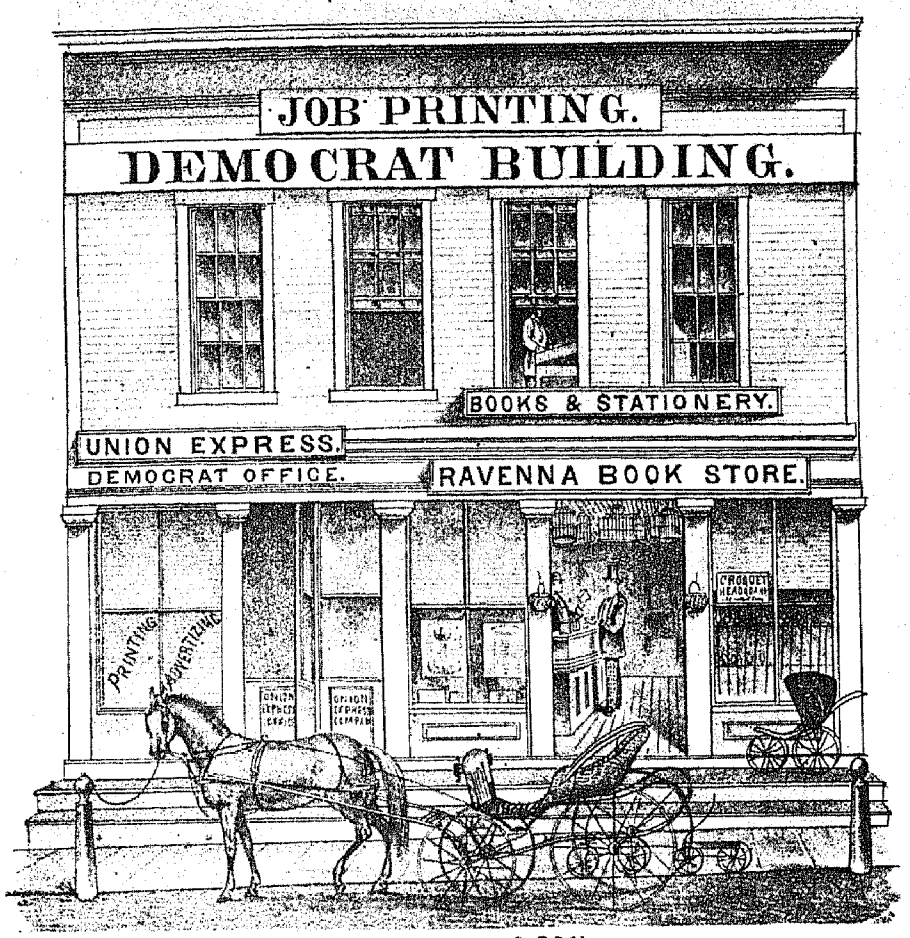
RES. OF NILSON CONVERSE.
WALNUT ST. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



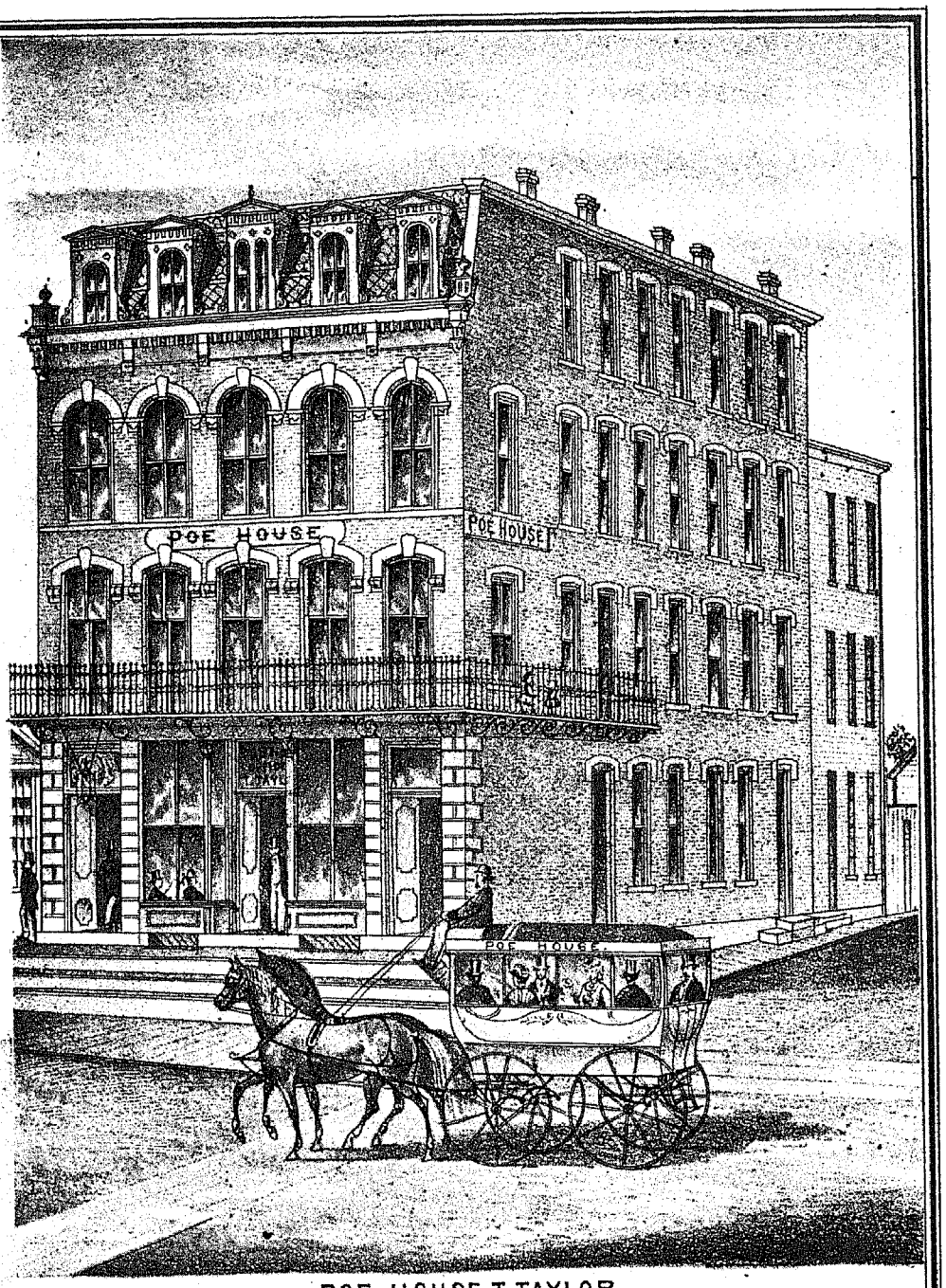
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, OHIO.
H. D. CLARK, 1ST PRES'T.



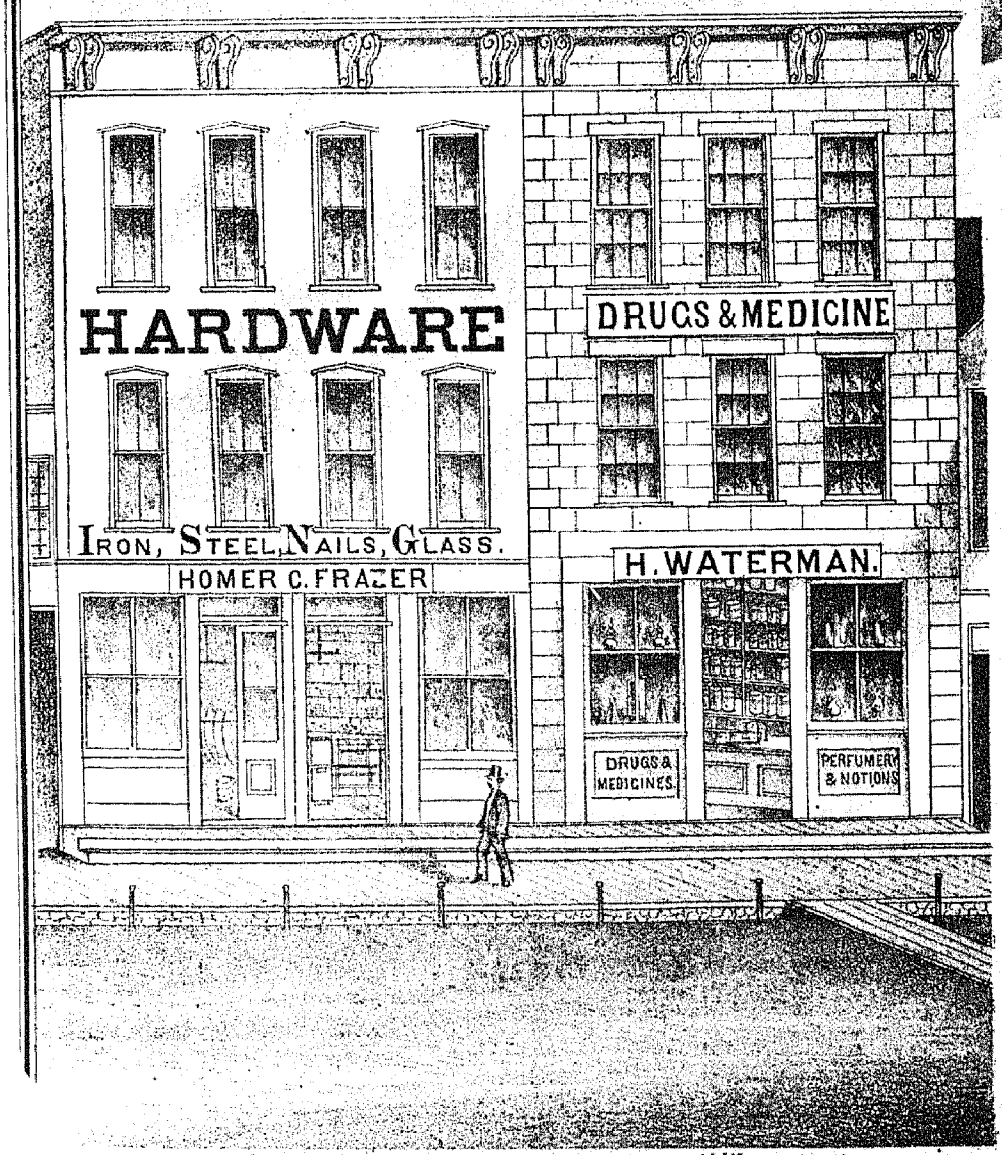
SEYMOUR & FAIRCHILD,
DEALERS IN FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
Picture Frames, Mouldings,
Burial Cases & Shrouds.
No. 8 PHENIX BLOCK,
Ravenna, Ohio.



L. W. HALL & SON,
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, OHIO,

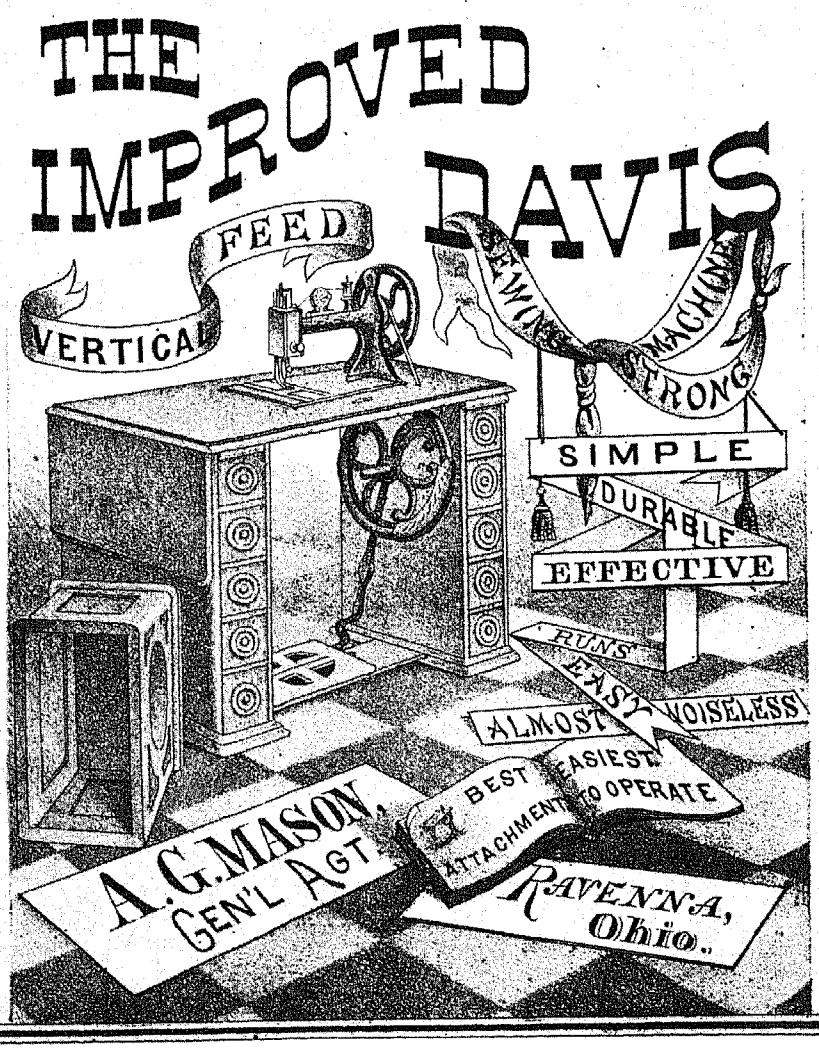


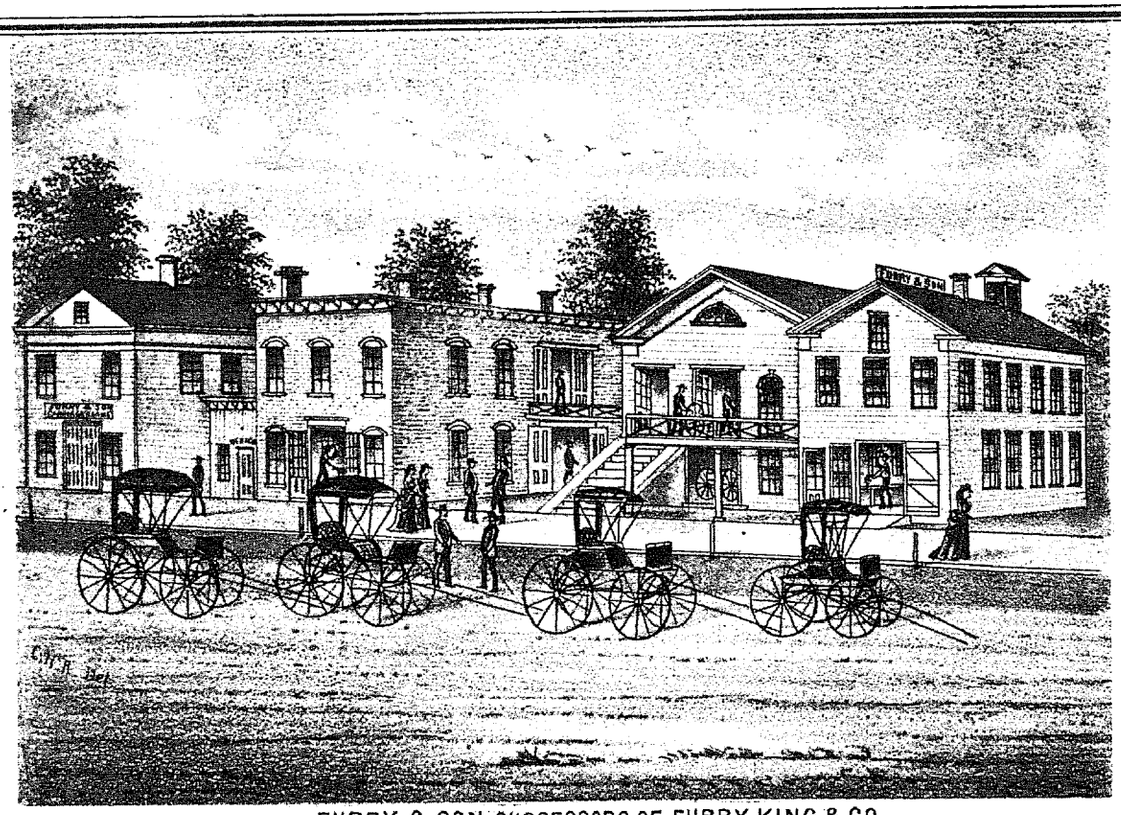
POE HOUSE, T. TAYLOR.
MAIN ST. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO.O.



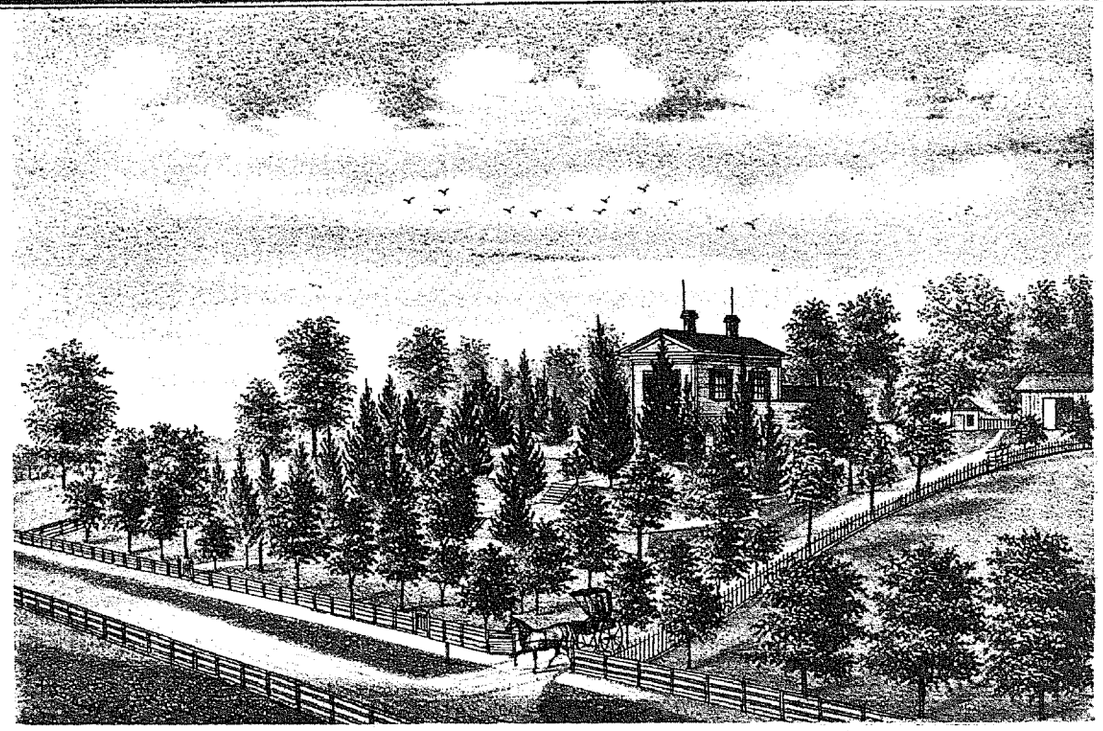
H. C. FRAZER,
DEALER IN SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, GLASS & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
RAVENNA, OHIO.

H. WATERMAN,
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY &c., STONE STORE.
RAVENNA, OHIO.

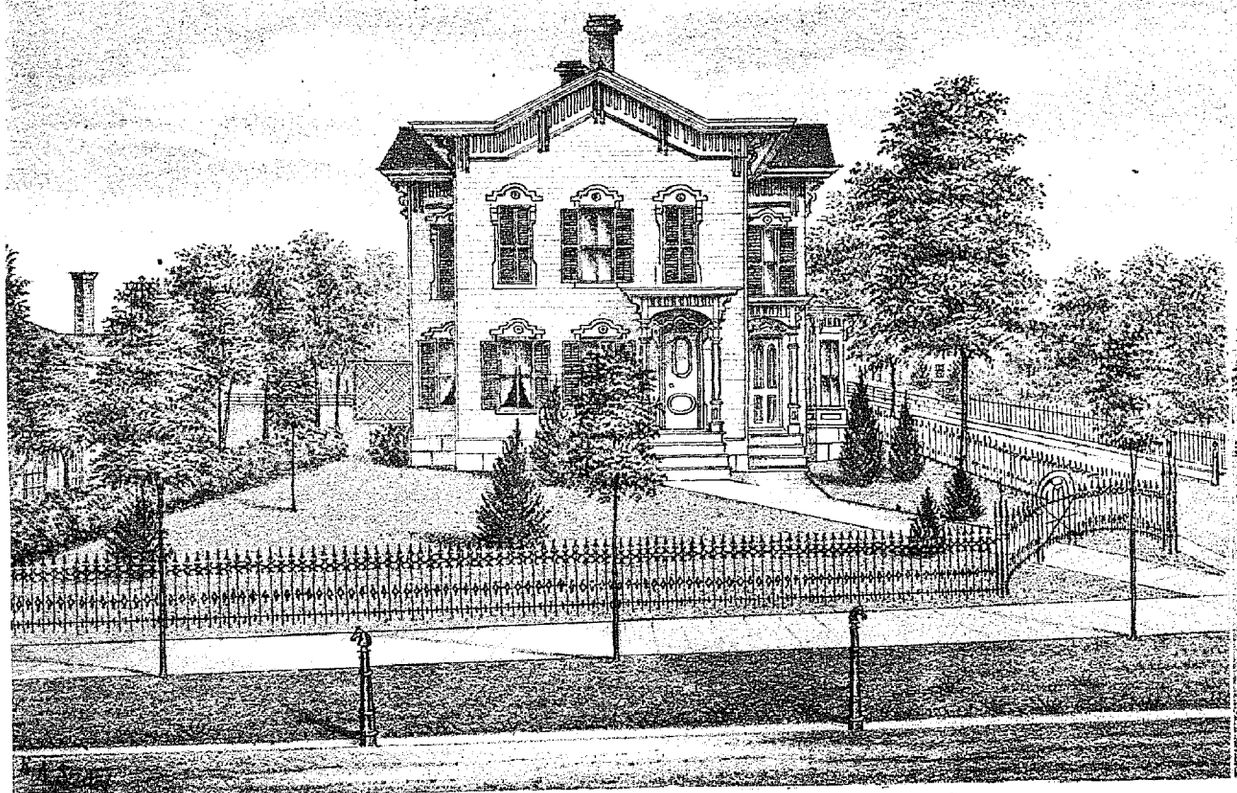




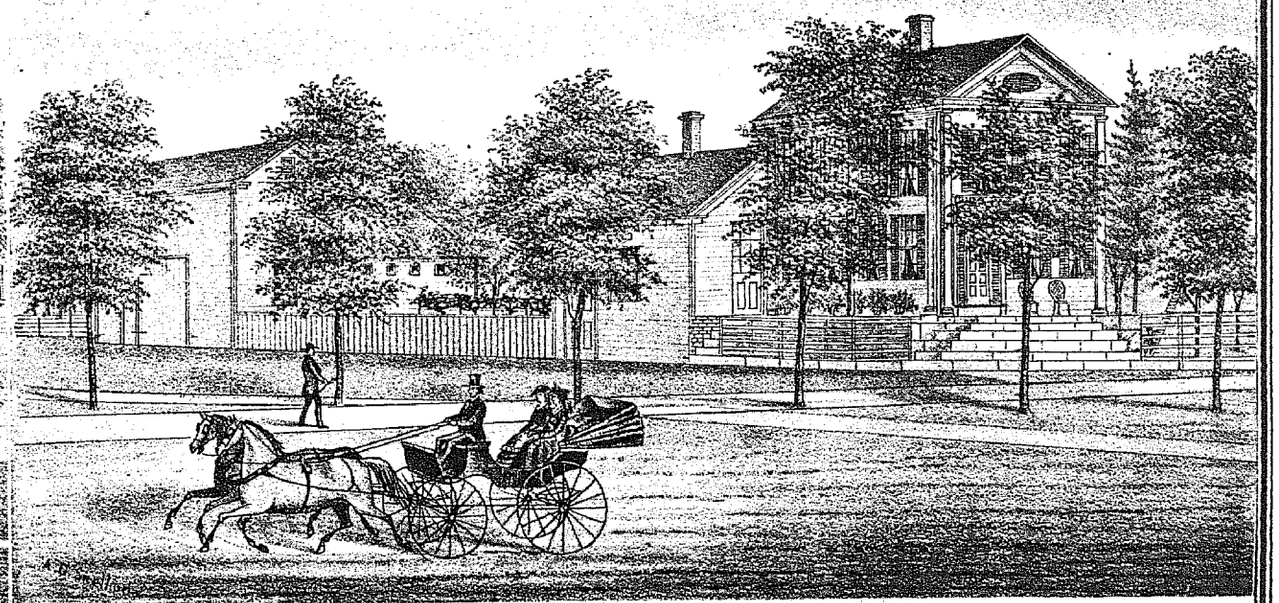
FURRY & SON SUCCESSORS OF FURRY, KING & CO.
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER'S,
PROSPECT ST. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO,



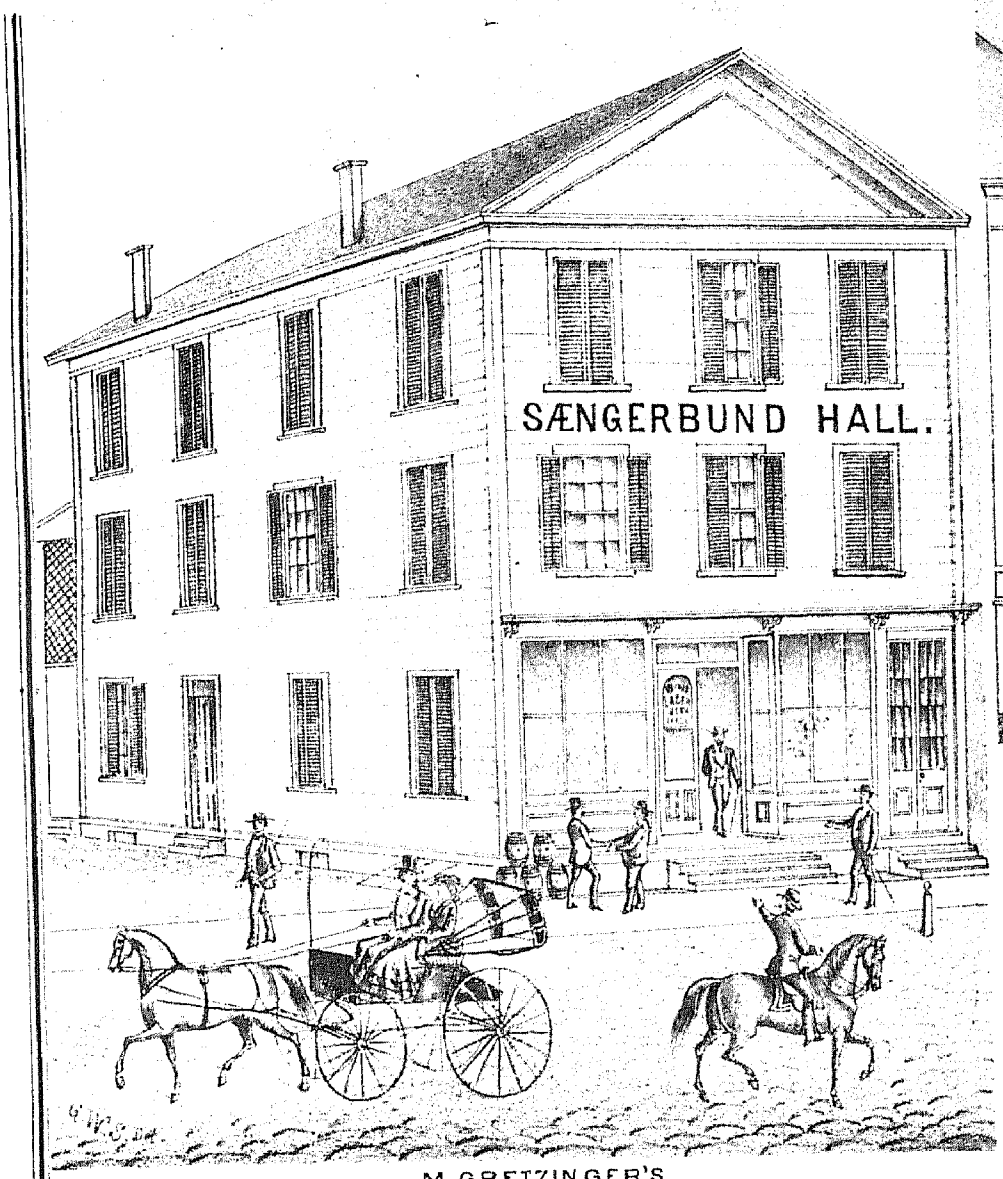
RES. OF H.Y. BEEBE,
CLEVELAND AVENUE, RAVENNA, OHIO.



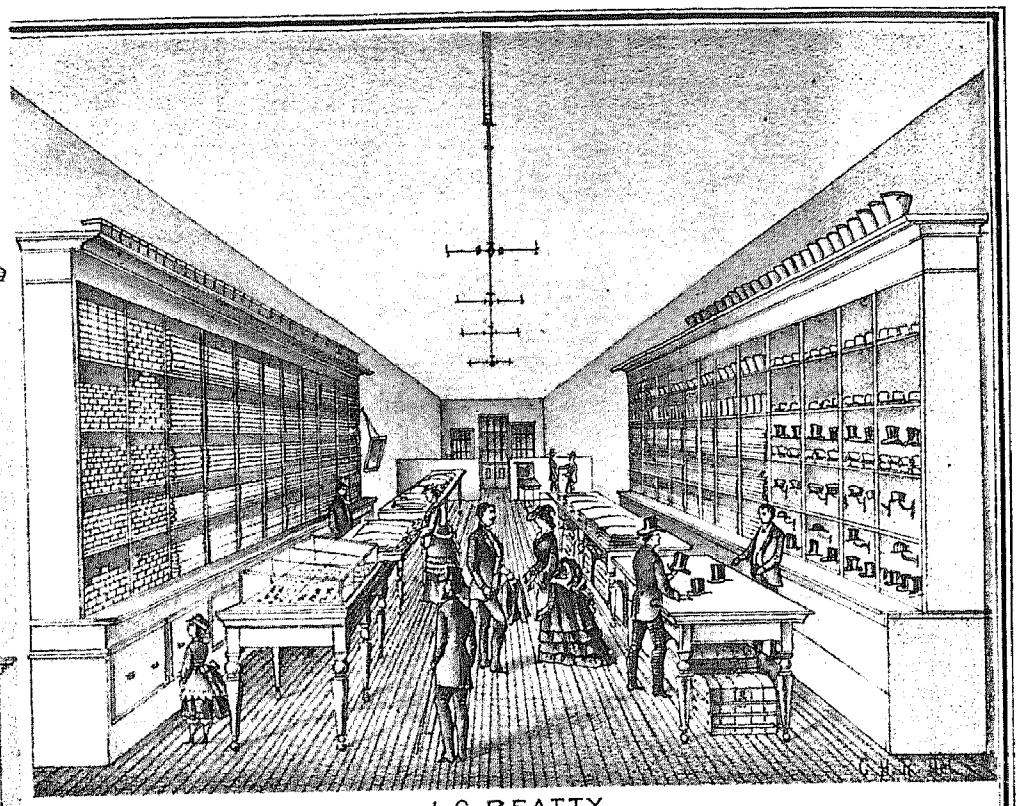
RES. OF W.B. THOMAS, MAIN ST.
RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



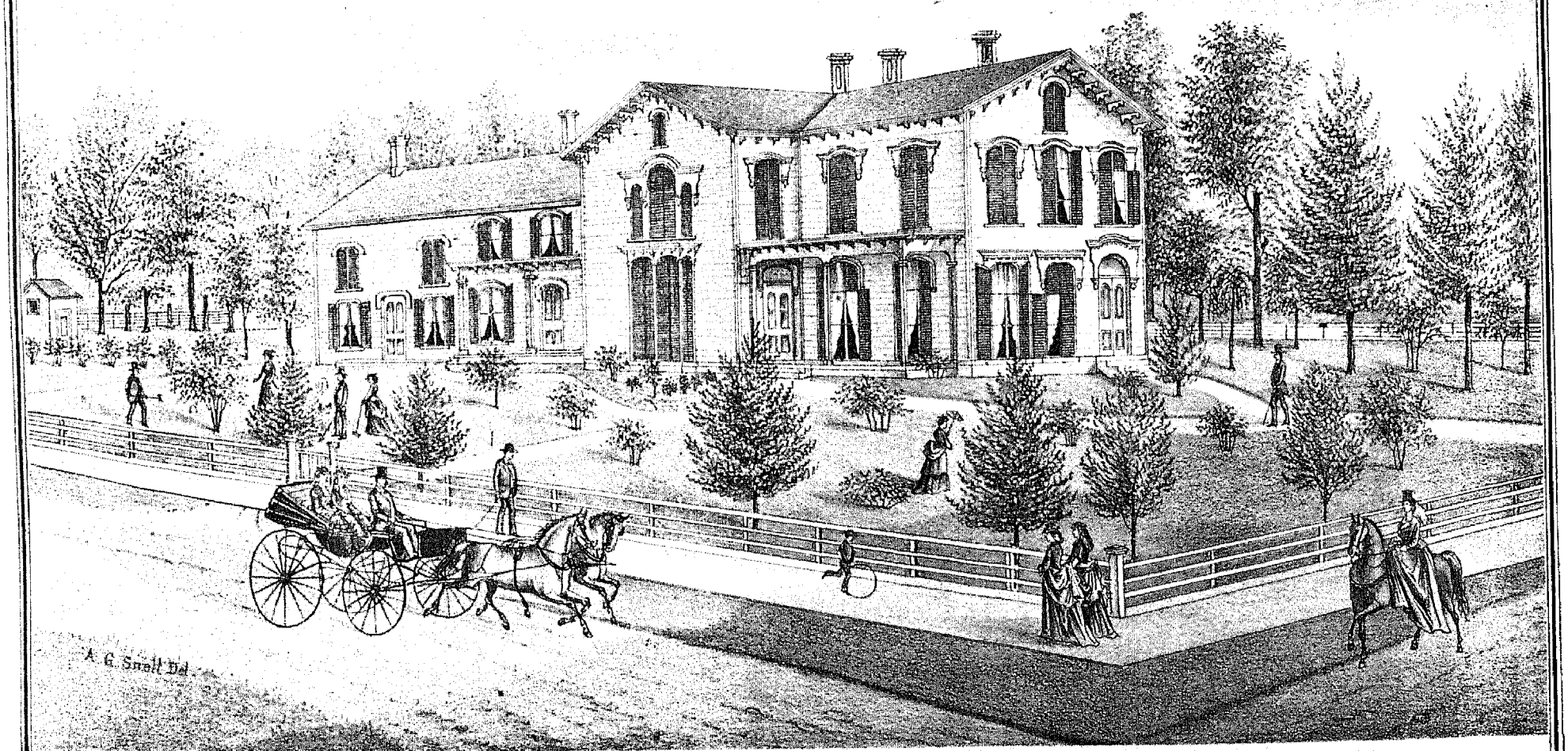
RES. OF BENJ. J. WELLS,
COR. MAIN & SYCAMORE STREETS, RAVENNA, OHIO.



M. GRETZINGER'S
WINE & LAGER BEER HALL, CHESNUT ST. OPP. COURT HOUSE,
RAVENNA, OHIO.

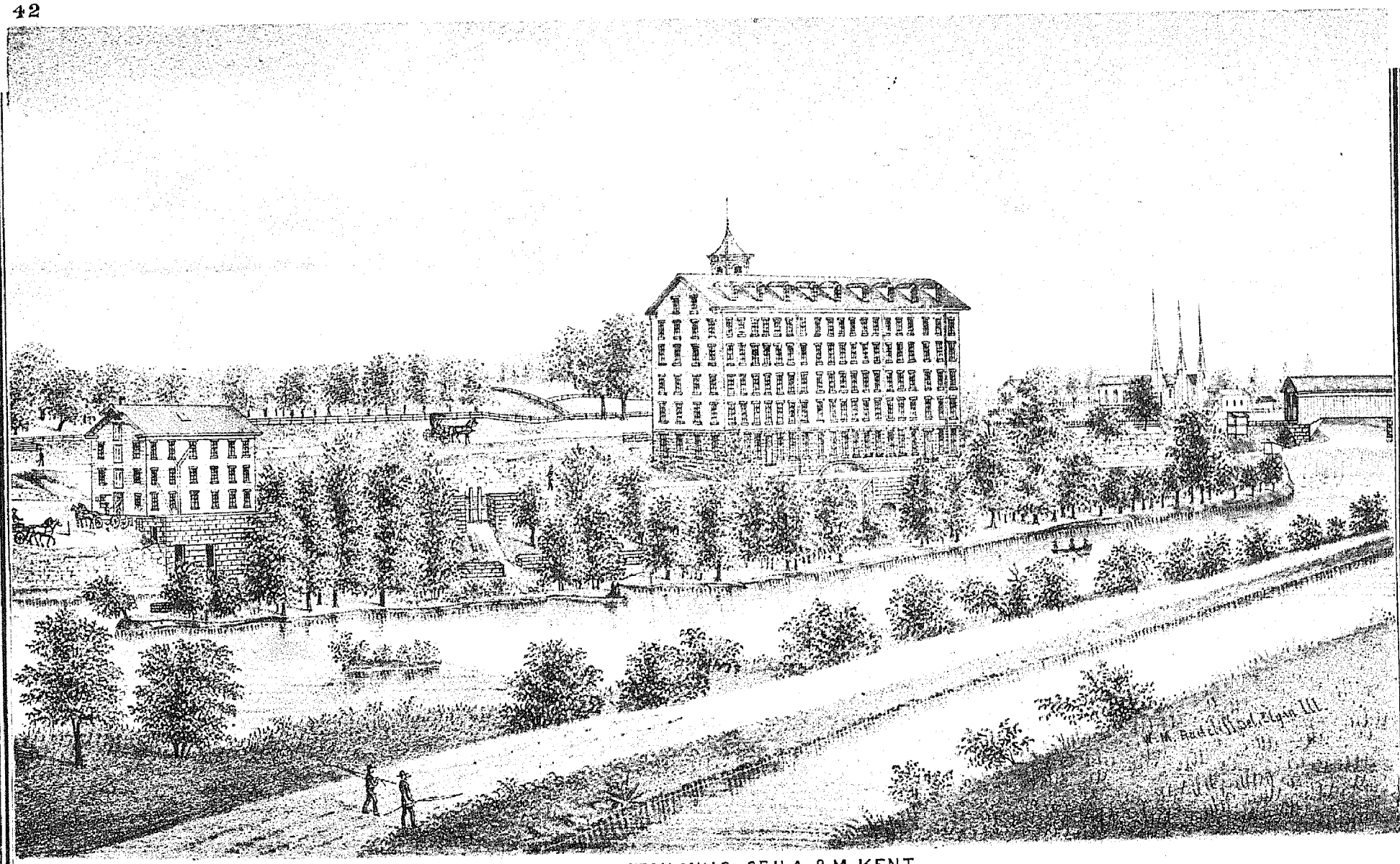


J. C. BEATTY,
MERCHANT TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS & TRAVELING BAGS,.
RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

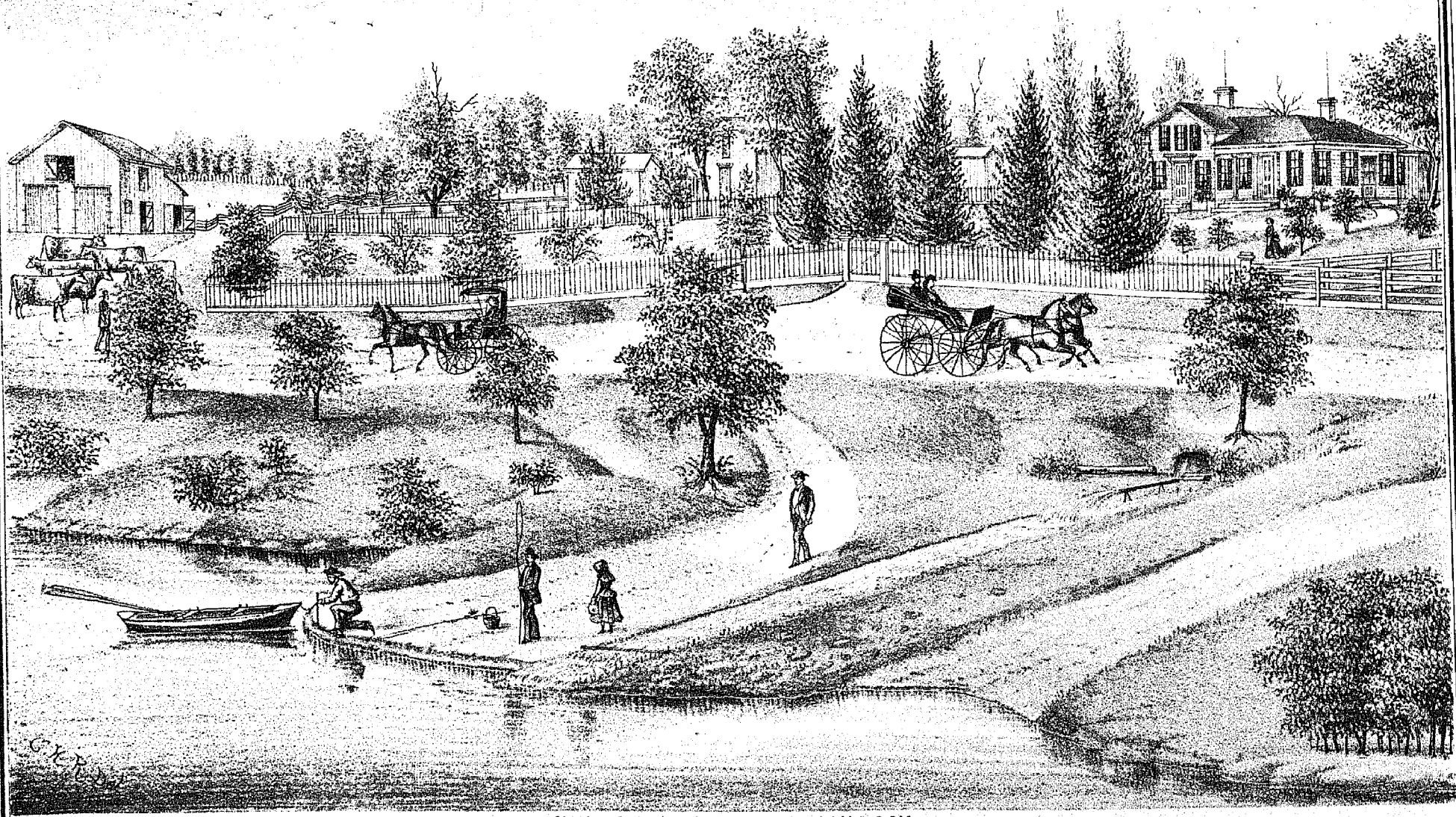


RAVENNA WATER CURE, Corner Chestnut and Cedar Streets, Ravenna, O.,
G. W. STRONG, M.D., formerly of Cleveland.

This institution, now in its fifth year, is commended to the public as offering a pleasant, quiet, and homelike retreat, where diseases will be treated in accordance with the Laws of Nature, and all the resources which a successful *experience of over twenty-five years* can furnish will be brought into requisition to allay suffering and heal the sick. With the various applications of Electricity, in addition to other appliances, we feel confident that a large portion of diseases can be successfully treated. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.



FLOURING & COTTON MILLS, OF H.A. & M. KENT,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF THE LATE DAVID LONGCOY,
KENT, FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO, OHIO.

41

CITY MAP OF KENT

Scale 8 Chains or 528 ft. to 1 Inch.

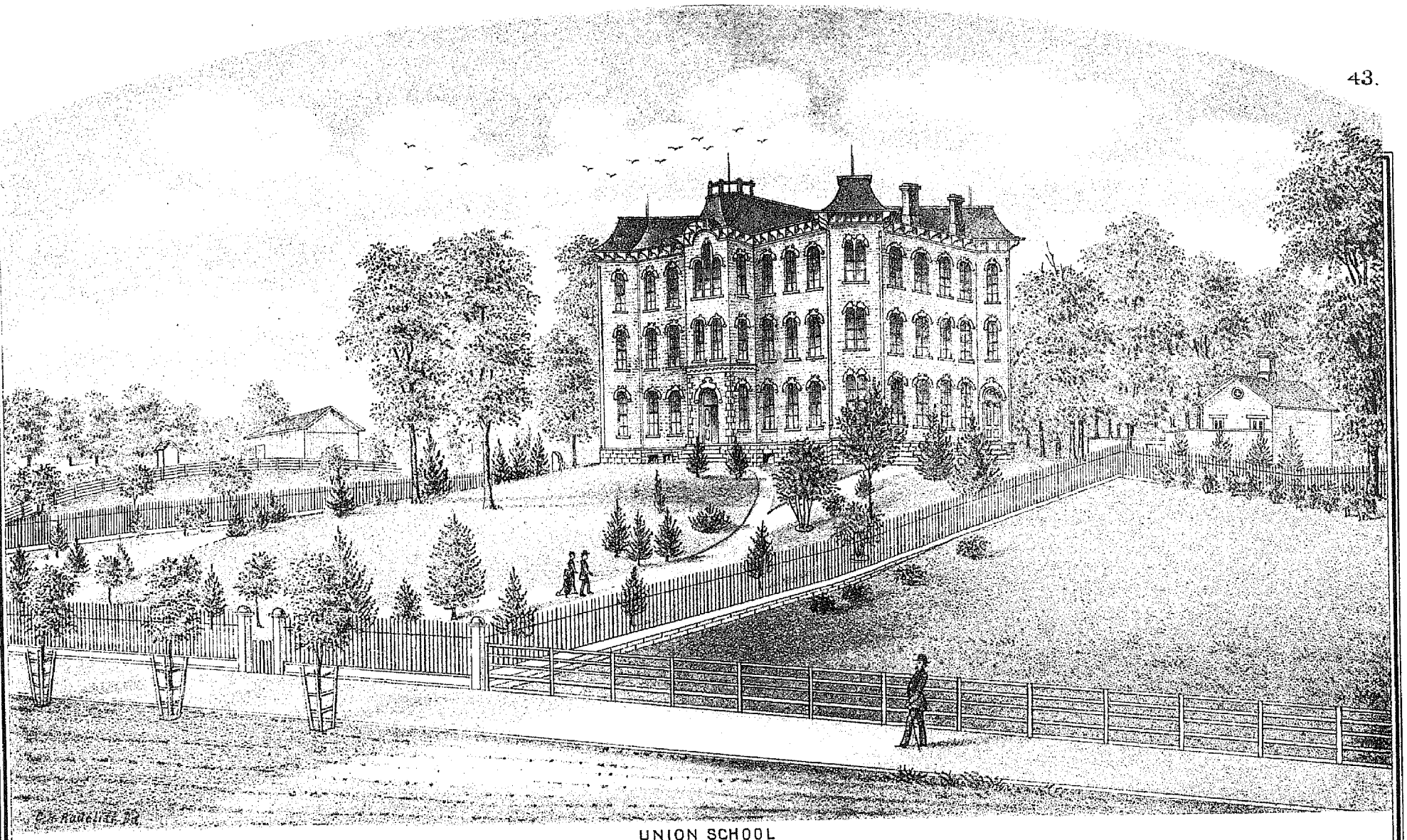
DRAWN & COMPILED BY FRANK KRAUSE C.E.

CLEVELAND OHIO

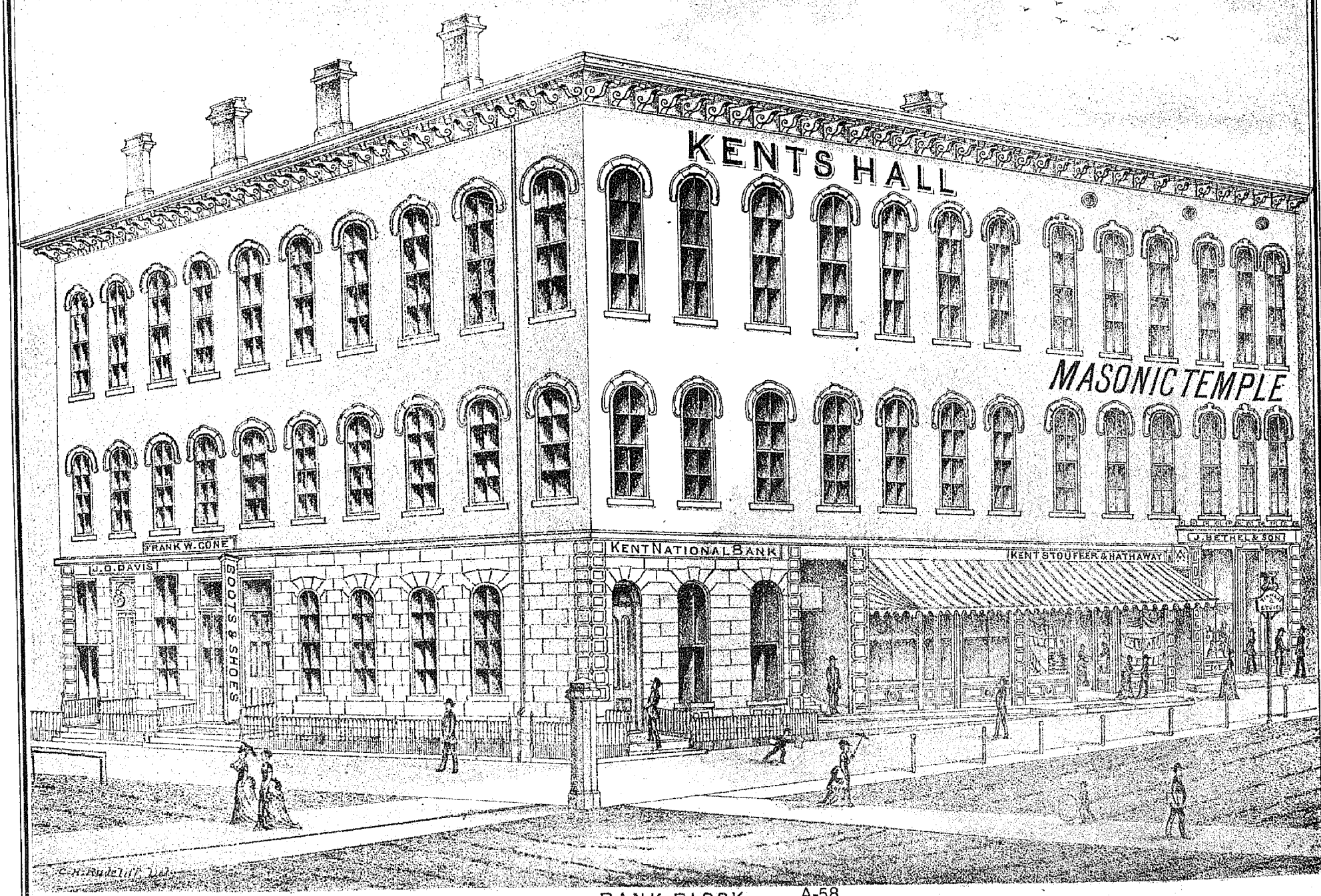
40

A-57

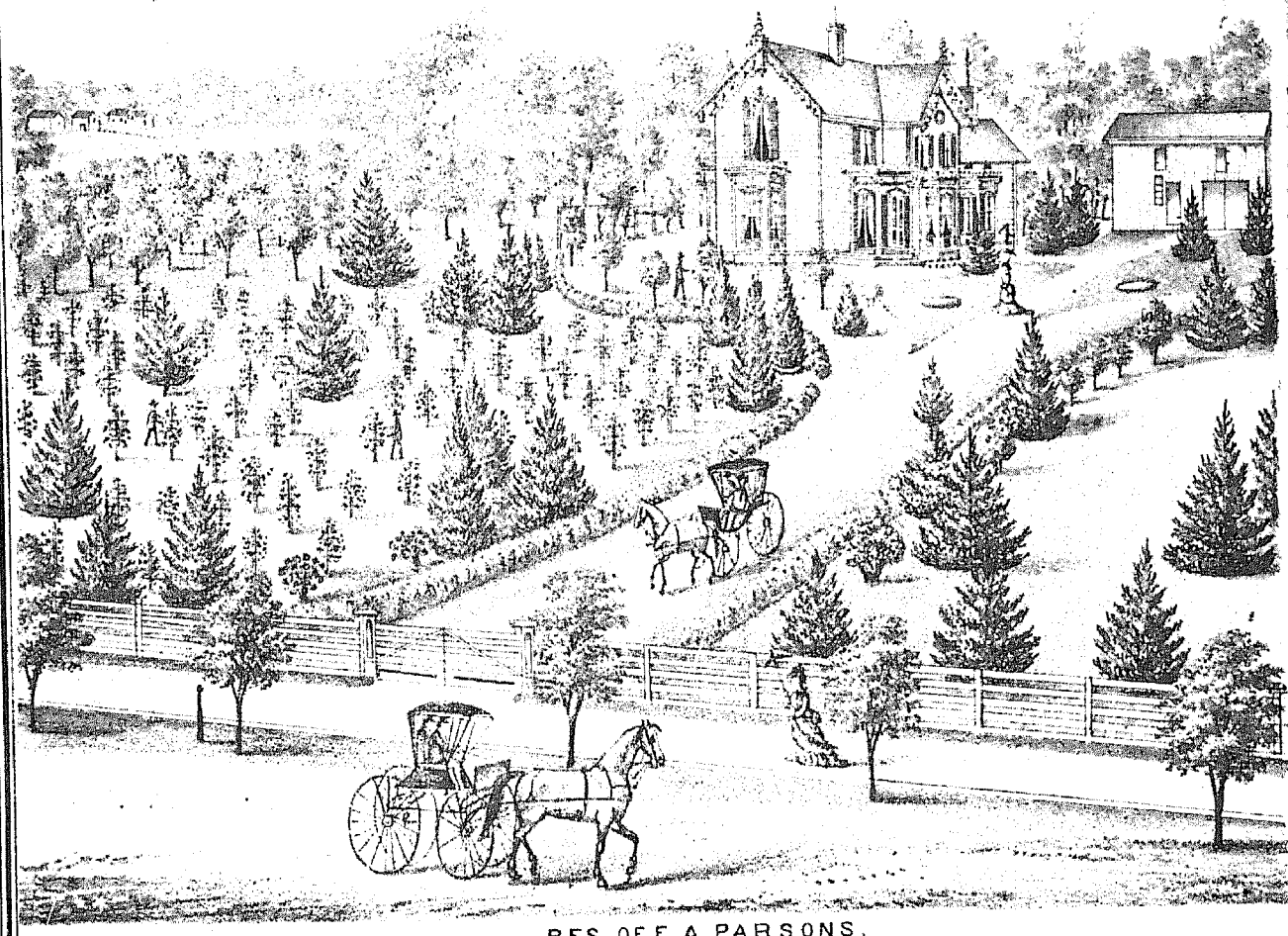
A-56



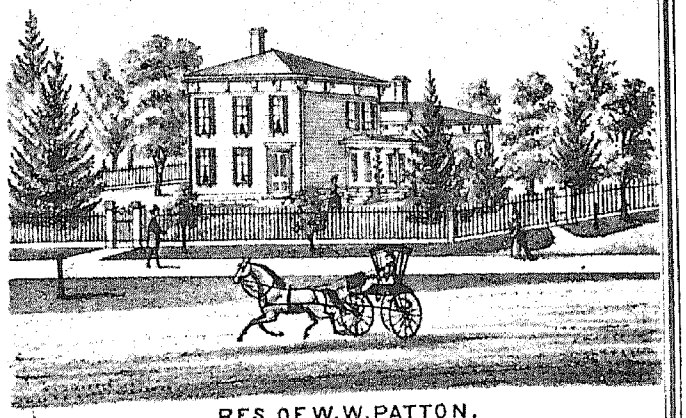
UNION SCHOOL
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



BANK BLOCK A-58
KENT PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



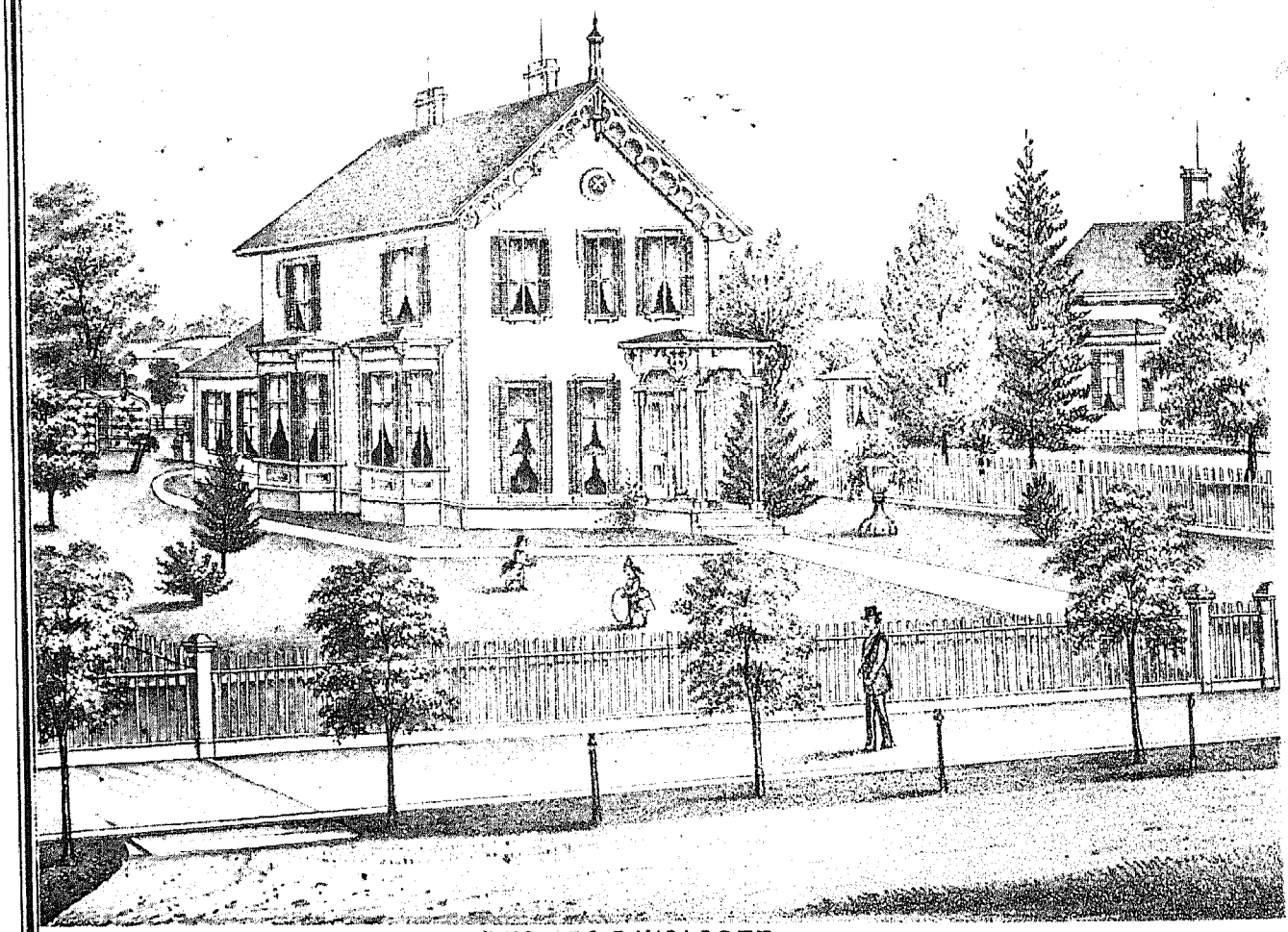
RES. OF E. A. PARSONS,
KENT, FRANKLIN TP PORTAGE CO OHIO.



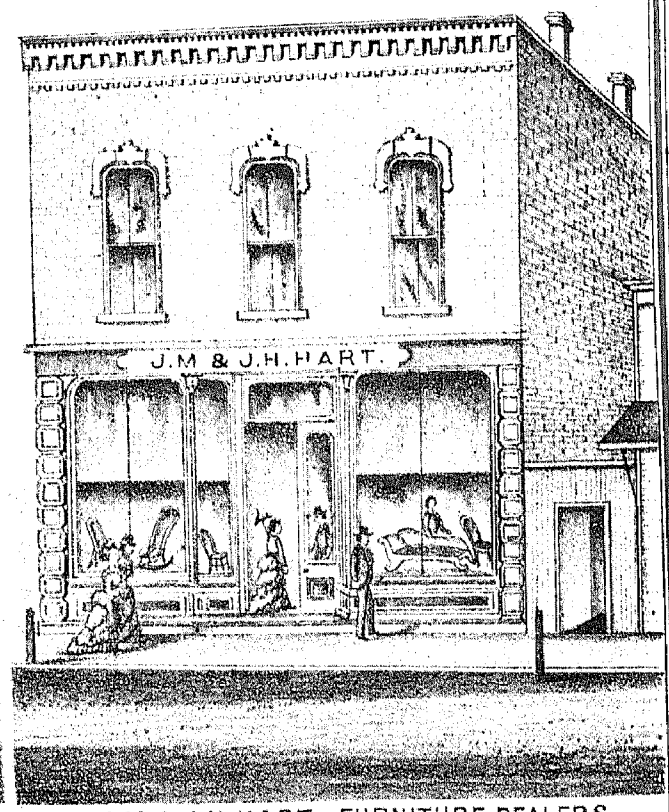
RES. OF W. W. PATTON,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



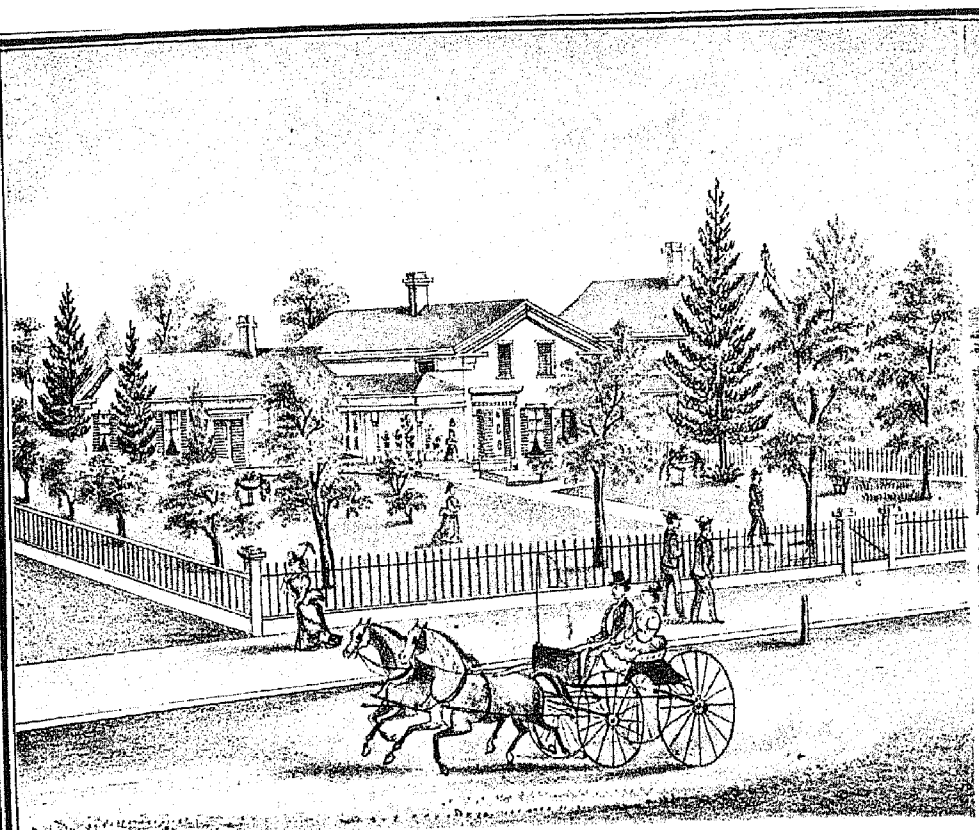
RES. OF F. L. STOUFFER,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



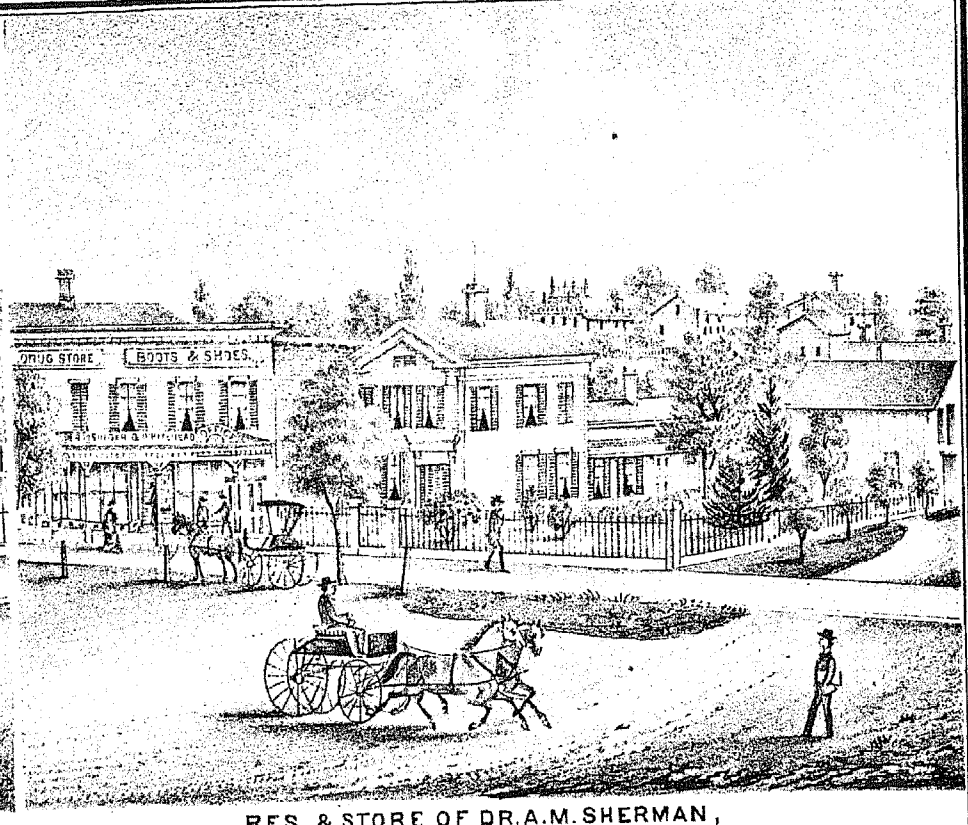
RES. OF S. P. WOLCOTT,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



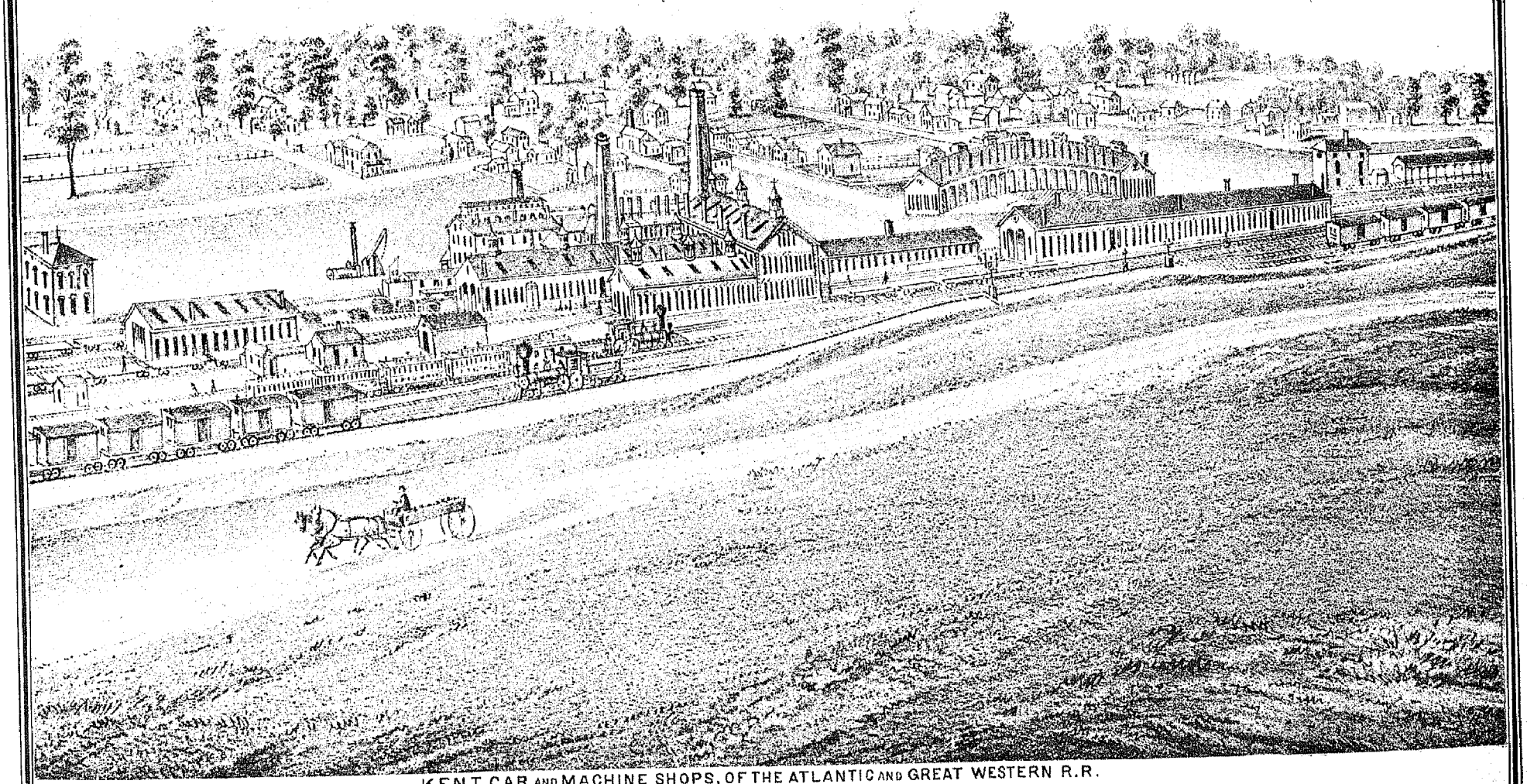
J.M. & J.H. HART, FURNITURE DEALERS.
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



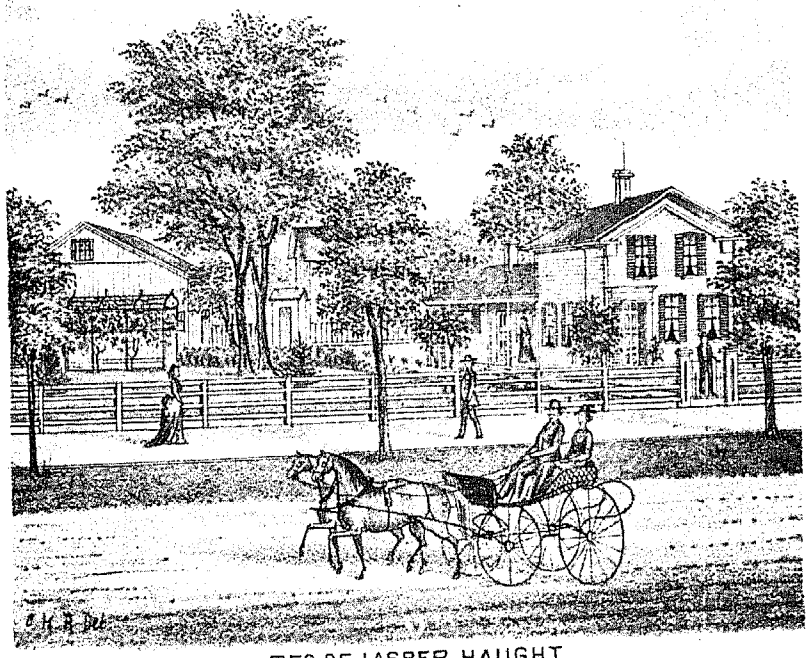
RES. OF JAMES GLASS,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



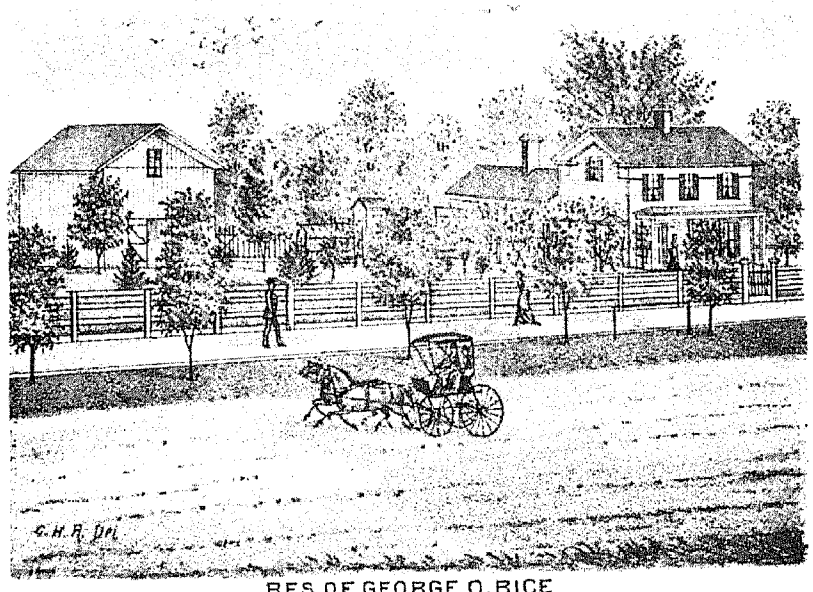
RES. & STORE OF DR. A.M. SHERMAN,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



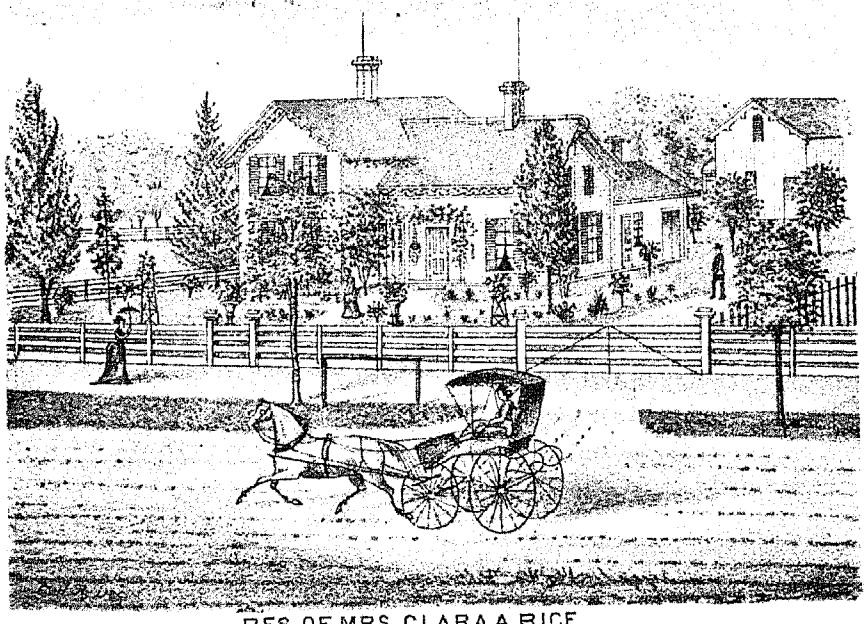
KENT CAR AND MACHINE SHOPS, OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN R.R.
LOCATED AT KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



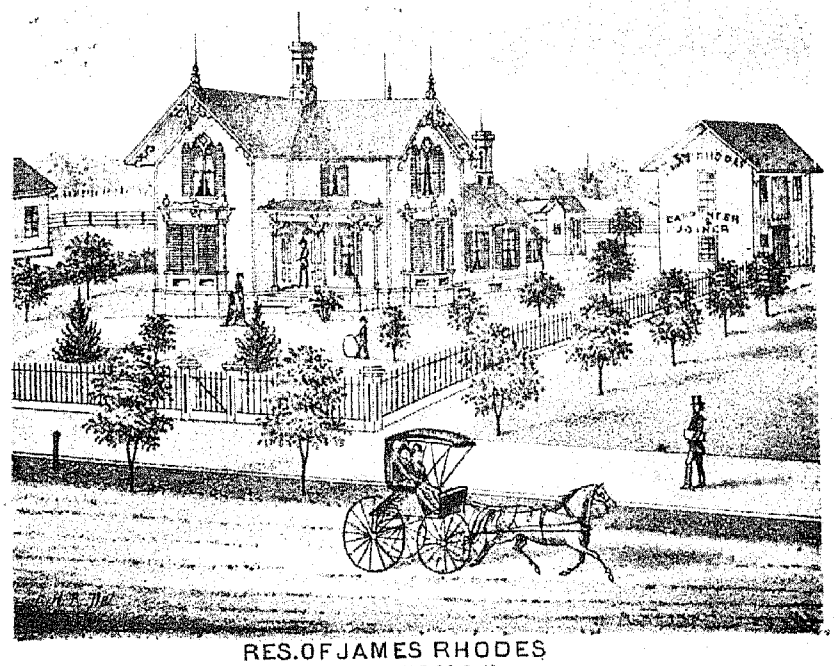
RES. OF JASPER HAUGHT
KENT, FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



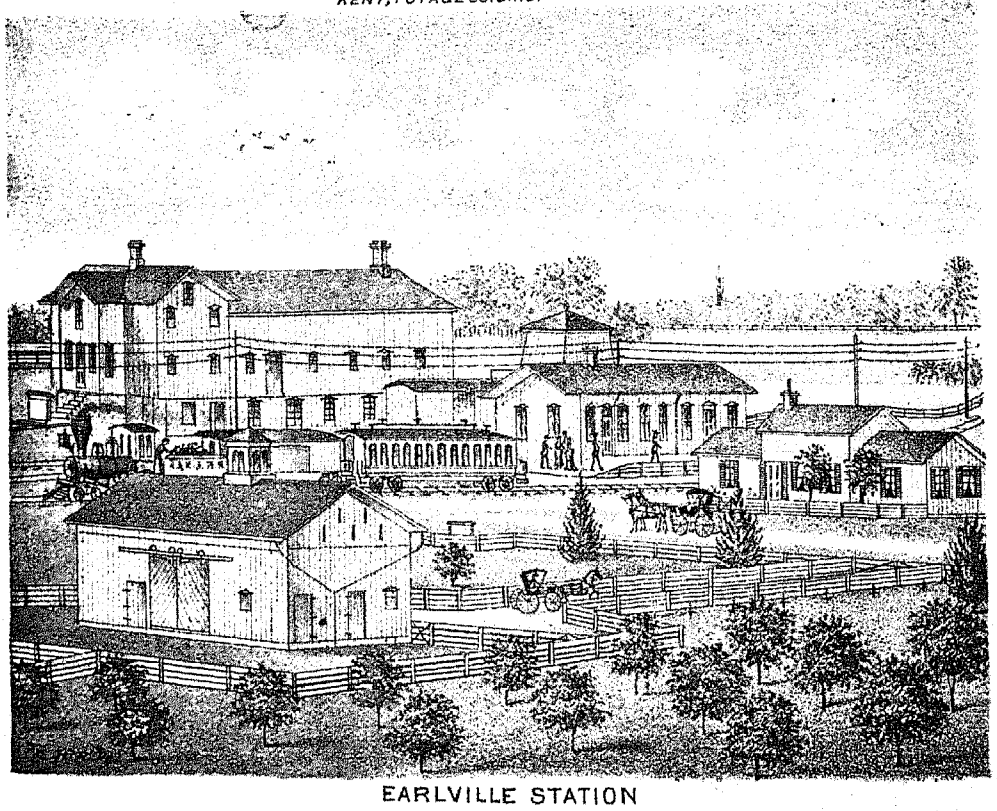
RES. OF GEORGE O. RICE
REAL ESTATE BROKER & INSURANCE AGT.
WATER ST. KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



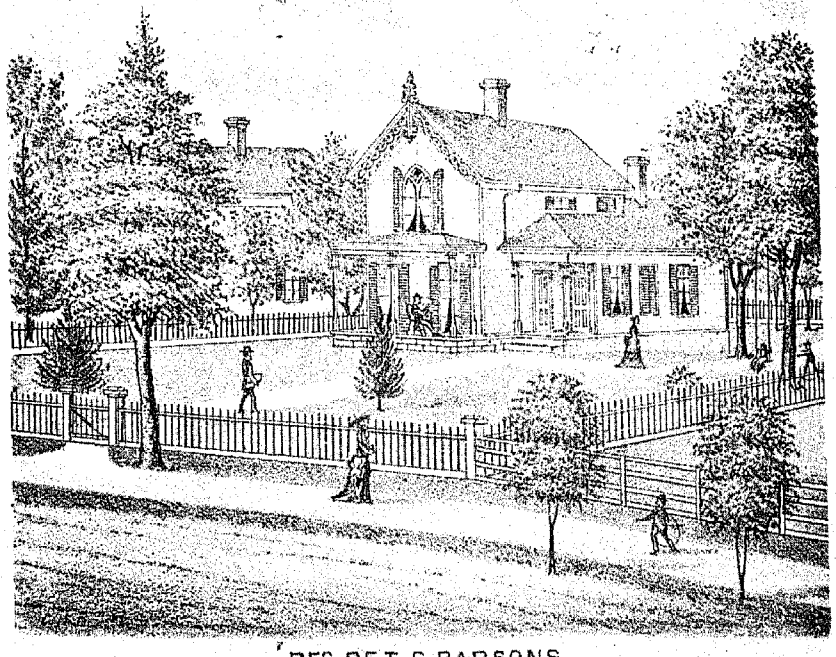
RES. OF MRS. CLARA A. RICE
KENT, POTAGE CO. OHIO.



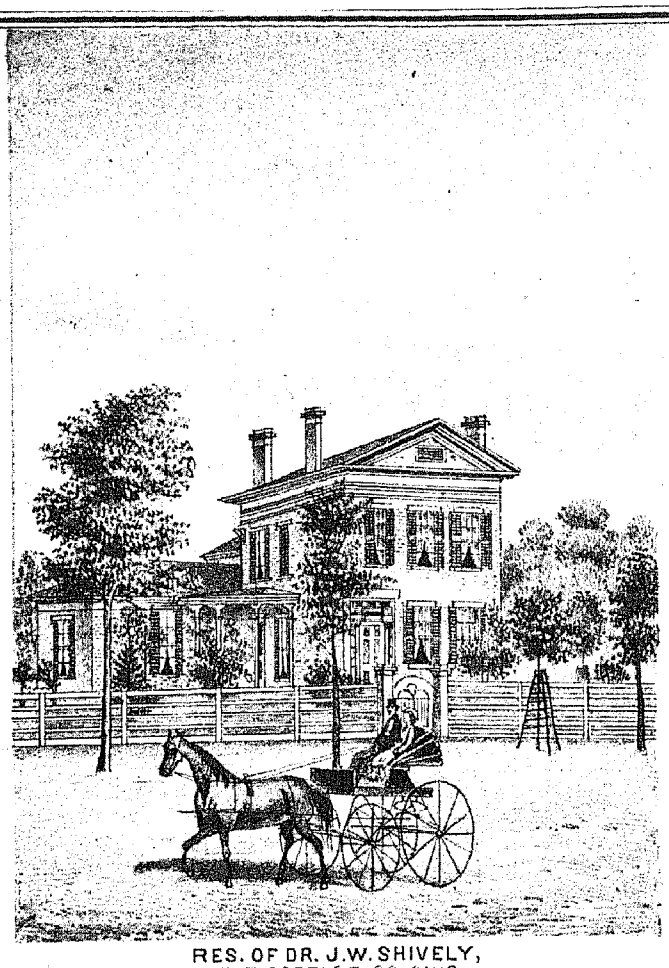
RES. OF JAMES RHODES
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



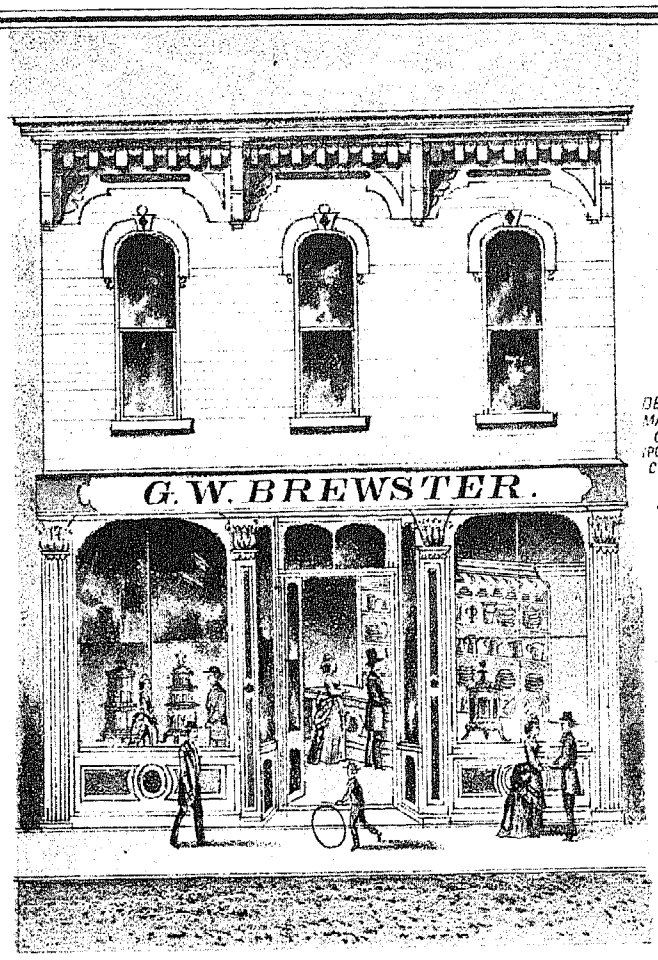
EARLVILLE STATION
FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



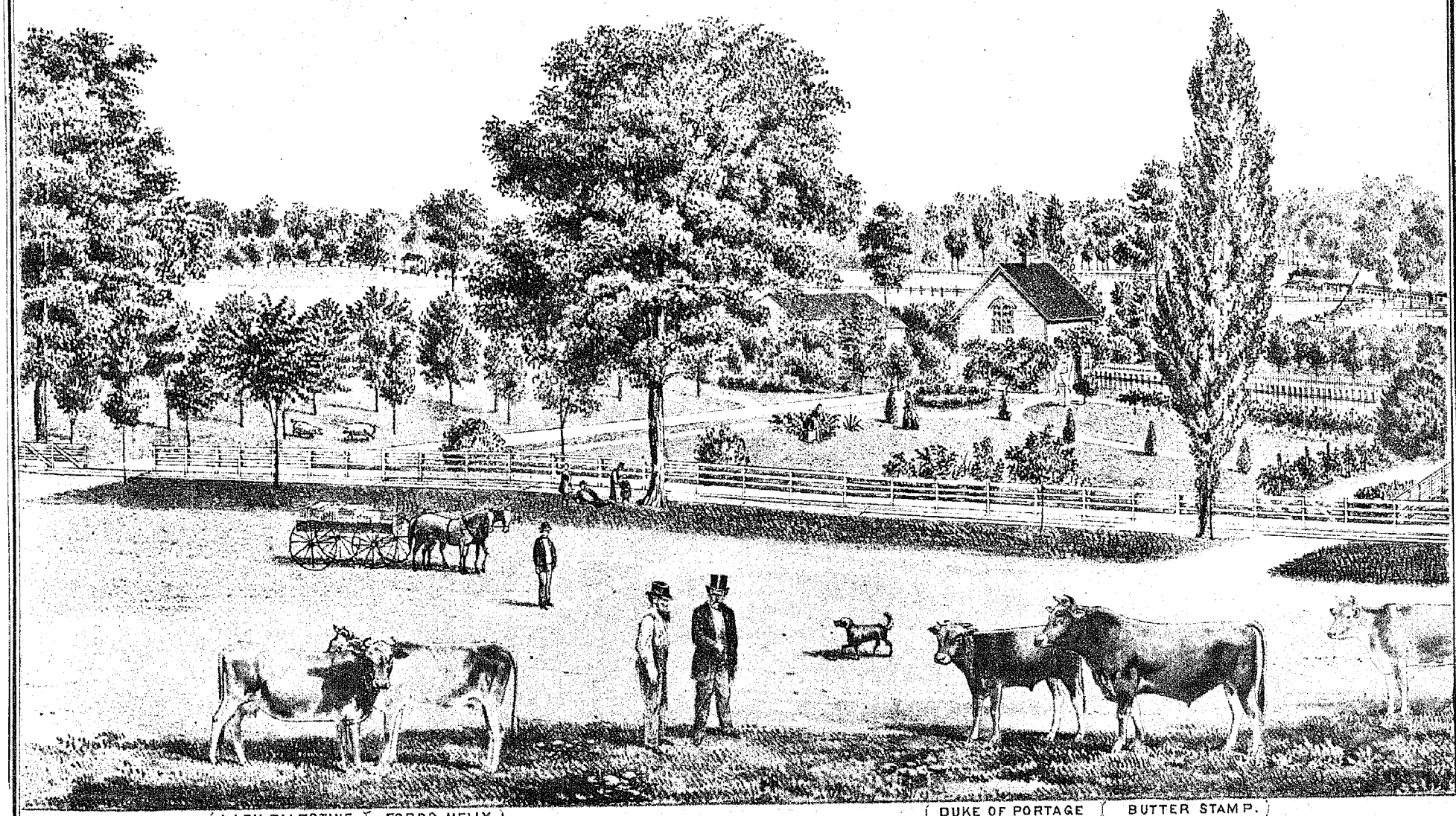
RES. OF T. G. PARSONS
KENT, FRANKLIN TP, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF DR. J.W. SHIVELY,
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



G.W. BREWSTER,
DEALER IN STOVES & TIN WARE
MANUFACTURER OF TIN, BRASS,
COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE.
SPOUTING & TIN ROOFING DONE TO ORDER
COOK STOVES & PARLOR STOVES
NEATLY REPAIRED.
KENT, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



{ LADY PALESTINE } { FORDS NELLY }

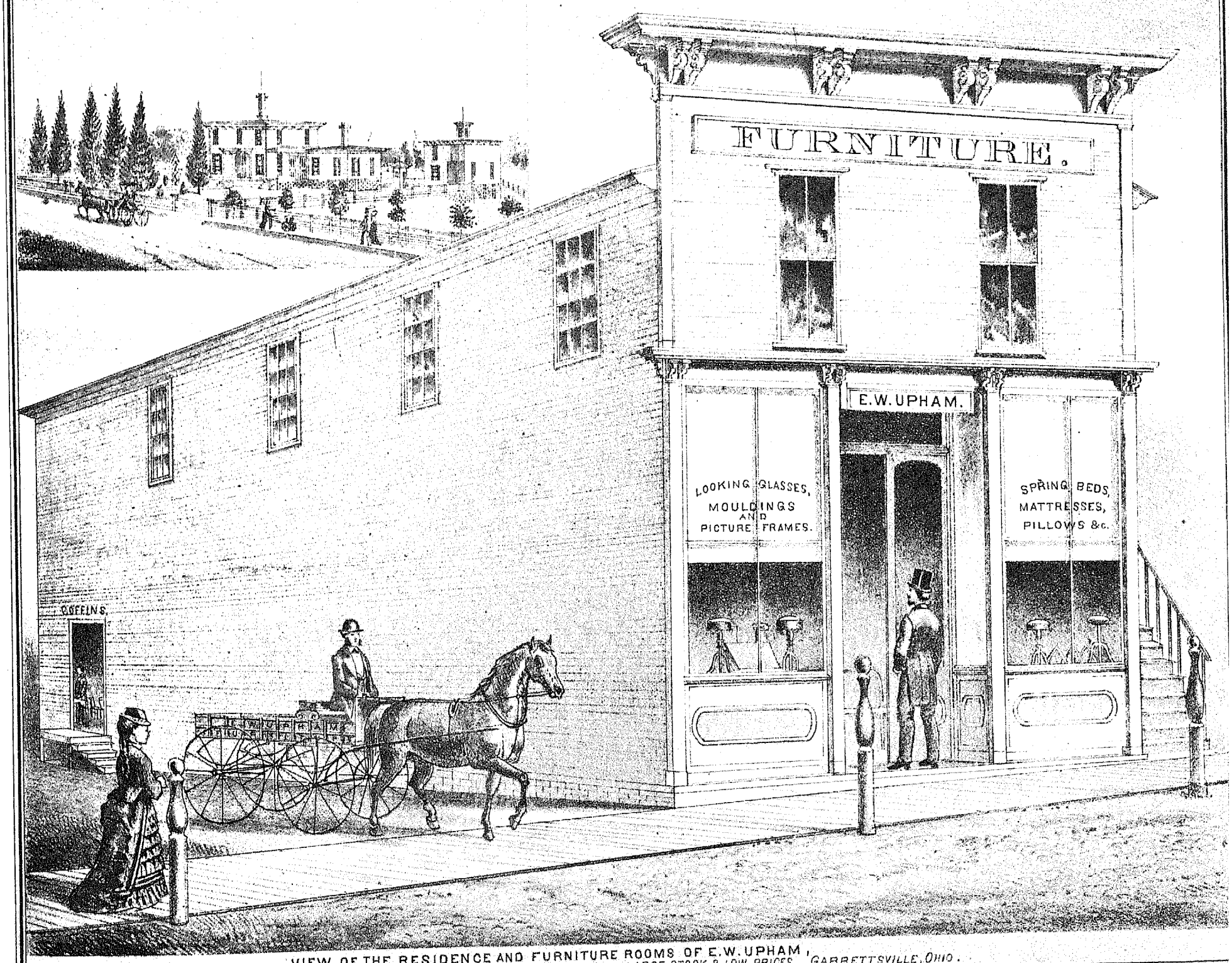
RES. OF FRANK FORD,
NORTH CHESNUT ST. RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

{ DUKE OF PORTAGE } { BUTTER STAMP. }





Yours Truly E. W. Upham Respectfully Yours Mrs E. W. Upham



VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE ROOMS OF E.W.UPHAM, GARRETTSVILLE, OHIO.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN COMMON AND FINE FURNITURE. LARGE STOCK & LOW PRICES.

MAP OF GARRETTSVILLE Village & Township

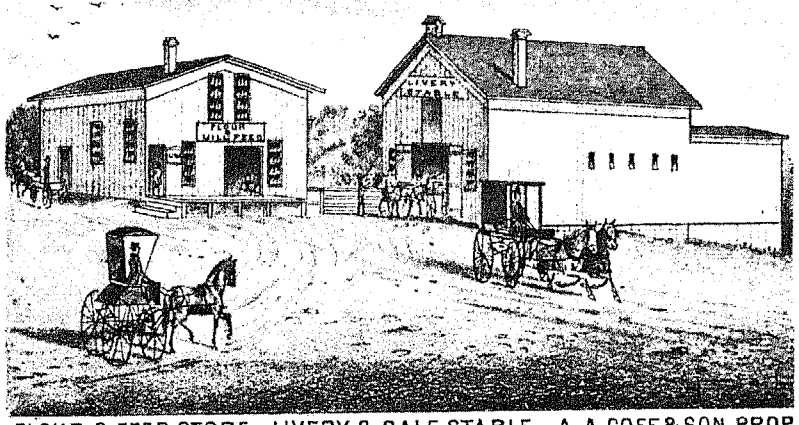
Atwater STATION

Randolph

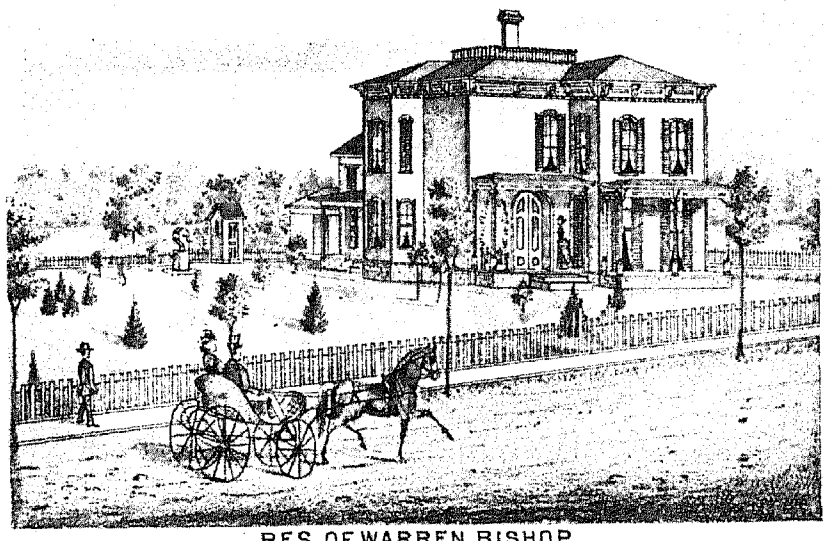
RES. OF JAMES DUNN
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

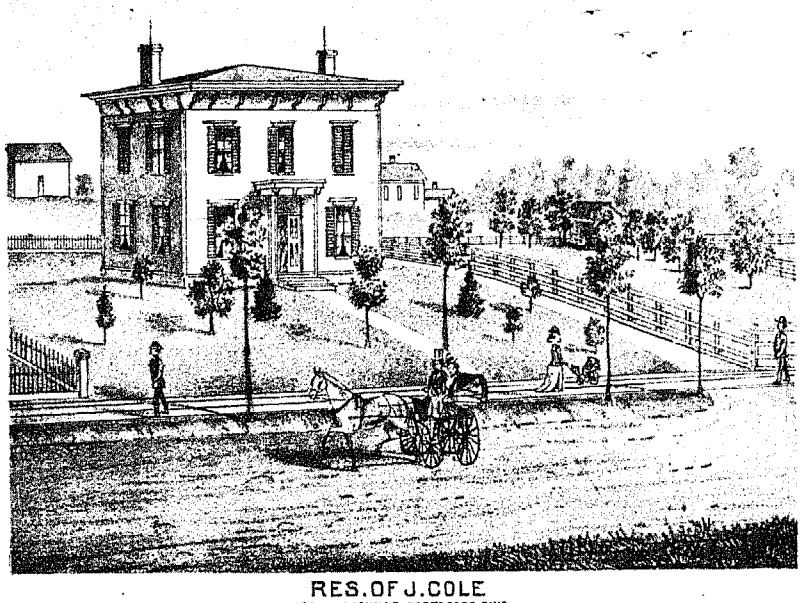
CRANE BRO'S
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS & GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



FLOUR & FEED STORE.- LIVERY & SALE STABLE.- A. A. GOFF & SON, PROP.
OPPOSITE DEPOT. GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



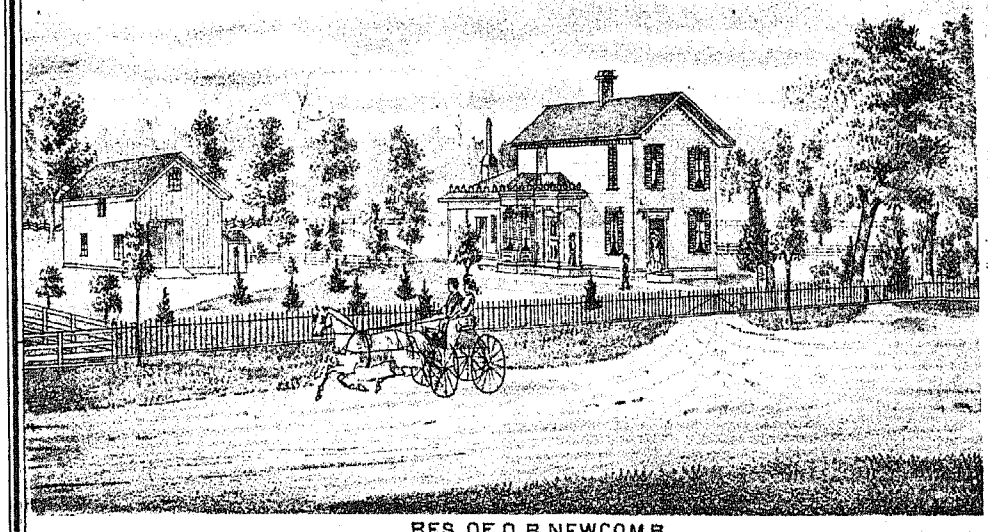
RES. OF WARREN BISHOP
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



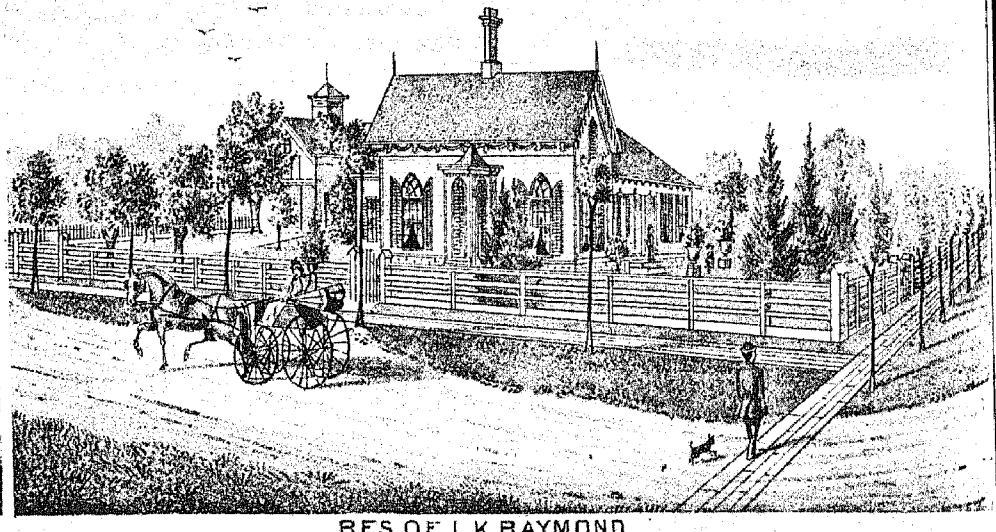
RES. OF J. COLE
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



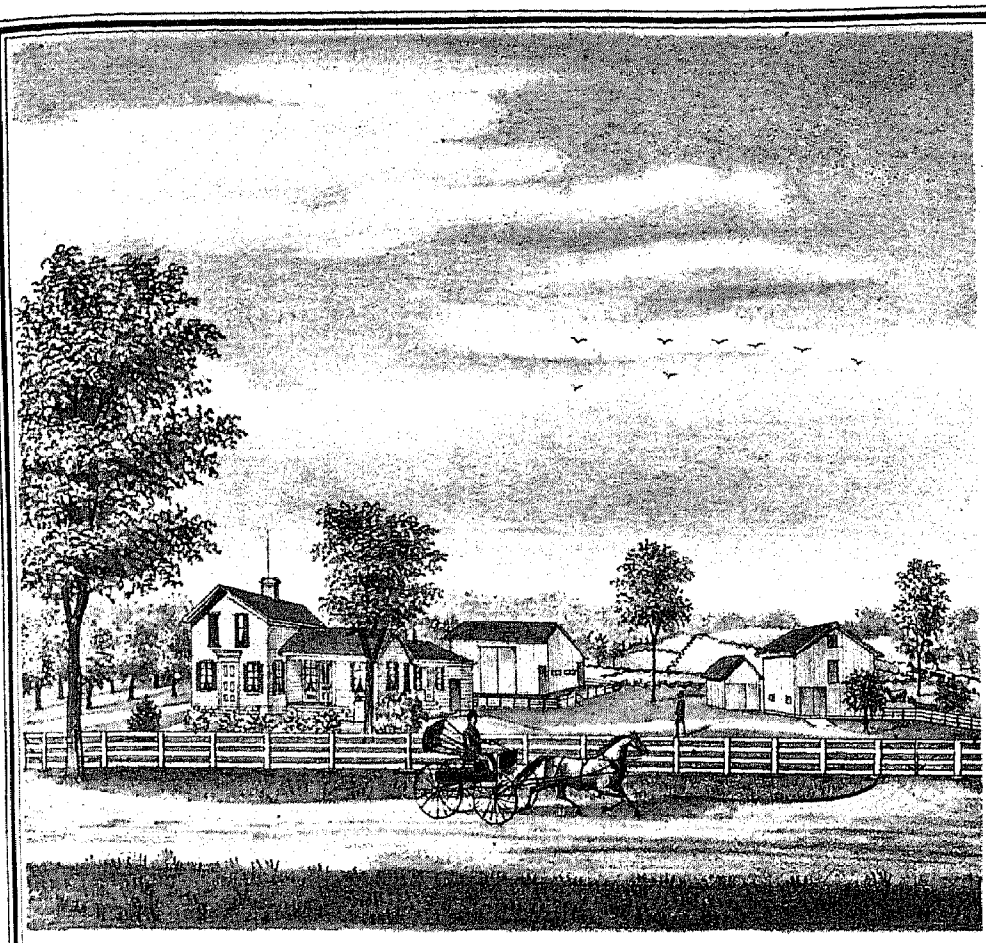
RES OF GEN W. B. HAZEN
HIRAM TP. PORTAGE CO., OHIO.



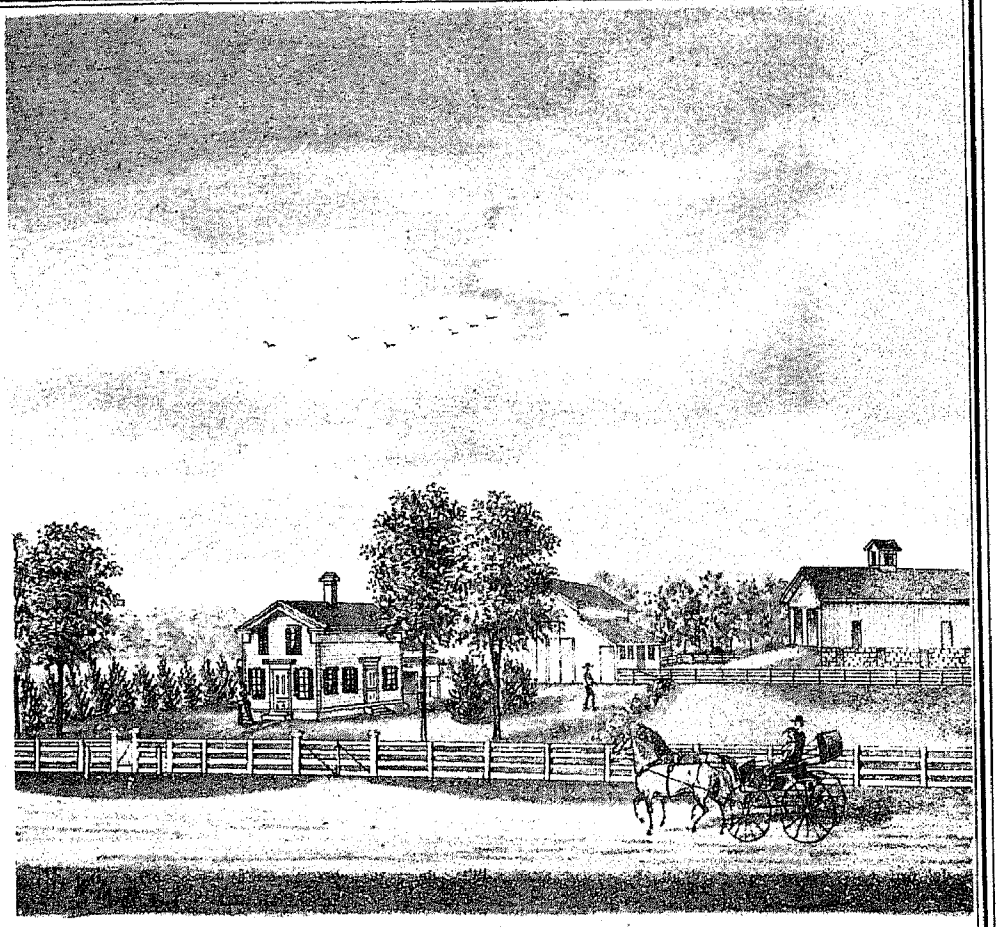
RES. OF O. B. NEWCOMB
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



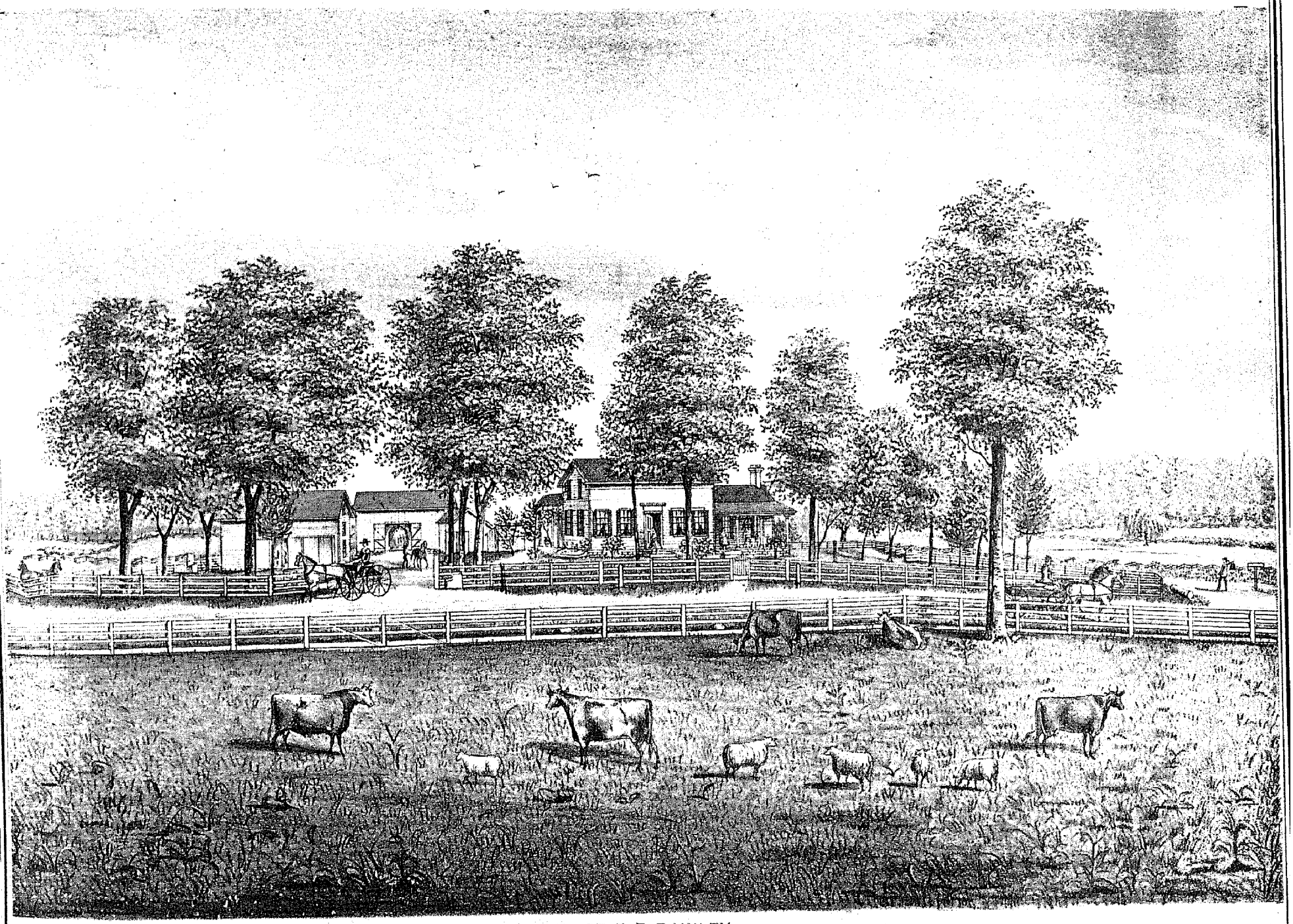
RES. OF L. K. RAYMOND
GARRETTSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JERRY CRAFTS,
HIRAM TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



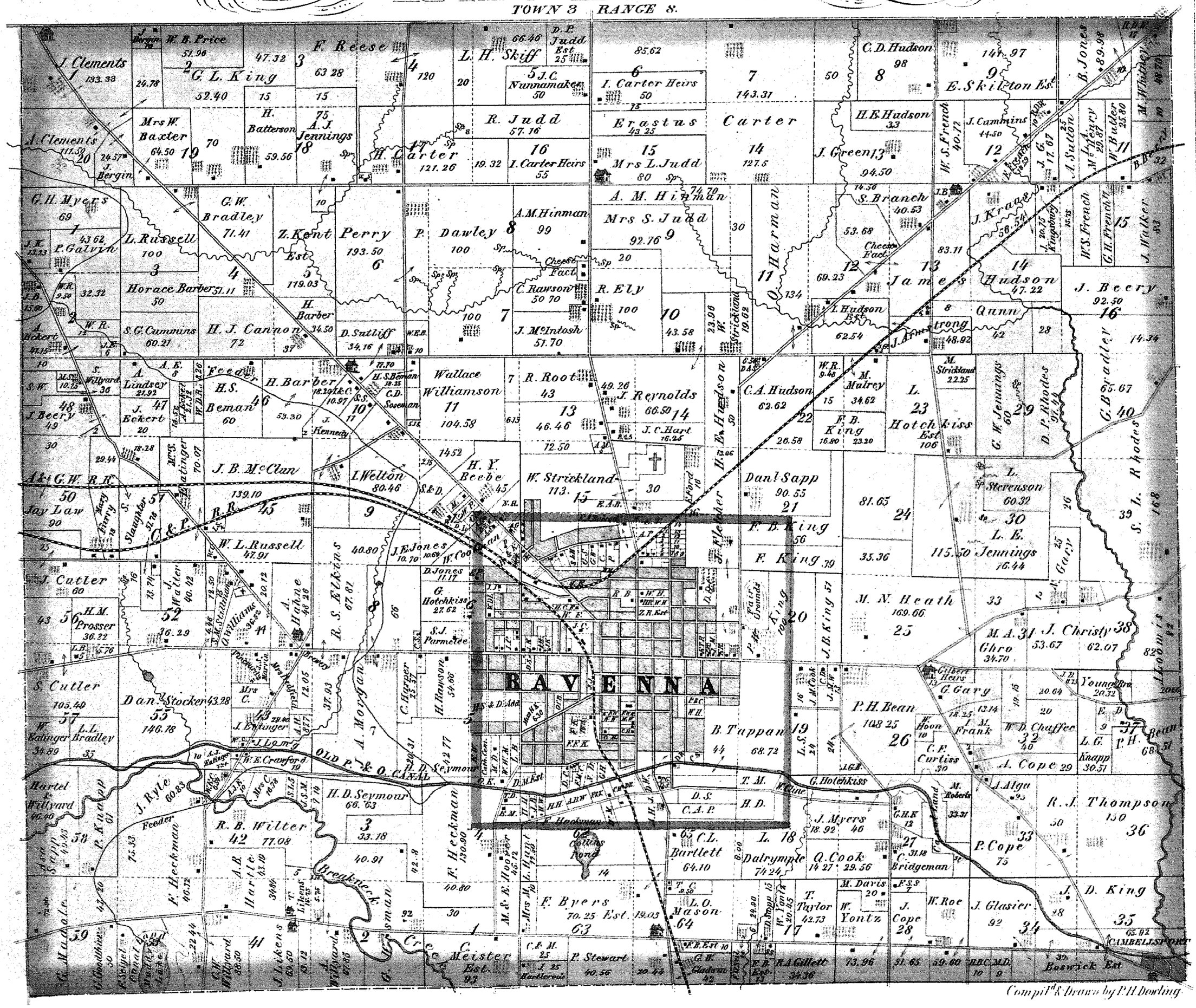
RES. OF CARNOT RYDER,
LOT 18 SOUTH ST HIRAM TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF P. P. DAWLEY,
LOT 6 RAVENNA TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

MAP OF RAVENNA TOWNSHIP

TOWN 3 RANGE 8.


RAVENNA
C. & P. R.R.
A. & G.W. R.R.
OLD P. & O. CANAL
Breakneck Creek
Feeder
J. Clements
G. L. King
F. Reese
L. H. Skiff
D. P. Judd Est.
J. C. Nunnamaker
I. Carter Heirs
Erastus Carter
Mrs L. Judd
A. M. Hinman
Mrs S. Judd
R. Judd
H. Carter
Mrs W. Baxter
H. Batterson
A. J. Jennings
C. D. Hudson
H. E. Hudson
E. Skilton Est.
B. Jones
W. S. French
J. Cummins
J. Sutton
M. Henry
W. Butler
M. Whitney
G. H. Myers
G. W. Bradley
L. Russell
Z. Kent Perry Est.
P. Dawley
A. M. Hinman
C. Rawson
R. Ely
J. McIntosh
O. Harman
S. Branch
J. Kraae
W. S. French
G. H. French
J. Walker
P. Galvin
Horace Barber
S. G. Cummins
H. J. Cannon
H. Barber
D. Sutliff
James Hudson
J. Beery
Quinn
Eckert
A. Lindsey
J. Eckert
H. S. Beman
H. Barber
Wallace Williamson
R. Root
J. Reynolds
C. A. Hudson
M. Strickland
M. Malrey
L. Hotchkiss Est
G. W. Jennings
D. P. Rhodes
G. Bradley
J. Beery
J. B. McClun
I. Welton
H. Y. Beebe
W. Strickland
Dan'l Sapp
F. B. King
L. Stevenson
L. E. Jennings
W. L. Russell
J. F. Jones
W. Cook
R. S. Elkins
A. Hahne
G. Hotchkiss
S. J. Parmelee
J. Cutler
H. M. Prosser
S. Cutler
Dan. Stocker
L. L. Bradley
W. Zellinger
J. Ryle
F. Heckman
H. D. Seymour
R. B. Wilter
A. B. Hartle
F. Byers Est.
L. O. Mason
C. L. Bartlett
Dalrymple
Q. Cook
T. Taylor
W. Yontz
J. Cope
W. Roe
J. Glasier
J. D. King
M. N. Heath
M. A. Ghro
J. Christy
P. H. Bean
C. F. Curtiss
W. D. Chaffee
A. Cope
L. G. Knapp
P. H. Bean
G. Gary
Young Bro.
F. Hoon
M. Frank
R. J. Thompson
P. Cope
J. Myers
C. Bridgeman
T. M. West
G. Hotchkiss
J. Algu
M. Roberts
B. Tappan
P. Kinney
P. Knapp
Geo. Goodhine
C. Maddale
Canal Land
Bartlett
Lake
C. H. Willyard
J. Likens
A. Willyard
C. Meister Est.
P. Stewart
G. W. Gladum
R. A. Gillett
Basnick Est
CAMBELLSPORT
Jay Law
Mary Curry
S. Slaughter
Mrs. Slatinger
Mrs. Walter
A. Williams
Mrs. Stebbins
Mrs. Marvin
Mrs. Brewer
Mrs. C.
Mrs. Kelly
Mrs. Cook
Mrs. Hoover
Mrs. Cline
Mrs. Roland
Mrs. Gilbert
Mrs. Young
Mrs. Kingsbury
Mrs. Frank
Mrs. Hoon
Mrs. Knapp
Mrs. Curtiss
Mrs. Bridgeman
Mrs. Yontz
Mrs. Cope
Mrs. Glasier
Mrs. Roe
Mrs. Taylor
Mrs. Davis
Mrs. Meister
Mrs. Gladum
Mrs. Gillett
Mrs. Basnick
Mrs. Stevenson
Mrs. Jennings
Mrs. Heath
Mrs. Christy
Mrs. Bean
Mrs. Thompson
Mrs. Myers
Mrs. Algu
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. Hotchkiss
Mrs. Tappan
Mrs. Seymour
Mrs. Heckman
Mrs. Byers
Mrs. Mason
Mrs. Bartlett
Mrs. Dalrymple
Mrs. Cook
Mrs. Likens
Mrs. Hartle
Mrs. Wilter
Mrs. Ryle
Mrs. Knapp
Mrs. Kinney
Mrs. Goodhine
Mrs. Maddale
Mrs. Willyard
Mrs. Hoover
Mrs. Hanson
Mrs. Harper
Mrs. Stocker
Mrs. Zellinger
Mrs. Bradley
Mrs. Cutler
Mrs. Prosser
Mrs. Williams
Mrs. Walter
Mrs. Slatinger
Mrs. Law
Mrs. Curry
Mrs. Slaughter
Mrs. Russell
Mrs. Elkins
Mrs. Hahne
Mrs. Morgan
Mrs. Parmelee
Mrs. Hotchkiss
Mrs. Barber
Mrs. Beman
Mrs. Eckert
Mrs. Lindsey
Mrs. Beery
Mrs. Law
Mrs. Cutler
Mrs. Stocker
Mrs. Bradley
Mrs. Zellinger
Mrs. Ryle
Mrs. Wilter
Mrs. Hartle
Mrs. Likens
Mrs. Willyard
Mrs. Maddale
Mrs. Goodhine
Mrs. Kinney
Mrs. Knapp
Mrs. Heckman
Mrs. Seymour
Mrs. Byers
Mrs. Meister
Mrs. Mason
Mrs. Bartlett
Mrs. Dalrymple
Mrs. Cook
Mrs. Taylor
Mrs. Yontz
Mrs. Cope
Mrs. Glasier
Mrs. Roe
Mrs. Davis
Mrs. Heath
Mrs. Christy
Mrs. Bean
Mrs. Thompson
Mrs. Myers
Mrs. Algu
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. Hotchkiss
Mrs. Tappan
Mrs. West
Mrs. Cline
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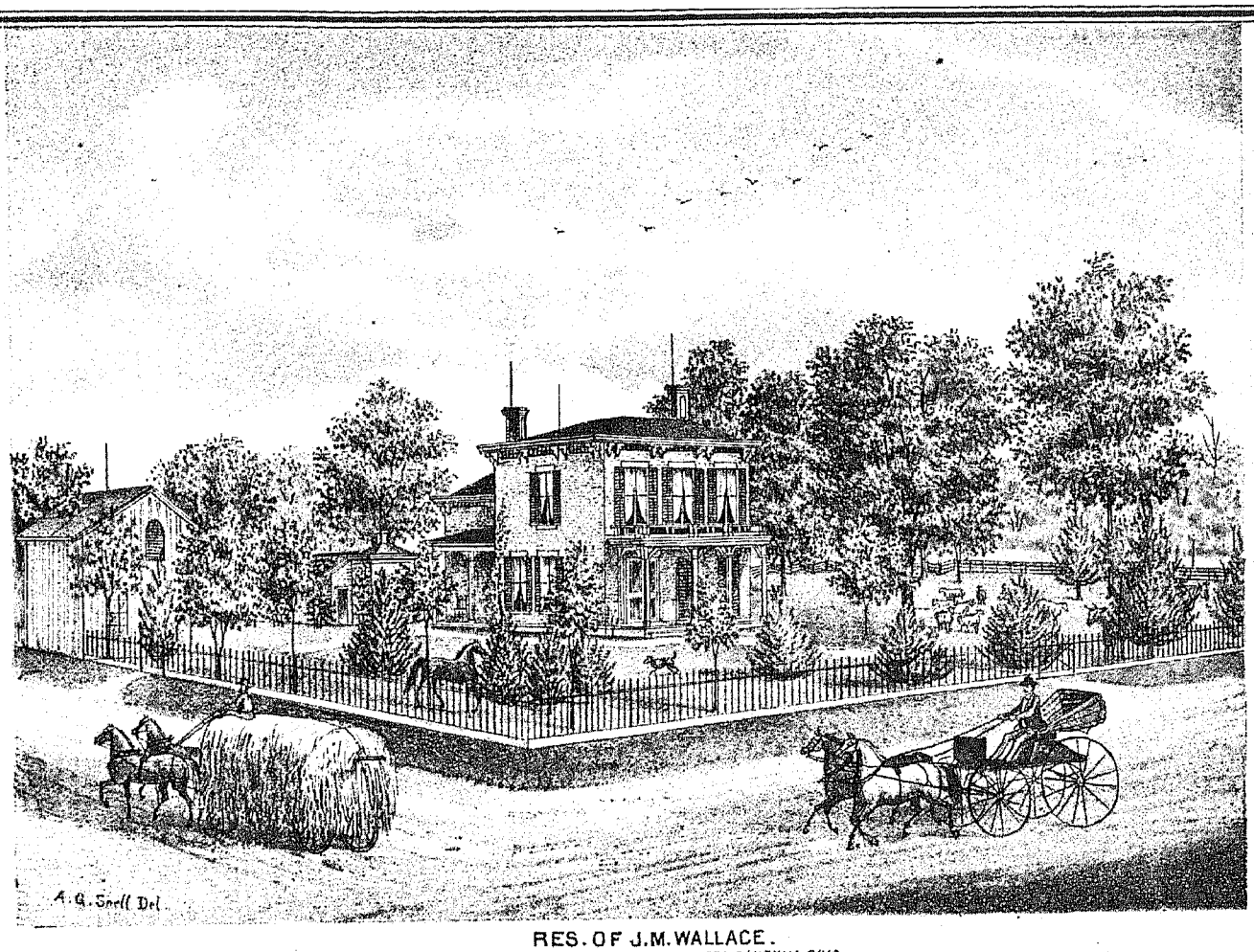
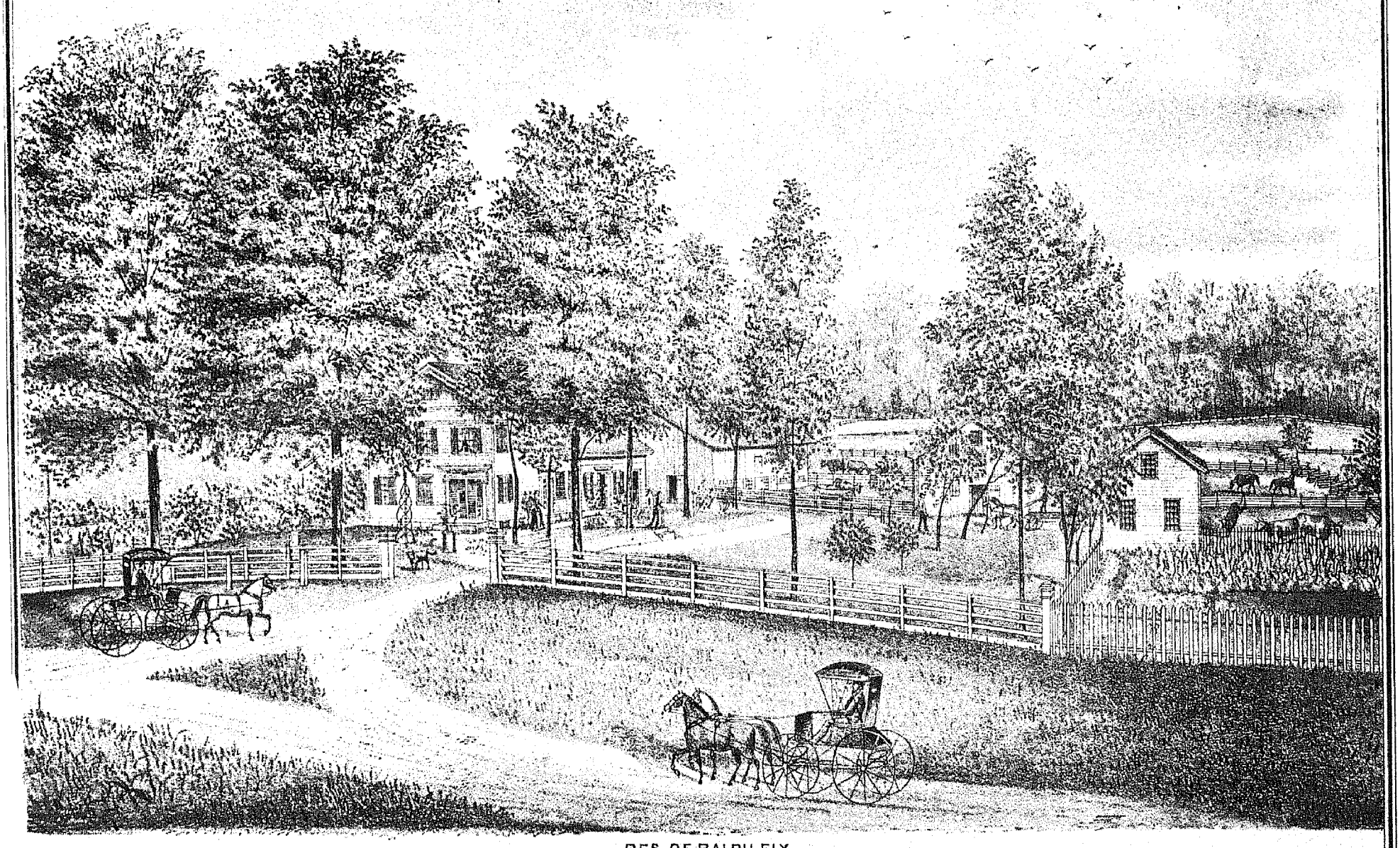
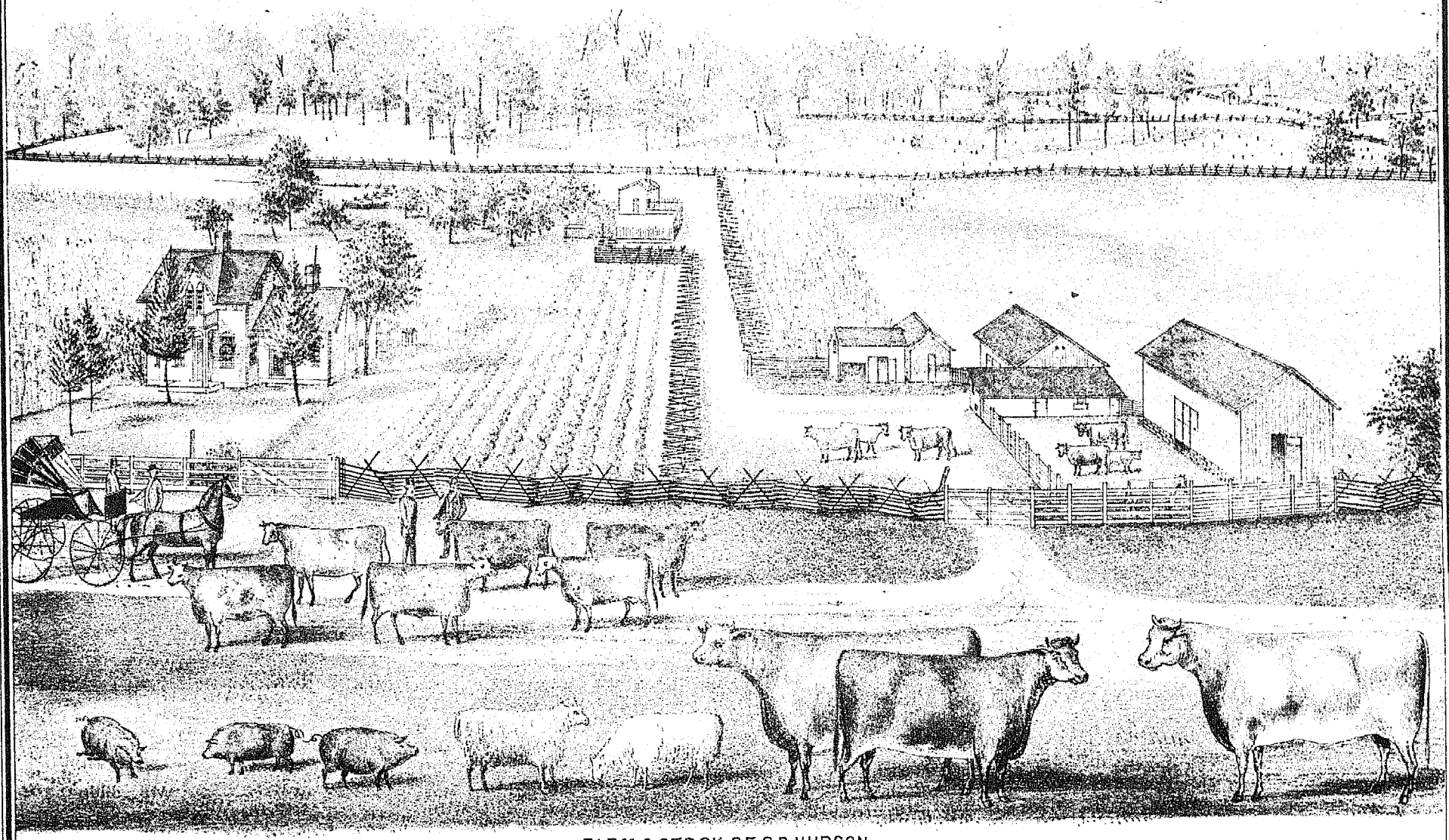
Mrs. Gilbert
Mrs. Young
Mrs. Kingsbury
Mrs. Frank
Mrs. Hoon
Mrs. Knapp
Mrs. Curtiss
Mrs. Bridgeman



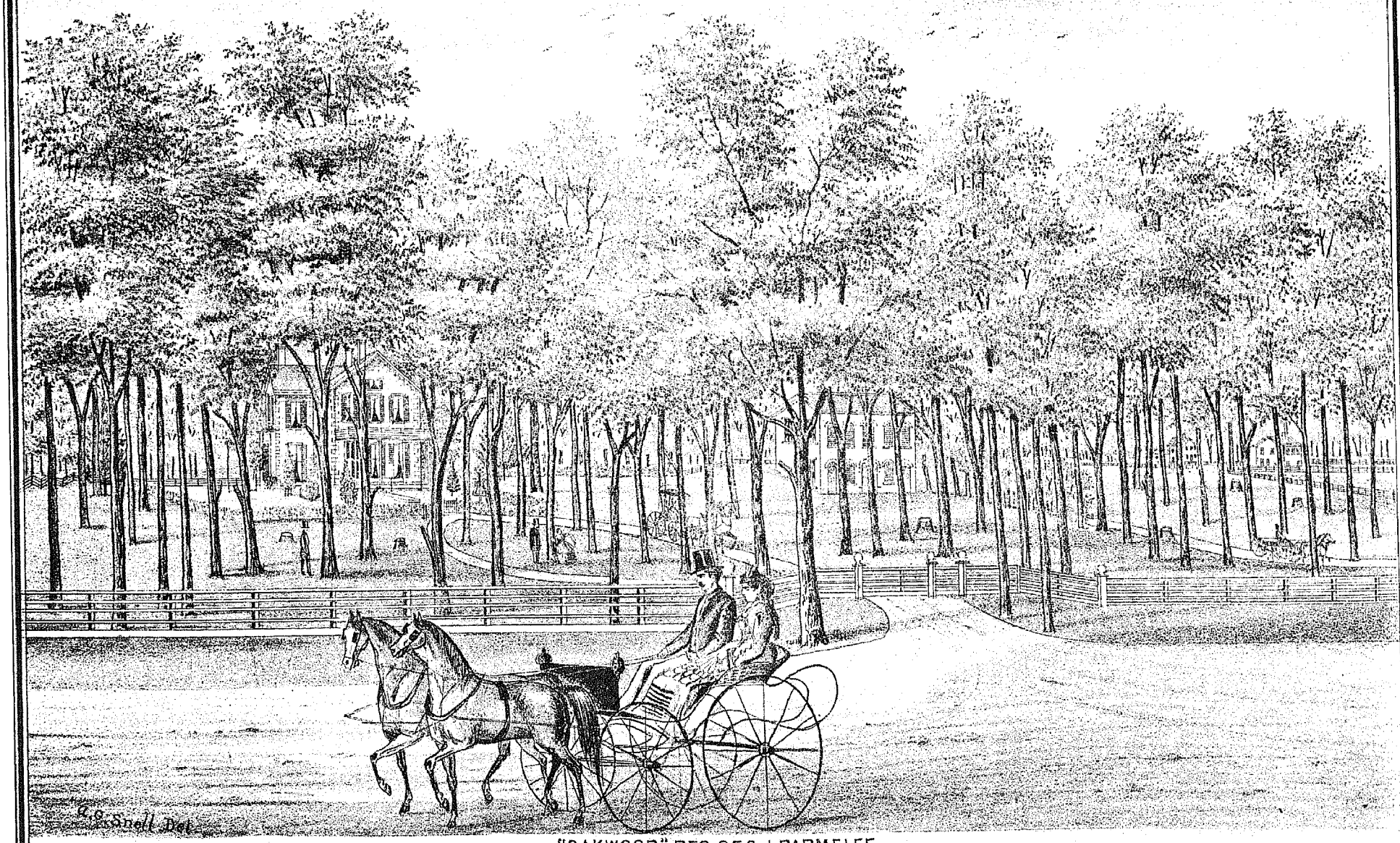
RES. OF J.M. WALLACE.
LOT 19, COR. MAIN & EAST STREETS, RAVENNA, OHIO.



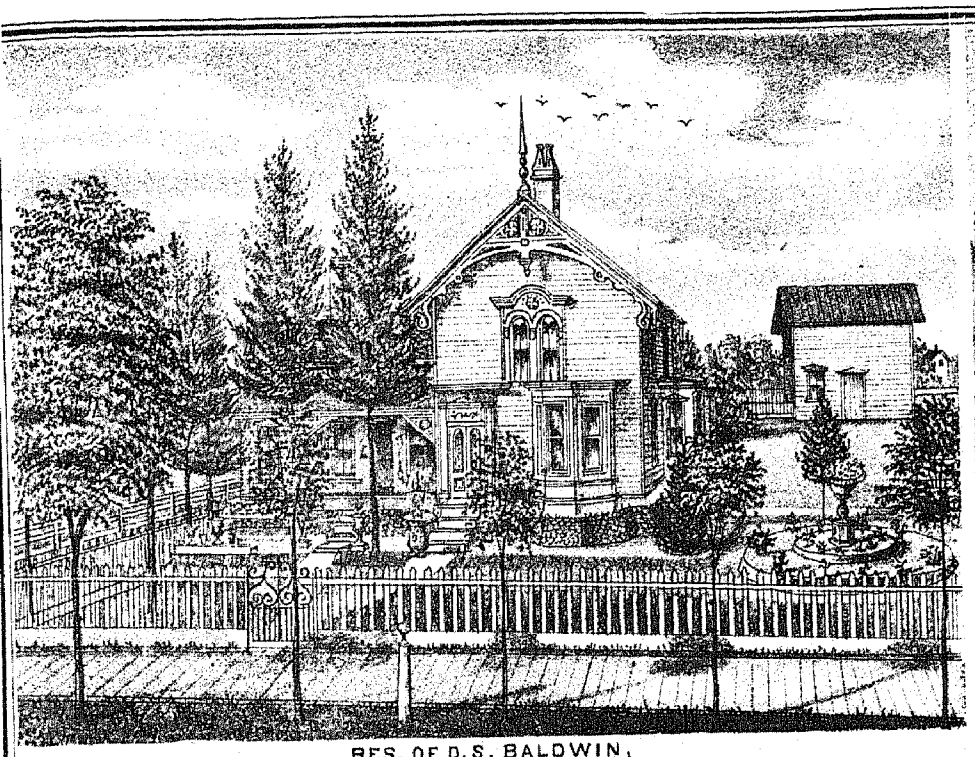
RES. OF RALPH ELY.
LOT 10, RAVENNA TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



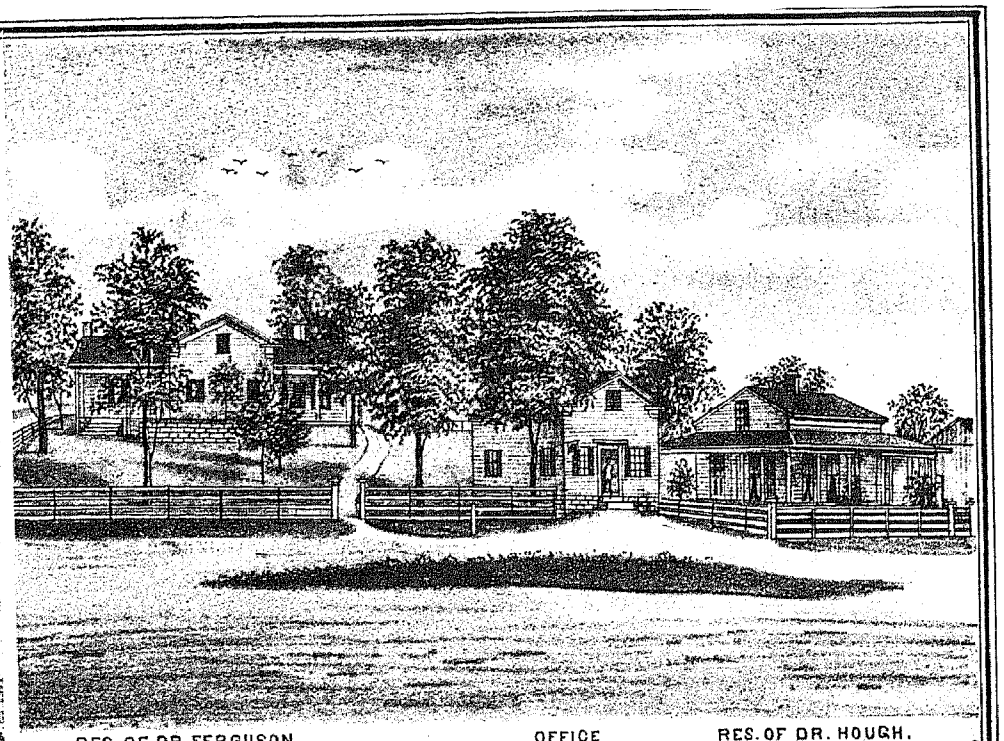
FARM & STOCK OF C.D.HUDSON
RAVENNA TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



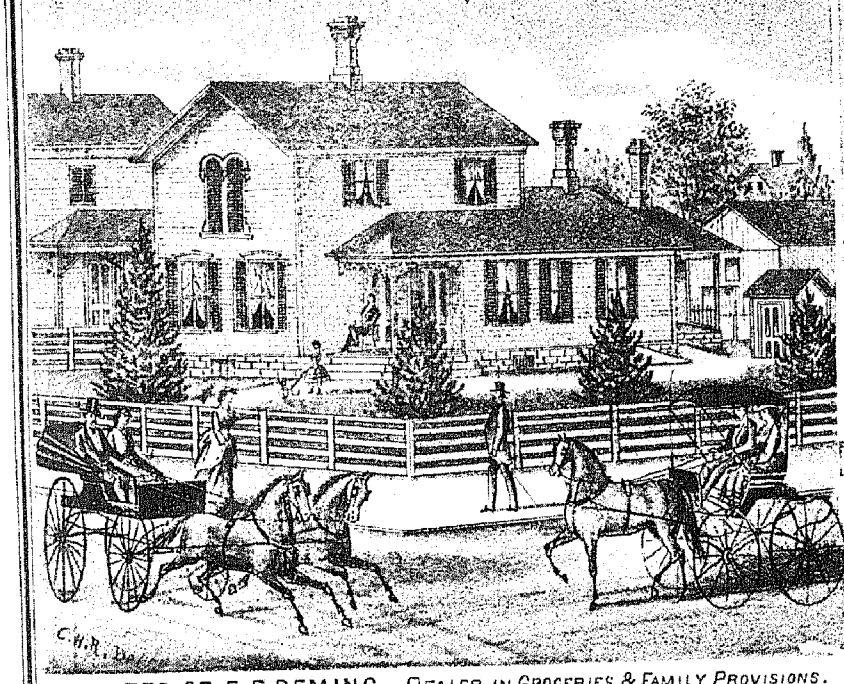
"OAKWOOD" RES. OF S.J. PARMELEE
LOT 6, (SOUTH DIV'N OF LOTS) RAVENNA, OHIO.



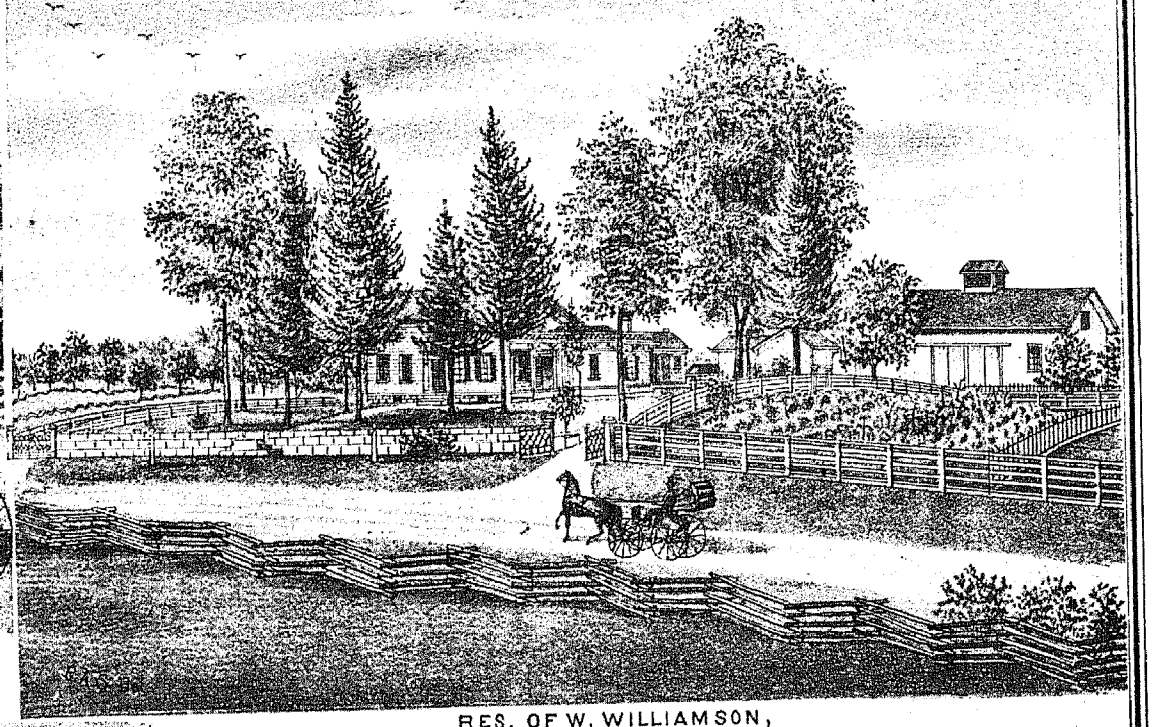
RES. OF D.S. BALDWIN,
WEST BOWERY ST. RAVENNA, OHIO.
CONTRACTER, CARPENTER, JOINER, BRIDGE & ROOF BUILDER, ESTIMATES, PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED.



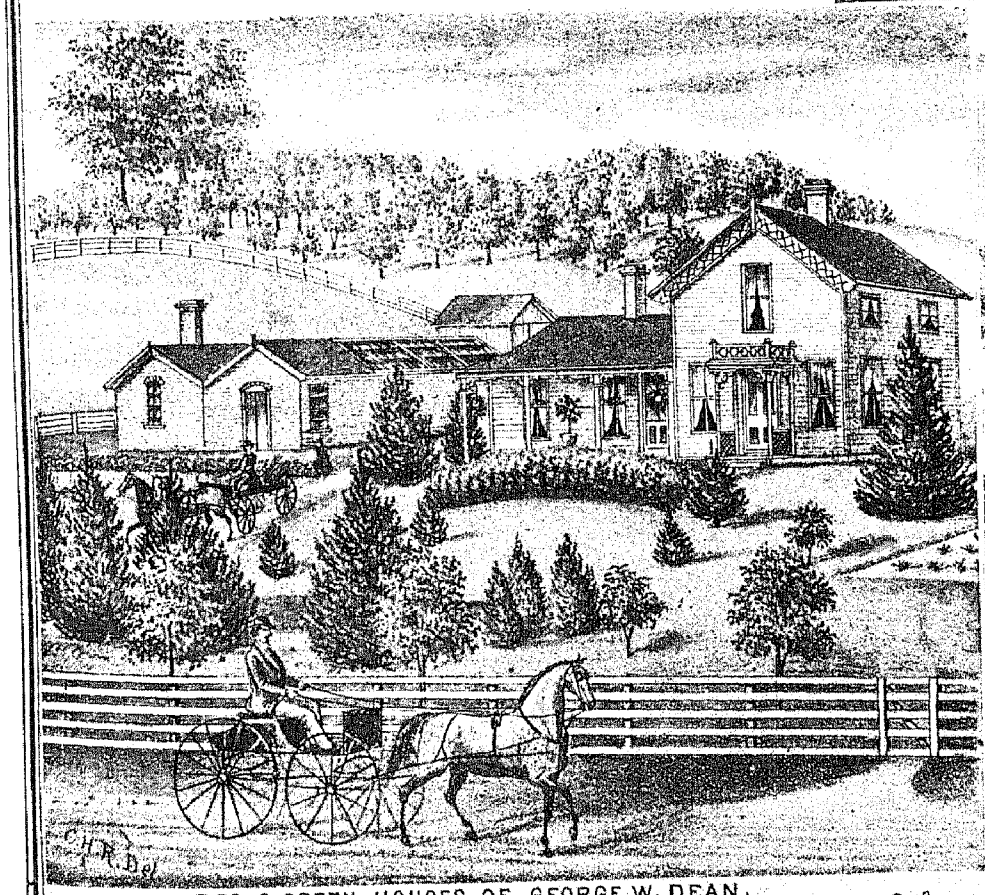
RES. OF DR. FERGUSON. OFFICE RES. OF DR. HOUGH.
OFFICE & RES. OF DRS. FERGUSON & HOUGH,
MAGADORE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



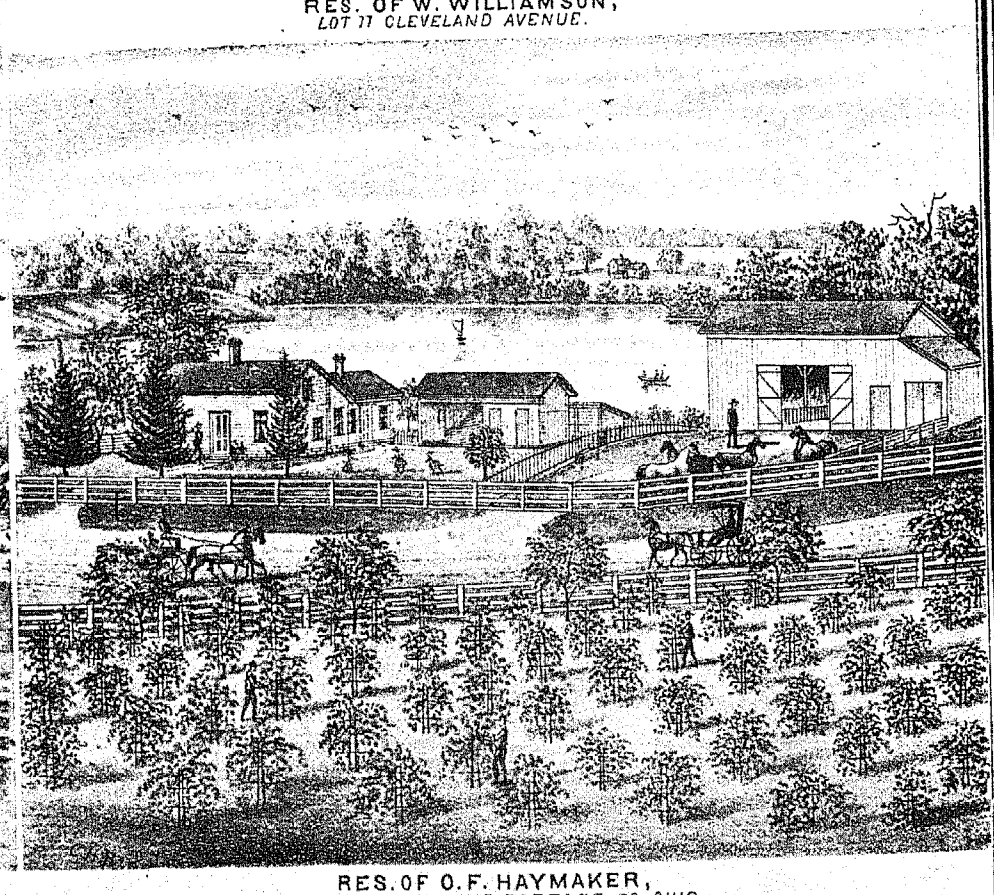
RES. OF E.F. DEMING. DEALER IN GROCERIES & FAMILY PROVISIONS.
NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.
COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT & SOLD.



RES. OF W. WILLIAMSON,
LOT 11 CLEVELAND AVENUE.



RES. & GREEN HOUSES OF GEORGE W. DEAN,
GROWER OF ALL KINDS OF FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS &c &c.
LOT 22 FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF O.F. HAYMAKER,
LOT 24 FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.

MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

TOWN 8 RANGE 9

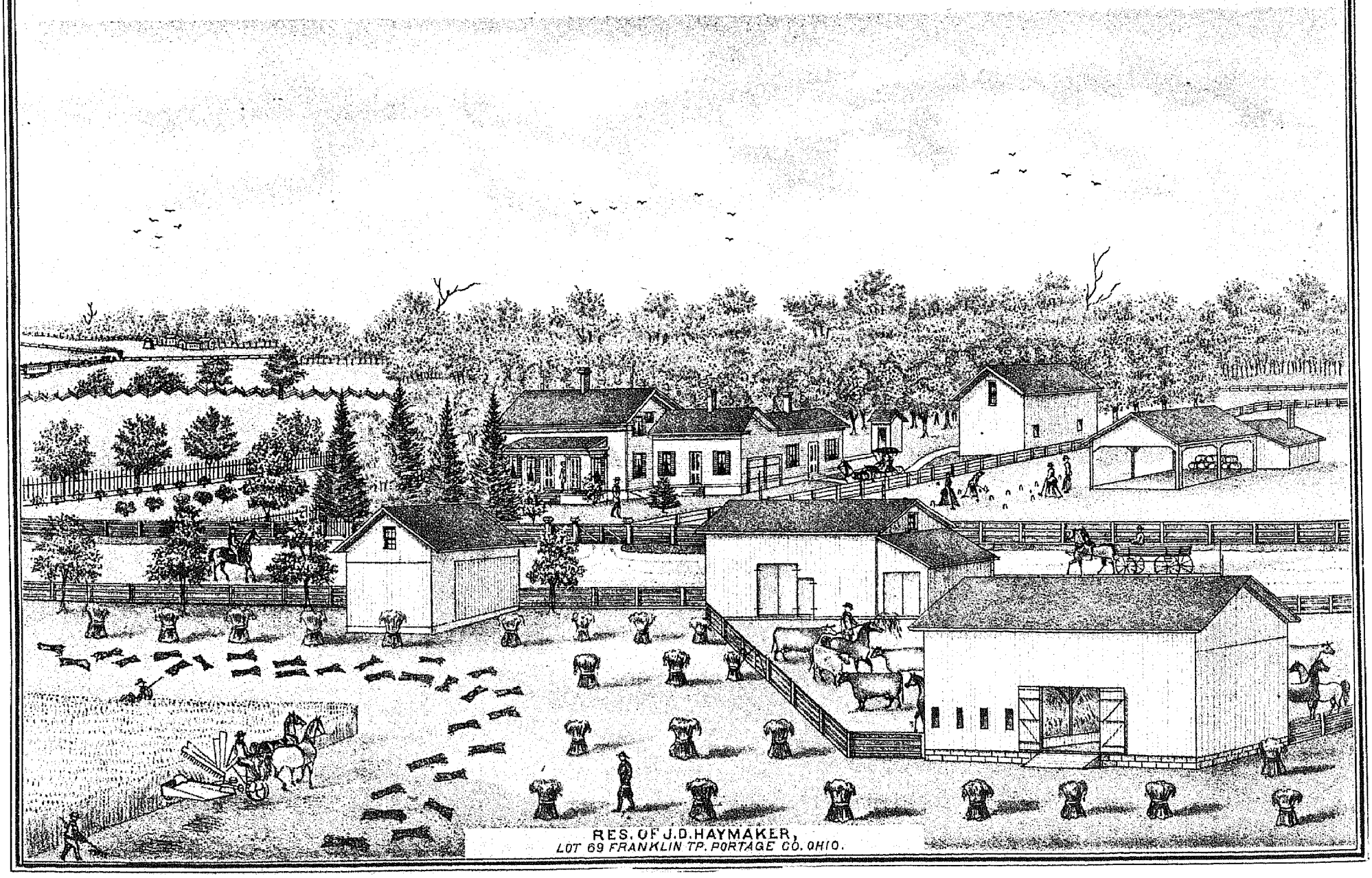




J. D. Haymaker



Mary R. Haymaker



RES. OF J.D. HAYMAKER,
LOT 69 FRANKLIN TP. PORTAGE CO. OHIO.