ASHTABULA COUNTY

ATLAS

1905

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Ashtabula, Ohio

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Population by Towns and Villages

TOWNSHIP.		POPULATION.
Andy	Conneaut	280
Andover	Andover	815
Ashtabula Cy.	Ashtabula	12,949
(Population Ashtabula June, 1905, estimated at 16,000.)		
Austinburg	Austinburg	276
Austinburg	Monroe	76
Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	246
Colebrook	Colebrook	271
Clark's Corners	Monroe	78
Conneaut Cy.	Conneaut	7,133
Cork	Harpersfield	14
Denmark	Denmark	65
Dodgeville	New Lyme	191
Dorset	Dorset	172
East Orwell	Orwell	141
Eagleville	Austinburg	102
East Trumbull	Trumbull	143
Farnham	Conneaut	100
Footville	Trumbull	115
Hagerville	Sheffield	78
Geneva	Geneva	2,342
Giddings	Denmark	53
Griggs Corners	Denmark	88
Harpersfield	Harpersfield	120
Hartsgrove	Hartsgrove	647
Jefferson	Jefferson	1,319
Kelloggsville	Monroe	150
Kingsville	Kingsville	782
Lenox	Lenox	58
Leon	Richmond	92
Lindenville	Wayne	50
Mechanicsville	Austinburg	32
Monroe Center	Monroe	162
North Kingsville	Kingsville	274
North Richmond	Richmond	62
North Sheffield	Sheffield	61
Orwell	Orwell	750
Pierpont	Pierpont	537
Richmond Center	Richmond	65
Rock Creek	Morgan	554
Rome	Rome	277
Saybrook Corners	Saybrook	248
Simons	Williamsfield	137
South New Lyme	New Lyme	115
Steamburg	Denmark	66
Stoneville	Windsor	42
Trumbull	Trumbull	129
West Andover	Andover	265
West Williamsfield	Williamsfield	219
Wick	Wayne	135
Williamsfield	Williamsfield	130
Windsor	Windsor	284
Windsor Mills	Windsor	118

Of the 88 counties of Ohio, Ashtabula County is the largest, with an area of 691 square miles. Licking County is next, with 665 square miles, and Washington, Wood and Trumbull follow with about 626 each.

By the census of 1900 Ashtabula stood sixteenth in population with 51,448. By the same census Ohio has 4,157,545 as a population, from which it appears that Ashtabula County has about 1¼ per cent. of the population of the State.

EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO

In 1748 the "Ohio Company" was formed in the East for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and in 1749 it appears that the English built a trading house upon the Great Miami. This was the first British settlement within the boundaries of the future State, though the French had erected forts upon the Mississippi, the Illinois and Maumee Rivers, and upon the Great Lakes, perhaps twenty-five years prior to this, to hold by military possession the vast tracts first discovered by the French explorers, LaSalle, Hennepin, and D'Iberville, lying in the Mississippi valley. The French colonies were steadily increasing in this rich country beyond the Alleghanies, and it was partly to resist the French encroachments upon this Western territory that the Ohio Company was formed. It will be interesting to note in passing that it was the same Ohio Company which later brought into prominence the military genius of the young Virginian planter, George Washington, whose services afterward became so valuable to his country.

In 1752, the French having heard of this trading-house upon the Miami, sent a party of soldiers against it, who with their Indian allies destroyed it, after a sanguinary battle, carrying off the traders captive to Canada.

The disastrous expedition of Braddock against the allies in 1755 is familiar to all students of history, and after this the Indians who were allied to the French pushed their excursions as far East as the Blue Ridge. Major Lewis, in 1756, was sent against them, but his expedition met with disaster also, due largely to the ruggedness of the country traversed, the winter season, and the treachery of his guides.

General Bradstreet, having in 1764 dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, came down the lake to Sandusky Bay, entered by that river into the Wyandotte country, which act resulted in a treaty of peace with the Indians. The Shawnees of the Scioto, and the Delawares of the Muskingum still remained hostile, however, and in the same year Col. Boquet marched to the heart of the Muskingum country, and so well generalled was the expedition that it resulted in very little loss of life, a treaty of peace with the Indians, and the return of all white prisoners captured from the white settlements. For ten years there was no general hostilities, but in 1774 a force under Col. M'Donald was sent from Wheeling to the Muskingum country, where he destroyed an Indian town near the present site of Zanesville, and in the fall the Indians were further defeated in a hard-fought battle at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio. Peace was then made at Camp Charlotte, now in Pickaway County. During the War of the Revolution, most of the Western Indians were more or less united against the colonies, so that in 1778, '79 and '80 there were various expeditions sent against them, with results generally undecisive, until Gen. Clark, with a body of Kentuckians, in 1782, administered a defeat near the site of Springfield, and later destroyed other of the Indian towns on the Miami. In 1786, '87 and '88 other expeditions against the Indians in the southern part of the State were made, usually more successful than the earlier ones had been.

By an Act of the British Parliament, passed in 1774, the whole of the Northwest Territory was annexed and made a part of the Province of Quebec, which province had been previously established by royal proclamation, in 1763. As in 1776 the colonies declared their independence and began the war which ended with the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, this territory was ceded to the United States by that treaty. Of the claims of the different States to portions of this Western territory we have spoken elsewhere, and shown that after repeated urgings from Congress to donate generously of their holdings for the public good, these claims were for the most part reluctantly given up. The Indian claims were released for the eastern portion of the State by a treaty made with the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, in 1784. The Indian titles having been for the most part extinguished, legislative action by Congress became necessary before settlements were commenced. A sale of a large tract of land near the present location of Washington County was made by the Federal Government to the New England Ohio Company, and in this tract the first real settlement was made, at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, in the spring of 1788. A settlement had been attempted at Portsmouth three years earlier, but had been abandoned on account of Indian hostilities.

In the same year Marietta was settled, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, an officer of the Revolution, to be Governor of the Northwest Territory, and at the same time Sam'l H. Parsons, John M. Varnum, and John C. Symmes, Judges. The Territory was organized, and sundry laws were made, or adopted by the Governor and the Judges. The county of Washington, embracing nearly half of the present State, or the country lying east of the Scioto and north of the Ohio, was established by proclamation of the Governor. In the same year, Symmes was the agent for the purchase of a large tract of land lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and the first settlement therein, and the second in Ohio, was made at Columbia, about five miles above Cincinnati.

Although these settlements were thus made, and the Indians apparently satisfied, yet for the next three years there were to be still more battles with the red men, usually resulting disastrously for the white men, until General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, took command in 1794, and with an army of some thirty-five hundred men, regulars and Kentuckian volunteers, fought a great battle at the rapids of the Maumee, defeated the Indians decisively, and erected Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize. This successful expedition practically ended the Indian wars in Ohio.

At this period there was no fixed seat of government. The laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the territorial legislators happened to be assembled. In 1795 the Governor and Judges met at Cincinnati for the purpose of revising the territorial laws, and to establish a system of statutory jurisprudence, in accordance with the famous "ordinance of 1787." For this purpose a two months' session was needful. The general court was fixed at Marietta and at Cincinnati. Other courts were established, and laws adopted for other purposes. By 1798 the population of the Northwest Territory had so increased that a representative form of government was authorized by the Federal Government, and the first Territorial Legislature convened in September, 1799.

On April 30, 1802, Congress passed an Act authorizing a Constitutional Convention for this territory, which assembled at Chillicothe in November of that year, and on the 29th day a Constitution of State Government was ratified and signed by the members of the Convention, and by this act Ohio became one of the States of the Federal Union.

The first General Assembly under the State Constitution met at Chillicothe March 1st, 1803. Needed legislation was passed, and eight new counties created, namely, Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene, and Montgomery.

In 1816 the seat of State government was removed to Columbus, as it was here, according to agreement, that the proprietors of the town had erected a State House together with other public buildings, for the accommodation of the Legislature and other officers of the State. And at Columbus it has since remained.

ORIGIN OF WESTERN RESERVE

Such an elaborate History has already been presented to the residents of Ashtabula County that it is not our purpose to attempt more than a brief outline of some of the most prominent facts relating to the early history of Northern Ohio, possessed in common by Ashtabula County and the other counties subsequently formed from the "Western Reserve."

To explain this name "Western Reserve" it becomes necessary to go back to early colonial times, to a period when English sovereigns were granting titles to vast tracts of virgin country on this side the Atlantic, with little knowledge, and less care, it would seem, of the magnitude of the grants they were bestowing or regard for the proper boundaries of previous grants of other rulers. For the soil of Northern Ohio, there have been many conflicting claims of ownership, France, England, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the United States government, have each in turn claimed the territory of the Western Reserve.

Without doubt, LaSalle was the first white man to penetrate the wilderness, and by virtue of his discoveries in 1679 the French laid their claim. England held herself to be mistress of this part of the continent because it was adjacent to her sea-board colonies upon the Atlantic, asserting her authority from sea to sea, and especially because of the right of conquest, when she wrenched nearly all the American possessions from France, by the wars of 1713 and of 1763.

When, after the Revolution, the United States was in turn the conqueror of England, she considered herself to succeed to all titles of the vanquished nation. But these claims of different nations have, on the whole, been more easily adjusted than those of the contending States.

Virginia, for instance, by her royal English charter, was granted lands extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embracing more than half of the North American continent, including, of course, what is now Ohio. Soon after, Massachusetts was granted land from ocean to ocean, lying between parallels 40 and 48, North, aggregating more than a million square miles, and materially overlapping the Virginia grant. About 40 years after the Massachusetts grant an ample charter was given certain patentees by the King, including, again, a strip of land about sixty-two miles in width (its northern and southern boundaries being coincident with those of the Reserve), and extending from Narragansett Bay to the Pacific Ocean. This became the charter of the State of Connecticut. At about the same time, the Duke of York was granted all the land from Delaware Bay to the River St. Croix, and this grant, after the organization of the State of New York, it was insisted, included all lands to the westward of it. Of these conflicting claims Virginia's was largest, including all the rest. Massachusetts was next, embracing the Connecticut and much of the New York grants.

After the Revolution the contestants wrangled over their claims, and popular feeling ran high, sometimes resulting in bloodshed. Fearing increasing complications, the United States, through Congress, strongly urged the different contestants to relinquish their claims, to the extent of a compromise, at least, and to contribute generously of their Western lands for the common good of the Nation. This plan finally prevailed. New York was first to respond, relinquishing all claims upon lands west of her present Western boundary, reserving only 19,000 square miles. This was in 1780. In 1784 Virginia ceded her lands north of the Ohio River to Congress, reserving a tract lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers for the purpose of making good the pledges made to her Revolutionary soldiers, of bounties payable in Western lands. This tract was known as the "Virginia Military District." In 1785 Massachusetts ceded her Western lands, reserving the same 19,000 square miles as was reserved by New York. This disputed territory was equally divided between the two States, later, however. Connecticut was the last to fall in line, but in 1786 she formally relinquished all right, title, interest in, and jurisdiction over all her lands lying west of a line drawn parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles from the west line of the State of Pennsylvania, and lying between the parallels 41 degrees and 42 degrees 2 minutes North latitude, reserving the territory lying between this line and the Pennsylvania line, thus constituting the "Western Reserve" of the State of Connecticut.

In 1786 Connecticut resolved to offer for sale all that part of the Reserve lying east of the Cuyahoga River, and the Portage path to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River, and a committee of three was appointed to negotiate a sale, and have the tract surveyed. But nothing was done immediately about the survey. In 1788 a tract known as the "Salt Spring" tract, from a discovery by the purchaser of a salt spring upon it, near the Mahoning River, was sold to Gen. Sam H. Parsons, then of Middletown, Conn. This tract is situated in the present counties of Mahoning and Trumbull, and would seem to include the present townships of Austintown, in Mahoning County, and the greater part of Wethersfield Township, in Trumbull, including the site of the present city of Niles.

In 1795 Connecticut sold all the Reserve save the Salt Spring tract, and what was known as the "Sufferers' Lands," to men who subsequently organized themselves into the Connecticut Land Company. The "Sufferers' Lands" was a tract of one-half a million acres, cut from the western end of the Reserve. It received its curious title because the land was given by the State to the inhabitants of the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, East, and New Haven, New London, Richfield, and Groton, towns on and adjacent to Long Island Sound, which had suffered severe losses during the Revolution. More than two thousand people had been rendered homeless by these incursions of the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, and many of their villages were pillaged and burned. These lands comprise the present counties of Erie and Huron, and the northwest township of Ashland County; it is significant and noteworthy that of the nine Connecticut towns mentioned above the names of five of them appear in the townships of Huron County today.

Settlement with these sufferers was made upon a money basis for the injury sustained, and a proportional amount of land was given the individuals. This district was later called the "Fire Lands," since most of the grantees had been sufferers from fire.

The Act of the Connecticut General Assembly which related to the Reserve was passed at Hartford, in May, 1795. By it a committee of eight men was appointed, which was fully empowered and authorized "to negotiate with any person or persons" for the sale of that portion of the Reserve designated above, and to make duly authenticated deeds, quit-claiming all title of the State of Connecticut in them whatsoever. Full discretionary powers as to the terms of sale were also lodged with the committee, but there was, however, this interesting reservation: "Said committee shall in no case be at liberty to sell the whole quantity for a principal sum of less than one million dollars in specie." When it is considered that the land proposed to be sold embraced about 2,900,000 acres, it will be agreed that the minimum price asked of about thirty-four cents an acre was not exorbitant. The committee effected a sale under separate contracts, with forty-eight different individuals, for a gross amount of $1,200,000.00. These forty-eight then organized themselves as the Connecticut Land Company, at Hartford, September 5th, 1795.

THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY

Of the Articles of Association and Agreement adopted, those are of greatest interest to us which relate to their methods of transacting business, and of performing the task they had assumed, which was indeed a weighty one. They were, at the outset, to clearly establish and obtain a perfect title to their purchase, the manner of doing which could not be clearly foreseen, and they were to equitably apportion among a group of half a hundred individuals upwards of a million dollars, all invested in absolutely virgin territory, unsurveyed and unappraised, purchased jointly in one block; and to separate and set off to each individual his proper share, that they might severally enter into the enjoyment of the same, with undisputed title and possession. With the division accomplished, it would next be their task to induce colonies to settle and develop the land.

Art. II indicates the first significant and important step, whereby each shareholder was required to execute a deed in trust of his share, to a committee of three, receiving in exchange a certificate of the granting of such deed, stating its face value, etc., which certificate was transferable by assignment.

Art. III provides for seven directors, and specifies their duties, among which may be mentioned the extinguishment of the Indian titles, the survey of the Reserve into townships five miles square, and the manner of establishing and conducting the first settlements.

Art. XI provides that in case one-third of the shareholders may desire to have their share set off together, the directors could appoint a committee of three, who should divide the whole purchase into thirds, according to "quantity, quality, and situation," and that a meeting should be called when one of the three parts should be assigned by the drawing of its number in a lottery. Among the first directors, the name which is perhaps best known and remembered today is that of Moses Cleaveland, for whom our great city is named.

As the various States interested had ceded their claims to the United States, and as the original claim of the Federal Government rested upon the treaty made in its behalf by Great Britain, it became a matter of no small solicitude to the Company whether, indeed, the United States had not a better claim to their purchase than had the State of Connecticut, their grantor. Their dilemma was enhanced by the fact of their great distance from Connecticut, which made it impracticable for that State to frame laws for the government of the territory, or, moreover, to enforce them. But to admit the Federal jurisdiction would be to virtually acknowledge the validity of the Federal claims, and would be an indirect proof of the insufficiency of the Company's title. Connecticut was therefore strongly urged to obtain a release of the Federal claims, if possible. To this end a compromise was effected whereby the United States, in 1800, released all claims to the soil of the Reserve, under the condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and relinquish to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the Reserve. Thus it would appear that the Company obtained, by this bargain, that which it first sought, viz: a clear title, and received, in addition, another thing of which she stood in greatest need—intimate administrative relations with the strong Federal government. There is reason to believe that this transaction was a most felicitous one for all concerned. The Indian titles were eventually extinguished by the means prevalent at that time, to-wit, considerable talk, but a greater quantity of gunpowder.

FAMOUS SONS OF THE RESERVE

As every newly opened country attracts to it pioneers, who must of necessity be men of vigor and enterprise, these characteristics will be manifest in the descendants of such men, as well as frequently evidenced by the pioneers in their own persons. It would seem, too, that the inevitable struggle and toil and endurance of hardship, through which these pioneers must pass in conquering the new domain, developes a mental and moral fibre of frequently greater strength and intensity of power than occurs among those following more routine and prosaic modes of existence, as in the older communities. That these attributes are of the utmost value, both to the possessor and to the community, and Nation, even, is typified in the person of one of our greatest Presidents, the noble and humble Lincoln.

The Reserve was, and is, a fair land, and has attracted or produced many a man whose strength and power has been such as to leave a deep impression upon their respective generations.

James A. Garfield, and our second "Martyr President," William McKinley, were both natives of the Reserve. Garfield was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, in 1831, and the latter in Niles, Trumbull County, in 1844. Two such illustrious careers need no tribute here, as their biographies have been adequately treated elsewhere. Of the Hon. J. R. Giddings we have spoken in connection with Jefferson Township. His life-long friend and business associate, in Jefferson and elsewhere, was Benj. F. Wade, the lawyer and statesman who achieved such an enviable reputation in the halls of Congress and in the Senate. Mr. Wade came to Jefferson as a young man, and made his home there. The law office of these two strong and worthy men was for many years pointed out to the visitor to Jefferson as one of the principal objects of interest of the town.

William Dean Howells, often called the "Dean of American Letters," is another illustrious son to whom Jefferson can point with pride, as various members of his immediate family still reside there, sharing in the life and activities of the place.

John Strong Newberry, the eminent geologist, came to Cuyahoga Falls when two years of age, and grew up there. Chas. F. Brown, the humorist, for many years so well known to the reading public on both sides of the ocean, under the name of "Artemas Ward," first came to the public notice while a resident of Cleveland.

Industrially and scientifically, two great leaders whom the Reserve has produced are eminently worthy of mention. Chas. F. Brush, the electrician, was born at Euclid, Cuyahoga County, and has always resided at Cleveland. His achievements in the industrial development of electrical machinery have made his name a most familiar one to all students of electrical science and users of electrical machinery—and their names are legion. Another whose name stands higher still in kindred and differing lines of science, is Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Edison was born at Milan, Erie County, and resided there until twelve years of age. He is perhaps the greatest mechanical genius of this century, and a complete list of his achievements would prove magnificent indeed. The incandescent electric light, whose remarkable convenience and effectiveness we all enjoy, attained its present commercially successful type through Mr. Edison's work. The phonograph, and the whole family of "machines that talk," a thing which a few decades ago would have been believed capable of achievement save only through witchcraft, are the results of his investigation and genius. And so, through the extent of a large and widely varied field, his activities and productiveness have been immense. In certain fields of electrical work his name alone forms a most valuable asset to commercial companies.

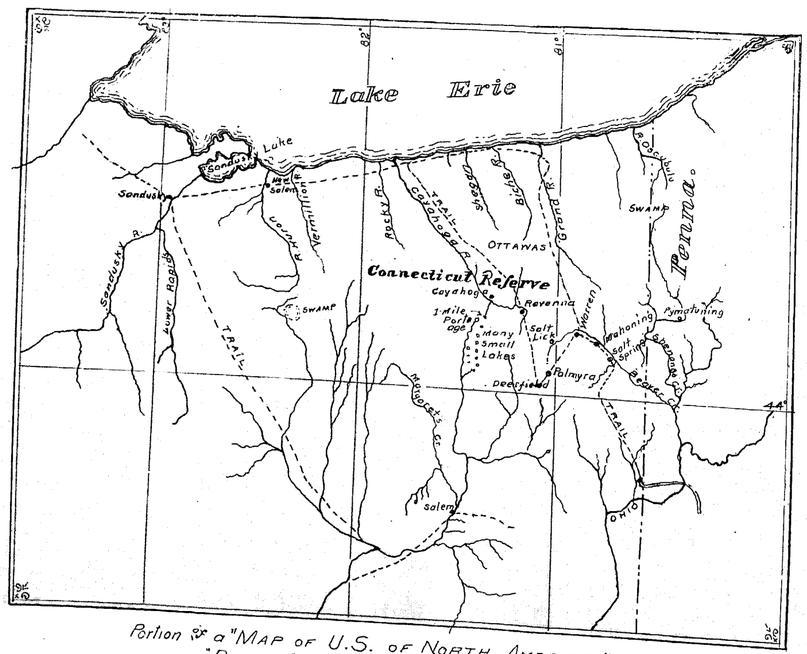
Mr. Edison has sought to better the conditions of his fellows through the development and perfection of mechanical appliances. The Reserve has also given another who strove most earnestly, and who shall say less successfully for the good of his brothers, but with means as opposite as the poles from Mr. Edison's. We speak of John Brown, the famous Abolitionist, whose name will always be inseparably connected with Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, where,

with a handful of sympathizers, he advanced to drive slavery out of the Union. There can be no doubt that this noble though perhaps misguided man was actuated by the purest of motives, and what his fate was history fully relates. John Brown came to Hudson, in Summit County, from Connecticut, and resided there during thirty years of his young manhood. There is, perhaps, no more tragic and melancholy figure in the picture of the ante-bellum days than this same John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on." The figure has a more than general interest for Ashtabula County, since it was at West Williamsfield that the men and munitions were gathered prior to the Harper's Ferry raid, for so the government characterized it. And it was here, as well, that the refugees from the raid who escaped, among them a son of Brown's, returned. Interest and sympathy for these refugees was so strong among the Williamsfield folk that they were all secreted as long as appeared needful, and armed resistance in their favor, should the Federal officers come in search of them, was earnestly considered and debated upon.

It is also noteworthy that for many years at about this period, Ashtabula County was a most important station upon a much-used "underground railway" and that from her shores many slaves, through kindly disposed skippers, passed to Canada and to freedom. Indeed, it appears that this was the objective point of "Eliza," the slave, who makes her dramatic escape across the Ohio, by jumping from cake to cake on the floating ice, as delineated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

With this hasty glance at a few members of a generation mostly past, a word may be said in passing of two sons of the Reserve who are distinctively modern. Marcus A. Hanna, until his recent decease, was a notable figure both in the affairs of Ohio and of the Nation, through his close association with President McKinley. A man who was one of the typical "captains of industry" of whom much is heard these latter days, he entered politics somewhat late in life and displayed such insight and ability, which, together with influence acquired through a long business career, soon placed him in the Senate, and, had not his failing health interposed, shortly before his death, there is reason to suppose that a strong effort would have been made to make of him a Presidential candidate.

Another man of whom nearly all the world has heard, through the commercial activity of an organization pointed out as one of the greatest of all "trusts," is a life-long resident of the Reserve. We refer to the president of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, of Cleveland. Books have been written regarding Mr. Rockefeller, some criticizing him severely as a man and for his business methods, others defending him and his corporation, saying that its rise and growth into unlimited power as a monopoly was inevitable and necessary. However that may be, the fact remains that commercially the world is his field, and that his depots encircle the earth, while with us, the power of his money is felt from ocean to ocean. What the extent of his wealth may be, no one can precisely tell; that it is almost fabulous in amount seems certain, and that the opening of this century finds him one of the most wealthy men of our times, if not indeed first among them.



Portion of a "MAP OF U.S. OF NORTH AMERICA,"
"Drawn from a number of Critical Researches"
"By A. ARROWSMITH, Hydrographer to the PRINCE of WALES"
LONDON 1796.

PLAN OF

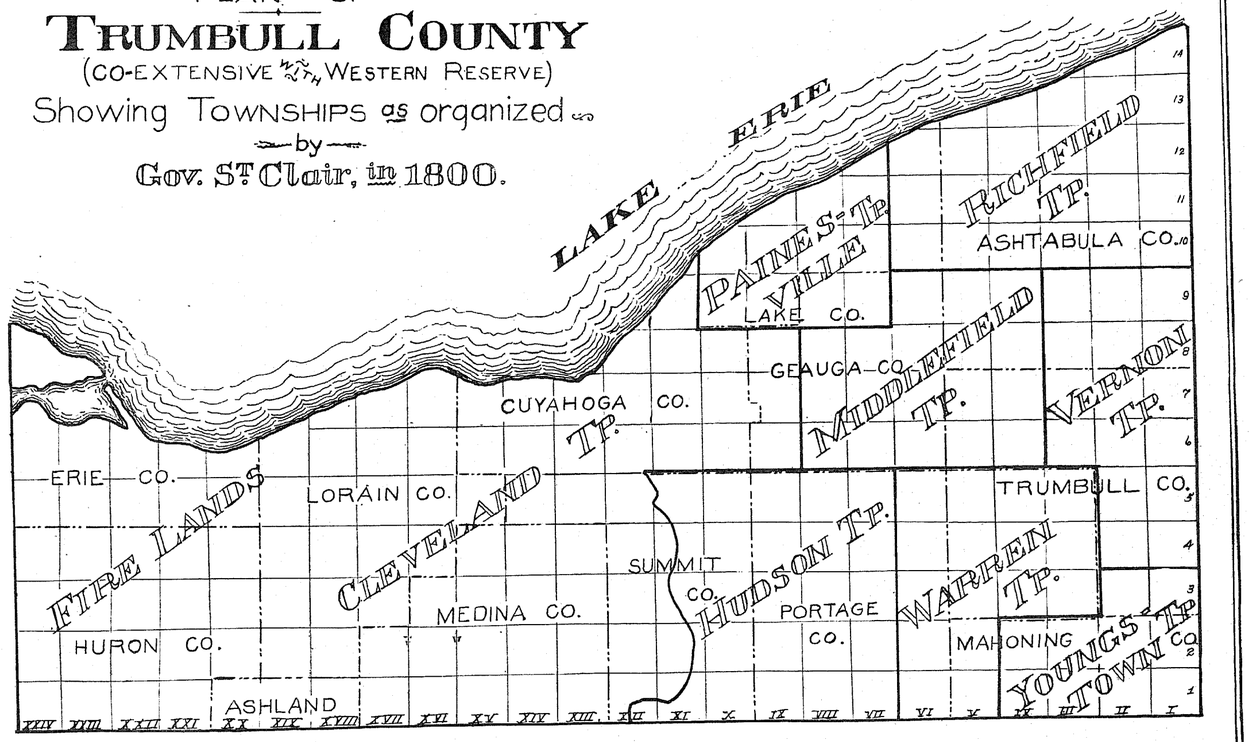
TRUMBULL COUNTY

(CO-EXTENSIVE WITH WESTERN RESERVE)

Showing Townships as organized

by

Gov. St Clair, in 1800.



OUTLINE MAP

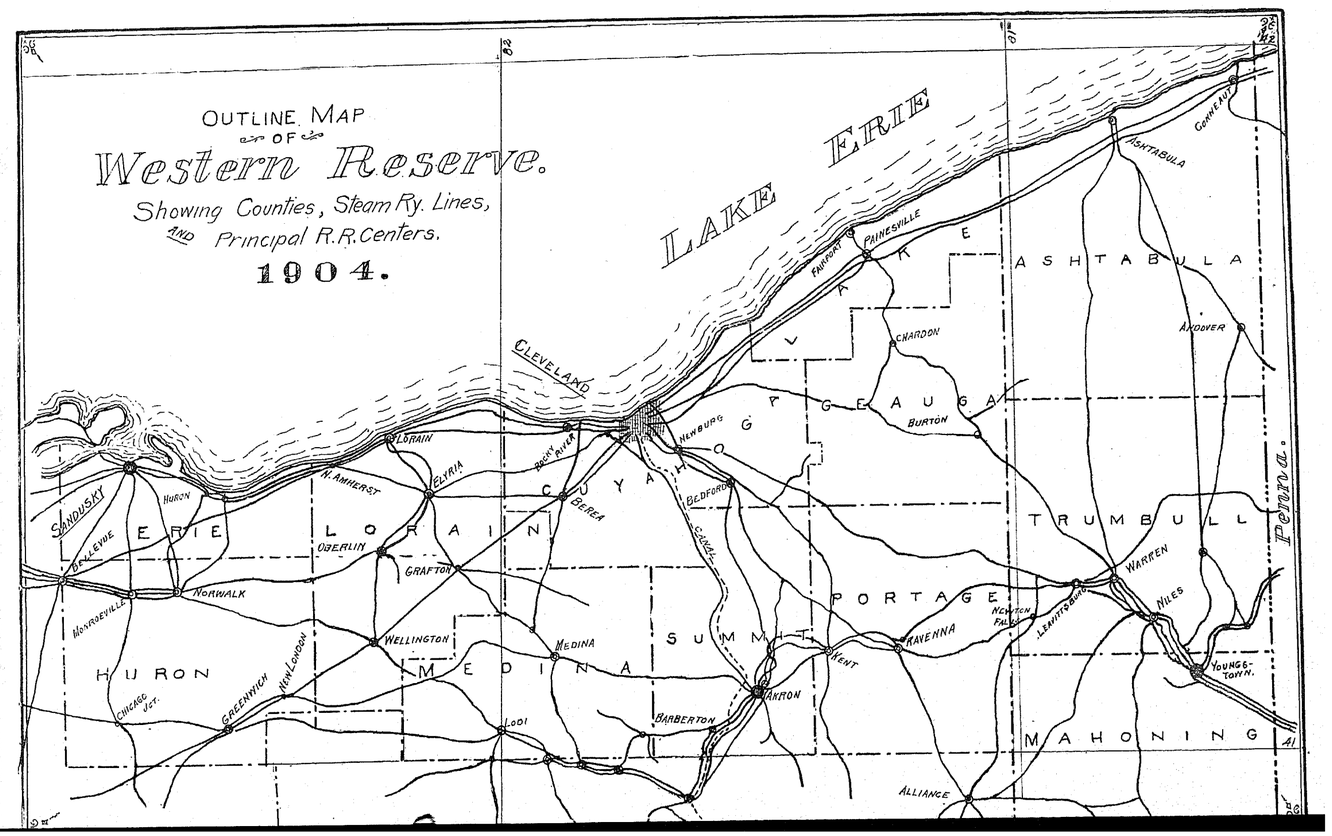
OF

Western Reserve.

Showing Counties, Steam Ry. Lines,

and Principal R.R. Centers.

1904.



INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

We have shown on another page a map of the Reserve in 1796, as it was known to the world at that time, and became known, "after critical research," to the Geographer of the Prince of Wales. It will be seen that the then internal development of the country consisted solely in a couple of trails, both leading toward the long-established post at Detroit, and to the upper lakes. These were well-defined trails, and in constant use by the Indians, long before the coming of the white men, and are indicated upon the map by dotted lines. One traversed practically the whole of the Reserve, along the shore of the lake, and the other, in Erie County, goes southeastward, through Lorain and Medina Counties, being the favorite Indian trail from the northern lakes to the Tuscarawas valley.

The first highway to be laid out was the famous old "Girdled Road," made by the Connecticut Land Company in 1798 and so called because its location through the forest was marked by "girdled" trees. From the Pennsylvania line its route was as follows: Through Conneaut, Sheffield, Plymouth, Austinburg, Harpersfield and Trumbull, in Ashtabula County; thence through Thompson, Geauga County; Leroy and Concord, Lake County, and west to Cleveland. This was the first road to be recorded. The first mail service in the Reserve was established in 1803, and passed from Warren to Cleveland, via Austinburg, Harpersfield and Painesville, and was carried by a man on foot, who made the trip of 150 miles once in a week. He was superseded by a post-rider, but the steadily increasing business and mail eventually brought the stage coach, which vehicle was the chief means of internal communication through the Reserve for the first half of the last century. For many years a stage line connected Buffalo and Cleveland, running along the South Ridge. Old residents of Ashtabula say that as late as 1850, long lines of these conveyances were daily seen, loaded with travelers, bound eastward and westward. As early as 1820 stages ran from Cleveland to Norwalk. The Ohio Canal was built from Cleveland to Akron, in 1827, and pushed through to the Ohio River five years later. This fact in itself speaks volumes for the courage and enterprise of the early settlers in the Reserve, and although their canal was destined to endure severe if not ruinous competition from the railways, yet the same sagacious business spirit which prompted the construction of the canal has all along fostered the development of the railways, and is without doubt the underlying reason for the very remarkable transportational facilities enjoyed by this community today. What this network of railways has done to increase the value of the country in the century since the days of the Indian trails is quite beyond computation.

The first railway was a part of the Mad River & Lake Erie, and it was completed and put in operation between Sandusky and Bellevue by 1839. The engine to be used on this road was the second locomotive engine in Ohio.

Cleveland was the terminus of several railroads entering from the South and West before the city was connected with Buffalo by that great line which later came to be known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. This road came into operation in 1852, but was not so named until fifteen years later. This railroad is and always has been of vast economic importance, both in the development of the Reserve and of the whole Eastern sea-board, inasmuch as it is the natural northern thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific, and a prominent link in the chain which binds together the magnificent series of cities which stretch along our northern border from Maine to the Mississippi. This function it shares somewhat with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, familiarly known as the "Nickel Plate," but the importance of the relation of these two great thoroughfares to the development of the Reserve can not be overestimated.

The great historic movements of peoples has almost invariably been from the East, Westward, almost never to the North or South. When the conditions of existence became unsatisfactory in the older, more conservative East, there has stretched, since Revolutionary days, the great, opulent, free West, the land of great opportunities and for great achievements. The colonial fathers of Connecticut probably "builded better than they knew" when here, shut in by the mountains to the South, and the broad lakes to the North, they "reserved" more than five thousand square miles of rich virgin soil lying at the very gateway of the great alluring West, and so stoutly maintained their claim against all comers that it was at last allowed. Thus it may be seen that the geographical location of the Reserve, as related to the phenomenal development this century has seen, is a most fortunate one.

Before the Lake Shore Road was opened to traffic, the transportation system from East to West was chiefly by the waters of Lake Erie. Elegant steamers sailed between Buffalo and Cleveland and the other lake cities. This traffic was much crippled when the Shore road was opened, but was soon made up by another line of business which has now grown to mammoth proportions.

At about the time of which we are speaking extensive deposits of iron and other metallic ores were discovered in the country adjacent to the northern lakes. Pittsburgh had long been a commercial center, the metropolis of a large section of country, and also possessed great natural advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel, in that here were two of the three principal raw materials for the manufacture of iron, viz: coal and limestone, close at hand, and in practically unlimited quantities, these materials being of the varieties best adapted to these manufactures. The great demand for the manufactured product was in the East, and the less distance the crude materials be transported the cheaper. Hence when it was sought to bring this ore to the Pittsburgh district, Lakes Superior, Michigan and Erie at once presented a simple, cheap solution of the transportation problem, and nowhere does Lake Erie approach Pittsburgh so closely as where its waters wash the shores of the Reserve. Here again the location of the Reserve was a most fortunate one, and the present magnitude of her commerce in this direction manifests her grasp upon the situation.

At Cleveland, at Lorain, at Conneaut, and at Ashtabula, harbor facilities were improved and increased, and for the ore trade a constantly increasing fleet of great freight vessels has been built. Many of these are mammoth steamships of steel, vying in size and tonnage with those which cross the Atlantic. At Ashtabula Harbor, in particular, as will most interest the people of Ashtabula County, there has been a phenomenal development since the days when Dr. Hawley summed up the whole place in a brief sentence, as we have set forth in another chapter. Now two great ore-carrying roads have extensive docks there, and the equipment of ore and coal-handling machinery is most elaborate and complete. There huge "whalebacks" and other leviathans of the deep water may be expeditiously unloaded through a half-dozen hatchways simultaneously, and means for transferring coal on board in car-load lots are provided. In respect to the tonnage of freight of this character passing through her channels each year, Ashtabula claims to be the greatest iron-ore port in the world. A visit to the harbor during the busy summer season, when the smoke of the host of locomotives hangs over her like a pall, and the air is filled with the clang of locomotive bells and of machinery, would do much to establish the truth of this assertion in the mind of an average person. The same conditions hold good in Conneaut, though the present equipment there is not so large.

There are now sixteen different railway companies operating within the Reserve, and their total mileage is probably between fifteen hundred and two thousand. New interurban enterprises in the way of electric lines are constantly being developed, and it is probable that today there is not far from five hundred miles of this type of railway within the Reserve, outside of the urban lines. Data concerning them is not at hand, and they do not appear upon our railway map, but they are a factor in the internal development of the country of constantly increasing magnitude.

Political Organization of the Reserve

The organization of the Reserve into political units was a task of no mean magnitude, as will be seen when it is considered that it embraces about fifty-three hundred square miles of territory, being in fact some six per cent. larger than Connecticut, the mother State, and more than twice the size of Delaware.

When the white men first came to the Reserve they found a much-used trail, or Indian highway, passing from Lake Erie up the Cuyahoga River, across the "One Mile Portage," and then going down the waters of the stream flowing southward. This trail formed a well-defined boundary line between the countries of different Indian tribes, and was considered by the white men as a dividing line between the East and West part of the Reserve. The part East of this line was in Washington County, the first county organized in the State of Ohio, whose birth dates from July 26, 1788. The part West of the line was a part of Wayne County, the third county to be organized in the State, the date of it being August 15, 1796. In the next year, the part East was taken from Washington County and made a part of Jefferson County which was organized July 29, 1797. For three years every one seemed satisfied with things as they were, and the Reserve remained in Wayne and Jefferson Counties until July 10, 1800. On that date Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory and first Governor of the State of Ohio, organized the entire Reserve into one county, which took the name of Trumbull, in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, then Governor of Connecticut. This Yankee Governor was a most shrewd and weighty man, and had been prominent in the affairs of the Revolution, winning great respect and esteem for his wisdom and sound judgment, and was a member of a prominent family. Moreover, he had been a friend and adviser to the great Washington, who was wont, it is said, to speak of him familiarly as "Brother Jonathan." Indeed, history has it that this was the origin of that world-famous sobriquet, though, as frequently happens, through usage and secondary meanings, it came to be used not simply in memory of a strong man, but to represent the fanciful arch-type of our great Republic.

Trumbull County consisted of eight townships, though each of these was more than equal to a county and were subsequently made so. These townships were Richfield, Vernon, Youngstown, Painesville, Middlefield, Warren, Cleveland and Hudson, all lying East of the Cuyahoga, and that part West of the river, which had not been organized at all, nor even surveyed, being still claimed by the Indians, was also called Cleveland. The outline of these townships we show upon the map of the "Reserve in 1800," by heavy black lines. The names of the present counties appear in smaller letters, and their boundaries are shown by the dot and dash lines. The fine lines dividing the plan into little squares represent the present five-mile townships of the Connecticut Land Company survey, and their respective ranges and numbers appear in the figures at the bottom and right hand side of the plan.

For five years the Reserve continued as one county, Trumbull, until Geauga County was formed, and two years later another fracture of the northeastern portion occurred, and the result was the county of Ashtabula, while the boundaries then established for our county have remained intact to the present day.

Tracing the titles of our farms backward, we see that all those in Ashtabula County have been in four or five different counties, to-wit: Washington, Jefferson, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula, at the dates severally mentioned above.

If attention is called to the size of the townships of the Reserve, it will be noticed that they are of a different size from those in the rest of the State, generally, and also that they vary from the other surveys of the public lands made by the Government. This is explained by the fact that the system of townships six miles square was not adopted as a standard by the Government until 1802, and that the Reserve was surveyed six years before this, the survey furthermore being made by private interests, viz: the Connecticut Land Company.

Origin of Ashtabula County

We have traced in outline the general history of the "Western Reserve" and that of the Connecticut Land Company, the organization which played such a prominent part in the earlier local history. It now remains to sketch the earliest forms of organized government of the county, which organization occurred almost as soon as pioneers entered the new country in any appreciable numbers.

Thus it is recorded that an Act for the organization of the county of Ashtabula passed the Ohio Legislature on January 22, 1811. It is Section 8049 of the Laws of that year, and runs somewhat as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the County of Ashtabula be, and the same hereby is, organized into a separate County, and that the Townships numbered Eight in Trumbull County shall be attached to, and become a part of, said County of Ashtabula." Section 8052 states "That on the first Monday of May, next, the legal voters residing in the County of Ashtabula shall assemble in their respective Townships, at the usual place of holding elections in said Townships, and elect their several County Officers, who shall hold their offices until the next Annual Election. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the First day of May next."

In delineating the boundaries of the new County, it is stated: "That all that part of Geauga and Trumbull Counties which lies north of the Townships numbered Seven, and East of the Sixth Range of Townships (all in the Connecticut Western Reserve) shall be a distinct and separate County by the name of Ashtabula."

In accordance with the above, and in compliance with the Constitution of the State, a Judiciary was established, and we find that the first term of Court was held on the 20th day of June, 1811, in the town of Jefferson. A Grand Jury was called, sworn, and sent out, but returned to report that there were no cases before them.

The Court ordered that there be one Justice of the Peace elected in Windsor Township, and that election day for that purpose be the second Saturday in July, 1811. It further directed that two Justices should be elected in Wayne Township, on the same date. It is worthy of note that upon the 21st day of June, of this same year, Timothy R. Hawley was appointed County Surveyor.

At the November term of Court, in 1811, the election of County officers having been held, Wm. A. Harper appeared to contest the election of Orestes K. Hawley and Levi Gaylord as Commissioners. The Judge of Common Pleas Court declared the election as held for Commissioners in Jefferson, Austinburg, Harpersfield and Ashtabula to be set aside for illegality in conducting the same, and that the votes of the remaining Townships be added together, when the candidates having a plurality of votes should be declared elected. This was done, but it appears that some took umbrage at the proceeding, since of those declared elected in this way all declined save James Harper, who by lot was to serve for one year. The Court therefore appointed Nathan Strong and Titus Hays to serve until the next general election.

To illustrate the financial importance of the Commissioners' duties at that date, it is recorded that at the next November term of Court, in 1812, the Commissioners presented their bills for services, as follows: James Harper, $31.50; Nathan Strong, $28.00; Titus Hays, $13.10.

We can believe that the American love of justice was as strong then as

Origin of Ashtabula County—Continued

now, and that a Judge was strict in impartiality, while the citizens were lovers of peace. The first case brought before the Court by the Grand Jury was against Isaac Cook and Amos Fisk, for fighting. It is pleasant to note that the Court fined them both.

In 1811, at the organization of the County, there were but eight Townships, in place of the twenty-eight of the present time. Their names were as follows: Wayne, Windsor, Richfield, Jefferson, Salem, Kingsville, Harpersfield and Ashtabula. In 1819 the Townships numbered Nine in the original survey, in First and Second Ranges, were organized into a separate Township, and called Andover. Prior to this, in 1813, the surveyed Numbers Eight and Nine of the Third Range were set off and organized as a township called Lebanon. It subsequently became New Lyme and Colebrook. Wayne at one time was composed of the Number Eights of the First and Second Ranges, but in 1826 the two were separated, and the Township of the First Range was called Williamsfield. Prior to this, the Township Records of Wayne show the following: "This is to certify that so much of the town of Green as is contained in the original survey of Townships No. Eight, in the First, Second and Third Ranges, be and hereby is set off into a separate town, or election-district, by the appropriate name of Wayne; with all the privileges and immunities vested by law in any Township in this State. The electors of said Township of Wayne are hereby directed to meet on the 11th of April next, at the dwelling-house of Nathan Fobes, in No. 8 of the Second Range, for the purpose of electing Township officers, as the law directs. By order of the Board of Commissioners."

This action appears to have been taken by the Commissioners of Trumbull County, March 19, 1811, and is recorded by their clerk, Richard Hays, and by Nathaniel Coleman, Town Clerk, May 6, 1811. At the first election, held as directed above, George Wakeman, Joshua Giddings and Ezra Woodworth were elected Trustees, Nathaniel Coleman, Clerk, and Thomas Ford, Treasurer.

First Settlements.—To Harpersfield, in 1798, there came Harper, Gregory, McFarland, and others. They appear to have been the first permanent settlers in the Reserve, though the surveyors abode temporarily in Conneaut, coming two years before that. In 1799, Conneaut, Austinburg, Windsor and Monroe all received their first pioneers. In 1800 there appears to have been none. In 1801 to Morgan and Pierpont came their first residents, followed, during 1802, by those who came to Geneva. Wayne and New Lyme boasted settlers in 1803, followed by Williamsfield and Ashtabula in 1804. In 1805 there appears to have been a fresh impetus in the westward movement, for during this year Andover, Jefferson, Kingsville, Plymouth and Richmond all became for the first time habitations of white men.

With these sturdy men, thus scattered through seventeen of her townships within nine years of the purchase of the Reserve by the Connecticut Land Company, the existence of Ashtabula County as a body politic may well be considered to have begun. More than twenty years were to elapse before each of the townships could boast of settlers, from which it appears that the later comers preferred generally to settle near those who had already made some progress in subduing nature, and with whom co-operation could be possible, both in sickness and in health, and in the benefits of communal existence. In 1806, some families came to Rome, and to Lenox, in 1807. Denmark, in 1809, and Saybrook, in 1810, laid the foundations of future prosperity. Five years later, in 1815, the year so momentous in European history, Orwell made her beginnings. Sheffield, in 1817, gave shelter to westward bound pilgrims, and Trumbull and Cherry Valley followed suit in 1818. Colebrook, in 1819, and Dorset, in 1821, completed the list, save only for Hartsgrove, which township had to wait seven years more before it became more than a wilderness, it being first settled in 1828.

The first house to be built in the county was that erected by the surveyors, in 1796, at Conneaut. Harpersfield had her first settlers in 1798; Conneaut, Austinburg, Windsor and Monroe were settled in 1799, Morgan in 1801, Geneva in 1802, and Wayne in 1803.

The first marriage in the county was that of Aaron Wright to Anna Montgomery, both of Conneaut, in 1800. There was no one in Conneaut authorized to perform the ceremony, so they walked to Harpersfield, through the woods, and were there pronounced husband and wife by a Justice of the Peace named Wheeler, when they wended homeward again, making a wedding journey of about sixty miles on foot, through virgin forest. Thus did our sturdy forebears exemplify the principle that "it is not good for man to be alone," and it is evident in this case that the woman so believed, also.

The Reserve in 1820

One of the most interesting sidelights that we have upon the times and manners in the Reserve, in the early days, is furnished by a series of letters written from various towns within it, by one Zerah Hawley, a physician and Master of Arts, a resident of Connecticut. This worthy gentleman traveled through and sojourned in the Reserve during a considerable part of the years 1820 and 1821. That he was a man of culture and an acute observer his letters well show, and it is probable that he could draw a better picture of the early residents than could be furnished by one of their number, since his was the standpoint of the disinterested observer. It does appear, however, that the wiles of the land sharper flourished as well then as at the present day, and presumably better, as the telephone and telegraph had not then annihilated space. By certain people most interested, the Reserve was represented as a veritable Paradise. Winter never came there, the soil was of a fertility and richness quite unparalleled in New England,—it was, in fact, "a land flowing with milk and honey," offering alluring opportunities and attractions both to the ambitious and to the indolent. While we shall not say that any members of the Connecticut Land Company circulated these roseate fabrications, yet it is certain that many of them were afloat, and to them the worthy Doctor bears witness. He says he frequently met people in the Reserve suffering many privations, who had been thus grossly deceived and bitterly disappointed by such representations, but as they had sacrificed their all in gaining this oft-times pathetic experience, they had of necessity to remain and carry on the battle as best they might, being entirely without the means of returning whence they came.

It appears that the Doctor left a brother in Connecticut who was somewhat infected with this Western fever, and it is in the endeavor to persuade this brother that he is far better off in the East than in the West that many of the Doctor's pen-pictures are drawn. It is to be hoped that the brother was a gainer from these epistles, for we of today certainly are, as the Doctor's letters were put into book form at Hartford, in 1822, from which the following is chiefly taken:

"Austinburgh, Oct. 1st, 1820.

"This day rode to Harpersfield to see a sick woman, through woods about a mile, * * * and entered for the first time in my life into a log house, with one room, without any fireplace, a log being laid against a log of the house, and a fire built in front.

"In consequence of this manner of building the fire, some of the logs are entirely burnt in two, and many much injured by fire. The furniture of the house consisted of a bed laid upon a bedstead of saplings of suitable size (having the bark on), with holes bored to receive legs of the same material. Three or four indifferent chairs, a chest or two, a few articles of hollow ware, two or three shelves made by boring holes in the logs, into which were inserted wooden pins, bearing rough boards, formed the whole pantry of the house, and containing a few articles of crockery.

"The furniture of the fire consisted of two stones, as andirons, and a wooden poker, which performed the double office of shovel and tongs. A large hole through the roof answered the two-fold purpose of ventilation for smoke and the admission of light. The house was also lighted and ventilated by many large cracks, or spaces between logs, which in winter are sometimes filled with clay, and many times left without filling through the year, for the purpose (perhaps) of preventing pestilential diseases, as in many cases little pains are taken to keep habitations cleanly, and in all it is naturally impossible that neatness should exist in consequence of the continual falling of clay from the crevices between the logs, and of bark with which the roof is in many instances covered, and the constant accretions of mud which is brought into the only room in the house in great profusion. This is not an exaggerated picture, but a reality, and will in most particulars answer for a general description of most of the houses in this part of the country. Others there are, a few comfortable frame houses, and some far worse than what I have described, as I shall presently show. Some of the inhabitants say, 'It's against the law to have any chimney until two or three logs are burned in two,' and when the chimneys are built in log houses, and in some framed ones, they are made with stone or brick backs without any jambs, and no front until they ascend as far as the chamber floor, where the flue proper begins, which is made of small split sticks, somewhat resembling laths, covered within and without with clay, which answers the purpose of brick or stone."

"Oct. 7th, 1820.

"Rode to a part of Harpersfield to see a child sick of intermittent fever, whose parents, with two children, lived in what is here called a *shanty*. This is a hovel of about ten feet by eight feet, made somewhat in the form of an ordinary cow-house, having but a half roof or roof on one side. It is, however, enclosed on all sides. The furniture in this shanty was much more rude and less abundant than in the ordinary houses. The bed extended across the end opposite the door, within about two feet, leaving a space at the foot for a barrel or two, and an area in front of about six by eight feet, in which were performed all of the domestic operations for the whole family. The furniture was in keeping with the rest of the household."

In a later letter the Doctor speaks of again visiting this family, and finds the child very bad indeed, due to its having taken a chill and cold, while undergoing the effects of some of his medicines, as it was during a violent rain, and there was no place in the roof in which it did not leak. During the winter, which the Doctor chiefly spent at Geneva, he writes of the boisterous and cold weather which is experienced, when the woods are deep in snow, which, together with the ice and unfrozen mud beneath, make the forest roads or trails a veritable horror and menace to the traveler. He is bent on convincing that brother that never in Connecticut has he seen weather so severe and changeable. Yet he was frequently abroad on his errands of mercy, and speaks with much unction of escapes from the quagmires and entanglements of root and limb, as the darkness saw him respond to emergency calls.

It will be remembered that the Reserve had been open to settlers for something over twenty years, at this time, and that the first immigrants had now had time to get well established. In a letter of the latter part of the winter, he has this to say of the different communities:

"In Jefferson there is a Court House of brick, about forty by thirty feet, and two stories high. The lower story is a Court Room, and the second is divided into four offices of equal size, and a hall. It is a very plain building. Beside this there is one frame wooden dwelling, forty-four feet long, two stories high, and painted white, and about a half-dozen other frame buildings, not painted, and one and one-half stories in height. The remainder are log-cabins, many of them in a ruinous state, and some uninhabited. This town is the county seat of Ashtabula County. It is laid out in the form of a city, the center being divided into squares, and these squares being divided into two-acre lots, and the streets are named. Austinburgh is one of the first settled townships in this county. It is a good township of land, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Here is a Presbyterian church, with a steeple, not painted, and nothing done to the inside except laying a floor, and it is without a bell. There are a number of frame houses in this town, four of which are painted, one white and the other three red.

"In this town, as in all others which I have either seen or concerning which I have acquired information, most of the dwellings are log, though some are *block*, the distinction being that the 'block' houses have the logs hewn nearly square, while the others have the logs round.

"Geneva contains from three to four hundred people, most of them living in log-houses. But it is needless for me to particularize. * * * There are many more framed barns than houses. In Denmark there are fifteen families. * * * Millsford is one of the first settled towns, and it contains two families. * * * The whole county of Ashtabula contains 7,167 people. * * *"

A little later we find the worthy Doctor sojourning at Jefferson, from whence he writes, in April, 1821. He says: "This place is the capital of Ashtabula County, and contains one hundred and fifty souls in the whole township. The Court House is of brick, and stands upon the highest point of land in the town. From the Court House the land descends gradually in every direction for a considerable distance. This is the handsomest situated town in the Reserve I have yet seen, and it wants nothing but good society, literary, civil and religious privileges, together with many other minor conveniences of life, to make of it a most desirable place of residence."

Under date of June 10th, 1821, he writes again from Jefferson, as follows: "This day set out upon a ride to Tallmadge, which is in Portage County, with the Sheriff and his assistant, having a prisoner under his charge who was sentenced to the penitentiary in Columbus. * * * At six o'clock we left the jail, which is a block house, two stories high, and which is situated on Elm Street, and turned to the right around the Court House, which is situated upon Jefferson Street, and is the principal street in the village, and the one on which all the houses, save three or four, are built. This is a fine turnpike, * * * and is as beautiful a location for a street as is to be found in any part of the country.

"On the same side * * * with the Court House * * * stands the only painted house in the village. This is a large two-story house, built in a good style of architecture, and painted white, and has a neat and handsome appearance. It is finished, I believe, from cellar to garret, which can not be said of any other house in the place. It belongs to the Auditor of the County, who is a very respectable man, and a person of strong and discriminating mind, and considerable erudition."

The Doctor, the Sheriff, the assistant, and the prisoner pursued their journey without special mishap, the Doctor giving us a running account of the towns and the scenery through which they passed, going *via* Rock Creek and Windsor. Just before leaving the county, however, while passing through Windsor, the prisoner made a bold dash for liberty, eluding the vigilance of the representatives of the law. It appeared, in fact, that he would make good his escape, when, by great misfortune, his horse plunged so violently into a mud-hole that both beast and rider were thrown, and the latter subjected again to ignominious capture. The Doctor, it appears, left these traveling companions somewhere in Portage County, where he remained a short season, visiting and studying the country.

By August 28th, of the same year, the Doctor was back in Jefferson, and had his face turned toward the "Old Nutmeg State" once more, homeward bound, *via* Austinburg. He writes: "Leaving Austinburg at 9 o'clock A. M., I passed through a part of Wrightsburg to Ashtabula, on the Warren turnpike. A considerable part of the land in this place is sandy and poor, but the narrow intervale on Ashtabula is of an excellent quality. In this village are a few neat and decent houses, two stores, three large whiskey distilleries, one small brewery, three or four taverns, and no house for public worship; and from the harbor, two and a half miles distant from the village, at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek, two or three small sloops occasionally sail. This is a miserable harbor, although the water in the creek is sixteen feet deep, and safe from winds; but it is extremely difficult to enter on account of the narrowness of the channel, and its constant changing its course on account of a sand-bar which entirely closes up the channel after high winds from the north, and which remains closed until the waters of the creek accumulate above, burst through this feeble barrier, sweeping the whole before it, thus making a temporary channel for the entry or departure of whatever vessels may wish to pass. * * *"

ASHTABULA COUNTY
ROAD MAP
1903

Scale of Miles

SILL, TUCKER & Co.
Civil Engineers,
Ashtabula, O.

LAKE ERIE

ASHTABULA
KINGSVILLE
CONNEAUT
GENEVA
SAYBROOK
PLYMOUTH
SHEFFIELD
MONROE
HARPERSFIELD
AUSTINBURG
JEFFERSON
DENMARK
PIERPONT
MORGAN
TRUMBULL
LENOX
CORSET
RICHMOND
HARTSGROVE
ROME
NEWLYME
CHERRY VALLEY
ANDOVER
WINDSOR
ORWELL
COLEBROOK
WAYNE
WILLIAMSFIELD

LAKE Co.
GEAUGA Co.
PENNSYLVANIA State
TRUMBULL Co.

ASHTABULA (CITY AND TOWNSHIP)

The first settler in the township is supposed to be Thomas Hamilton, who located near the mouth of Ashtabula River, and he built a cabin there in 1801, raising it, it is said, with the help of some emigrants who happened along thus opportunely. It appears that the spirit of future greatness was not sufficiently companionable, since Hamilton abode here but a short time. George Beckwith came here from Austinburg in 1803, building a house with the help of citizens of that place. This unfortunate gentleman perished in the snow the following winter, near the Saybrook line, he having been to Austinburg for provisions. In 1804, Matthew Hubbard, nephew of Nehemiah Hubbard, a principal proprietor in the township, came here from Trenton, New York, and the memoirs of Mr. Hubbard present an interesting and vivid picture of the journey and of the settlement which he subsequently made here, the cabin erected by himself and associate, Pierce, being the second in the township. A fourth cabin was put up that year for a man named Garwood, located upon the west bank of the Creek, near its mouth. Some of these earlier settlers moved away in this year, though Hubbard and Pierce persisted. Samuel Beckwith returned the next year to put up a comfortable cabin, immediately leaving afterward, however, leaving Hubbard and Pierce busily engaged in clearing their lands, preparatory to sowing wheat.

The first township organization of territory of which the present Ashtabula is a part, occurred in 1800, when a township called Richfield, comprising almost the whole of Ashtabula County, as set forth on our map of the Reserve at that period, was erected. The organization of the township under its present name was in 1808, the limits then embracing Ashtabula, Plymouth, Kingsville, and Sheffield. Plymouth, as noted elsewhere, remained a part of this township as late as 1838. The early writers say there was long a great deal of rivalry between the East and West Villages of Ashtabula. In 1800 men from Conneaut and Harpersfield cut through the Ridge Road, which soon became a post road, and was a thoroughfare of great importance up to the building of the Lake Shore Railroad.

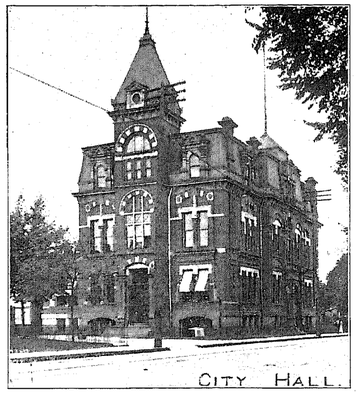
By 1810 there were about seventy-five families in the township, and an observer of the period, who later became a minister, says there were certain well-defined classes among them, notably: Those who had exchanged their lands in the East for lands here; poor men who had run heavily in debt for their land here, and were struggling to pay for their farms, yet could scarcely support their families; those who came as adventurers, having neither money nor land, but who took up property here, hoping to make some improvements upon it and then to sell to more wealthy settlers. These last worked mostly for others, clearing their own land as opportunity offered. Lastly, a class not numerous, persons of more wealth, who came as proprietors of much of the land, and who ultimately arrived at a considerable wealth, through disposal of the same. The settlers dispersed themselves principally into three districts, the East Village, the West Village, and the Harbor, which was disadvantageous to rapid and homeogenous growth, the villages being separated by the deep gorge or "gulf" in which the river flows. The land was densely wooded and yielded to cultivation only after the severest labor. Goods were also very high, due to the great distance they had to be transported. Produce did not command good prices, since there was no market save that at home, hence money was very scarce.

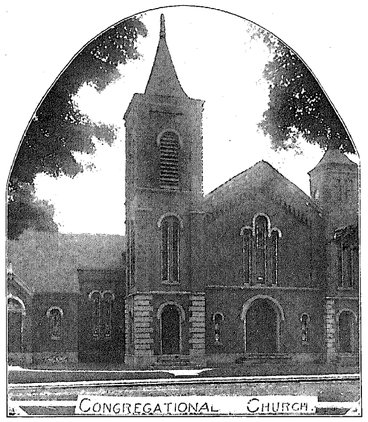
Following the War of 1812 the settlement passed through a period of great depression, as also did the rest of the country, striking here with great severity because of the newness and consequently instability of resources of the community. The prices of produce and grain fell remarkably, so that farmers could not ship away, and it was at this time that several distilleries for the use of superfluous grain sprang up. For many years this industry was of the greatest importance, and it would seem that the present citizens are the worthy descendants of their sires in the consumption of this article, though of course public opinion in regard to the matter has undergone vast changes in the century which has passed.

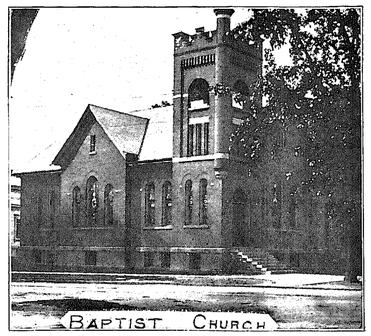
By 1837 Ashtabula Village had exchanged most of its back-woods ways and appearances for those of a prosperous and thriving business community. Numerous stores and hotels adorned Main St., and the log cabins of an earlier date had given way for more modern ones of framed timber and brick, though most of the houses were in fact of one story, and located upon the one street. There were two or three churches, and more advanced schools than those of the township, furnished through the benevolence and efforts of certain individuals. The land was nearly all cleared up, farms improved, and the village now in close communication with the outer world. Steamboats had begun to enter the Harbor regularly, to the number of one every day from East and West, making this a port of entry of goods for the country south, for half a hundred miles. Quantities of glass were brought from Pittsburg, and from here shipped to other destinations. Great four- and six-horse wagons, called "Pennsylvania Schooners," were seen on the streets, and a lively competition was maintained with Conneaut.

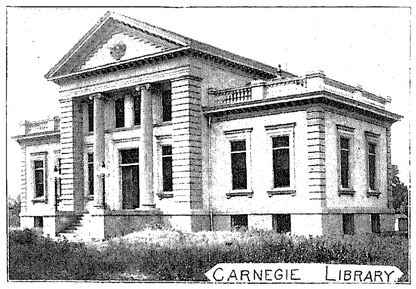
Though this section had not long ceased to be new, yet there was much to the West of us which was newer, and much of the trade of the period flowed that way, provisions and supplies going to Milwaukee, Green Bay, and even to Chicago, a part supplying Detroit in the meantime. The wheels of progress moved steadily onward. This was a period of Canal construction in the districts both to the east and to the west, railroads were projected, and some of them built. The citizens labored hard for a connection to the southward, but it was nearly forty years afterward that their hopes were realized. In the Ante-Bellum days, popular feeling ran high, and the underground railway was in operation. The war, when it came, had many sympathizers and participants from Ashtabula. Following the railroad connections between the east and west, as well as the two lines to the south, the prosperity of the community took on a new aspect, and thanks to its natural advantages of location, it has become the center of a vast railroad business, consisting in large part in the shipment of iron ore brought down in great steamers from the Northern Lakes, to the Pittsburg district. There it contributes largely to the world renowned leadership of that section in the manufacture of iron and steel. In fact the Harbor, for this reason, claims to be the greatest iron-ore port in the world. A visit to the massive and wonderful devices for the handling of vast freights of iron and coal now installed at the Harbor, predispose the observer to accept this claim as a just one.

But previous to the iron-age of the Harbor, if we may so designate it, the place had an important position on the early Lake commerce, being a regular port of call for many vessels which passed either way. Quite an extensive fleet of sailing vessels were owned, and some of them built here. Really noteworthy improvements at the Harbor began in 1826, when Congress made an appropriation of $12,000 for that purpose. To outline the steady progress and growth of schools, churches, societies, and various kinds of business enterprises would be a task too great to be entered upon, so we close this meagre sketch here.

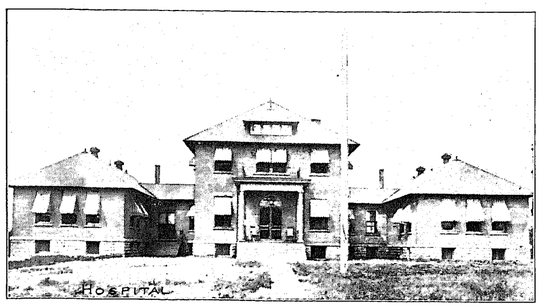


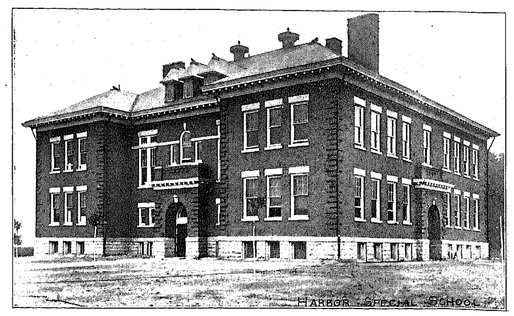










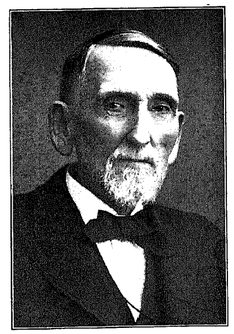


SOME OF ASHTABULA'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

HENRY LAWTON MORRISON.

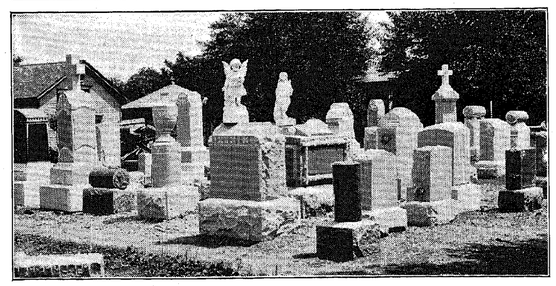
Born eighty-four years ago, long identified with the best interests of his home community, seventy years a resident of Ashtabula, fifty years in the dry goods business, and always honored by his fellow citizens, Mr. H. L. Morrison retired from active business life but a few months before his death, which occurred December 11, 1903.

Mr. Morrison was born on a farm in Geneva, the son of James Morrison, who was a native of Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools



H. L. MORRISON.

and entered the mercantile business at the age of sixteen. He married Miss N. P. Castle in 1846, who with four children, Catherine A., Mary W., Frederick R., and William H., survive him. In public life, Mr. Morrison was Clerk of the Borough and four times Mayor. He was a member and President of Council, and County Commissioner for one term, and a member of the first School Board, remaining on the same for ten years. He was a Director of the P. Y. & A. R. R. from the time of the organization of that Company until his death. His was an honored citizenship.



ESTABLISHED 1876. 'PHONE, MAIN 504.

WM. SMITH & SON,

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

Manufacturers of High Grade Monuments and Tombstones.

LETTERING AND CARVING DONE BY PNEUMATIC TOOL.

65 Monuments, 200 Markers in stock for selection.

492 Lake Street, ASHTABULA, O.

With an experience in Scotland and America covering forty years in the granite and marble business, and a business established thirty years ago in Ashtabula, William Smith, of Wm. Smith & Son, has built up an enviable reputation upon the fair price and high quality of his work, the firm sending great quantities of its product to adjoining counties, as well as supplying the home market.

The firm manufactures marble and granite monuments of artistic design, and slate burial vaults, and keeps on hand a large stock of partly finished work for selection, thus insuring prompt shipments upon short notice. Iron flower reservoirs are carried in stock, and the usual lines of cemetery equipment.

Mr. Smith is noted for his skill as a workman, which fact, coupled with the modern equipment of his shop with pneumatic and electric tools and machinery, enables the firm to turn out handsome and artistic work which invariably gives satisfaction to their patrons.

EMORY N. CAMPBELL.

Those having business with the Trustees of Ashtabula Township, at any time during recent years, have of necessity been aware of the thoroughness and pursuit of detail which has always characterized the Clerk of the Board, Mr. E. N. Campbell. Courteous and obliging always, he has held this position of responsibility for the past six years, during four years of which time he served as Secretary to the City Board of Health, as well.

Mr. Campbell was born in Portage County, sixty-four years ago, but when he was quite young his parents removed to Erie County, Pa.

In 1861 he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, enlisting for the "three months service," but at the end of that time found it more to his taste to enter the navy, which he did. Here he served until the end of the war,



E. N. CAMPBELL.

when he came to Ashtabula County, locating on a farm just outside the city. Soon after this he entered the employment of the Snyder & Son Mfg. Co., who valued his services so highly as to retain him for years, even after they had removed to Piqua, O. He held a responsible position for many years in the coal office of P. F. Good & Son, of this city.

Despite his active career in business circles, Mr. Campbell has found time to participate in fraternal and religious societies, as he is a member of Paulus Post No. 4, G. A. R., and also of Ashtabula Council No. 7, R. T. of R., in both of which bodies he has filled various offices very acceptably. Mr. Campbell is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically has always believed in sound Republican doctrines.

As a public officer, the impression he will leave behind is that of a man who did whatever his official hand found to do, did it promptly, conscientiously, and with his whole might.

MARSHALL HARRISON HASKELL.

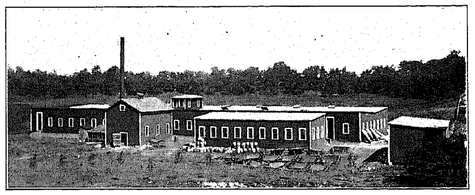
This gentleman was one of the leading business men of Ashtabula through a long period, his interests lying almost exclusively in the handling and sale of lumber. He was born in Farnham, Dec. 25, 1839, the son of John W. Haskell and Mary A. (Williams) Haskell, and died in Ashtabula, March 10, 1900.

In 1872, Jan. 25, he married Miss Fannie C. Fitch, of Ashtabula, and there are two children, Katherine Fitch, and Fitch Harrison. As a citizen of Ashtabula, where he came after spending a few years of his early manhood at Conneautville, Pa., he was characterized as public spirited and enterprising; was at one time Vice-President of the Farmers' Bank, built the

Auditorium, and the handsome residence which stands at the corner of Park and Division Sts., and doing much in other directions to improve the town. His death occurred suddenly while in the Auditorium. As a military man, his career in the Rebellion was short, though praiseworthy. He was a Lieutenant in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, but was discharged on account of illness after a short service. For many years he engaged in developing lumber interests in Arkansas, he was a good business man, and the commercial community lost a weighty member in his demise.

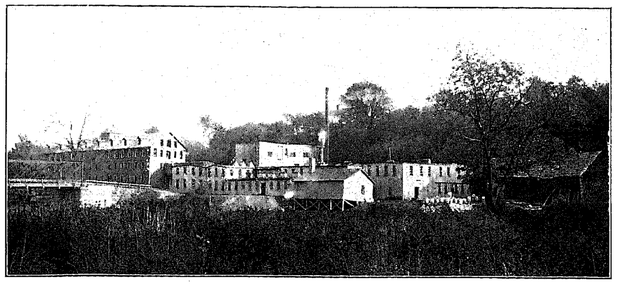
ASHTABULA HIDE & LEATHER CO.

The Hide & Leather Company was organized in Massachusetts twenty-nine years ago, where after successfully operating a little tan-yard for about three years, it was moved to Ashtabula, taking its present incorporated title in 1883. J. R. McKay was the founder of the business, and became the President, which position he ably filled until the time of his death, in 1903. The



JAPANNING PLANT.

Company has at present one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the country, and enjoys the widest reputation upon the high grade of its goods. The plant occupies some thirty-five acres of ground, in its entirety, and employs more than one hundred and fifty men, consuming over 3,000 cords of oak and hemlock bark per annum. The largest building is 40x210 ft., with three floors and a basement, the latter for storage of raw hides, and the others for various finishing processes. The tannery proper consists of two brick buildings, one 155x60 feet, and one 100x72 feet, adjacent to which is a brick power and leach house, 60x65 feet, with three floors, the ground floor bearing the vats. The specialty to which this company is devoted is leather for carriage and buggy tops. Their enameled, finished leather is one of their best products, and they have a building 64x230 called the enamelling, or japanning



PLANT OF ASHTABULA HIDE & LEATHER CO.

department. Here an elastic, durable and non-crackable coating is given it, by a process which is a secret of the trade. They also make a leather with a finish suitable for carriage-cushions and upholstering purposes, in a variety of colors, the favorites, perhaps, being dark green and maroon. Plain black leather is of course a staple product, and a special leather for book-binding consumes thousands of hides annually. In a locality where the raw material is reasonably near at hand, and being also within easy reach of the markets both of the East and the West, their success has been quite phenomenal, and their prospects for the future are equally good.

J. R. McKAY.

The organizer of the Ashtabula Hide and Leather Company, perhaps the most important manufacturing enterprise of the city, was a native of Nova Scotia, and of Scotch parentage. To this company he filled the important office of President from an early date in its history until his death in 1903, covering a period of nearly twenty years of the most active and efficient effort in the prosecution of the business of manufacturing leather, and thereby raising his company to the first rank among plants of similar character. He was a Director of the National Bank of Ashtabula, of the

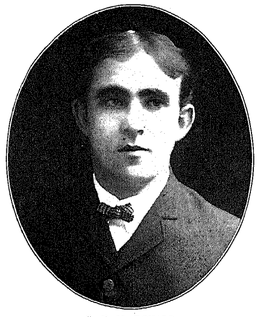


J. R. McKAY.

Ashtabula Telephone Company, and of the Ashtabula Carriage Bow Company, and one of the most influential and substantial citizens of the city. A strong supporter of all public enterprises, and a liberal giver to charitable and public institutions, the Ashtabula Hospital owed much to him at a time when its resources were limited, and its success unassured.

S. F. MacDONALD.

One of the leading business men of Ashtabula County is Mr. S. F. MacDonald, President and General Manager of the Ashtabula Hide and Leather Co., a sketch of which appears upon this page. Relatively a young man, Mr. MacDonald's success has been the result of close application to the scientific aspects of business. He was born April 12, 1873, at White-



S. F. MacDONALD.

hall, Mich., of Nova Scotian parentage. After passing through the common schools he entered the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, and later attended the Western Reserve University. In 1898, August 26, he married Miss Maude Harrington of Painesville, Ohio. They have two children, Dorothy and Hope. Mr. MacDonald is a Director of the National Bank of Ashtabula, a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Society of Arts, and of other foreign scientific societies. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party.

THE ASHTABULA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Offers four leading Courses in BUSINESS, PENMANSHIP, ENGLISH and SHORTHAND. In connection with these courses thorough instruction is given in Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Rapid Calculation, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Business English, etc.

The aim of the College, in brief, is to give its students just the kind of special training necessary to prepare them thoroughly for the exacting duties of the modern business office. So well is this end attained that employers are turning to the College in steadily increasing numbers to secure graduates, thus fulfilling the second purpose of the College, which is to place its students in good positions as soon as they become competent.

Mr. J. J. Ginste, the proprietor of the Business College, is a native of Lorain County, Ohio, and after passing through the public schools of highest grade, spent three years in Oberlin College, one year in Business College work



J. J. GINSTE.

and then began teaching, in which work he has been eminently successful for more than seventeen years. He has been connected with the Ashtabula College for four years, the last two as sole owner, and the rapid increase of attendance under his direction sufficiently attests the skill of his management. Mr. Ginste is an enthusiastic teacher, and in touch with the latest and best in educational matters. His specialties are Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting, but he maintains an intimate relation with each branch and detail of the work of his assistants. The College is in session the year round, excepting for short vacations between the terms at Christmas, June and August.

The location of the Ashtabula Business College is an exceptional one for its purposes. Situated in the very heart of the business section, it is within a short distance of the Postoffice, City Hall, Public Library and the city schools, while all the city and interurban cars pass its commanding position at the corner of Main and Spring Sts. This is the age of the greatest business enterprises the world has ever seen. Trained hands and minds are ever in increasing demand. Cultivate ability in the young people which is in harmony with the spirit of the times, and the problem of life success is solved.

The Ashtabula Business College is a leader in its field. Its field is the business world.



RESIDENCE OF J. J. GINSTE.

MRS. H. A. SHERMAN.

Prominent among those who have devoted themselves to the advancement of philanthropic enterprises in Ashtabula is Mrs. Hattie A. Sherman. Born on "Bunker Hill" about 1839, she became the wife of David S. Sherman, and spent the greater part of her middle age travelling with him, his business being that of a railroad builder, but she has, nevertheless, always considered Ashtabula as her home. Being aroused to the great field for missionary work at the Harbor, she was largely responsible for the establishment and continued maintenance of the Seamen's Bethel there, an institution which does much for the uplift of its surroundings, in an environment without which it would be dark indeed. In temperance and other charitable works she has

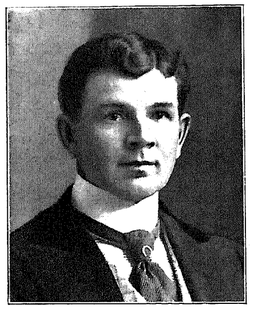


MRS. H. A. SHERMAN.

been most active, and aided largely by her insistent demands and untiring labor in its behalf, the city now has a new, commodious, sanitary, up-to-date Hospital. As she had the foresight to see, the Hospital has now become a fixture, and a God-send, as well; the community is wondering how it got along without it for so long. Mrs. Sherman was left a widow in 1901, and has one son, Isaac L. Sherman, who is a well-known newspaper writer in the West. The City owes Mrs. Sherman an honored remembrance for her philanthropies.

WALTER H. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, one of the leading business men of Ashtabula, was born in the village of West Williamsfield, January 6, 1868, and is the son of the late R. W. Davis of that place. Mr. Davis, Sr., was prominently identified with the stock raising interests, and it was in this line of work that Walter H. spent the early part of his career, devoting himself especially to the development of



W. H. DAVIS.

fine horses. Though now engaged in the shoe business he is a keen judge of horse-flesh, and a great lover of the animal which has been rightly called man's noblest servant.

In 1898 Mr. Davis married Miss Clara Collins, the daughter of L. P. Collins, a man with large real estate interests in Ashtabula. Two daughters, Susan and Harriet, grace this union.

In 1902 Mr. Davis came to Ashtabula and engaged in the retail shoe trade, and soon won a leading place among the merchants of this city. He has recently erected a large, handsome new block on Main St., at the head of Spring St., for his own occupancy, and here is prepared to show his customers a stock of leading foot-wear unsurpassed in the city.

H. E. TUTTLE.

A great many residents of Ashtabula County will recognize below the portrait of H. E. Tuttle, Refractionist, of Ashtabula, formerly of Jefferson.



H. E. TUTTLE.

Mr. Tuttle has given the subject of disordered vision and its correction with specially ground lenses his undivided attention for the past eighteen years. He employs the same instruments and methods as the most noted urban oculists—with what degree of success his large and constantly increasing practice and flattering testimonials from numerous grateful patients attest.

Mr. Tuttle is the oldest exclusive refractionist in the county and by prompt and upright dealing has won the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Before taking up refraction work he had the advantage of fifteen years experience as assistant in the office of his father, the late Dr. F. A. Tuttle of Jefferson, where he early imbibed the love of a profession in which he is now so proficient.

This valuable experience, together with a full course of medical lectures, enables him to promptly recognize any diseased condition that may be associated with defective vision and to give reliable advice thereon.

The advantage to the public in employing a resident refractionist, who fully guarantees his work, should be apparent to all. Mr. Tuttle is in a finely appointed suite of rooms in the new Morrison block, Main St., Ashtabula, Ohio, and may be reached by local and long distance phone. All electric cars entering the city stop in front of this building, thus making him easily accessible to all desiring to consult him.

WILLIAM F. HEWINS.

Among the most enterprising and energetic citizens of Ashtabula today we must notice Mr. Wm. F. Hewins. Born in 1856, on the old Hewins farm, a little south of Geneva Village, the son of Wm. A. and Mariah H., he is distinctively a product of our section since the Hewins farm was taken up at the opening of the Reserve, or more than a hundred years ago, and has been



W. F. HEWINS.

continuously in that family's possession ever since. Mr. Hewins' early life was spent on this farm, and no doubt the forcefulness which now characterizes him began to be developed there. As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Hewins has always been held in the highest esteem, and offices of honor and trust have been bestowed upon him. He has been a Justice of the Peace, a Trustee of the Township, a member of the School Board, etc.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Hewins united with the First Congregational Church, in Geneva, and his strong interest in the church and Sunday School has always been steady and well sustained. He was for many years Superintendent of the Sunday School in his home church, and held important offices in the organization of County and Township Sunday School work.

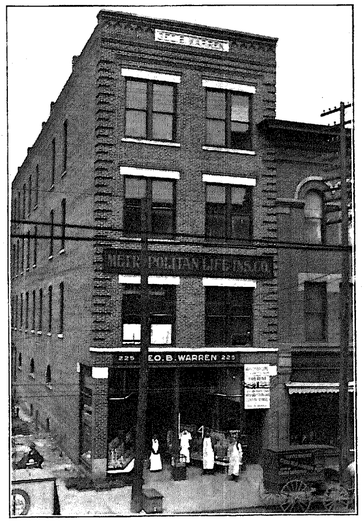
Fraternal organization has appealed somewhat to Mr. Hewins, as well, and he has been a prominent member of Geneva Lodge, No. 294, I. O. O. F., and connected with other organizations.

In 1879 Mr. Hewins married Mary E. Shepard, of Painesville, O., and four children constitute their household. The only daughter, Grace, is being educated at Oberlin College, and of the sons, Wm. S., L. Glenn, are living; Paul, the youngest, died at the age of three years.

In March of 1904, Mr. Hewins came to Ashtabula, and purchased a grocery business located at the corner of Center and Park Sts., and by his enterprising, aggressive and up-to-date methods of doing business on a strict cash basis is now well established. Mr. Hewins is courteous and accommodating, and as his wares are all staple, his business increases daily. Profiting by his experience in that capacity in Geneva, the First Congregational Church at Ashtabula made him Superintendent of the Sunday School soon after his arrival there, which post he is now occupying.

GEO. B. WARREN.

Mr. Warren engaged in business in 1890 with his brother under the name of Warren Bros., carrying a choice line of groceries, but at the end of two years G. B. became the sole owner. Mr. Warren is conservative but energetic and treats his customers squarely, thus enabling him to build up an extensive business, specializing somewhat in coffee, for which trade he has the largest roaster in the county. In 1903 Mr. Warren erected the handsome block on



Main St., a view of which appears above, to which he removed his store from an adjacent building when completed. Of this block, which may be taken as representing the well-trained business acumen of its owner, it may be said that it is perhaps the best equipped office building in the city, being unique in the possession of a passenger elevator and having four stories of height. These two features distinguish it not only in the city of Ashtabula, but place the block alone in its class for the whole county, as well.

M. C. ROBINSON & CO.

At his well-known location on Elm Street, at the crossing of Nickel Plate R. R., Robinson & Co. handle all kinds of COAL, CEMENTS, LIME, BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, and SEWER PIPE.

The last few years has here and throughout the Middle West seen a remarkable development in the art of making ARTIFICIAL STONE. The reason is obvious, since Nature was niggardly in her supply of suitable building stone for this whole section. Now, however, the artificial product is successfully competing with the natural, being less in cost and is easily proven to have greater durability. That is to say, granites and sandstones, principally used for buildings, disintegrate slowly under the action of the weather, while the cement of the artificial stone continues to harden indefinitely. Again, fire injures sandstone greatly, and granite is destroyed by it. Fire has an effect scarcely appreciable upon the artificial stone, even when wet at a white heat,



as was abundantly evidenced in the great Baltimore Fire, and in many other lesser ones. For cheap, easily handled, fire-proof building material, one which shall be lasting as the ages, use the Hollow Building Stone, which is made by M. C. Robinson & Co. We show a cut of this block above. The Kahne Block at the Harbor is built of this material furnished by M. C. Robinson & Co.

The Crosby Hardware Company

Silver, Nickel, Enameled Ware and Cutlery.

NEW ERA STEEL RANGES,

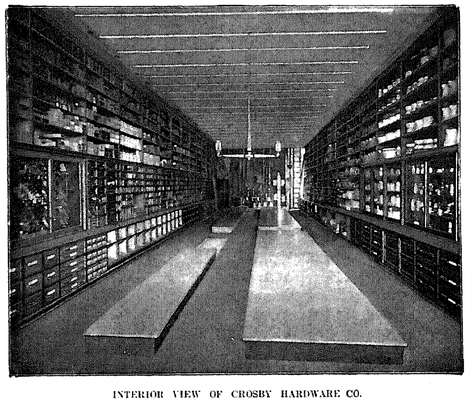
RELIABLE AND FORTUNE GAS RANGES AND HEATERS.

SOLE AGENTS McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINES.
CELEBRATED STUDEBAKER FARM WAGONS
and PLANET JUNIOR IMPLEMENTS.

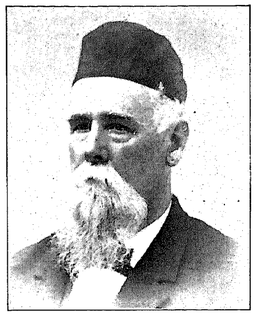
Plumbing and Gas Fitting a Specialty.

Largest Hardware Store in Ashtabula County. *Leaders in all Lines.*

No. 200 Main Street, ASHTABULA.



INTERIOR VIEW OF CROSBY HARDWARE CO.



LEWIS W SMITH.



MRS. L. W. SMITH.

JAMES LEWIS SMITH.

James Lewis Smith is a native of Ashtabula, and was born March 7th, 1850. His father, Lewis W. Smith, was also born in Ashtabula, September 23, 1825, and was the third of a family of three sons and two daughters. Lewis W. Smith was a most capable business man. After completing his education in the Ashtabula schools, he went to Cincinnati at the age of 26, in 1851, and engaged in the retail millinery business there, remaining one year. At the end of this time he moved to New York City and engaged in the importation and jobbing of silks, millinery, and straw goods. Mr. Smith followed this business successfully and lucratively for twenty-two years, when he returned to his native place in 1873, thenceforth devoting himself to his many and varied financial interests. It is interesting to note that the firm of which Mr. Smith was a member, Andrews, Sanford & Smith, of New York, was the largest in the country in its particular line. Though his business



JAMES LEWIS SMITH.

interests lay for so many years far from Ashtabula, Mr. Smith always preserved a warm spot in his memory for his native town, and did much for its improvement and upbuilding. The parents of Lewis W. were James Smith, born in Oneida Co., New York, in 1796, and Laura Scoville, born in Saratoga Co., New York, in 1800. They came to Ashtabula and settled in 1818. James died in Jan., 1831, and his wife, Laura S., on Nov. 14th, 1876.

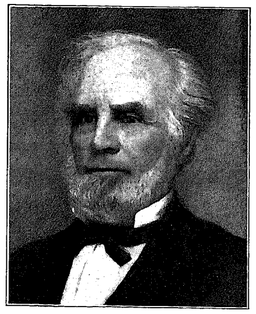
On January 7, 1849, Lewis W. was married to Miss Mary Ann Gillmore, a native of Seneca, N. Y., born May 14th, 1822, one of three children, mention of which family follows. Mary A. received her education principally at a ladies' seminary at Hartford, Ohio.

Her sister, Caroline Isabel, was born at Brokenstraw, N. Y., April 19th, 1830, and married Ensign H. Smith, of Conneautville, Pa., Dec. 24th, 1856. He later came to Ashtabula, and died there, April 16, 1870. A brother, Alfred Plimpton Gillmore, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1829, and married Marie Crick, February 18, 1858. He also subsequently came to Ashtabula, and died there Aug. 16, 1899.

Mr. Jas. L. Smith's maternal grandfather was the Rev. James Gillmore, born at Chester, Mass., June 2, 1790. He died at Erie, Pa., on Sept. 27, 1866. The Rev. Mr. Gillmore followed the Methodist ministry from early manhood until his health failed him, some years before his death. In his family were three sisters and eight brothers, and the whole of the eight were ministers. May 23rd, 1818, he was married to Miss Clarissa Squires at Seneca, N. Y. Miss Squires was then twenty years of age, and died Oct. 27, 1857, at Conneaut. She had two brothers and seven sisters, and three of the latter married ministers as well as herself. From this it may be gathered that the "odor of sanctity" should have in some measure permeated Mr. Jas. L. Smith's ancestry, since, on his mother's side, his grandfather and no less than ten great-uncles were all ministers of the gospel. Mr. Jas. L. Smith, whose genealogy we have been outlining, is one of the well-known citizens of Ashtabula. He is a most conservative business man, and devotes his time principally to the management of his varied interests in real estate, etc., etc., but at the same time he interests himself in public philanthropies afoot in his city.

DR. S. H. FARRINGTON.

Though our work lies chiefly with those who are keeping the affairs of Ashtabula County in the front rank of progress today, yet it is well to occasionally look backward a moment to perpetuate the memory of those who have gone before, inasmuch as the present is built upon the past. A man who devoted more than a half century of his life to the interests of Ashta-



DR. S. H. FARRINGTON.

bula was Dr. Stephen Hawkins Farrington. Born in New Hampshire, in 1800, he graduated in medicine at a New England College, and came to Ashtabula to practice in 1824, marrying Laura Booth of this place in 1829. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1848, and died in 1875. One daughter now survives him.

CHAS. WALKER, President — B. B. SEYMOUR, Cashier

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF ASHTABULA

CAPITAL, $100,000 — SURPLUS, $40,000

DIRECTORS

CHAS. WALKER, W. R. FLOWER, A. L. CASE, J. L. SMITH, THOS. MURPHY, A. H. CROSBY, S. F. McDONALD,

JUDGE THEODORE HALL.

Judge Hall was a worthy son of Mr. Stephen Hall, a sketch of whose biography we give elsewhere, and was born in Ashtabula, Aug. 29th, 1838. Educated in the public schools of Ashtabula, and graduated at Allegheny College, the Judge was an active and able member of the legal fraternity of this County for many years. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar at Jefferson, in 1861, then went to Geneva, and practiced law there for one year. At about this time he



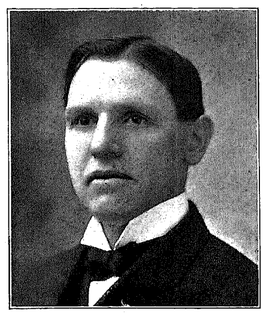
JUDGE THEODORE HALL.

was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Ashtabula Harbor, for about four years, and then returned to Geneva again. About 1866 he was back in Ashtabula, where he continued the practice of his profession, until he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to serve out an unexpired term, Nov. 19th, 1902. Such satisfaction did he give in this capacity, that he was nominated to succeed himself at the Painesville convention, held Aug. 4th, 1903, by acclamation. Among the prominent men of Ashtabula County, Judge Hall was one of the most eminent, an erudite lawyer, of signal ability and fine judicial faculty, he worthily discharged the duties of his high office.

He died June 17th, 1905.

JUDGE CHARLES JAMES STARKEY.

The subject of our sketch was born in Ashtabula, Aug. 5th, 1862. He earned the title he now bears, as Judge of the Police Court of Ashtabula, in 1900, when he was elected to that office. This step seems a fitting one, since



JUDGE CHARLES JAMES STARKEY.

it is in line with the natural tendency of a man's political and public usefulness to steadily increase with his added years of practice and experience. That he has the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens in the manner of the discharge of his official duties is evidenced by his re-election to a second term, which he is now serving.

Judge Starkey is the son of Capt. W. W. Starkey, whose sketch is on p. 20, and is his father's son in many characteristics. He follows in the elder's foot-steps as one of the staunchest Republicans, and in all things political and public, pertaining to his home community, he has always shown the keenest interest. He inherited likewise something of his father's love for the open water, and sailed the Lakes for a number of years, and was at the time of his retirement holding the rank of First Officer, his charge having been on several of the large steamers. He was also for some years connected with the ship-yards of his maternal uncle, the noted ship-builder, Capt. Davidson, of Bay City, Michigan. He followed the mercantile business for an extended period.

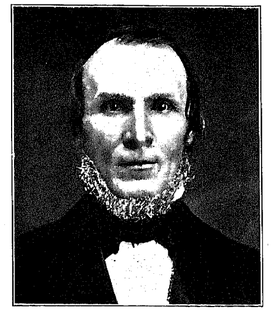
Judge Starkey was educated in the public schools of Ashtabula, and is a graduate of Grand River Institute, of Austinburg, Ohio. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, in April, 1898, which office he resigned two years later to qualify as Police Judge, as noted above.

The Judge has two children, Chas. J., Jr., and a daughter, Laura E. The former is at present taking a University course in Law at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In fraternal orders, the Judge has strong interests, as did his father, being an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and an Elk. Beside these, with which he has been honorably connected, he now holds the highest office in the State, in the Independent Order of Foresters.

STEPHEN HALL.

Mr. Hall was born in New York State, March 30th, 1804. His father, Friend Hall, and his mother, Elizabeth (Morehouse) Hall, were of old New England stock, born in Guilford, Conn. As a young man, Mr. Stephen Hall learned the hatter's trade, and after his apprenticeship was for some years a journeyman hatter, and eventually opened a factory in Ashtabula some time about 1837. A little later he engaged in a general merchandise business, in conjunction with the hat trade. In 1837 he lost his first wife, who was Miss



STEPHEN HALL.

Ruth Booth. In 1844 he was married to Rachel Pierce, August 15th. Of this union there were four children: Theodore, Edgar, Susan Abigail (Carpenter), and Helen Rachel (Graham). A sketch of the eldest, Theodore, appears elsewhere.

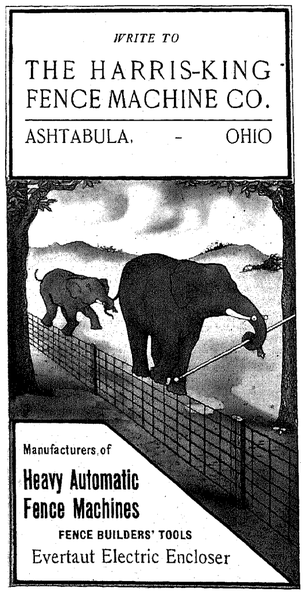
Mr. Hall continued to reside in Ashtabula until the time of his death which occurred on February 4th, 1864. During this time he was always a public-spirited, practical, progressive citizen, loyal to the interests of his adopted city, and seeking to further them in every legitimate way. He enjoyed in large measure the respect and esteem of his townsmen, and received numerous offices at their hands. The offices of Township Clerk, Township Treasurer, and Member and Treasurer of the Board of Education were all ably filled by him, and to the business of the educational body he gave his time unstintedly. He was a prime mover in the establishment of Union or Graded Schools, in 1856, rightly believing that educational efficiency was best obtained in that way. In other ways he was largely instrumental in establishing a broad policy and placing them upon a substantial basis, and we are reaping abundant rewards of his efforts at this day.

Mr. Hall was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church and its first Clerk. He was prominent and active in all movements looking toward the improvement and betterment of the Village, and to his farsightedness in that formative period of the Village's history may be attributed a large measure of the liberal legislation and progressive policy which has produced the Ashtabula of today, a busy, beautiful, enterprising business city.

WRITE TO

THE HARRIS-KING FENCE MACHINE CO.

ASHTABULA, - OHIO



Manufacturers of

Heavy Automatic Fence Machines

FENCE BUILDERS' TOOLS

Evertaut Electric Encloser

TRADE MARK

SHIELDS & WORTHEIM,

CLEVELAND, O.

Mfrs. Famous LA SARAMITA Broad Leaf Cigar.

Distributed in Ashtabula County through

THE W. H. HUNT CO.,

Spring and Main Streets, ASHTABULA, O.

Shields & Wortheim are probably the most successful on this grade of cigars of any makers in the Middle States today, their sales of this popular brand amounting to several thousands annually.

Mr. W. H. Hunt is Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Hunt Co., a concern which is noted for its energy and enterprise, and which carries on an extensive wholesale and retail trade in Cigars, and manufactures fine candies and confectionery. Along these lines it is easily the leader in the county. As Mr. Hunt is an old traveling man and thoroughly conversant with the trade, here undoubtedly lies the secret of his company's great success.

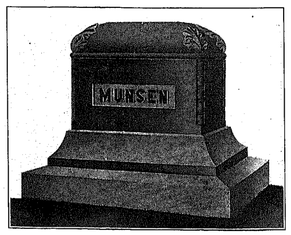
MORRIS PECCARD,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

This prominent clothier of Ashtabula began business here just twenty years ago, in the Opera House Block, and has continued without interruption there to this date, carrying a full line of Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Hats and Caps. A new front is being added to his store which will greatly enhance its attractiveness. Such an excellent trade did Mr. Peccard build up at an early date that he was able to open another store at the Harbor, and this he has managed as successfully as the first for a period now aggregating fifteen years.

The Up-Town store is at Nos. 193-97 Main St.

Ashtabula Marble and Granite Works.



THE OLDEST MONUMENTAL HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

J. A. BEER & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF

SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

American Granite, Marble and Stone Work.

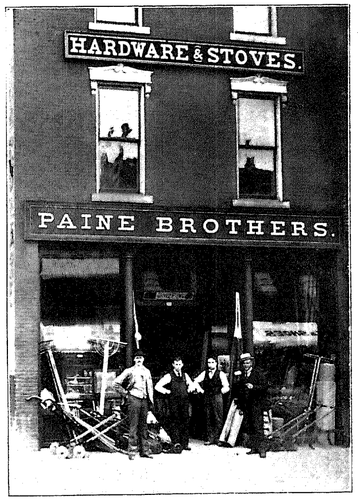
WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Office and Works, Corner Main and Jones Streets,

'PHONE, MAIN 324. **ASHTABULA, OHIO.**

PAINE BROS.

This is one of the leading hardware firms of Ashtabula, and carries a general line of hardware, including the best makes of stoves, refrigerators, implements, and shelf goods, carries on a general plumbing business, deals in plumbers' supplies, house furnishings, and makes a specialty of scientific house-heating, by gas, steam, hot air or water.



The proprietors, Paine Bros., are natives of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, and their experience in the hardware trade has been an extensive one. G. B. Paine, after seven years with the W. Bingham Co. of Cleveland, formed a partnership with S. Dodge, under the style of Dodge & Paine, and in 1880 bought out the stock of the Geo. C. Hubbard Co., of No. 189 Main St. In 1885 J. H. Paine bought the Dodge interest, the firm taking then its present style of Paine Bros. In 1890 this firm bought the Faulkner property at No. 191 Main St., and soon moved into possession, the same being their present location.

CAPT. W. W. STARKEY.

Capt. Starkey was born at Madison Dock, Lake County, Ohio, Dec. 12th, 1833. He died at Ashtabula, April 9th, 1891. He early evinced a strong liking for the water, making his first cruise at the age of twelve years and for thirty-six years followed a sea-faring life, both on the Great Lakes and upon salt water. Such an aptitude for things nautical did he possess that at the age of eighteen he was captain of a small sailing vessel. From this he worked upward by successive stages until at the time of his retirement from the service in 1881, he was captain of one of the largest steamships then on the lakes.

After leaving the lakes, Capt. Starkey became interested in various mercantile enterprises, in all of which he reaped a good measure of success. In politics, the Captain was always found on the Republican side, and served the community in various capacities, as a member of the School Board, and Township Trustee. He was also at one time nominated and elected Coroner, but did not qualify. Socially and fraternally, the Captain was always active, having the interests of the Masonic fraternity especially at heart. In this connection, he was one of the chief instrumentalities in the establishment of a Masonic Lodge at the Harbor. Though the pursuit of his profession of necessity took him to many widely scattered corners of the globe, yet at the same time his

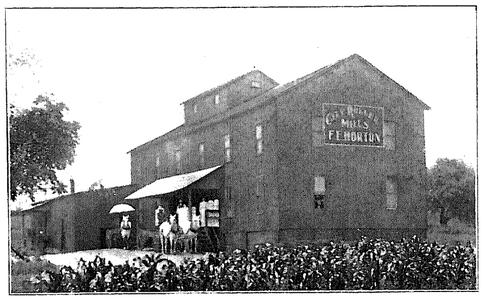


CAPT. W. W. STARKEY.

home ties were of the strongest. Ten children came to bless him, of whom eight are still living, four sons and as many daughters. His widow, Mrs. Helen Davidson Starkey, still resides at the old homestead, No. 67 Walnut St., at the Harbor.

THE HORTON MILLS.

The proprietor of these mills, Mr. F. E. Horton, is unquestionably one of the ablest millers in this section. He took hold of this plant a few years ago and by hard work and the exercise of good judgment has built up a plant with the largest capacity of any in the county. His equipment is such that the daily product runs as high as 100 bbls. of flour, of the best grade, 250 bbls. of

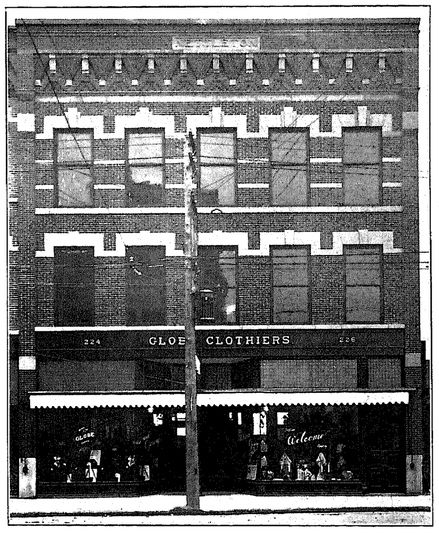


buckwheat flour (which is the largest buckwheat mill in the State), 10 tons of table meal, and 75 tons of feed. He pays the highest cash prices for all kinds of grains, and in addition to a large retail trade, wholesales extensively, shipping sometimes as many as a dozen carloads of grain, feed and flour through this and adjoining counties in a day. Not satisfied with the present, Mr. Horton contemplates the erection of a three-story addition to his mill, which will increase his wheat flour output by 50%; with this he will add a kiln of large capacity for drying all kinds of grain, thus obviating a great danger of spoiling in storage. Mr. Horton carries a line of the fancy seed grains for the convenience of the farmers, and is noted for his fair treatment of all his customers.

The Globe Clothiers

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

224-226 Main Street. **81 Bridge Street, Harbor**



The Globe Clothiers established their store in Ashtabula, February, 1890, in the Hall-Burnham Block. This store soon became too small for their growing business, and in 1894, when the Morrison Block was erected, they moved to their new quarters at 222 Main Street. This building was destroyed by fire at noon, February 18th, 1904. They then arranged for room in the new Nettleton Block, formerly occupied by the Post Office and the Erie Sugar Bowl.

They established a store at the Harbor for the convenience of their trade near the lake. The store is complete with a full line of clothing, hats, furnishings, boots and shoes, and is conducted in the same manner as their up-town store. It is in charge of Mr. Louis H. Loeb and Mr. Wm. Humphrey.

The proprietors, Mr. David Loeb and Mr. W. H. Young, having every faith in the promising future of Ashtabula, equipped their new store with every modern convenience and believe their store one of the best in northern Ohio. It has always been their aim to sell merchandise of the best character. They carry the most complete assortment of men's and boys' apparel in this section. Their success has been attained by honest methods and their reputation for good merchandise is their claim for a share of your patronage.

Force: Ray N. Mahan, Arthur S. Reidenbach, Edward King, Miss Georgiana Adams, bookkeeper.

MILLER BROTHERS.

The meat market of this firm, a cut of which we here give, is one of the most popular to be found in Ashtabula. Coupled with neatness and the best the market affords, the patrons will find courteous and gentlemanly treatment with a desire to please, and a 'phone order will receive the same



careful attention, selection of cuts and prompt delivery, that a personal visit to their market commands.

The market is centrally located at No. 141 Main Street and nothing but the very best meats are kept at this popular stand.

The variety also should be remembered: beef, pork, mutton, poultry, sausage, oysters in season, etc., etc.

They make their own sausage, which accounts for its popularity; and their lard is the purest, and is sought for by our best citizens who are looking for the best in everything.

Their reputation for fair dealing, full weights and moderate prices is fully established.

Remember the address, No. 141 Main Street. 'Phone numbers: Bell 533. Home 130. Call them up and give them a trial.

JOHN S. SILL,

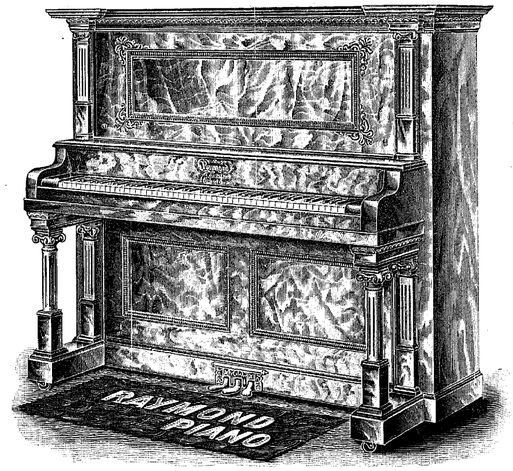
Surveyor and Notary Public,

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LOOKING UP PROPERTIES AND TITLES, MAKING DEEDS, Etc.

Will also make Plans and Specifications for Concrete Work of all kinds. Public and Private Water Works and Sewerage given careful attention.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.



ARTISTIC PIANOS.

E. B. Rogers, whose business was established in 1895, and now at 202 Main Street, sells several makes of pianos, but his specialty is

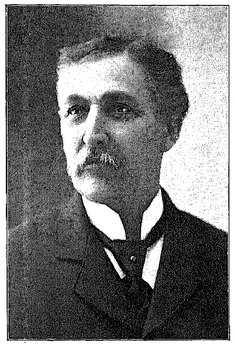
THE RAYMOND

which is considered by the Musical Profession the *sweetest toned* and one of the most *artistic* and *durable* on the market.

Manufactured in Cleveland, O., by the F. S. Raymond Co., who have built the United States Organ, Raymond and Landor Pianos since 1856, the reputation of which for *durability* and *sweet voicing* the world over is second to none.

A glance at the Rogers stock of goods will convince any one that he is prepared to give his customers the best that can be procured.

STEPHEN J. MASSINGHAM.



This gentleman was a former resident of Geneva, and has always been prominently identified with the business interests of Ashtabula County.

Mr. Massingham was born in Saybrook, in this County, and is of English descent—his father and mother coming to this country from England in the years 1832 and 1833.

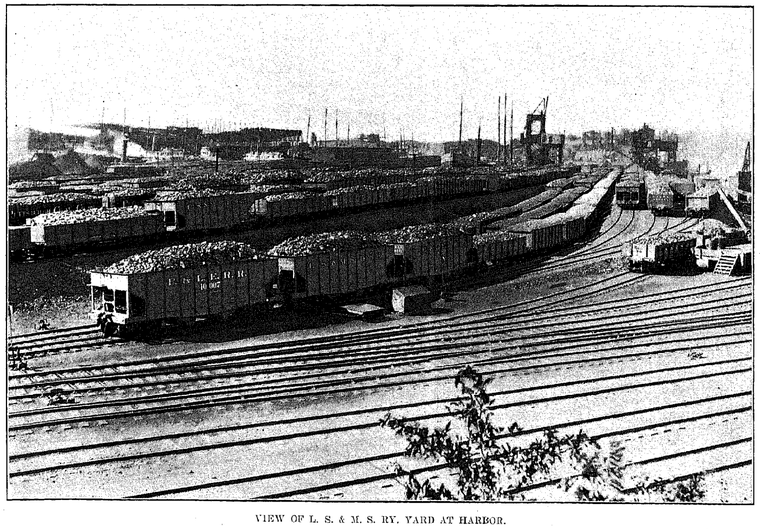
In 1861 he entered the employ of the late H. S. Rich, of Trumbull Center, and in 1867 established a business for himself at the same place, which was very successful until Feb. 23rd, 1875, when all his accumulations were swept away by fire, and this misfortune ended his mercantile career.

Journalism next attracted him, and in October, 1875, he became the traveling agent and correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*, and was afterwards connected in the same capacity with the *Cleveland Leader*.

He was at the same time interested in the Geo. F. Sadd Insurance Agency in Geneva, to which he afterwards succeeded and successfully maintained until 1895, when he sold out, and afterwards removed to Ashtabula where he is now located, representing the most reliable insurance companies besides dealing extensively in real estate.

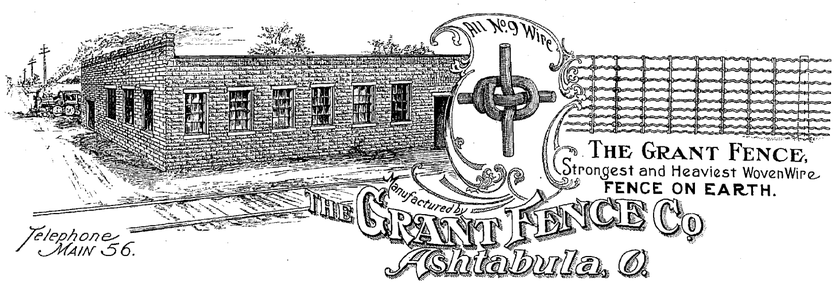
Socially, Mr. Massingham is deeply interested in Free Masonry and other fraternal orders, and is also an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In all his dealings with the public, Mr. Massingham has always characterized himself by the strictest integrity and a just consideration for the rights of his fellow men, which should entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public.



VIEW OF L. S. & M. S. RY. YARD AT HARBOR.

ASHTABULA AND KINGSVILLE



This Fencing is made from all No. 9 Galvanized Wire—the best obtainable—from 24 to 52 inches high, with 6 to 10 horizontal wires. The stays are fastened to these wires 16 inches apart, with No. 9 clips which can not slip, the end of the stays being securely wrapped around the top and bottom wires. The horizontal wires are waved to allow for contraction and expansion, and for stretching over uneven ground.

The life of a Wire Fence depends on the size of the wire used, and all No. 9 wire is bound to last longer than a light wire fence, which has to be replaced every 5 or 6 years. Woven Fences made heretofore have had wire 3 or 4 gauges smaller, which soon rusts and goes to pieces. In the Grant Fence one part will last as long as another, as all wires are of the same size. It is made in rolls ready to stretch on the posts, a rod apart being close enough. Some railroads put their posts 24 to 30 feet apart, thus reducing the cost of Fencing.

In this fence the wires are firmly fastened at their intersections, forming a truss similar to a bridge truss so that a weight on any part, as in a person climbing over, has a distinct bearing or pressure on all the parts between the posts. Thus a hog in trying to crawl under the fence or between the wires must raise the whole fence, which is impossible, and the wires being heavy and rigid, he cannot spread them and get through. Horses and cattle running against the fence are thrown back with a bound, owing to the tension in the horizontal wires.

If you are interested in the best all-around Farm Fence on the market, ***write for circular and prices.***

KINGSVILLE.

In sketching the facts relative to the early history of this township, we have to do with a section singularly favored by nature. The two familiar ridges which traverse the township from West to East add a pleasing diversity to the scenery, at the same time providing fertile uplands always suitable for cultivation by its inhabitants. Lying on the shore of Lake Erie, that body of water has always exerted an equalizing effect upon the climate, staying the early frosts of Autumn, which fact, coupled with the natural fertility of the soil and the thrift and prudence of the citizens, has made it one of the very richest agricultural districts of the county. And it further appears that the gifts of Nature were abundantly manifest long before the advent of the white man, for all early writers agree that it was a region wonderfully populated with all kinds of game, including the forest denizens who wear scale, and fur, and feather. Possessed also of considerable natural advantages for internal communication in the two quite important streams, Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks, it is not strange that the Indians regarded it as one of their finest hunting grounds.

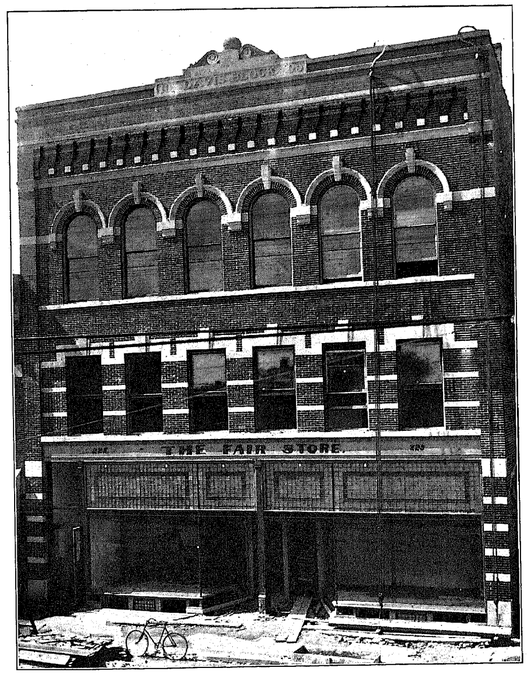
In 1798, when the drawings were made from the Connecticut Land Company, this township was the joint property of seven men, who together made up the $13,000 needful for its purchase. Of these seven, Elijah White, Theodore Ely, and Timothy Burr were the largest owners. But it was none of the proprietors who first occupied this virgin country, as that honor belongs to a man named Eldad Harrington, originally from Massachusetts, who appropriated to his own use certain of the flat lands along Conneaut Creek, tilling a little of the soil, but mostly subsisting on the game of wood and stream. This squatter is supposed to have located here in 1802, and during the next few years he was joined by several others of the same class. As some of the Indian tribes still possessed certain treaty rights of hunting in this section, they gathered here in great numbers, even so late as 1811, and during the fall and winter it thus happened that there were freqquently more Indians than whites in the township. As the Indians had been somewhat intimidated by previous contact with the white men, they for the most part left the settlers unmolested.

The first settler who had a real title to the land he occupied was a Captain Walter Fobes, from Massachusetts, who came and located on the North Ridge in the Western part of the town in 1805, purchasing a considerable tract there. In the next four years about half a dozen other families arrived. Whether or not the township had been formally named does not appear, tho an ancient map was said to have borne the name of "Fobes Dale" in honor of the Captain above mentioned, but this it appears was not satisfactory to the others, and other names were tried. Tradition has it that a man named Kingsville offered the settlers a small keg of whiskey if they would name it for him, which bargain appears to have been accepted, however much of the reputation of our pioneers suffered by the operation. Another statement, and one which certainly reflects greater credit upon the earnest, enterprising people whom we know them to have been, is that the town was named for a surveyor named Nehemiah King.

The township was organized in 1810, and the first Trustees were Roger Nettleton, Daniel Noyes and Charles Case, the Treasurer being Walter Fobes, and Alpha Nettleton, Clerk. As we are about to go to press we learn of a very successful and enjoyable period of celebration undertaken by the present and numerous former residents of Kingsville to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the first settlement mentioned above.

THE FAIR STORE.

Five years ago the firm of D. L. Davis engaged in business in Ashtabula. Their stock in trade at that time invoiced a little over $4,000, and was conveniently handled in a single storeroom. The business transacted the first year amounted to $7,500.00. The business soon outgrew the quarters and the space was doubled. This answered very well for a time, but it soon became apparent that more room must be secured, and today, five and one-half years after coming



to the city, the Company occupy three floors of its own building, enjoying the advantage of owning the largest store in the county, and commanding a trade that will in the sixth year reach the $100,000 mark.

The above facts bear a striking significance. This most remarkable growth could not have been attained except through strictest business principles and integrity, which this firm always observe. Careful buying, judicious selling, and fair dealing are the underlying principles which account for such an achievement.

It is the desire and aim of D. L. Davis & Co. to always carry one of the most comprehensive stocks in their line and to make their store at all times so attractive as to draw patronage from the extreme sections of the county. A visit will convince any one that there is no necessity of going to larger cities to trade.

While caring for their own interests, D. L. Davis & Co. always quote the lowest prices, thus making your patronage of mutual benefit. The interest of Ashtabula they recognize as their own, and show GOODS and FIGURES that should convince residents of this city and county that it is to their advantage to patronize home industries.

They ask you to call at their new store, which is now being completed, examine goods, learn prices, and be your own judge as to whether or not they can save you money. Visit every department and learn what an immense stock of goods they are carrying. In the basement you will find the most complete line of dinner ware, fancy china, and everything in the way of general house-furnishings.

On the main floor everything in dry goods. This is the largest single store room in the county, and is devoted entirely to dry goods, excepting the shoe department, which extends across the rear end.

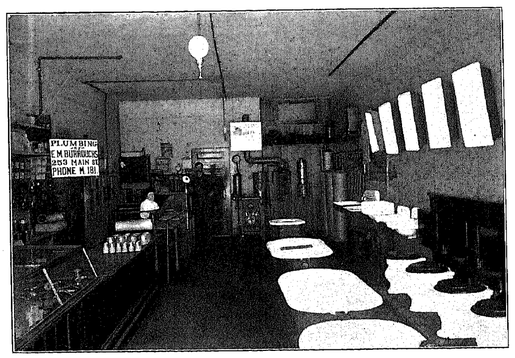
On the second floor are shown suits and ready-made garments, rugs, mattings, carpets, linoleums and tapestries.

This store, having the most remarkable record of any store that ever did business in the city, is worth the early investigation of every progressive family in Ashtabula County.

Come at once and get acquainted.

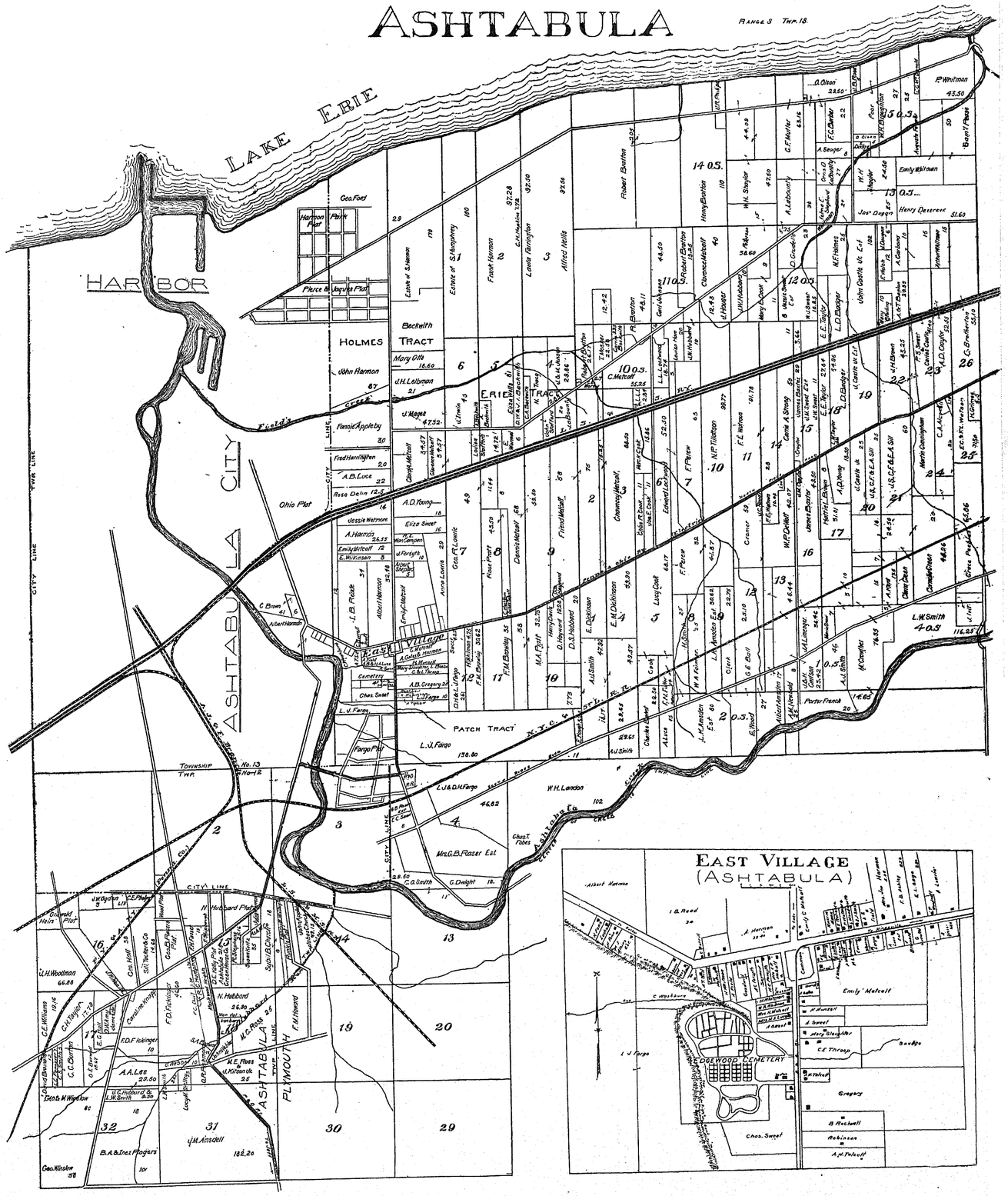
E. M. BURROUGHS.

The subject of this sketch came to Ashtabula in the year 1897 and was employed by W. E. Dudley in his hardware establishment until July, 1902, at which time he bought the plumbing business of Scoville & Burk, which was located at No. 28 Spring Street. He carried on the business from that place

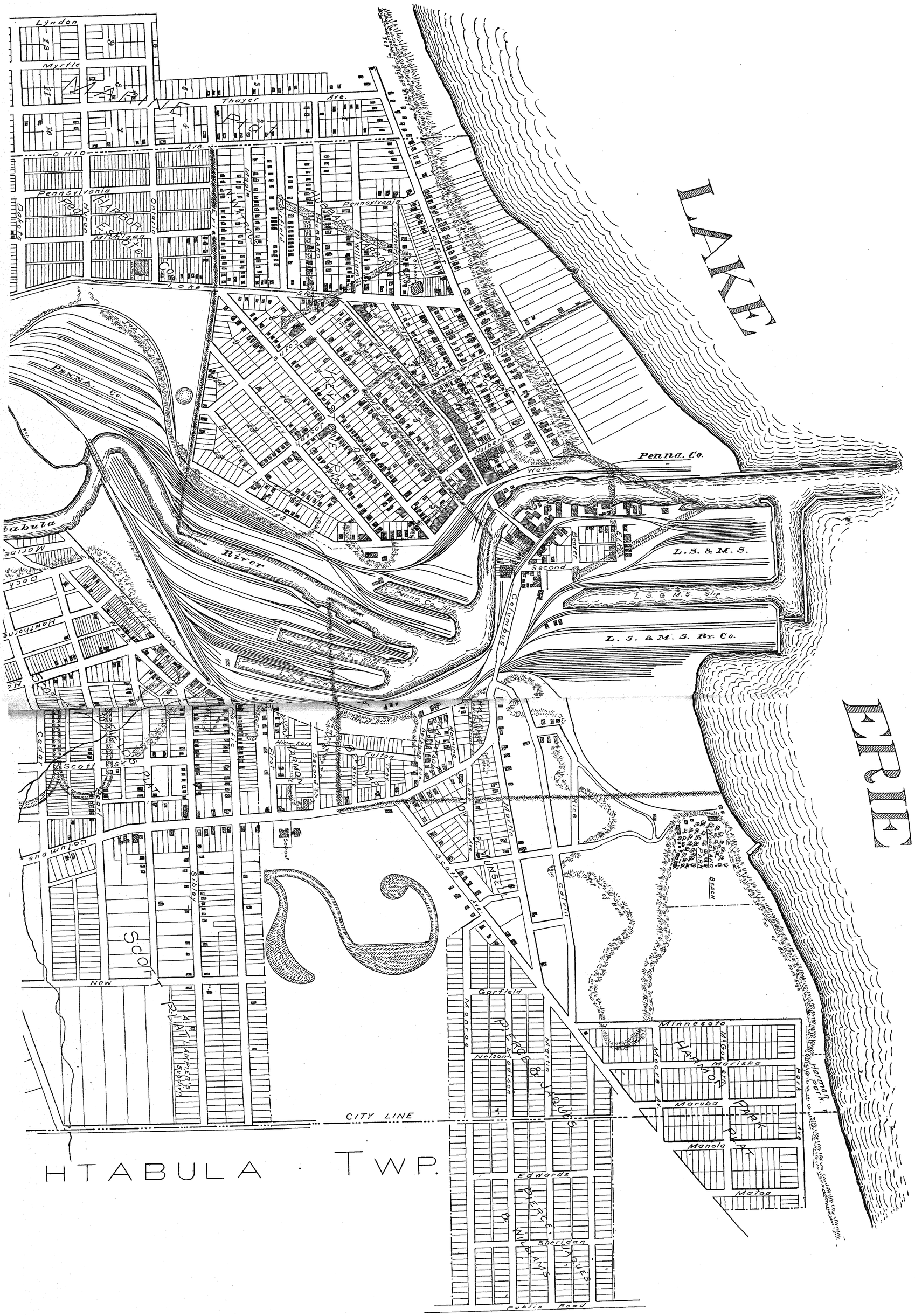


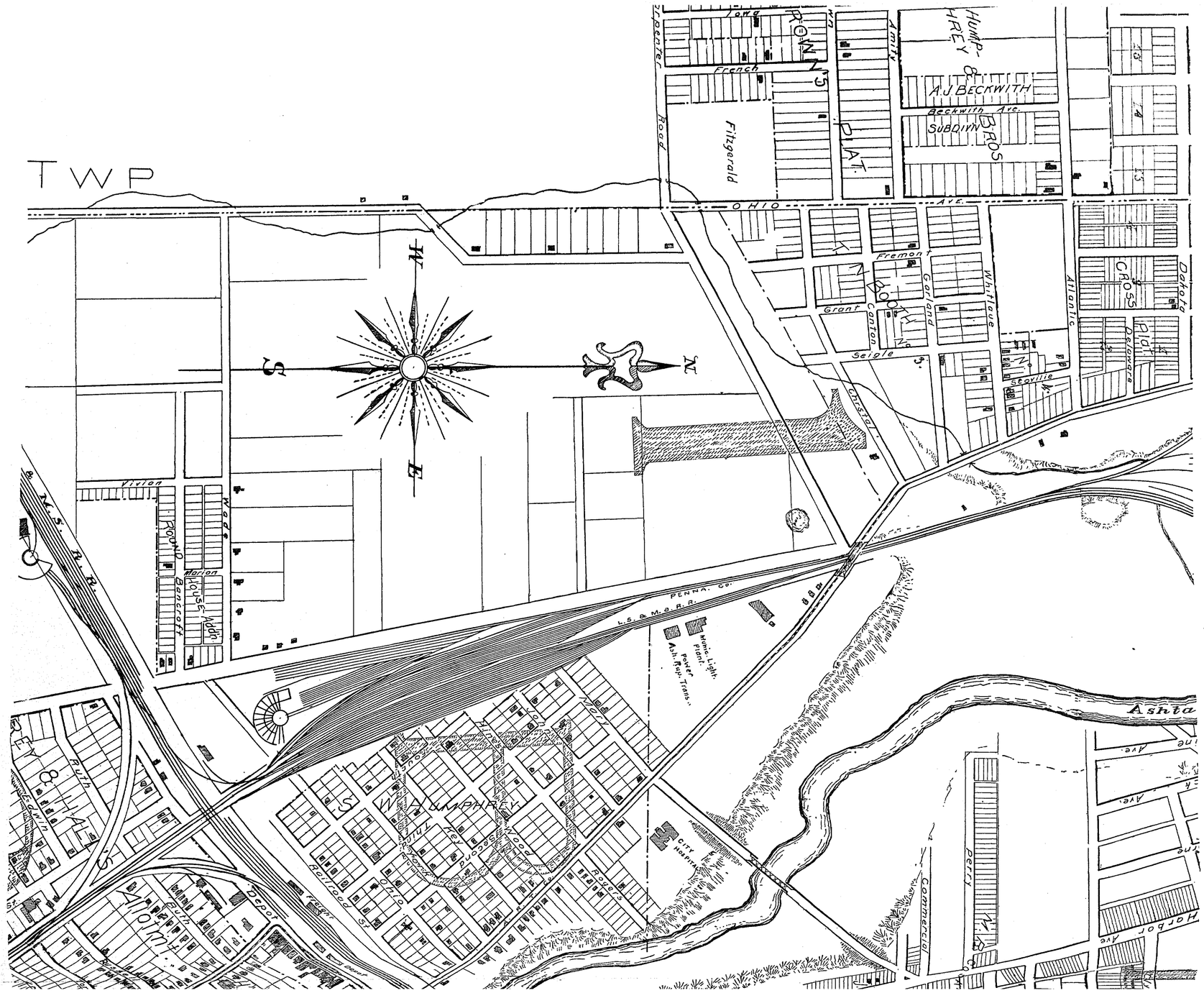
until July, 1904, when he removed to his present quarters at 253 Main Street, since which time through honest work and close attention to business his trade and stock have increased until now he carries the largest exclusive stock of plumbing fixtures and materials to be found in Ashtabula County, which all in want of work of this kind are invited to call and inspect, being assured of kind and courteous treatment and a square deal.

ASHTABULA



EAST VILLAGE (ASHTABULA)


LAKE
ERIE
Lyndon
Myrtle
Thayer
Ave.
OHIO
Ave.
Pennsylvania
Dakota
Michigan
Ontario
Erie
Maple
Fairfield
Hubbard
Catherine
Walnut
Lake
Franklin
Chestnut
Hulbert
Water
Penna. Co.
PENNA. Co.
Briggs
Cherry
Oak
High
River
Penna. Co. Slip
L. S. & M. S.
Beaver
Second
L. S. & M. S. Slip
L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.
Columbus
Hawthorne
Dock
Cedar
Scott
Pacific
Hickory
First
Second
Fulton
Troy
Belknap
Martin
Rice
Lake
Scott
Ave.
Calvin
Beach
Woodland Park
Sibley
School
New
Scott Plat
Garfield
Monroe
Nelson
Madison
Martin
Pierce & Jaques
Minnesota
McGovern
Mariska
Moore
Maruba
Park
Harmon Park
Manola
Matoa
Edwards
Pierce & Williams
Sheridan
Public Road
CITY LINE
HTABULA · TWP.


TWP
OHIO AVE.
Fitzgerald
French
Amity
A.J. BECKWITH
Beckwith Ave.
SUBDIVN
BROS
Fremont
Grant
Canton
Garland
Whitlaue
Atlantic
Seigle
Seaville
Dakota
Delaware
Christal
Vivian
Wade
Marion
Bancroft
PENNA. CO.
L.S. & M.S. R.R.
Munic. Light Plant
Power
Ash. Rup. Trans.
Ashta
Perry
Commercial
Harbor Ave
Ruth
Depot
Railroad St.
Ohio
Second
Wood
Rogers
CITY HOSPITAL
S. W. HUMPHREY
Edwin
Ruth
W
S
N
E

MAP of the CITY OF ASHTABULA OHIO.

—1904.—

Compiled from Original Plats, U.S. Gov't and Private Surveys, etc.,

BY

SILL, TUCKER & Co.,

Jas. I. Tucker, C.E., Draughtsman.

SCALE OF FEET.

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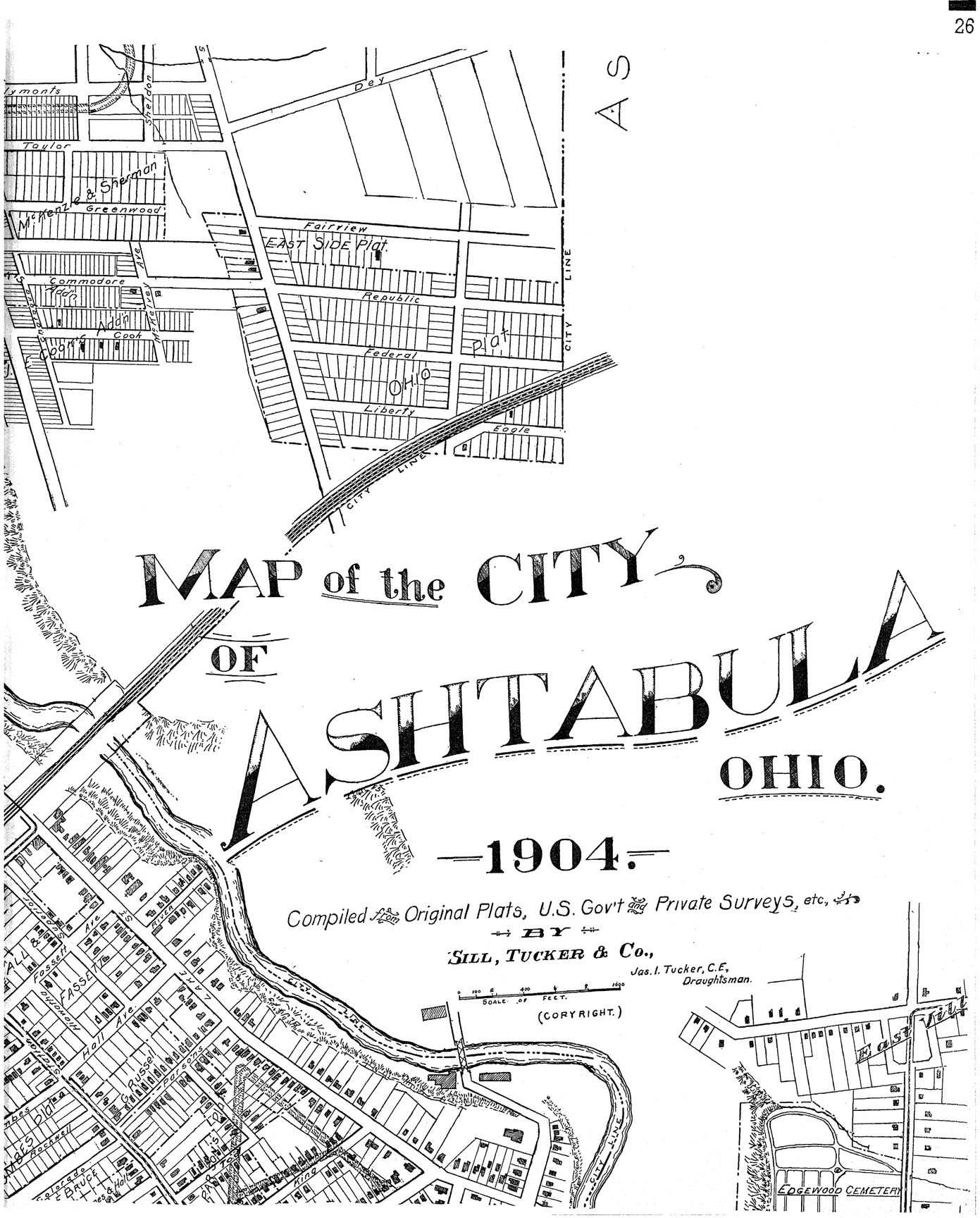
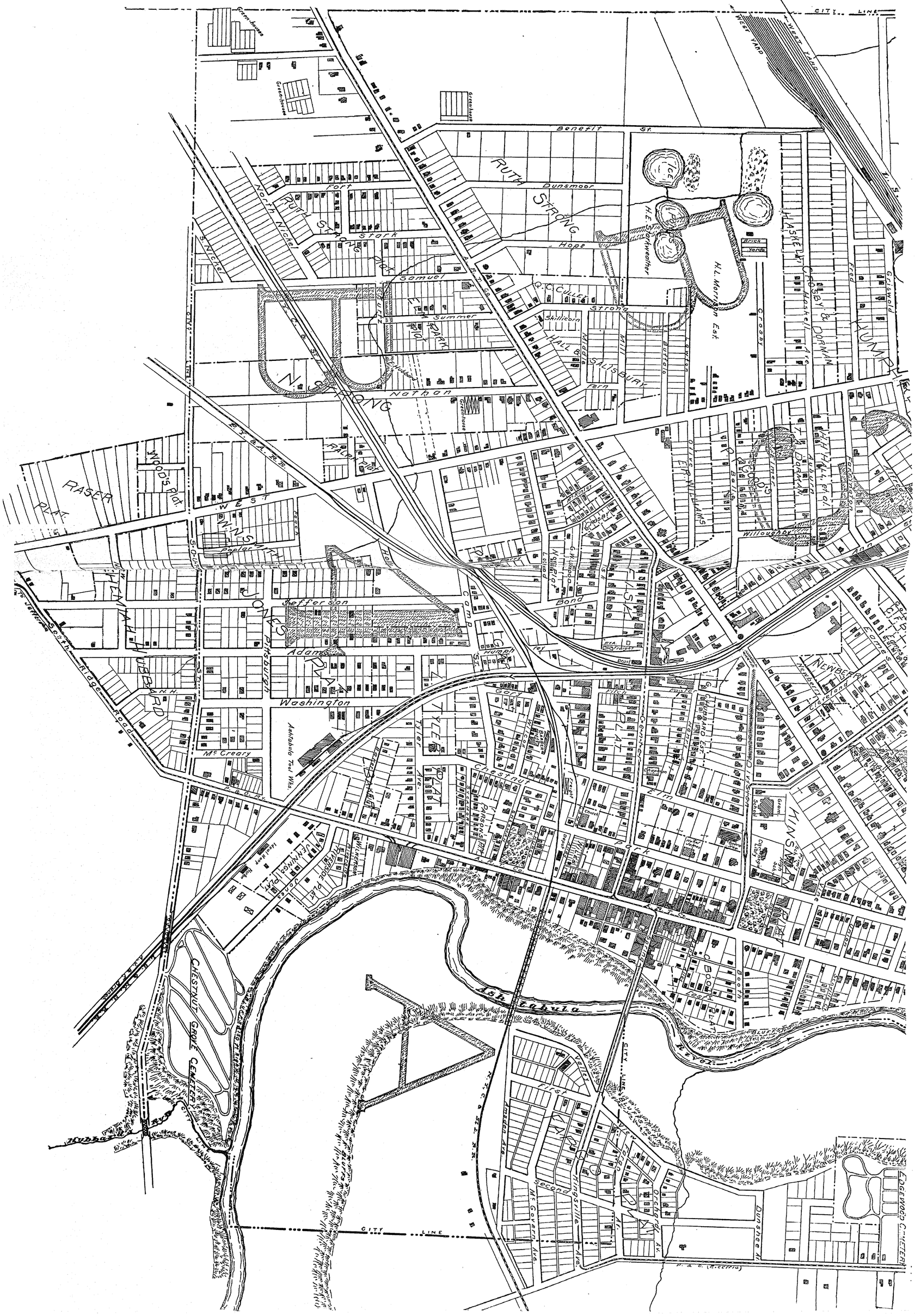


SAYBROOK



CITY LINE
WEST YARD
Benefit St.
RUTH STRONG
Dunsmoor
Fort
Stark
Hope
Samuel
Summer
Strong
Skillicorn
Nathan
Fern
Middle
Mill
Buffalo
Owton
Crosby
Fred
Griswold
Haskell Ave.
H.L. Morrison Est.
H.E. Starkweather
Brick Yards
Q.C. Culley
HALL & SALISBURY
N. STRONG
RALPH PLAT
RASER PLAT
WOOD'S Plat
WEST
Poplar
Peach
Jefferson
Adams
Washington
Pittsburgh
Camp
Bond
Willoughby
Auburn
Fairmount
Ashtabula Tool Wks.
McCreary
Tyler Ave.
Chestnut
Elm
Cleveland
Newberry
Ashtabula River
CHESTNUT GROVE CEMETERY
Hubbard
Ridge Road
Second
Kingsville Ave.
McGovern Ave.
Orchard Av.
Dunshee Av.
EDGEWOOD CEMETERY

CONNEAUT

It was here that the surveyors, sent out by the Connecticut Land Company, first tarried in the Reserve, in 1796. Here they built a log house, or fort for the protection of their whole number, some fifty men, and from these headquarters the first surveys were made. From here, their able leader and co-worker, Moses Cleaveland, set out along the Lake, coasting southward in their boat, in search of the river set down upon the Company's map as being in the center of the Reserve, and where he was to find a site, upon which, if practicable, he should lay out a town, shaping it for the metropolis of the whole section. This stream was the Cuyahoga. It appears that he had means of identifying it, for when they came to one which they supposed they were seeking, and sailed up it, encountering falls, their disappointment was considerable, and they bestowed a name upon the place which it bears to this day, Chagrin Falls.

The "Gore" or triangular portion of the north part of this township was set apart by the Land Company as one of the "equalizing tracts" intended to have portions of it set off and attached to other townships, which in the opinion of the committee were not up to standard value. In this way the Gore became the property of Wadsworth and Storrs; and Holmes, Talmage, Walcott, and Skinner owned the balance of the township.

There are many Indian stories told relative to the first settlements here. One is to the effect that two young white men had been captured in the expedition of General St. Clair against the Indians of Ohio Valley, and were brought by their captors to this place, when it was decided that one should be spared but the other burned at the stake. This torture was about to be inflicted when a Pocahontas of the North interceded successfully in his favor, so that the young man resided with the Indians for some years, finally making his escape when sent by them on certain trading business to Detroit. A hermit by the name of Halstead was found residing here when the surveyors arrived, in 1796, and said he had been here three or four years previously. But little is known of him. When the surveyors had finished their preliminary survey, the first settler was James, afterward Judge Kingsbury, who moved into the surveyors' building on the east shore, near the mouth of the creek, in '96-'97. It is supposed that his was the first white family to spend the winter upon the Reserve. As a pathetic incident relative to the hardships the first settlers had to bear, it is said that Mr. Kingsbury was obliged to make a certain journey into New York State in the fall, expecting to make a speedy return. During his absence he was suddenly prostrated by a fever which prevented his return until early winter. Returning by way of Erie he purchased some provisions, and pressed homeward, filled with the gravest apprehensions for the safety of those whom he had so unexpectedly deserted. Pressing forward with the greatest hardships to himself, he found his wife reduced by famine to the last stages of life, and his youngest child, born during his absence, had just expired from starvation, lying at its mother's side. Finding his surroundings too forbidding, he soon removed to the vicinity of Cleveland. The two first permanent settlers came in 1798, from Harpersfield, New York, and aimed to settle in the New Harpersfield, but finding Conneaut so delightful, took up their abode there, availing themselves, in turn, of the house of the surveyors. In the following year there came three Montgomerys, two Kings, and a Samuel Bemus, from New York State. The two first mentioned above, were Aaron Wright and Thomas Montgomery. In 1800 about six families settled on the East side, near the Lake, and from then forward the stream of emigrants was a fairly steady one.

Mills for grinding their grain, schools, that the children might not grow up in ignorance, roads to communicate with their fellows, scattered though they might be, all these incidents relative to the conquest of a wilderness, occurred in orderly sequence, and we will not dwell upon them here. One famous incident of the early days may perhaps bear repetition. It related to a man named Sweatland, who, being an ardent hunter, jumped hastily into a canoe to follow a deer which his dog had chased into the Lake. His craft was a rather unwieldly one, being dug out of a large log, and the wind outside becoming a gale, the deer, when he had led his pursuer far out, suddenly doubled back for the land, and Sweatland was unable to follow against the wind. Despite all his efforts he was blown farther and farther out, and when night fell his friends gave him up for lost. He was eventually cast away upon the Canada shore, and wandered many miles through the wilderness, subsisting upon some wreckage which had providentially fallen in his way. Finding the settlements eventually, after many delays he arrived at Buffalo, and took his passage upon a schooner bound up the Lake, arriving at Conneaut long after his funeral sermon had been preached, and his wife had become a widow, as she supposed.

The township was organized in 1804, under the name of Salem, which title it bore until 1832. At the time of organization there were two miles of the north portion of Monroe belonging to the township. The village was incorporated in 1834, but with much less than its present size. Dr. Sam'l L. Fenton was the first Mayor.

Various manufacturing enterprises have always added greatly to the prosperity of the place. It is not advisable to attempt to enumerate them completely, but carriages, furniture, flouring mills, paper mills, and canning factories, and now the location here of the "Nickel Plate" car shops deserve to be mentioned.

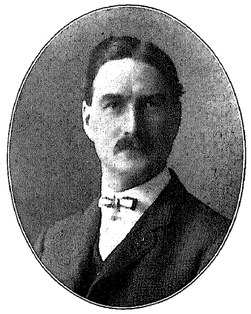
For Conneaut Harbor it may be said that this was the best natural port between Erie and Cleveland, and it exerted a great influence upon the development of this section. Lake navigation was of great importance prior to the opening of the railroads, and much grain, as well as much whiskey made from the grains, was shipped from this point, as well as various kinds of manufactured lumber. A half-dozen warehouses were in use, and a considerable fleet plied between here and Buffalo. Steamboats made regular stops here, and merchandise for points as far south as Youngstown entered the country via Conneaut. In later times, it was sought to get railroad communication south to the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania, but this effort was unsuccessful. It was not until quite recent years that the Bessemer road was built, and now the ore-trade, which this road was principally built to accommodate, has succeeded in bringing back much of its old-time prosperity to the Harbor, it being a close second to Ashtabula in this respect. The Carnegie Steel Co. have also bought large tracts of land on the east side of the Creek and it is expected that in the near future it will be utilized by that company for the erection of shops and furnaces.

The first school house in the village was built near the corner of Main and Washington streets. In 1835 an act was passed by the Legislature to incorporate Conneaut Academy, and the first school building stood on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The Brick Academy building was erected in 1844-45, and the first school in the new building was taught by L. W. Savage. Since 1868 the school has been under the control of the Board of Education of Conneaut Village, who established the graded system in 1877.

At Conneaut there have been found indisputable evidences that this section was once occupied by some prehistoric race. Here the surveyors, in 1796, found numerous mounds and terraces, plainly artificial, and elevated squares of level land, all bearing the largest of forest trees. Some of these mounds were excavated in 1800, and in them were discovered human bones of gigantic proportions, but so well preserved as to be accurately described and measured. There were skulls large enough to receive the entire head of an ordinary man, and jaw-bones large enough to go on over the outside of an ordinary man's face, and other bones of corresponding size, so far as found. These appear to have been in a sort of cemetery containing about four acres, and this seemed to have been surveyed into regular lots. There were many regular depressions, indicating graves, to the number of two or three thousand. These discoveries agree with those made elsewhere in other parts of Ohio, and in the middle West, and prove that a race much larger than any historical European race once flourished here, presumably at the same time as the mastodon and other gigantic species of the lower animals; certainly at some remote period when climatic and other conditions favored the development of huge forms in all living things.

M. R. SMITH.

This worthy gentleman is highly honored by his fellow-citizens, being the present Mayor of the hustling, hard-working, handsome City of Conneaut. Her detractors say unkind things against her, but this at least is true, she is prompt to recognize merit in those whom she offers her higher places of city

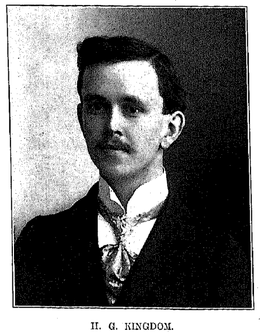


M. R. SMITH.

administration. Mr. Smith is a native of Carlton, Penna., a graduate of the State Normal School at Edinboro, of that State, by profession a lawyer, and came to Conneaut in May, 1899. The nomination for Mayor came in 1903, at a time when he hardly felt himself at all thoroughly acquainted with the city or with her needs, as he esteemed himself, in fact, almost a stranger at that time. The opposing nominee was George J. Record, and upon the part of Mr. Smith it should be said that the nomination was entirely unexpected and necessarily unsolicited. When not engaged upon his official duties Mr. Smith is senior partner in the prosperous law firm of Smith & Appleby.

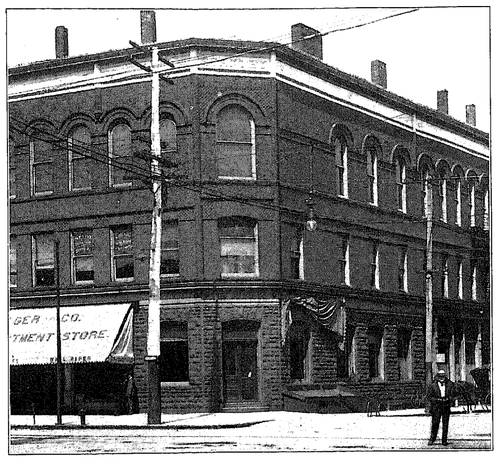
H. G. KINGDOM.

The junior partner of the well-known law firm of Cox & Kingdom is a native of Trumbull County, but spent his boyhood in Orwell, where he attended the common schools. Passing to the High School of Andover, he later took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1902,



H. G. KINGDOM.

prior to which time he had been Deputy Clerk of Court under C. H. Sargent, in 1901-2. Mr. Kingdom came to Conneaut to settle in March, 1903, entering the law firm of Cox & Kingdom in July, 1904. He married Miss Bertha Durkee, the daughter of C. S. Durkee of Monroe, and a son, George, was born to them a year and a half ago. With his pleasant and efficient manner of doing business we predict a useful and busy career for Mr. Kingdom.



The Conneaut Mutual Loan Association.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $80,000.00
SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $25,000.00

OLDEST IN THE CITY. **ESTABLISHED IN 1871.**

OFFICERS:

G. M. BROWN, President.
CARL M. COOK, Ass't Cashier.
R. R. THOMAS, Director.
F. B. BLOOD, Director.
J. S. BROWN, Director.
B. E. THAYER, Cashier.
G. M. BROWN, Director.
J. D. CUMMINGS, Director.
F. L. WHITMORE, Director.
J. H. JUDSON, Director.

R. E. MYGATT.

Among the number of successful young attorneys of Conneaut should be mentioned Mr. Roy Edgar Mygatt. He is a native of Richmond, Ill., born July 19, 1876, and is the son of Albert and Nettie Mygatt of that place, the latter, however, being a native of Glens Falls, New York. Mr. Mygatt took



R. E. MYGATT.

his legal training at the Law School of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in the Class of 1901. Settling in Conneaut soon after, he was married to Miss Jennie C. Kimball, Oct. 7, 1903, and the young couple are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends here. In politics Mr. Mygatt affiliates with the Republican party.



STORE OF F. L. WHITMORE.

FRANK L. WHITMORE.

As an example of a man already successful in his chosen work, and with success bearing him along at a steady pace, we present this sketch of Mr. Frank L. Whitmore, the druggist, of Conneaut. Mr. Whitmore entered the drug business at the Lyon Block, on Main St., in 1892, he then being junior partner of the firm of Brown & Whitmore. Finding his resources increasing satisfactorily, he purchased the interest of his partner after three years of association with him, and then continued the skilful compounding of all kinds of drugs, *ad nauseam*, for three years more at the old stand. He has been at the present location in the Fish Block for six years, and we trust he may be found there for many more.

Mr. Whitmore is a director in the Conneaut Mutual Loan Assn., and is considerably interested in secret society work, being a member of the mystic



RESIDENCE OF F. L. WHITMORE.

fraternity of Masons, and also an Elk. All out-door sports find in him an active sympathizer. Mr. Whitmore has quite recently built a fine new house on West Main St., where he resides. This house is noteworthy, in that Mrs. Whitmore designed it herself, so that she is, in more than the usual sense, the home-maker. One daughter graces this comfortable home.

Cuts of his home and interior of his drug store are shown herewith.

S. C. ANDREWS.

Prominent among the attorneys of Conneaut should be mentioned Mr. S. C. Andrews. A product of which the township may well be proud, he was born some years ago, (his modesty does not permit him to state how many), in Conneaut, and began his education in the same Conneaut schools to whose interests he is now so seriously devoted. Passing from them to the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, he later matriculated in the Law School



S. C. ANDREWS.

of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in due season. He was City Solicitor for Conneaut for two terms, in the ninety's, and is now Chairman of the local Republican Executive Committee. He has been a member of the Board of Education for two years, where his praiseworthy activity has been recognized by an election to the same board for four years more. Needless to add that all matters of education or of politics find in Mr. Andrews a most interested observer and student. Miss Julia Holliston became the wife of Mr. Andrews October 5, 1898.

MOTT G. SPAULDING.

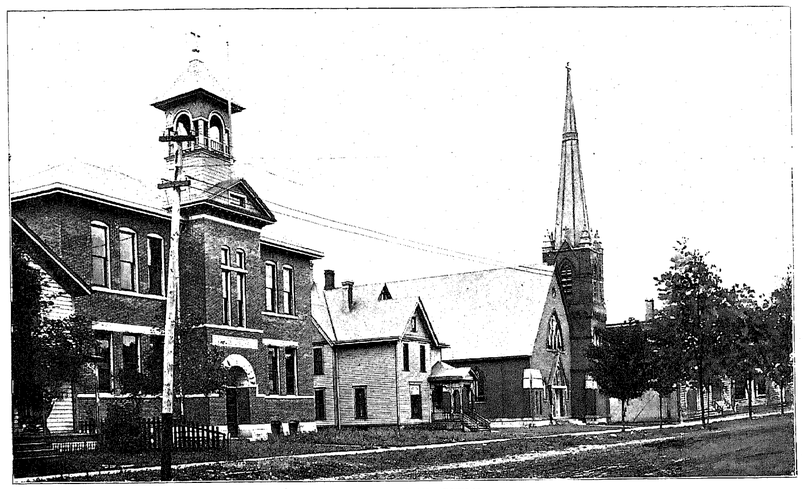
A man who is most popular with all classes of Conneaut citizens, is Mr. Mott G. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding was born at Hastings, Mich., Jan. 2, 1878. He is a graduate of the State Normal School, at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and of the University of Michigan, bearing from this famous school the Degrees of M. E. and B. S. Not finding scientific work entirely to his taste,



M. G. SPAULDING.

despite his scholastic attainments, he entered the field of journalism, and later studied law. He is at present City Solicitor for the City of Conneaut, and the nominee for Mayor at the next election. Being of the Republican persuasion, and being a man of marked capabilities as well, joined with his present popularity, make it reasonable to suppose he will obtain the election.

In 1901 Mr. Spaulding married Miss E. Lynne Chubb, a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have one daughter, Virginia.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CONNEAUT.

The early pioneers who came to Conneaut were, those who had any religious affiliations at all, almost without exception Protestants, and moreover, Protestants from that State most Puritanical among the Puritans, Connecticut. In presenting this brief sketch of St. Mary's therefore, we are dealing with a congregation which is relatively of recent origin, and which, it is fair to suppose, made its beginning among those not largely blessed with worldly goods, and in a community where the existing religious atmosphere was hardly congenial to it.

In May, 1864, Rev. J. Tracy secured from Martin Murphy and Terence Quinn, a donation of a one-half acre lot fronting on Chestnut St., though the Catholics of Conneaut were too few and too poor to erect a church at that time. Father Tracy bought a small frame building (26 x 36), for $300, and moved this former dwelling which had stood on the site of the present Town Hall to the new lot, dedicating it in 1865 under the name of St. Mary's.

In 1887 Father Jennings bought a new site, being two lots at the corner of State and Chestnut Streets, for $900, and on July 10 of that year, Bishop Gilmour laid the corner-stone of the new brick edifice which cost $10,000. Father Jennings was first resident pastor in Conneaut. In October, 1891, the present commodious pastoral residence was ready for occupancy, having been completed at a cost of $2,200. Rev. Father Wm. F. Murphy succeeded Father Jennings in August, 1893, and Rev. J. B. Mooney succeeded Rev. Murphy in September, 1903, Rev. Father Mooney being the present incumbent. There are now about one hundred Catholic families in Conneaut and a new parochial school was begun on September 8, 1900. It is a handsome two-story structure of pressed brick, and cost $15,000.

CONKEY BROS.

Mr. John A. Conkey, the manager and senior partner of the firm came to Conneaut from Consecon, Ontario, at the age of sixteen, and began work in the store now occupied by his firm. His strict attention to business and temperate habits led to his advancement to the position of head clerk and part owner at the age of twenty-six. Mr. R. Arthur Conkey came to Conneaut from Ontario in 1897, entering the employ of the Pittsburg & Conneaut Dock Co., as time-keeper. While in this position the P. & C. Dock Co. decided to open a supply store and he was placed in charge of it, managing the business



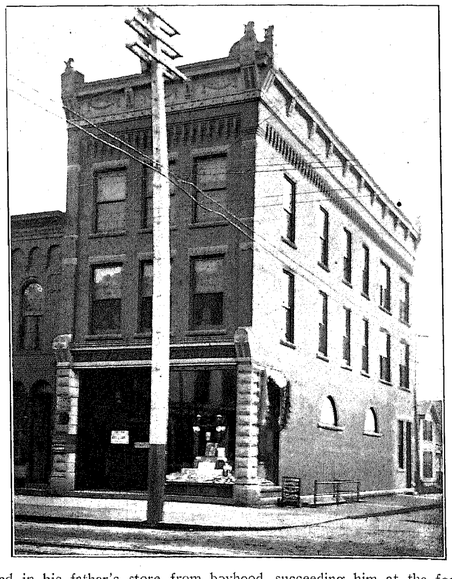
until January, 1901, when he resigned to enter the present firm of Conkey Bros. This firm, from its inception, has had a remarkably successful career, the magnitude of each year's business showing a substantial increase over its predecessor. In 1902, they remodelled the store almost to the extent of building new, and in 1904 again, they were obliged to build additional room to handle the trade.

Beside the hardware business, Conkey Bros. are interested in most of the leading manufactories of Conneaut, as the Conneaut Can Co., the Conneaut Leather Co., and the Fargo Mineral Springs.

A. H. SYMONDS.

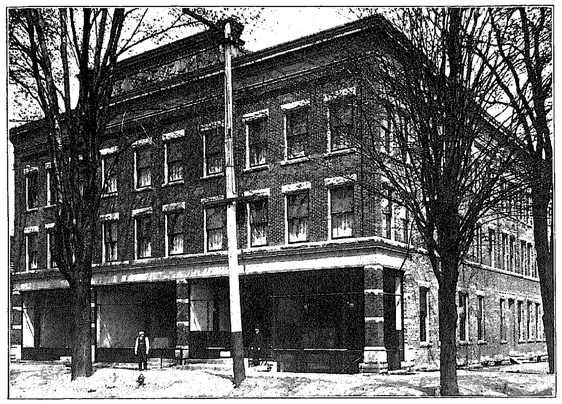
Corner Main and Liberty Sts.

Thirty-seven years of drug business upon the same spot, conducted previously by Dr. H. W. Symonds, present owner's father. A. H. Symonds



worked in his father's store from boyhood, succeeding him at the former's death Feb. 19, 1894, and building the present fine building shown above, in 1900. This block stands opposite the Post Office, and is the most expensive business block in the city.

He carries a full line of Books, Druggist Sundries, Stationery, and Photographic Supplies.



THE NEW CLEVELAND HOTEL.



LOBBY, HOTEL CLEVELAND.

THE NEW CLEVELAND HOTEL, CONNEAUT, OHIO.

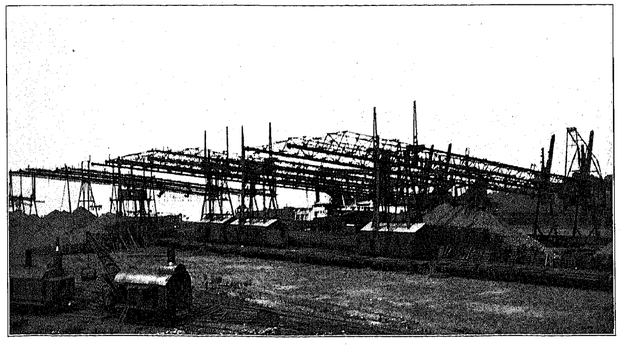
CLEVELAND BROS. & THORNTON, Proprietors. M. C. CLEVELAND, Manager.

Unquestionably the finest hotel between Cleveland and Buffalo. Large and well-lighted Sample Rooms on the Ground Floor. Baths, Steam Heat, hot and cold water in each room. Lighted by electricity. Has a cuisine which is unsurpassed. This hotel is modern in every detail, and caters to the very best class of business.

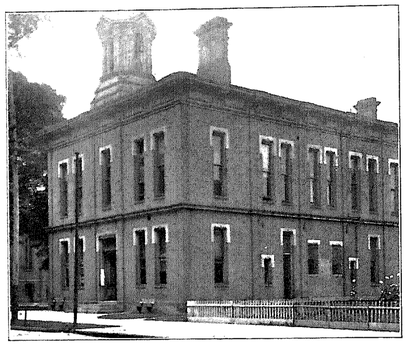
B. E. THAYER,

LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLE,

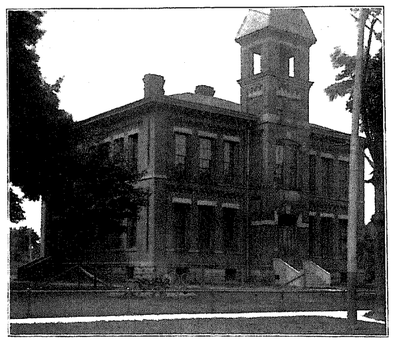
WASHINGTON STREET, CONNEAUT, OHIO.



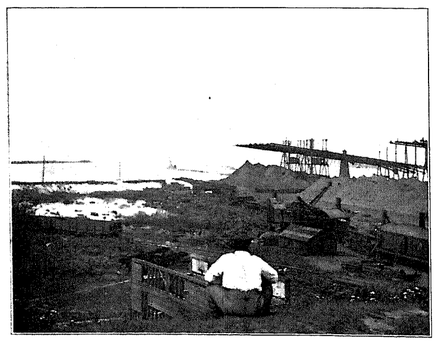
VIEW OF CONNEAUT HARBOR.



CITY HALL, CONNEAUT, O.



HIGH SCHOOL, CONNEAUT, O.



VIEW OF CONNEAUT HARBOR.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE

Main Street, CONNEAUT, O.

Redecorated and newly furnished throughout. W. P. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.



GEORGE T. ARTHUR.

One of the long-established hardware stores of Conneaut is that of George T. Arthur, who for seventeen years has been at the location at the corner of Main and Harbor Streets. A record like this at once speaks in well-defined terms of a business which has been carefully handled, vigorously pushed, and withal, administered with the strictest integrity. Mr. Arthur's patrons and associates will verify our statements. We further learn that he has been noted for fidelity to his friends, when untoward circumstances overtook them, has always discharged his obligations with promptness, and bears the highest character in and around Conneaut as an upright business man. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that he has found his business a lucrative one, and has amassed a comfortable competence. Mr. Arthur's store will well bear inspection, as he carries a full line of the usual hardware for builders and domestic use, and in addition handles a wide line of goods for the plumbing trade, including fixtures and stock. Beside this there is a great variety of farming and agricultural implements, and clothing and equipment for horses.

McBRIDE & MIDDLETON

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

251 MAIN STREET, CONNEAUT, OHIO.

H. L. SMITH, Real Estate Broker

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLOCK.

DR. WM. H. LEET,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
CONNEAUT, O.

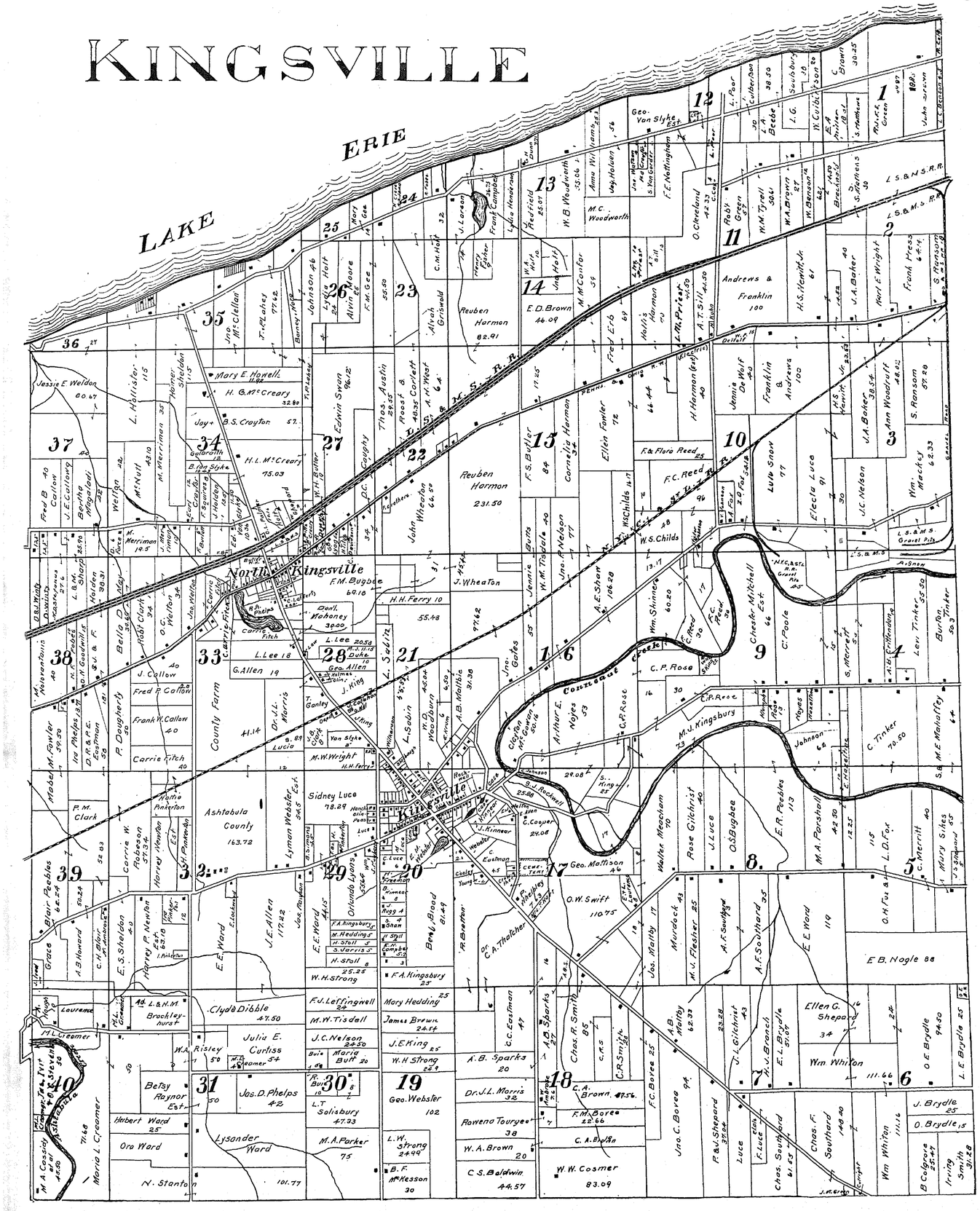
MYGATT & SPAULDING

Attorneys-at-Law

R. E. MYGATT.
MOTT G. SPAULDING.

DORMAN BLOCK, CONNEAUT, O.

KINGSVILLE


LAKE ERIE
North Kingsville
Kingsville
County Farm
Ashtabula County
Lysander Ward
Ora Ward
Betsy Raynor Est.
Julia E. Curtiss
Clyde Dibble
Brockley-hurst
Sidney Luce 78.29
Reuben Harmon 231.50
Reuben Harmon 82.91
Geo. Webster 102
Andrews & Franklin 100
Franklin & Andrews 100
Conneaut
L.S.&M.S.R.R.
N.Y.C.&St.L.R.R.
Gravel Pits
Mary E. Howell 11.92
H. G. McCreary 32.89
H. L. McCreary 15.03
B. S. Crayton 57.
Jessie E. Weldon 60.67
Fred B. Callow 40
J. E. Callow
Bertha Fitzgerald 38
L. Hollister 115
McNutt 42.10
M. Merriman 34
Heiner Sheldon 115
Welton 42
M. Merriman 19.5
Jas. Welton 19
Ed. Van Sickle 10.34
Bello O. Hayden 38.30
Mary Clark 34
O. G. Welton 34
Jas. Welton
Carrie Fitch
Fred P. Callow
Frank W. Callow 40
J. Callow
P. Dougherty 30
D. R. & P. E. Eastman 58
Ira Phelps 3.82
Mabel M. Fowler 39.50
P. M. Clark
Blair Peebles 62.24
Grace
A. B. Howard
C. H. Blair
E. S. Sheldon 40
Harvey P. Newton 42.10
Carrie W. Robeson 37.34
Harvey Newton Est.
Martha Pinkerton Est.
Lyman Webster Est. 24.5
Jas. Robeson
E. E. Ward
J. E. Allen 117.32
E. E. Ward 44.15
Orlando Lyons
W. H. Strong 25.25
F. J. Letfingwell 24
M. W. Tisdall
J. C. Nelson 24.50
J. E. King 25
W. H. Strong 24.9
Maria Butt 20
Jas. D. Phelps 42
L. T. Solisbury 47.93
M. A. Parker 75
L. W. Strong 24.99
B. F. McKesson 30
Geo. Webster 102
A. B. Sparks 20
Dr. J. L. Morris 38
Rowena Tourgee 38
W. A. Brown 20
C. S. Baldwin 44.57
C. A. Brown 47.56
F. M. Boree 22.66
C. A. Boylan
W. W. Cosmer 83.09
Jno. C. Boree 94
F. C. Boree 25
A. B. Malloy 62.33
Jas. Malloy 17
Murdoch 43
M. V. Fischer 25
A. F. Southard 35
E. L. Brydle 31.04
J. L. Gilchrist 43
F. & J. Shepard 27.44
Luce
Chas. Southard 61.53
Chas. F. Southard 149.40
Wm. Whitton 111.16
J. Brydle 25
O. Brydle 15
B. Colgrove 25.44
Irving Smith 31.28
E. B. Nagle 88
Ellen G. Shepard 34
Wm. Whitton 111.66
O. E. Brydle 94.30
L. E. Brydle 25
Mary Sikes 35
C. Merritt 40
L. D. Fox
O. H. Fox
C. Tinker 70.50
S. & M. E. Wallaffey 64
Lew Tinker 55.90
Burton Tinker 59.3
Geo. Mathison 46
O. W. Swift 110.75
Walter Meacham 70
Rose Gilchrist 40
J. Luce
O. S. Bugbee
E. R. Peebles 113
M. A. Parshall 42.30
Dr. C. A. Thatcher
R. Bratton
Benj. Blood 81.49
F. A. Kingsbury 25
Mary Hedding 25
James Brown 24.44
J. E. King 25
W. H. Strong 24.9
A. B. Sparks 20
C. C. Eastman 47
A. D. Sparks 27
Chas. R. Smith 85
C. R. Smith 26
Jno. Malloy 17
Jno. Gates
W. M. Taylor 40
Jno. A. Nelson 77
Jennie Burns
F. S. Butler 84
Cornelia Harman 34
Ellen Fowler 72
W. S. Childs 14.17
W. S. Childs
Fred Ellis 64
A. E. Shaw 106.28
Wm. Shinners 60.20
C. P. Rose
A. Hurley 33
Nojes
Wm. Mather Est.
Jno. Holmes
Ann Williams 38.1
W. B. Woodworth 75.06
M. C. Woodworth
Fred Ellis 64
F. E. Nettingham
O. Cleveland 42.35
Robt. Green 40
W. M. Tyrell 30.41
W. A. Brown 32
W. Benson 42
H. S. Hewitt Jr. 61
Andrews & Franklin 100
J. A. Baker 40
Karl E. Wright 2
Frank Hess 44.4
S. Ransom 2.4.4
H. S. Hewitt 38.54
J. A. Baker
Ann Woodruff 48.42
S. Ransom 57.20
Wm. Mackey 62.33
Jennie De Wolf 40
Lulu Snow 77
Electa Luce 91
J. C. Nelson
Chester Mitchell Est. 46
C. Poole
S. Morrison 55
A. H. C. Hendricks
Lew Tinker 55.90
Burton Tinker 59.3
Mary Gee
Johnson 46
Lydia Holt
Alvin Moore
F. M. Gee 55.20
C. M. Hall
Henry Gates
Front Campbell
J. Larson
Reuben Harmon 82.91
Alvah Grinnold
Thos. Austin 28.50
Roost & Corlett 48.35
A. H. West 64
W. H. Butler 10
D. C. Caughy
John Wheaton 66.50
J. Wheaton
F. M. Bugbee 60.18
H. H. Ferry 10
55.48
97.62
Darl. Mahoney 39.00
L. Lee 20.59
M. J. 11.15
Duke 15
Geo. Allen
L. Lee 18
G. Allen 19
J. King
T. Ganley
Dr. J. L. Morris
L. Solisbury 95.34
A. B. Malbie 31.36
W. D. Woodburn 43.30
Aaron
Jno. Gates
Clot. Fox Mrs. Gowen 30.16
A. Hurley 33
Nojes
C. P. Rose
M. J. Kingsbury
Johnson 64
C. Tinker 70.50
S. & M. E. Wallaffey 64
Rock wall
Gate
S. J. Rockwell 29.08
S. King 45
C. Cooper 24.08
J. Kinnear
E. M. Hubbell
C. Eastman
Geo. Mathison 46
Walter Meacham 70
Rose Gilchrist 40
J. Luce
O. S. Bugbee
E. R. Peebles 113
M. A. Parshall 42.30
12.33
L. D. Fox 115
C. Merritt 40
Mary Sikes 35
O. H. Fox 40
E. B. Nagle 88
E. E. Ward 110
A. F. Southard 35
A. F. Southard
Ellen G. Shepard 34
Wm. Whitton 111.66
O. E. Brydle 94.30
L. E. Brydle 25
J. Brydle 25
O. Brydle 15
B. Colgrove 25.44
Irving Smith 31.28
Chas. F. Southard 149.40
Wm. Whitton 111.16
Chas. Southard 61.53
F. Luce
Luce
F. & J. Shepard 27.44
A. B. Malloy 62.33
J. L. Gilchrist 43
H. J. Branch
E. L. Brydle 31.04
F. C. Boree 25
Jno. C. Boree 94
A. B. Malloy
Chas. R. Smith 85
C. R. Smith 26
A. D. Sparks 27
C. C. Eastman 47
A. B. Sparks 20
Dr. J. L. Morris 38
Rowena Tourgee 38
W. A. Brown 20
C. S. Baldwin 44.57
C. A. Brown 47.56
F. M. Boree 22.66
C. A. Boylan
W. W. Cosmer 83.09
Dr. C. A. Thatcher
R. Bratton
Benj. Blood 81.49
F. A. Kingsbury 25
Mary Hedding 25
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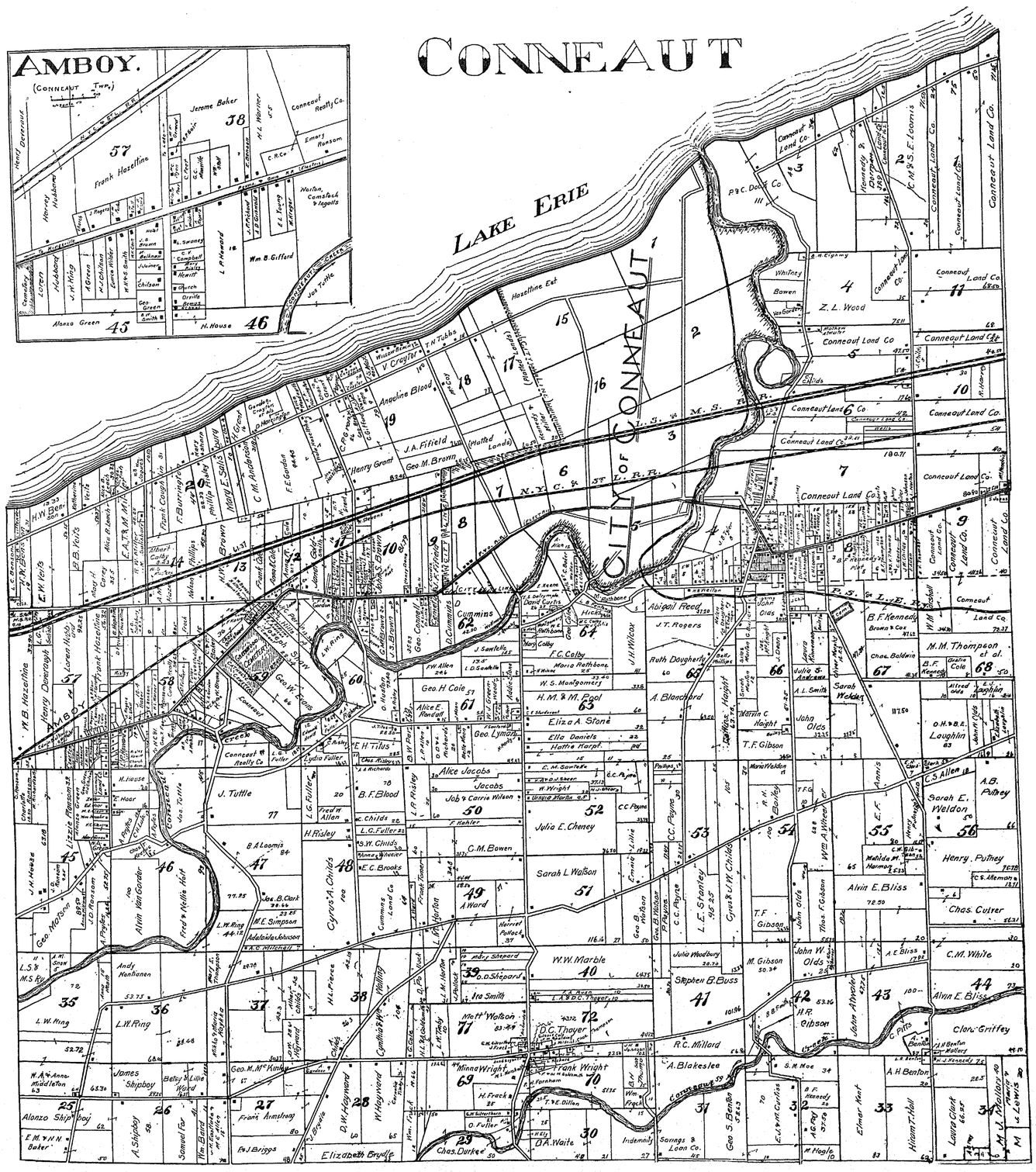
J. E. King 25
W. H. Strong 24.9
L. W. Strong 24.99
B. F. McKesson 30
Geo. Webster 102

CONNEAUT


AMBOY.
(CONNEAUT Twp.)
LAKE ERIE
CITY OF CONNEAUT
Jerome Baker
Conneaut Realty Co.
Emery Ransom
Frank Hazeltine
Henry Dobrough
Hubbard
Norton, Camsfack & Ingalls
Wm B. Gifford
Alonzo Green
H. House
Hazeltine Est
V. Greytbr
Angeline Blood
J.A. Fifield
Geo. M. Brown
Henry Grant
Phillip Reed
Mary E. Sells
C.M. Anderson
F.E. Gordon
F. Burrington
Frank Caughey
H.W. Bentley
E.W. Hoyt
C.A.T.M. Mfg. Co.
Thos. Caughey
Mary Brown
Frank Colby
Thos. Colby
Geo. W. Evans
Geo. Council
D. Cummins
J. Santelle
F.W. Allen
L.D. Sandelle
Geo. H. Cole
Alice E. Mordoff
Geo. Lynch
H.H. Titus
Conneaut R'Realty Co
Lydia Fuller
L.G. Fuller
J. Tuttle
B.F. Blood
Fred W. Allen
H. Risley
Alice Jacobs
Jacobs
Job & Carrie Wilson
F. Kahler
C.M. Bowen
E.C. Brooks
Cyrus A. Childs
A. Ward
Heirs of Patrick
Mary Shepard
O.O. Shepard
Ira Smith
Matt Watson
Minna Wright
H. Frock
O. Fuller
Frank Wright
T.E. Dillon
O.A. Waite
Chas. Durkee
Elizabeth Brydle
Frank Armstrong
D.W. Heyward
W. Heyward
Geo. M. McKinley
Betsy M. Lillie Ward
James Shipboy
Alonzo Shipboy
A. Shipboy
Samuel Fox
Wm. Baird
Andy Hantlanen
Alvin Van Gorder
Fred & Nellie Hart
Lizzie Pearson
Geo. Motson
J.D. Pearson
J.H. Hause
L.W. Ring
W.A. & Anne Middleton
E.M. & N.N. Baker
Abigail Reed
J.T. Rogers
Ruth Dougherty
A. Blanchard
F.C. Colby
Maria Rathbone
W.S. Montgomery
H.M. & M. Pool
Eliza A. Stone
Ella Daniels
Hattie Harpt
J.H. Wilcox
Julia E. Cheney
Sarah L. Watson
W.W. Marble
D.C. Thayer
R.C. Millard
A. Blakeslee
Julia Woodbury
Stephen B. Buss
L.E. Stanley
Grant & W. Childs
T.F. Gibson
M. Gibson
John Olds
Thos. F. Gibson
John W. Olds
H.R. Gibson
C. Mills
A.H. Benton
S.M. Moe
E.L. & M. Curtiss
Elmer Hart
Hiram T. Hall
Lewis Glant
Sarah Weldon
Z.L. Wood
Whitney
Bowen
Conneaut Land Co.
P. & C. Dock Co
F. & M. S. E. Loomis
Howard S. Dorman
M.M. Thompson et al.
B.F. Kennedy
Brown & Cox
Chas. Baldwin
Laughlin
A.B. Putney
Henry Putney
Chas. Cutler
C.M. White
Alvin E. Bliss
Clon. Griffey
Alfred Olds
E.F. Annis
C.S. Allen
Wm. A. Wilcox
Mahlda M. Harmon
Alvin E. Bliss
Sarah E. Weldon
Harry Dobrough
Lizzie Pearson
Andy Hantlanen
Alvin Van Gorder
Fred & Nellie Hart
Geo. Motson
J.D. Pearson
J.H. Hause
L.W. Ring
W.A. & Anne Middleton
E.M. & N.N. Baker
James Shipboy
Alonzo Shipboy
A. Shipboy
Samuel Fox
Wm. Baird
Elizabeth Brydle
Frank Armstrong
D.W. Heyward
W. Heyward
Geo. M. McKinley
Betsy M. Lillie Ward
Minna Wright
H. Frock
O. Fuller
Frank Wright
T.E. Dillon
O.A. Waite
Chas. Durkee
Indemnity
Savings & Loan Co.
Geo. S. Benton
A.H. Benton
M. Hoole
Elmer Hart
Hiram T. Hall
Lewis Glant
M.M. Thompson et al.
L.S. & M.S. Ry.
N.Y.C. & St. L. R.R.
C.L.S. & M.S. R.R.
P.C. & St. L. R.R.
Conneaut Creek
Conneaut Creek Slough
Conneaut Harbor
Conneaut Outlet
Conneaut Lake Outlet
Conneaut Lake Feeder
Conneaut Lake Basin
Conneaut Lake Outlet
Conneaut Lake Feeder
Conneaut Lake Basin

MAP of the CITY OF CONNEAUT, ASHTABULA Co. OHIO.

1904.

Compiled from official records, U.S. Gov't, & Private Surveys, etc., etc..

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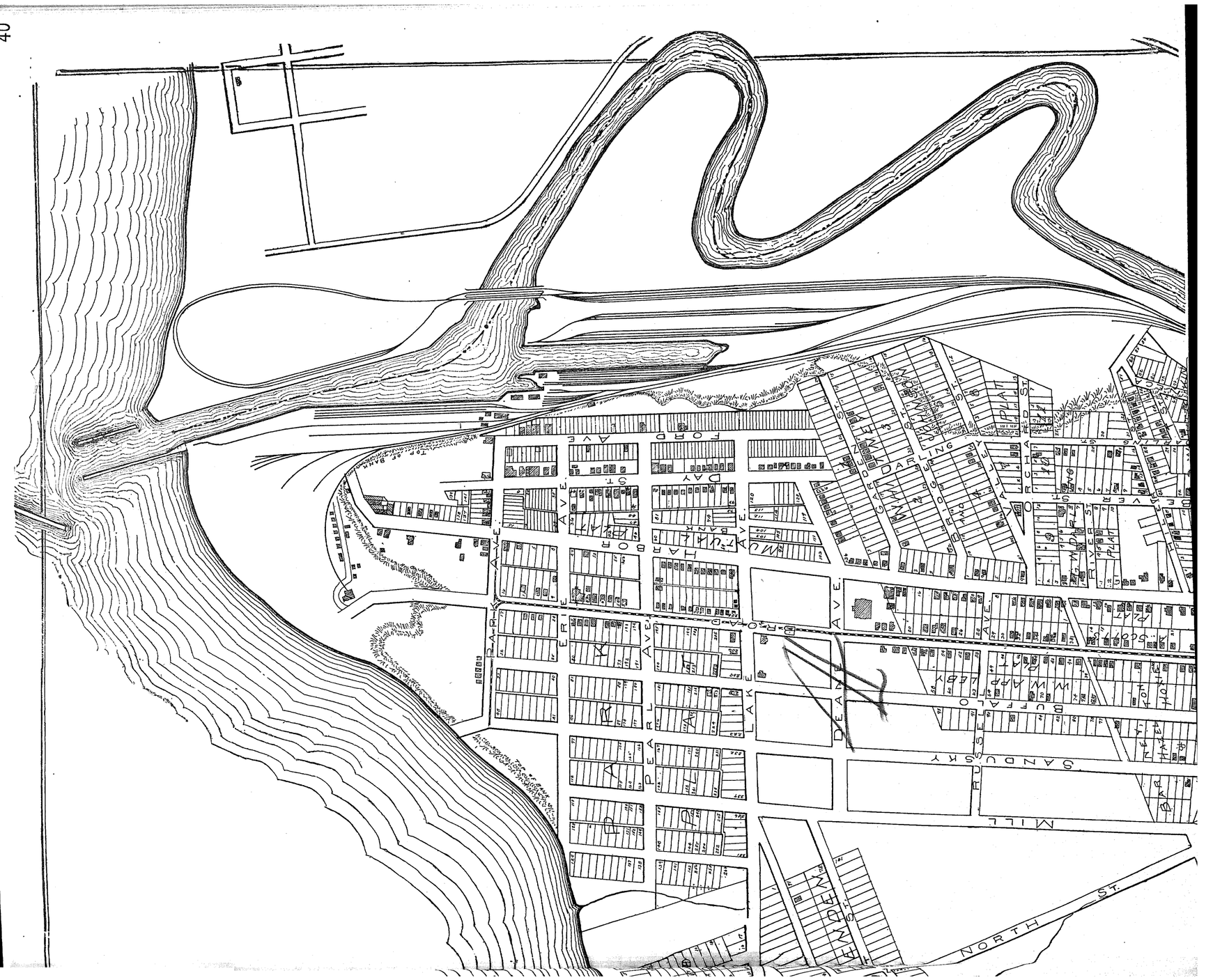
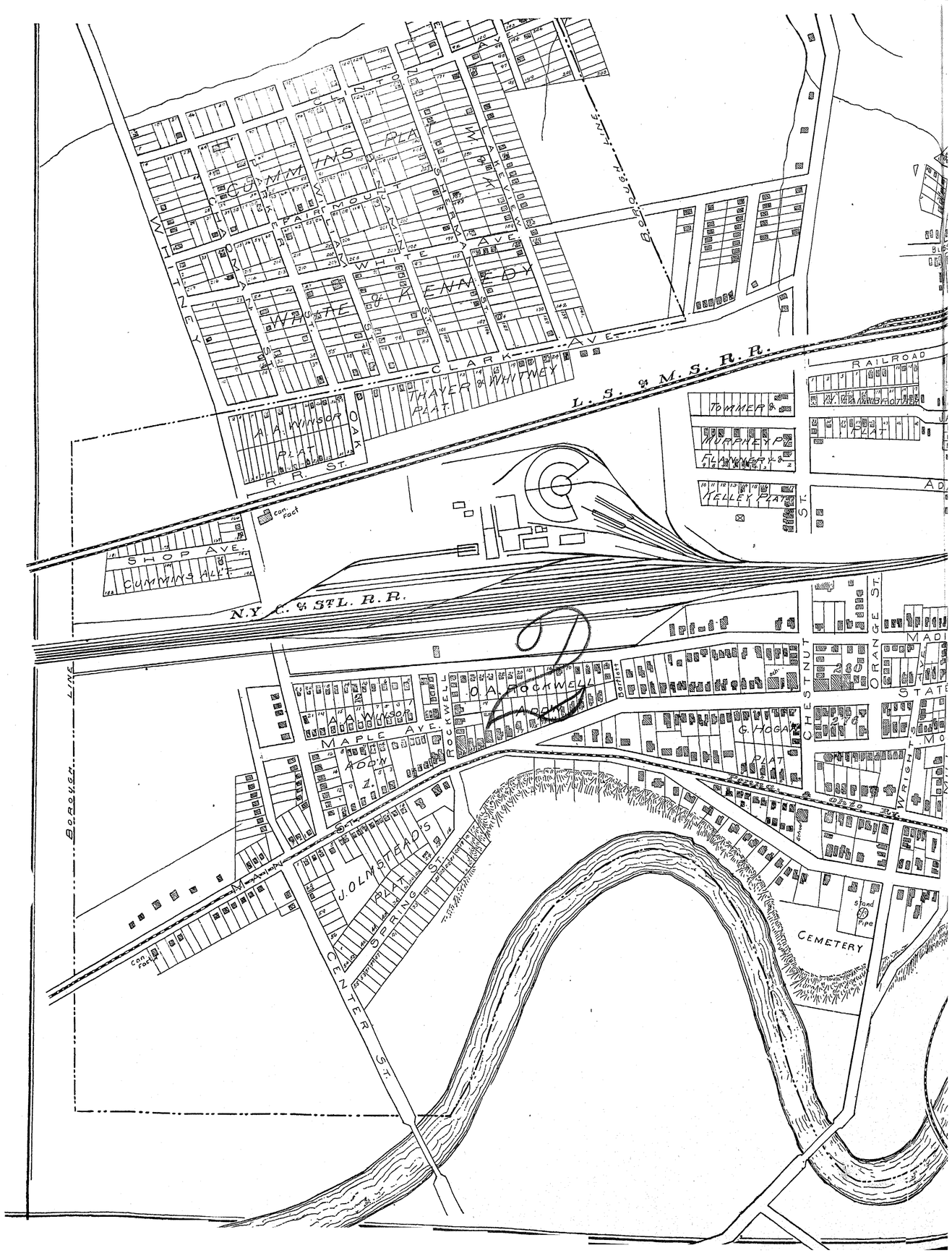
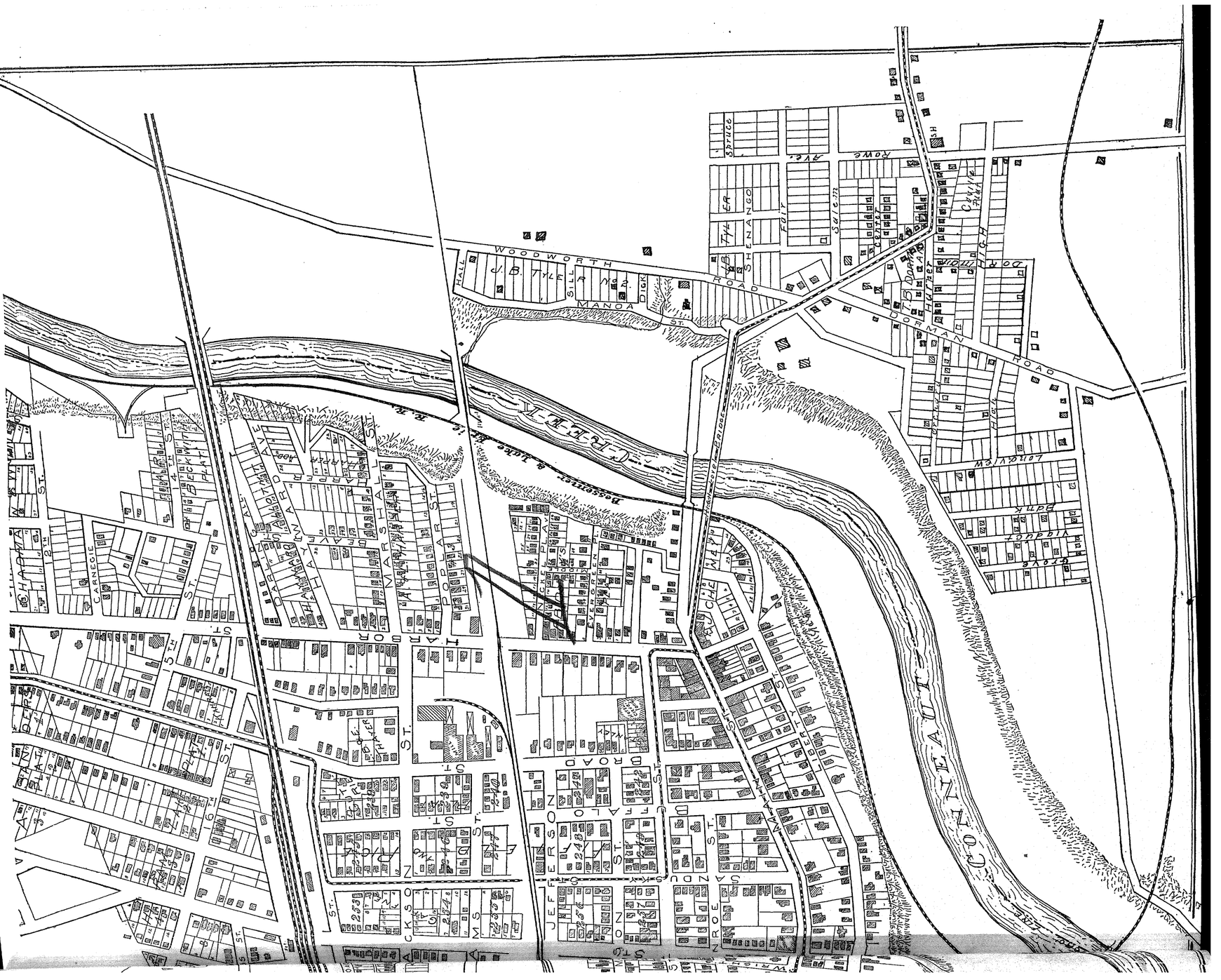
by
SILL, TUCKER & Co.




FORD AVE
DAY ST.
HARBOR AVE.
ERIE AVE.
PEARL AVE.
LAKE AVE.
DEANE AVE.
BUFFALO AVE.
SANDUSKY
MILL
NORTH ST.
DARLING
RIVER ST.
PLAT



CUMMINS PLAT
WHITE & KENNEDY
WHITNEY
CLARK AVE.
THAYER & WHITNEY PLAT
A. A. WINSOR PLAT
OAK
R. R. ST.
L. S. & M. S. R. R.
RAILROAD
TOMMER &
MURPHEY P.
FLANNERY &
KELLEY PLAT
SHOP AVE.
CUMMINS ALL'T.
N. Y. C. & ST. L. R. R.
BOROUGH LINE
O. A. ROCKWELL ADD'N
A. A. WINSOR
MAPLE AVE.
ADD'N
ROCKWELL
CHESTNUT
ORANGE ST.
G. HOGAN PLAT
WRIGHT
J. OLMSTEAD'S PLAT
SPRING ST.
CENTER ST.
CEMETERY
Stand Pipe


WOODWORTH ROAD
MANOA ST.
DORMAN ROAD
Bessemer & Lake Erie R.R.
HARBOR ST.
BROAD ST.
BUFFALO ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
SANDUSKY ST.
CONNEAUT
Spruce
Fair
Salem
Center
Rowe Ave.
Longview
Bank
Viaduct
Grove
Carnegie
Liberty
Main
Hayward Ave.
Harper
Marshall
Poplar St.
Beckwith Plat
Hamilton
Hall
Dick
Silliman
Shenango
Cavalier Plat
Highland Park
Bridge

GENEVA—(Township and Village)

GENEVA TOWNSHIP.

The township of Geneva remained an unbroken wilderness until 1807. The woodmen who were clearing away the dense forests of the northeastern portion gave the name of Morse's Slough to a small stream located there for reasons set forth in some of the earlier manuscripts as follows: These men, Austin, Hale, Morse, and the Spencers, (then located to the southward, at Austinburg, etc.), engaged in the clearing operations for only a week at a time, or only so long as a back-load of provisions which every man carried into the wilderness with him would last. Those having families returned each Saturday night, and those unmarried returned to the settlements whenever out of provisions. The mainstay of such provisions was corn-bread, and those acquainted with the arduous labors of the axe-man who swings his weapon from sun to sun, and depending upon the corn-bread wholly for sustenance, will know that it takes a Johnny-cake of no mean dimensions to support an axe-man for a whole week. It must in short be a mammoth of its species! Such a loaf baked in a huge Dutch oven was strapped firmly upon the back of James M. Morse, as he with others was proceeding to the week's work. A stream, then nameless, had to be crossed by Morse to reach his work, and although Morse was a light man he had become ponderous by the addition of this tremendous Johnny-cake. The ice which lay upon this stream was supposed to be safe, and Morse started to cross, and when midway broke through into the mud, and was firmly held down by the monstrous corn-pone. His companions soon came up and rescued first the burden and then the bearer, who was indeed in a most pitiable condition from the cold, besides being almost smothered by the mud. Having built a fire, they scraped the mud from the cake, and with a good pull at the whiskey flask, Morse was soon comfortable, while his friends rallied him, and gave the stream its name. Said one, "Morse, you should never attempt to cross the creek again when you are *strapped*, if you would avoid being drowned." "I supposed I could walk over safely with the staff of life to support me," was the reply, pointing to the bag of bread. "But you see," said another, "that in casting your bread upon the waters you found it again the same day." "Yes," retorted Morse, "but I find man cannot live by bread alone," with which remark he drained the flask.

At the time of the organization of the County, Harpersfield township included Geneva, Hartsgrove and Trumbull, but the present township of Geneva was set off in 1816. The first settler in the village was Noah Cowles, whose name is borne by the creek which flows through the village, though the first settler in the township was probably Theobolt Bartholomew, who came from New York State, in 1805. Morrison and Gaylord located here in 1806. By 1808 four or five other settlers had arrived, and from that time forward the settlement grew and prospered, though the hardships incident to living in a country where there were no stores, and no manufactures, and practically no luxuries of any sort, were common to these as to all the early settlers.

Always earnest in educational matters, a school house of logs was erected in 1807 or '08, followed by a frame building some thirteen years later. The school which for so many years enjoyed an enviable reputation as the "Geneva Normal School" had its inception in 1868.

Geneva Village has always been noted for its manufactories, and the present conditions are in line with its past, the Geneva Tool Company, organized upon a modest but substantial basis in 1854 being the largest. In addition there are or have been in recent times manufactories of automobiles, of locks, of wheels, etc., etc., and these things coupled with the enterprising spirit of her merchants have made the village one of the busiest places in this section of the Reserve. Geneva has recently installed an up-to-date system of sewage disposal, which is a most creditable undertaking for the community.

STURGEON POINT HOUSE.

One of the most delightful summer resorts to be found in this part of the country is Sturgeon Point House. This resort is patronized by the best class of people and is run on strictly business and temperance principles.

The long experience of the proprietor, Mr. L. C. Spencer, in conducting the business, enables him to anticipate the wants of his guests and make their stay unusually pleasant.

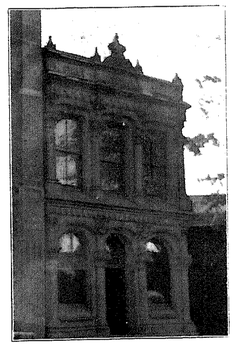
His accommodations are such that he has been able to entertain, the past season, sixty summer boarders at one time.

He also has a large hall for the entertainment of parties and for dancing.

This extensive business has been one of growth covering a period of many years. The father of the present proprietor commenced the Park business with a Mr. Pratt, in 1869, when there were only five houses within a distance of one and one-half miles, while at this date there are fifty-three cottages engaged in the summer boarder business.

Regular summer boarders have been received for about sixteen years. Easy of access, delightfully located, with its splendid accommodations and genial host, will account for its great popularity.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GENEVA, OHIO.



This Bank was organized in 1863, and reorganized in 1882. In 1902 the charter was extended for another twenty year period. At the date of organization, in 1863, the capital was $50,000.00, but this proving inadequate to the increasing demands of the Bank's business, the capitalization was subsequently increased to $100,000.00. The building now occupied by the Bank, which is situated on Main St., just east of the Square, was erected for them in 1867, and served them for thirty-five years, when, in 1902, an entire new equipment was purchased. This included the installation of a fine steel vault, which is the strongest, most modern and complete in all of its details of any in Ashtabula County; safety boxes are provided for the use of its patrons. The interior of the building is tastefully and conveniently furnished and arranged for facilitation of its business. The following citizens of Geneva act as its Directors: D. S. Robertson, Charles Craine, J. P. Kelley, S. W. Peck, A. W. Chamberlain, F. S. Turner, J. A. Carter, and Henry Means. Henry Means is President of the institution, and R. H. Munger, Vice President. D. S. Robertson is Cashier.

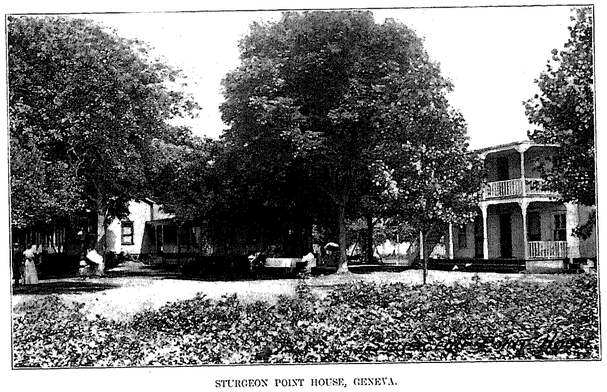
As illustrating the financial stability, and trust-worthiness of this Bank, the following condensed report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, in November, 1903, is appended:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$406,716.46
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Bank and Fixtures	14,000.00
Cash, and with Banks	74,001.67
	$544,718.13

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	22,809.53
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	371,908.60
	$544,718.13

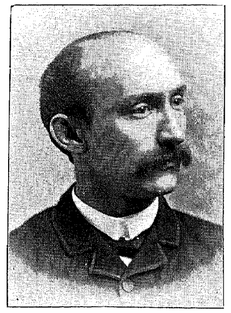


STURGEON POINT HOUSE, GENEVA.

ALBERT JAMES FORD.

Mr. A. J. Ford is one of the most substantial citizens of Geneva, and vigorous enterprise and watchfulness of opportunity may be truly said to have characterized his career throughout. Mr. Ford was born in Madison, Lake Co., O., Jan. 2nd, 1850. His father, James Ford, was a native of Plainfield, Mass., and his mother, of Harpersfield, Ohio. Educated in the public schools, and at Oberlin College, he was married to Anna Alena Tibbitts, Dec. 14th, 1871. To them four sons have been born, and a daughter. The sons are A. M., Harry A., Charles J., and Dean F., all of whom have been educated at Oberlin College. The daughter is called Florence Alice.

Mr. Ford is a shrewd business man and has of recent years devoted himself to various financial enterprises, with marked success. In his younger manhood he ran a farm, and operated at grist-mill, and from this became Cashier of the First Nat'l Bank in Madison. In this position he remained for seven years, and was also its Vice-President for several years. He then engaged with Maltby Bros., Dry Goods, and came to Geneva in the fall of 1870. In Feb., 1873, he bought Higley's interest in the firm of Morris & Higley, Dealers in Feed. For a year the firm was Morris & Ford, when upon the purchase of Morris's interest by E. R. Cowles, it became Ford & Cowles, and



A. J. FORD.

so remained for eighteen years. During this time they added a china and crockery department to their business, and conducted the whole so well that it became the second in size of its kind in the county.

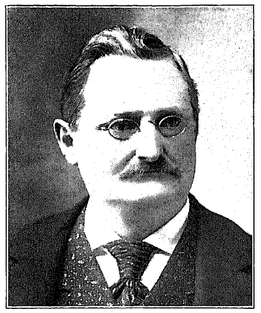
In February, 1892, Mr. Ford built the block on Main St. occupied by the Book and Stationery store of S. F. Young, the Dry Goods store of A. F. Hickok, and by himself. Mr. Ford's business steadily increased, and now holds first rank in the county. In 1903 he took his son, Albert M., into the business, the style now being A. J. Ford & Son.

Mr. Ford organized the Geneva Savings Bank Co., and has since been its President. He was also the originator of the Grant Trust & Savings Co., of Marion, Indiana, organized July 1, 1902, with a capital of $100,000.00. His son, Harry A., was made cashier of this institution, and is now its Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Ford may be taken as a clean type of the keen American business man, and as a good example of the possibilities of good Yankee stock, engrafted upon the soil of the Western Reserve.

CHARLES CRAINE.

Mr. Craine represents that type of much valued American citizenship which is possessed of abundant good judgment for the management of its own private enterprises, and is at the same time willing and able to devote somewhat of its time to the public affairs of the respective communities. Mr. Craine was born at Perry, Ohio, in Lake County, March 8th, fifty-six years ago, but moved to Geneva, where he has since made his home, in 1879. He was educated in the public schools, and is a graduate of the Painesville High School. For a time he was engaged in the grocery and drug business, the firm name being Pratt & Craine. This venture was successful, but desiring to specialize in his chosen line, he entered the drug business independently, and has continued to manipulate the pestle in the mortar during the past thirteen years.

In 1879 Mr. Craine married Miss Frances E. Pratt, and two sons have blessed their union, J. S., of Geneva, and C. P., of Columbus.

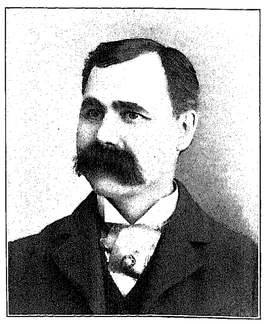


CHAS. CRAINE.

The state performs services for the individual, hence the individual should in part serve the state, or synonymously, the public. Mr. Craine is performing his duty in this direction as a member of the Board of Public Service.

EDWIN A. KNAPP.

One of the most energetic and enterprising among the business men of Geneva is Mr. Edwin A. Knapp. A native of Hartsgrove township, he came among us as the purchaser of the well-established business of Bartholomew & Potter, whose interests lay in Insurance and Real Estate. It is in the same line of business that Mr. Knapp has continued his efforts, and today he represents a number of the largest companies, in this which has been characterized



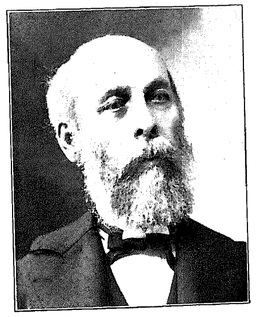
E. A. KNAPP.

as an "age of insurance." The list includes the Home Insurance Co., of New York, the Phoenix of Hartford, the Fire Assurance Company of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia and the New York Underwriters, the American Central, the Western Assurance Company, the Providence, the Washington, the Aetna Life and Accident, and the North American Accident Insurance Company.

Mr. Knapp was for about twelve years engaged in a wholesale produce business in Cleveland, and in Beaver Falls, Pa., returning to Geneva where he had previously resided, in the fall of 1904, to take up the insurance business mentioned above. He is the Geneva correspondent of the Ashtabula Beacon-Record, and has a most comfortable residence on Centennial Street. His portrait appears herewith.

I. C. CHAMBERLIN.

Mr. I. C. Chamberlin was born in North Hampshire, England, Feb. 1st, 1828, and came to America in 1841, at which time he located in Geneva. Various enterprises engaged his attention until 1864, when he embarked in the clothing business. Industry, energy and honesty are prime requisites to success in any vocation, and these Mr. Chamberlin possessed. Hence he succeeded in the clothing trade, and again exemplified the statement that there is no failure in this country for those who come to it possessed of good



I. C. CHAMBERLIN.

habits, earnestness and sincerity of purpose, and follow an honest and honorable calling. All these make for success, and can almost be epitomized in one word, viz.: Work.

Mr. Chamberlin retired from active business about five years ago, and turned the management of the clothing trade over to two of his sons, Charles J., and Albert W., by whom it is now conducted. Thirty-four years of active business life has given him a prominent place in the commercial history of Geneva. He married his second wife, Julia Williams, in 1876. There are four sons, and one daughter. He is an earnest member in, and Deacon of the Baptist church.

SANFORD S. SEARLE.

One of the successful members of the banking fraternity of Ashtabula County, is Mr. S. S. Searle, of Geneva. Mr. Searle was born at West Andover, Ohio, Aug. 6th, 1865, and is the son of S. E. Searle, formerly of that place. The scion of sturdy New England stock, Mr. Searle was naturally industrious and observant, and made his *debut* into the financial world by securing the modest position of errand boy in a National bank. This was in 1887, but so well did the young man impress his employers that he rose by successive and steady stages until he became Teller of the same Bank. After filling that position for a time, he resigned it, and went to organize the State Bank of Oak, in Nebraska. This he accomplished in good form, and was Cashier of that institution until he removed to Geneva in 1896. Arrived in Geneva, he immediately turned his attention to banking, as heretofore, and was one of the principal organizers and instrumentalities in the establishment of the Geneva Savings Bank Co., which enterprise enjoyed the confidence and assistance of several other of the influential citizens of the town. Mr. Searle has been Secretary and Treasurer of this Company since its inception, to the duties of which offices he devotes his whole time and undivided attention. Without doubt his superior judgment, exceptional executive ability, and persistent energy have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the institution.

Reputation is business capital, and the reputation of a business is established by the character of those primarily responsible for the conduct of its affairs. Thus no Bank's reputation can go beyond that of the men who stand behind it. The Geneva Savings Bank enjoys the confidence of the community, as is evidenced by the steady growth in the number of satisfied patrons, and Mr. Searle has been a prime factor in its development. He has shown his ability to handle all classes of accounts satisfactorily, and his management is characterized by a conservative yet progressive policy.

Mr. Searle was educated at Oberlin, and was married June 4th, 1890. The family consists of Mrs. Jennie C., and two daughters, Beulah and Marcella. Politically, Mr. Searle votes with the majority, and is a Republican.

HENRY MEANS.

A leading lawyer of Geneva, he was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1849, and in that locality spent his early years. He was educated at the Grand River Institute, graduating in 1874, after which he took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1874 Mr. Means married Miss Hattie M. Bond, of Rock Creek, and four children were born to them, Wm. H., Laura,



HENRY MEANS.

Ralph P., and Rob't. L., born in 1875, '80, '89, and '92, respectively. Mrs. Means died in January, 1903, and Miss Hattie A. Clark subsequently became the second wife.

In politics Mr. Means has always been a Republican, and has been twice honored by election to the office of Mayor of Geneva. He was fearless in the discharge of his duties, in that office, and advocated every measure calculated to advance the interests of his favorite city. He is President of the First National Bank of Geneva, to which institution he has been thoroughly loyal, rendering it able service, and has been for many years a member of the Board of Education of his village, serving it faithfully and with keen interest in its welfare. In secret societies he is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, in business genial and unostentatious, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellows, in no small degree.



J. A. McFARLAND.

WILBUR M. CARPENTER.

Mr. W. M. Carpenter, the present Mayor of the Village of Geneva, is a man of great force of character, fearless in the discharge of duty, of shrewd judgment and keen insight into all the affairs of the body politic. The political career of the man, considered in relation to the political complexion of the community in which he dwells, constitutes the very highest tribute to his manhood and executive capacity and marks him as one of Geneva's foremost citizens. Rank partisanship is acknowledged by all thinking men to be the bane of municipal politics in America, and it is the election of such men as Mayor Carpenter to public office, irrespective of their party, which is one of the

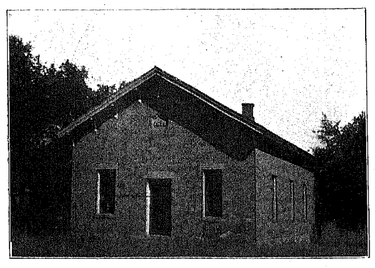


W. M. CARPENTER.

hopeful signs of the times appearing above the municipal horizon. Such events have a manifold significance, being at once a striking tribute to the character of the man elected, likewise creditable to the community which elects him, and it is further the symbol of hope for the future to those whose endeavor is for the purity of American municipal politics.

In a County never anything but Republican, in a community markedly Republican, even in that County, Mr. Carpenter, a Democrat most uncompromising, and of the "old school," has served the public frequently and well. He was Postmaster of Geneva during the four years of Cleveland's last administration. He has been three times elected to the Village Council, and served one term as President of the Water Works Board. In this capacity he did much to further the development of a modern hygienic water supply for Geneva. He is now serving the village most acceptably as Mayor.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Windsor Tp., this County, in 1856, and is the son of O. S. and Mary A. Carpenter, of that place. His immediate family consists of his wife, Mrs. Eugenia E. In private life, Mr. Carpenter prosecutes a successful furniture business.



SAYBROOK TOWN HALL.

JEROME B. STEPHENS.

The study of biography is a most fascinating one, and it is always of interest to learn of the beginnings and early careers of those who have attained to prominence. Mr. J. B. Stephens began life in Geneva, Ohio, June 23rd, 1841. He received his elementary education in the public schools, and extended it with the sympathy and assistance of his father, H. B. Stephens.

He entered the mercantile business at an early age, and being of a pleasant and genial disposition, made many friends, whose confidence he enjoyed, and which was of greatest value to him in years to come. A study of biography will convince any one that a successful career is frequently, if not always, as



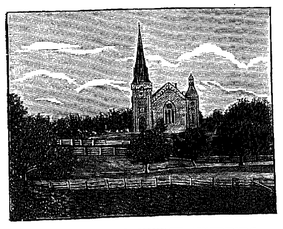
J. B. STEPHENS.

much dependent upon a pleasing and tactful address as upon those other characteristics upon which we are wont to lay most stress.

In the stormy days of '61, Mr. Stephens was among the first to drop all, sacrifice all, to respond to the Nation's call. Enlisting in Battery C, of Geneva, a private in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, he served through the war with credit and distinction, to such effect that he returned in '64 with the rank of Lieutenant, having commanded his battery during the last year. This single-minded patriotism and devotion to duty commends him to the high esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, and which they freely accord.

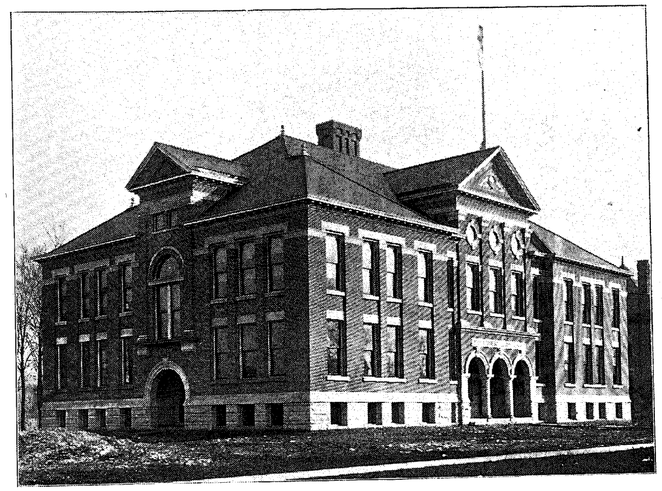
Returning from the war, Mr. Stephens re-entered the mercantile world, and his business success warranting it, took unto himself a wife, Miss Emma Richmond, in 1866, Jan. 25th. Their children number four: Walter H., Bertha M., Elizabeth B., and Rosa Lee.

From 1872 to 1880, Mr. Stephens served as Cashier of the First National Bank, of Geneva, acquitting himself in a creditable manner. From 1880 to the present time, he has followed a mercantile career. As a citizen he has always striven to further all public interests, and has held the office of Township Trustee, has been a member of the Village Council, and of the School Board. In politics he is a Republican.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AUSTINBURG.

This is the first church in the State of Ohio, the first structure being built at Austinburg Center, in front of the present cemetery. The Centennial of this church was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and services, in October, 1901.



GENEVA SCHOOL.

DANIEL S. ROBERTSON.

One of the most active promoters of the business interests of Geneva is Daniel S. Robertson. He was born at Montville, Ohio, May 29, 1845, and is the son of Daniel M., and Louisa W. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson received his education in the public schools and for several years followed the vocation of bookkeeping. But for the past sixteen years he has been employed as Cashier of the First National Bank of Geneva, in which capacity he has served the public faithfully, courteously and deftly. It is surely no more than justice to him to say that he has borne a full share in the conservative, yet energetic management which has carried that institution to the high position it holds among the business community.

In 1861 Mr. Robertson, then sixteen years of age, was one of those who were willing to sacrifice all their future prospects for their country's good, and answered the first call for troops. For four full years Mr. Robertson did arduous military duty, and earned a record to which any might point with pride, but which he minimizes through native modesty. The army may be said to have been Mr. Robertson's college and university, too, for out of it, though even then scarce more than a boy, he emerged every inch a man, sober and loyal, one to whom any community might be proud to be deemed a mother. His subsequent career in positions of fidelity and trust vindicate our statement.

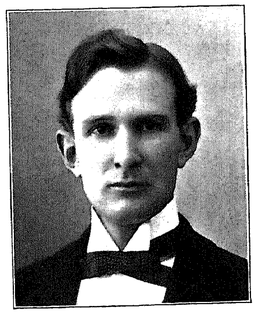
Mr. Robertson was married Feb. 23rd, 1870, to Miss Elvira N. Hulburt. He has filled the office of Treasurer to the Board of Education for a period of twelve years. As he is a sturdy believer in the principles of Jefferson and the Democracy, this is a tribute of Republican Geneva.

WILLIAM HENRY KING.

William H. King is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the Village of Geneva, public spirited and progressive, he has been an important factor in many enterprises. In descent, Mr. King comes from that hardy, frugal, industrious stock, the Scotch. He is the son of Alexander and Mary King, and began his educational career in the public schools of Geneva. He successively passed through the Geneva Normal School, and Westminster College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1892 with the Degree of A. B., receiving the Degree of Master of Arts in 1898. Not feeling entirely satisfied with this even, he took a special course in Psychology at Harvard University, and further broadened his horizon and perfected his training for his chosen profession of teaching, by a season in Europe, in 1900.

Mr. King's rapid rise professionally is abundant proof of his qualifications and fitness. He was for eight years Superintendent of the Harbor Special Schools, at Ashtabula, a task of special complexity in view of the large foreign element there. Finding it desirable to change his occupation, despite his brilliant success, he removed to Geneva in 1901, and has since that time been engaged in the hardware business there, and has achieved a good measure of success in that as in his other undertakings.

On June 29th, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Mella Naomi Silliman, a graduate of Oberlin College, in the Class of '96.



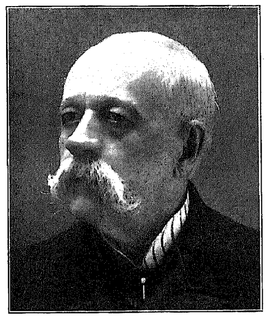
W. H. KING.

Though engaged in mercantile pursuits, Mr. King finds it impossible to break away from the old scholastic life completely, and is at present acting as Teachers' Examiner to the County, and is member of the Board of Education. One of the chiefest "reasons of being," as the French say, for our higher institutions of learning, college and university, is the instillation by them into their broadly educated sons the idea that the highest use they can make of their gifts is to give public service to their fellows. In this spirit Mr. King has always participated in local politics, affiliating with the Republican party. He has interest in religious organizations, as well, and is Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Congregational Church. He has been director and stockholder of Geneva Savings Bank since 1901.

DWIGHT CROWELL.

Dwight Crowell, the efficient and popular Ex-Auditor of Ashtabula County, Ohio, was born in Geneva. His parents were William and Nancy Hewins Crowell, natives of Connecticut and of Delaware County, N. Y., respectively.

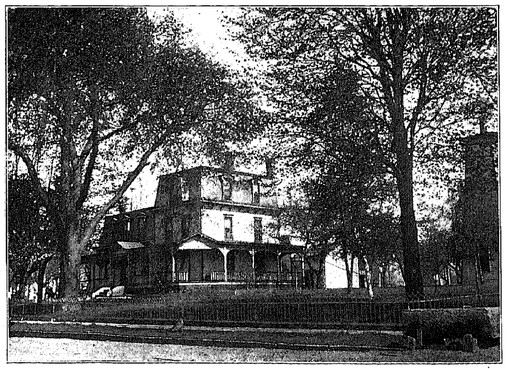
His Grandfather, William Crowell, Sr., married Ruth Peck, of East Haddam, Conn., and joined the westward tide of emigration, settling in Rome Township, when William, Jr., Dwight's father, was but ten years of age. They were the second or third family to settle in Rome Township, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. They had twelve children.



DWIGHT CROWELL.

William, Jr., was a carpenter and joiner by trade, his father being one of the contractors to construct the Ashtabula and Warren turn-pike. In later life he became a merchant and was many years an honored resident of Geneva. He died in 1872 at Jefferson, aged seventy-six.

Mr. Wm. Crowell had five children, Ruby, Ralph, Dwight, William Henry and William Henry Harrison. William Henry was Cashier in the Freight Department of the Cleveland & Erie R. R. at Cleveland for seven years, Chief



RESIDENCE OF DWIGHT CROWELL.

Clerk of the Commissary Department of Camp Dennison two years, Auditor of Ashtabula County fourteen years, and is now in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Dep't at Washington, D. C.; William Henry Harrison, retired Major of the 6th Infantry, U. S. A., is at present on the Recruiting Service at Scranton, Penn.

Dwight Crowell, whose residence and portrait appears herewith, was reared in Ashtabula County, and received his education in the Geneva schools. He early entered the mercantile business in Geneva, where he continued fifteen years, enjoying the confidence and respect of that community. In 1869 he entered the County Auditor's office as Deputy, which position he held several years. In 1880 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, serving three years, residing at Columbus. In March, 1884, he returned to Jefferson, and again assumed the position of Deputy in the Auditor's office where he continued until November, 1889. He was then elected Auditor, serving for twelve years. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has been a Delegate to a number of State Conventions. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He married in 1852 Miss Sheldona Frary, an estimable lady of Ashtabula County, who has been a help-meet to him in every sense of the word. She passed away December 14, 1900, beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowell were blessed by three children, William S., Kate and Nancy Eda, who have all joined the silent majority except Mrs. Kate Crowell Nearing, now the Official Court Stenographer of Ashtabula County, which position she has held for many years, and is well known throughout the County and State.

Hardly a day passes without some one around the old Court House enquiring for Dwight Crowell, and he is remembered always by a host of friends throughout Ashtabula County.

DAVID E. MORRIS.

Standing prominently among the men of our county whose business consists in supplying the community with the unpoetical, but entirely necessary, articles designated under the general head of "pots and pans," a family of widespread relations, is Mr. David E. Morris. This gentleman was born in Oberlin, Ohio, June 13, 1871, and was educated at the Oberlin Business Col-



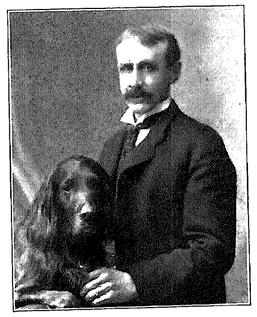
D. E. MORRIS.

lege, an institution which ranks with the highest in its class. He was for a time engaged in the hardware business in Oberlin, under the firm name of Godley & Morris, but moved to Geneva in 1896, where he entered the employ of C. E. Barnum as a salesman. This position he filled very successfully, but ever on the alert for business opportunities, the opening which he sought came in 1899, when he bought out the business of Mr. Wilbur. That he has successfully managed this enterprise for now six years is abundant evidence that it may be expected to continue on the same footing for many years more, should the energetic young proprietor so desire it. A portrait of Mr. Morris' familiar face appears above.

A. M. TYLER.

Mr. Azro Moore Tyler, whose portrait and residence appear herewith, ranks as one of the foremost citizens in Geneva. He is a native of Westford, Otsego County, New York, and came to Geneva when quite young.

Soon after locating there as a merchant, he married Miss Carrie Belle Gill, who was born in the village. Mrs. Tyler comes from good old Puritan ancestry and is one of the earliest members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. She has been elected a delegate to the National Congresses



A. M. TYLER.

many times, an honor only conferred upon those who are very prominent in the Society.

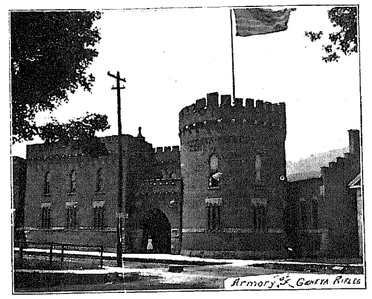
Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are among the most prominent society leaders of the county and spare nothing to make their social functions a delight to all who are honored in being invited to their spacious and artistic home.

Mr. Tyler has found time, though closely devoted to business, to serve his fellow-townsmen three successive terms as Councilman and Member of the Board of Public Works. It was largely by reason of his untiring efforts that Geneva now has one of the most scientific systems of water supply and sewerage disposal in the northeastern part of Ohio.

In all positions of life, Mr. Tyler has shown himself to be a man of the deepest convictions and to have undaunted courage to live up to them. It is the pride of his friends that he has never yet been "bought," no matter to what bitter vituperation he has been subjected by those who differed from him.



RESIDENCE OF A. M. TYLER.





O. C. PANCOST.

One of the men who is well able to give any community a reputation of weight, sobriety and worth, is Mr. O. C. Pancost, the owner of a fine farm of sixty acres lying west of Geneva Village. Born and bred as a farmer, Mr. Pancost has been a successful one, withal, and by the three "I's," Intelligence, Integrity, and Industry, has become well possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods. He was born in Madison, Ohio, and was old enough to fight for the cause of freedom in the Great Rebellion, entering the service as a private, and after three years of meritorious discharge of his duties, leaving it as a Captain of Volunteers. Of such a record Mr. Pancost may well and justly be proud.

In 1871 Miss Mary Gage became Mrs. O. C. Pancost, on the 20th of November. Three children are the result of the union, namely, Hattie, George and Frank, who have all grown up to vigorous and useful maturity.

Geneva Savings Bank Company

OF GENEVA, OHIO.

OPENED FOR BUSINESS 1896

Capital Stock, $50,000.00
Surplus, - $15,500.00

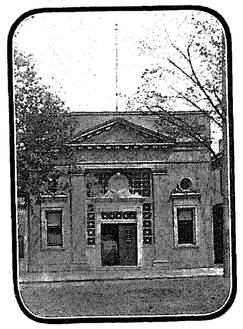
4 Per Cent. Paid on Savings Deposits.
Loans Made on Good Security.
Safety Deposit Boxes for Valuables, $2 a Year and Up as to Size.

OFFICERS:

A. J. FORD, President
C. I. CHAMBERLIN, 1st Vice President
J. B. STEPHENS, 2nd Vice Pres.
S. S. SEARLE, Sec. and Treas.
R. F. SHELLEY, Asst. Treas

DIRECTORS:

A. J. FORD, W. S. HARRIS, S. S. SEARLE, S. P. SEARLE, W. H. KING, R. C. EWING, J. B. STEPHENS, C. I. CHAMBERLIN, A. B. MARTIN.

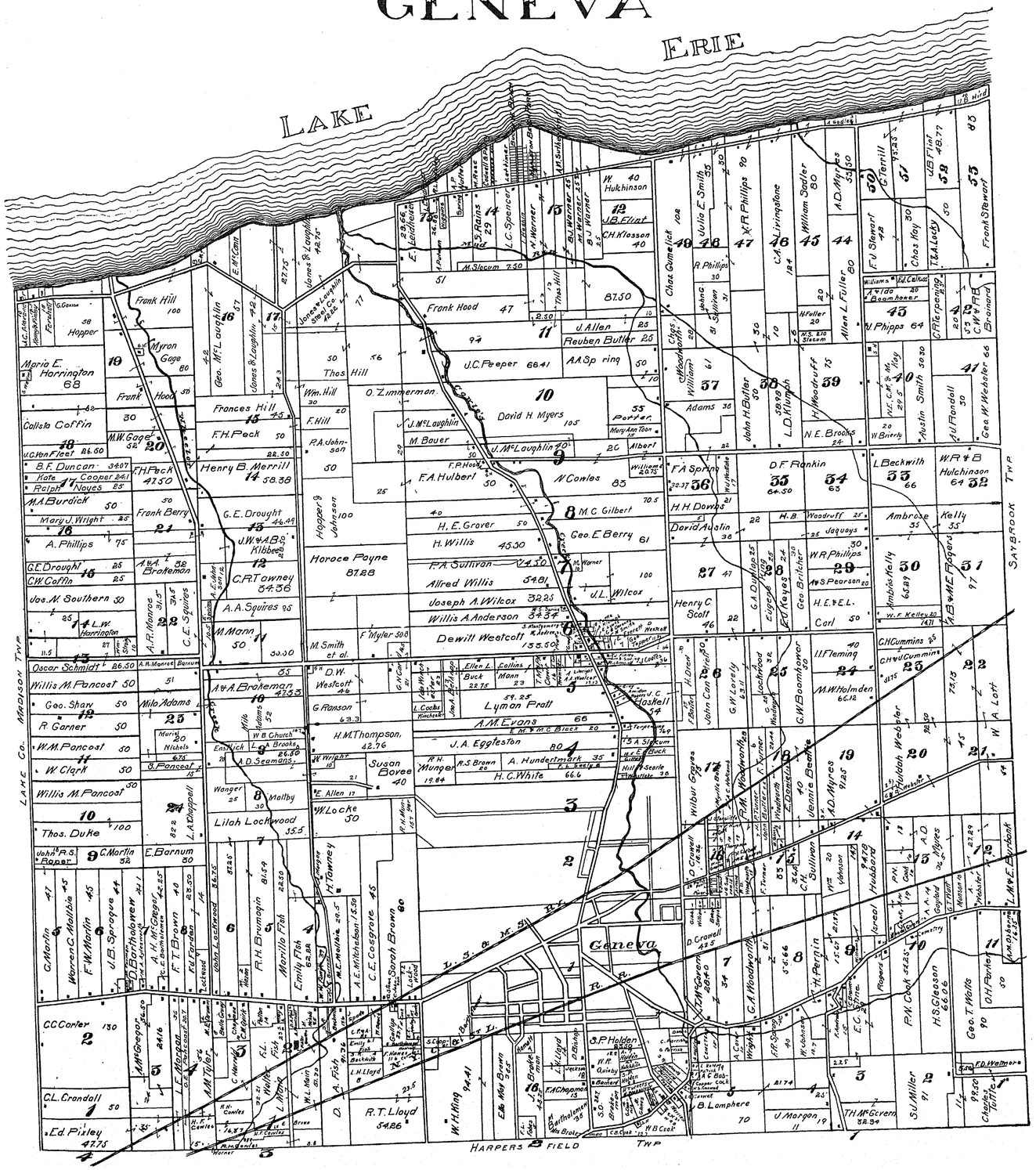


WE GIVE TO ALL
absolute security for their funds deposited with us.

WE INVITE YOU
to call and inspect our elegant new banking quarters with modern equipment, including customers' room, safety deposit vaults—and if you have not already done so—

OPEN AN ACCOUNT
in either Savings or Commercial Departments or both. Let us tell you of their advantages.

GENEVA


LAKE ERIE
LAKE CO. MADISON TWP
SAYBROOK TWP
HARPERS FIELD TWP
Geneva
R. R.
U. S. R. R.
Frank Hill
Myron Gage
Frank Hood
Maria E. Harrington 68
Collista Coffin
M.W. Gage
F.H. Peck
Henry B. Merrill 14 38.38
Frances Hill
G.E. Drought
J.W. & A.B. Kibbee
C.R. Towney 54.36
A.A. Squires
M. Mann
Horace Poyne 87.88
M. Smith et al.
F. Myler 30.6
Frank Berry
Frank Hood 47
87.50
J.C. Peeper 66.41
AA Spring
Reuben Butler 25
J. Allen
Thos. Hill
Wm. Hill
F. Hill
P.A. Johnson
O. Zimmerman
David H. Myers 105
J. McLaughlin
M. Bauer
F.P. Hoover
F.A. Hulbert
N. Conles 83
M.C. Gilbert
Geo. E. Berry 61
H. E. Grover
H. Willis 45.50
P.A. Sullivan
Alfred Willis 54.81
Joseph A. Wilcox 32.25
Willis A. Anderson 34.34
Dewitt Westcott 155.50
J.L. Wilcox
A.A. Brakeman 42.50
D.W. Westcott 46
G. Ranson 43.3
H.M. Thompson 42.76
Susan Bovee 40
E. Allen
W. Locke 50
Lilah Lockwood 35.5
H. Towney
A.M. Evans 66
J.A. Eggleston 80
H.H. Munger 19.84
R.S. Brown
A. Hundertmark 35
H.C. White 66.6
Susan Goodrich
Julia E. Smith
R. Phillips
R.R. Phillips
C.A. Livingstone 124
William Sadler 80
A.D. Myers
Allen L. Fuller 80
H. Woodruff 73
N.E. Brooks 24
John H. Butler
L.D. Kinyon
Adams
F.A. Spring 56
H.H. Downs
David Austin
D.F. Rankin 35 64.50 54 63
H.B. Woodruff
Jaquays
W.R. Phillips 29
W.S. Pearson
H.E. & E.L. Carl
Henry C. Scott 46
L. Beckwith 55 66
Ambrose
Kelly 55
W.R. & B. Hutchinson 64 52
A.B. & M.E. Rogers
C.H. Cummins
C.H. & J. Cummins
I.I. Fleming 24
M.W. Holmden 66.12
G.W. Boomhower
G.W. Lovely
John Conrad
H. Dent
Lockwood
Wilbur Gaynes
F.M. Woodruff
Jennie Beebe
A.D. Myres 91.25
Hulbah Webster
W.A. Lott
C.C. Carter 130
C.L. Crandall 50
Ed. Pixley 47.75
A.M. Gregg
A.M. Tyler
L.E. Morgan
H.C. Cowles
R.H. Cowles
D. A. Fish
F.L. Fish
L. Morin
W.L. Morin 30.30
R.T. Lloyd 54.26
W.H. King 94.41
Ella May Brown
F.A. Chapman
Bartholemew
Mrs. Bixby
S.P. Holden
W.H. Quisby
A. Conk
Wright
L.B. Lamphere 70
J. Morgan 19
T.H. McGrern 38.34
S.J. Miller 91
H.S. Gleason 60.06
Geo. T. Wells 90
O.H. Parker 30
F.D. Wetmore
Charles Tuttle
P.W. Cook 34.25
E.C. Cook
Fraser
Hubbard 94.20
C.E. Sullivan
H. Perrin 15.67
G.A. Woodworth
D. Crowell 43.5
T.M. Carson 28.40
Gaylord
Morrison
A. Conk
Wright
F.F. Sage
W. Conner
Ambrose Kelly 63.89
W.F. Kelley 30 14.11
Kelly 30
Rogers 51
Webster 66
Gea. W. Webster
A.J. Rondell 30
Justin Smith 30.30
W. Brierly
C. Pierpont 32
C.W. & R. Brainard
W. Phipps 64
Boomhower 45
F.J. Stewart 45
C. Terrill 95.25
Chas. Hoy
T.B.A. Lasby
J.B. Flint 48.77
Frank Stewart 55
Chas. Quimelick 108
Chas. Goodrich
Williams
Johnson
Hoffler 20
W.S. Ellis Steam
Allen
Reuben Butler 25
Albert
Mary Ann Toon
Potter 55
Wilson
Hutchinson
Ed. Calhoun
Williams
Thos. Hill
Hopper & Johnson
Lockwood
Wanger 25
Maltby 30
Mills
Adams
W.B. Church
Eastlick
L.A. Brooks
A.D. Seamans
Nichols
Morris 20
S. Ponceat 67.5
L.A. Bingwell
Milo Adams 25
A.R. Monroe
Barnum
Oscar Schmidt 86.50
Willis M. Poncost 50
Geo. Shary 50
R. Garner 50
W.M. Poncost 50
W. Clark 50
Willis M. Poncost 50
Thos. Duke 100
John R.S. Roper
C. Martin 52
E. Bornum 50
G. Martin 41
Warren C. Mallois 45
F.W. Martin 45
J.B. Sprague 44
O. Bartholomew 41.1
A.H. McGregor 42.25
F.T. Brown 40
Rol Fordon 25.50
Lockwood 36.75
R.H. Brumagin 81.59
Morrill Fish 22.50
Emily Fish 62.88
A.E. Mitchelson 15.50
C.E. Cosgrove 45
Sarah Brown 80
M.E. Mallois 26.5
Hopper
Gallup
Bartholomew
Fish
Lloyd
Brown
Cook
Conles
Morgan
Tyler
Gregg
Cowles
Morin
Fish
Lloyd
Bixby
Brown
Chapman
Bartholemew
Cook
Wells
Parker
Wetmore
Tuttle
Gleason
Miller
Lamphere
Morgan
McGrern
Perrin
Hubbard
Sullivan
Woodworth
Crowell
Carson
Gaylord
Morrison
Conk
Wright
Sage
Conner
Kelley
Rogers
Webster
Rondell
Smith
Brierly
Pierpont
Brainard
Boomhower
Stewart
Terrill
Hoy
Lasby
Flint
Stewart
Quimelick
Goodrich
Williams
Johnson
Hoffler
Allen
Butler
Toon
Albert
Potter
Wilson
Hutchinson
Calhoun
Hill
Lockwood
Wanger
Maltby
Mills
Adams
Church
Eastlick
Brooks
Seamans
Nichols
Morris
Ponceat
Bingwell
Adams
Monroe
Barnum
Schmidt
Poncost
Shary
Garner
Poncost
Clark
Poncost
Duke
Roper
Martin
Bornum
Martin
Mallois
Martin
Sprague
Bartholomew
McGregor
Brown
Fordon
Lockwood
Brumagin
Fish
Fish
Mitchelson
Cosgrove
Brown
Mallois
Hopper
Gallup
Bartholomew
Fish
Lloyd
Brown
Cook
Conles
Morgan
Tyler
Gregg
Cowles
Morin
Fish
Lloyd
Bixby
Brown
Chapman
Bartholemew
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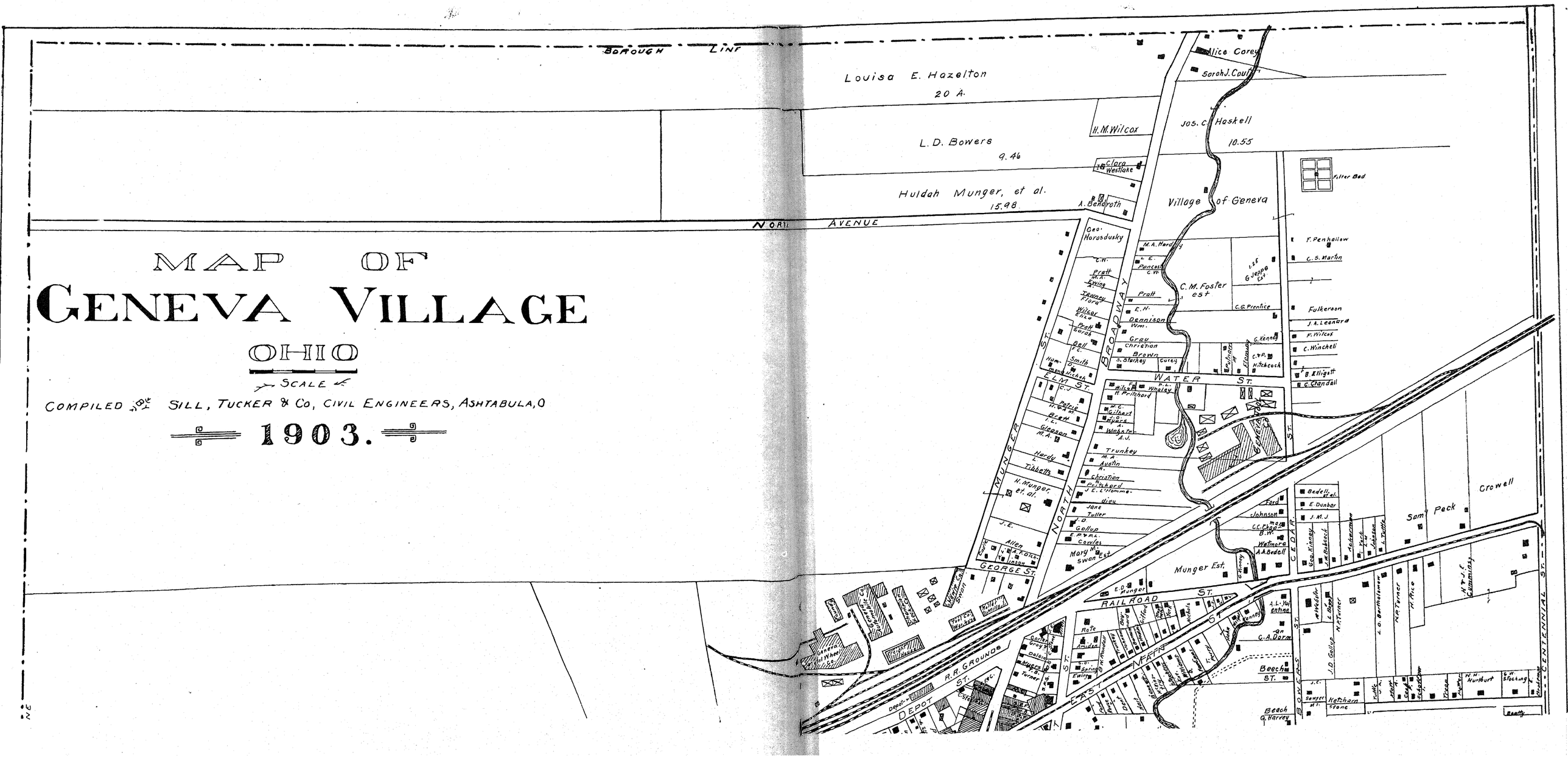
Wells
Parker
Wetmore
Tuttle
Gleason
Miller
Lamphere
Morgan
McGrern
Perrin
Hubbard
Sullivan
Woodworth
Crowell
Carson
Gaylord
Morrison
Conk
Wright
Sage
Conner
Kelley
Rogers
Webster
Rondell
Smith
Brierly
Pierpont
Brainard
Boomhower
Stewart
Terrill
Hoy
Lasby
Flint
Stewart
Quimelick
Goodrich
Williams
Johnson
Hoffler
Allen
Butler
Toon
Albert
Potter
Wilson
Hutchinson
Calhoun
Hill
Lockwood
Wanger
Maltby
Mills
Adams
Church
Eastlick
Brooks
Seamans
Nichols
Morris
Ponceat
Bingwell
Adams
Monroe
Barnum
Schmidt
Poncost
Shary
Garner
Poncost
Clark
Poncost
Duke
Roper
Martin
Bornum

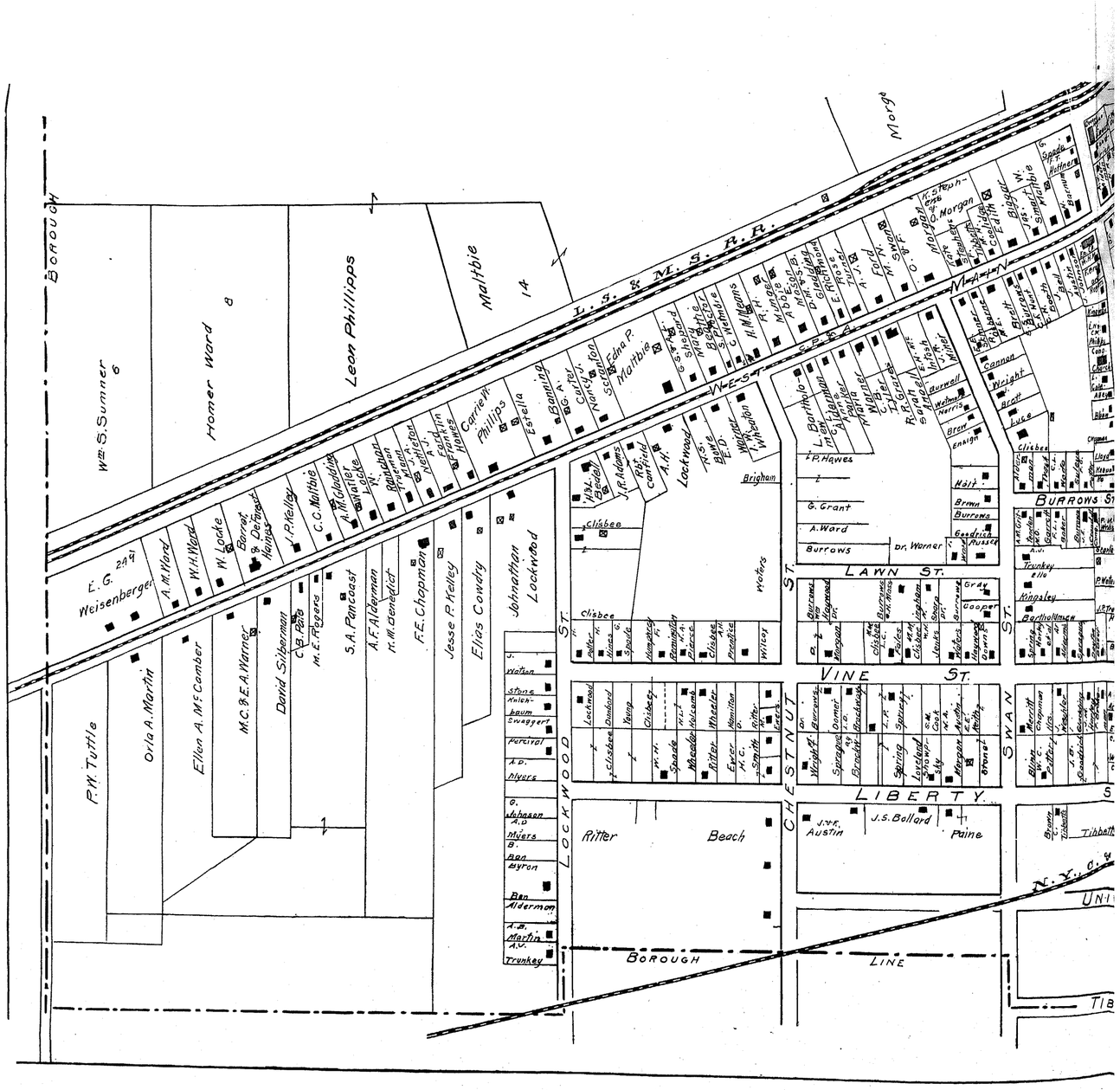
MAP OF
GENEVA VILLAGE
OHIO

SCALE

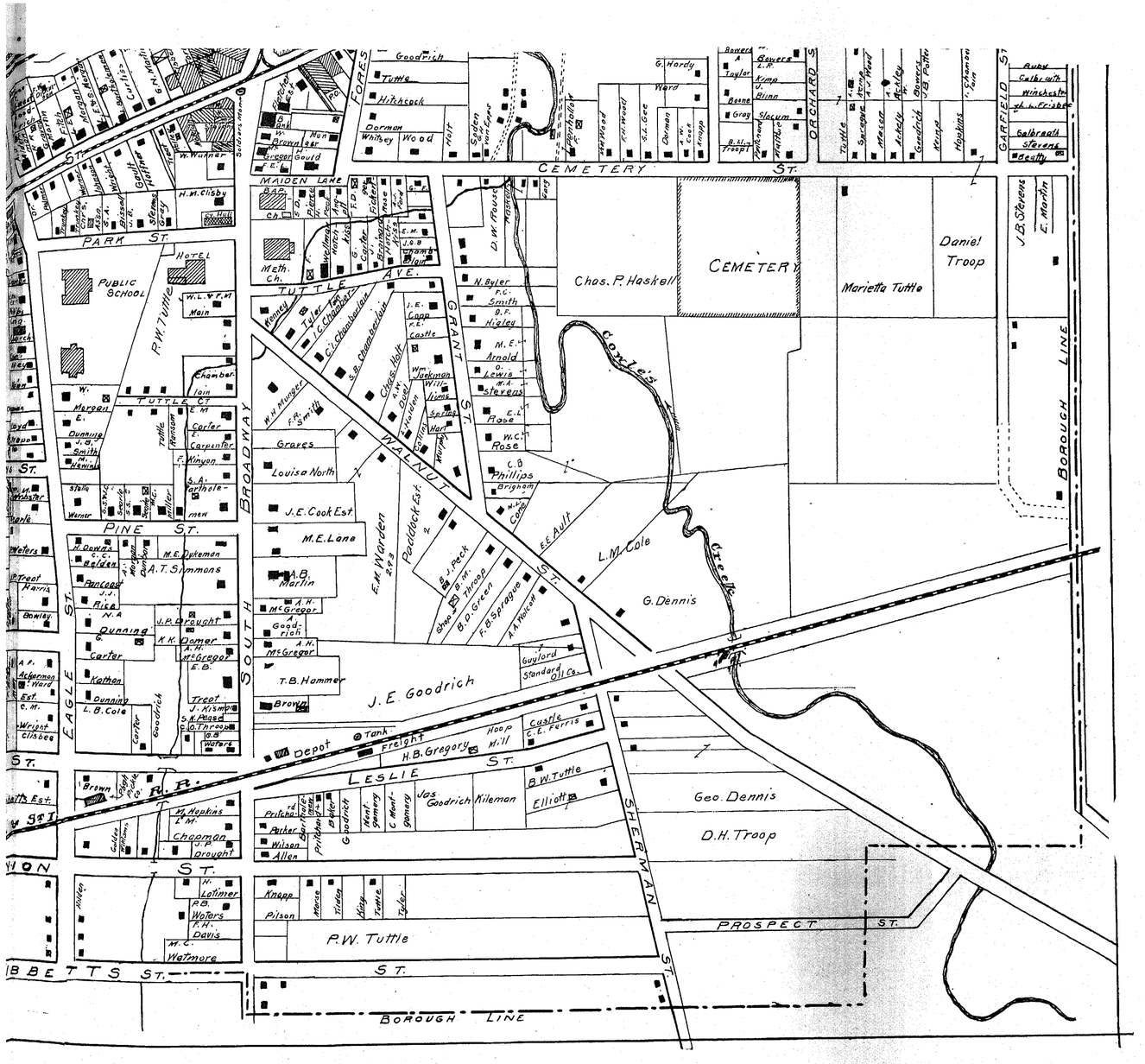
COMPILED BY SILL, TUCKER & Co, CIVIL ENGINEERS, ASHTABULA, O

1903.

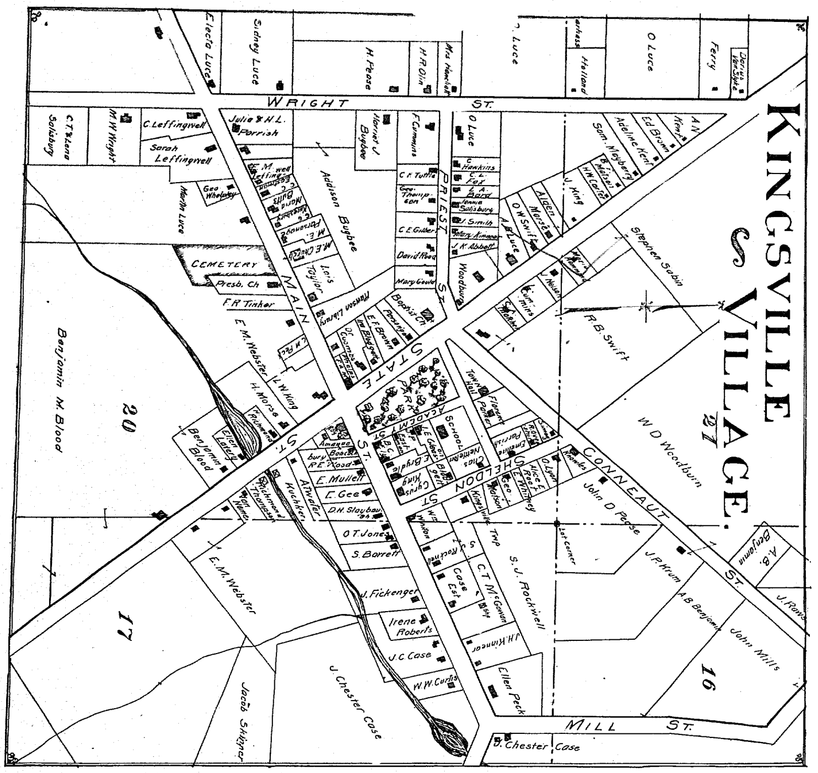

BOROUGH LINE
NORTH AVENUE
Louisa E. Hazelton
20 A.
L. D. Bowers
9.46
Huldah Munger, et al.
15.98
H. M. Wilcox
Clara Westlake
A. Benjroth
Alice Corey
Sarah J. Coutt
Jos. C. Haskell
10.55
Village of Geneva
Filter Bed
Geo. Horasdusky
M. A. Hardy
Pratt
Lewis
Tenney Flora
Wilcox Eliza
Pratt Sarah
Bell
Smith
Hum-phrey
C. M. Foster est
Pratt
E. N. Dennison Wm.
Gray Christian
Brown
S. Starkey
Curey
C. G. Prentice
G. Kenney
C. P. Hitchcock
F. Penhallow
C. S. Martin
Fulkerson
J. A. Leonard
F. Wilcox
C. Winchell
B. Elliott
C. Chandall
ELM ST.
WATER ST.
BROADWAY
MUNGER ST.
NORTH ST.
CEDAR ST.
CENTENNIAL ST.
Patrie
Brett
Gleason M. A.
Hardy
Tibbetts
H. Munger, et al.
J. E.
Allen
Gilbert
Tyler
Whaley
H. Pritchard
Trunkey M. A.
Austin A.
Christian N.
Pritchard
J. E. L'Hommedieu
Jane
Tuller
J. D. Gallup
Cowles
Mary M. Swan Est
Munger Est.
Ford
Johnson
C. C. Page
Wetmore
A. A. Bedell
Bedell et al.
E. Dunbar
J. M. J.
Geo. Kinney
J. M. Babcock
Tuttle
Sam'l Peck
Crowell
H. T. & F. Commiss.
H. Price
N. A. Turner
J. D. Gallup
A. L. Von enthae
C. A. Dorn
Beech ST.
Beach & Harvey
Ketcham
Stone
H. H. Hurlburt
G. W. Stocking
Realty
GEORGE ST.
RAILROAD ST.
MAIN ST.
EAST ST.
DEPOT ST.
R. R. GROUNDS
Depot
Water Co. Steam
Water Co. Well House
Water Co. Engine House
Water Co. Coal Shed
Water Co. Office
Water Co. Tank
Water Co. Stand Pipe
Water Co. Pump House
Water Co. Boiler

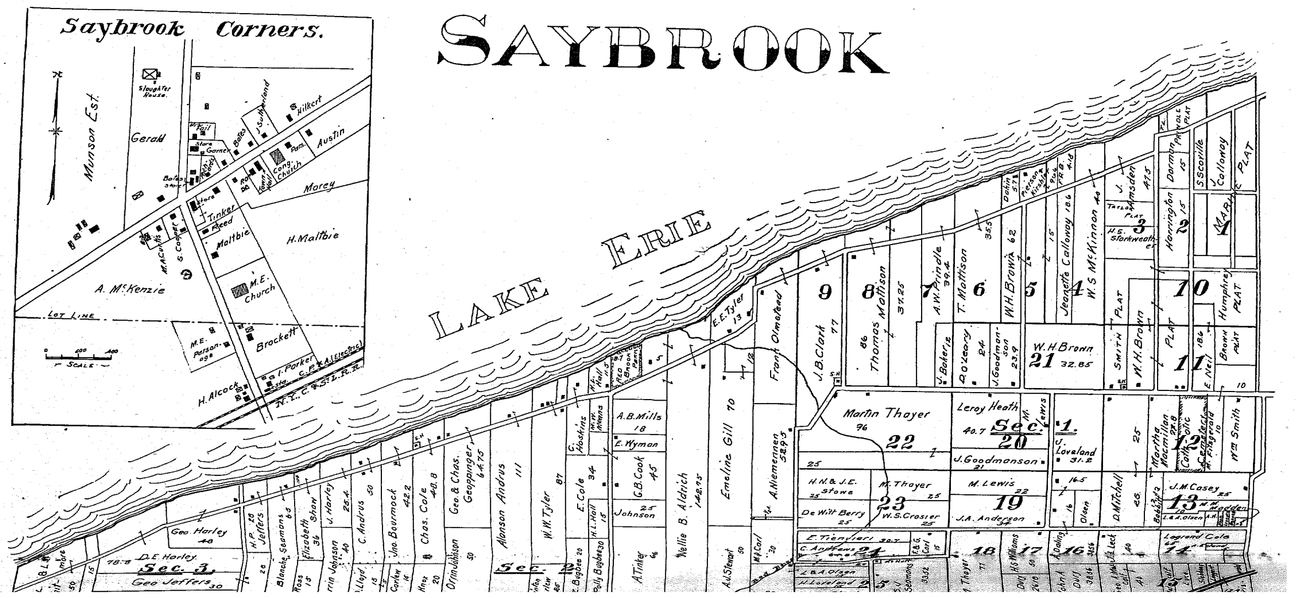


GENEVA VILLAGE—SOUTHERN SECT

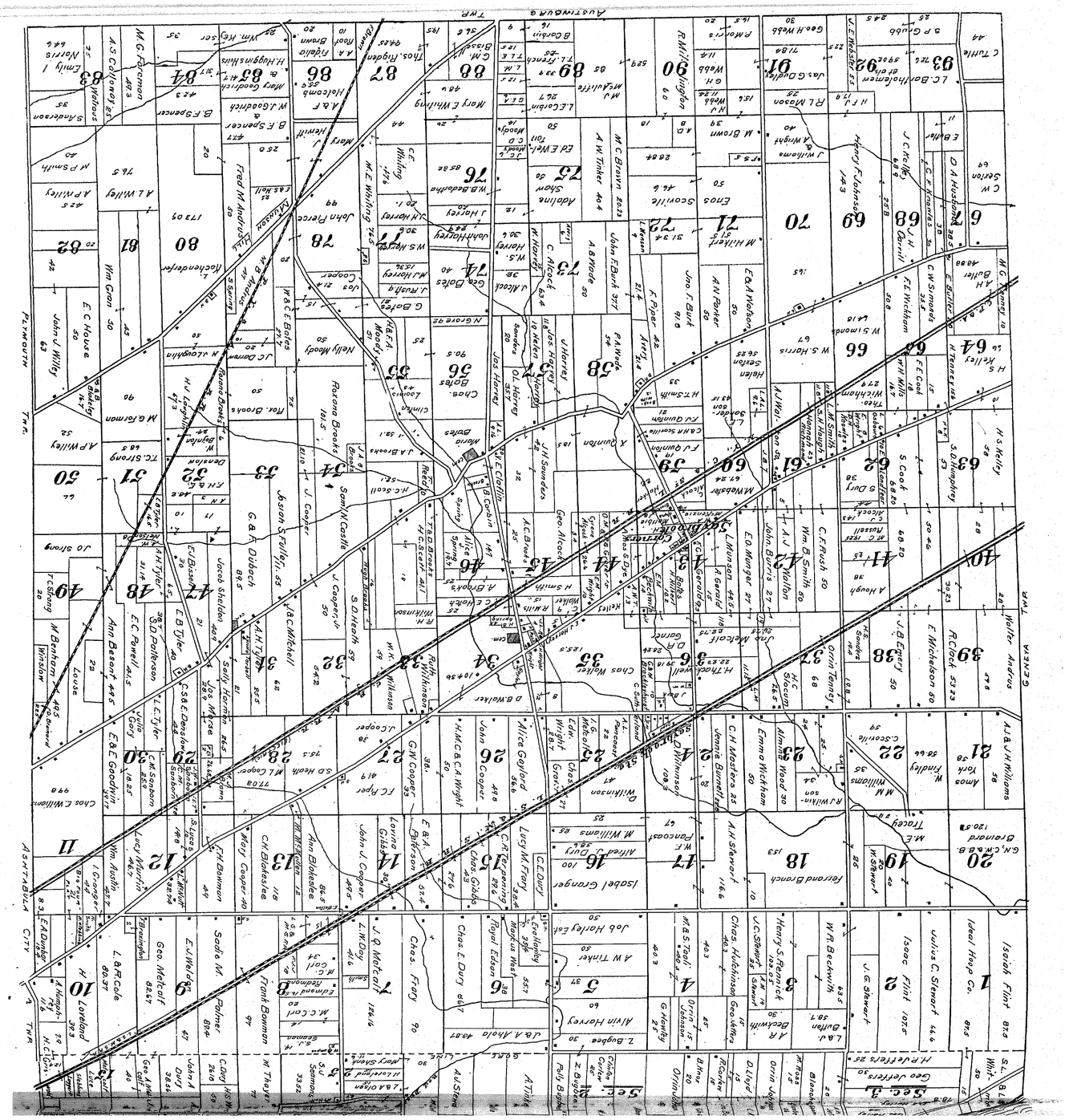


SOUTHERN SECTION.




SAYBROOK
Saybrook Corners.
LAKE ERIE
Monson Est.
Gerald
Austin
Morey
H. Maltbie
A. McKenzie
Brackett
Gilbert
Hubbard
Lot Line
Scale
Sec. 2
Sec. 3
Sec. 20
Sec. 19
Sec. 1
Geo Harley
Geo Jeffers
D.E. Harley
Thomas Mathison
Frank Olmsted
J.B. Clark
A.W. Pringle
T. Mathison
W.H. Brown
Joseph Calloway
W.S. McKinnon
H.S. Starkweather
Martin Thayer
Leroy Heath
M. Lewis
J.A. Anderson
W.S. Crosier
De Witt Berry
H.H.D.J.C. Stone
A.B. Mills
G.B. Cook
Johnson
E. Cole
W.W. Tyler
Alonson Andrus
Chas. Cole
Geo. B. Chas. Coppinger
Ormsbibson
Jno Bowmock
C. Andrus
Elizabeth Osborn
Thos. Osborn
Alonzo Seamons
N.F. Jeffers
A. Tinker
Nellie B. Aldrich
Emeline Gill
A. Niemanses
E.E. Tyler
Wm. Hall
Geo. Hall
Wm. Hall
Jno. Baker
Jno. Baker
Wm. Baker

52


PLYMOUTH TWP.
AUSTINBURG TWP.
WAYNE
ASHTABULA CITY
TWP.
Sec. 3
Geo Jeffers 30
H Pedeffers 25
Isaiah Flint 82.5
Ideal Hoop Co.
Isaac Flint 101.5
Julius C. Stewart 44.6
J.G. Stewart
Lake 38.7
Butler
Beckwith
W.R. Beckwith
Henry S. Rennick
J.C. Stewart
Chas. Hutchinson
Geo. Jeffers
Orrin Jeffers
Orrin Tenney
Almira Wood 30
Emma Wickham
C.H. Masters
Jennie Bunnell
A.H. Stannard
Ferrand Branch
Isabel Grenger
Alfred L. Dury
Chas. Fray
Chas E. Dury
Royal Edson
Jos. Harvey
Alvin Harvey
Job Harley Est
A.W. Tinker
Z. Bugbee
Fully Bugbee
Orrin Jeffers
Chas. Gribble
Lucy M. Frary
Ann Blakeslee
Mary Cooper 40
Sadie M. Palmer
Front Bowman
Geo. Metcalf
Loveland
L.A.R. Cole
Ann Besont
E.B. Tyler
Jacob Shelton
Jacob S. Fuller
Sam'l N. Castle
Aurora Brooks
Nelly Moody
Chas. Bates
Mary Whitney
Mary Herrick
Mary Goodrich
Thos. Rigdan
Emily I. Norris
A.S. Coleman
M.G. Foreman
Wm. Kelser
B.F. Spencer
W.J. Goodrich
H. Huggins Heirs
Fred M. Andrus
John Pierce
Wm. Grant
E.C. House
John U. Willy
A.L. Willey
A.P. Willey
T.C. Strong
Jo Strong
M. Graham
Thos. Brooks
Dr. A. Aholo 43.87
Lake Erie
Shore R.R.
Wayne
Andrus
Walter
Ann
Mary
Lucy
Alice
Isabel
Ann
Louie
Julia
Mary
Sally
Jos.
Jacob
Sam'l
Aurora
Nelly
Chas.
Mary
Mary
Mary
Thos.
Emily
A.S.
M.G.
Wm.
B.F.
W.J.
H.
Fred
John
Wm.
E.C.
John
A.L.
A.P.
T.C.
Jo
M.
Thos.
Dr. A.
Lake Erie
Shore R.R.
Wayne
Andrus
Walter
Ann
Mary
Lucy
Alice
Isabel
Ann
Louie
Julia
Mary
Sally
Jos.
Jacob
Sam'l
Aurora
Nelly
Chas.
Mary
Mary
Mary
Thos.
Emily
A.S.
M.G.
Wm.
B.F.
W.J.
H.
Fred
John
Wm.
E.C.
John
A.L.
A.P.
T.C.
Jo
M.
Thos.
Dr. A.

Saybrook, Plymouth and Sheffield

SAYBROOK.

The original owners of this township were William Hart and Samuel Mather, the former of whom sold his share to Josiah Wright, receiving a mortgage in return. As Wright died before he had perfected his title, the lands reverted to Hart, and many settlers who had received title from Hart forfeited their lands in consequence, which was a very great hardship. The square township, Number 12, was surveyed into 160-acre lots by Timothy Hawley, but the fractional township, or Gore, as it is called, was divided by the Connecticut Land Company into equalizing tracts.

The first settler in Saybrook was George Webster, who arrived here in 1810, and settled with his widowed mother, near the west line of the township in Lot 67. The next family was a Hotchkiss from Harpersfield, New York, who settled near Webster. By 1816 some fifteen families had settled in the township, the majority of them coming from Pownal, Vermont, and settling along the South Ridge. Of the first settler, Webster, it is related that he was only fifteen years of age when he began to make a home in the wilderness for himself and mother. The journey from the East was accomplished with two teams, one of oxen, and one of horses. Losing their way in the woods, they chanced upon a settler who took them back to the shore of the Lake, where they travelled until they arrived at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek. Here they swam their animals across, and by the help of a Mrs. Beckwith and her canoe, got across in safety. From there to their forest home the journey was without noteworthy event. The first road to be surveyed and located within the township was the North Ridge Road, which dates from 1815. The road along the South Ridge was established at an early date, and served as a mail-route for some years prior to 1816, transportation being by carrier. After this road had become passable for teams, a daily mail was established in 1821, and this road was a famous route for overland travel between the East and West, for many years.

The first house of entertainment to be established was a hotel at a point near the center of the town in Lot 46, in 1813. Another tavern was erected a little later about a mile east of this one, and they both did a big business with the westward flowing travel of those early days. The first store was opened in 1828, by Hubbard Tyler. In 1816 this township was detached from Austinburg, and separately organized, bearing then, and for nearly a dozen years later, the name of "Wrightsburg."

While small enterprises for domestic services alone, such as saw-mills, grist-mills, and the like, have flourished in a modest way within the township, yet it has always been as an agricultural community that this people have always been distinguished. Within easy reach of the markets of Ashtabula, and Geneva, and since railroad communications have been developed, with the cities of the Pittsburg district also, farming and dairying are still the leading pursuits.

PLYMOUTH.

Originally somewhat overshadowed by her more favored neighbor, Ashtabula, it was not until 1838 that Plymouth began town existence upon her own account. The township was originally the property of Nehemiah Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, and his name is perpetuated in the "Run" which serves as a portion of the northwest boundary line between Plymouth and Ashtabula townships, not to mention numerous and worthy descendants of the same name who still inhabit this vicinity.

The first settlements were made in 1805 or '06 by families named Thompson and McGahhe, who located on Lot 5. In 1806 Samuel White took 200 acres, also upon the north line of the township. Two or three other pioneers settled in this vicinity in the next year or two, and in 1811 a number of families arrived from Plymouth Hollow, in Connecticut. The first road in the township was the "Old Girdled Road" so often mentioned, here running from Kelloggsville, to Saybrook, Austinburg, etc., to Cleveland. The road running from Ashtabula to Jefferson was one of the very early ones, since it gave communication with the county-seat, though history has it that up to the time of the draining of the "Big Marsh," which occupied a large area in the middle and southern part of the town, this road was anything but of the best, at least in many places. As this road is now the location of one of those many interurban electric railways which are at this period doing so much to revolutionize life in the country, thus offering speedy, sure, and comfortable communication between the bustling towns on the Lake and the seat of county government to the south, the seasons of its great remissness in the decades gone by may be in a measure overlooked. The Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R. Co., to which we have just referred, was put into operation in 1900. Today the country would be "lost" without it.

A saw-mill had been erected in this township in 1809, and upon the same site there afterwards sprang up a woolen mill. Twenty years later a very considerable woolen mill was put into operation, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire about eight years after. The manufacturing element has ever been subordinate to agricultural interests, in this as in all the rest of the towns of the county, dairying and the raising of grains receiving the greatest attention.

SHEFFIELD.

In looking at the map of Sheffield Township one is impressed with the different schemes of division, which, to the number of three, appear to have actuated those who were perhaps the first owners of the lands. To seek the reason for this we must go back to the days of the purchase and first settlement of the township. We learn that the name of the township was East Matherstown, named in honor of Samuel Mathers, one of the first proprietors, in fact the principal proprietor, since as he had three heirs, and wishing to use them all alike, apparently, he it was who had the township divided into three parts, in lines running from the north to the south. Elijah Hubbard married Mathers' daughter Lydia, who had been given the central portion of the township, and Matthew Hubbard was for many years the sales-agent for this section, being succeeded in 1838 by Henry Parsons, of Ashtabula, who also was agent for the eastern and western sections, though Hubbard had been successful in disposing of a large part of the central section to actual settlers. This division into thirds had occurred in 1818, but the east and west thirds were not surveyed and offered for sale until 1825.

A veteran of the Revolution, a Major Moore, was the first to make a clearing in the dense forest which covered the face of the landscape, and he cleared two or three acres in 1811, though he did not occupy his clearing long. Two brothers named Mendall, with their brother-in-law, and their respective families settled in the middle section at an early date. Among the earliest to settle in the west section was a squatter named John Shaw, an erstwhile British soldier in Canada, but who one night, with several companions, deserted from the army in Canada, crossing the lake in a small boat, arriving at Ashtabula. This man left numerous descendants among us. Other settlers came in the years 1815 to '20, settling mostly in the middle section, and by this time a thrifty growth had been established, which has been maintained.

The township was organized in 1820, and at that time its name was changed to Sheffield by John Gregg, the first Justice of the Peace to be elected.

The first saw and grist-mill was erected in 1827, which, while it was undoubtedly a great help to the community, was hardly operated upon modern lines, since it is said that about four bushels of corn ground constituted a day's work. While agricultural pursuits have always led with the people of Sheffield, yet so blessed was she with lumber in her forests, and with water-power in her streams, that wood-working mills of different sorts have always figured largely in her history.

Monroe, Harpersfield and Austinburg

MONROE.

In 1799 Monroe saw her first settler in the person of Col. Stephen Moulton, who came from Whitestown, New York, and settled on land just east of Kelloggsville. This village took its name from two brothers of the name Kellogg, who were among the earliest settlers, and intimately identified with the interests of that community. Col. Moulton resided here for two years, and then sold to a Jonathan Harrington, Moulton moving to the present village of Kelloggsville. In 1802 a family named Ferguson arrived from Virginia, preceded by a year by a man named Moss. In the same year the Hardys came from Pennsylvania, and the Kelloggs, Amos and Martin, from Virginia, though originally from Massachusetts. Two or three other families straggled in before 1809, some selling again to later comers and moving away. In 1810 Caleb Blodgett, an astute Yankee from Vermont, made his advent here. He was the leading business spirit of the community for a long term of years. He built several distilleries, and was for many years proprietor of profitable stage lines. He built, in association with others, a turnpike road across the township, from north to south, and had two large mills for flour and meal, in the vicinity of the village.

About 1836 he evidently found the country becoming too civilized for his restless spirit, for he moved to Wisconsin, there to continue his pioneering. In 1816 Elijah and Peter Peck came to Monroe from New York and their names are identified with several mill enterprises.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Joseph Badger, the itinerant preacher who at this time was ministering to the whole of this portion of the Reserve, and whose name so frequently appears in the same connection with the other townships, in 1804. The first school was held a year later, with about a dozen scholars, though a school-house was not erected until 1814.

Tanneries, saw-mills, grist-mills, and distilleries were numerous in the early days and played an important part in the early development of the township.

The first road was that made by the surveyors, and otherwise spoken of as the "Girdled Road." It passed diagonally south-westward from the north-east corner of the township. Its date is 1798.

Monroe was organized as a township in 1818, and was named in honor of the President of the United States, the first election being held on July Fourth of that year.

The decade of 1820 to '30 saw Kelloggsville grow to be one of the foremost points in this section of the State, thanks to the vigor and enterprise of the early inhabitants. At the present date, however, the village has a very quiet appearance.

HARPERSFIELD.

This township, it appears, was settled as early as 1798, by three families. By sale from the Land Company, it was owned by Alexander Harper. These first settlers were Mr. Harper, Wm. McFarland, and Ezra Gregory, who all came from New York State in June of that year. They travelled up the Lake, and most unfortunately, the boat bearing the store of provisions was shipwrecked during the voyage. They arrived too late to grow any grain that year, but as they were able to subsist upon the fish and game with which the country abounded, they experienced no particular hardship until early winter. Snow fell early, accompanied by intense cold, and their scanty stock of provision dwindled so rapidly, the supply of game being cut off, that they were soon on the verge of actual starvation.

At this juncture, two heroic young men, James and William Harper, volunteering a relief expedition, set out through the woods, for Elk Creek, Pennsylvania, where was a small settlement and grist-mill. Having refreshed themselves, somewhat, after having successfully reached that place, they set out on the return, each bearing a sack of corn. Their arrival at Harpersfield was most timely, for the condition of their comrades there was most desperate indeed. But the corn obtained at such peril could not sustain so many long, and so this trip was repeated by these stalwart and brave young pioneers throughout the winter. Once, a third young man accompanied them, but as they were returning along the shore of the Lake, William broke through into the icy water, the corn sharing his mishap. Being a young man of strength, agility, and presence of mind, he soon scrambled out. The weather was bitterly cold and he sent his comrades into the woods, bidding them build a fire so that he might dry in some measure his clothes, before resuming their journey. He, in the meantime, would devote himself to the rescue of that dearly bought corn. This being no easy task, he was for some time engaged upon it, hampered by the cold and his wet and frozen clothing. Having secured it, however, he finally turned shoreward, looking for the fire which should so comfort him. He found no fire, but soon found his two comrades who had not yet succeeded in building one, and were themselves so overcome with the cold that they had ceased their efforts, and were just falling into that sleep whose awakening is death. But their dauntless companion set about to rouse them, with characteristic energy, and soon had them on their feet again, and a fire, as well, which warmed and dried them so well they were soon able to resume their journey, arriving in Harpersfield without further accident.

The whole number of people known to have been in the Reserve at this time was less than one hundred and fifty. Three families were at Harpersfield, ten families at Youngstown, three at Cleveland, three at Mentor, three at Burton, and one at Hudson.

In the year 1802 a log school-house was erected on Lot 14, and a term taught therein by Elizabeth Harper. This is noteworthy as it was the first school taught in Ashtabula County. The first frame building was erected in 1817 at Unionville, and was used as a Masonic Hall, and for school and church purposes.

It is known that the famous itinerant preacher of the wilderness, Rev. Joseph Badger, delivered sermons here as early as 1800, though history does not relate just where, presumably in the log homes of some of the pioneers, since obviously the only other place must have been the open air. The first road to be opened in the township was in 1802, along the South Ridge, forming a part of a primitive stage road which connected Erie and Cleveland. The first store to be opened was in 1807, by Aaron Wheeler, just east of Unionville village.

In 1807 the territory now embraced in Hartsgrove, Trumbull, Harpersfield and Geneva, was detached from the township of Richfield, and designated as Harpersfield, and for many years it bore the prefix "New" to distinguish it from the old, of New York State.

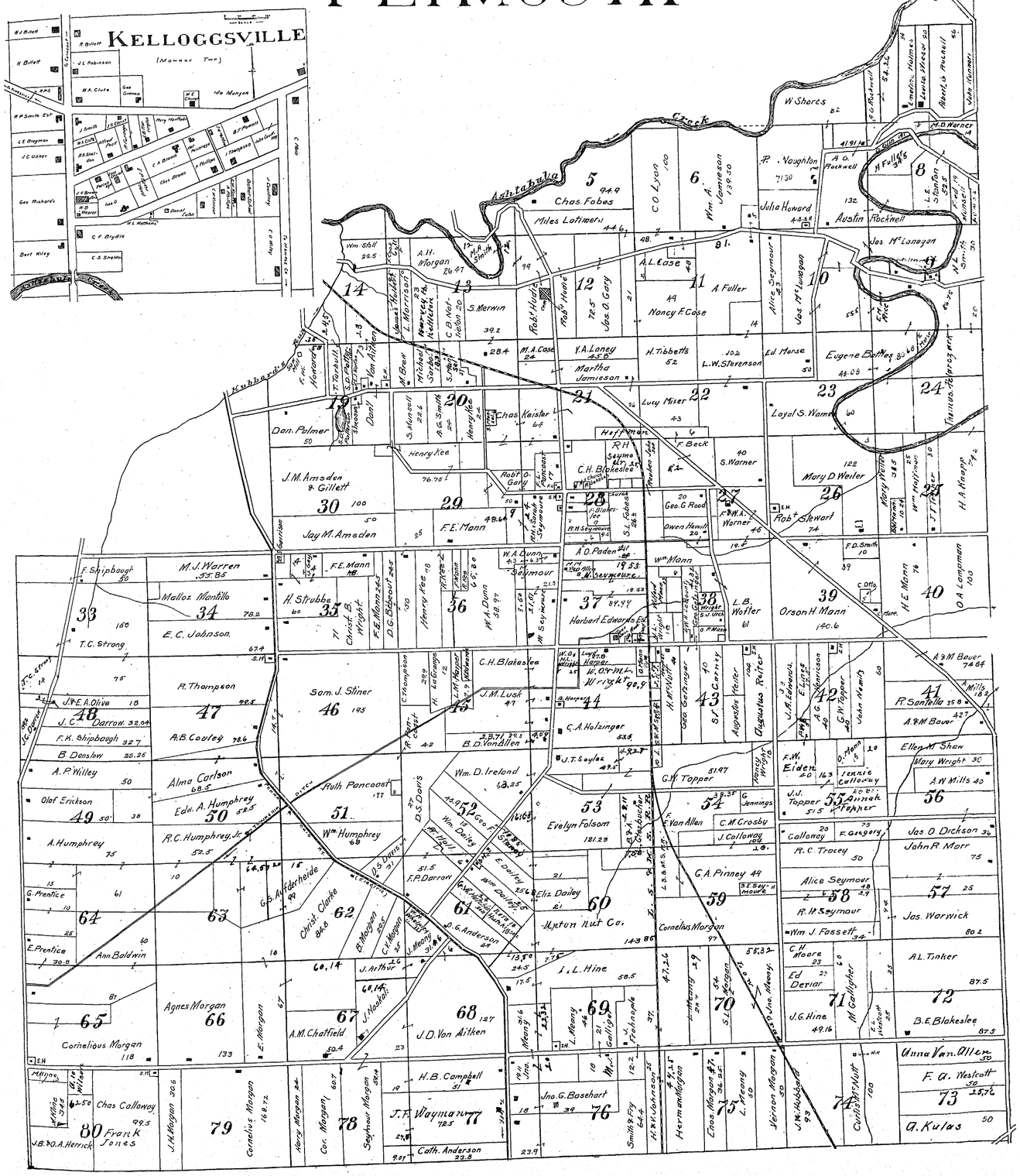
AUSTINBURG.

At the drawing of the Connecticut Land Company, this township became the property of Austin, Rockwell, Battel, and others, and these in company with other gentlemen who had drawn adjoining lands formed themselves into the Torringford Land Co. Indian difficulties threatening them, however, their property was not settled upon until the spring of 1799, when Judge Austin, accompanied by a young man named Roswell Stevens with his newly married wife, with three other young pioneers whom the Judge had hired, set out from their Connecticut homes on the long journey to the wilderness.

They took with them farming tools, and travelled by team as far as Schenectady, where the men took small boats, travelling the rest of the way by water, while the team, with Judge Austin, proceeded overland. From Buffalo to Austinburg was a long journey through the woods, but he arrived at Harpersfield in due season, and went to the house of Alexander Harper, hoping to hear that the boats had arrived ahead of him, as most of the provisions were aboard. He then rode down to the mouth of Grand River, the appointed landing place, and was bitterly disappointed that his party was not there. Apprehensive that some misfortune had overtaken them, he was greatly relieved by their safe arrival in the night. The first blow toward clearing the primeval forest was struck by Judge Eliphlet Austin himself, in June, 1799.

(Continued on page 62.)

PLYMOUTH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Ashtabula Creek
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Chas. Fobes
Miles Loftmers
Wm. A. Jamieson
A. Fuller
Nancy F. Case
Julia Howard
Austin Rockwell
Jos. McLanagan
Eugene Bentley
Loyal S. Warner
Mary D. Weiler
Rob. Stewart
Lucy Miser
Martha Jamieson
H. Tibbetts
L. W. Stevenson
Ed. Morse
Alice Seymour
Jos. McLanagan
Chas. Keister
Henry Ice
Dan. Palmer
J. M. Amsden & Gillett
Jay M. Amsden
F. E. Mann
C. H. Blakeslee
Geo. G. Rood
S. Warner
F. Beck
Owen Hewitt
A. O. Paden
Wm. Mann
Herbert Edwards Est.
L. B. Wolfer
Orson H. Mann
H. E. Mann
O. A. Longanecker
M. J. Warren
Mallor Montillo
E. C. Johnson
T. C. Strong
F. Shipbough
R. Thompson
A. B. Cooley
J. C. Darrow
F. K. Shipbough
B. Denslow
A. P. Willey
Olaf Erickson
A. Humphrey
G. Prentice
E. Prentice
Ann Baldwin
Sam. J. Stiner
J. M. Lush
B. D. VanAllen
C. A. Holzinger
J. T. Sayles
Wm. D. Ireland
Ruth Pancoast
Wm. Humphrey
Alma Carlson
Edw. A. Humphrey
R. C. Humphrey, Jr.
G. S. Vanderheide
Christ. Clarke
D. S. Davis
Wm. Dailey
E. Dailey
Elizabeth Dailey
Evelyn Folsom
Upton Nut Co.
E. Van Allen
C. M. Crosby
J. Calloway
G. A. Pinney
Cornelius Morgan
J. L. Hine
L. Meany
Agnes Morgan
Cornelius Morgan
A. M. Chatfield
J. D. Van Aitken
J. Nesbitt
J. Arthur
Chas Calloway
Frank Jones
J. B. & O. A. Herrick
H. B. Campbell
T. F. Wayman
Cath. Anderson
Jno. G. Basehart
Herman Morgan
Chas. Morgan
L. Meany
Vernon Morgan
J. M. Hubbard
Cuthbert Mott
Unna Van Allen
F. A. Westcott
G. Kulas
A. M. Beaver
F. Santella
Ellen M. Shaw
Mary Wright
A. W. Mills
Jas. O. Dickson
John R. Morr
Jas. Warwick
A. L. Tinker
B. E. Blakeslee
Alice Seymour
R. H. Seymour
Wm. J. Fassett
C. H. Moore
Ed Derlar
J. G. Hine
M. Gallagher
Calloway
R. C. Tracey
F. Gregory
Jennie Calloway
J. J. Topper
Minah Topper
F. W. Elden
O. Mann
G. W. Topper
John Mowry
A. G. Rockwell
W. Shores
Creek
Ashtabula
Julia Howard
Austin Rockwell
Jos. McLanagan
Eugene Bentley
Loyal S. Warner
Mary D. Weiler
Rob. Stewart
Lucy Miser
Martha Jamieson
H. Tibbetts
L. W. Stevenson
Ed. Morse
Alice Seymour
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R. Thompson
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B. Denslow
A. P. Willey
Olaf Erickson
A. Humphrey
G. Prentice
E. Prentice
Ann Baldwin
Sam. J. Stiner
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Cath. Anderson
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F. A. Westcott
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Mary Wright
A. W. Mills
Jas. O. Dickson
John R. Morr
Jas. Warwick
A. L. Tinker
B. E. Blakeslee
Alice Seymour
R. H. Seymour
Wm. J. Fassett
C. H. Moore
Ed Derlar
J. G. Hine
M. Gallagher
Calloway
R. C. Tracey
F. Gregory
Jennie Calloway
J. J. Topper
Minah Topper
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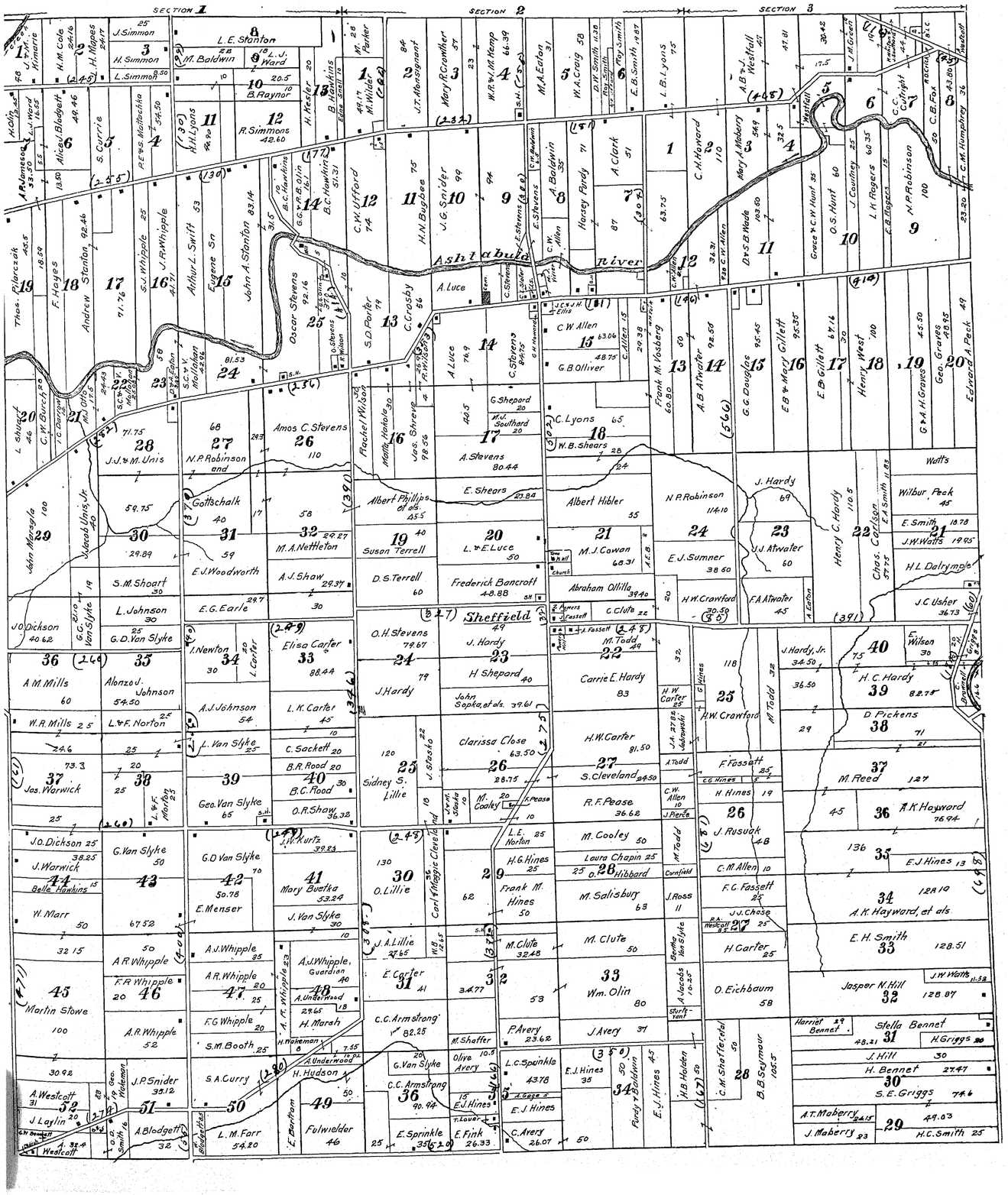
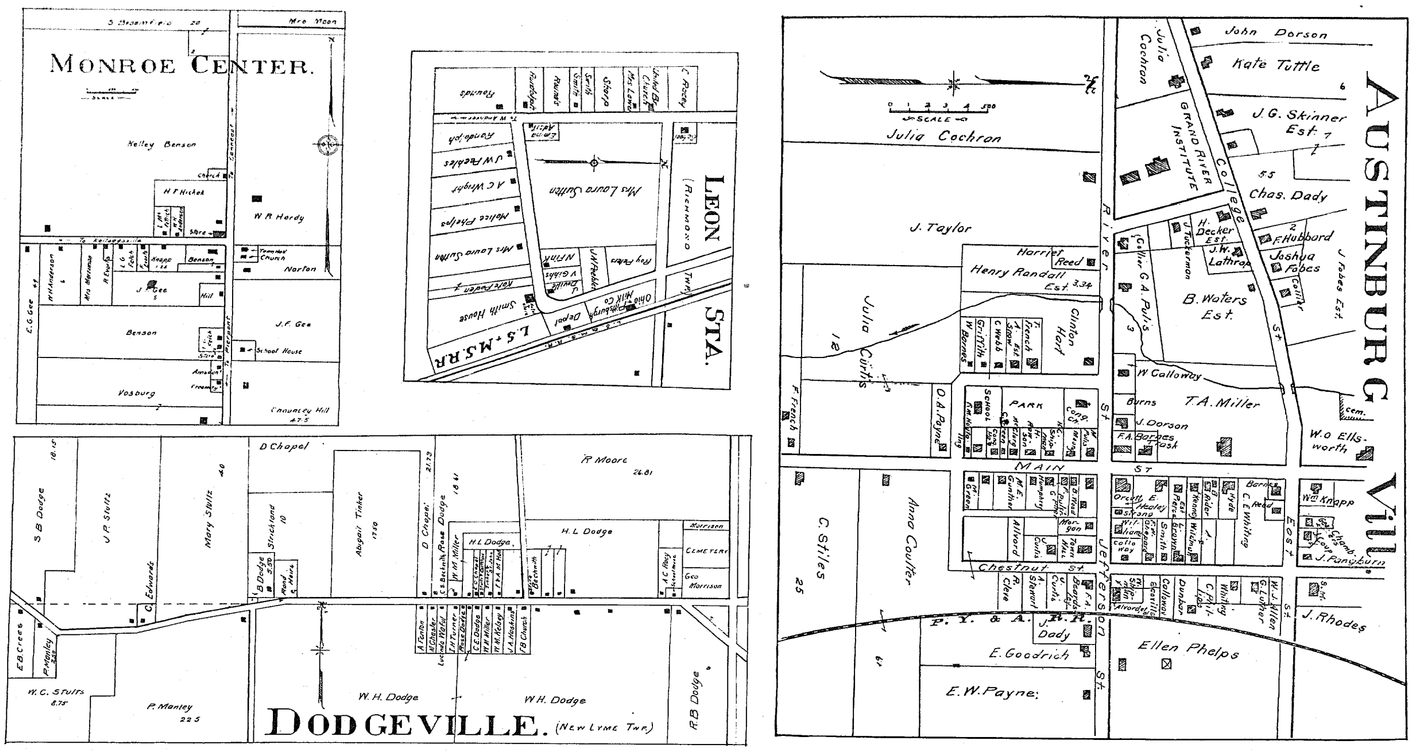
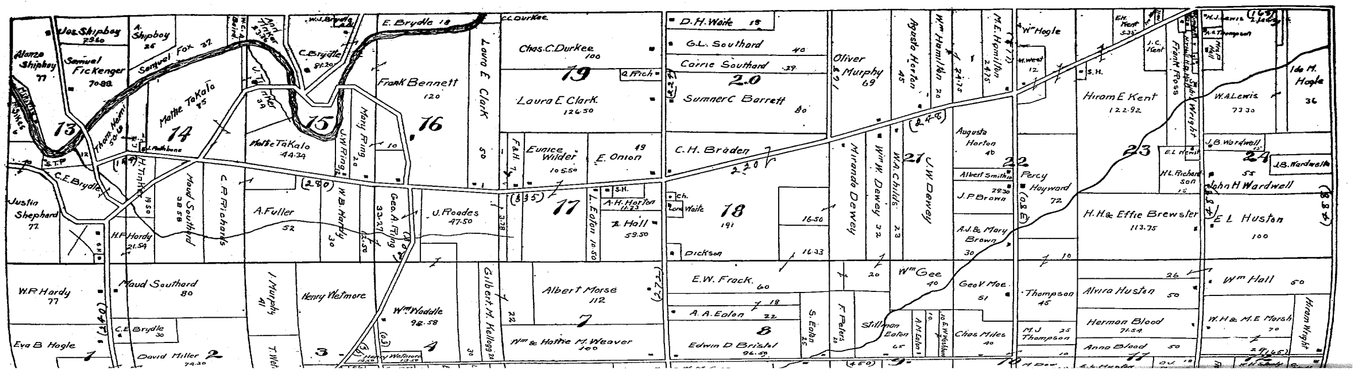
O. Mann
G. W. Topper
John Mowry
A. G. Rockwell
W. Shores

SHEFFIELD


SECTION 1
SECTION 2
SECTION 3
Ashtabula River
Sheffield
L. E. Stanton
M. Baldwin
L. J. Ward
B. Raynor
R. Simmons 42.60
H. Kesler
B. Hawkins
M. Wilder
J. T. Hovsgrant
Mary R. Crowther
W. R. & M. Hemp
M. A. Eaton
W. A. Craig
D. W. Smith
Roy Smith
E. B. Smith
L. B. Lyons
A. B. & Westfall
J. M. Green
C. C. Cutright
C. B. Fox
C. M. Humphrey
H. Simmon
L. Simmon
J. Simmon
H. M. Cole
H. Mapes
Alice V. Blodgett
S. Currie
P. E. & S. Mattocks
A. Ramsdell
L. J. Ward
H. H. Lyons
R. Simmons
B. C. Hawkins
G. G. & R. B. Olin
C. W. Ufford
H. N. Bugbee
J. G. Snider
A. Baldwin
E. Stevens
C. W. Allen
Harvey Purdy
A. Clark
C. H. Howard
Mary J. Moberry
Dr. S. B. Wade
Grace V. & C. W. Hunt
O. S. Hunt
J. Courtney
L. H. Rogers
E. B. Rogers
N. P. Robinson
Thos. Polarczak
F. Hayes
Andrew Stanton
S. J. Whipple
J. R. Whipple
Arthur L. Swift
Eugene Sn
John A. Stanton
Oscar Stevens
S. D. Porter
C. Crosby
A. Luce
C. Stevens
C. W. Allen
G. B. Olliver
Frank M. Hosberg
A. B. Atwater
G. G. Douglas
E. B. & Mary Gillett
E. B. Gillett
Henry West
G. & A. H. Graves
Geo. Graves
Edward A. Peck
C. W. Burch
L. Shurtz
T. C. Barger
Mollie Stevens
Amos C. Stevens
N. P. Robinson and
J. J. & M. Unis
Gottschalk
Rachel Wilson
Mollie Hotelo
Jas. Shreve
Albert Phillips et als.
E. Shears
G. Shepard
H. A. Southard
A. Stevens
C. Lyons
W. B. Shears
Albert Hibler
M. J. Cowan
Abraham Ollilla
H. W. Crawford
E. J. Sumner
N. P. Robinson
J. Hardy
J. J. Atwater
F. A. Atwater
Henry C. Hardy
Chas. Carlson
Watt's
Wilbur Peck
E. Smith
J. W. Watts
H. L. Dalrymple
J. C. Usher
John Marsolo
Jacob Unis Jr.
S. M. Shoart
L. Johnson
G. D. Van Slyke
J. O. Dickson
G. G. Van Slyke
Susan Terrell
D. S. Terrell
Frederick Bancroft
O. H. Stevens
J. Hardy
H. Shepard
John Sopka et als.
Carrie E. Hardy
H. W. Carter
S. Cleveland
R. F. Pease
M. Cooley
Laura Chapin
M. Salisbury
M. Todd
M. Clute
Wm. Olin
J. Avery
F. Avery
L. C. Spinkle
E. J. Hines
C. Avery
Fundy & Baldwin
J. B. Holden
C. M. Shaffer et al
B. B. Seymour
J. Hardy, Jr.
H. C. Hardy
D. Pickens
E. Wilson
M. Reed
A. K. Hayward
E. J. Hines
J. Rusuak
C. M. Allen
F. C. Fassett
J. J. Chase
H. Carter
O. Eichbaum
E. H. Smith
Jasper N. Hill
J. W. Watts
Harriet & Bennet
Stella Bennet
H. Griggs
J. Hill
H. Bennet
S. E. Griggs
A. T. Maberry
J. Maberry
H. C. Smith
J. Newton
L. Carter
A. J. Johnson
L. Van Slyke
Geo. Van Slyke
Elisa Carter
L. K. Carter
C. Sackett
B. R. Rood
B. C. Rood
O. R. Shaw
Sidney S. Lillie
J. Stasko
Clarissa Close
J. Kurtz
Mary Buetka
J. Van Slyke
E. Menser
A. J. Whipple
A. R. Whipple
F. R. Whipple
F. G. Whipple
S. M. Booth
S. A. Curry
A. J. Whipple, Guardian
A. Underwood
H. Marsh
H. Hudson
L. M. Farr
E. Bertram
Fulwielder
O. Lillie
J. A. Lillie
E. Carter
C. C. Armstrong
E. Sprinkle
E. Fink
Olive Avery
E. J. Hines
Martin Stowe
A. R. Whipple
J. P. Snider
A. Westcott
J. Laylin
A. Blodgett
L. & F. Norton
A. M. Mills
Alonzo J. Johnson
W. R. Mills
Jas. Warwick
J. O. Dickson
J. Warwick
Belle Hawkins
W. Marr


MONROE CENTER.
Kelley Benson
H.F. Hickok
W.R. Hardy
Norton
J.F. Gee
School House
Benson
Vosburg
Community Hill
LEON STA.
Mrs Louis Sutton
Smith House
L.S. & M.S.R.R.
DODGEVILLE. (New Lyme Twp.)
W.H. Dodge
P. Manley
W.C. Stults
E.B. Crees
S.B. Dodge
J.P. Stultz
Mary Stultz
D. Chapel
Abigail Tinker
R. Moore
H.L. Dodge
Cemetery
Geo Harrison
AUSTINBURG Vill.
Julia Cochran
J. Taylor
Julia Curtis
Henry Randall Est.
Clinton Hoyt
B. Waters Est.
Chas. Dady
J.G. Skinner Est.
Kate Tuttle
John Dorson
Joshua Fobes
F. Hubbard
J.W. Lathrop
T.A. Miller
W. Calloway
Burns
J. Dorson
W.O. Ellsworth
Anna Coulter
C. Stiles
E. Goodrich
E.W. Payne
Ellen Phelps
J. Rhodes
Wm. Knapp
Julia Cochran
Grand River Institute
College
Main St
Chestnut St
Liberty St
Fourth St
P.Y. & A. R.R.


Joe. Shipbay
Samuel Fickenger
Hattie Takala
Frank Bennett
Laura E. Clark
Chas. C. Durken
Eunice Wilder
E. Onion
A. Hall
U. Reades
A. Fuller
Maud Southard
W.P. Hardy
Eva B. Hagle
David Miller
Henry Wetmore
Wm. Riddle
Albert Morse
Wm. & Hattie M. Weaver
D.H. Waite
G.L. Southard
Corrie Southard
Sumner C. Barrett
C.H. Breden
E.W. Frack
A.A. Eaton
Edwin D. Brisbin
Oliver Murphy
Wm. Gee
Geo V. Mae
Chas. Hiles
Hiram E. Kent
W.A. Lewis
H.L. Richardson
John H. Wardwell
H.H. & Effie Brewster
E.L. Huston
Wm. Hall
Alvira Huston
Herman Blood
Anna Blood
Augusta Horton
Albert Smith
J.P. Brown
A.J. & Mary Brown
Percy Hayward
Thompson
Stillman Eaton
Justin Shepherd
Alonzo Shipbay
Hattie Takala
C.E. Brydia
C.F. Richards
H.P. Hardy
W.H. Hardy
Geo A. Fahey
Gilbert M. Hellogs
Ida M. Hagle
Hiram Hagle
Wm. Hagle
Ch. Tp.
Co. Rd.
Cor. Rd.
Ch.
S.H.
Sch.
Cem.
Dickson
Walk
Dr.
Ct.
Pl.
Ln.
Ave.
Sq.
Mill
Creek
Swamp
Orchard
Meadow
Pasture
Lot
Lots
Acres
Rods
Feet
Deeded
Surveyed
Platted
Vacated
Estate
Heirs
Widow
Widower
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Owner
Occupant
Tenant
Vacant
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Private
Township
County
State
Federal
Boundary
Line
Corner
Monument
Marker
Post
Fence
Gate
Bridge
Culvert
Ford
Ferry
Dam
Well
Spring
Pump
Windmill
Tank
Tower
Shed
Barn
Stable
Granary
Crib
Silo
Cow Shed
Hog Pen
Chicken House
Wagon Shed
Implement Shed
Tool House
Blacksmith Shop
Wheelwright Shop
Carpenter Shop
Cooper Shop
Harness Shop
Saddle Shop
Shoe Shop
Tailor Shop
Milliner Shop
Dressmaker Shop
Barber Shop
Restaurant
Saloon
Hotel
Boarding House
Store
Post Office
Express Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Office
Depot
Freight House
Passenger Station
Section House
Water Tank
Coal Chute
Turntable
Roundhouse
Switch
Siding
Yard
Crossing
Overpass
Underpass
Tunnel
Trestle
Embankment
Cut
Grade
Level
Curve
Tangent
Bearing
Distance
Chain
Link
Rod
Pole
Stake
Iron
Pipe
Concrete
Stone
Wood
Steel
Wire
Rail
Tie
Ballast
Track
Main Track
Side Track
Passing Track
Yard Track
Switch Track
Spur
Branch
Junction
Crossing
Interlocking
Signal
Semaphore
Lamp
Light
Bell
Whistle
Flag
Gate
Watchman
Agent
Operator
Conductor
Engineer
Fireman
Brakeman
Porter
Clerk
Manager
Superintendent
Division
Station
Mile
Kilometer
Grade
Curve
Tangent
Bearing
Distance
Chain
Link
Rod
Pole
Stake
Iron
Pipe
Concrete
Stone
Wood
Steel
Wire
Rail
Tie
Ballast
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Main Track
Side Track
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Switch Track
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Branch
Junction
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Interlocking
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Semaphore
Lamp
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Bell
Whistle
Flag
Gate
Watchman
Agent
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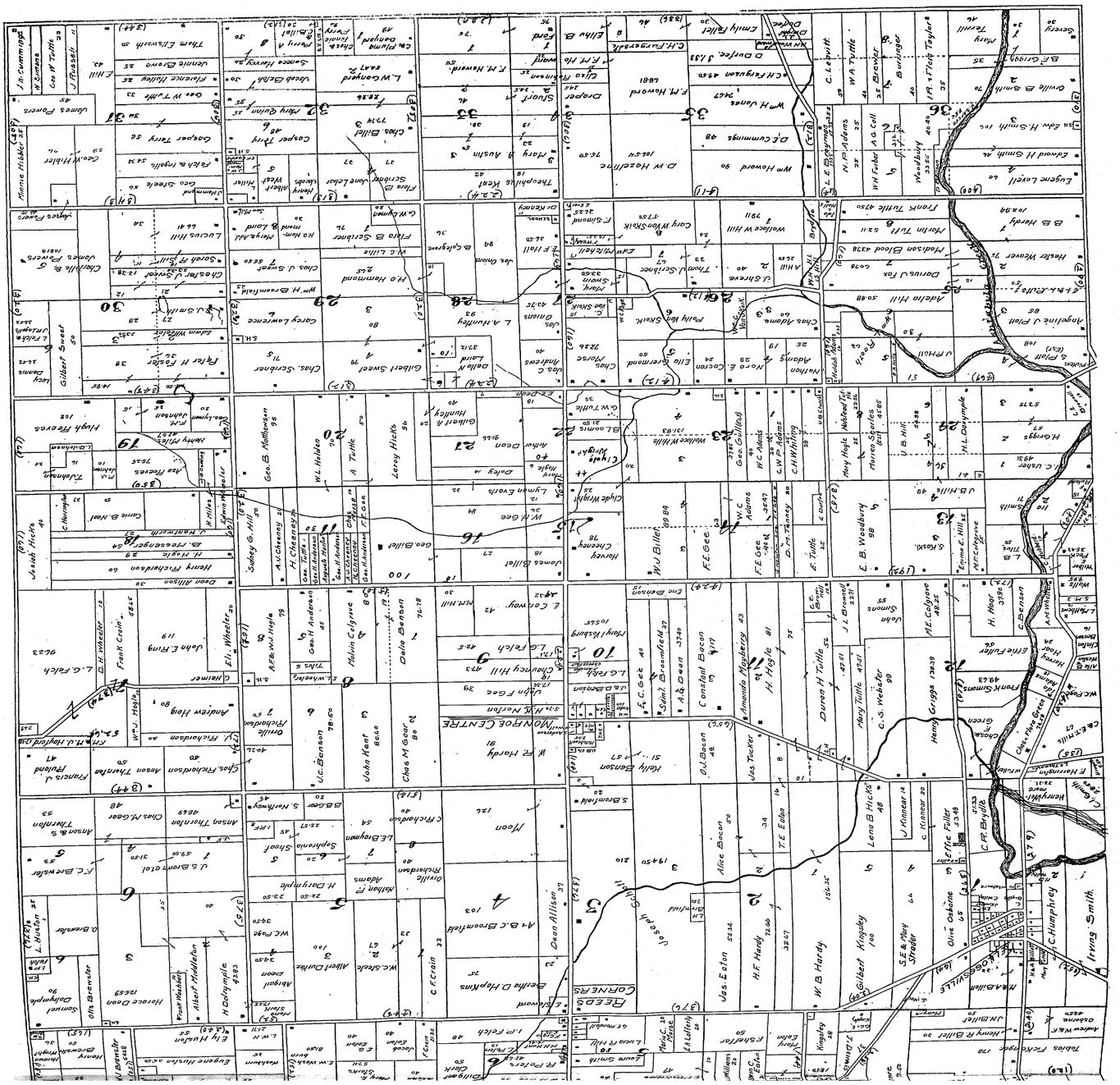
Engineer
Fireman
Brakeman
Porter
Clerk
Manager
Superintendent
Division
Station
Mile
Kilometer

MONROE


CORNERS
CREEDS
MONROE CENTRE
Irving Smith
Gilbert Sweet
Chas. Scribner
Geo. B. Mathewson
W.L. Holden
A. Tuttle
Leroy Hicks
Arthur Dean
Delia A. Luther
Chas. Adams
Wallace W. Hills
Geo. Gilliland
W.C. Adams
C.H. Whiting
Clyde Wright
Henry Cheney
M.V. Billet
F.E. Gee
E. B. Woodbury
S. Kaak
J.B. Hills
Harriet Scarles
Mary Hoyle
Mildred Tilt
Ingeline J. Plain
Adelia Hill
Darius J. Fox
Heater Weaver
Madison Wood
Martin Tutt
Frank Tuttle
Eugene Lovell
Edward H. Smith
Wm Howard
D.W. Hazlette
D.F. Cummings
F.M. Howard
W.H. Jones
C.H. Ferguson
Dwight
Wm. Howard
Thomas J. Scribner
Carl W. Skaik
Wallace W. Hill
Phillip Wm. Skaik
Chas. Adams
Nathan Adams
Nora E. Corson
Ella Richmond
Chas. Foster
U. Shreve
A.H. Hill
Frank Swain
Theophilus Kent
Mary J. Austin
Chas. Billet
Gilbert Sweet
Chas. Scribner
H.O. Hammond
Fiola B. Scribner
Chas. J. Swart
W.C. Lillie
Wm. H. Broomfield
Carey Lawrence
L. A. Hartley
Jos. Onions
Jos. C. Anderson
Delia A. Luther
Fiola B. Scribner
Chas. Billet
L.W. Conrad
Chas. Palmer
Daniel Fenner
Thos. Ellsworth
Jos. Cummings
Geo. W. Tuttle
Geo. Steele
Henry Abbott
Walter S.
Geo. W. Tuttle
Ralph B. Ingalls
Casper Terry
Mary Quinn
Jas. W. Tuttle
Fleurice Holley
Vonnie Brown
J. Russell
Jos. Cummings
Wm. Howard
D.F. Cummings
F.M. Howard
W.H. Jones
C.H. Ferguson
Dwight
Wm. Howard
D.W. Hazlette
Emily Fuller
Elijah B.
F.M. Howard
Elizo Freeman
Sharp
Draper
Thos. Ellsworth
Jos. Cummings
W. Simmons
Geo. W. Tuttle
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Henry Abbott
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Geo. Steele
Ralph B. Ingalls
Casper Terry
Mary Quinn
Jas. W. Tuttle
Fleurice Holley
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J. Russell
L.W. Conrad
Jesse Clark
Samuel Howry
Chas. Palmer
Daniel Fenner
Thos. Ellsworth
Jos. Cummings
Manie Hibber
Geo. W. Tuttle
Ralph B. Ingalls
Casper Terry
Mary Quinn
Chas. Billet
Gilbert Sweet
Chas. Scribner
Geo. B. Mathewson
W.L. Holden
A. Tuttle
Leroy Hicks
Arthur Dean
Delia A. Luther
Chas. Adams
Nathan Adams
Nora E. Corson
Ella Richmond
Chas. Foster
U. Shreve
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Frank Swain
Theophilus Kent
Mary J. Austin
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Mary Quinn
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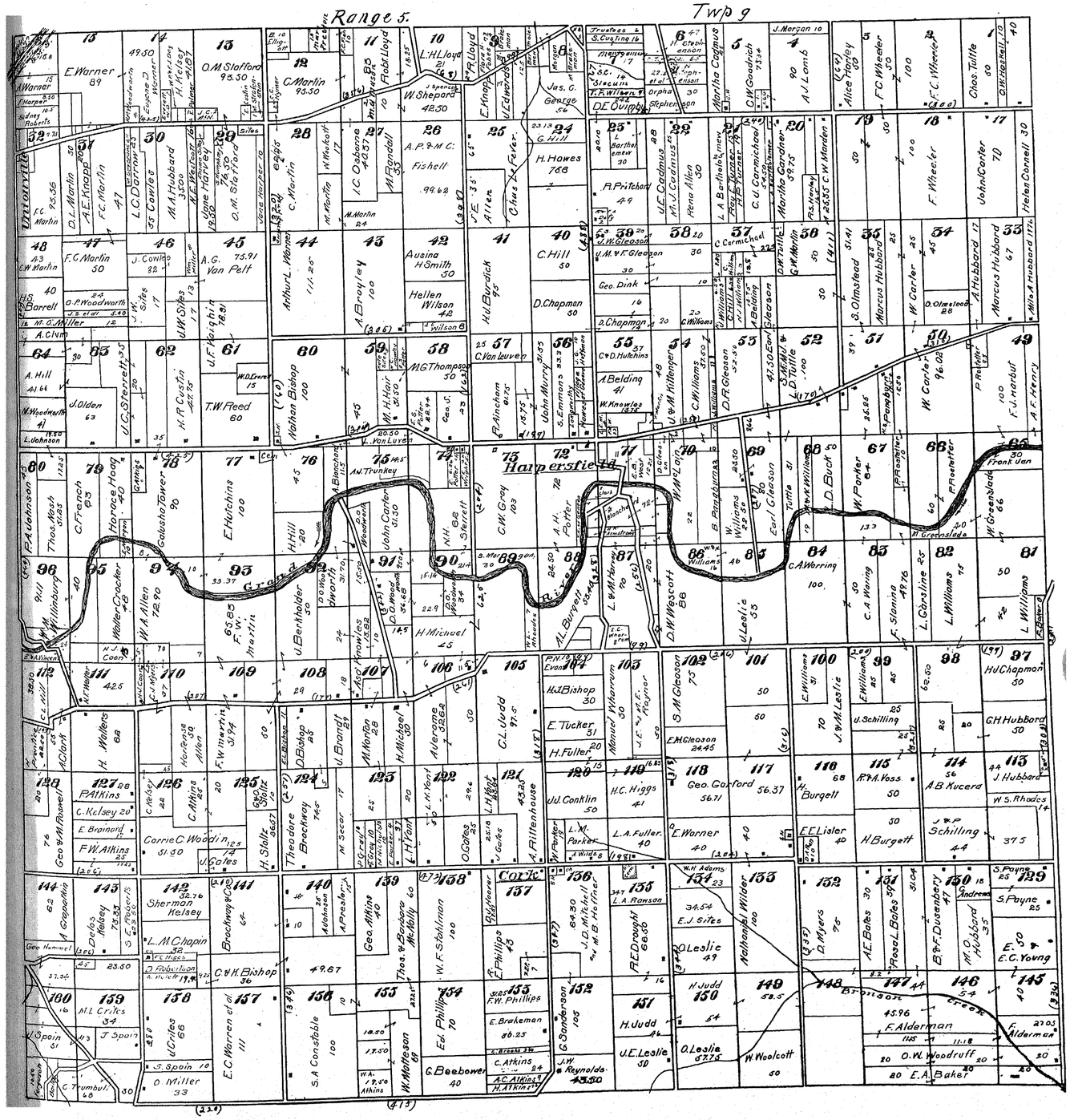
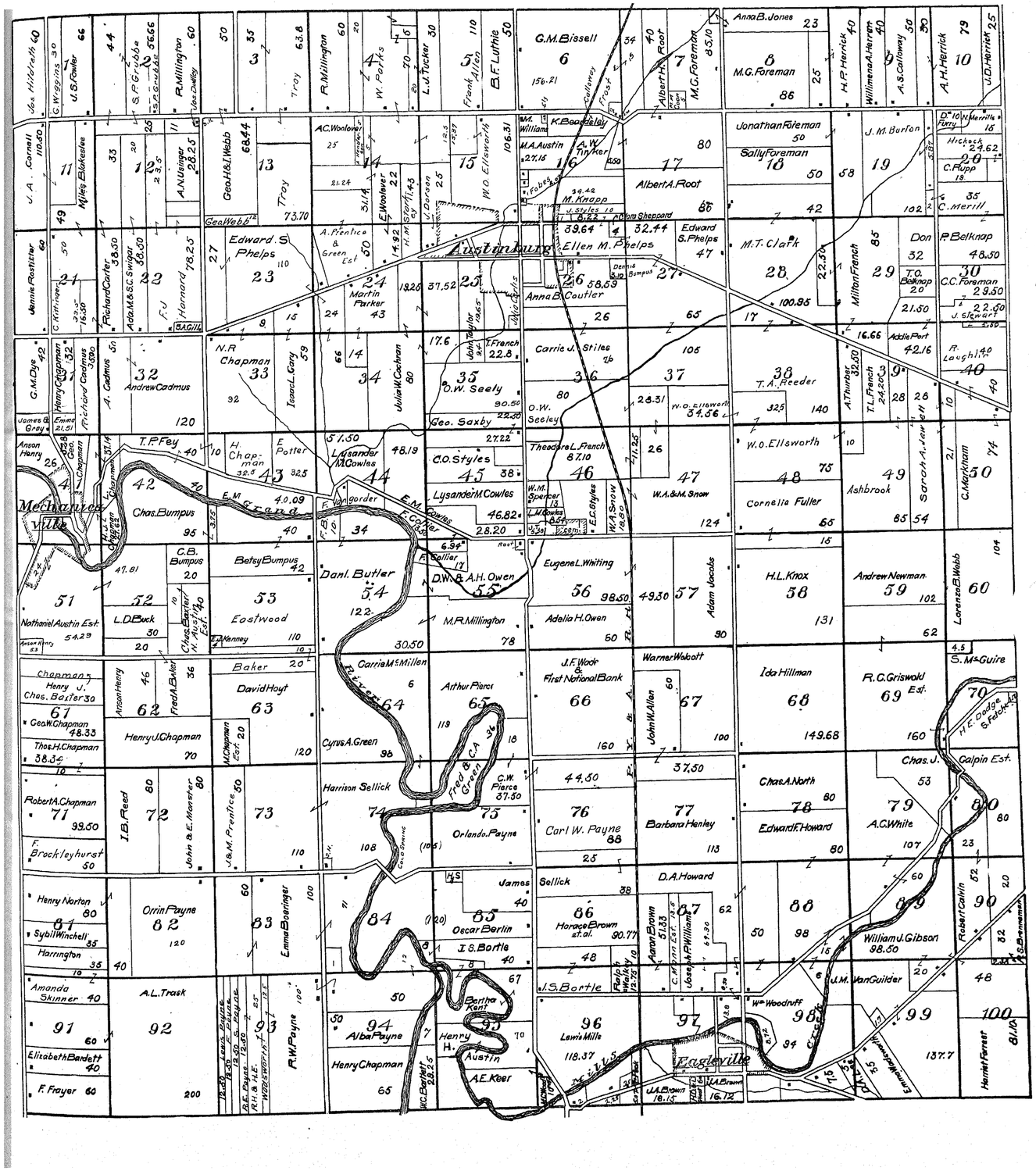
Elvin Wheeler

HARPERSFIELD



AUSTINBURG


Austinburg
Mechanics Mills
Eastville
E.M. Grand
Chas. Bumpus
Andrew Cadmus
Nathaniel Austin Est.
Eastwood
Daniel Butler
Alba Payne
Henry Chapman
Orrin Payne
A.L. Trask
Lewis Mills
Eugene L. Whiting
Adelia H. Owen
Albert A. Root
Ellen M. Phelps
Edward S. Phelps
Anna B. Coutler
Carrie J. Stiles
O.W. Seely
Geo. Saxby
Theodore L. French
Lysander M. Cowles
C.O. Styles
W.A. & M. Snow
W.O. Ellsworth
T.A. Reeder
Cornelia Fuller
H.L. Knox
Andrew Newman
Ashbrook
Milton French
M.T. Clark
Jonathan Foreman
Sally Foreman
M.G. Foreman
Anna B. Jones
J.M. Burton
C. Rupp
C. Merrill
P. Belknap
C.C. Foreman
J. Stewart
C. Markham
Lorenzo B. Webb
S. McGuire
Ida Hillman
R.C. Griswold Est.
Chas. J. Galpin Est.
A.C. White
William J. Gibson
Chas. A. North
Edward F. Howard
Barbara Henley
Carl W. Payne
Orlando Payne
Arthur Pierce
Cyrus A. Green
Harrison Sellick
Carrie M. McMillen
Oscar Berlin
I.S. Bortle
Horace Brown
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First National Bank
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Adam Jacobs
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Bertha Kent
Emma Bostringer
R.W. Payne
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Henry J. Chapman
Fred A. Baker
Anson Henry
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Thos. H. Chapman
Robert A. Chapman
F. Brockleyhurst
Henry Norton
Sybil Winchell
Harrington
Amanda Skinner
Elizabeth Bardett
F. Frayer
I.B. Reed
John & E. Monster
J. & M. Prentice
Fred & C.A. Green
Geo. Spence
Ralph Walker
Wm. Woodruff
U.M. VanGuilder
Robert Calvin
S. Brenneman
Harriet Forrest
H.E. Dodge & S. Fetcher
Thos. Barker Est.
Chas. Butler Est.
R.H. & H.E. Woodworth
W.C. Bartlett
Jas. Hitchcock
G. Wiggins
U.S. Fowler
S.P. Grubb
R. Millington
Jas. Dudley
Troy
W. Potts
L.J. Tucker
Frank Allen
B.F. Luthie
G.M. Bissell
Albert H. Root
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H.P. Herrick
Willmena A. Herrick
A.S. Calloway
A.H. Herrick
J.D. Herrick
N. Merrills Ferry
Hickock
C. Rupp
Don
T.Q. Belknap
Addie Port
R. Laughlin
A. Thurber
T.L. French
Sarah A. Newman
A.C. Woolever
Geo. H. & L. Webb
W.O. Ellsworth
A.W. Tinker
M. Knapp
Adam Sheppard
Dennis Bumpus
Julia W. Cochran
N.R. Chapman
Isaac L. Gary
H. Chapman
E. Potter
F. Longorder
Lysander M. Cowles
D.W. & A.H. Owen
M.R. Millington
Carrie M. McMillen
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A.E. Keer
Bertha Kent
Henry Chapman
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Eastwood
Nathaniel Austin Est.
L.D. Buck
C.B. Bumpus
Betsy Bumpus
Chas. Bumpus
Andrew Cadmus
A. Cadmus
Richard Carter
Ada M. & C. Swiger
F.V. Harnard
A. Nusinger
Myles Blakeslee
Richard Cadmus
Henry Chapman
Emma
James & Grey
G.M. Dye
Jennie Postiter
U.A. Cornell
Anson Henry
Henry J. Chapman
Chas. Baxter
Geo. W. Chapman
Thos. H. Chapman
Robert A. Chapman
F. Brockleyhurst
Henry Norton
Sybil Winchell
Harrington
Amanda Skinner
Elizabeth Bardett
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Fred A. Baker
David Hoyt
M. Chapman Est.
I.B. Reed
John & E. Monster
J. & M. Prentice
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Geo. Spence
Orrin Payne
A.L. Trask
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W.A. & M. Snow
W.O. Ellsworth
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Geo. Spence
Orrin Payne
A.L. Trask
Emma Bostringer
R.W. Payne
Alba Payne
Henry Chapman

AUSTINBURG—Continued

(Continued from page 54.)

Log cabins were soon erected by the little party, the roofs being covered with bark, on the site of the present village of Austinburg, the nearest habitation at this time being at Harpersfield, five miles distant. To the southward their nearest neighbors were at Warren, thirty-five miles away, and to the eastward, two families at Conneaut who had settled there the previous year. By Judge Austin's door ran the "Girdled Road," laid out by the surveyors, and it was the only sign of civilization that the wilderness afforded. The summer was spent in clearing the land preparatory to sowing wheat, hunting mill-sites, and occasionally visiting their neighbors (?). Late in autumn Judge Austin started homeward for distant Connecticut, leaving the little colony which he had brought as the seeds of a future community.

Arrived in the east he determined to induce others to take up homes in the west, and so well did he select his candidates that early in 1800 no less than sixteen sterling and substantial men went with him to the infant settlement of Austinburg. With this increment of strong men, the success of the colony seemed assured, and such was their character that the community has always since borne the imprint of it. But few families came on the first trips into the wilderness, the wives and children waiting for the most part until some provisions could be made for their comfort, that is to say such rude comforts as the times and place afforded.

All interior communication was of the rudest and most laborious sort. The Girdled Road was a road in name, principally, as it had not been cleared by the surveyors, and so was not passable to wagons. Hence access to the country was had by horse-back or by foot, save in so far as the streams were navigable. It is related that a boat, made by digging out a large log, long plied up and down Grand River, transporting merchandise of all sorts from Gregory's Mills in Harpersfield as far as the edge of Windsor township. We have said that Judge Austin was a most energetic and capable individual, capable of advancing difficult enterprises. His mind was set on advancing the interests of his colony in every way. He it was who built the first saw-mill in the county on the banks of Mill Creek where it flows into Grand River, in 1801. In the same place the first grist-mill of the county was built by Ambrose Humphrey. Previous to this the settlers were accustomed to take their grist down the river and along the shore to Cleveland, which was a most tedious undertaking, and sometimes two or three weeks were occupied in making the round trip, and in waiting for the grist. There had been a rude mill in Harpersfield operated by horse power, but unfortunately, this mill was broken beyond repair in 1799, to the great consternation and sorrow of the inhabitants of Northern Ohio. The matter was so serious that they, some of them, were actually on the verge of want when Deacon Austin arrived the first time. Needless to say he shared his provision with them.

We have said that the first colonists were of sterling character and Puritan stock. Hence it is but natural that religion and education should early have received attention in the settlement. Hence it was that the first church of the county was formed there in October, 1801, with sixteen communicants. In 1804 a remarkable religious revival occurred in this place, mentioned in the general histories, remarkable because of the phenomena of "bodily exercises" as it was called, which attended the conversions. It was said to be manifest in a variety of ways, and some clerical writer of the times has described them at length. It appears that there was the "falling exercise," the "jerking," the "rolling," the "running" exercise, all of which are sufficiently characterized by their titles. In addition there were the "dancing" exercises, "barking" exercises, and "visions and trances." The subject was instantaneously seized with spasmodic contractions of his muscles, which were entirely beyond his control, acting of their own accord in some one of the manners indicated above, and restraint of any sort was useless. About thirty-five united with the church at this time. This was the Congregational Church, and the first meeting house was built in 1810 upon property set aside for that purpose by the original proprietors. Before this time services had been held at the different houses, or perchance in one of the larger barns, if some special occasion demanded it.

The first school house was located on the grounds of the Grand River Institute, and this at the very outset of the colony. In 1831 began the movement which resulted in the foundation of the Institute, it being incorporated by the Legislature in that year, and originally intended to educate young men for the ministry. This idea was abandoned and it became an "Institute of Science and Industry," and was located at Mechanicsville. The conditions not proving favorable there, the building was moved to the present location and the name changed to its present style. This was about 1836, and the school has since flourished. We show views of the same elsewhere.

W. E. ORCUTT.

One of the most prominent and widely known citizens of Austinburg is Mr. W. E. Orcutt. Born in Massachusetts, he spent his early years there, coming to Grand River Institute when eighteen years of age, and a year later, in '61, he, with a large number of his fellow students, forsook the cause of education for that of liberty, and enlisted in the 14th Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery. His battery saw severe service at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, and was badly cut up at Pittsburgh Landing. After these engagements, Mr. Orcutt was discharged for disability, having been one year in the service.



W. E. ORCUTT.

He was married in Massachusetts in '64, and in '65 returned to Austinburg, with whose best interests he has since always been identified. For thirty-five years he has been continuously engaged in the shoe business, and is only now retiring on account of failing health. Though pursuing his business vigorously, the list of his other activities is a long one. He now holds his tenth commission as Notary Public, covering a period of thirty years. He was Clerk of the Township for fifteen years, and its Treasurer for ten. He was first a Postmaster, under Harrison's appointment, and McKinley's and the present administrations have given him twelve years of service in that capacity.

He has always been an active worker in behalf of Grand River Institute, enjoying the hearty regard and esteem of great numbers of its graduates, and many gratifying evidences of it have not been lacking. He has been a Trustee of the Institute "time out o' mind," and was Secretary and Treasurer of that Board for a great many years, and he acts in the latter capacity at the present time. Mr. Orcutt lost his wife in '87, and his four sons have all gone West, being engaged in various mercantile enterprises in Sioux City, Iowa, where Mr. Orcutt is expecting to join them within a few months. In his departure, Austinburg will lose one of her most worthy and respected citizens.

JEFFERSON

The township of Jefferson was originally owned by a man named Phelps and Gideon Granger, then Postmaster General of the United States, who purchased it of the Connecticut Land Company, but in 1798 Phelps sold his interest to Granger who thus became sole owner. The first improvements were made by him in 1804 when his agent cleared ten or twelve acres in the central part of the township, and sowed the same in wheat. It is on this primitive wheat field that the present village stands.

Being evidently familiar with the proper procedure for a site which bade fair to become a great city or metropolis, as it was at about this time that the French engineer L'Enfant was making that lay-out of Washington which has been the very foundation for the beauty of our national capital, Granger had the whole center of the town, where the village now is, surveyed into village lots of two acres each, and laid out noble streets and avenues among them, with handsome squares for parks at the intersections. While the village has not attained the size and importance which the founder perhaps conceived, yet he seems to have possessed a prophetic sense of the beauty that today exists in, for instance, Jefferson Street, for as early as 1820, our Dr. Hawley, visiting there from Connecticut, said it was as beautiful a location for a street as could be found anywhere in the country.

In 1805 Granger persuaded Jonathan Warner, of Saybrook, Conn., to come to this future town of the wilderness, and at the same time came Michael Webster.

In 1806 Jefferson began to have a commercial existence, for it was in that year that a man named Freithy moved in from Washington, D. C., due to the efforts of Granger, undoubtedly, and he it was who opened a store in his cabin, when built. That he was a prominent citizen is evidenced by the fact that he was the first Postmaster, and was also the first Justice of the Peace. Families began to straggle in during the next few years, and as the proprietor seemed always characterized by marked shrewdness, it was in 1807 that he induced seven families to migrate here from Maryland, their business being that of tobacco growers, and here they were to cater directly to the great Indian trade, and with the Northwest. Unfortunately the venture did not prove successful. During these years conditions must have been most hard and wearing, and the principal food was corn meal and venison, though bear meat was to be had in plenty. It is related that the earliest means of grinding the corn consisted in bruising it in a wooden mortar hollowed, chopped and burned out in the end of a great log. But still the little settlement thrived steadily, and in 1809 there had been constructed a grist-mill which was not only of the greatest benefit to Jefferson alone, but to the settlers in Austinburg, Ashtabula, and Morgan.

Soon after the organization of the county in 1811, there was much discussion among the few residents as to which township should have the Court House. In 1808 the people in Austinburg had cleared a small place in the woods and made it as attractive as possible, and requested the Commissioners to come and locate it there. But in the meantime Granger and his settlers had been improving their opportunities also, so they invited the Commissioners to Jefferson, and they came after having visited Austinburg. The people of Jefferson were the most hospitable possible and Granger offered to build the Court House if they would locate the county seat there. Considering that Jefferson was nearer the center of the county, and they had Mr. Granger's generous offer in addition, the Commissioners' decision was made in favor of that town. It is said, however, that as the great swamp in Plymouth was for many years almost impassible for those who came from the ridge towns to Jefferson to pay their taxes, the matter of the choice by the Commissioners was the subject for many uncharitable remarks. A "corduroy road" had been built across the swamp at an early date which improved conditions a very little, but as this road soon began to be strewn with the wrecks of the vehicles of the settlers, their remarks are not to be wondered at. It was not until more than half a century later that this marsh was fairly drained by a county ditch. It was in 1810 that Mr. Granger made good his promise and built the Court House of brick, digging the clay almost on the same spot, and assuredly leaving a large hole which was soon well populated with frogs, and which tradition has it that many of the village youngsters learned to swim there.

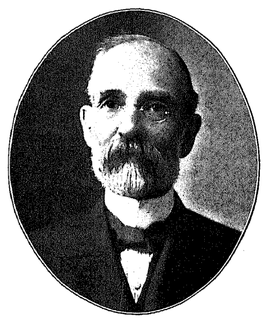
The first court was held in June, 1811, with Benjamin Ruggles as presiding Judge. Ezra Kellogg was first Prosecuting Attorney, and the first Clerk, Timothy R. Hawley. Of course the machinery of justice must needs have some means of enforcing its behests, and a rough log jail was erected at an early date, since we learn that it was occupied as early as 1812. This was on the site of the present jail, though the present edifice is perhaps the fourth in the succession, each having been more elaborate and more costly than its predecessor. In 1836 the original Court House was torn down and a better one constructed. This one, however, was burned in the spring of 1849. Many valuable papers of historical value were burned, including the records of the town of Jefferson.

Though named for the illustrious founder of the Democratic party, it would seem that the shadow of his greatness has had but little effect upon the politics of the town, since here were reared such men as B. F. Wade, and Joshua R. Giddings, the prominent abolitionists.

Of the latter the story is told that during a somewhat heated debate in Congress upon the slavery question, he deeply offended one of the Southern members. This Southern gentleman hastily approached Mr. Giddings with a drawn dirk. Mr. Giddings coolly drew a huge horse-pistol from his desk, which he laid before him, and proceeded with his speech. His opponent halted in the assault, and then returned to his seat, the House observing what had passed. As Mr. Giddings proceeded, he said that *his* constituents did not send cowards to Congress, and in evidence, pointed to the pistol, which, he averred, was not loaded, nor had been since his boyhood. General laughter and applause followed at the expense of the Southerner.

JUDGE E. J. BETTS.

This worthy citizen is a New Englander by birth, being born in Norwalk, Conn., July 4, 1838, the son of Josiah and Jane Betts of that place, but who came to Ashtabula when the future Judge was but a youth. His education was gained in this county, the famous Kingville Academy being one of the schools attended by him. His early manhood was devoted to the study of



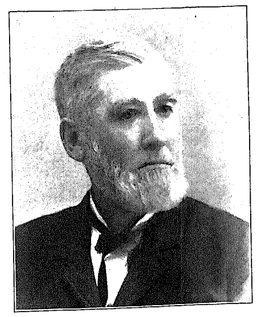
JUDGE E. J. BETTS.

law, and he was admitted to the bar of Ashtabula County in 1864, and served acceptably as Probate Judge of the County for eleven years, or from '71 to '82. The Judge has always been a Republican. He married Miss Maria T. Houghton in 1874, and their daughter is Mrs. Cora M. Ullman, of Ashtabula. He married Mrs. Laura E. Clark in 1904.

NEWTON E. FRENCH.

The gentleman whose name appears above is a native of Lenox, being born there January 4th, 1824. It is a well established fact that the principal source of strength and growth in commercial power of American municipalities today lies in the constant supply of youthful health, strength, courage and ambition which the city receives from the country, in the persons of the stalwart sons, country-bred, who come to the cities to seek their fortunes. This is as true of the small cities and villages as of the largest, and has been as true for decades past as it is at the present moment. Mr. French's career may be taken as a typical one, in this connection. Born and bred on a farm, he laid there the foundation of habits of self-reliance, hard work, close observation and integrity which have characterized him throughout a long, vigorous and useful life.

Mr. French was educated in the common schools of his native town, was a farmer for a time, and was held in sufficient esteem by his townsmen to be made Treasurer of the Township at the age of 21, which office he held for about a year, being then elected as Township Clerk. From 1853 to 1858 he



N. E. FRENCH.

was Justice of the Peace, in Lenox, which office he resigned to come to Jefferson to assume the office of County Treasurer, remaining in that capacity for the next four years.

Since 1858, Mr. French has been a citizen of Jefferson, holding county office as above mentioned, and subsequently serving the Village of Jefferson for a number of years upon her council, and was sent to the Legislature for one term, in '79. He was at one time elected mayor of the village, but resigned. He was a trustee of the cemetery, during which time the grounds were enlarged from two to twenty-three acres. For many years Mr. French was a member and treasurer of the Ashtabula County Agricultural Society. He has always affiliated with the Republican party.

From his long experience with public and semi-public trusts, it was natural and fitting that Mr. French should engage in a private banking business, which he has successfully pursued during the past many years.

Mr. French was the son of Ira and Minerva Bailey French, the father being a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of Connecticut. On October 18th, 1848, Mr. French married Sarah Bailey, and two children, Kate A. and Fannie L., have been given them. Mr. French resides with his family at their unpretentious home on Main St.

ALVIN CLARK WHITE.

It is a pleasure to sketch the biography of a practical and influential citizen and man of affairs, as is Alvin C. White, mayor of Jefferson. The most useful man in any community is he who best exemplifies the old adage: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." And if in addition such a man possesses a broad education, and a disposition to apply his talents for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, his value in good citizenship may not be lightly reckoned. It is of such a man that we are now speaking.

Mr. White was born in Parkman, Geauga County, O., Aug. 9th, 1850, and was the son of E. Clark White, and Emily Pinney White. Mr. A. C. White received his elementary training in the common schools, and is a graduate of Hiram College. He studied law at the University of Michigan, and has followed the law, professionally, ever since, being admitted to the Ohio Bar April



A. C. WHITE.

4th, 1878. As a lawyer Mr. White has reaped a fair measure of success, always deeming it more worthy to further the ends of justice than to seek merely personal advancement.

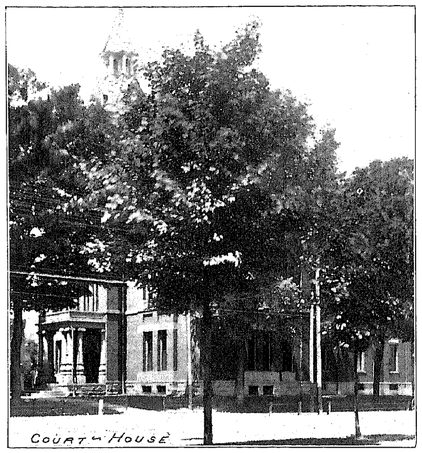
The high esteem in which he is held by his fellows is attested by his being called upon to serve four terms as mayor, and one in the Village Council. Mr. White is a steadfast Republican, and a present member of the Election Board of Ashtabula County. He was at one time a candidate for the Legislature, but failed of election.

One of the most praiseworthy incidents of Mr. White's career relates to the establishment of a Public Library at Jefferson, in which he was virtually the whole movement, and he has likewise had practical management of the Library since that time, twenty-one years ago.

Oct. 8, 1876, he married Miss Amelia Burton, and two children blessed the union, but both are now dead.

A. N. LOOMIS.

Among the bankers of our county should be mentioned Mr. A. N. Loomis, of Jefferson. From the nature of the trust imposed upon such men, it seems as if those of strictest moral integrity and business sagacity find their way into such positions by instinct, but doubtless it is the result of the consensus of opinion among their associates as to their particular fitness which places them there. Mr. Loomis is no exception to the quality of product which the tradition of his calling demands, and has been in finance for fifteen years. A native of Windsor Township, he is a graduate of Austinburg schools, and of Oberlin College, and was Deputy County Treasurer for four years, '91 to '95. In the spring of 1895 he entered the First National Bank of Jefferson, remained there until January, 1904, when he entered the Jefferson Banking Company as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Loomis has long been identified with church work, and is treasurer and trustee of the Congregational Church of Jefferson.



ELBERT L. LAMPSON.

Among those residents of our county-seat who have of late years attained to anything like national size and acquaintance, none are more conspicuous than Mr. E. L. Lampson. He was born in Windsor Twp., July 30th, in '52, and has of late years devoted himself to labors in the political field. His maiden achievement in this direction consisted in representing this District in the Ohio House for four years. This was followed by two years in the Ohio Senate, during which time he was President *pro tem* of that body.



E. L. LAMPSON.

He was also Speaker of the House for two years. Perhaps the highest official position which he has as yet attained was the brief period of eighteen days when he was Lieut. Gov. of Ohio, under the then Governor, J. B. Foraker.

Since 1895 Mr. Lampson has been at Washington, serving as Reading Clerk in the National House, during this period. This long apprenticeship in things political, coupled with a keen insight into all phases of public issues and a gift of observation and expression, has made Mr. Lampson much in demand upon the lecture platform. It is said of him that he has made more political speeches than any man of his age in the State of Ohio, and has covered in this way territory lying all the way from Connecticut to Nebraska.

C. N. Royce, Pres.
R. S. Smith, V. Pres.
A. N. Loomis, Sec'y and Treas.
A. E. Bartholomew, Ass't Sec'y and Treas.

The
Jefferson Banking Co.

JEFFERSON, OHIO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $25,000.00.

CORRESPONDENTS { THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CLEVELAND, O.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR VALUABLES.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

WILTSE & JAQUETH,
Real Estate Brokers.

GOOD FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

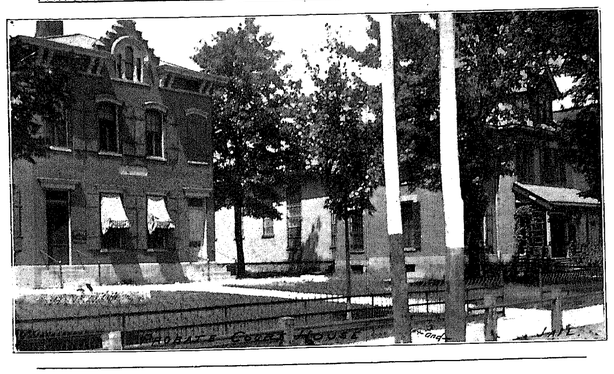
No. 7 Wall Street, JEFFERSON, OHIO.

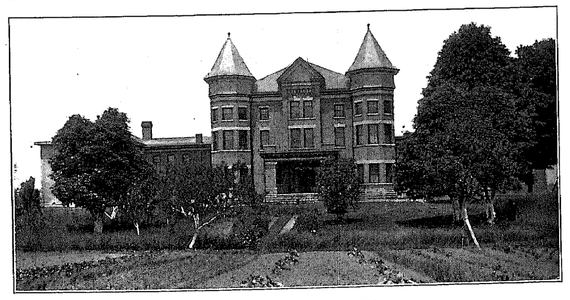


W. H. WILTSE,
Marble and Granites,

Office, No. 7 Wall Street, JEFFERSON, OHIO.

FINE MONUMENTAL WORK A SPECIALTY.





ASHTABULA CO. INFIRMARY, KINGSVILLE.

MRS. A. D. LOVELAND.

The portrait which appears below will be recognized at once by Jefferson shoppers as a picture of the proprietor of the "Bargain Store," on North Chestnut St. Here it is that a wide variety of goods may be purchased at terms always reasonable, and of quality the best, and in every way the transaction will merit the title which the store bears.

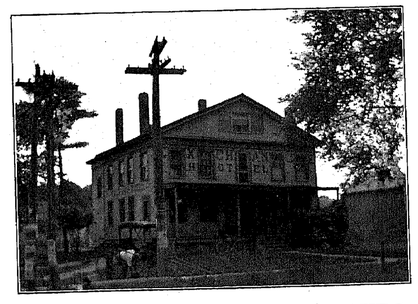


MRS. A. D. LOVELAND.

Mrs. Loveland has been located at this stand for three years, and her trade bespeaks the thrift and good judgment of her management. She carries a representative line of Dry Goods and Notions, Ladies' Wearing Apparel, Silver and Glassware, Pictures, Tinware and Utensils, Crockery and Housefurnishings. Her business, of which she is sole owner, constituting a notable addition to the mercantile enterprises of Jefferson.

J. A. CORNELL.

This well-known resident of Austinburg is a native of Seneca County, N. Y., but came to Plymouth, Huron County, Ohio, when eight years of age, residing there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted at the age of sixteen. After spending two years in his country's service he settled at Shelby, Ohio, going to Cleveland in '67, where he resided until 1894, when failing health caused him to remove to a large farm which he purchased in the N. W. corner of this township. In Cleveland he was for eight years engaged in the coal business, and was for sixteen consecutive years Private Secretary to the Superintendent of the Big Four Railroad. Since his sojourn in Austinburg Mr. Cornell has enjoyed the confidence of the community in a marked degree, serving as Assessor for five years, and was appointed Justice of the Peace upon the death of the former incumbent, H. C. Shipman. Possessed of strong business sense, Mr. Cornell's services to his neighbors and fellow-citizens have been many. He has recently purchased the entire stock and good will of the shoe business of W. E. Orcutt, who is retiring and going West. In this connection he will succeed Mr. Orcutt as Township Clerk, Postmaster, and Notary Public. In politics Mr. Cornell has always evinced a keen interest, and has served five years past upon the Executive Board of the Ashtabula County Republican Central Committee. The village which possesses such enterprising and energetic citizens as Mr. Cornell has proven himself to be is indeed fortunate.



EXCHANGE HOTEL AUSTINBURG, OHIO.

E. H. GREEN, Prop.

LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

A PLEASANT, HOME-LIKE, FAMILY HOTEL. NO BAR. LOCATION UNEXCELLED.

We cater to the highest class of transient patronage.

THIS STAND FOR SALE TO RIGHT PARTIES.

The Ashtabula County Building and Savings Company,

No. 205 Main Street, ASHTABULA, OHIO.

This Company has a capital stock of $300,000.00, loans money on Mortgage Securities, with monthly payments, and pays interest upon deposits. Its Officers and Directors number many of the most prominent business men of Ashtabula, as follows: Wm. S. King, Pres.; W. R. Flower, Vice Pres.; B. M. Barber, Treas.; J. L. Burwell, Sec.; F. R. Hogue, Attorney. Its Directors are A. D. Davis, W. S. King, B. M. Barber, W. R. Flower, F. M. Pierce, C. J. Starkey, J. L. Burwell, E. J. Harvey, and H. C. Meddaugh.

GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE.



RECITATION HALL.

Seventy-five years ago, when Ashtabula County was far from presenting its present appearance, as to development and culture, a little school was started in the then busy village of Mechanicsville, the sessions being held in a cooper-shop, and the teacher being Lucius M. Austin, a nephew of Judge Elphlet Austin, the pioneer settler and proprietor of Austinburg township. The school undoubtedly owed its origin to the great wave of religious revival which swept over the Reserve in '30 and '31, and it has remained as a worthy memorial of it. The original purpose was the fitting of young men for the ministry, and as manual labor had a large place in the founders' views, it was called "The Ashtabula County School of Science and Industry," and was endowed by Dr. Hawley with mills and other property in Mechanicsville, the first building, now the boys' dormitory, being erected there. For a few years the school was fairly successful, but the manual labor idea not proving feasible, it was abandoned in 1840, and at the same period co-education was established. Joab Austin had re-endowed the school in 1836, upon condition that its name be changed to "Grand River Institute," and its location be moved to the village of Austinburg. The building was accordingly hauled to its present site by a famous ox-team, numbering 200 head. In this connection it is interesting to note that the old catalogues of the Institute say that "students coming by way of the Lake will find an ox-trail leading to the door of the school." This single phrase is eloquent of the purpose and environment of this staunch old pioneer school.

The Institute is admirably situated in the pleasant village of Austinburg, on an ample campus, within a short walk of the depot, and in a locality noted for its healthfulness. The plant consists of three large three-story buildings, combining features of dormitory, laboratory, recitation rooms, chapel, etc. The school is also possessed of a fine reference library, numbering 2,000 volumes, adequately catalogued. The laboratory is well supplied with physical and chemical apparatus. Through residence and close contact with the faculty outside the class room an atmosphere of culture and refinement is maintained in the student-body which is of the greatest benefit to them, inasmuch as the essential characteristics of ladies and gentlemen are not learned from the text books.

The work of the Institute is divided into four main departments, Academic, Commercial, Music, and Art. While the aim of the school is that of college preparation of the highest grade, and its success in this field is attested by the hundreds of students it has sent to the various American colleges, yet it caters extensively to that class whose school work will end at the Institute. To this end a wide range of studies is provided, many of them in special lines offering work parallel to certain college courses. The Classical Course, when pursued to its fullest extent, requires thorough work in English, Composition and Literature, Mathematics, to and including Trigonometry, History and Economics, Latin and Greek, or Modern Languages. The Latin-English, Philosophical courses, etc., cover similar ground, with special attention to the languages and science. The Commercial department offers the usual courses of a first-rate business school, including Stenography, Bookkeeping, etc. The departments of Music and Art are each under the charge of competent teachers, instruction covering instrumental work with piano, reed and pipe-organ and singing, the study of Harmony, and Musical History. Drawing and coloring in water and in oils are analyzed in their fundamental values, and extended practice given in acquiring technical skill.

Grand River Institute, the oldest endowed academy in Ohio, its charter being granted Feb. 22, 1831, grew out of the needs of the Reserve at that period, and admirably has she kept pace with those needs. Today her sons may be found in the Senate, and in the National House, in the ranks of successful business men and millionaires, as well as among leading professional men. It is a school for all the people, democratic in its work and purpose. It is a Christian school, though non-sectarian, for healthfulness and beauty its environment is of the best. Being surrounded by a village and rural community, there are none of the temptations incident to life in the larger towns, and the moral atmosphere of the Institute is maintained at a high pitch, backed by the traditions of the school and of the community.

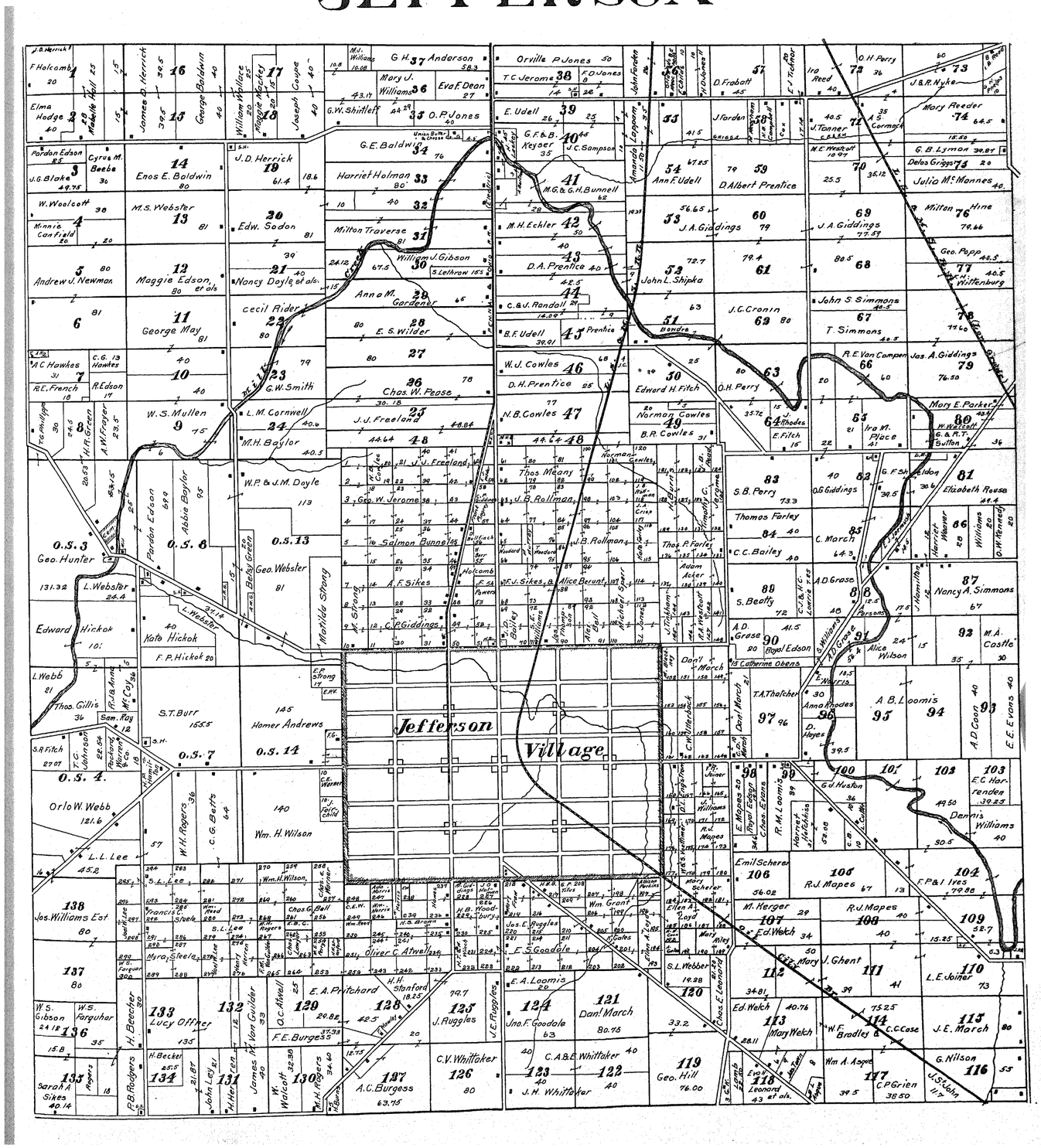
It is not the purpose of the Institute to compete with the High Schools, though paralleling their work most successfully, but it derives its patronage through offering distinct advantages over them. It is of interest to note that the great University of Princeton has but recently inaugurated a plan which has been a distinctive feature of Grand River for many years. It is studying under the direction and oversight of competent teachers and tutors, in addition to the usual class room work. This feature is of the greatest value, since education, in its essence and final analysis, consists in the influence of one mind upon another, which means, in effect, the inter-related personality of the teacher and taught. Work is carried on along the well-beaten educational paths, through conservatism rather than radicalism, in the belief that there is no royal road to learning, but that permanent values are attained only through hard work and steady effort.

Lastly, mention should be made of the generous endowment which enables the benefits of the school to be so easily obtained. Founded at a time when there were no rich, and few well-to-do in the County, a bushel of wheat then paid for a week's schooling and board, and it has been the purpose of the trustees to maintain a similar rate of expenditure for those who might seek for learning within her gates, so that now the expense of what was considered a liberal education not so many years since, may be obtained at Grand River Institute for a sum merely nominal.



LADIES' HALL.

JEFFERSON


Jefferson
Village
Orville P. Jones
T.C. Jerome
E. Udell
G.F. & B. Keyser
J.C. Sampson
M.G. & G.H. Bunnell
M.H. Echler
D.A. Prentice
C. & J. Randall
B.F. Udell
W.J. Cowles
D.H. Prentice
N.B. Cowles
Edward H. Fitch
Norman Cowles
B.R. Cowles
D. Frabott
J. Farden
Ann F. Udell
D. Albert Prentice
John L. Shipka
J.C. Cronin
O.H. Perry
Ira Reed
J. Tanner
J.B.R. Wyke
Mary Reeder
G.B. Lymon
Delos Griggs
Julia M. Monnes
Milton Hine
Geo. Papp
J.A. Giddings
John S. Simmons
T. Simmons
R.E. Van Campen
Jas. A. Giddings
Mary E. Parker
Ira M. Place
Elizabeth Rouse
S.B. Perry
Thomas Farley
C.C. Bailey
C. March
A.D. Grase
S. Beatty
Royal Edson
Alice Wilson
Nancy A. Simmons
M.A. Castle
A.B. Loomis
A.D. Coon
E.E. Evans
Dennis Williams
Emil Scherer
R.J. Mapes
F.P. & I. Ives
M. Kerger
Ed. Welch
Mary J. Ghent
L.E. Joiner
Mary Welch
W.F. Bradley
C.C. Case
J.E. March
G. Nilson
C.P. Grien
Geo. Hill
A.C. Burgess
C.V. Whittaker
J.H. Whittaker
E.A. Loomis
Jno. F. Goodale
Dan'l March
C.A. & E. Whittaker
Wm. Grant
Oliver C. Atwell
E.A. Pritchard
H.H. Stanford
J. Ruggles
F.E. Burgess
Lucy Offner
Wm. H. Wilson
Homer Andrews
S.T. Burr
Orlo W. Webb
Jos. Williams Est
Sarah A. Sikes
Thos. Gillis
L. Webb
Edward Hickok
Kate Hickok
F.P. Hickok
Geo. Hunter
L. Webster
Geo. Webster
Abbie Baylor
Pardon Edson
Betsy Green
Mathilde Strong
W.P. & J.M. Doyle
M.H. Baylor
L.M. Cornwell
G.W. Smith
Cecil Rider
Nancy Doyle et al.
Edw. Sodon
J.D. Herrick
Enos E. Baldwin
Maggie Edson et als
George May
W.S. Mullen
Andrew J. Newman
Minnie Canfield
Cyrus M. Beebe
J.G. Blake
M.S. Webster
Harriet Holman
Milton Traverse
William J. Gibson
Anna M. Gardener
E.S. Wilder
Chas. W. Pease
J.J. Freeland
Salmon Bunnell
A.F. Sikes
C.P. Giddings
Alice Berunt
Thos. Meany
J.B. Rollman
Thos. P. Farley
Adam Acker
Dan'l March
T.A. Thatcher
A.B. Loomis
A.D. Coon
E.E. Evans
Julia M. Monnes
Milton Hine
Geo. Papp
Wittenburg
Sutton
Elizabeth Rouse
Nancy A. Simmons
M.A. Castle
Dennis Williams
Emil Scherer
F.P. & I. Ives

PIERPONT

CENTER

EAGLEVILLE.

PINE ST.

ASHTABULA ST.

WALNUT ST.

JEFFERSON ST.

SATIN ST.

ERIE ST.

CEDAR ST.

ELM

FAIR GROUNDS

Emma O. Strong

Eli F. Sim

L. E. Hunt

Wm. Petrie

Jarvis Aldrich

Robert Stewart

Lyman Andrews

Mrs. D. H. Bramon

Geo. Aldrich

Wm. Hellison

Joseph P. Williams

Aaron Brown

Cornelius Mann 28 a.

Wm Hillier 14.65

Homer West 6

Solomon H. Howard 2.37

Dwight A. Howard 2.50

Mc. Woodruff 7.00

William Woodruff 94.50

6.43

98

J. H. Brown 39.85

Austinburg Twp

Dwight A. Howard (est)

Dwight A. Howard (est)

Williams Est.

Alvin Schramling

Ed. Burris

C. W. Roberts

Pierpont High School

Pierpont Hotel

Town Hall

Masonic Hall

Jos. Laffredy

Watson

Davidson

Sandhill

Williams

Cemetery

Wm. Hellison

Geo. Aldrich

Mrs. D. H. Bramon

Cons. Ch

Cor. German

Cong. Parsonage

S. Davidson

Wm. Stevens

Mary Giles

Archie Lamson

Shill

Anderson

Laninger

A. Morrison

Bart

Clark

Church

Parson.

Albert Kimball

E. Leonard

W. Leonard

A. Turner

N. Leonard

Mrs. S. Leach

S. Davidson

E. Hunting

E. Snow

Williams

L. C. Bingman

A. Hitch

To State Line

To Dehnama

To Richmond

To Mentor

Austinburg Twp

Pierpont Twp

Lot Lines

P. Y. & A. R. R.

L. W. Peck

Lewis & Mills

Ralph Wilkins

Peck

Cemetery

Creek

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Cemetery

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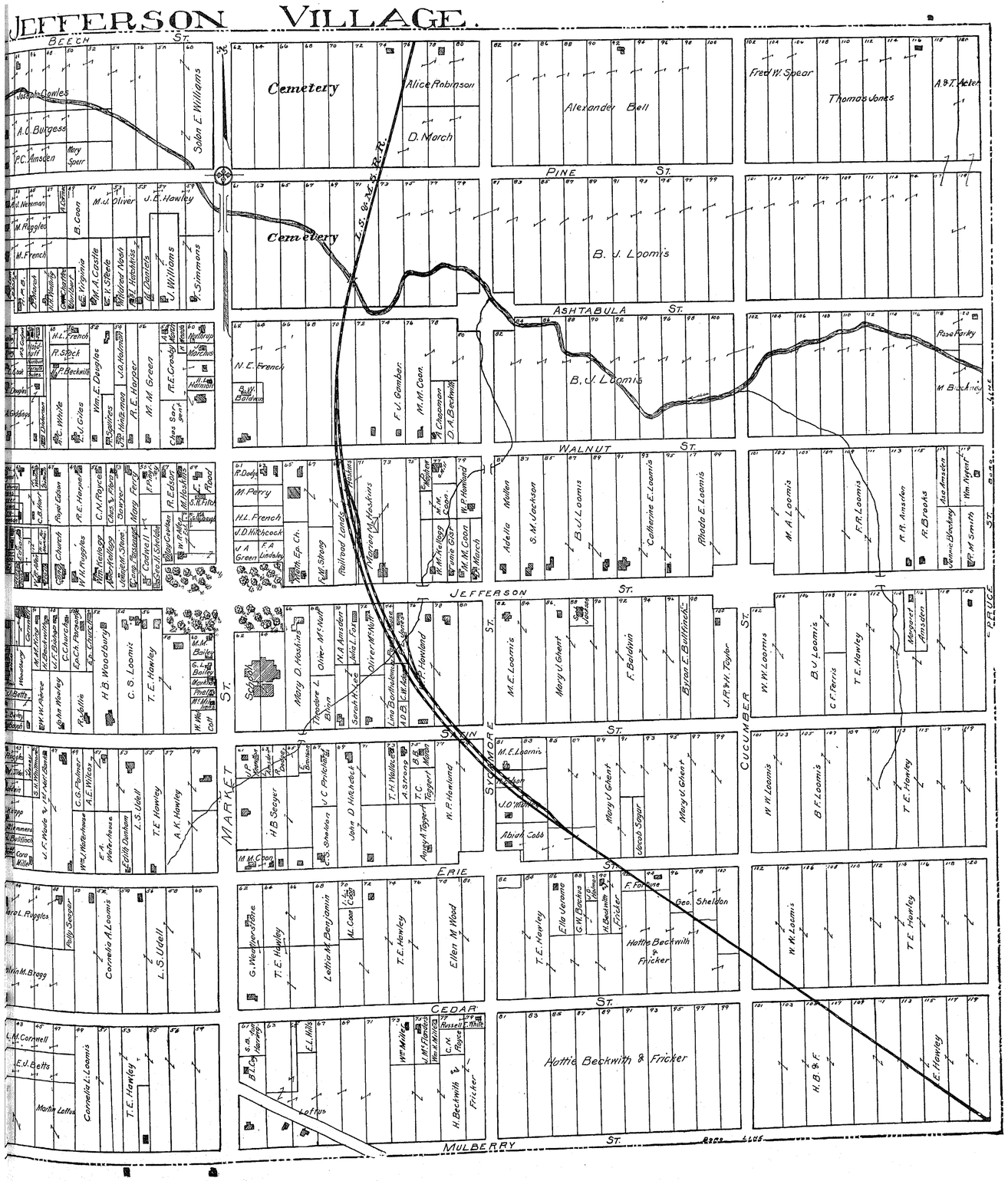
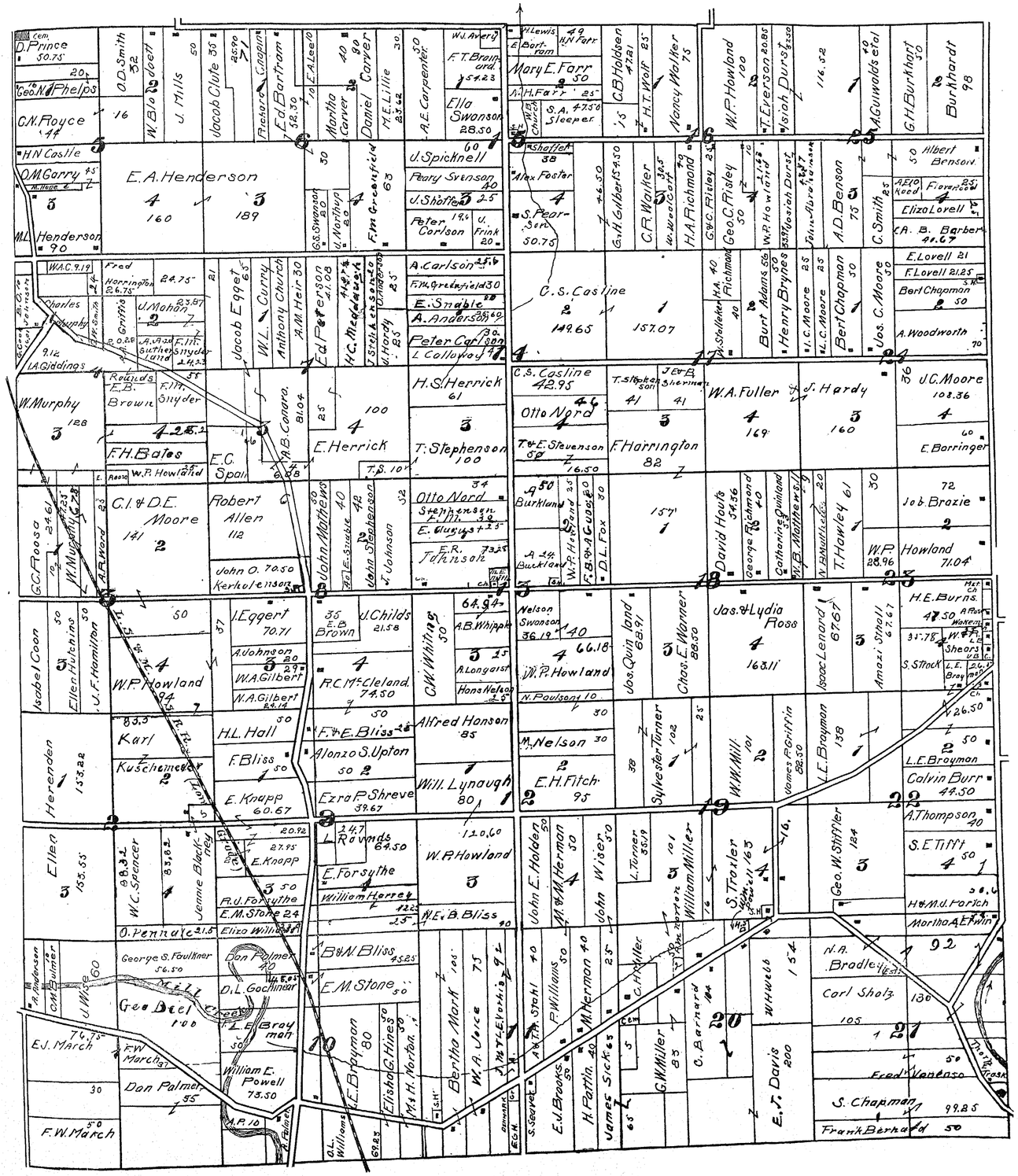
JEFFERSON VILLAGE.



DENMARK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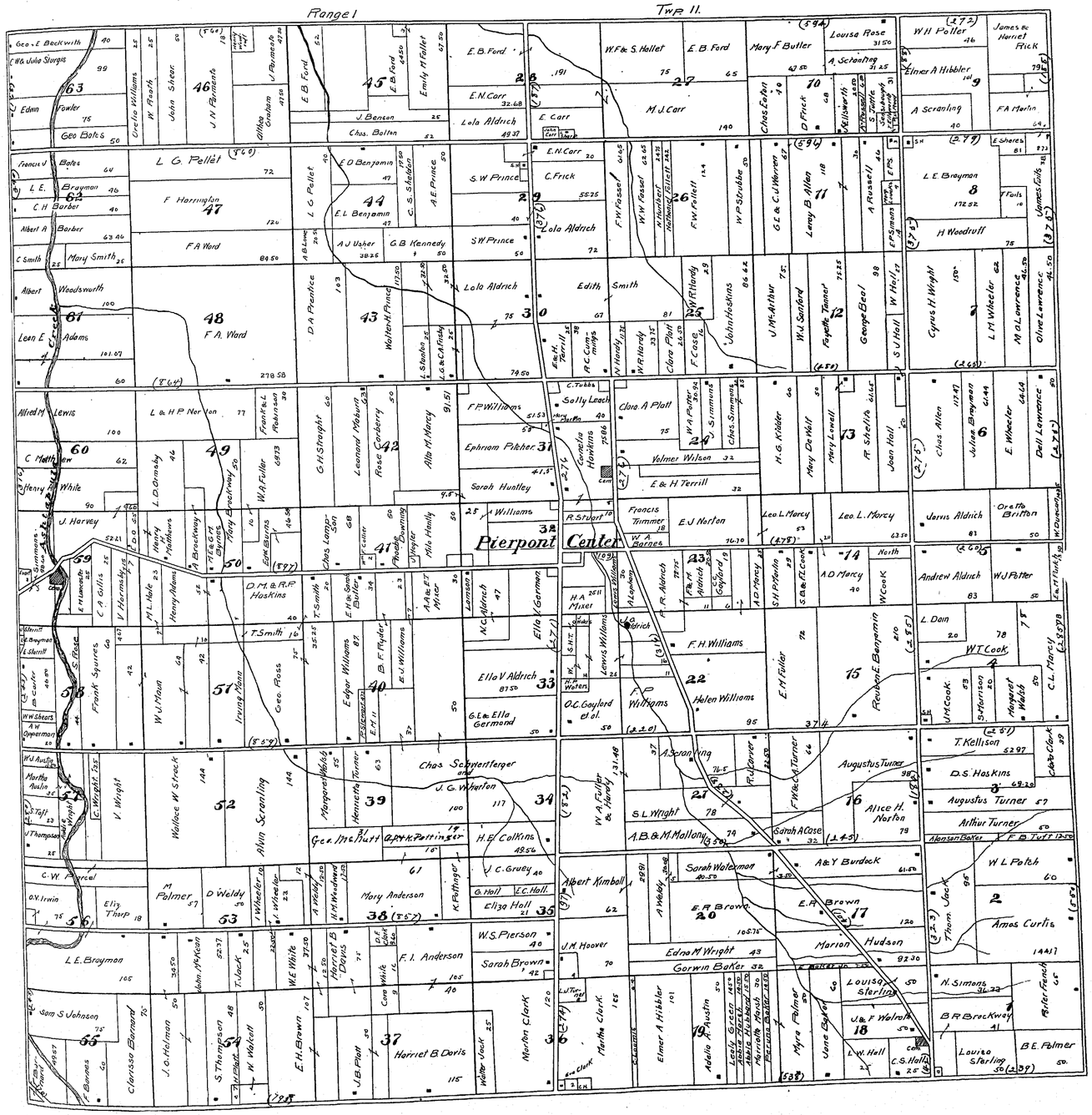
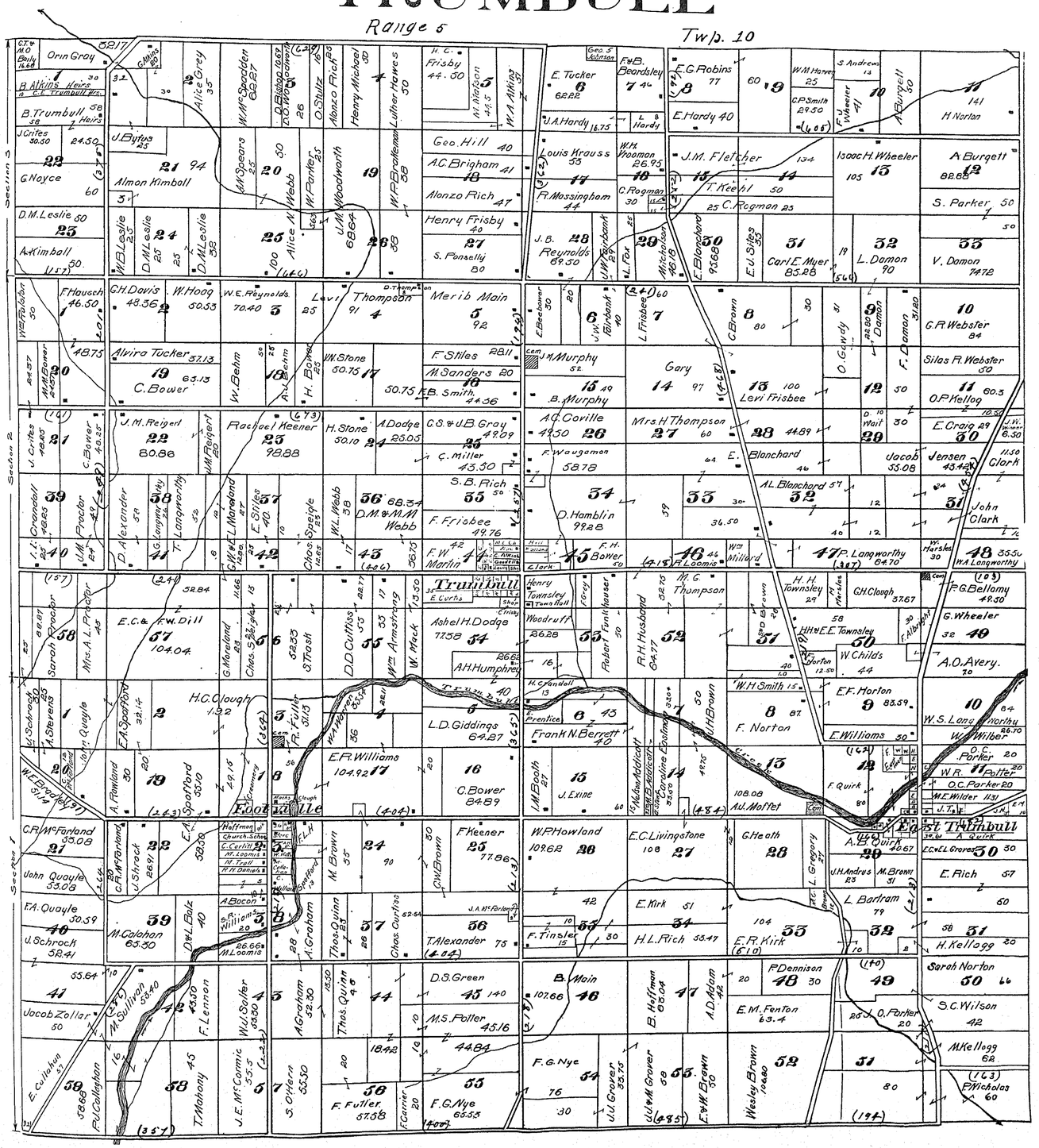
Geo. N. Phelps
C.N. Royce
H.N. Castle
O.M. Garry
M.L. Henderson 90
O.D. Smith 32
W. Blodgett
J. Mills
Jacob Glute 35
Pictorial Emporium
Ed. Bartram 32.30
E.A. Lee 10
Martha Carver 40
Daniel Carver 80
H.E. Lillie 23.42
A.E. Carpenter 30
W.J. Averill
F.T. Braisford 54.23
Ella Swanson 28.50
E.A. Henderson 4 160 3 189
G.S. Swanson 20
U. Northup 20
F.M. Greenfield 63
U. Spicknell 60
Peary Svenson 40
J. Shoffer 25
Peter Carlson 19.6
U. Frink 20
H. Lewis 49
E. Bartram
H.N. Farr
Mary E. Farr 50
A.H. Farr 25
S.A. 47.50 Sleeper
M.E. Church
C.B. Holdsen 47.21
H.T. Wolf 85
Nancy Walker 75
W.P. Howland 100
T. Everson 20.85
Josiah Durst 53.50
A. Guiwolds et al
G.H. Burkhart 30
Burkhardt 98
Shaffer 38
Alex Foster
S. Pearson 50.75
G.H. Gilbert 54.50
C.R. Walther 30.5
H.A. Richmond 79
G.W.C. Risley 25
Geo. C. Risley 50
W.P. Howland
Josiah Durst 53.98
John Mark Holmes
A.D. Benson 75
C. Smith 25
Albert Benson
A.E. & O. Reed
Florence
Eliza Lovell
A.B. Barber 41.67
E. Lovell 21
F. Lovell 21.25
Bert Chapman 30
A. Woodworth 70
C.S. Casline 2 149.65 1 157.07
W.A.C. 9.19
Fred Harrington 26.75
Charles Murphy
J. Mohon 83.57
A.M. Giddings 46
Rolands E.B. Brown
F.H. Snyder
W. Murphy 128 3
F.H. Bates 4 28.2
W.P. Howland
C.I. & D.E. Moore 141 2
G.C. Rooso 23.61
W. Nugent 47.35
A.R. Ward
Jacob Eggert 65
W.L. Curry
Anthony Church
A.M. Heir 30
Ed. Peterson 41.08
H.C. Mcgeehan 41.24
Stith Enstrom 40
A. Hardy 25
A. Carlson 25.6
F.M. Greenfield 30
E. Snable 80
A. Anderson 39.69
Peter Carlson 30
L. Calloway 47
A.B. Canara 81.04
E.C. Spain
E. Herrick 4 100
H.S. Herrick 61
T. Stephenson 3 100
T.S. 10
Robert Allen 112
John O. 70.50 Kerkoleinsen
John Mathews 40
E. Struble 42
John Stephenson 32
J. Johnson
Otto Nord 34
Stephenson E.H. 32
E. Bugby 23
E.R. Johnson 73.25
C.S. Casline 42.95
Otto Nord 4 46
T. & E. Stevenson 50
T. Stephenson Son 41
J. & B. Sherman 41
F. Harrington 3 82
W.A. Fuller 4 169
J. Hardy 3 160
J.C. Moore 108.36 4
E. Barringer 60
Burkland 4.50
A. 14 Burkland
F.B. & A. Gause 80
D.L. Fox 30
W.P. Howland 35
157 1
David Houts 34.36
George Richmond 40
Catherine Guiland 32
W.B. Mathews 5.6
N. Benthusen 20
T. Howley 61
W.P. 28.96
Howland 71.04
Job. Brazie 72 2
Isabel Coon
Ellen Hutchins
J.F. Hamilton
W.P. Howland 94
Karl Kuschemeier 83.3 2
Herenden 1 153.22
Ellen 3 155.55
W.C. Spencer 98.31
Jennie Blackney 83.62 4
O. Pennuto 21.5
Elizabeth Williams
George S. Faulkner 56.50
J. Wise 60
Geo. Biel 100
E.J. March 76.75
F.W. March 30
F.W. March 50
Dan Palmer 95
I. Eggert 70.71
A. Johnson 3 20
W.A. Gilbert 29
N.A. Gilbert 24.14
H.L. Hall 50
F. Bliss 1 50
E. Knupp 60.67
E. Knopp 27.95
P.J. Forsythe 3 50
E.M. Stone 24
Dan Palmer 40
D.L. Gochinear
L.E. Brayman 50
William E. Powell 73.50
A.R. 10
J. Childs 35 E.B. Brown 21.58
R.C. McCleland 4 74.50
F. & E. Bliss
Alonzo S. Upton 50 2
Ezra P. Shreve 39.67
L.E. Brayman 80
Elisha G. Hines 50
Mrs. H. Morton
C.W. Whitney 50
A.B. Whipple 64.94
A. Longaist 3 15
Hans Nelson
Alfred Hanson 85
Will. Lynaugh 80 1
W.P. Howland 3 110.60
N.E. B. Bliss 90
Rounds 64.50 2 47
E. Forsythe 4
William Harvey 122.25
B. & N. Bliss 45.25
E.M. Stone 50
Bertha Mark 105
W.A. Voice 75
M.T. Lewis
Nelson Swanson 36.19 40
W.P. Howland 4 66.18
N. Paulsen 10
M. Nelson 30
2 E.H. Fitch 95
Jas. Quinland 68.91
Chas. E. Worner 88.50
Jas. & Lydia Rose 4 163.11
Sylvester Torner 102 1
W.W. Mill 101 2
James P. Griffin 82.50
John E. Holden 50
M. & M. Herman 4
John Wiser 50
L. Torner 35.9 101
William Miller 16
S. Trosler 165 4
Isaac Leonard 67.67 3
L.E. Brayman 138 1
Geo. W. Shiffler 124 3
Amasi Stholl 47.67
H.E. Burns 47.50
A. Peck
Wakeman
S. Strock
Sheard
L.E. Brayman
Colvin Burr 49.50
A. Thompson 40
S.E. Tifft 4 50
H. & M.J. Porsch
Martha A.E. Irwin
N.A. Bradley
Carl Sholz 105 130
Fred Vandeso
S. Chapman 99.25
Frank Bernard 50
P.A. Stahl 40
P. Williams 50
M. Herman 40
C. H. Miller
G.W. Miller 85
C. Barnard 14
W.H. Webb 154
E.T. Davis 200
E.J. Brooks 50
H. Partin 40
James Sickles 65
S. Sevet
A.L. Williams
Elisha G. Hines 50
Mrs. H. Morton
L.E. Brayman 80
Bertha Mark
W.A. Voice
M.T. Lewis
Denmark Cr.
E.G.H.
Mill Creek
Rock Springs
Mrs. Thomas
Mrs. Cash

PIERPONT.


Range 1
Twp 11.
Pierpont Center
Geo. E. Beckwith
Chas. Williams
John Sheen
J. N. Ramsdale
J. Ramsdale
Althea Graham
E. B. Ford
E. B. Ford
Emily M. Follett
E. B. Ford
E. N. Carr
Lola Aldrich
J. Benson
Chas. Bolton
W. F. & S. Hallett
E. B. Ford
Mary F. Butler
Louisa Rose
A. Scranton
Chas. Eaton
D. Frick
Kellsworth
W. H. Potter
James & Harriet Flick
Elmer A. Hibbler
A. Scranton
F. A. Martin
Francis J. Bates
L. E. Brayman
C. H. Barber
Albert A. Barber
C. Smith
Mary Smith
L. G. Pellet
F. Harrington
F. A. Ward
L. G. Pellet
E. D. Benjamin
E. L. Benjamin
C. S. Sheldon
A. E. Prince
A. B. Lane
A. J. Usher
G. B. Kennedy
S. W. Prince
Lola Aldrich
E. N. Carr
C. Frick
F. W. Fassel
W. W. Fassel
N. Herbert
Hathaway Follett
F. W. Pellett
W. P. Stubbe
G. L. & C. J. Warren
Leroy B. Allen
A. Russell
E. P. Simons
L. E. Brayman
H. Woodruff
E. Shores
James Falls
Albert Woodsworth
Lean L. Adams
F. A. Ward
D. A. Prentice
Walter H. Prince
L. Shaske
L. & C. A. Finely
Lola Aldrich
Edith Smith
W. Y. Ritardy
John Hoskins
J. M. McArthur
W. J. Sanford
Fayette Tanner
George Beal
S. V. Hall
Cyrus H. Wright
L. M. Wheeler
M. A. Lawrence
Olive Lawrence
Allred M. Lewis
C. Matthew
Henry White
J. Harvey
L. & H. P. Norton
Frank L. Robinson
L. D. Ormsby
W. A. Fuller
G. H. Straight
Leamont Woburn
Rose Corberry
Alla M. Mercy
F. P. Williams
Ephriam Pitcher
Sarah Huntley
J. Williams
C. Tubbs
Sally Leach
Cornelia Hawkins
R. Stuart
W. A. Barnes
Clara A. Platt
W. A. Porter
Chas. Simmons
Volmer Wilson
E. & H. Terrill
Francis Timmer
E. J. Norton
H. G. Kibler
Mary De Wolf
Mary Lowell
A. Shellia
Joan Hall
Leo L. Marcy
Chas. Allen
Julian Brayman
E. Wheeler
Dell Lawrence
Jarus Aldrich
Oratta Britton
Andrew Aldrich
W. J. Potter
L. Dain
W. I. Cook
J. M. Cook
S. Harrison
Margaret Walsh
C. L. Marcy
T. Kellison
D. S. Haskins
Augustus Turner
Arthur Turner
Alonson Baker
W. L. Petch
Ames Curtis
N. Simons
B. R. Brockway
Louisa Sterling
B. E. Palmer
Foster Ranch
J. Summons
E. Truesdale
C. A. Collins
V. Hornsby
H. L. Hale
Henry Adams
A. Brockway
H. & G. H. Byrnes
Mary Brockway
Edw. Burns
Chas. Lamp Son
Chas. Lamp
Phoebe Downing
J. Wagler
Milo Hanly
D. M. & R. P. Haskins
T. Smith
E. H. & Sons Butler
A. A. & E. T. Miller
Lamson
N. C. Aldrich
Ella V. German
J. T. Smith
Frank Squires
W. J. Mann
Irving Mann
Geo. Ross
B. F. Ryder
E. J. Williams
Evelyn Williams
E. M. Follett
Ella V. Aldrich
G. E. & Ella Germond
O. C. Gaylord et al.
A. P. Williams
H. A. Mixer
Lewis Williams
A. R. Aldrich
F. & H. Aldrich
C. & J. Gaylord
A. D. Morse
S. H. P. Austin
S. B. & F. L. Cook
A. D. Mercy
W. Cook
North
F. H. Williams
Helen Williams
E. H. Fuller
Reuben E. Benjamin
W. A. Fuller & Hardy
A. Scranton
P. Clarner
F. W. & C. A. Turner
Augustus Turner
S. L. Wright
A. B. & M. Mallory
Sarah A. Case
Alice H. Norton
Albert Kimball
A. Weldy
Sarah Waterman
A. & Y. Burdock
E. P. Brown
Edna M. Wright
Gorwin Baker
Marion Hudson
J. M. Hoover
Martha Clark
Elmer A. Hibbler
Adelia A. Austin
Myra Palmer
Jane Baker
Louisa Sterling
J. W. Hall
C. S. Hall
Chas. Schyentferger
J. G. Wharton
Geo. McButt
G. P. & K. Pettingger
H. E. Calkins
V. C. Gruey
G. Hall
E. C. Hall
Eliza Hall
Mary Anderson
K. Pettinger
W. S. Pierson
Sarah Brown
F. I. Anderson
Harriet B. Davis
Walter Vock
Marion Clark
Wallace W. Streck
Alvin Scranling
Margaret Wade
Henrietta Turner
C. Wright
V. Wright
C. W. Parcel
O. N. Irwin
Eliz Thorp
M. Palmer
D. Weldy
I. Wheeler
A. Weldy
H. M. Woodward
L. E. Brayman
John McKean
T. Jack
W. E. White
Thomas B. Davis
Sam S. Johnson
Clarissa Barnard
J. O. Helman
S. Thompson
W. Walcott
E. H. Brown
J. B. Platt
W. J. Austin
W. H. Sheets
A. W. Opperman
C. Taft
J. Thompson
Martha Austin
Thom Jack

TRUMBULL


Range 5
Twp. 10
Section 3
Section 2
Section 1
Orin Gray
B. Atkins Heirs
B. Trumbull Heirs
J. Crites
G. Noyce
D.M. Leslie
A. Kimball
Alice Grey
J. Bytus
Almon Kimball
W.B. Leslie
D.M. Leslie
D.M. Leslie
W.M. McSpadden
A.N. Spears
Alice N. Webb
W. Parker
J.M. Woodworth
W.P. Brakeman
Alonzo Rich
Henry Michael
Luther Hawes
H.C. Frisby
W. Matson
W.A. Atkins
Geo. Hill
A.C. Brigham
Alonzo Rich
Henry Frisby
S. Ponselly
E. Tucker
J.A. Hardy
Louis Krauss
R. Mossingham
J.B. Reynolds
J.W. Fairbank
L. Fox
Mitchelson
E.G. Robins
E. Hardy
W.M. Harvey
C.P. Smith
F.J. Wheeler
S. Andrews
A. Burgett
H. Norton
J.M. Fletcher
T. Keehl
C. Rogman
Isaac H. Wheeler
A. Burgett
S. Parker
E. Blanchard
E.J. Sites
Carl E. Myer
L. Damon
V. Damon
F. Hausch
G.H. Davis
W. Hoag
W.E. Reynolds
Levi Thompson
Merib Main
Alvira Tucker
C. Bower
W. Behm
H. Bower
W.M. Stone
F. Stiles
M. Sanders
F.B. Smith
E. Beebower
J.W. Fairbank
L. Frisbee
J.M. Murphy
B. Murphy
Gary
Levi Frisbee
C. Brown
O. Gawdy
F. Damon
G.R. Webster
Silas R. Webster
O.P. Kellog
J.M. Reigert
Rachael Keener
H. Stone
A. Dodge
C.S. & J.B. Gray
C. Miller
A.C. Coville
Mrs. H. Thompson
F. Waugaman
E. Blanchard
Wait
E. Craig
Jacob Jensen
Clark
J. Crites
C. Bower
J.M. Reigert
S.B. Rich
D.M. & M.M. Webb
F. Frisbee
D. Hamblin
A.L. Blanchard
John Clark
J.I. Crandall
J.M. Proctor
D. Alexander
G. Langworthy
T. Langworthy
G.W. & L. Moreland
E. Stiles
Chas. Speigle
W.L. Webb
F.W. Martin
F.H. Bower
R. Loomis
Wm. Millard
P. Langworthy
W.A. Langworthy
Trumbull
Henry Townsley
Woodruff
Robert Funkhauser
R.H. Husband
M.G. Thompson
H.H. Townsley
G.H. Clough
P.G. Bellamy
G. Wheeler
Sarah Proctor
Mrs. A.L. Proctor
E.C. & F.W. Dill
G. Moreland
Chas. Speigle
S. Trash
D.D. Cuttiss
Wm. Armstrong
W. Mack
Ashel H. Dodge
A.H. Humphrey
H.H. & E.E. Townsley
W. Childs
A.O. Avery
W.H. Smith
E.F. Horton
W.S. Langworthy
W. Wilber
J. Schrock
A. Stevens
John Quayle
E.A. Spafford
H.C. Clough
R. Fuller
W.A. Warren
L.D. Giddings
Frank N. Berrett
J.H. Brown
F. Norton
E. Williams
O.C. Parker
W.R. Potter
O.C. Parker
M.E. Wilder
W.E. Bradley
A. Rowland
E.A. Spafford
E.R. Williams
C. Bower
I.M. Booth
J. Exine
Caroline Eastman
A.J. Moffet
F. Quirk
East Trumbull
A. Quirk
C.R. McFarland
John Quayle
C.R. McFarland
J. Shrock
Hoffman
Church Schoo
C. Carlitt
M. Loomis
M. Trail
H.H. Daniels
A. Bacon
M. Brown
F. Keener
C.W. Brown
W.P. Howland
E.C. Livingstone
G. Heath
A.B. Quirk
J.H. Andrus
M. Brown
E.C. & E.L. Groves
E. Rich
F.A. Quayle
J. Schrock
M. Calahan
D. & L. Balz
M. Loomis
A. Graham
Thos. Quinn
Chas. Curtiss
T. Alexander
E. Kirk
F. Tinsler
H.L. Rich
E.R. Kirk
L. Bartram
H. Kellogg
Jacob Zollar
M. Sullivan
F. Lennon
W.J. Salter
A. Graham
Thos. Quinn
D.S. Green
M.S. Potter
B. Main
B. Hoffman
A.D. Adam
P. Dennison
E.M. Fenton
J.O. Parker
Sarah Norton
S.C. Wilson
M. Kellogg
E. Callahan
P.J. Callaghan
T. Mahony
J.E. McCormic
S. O'Hern
F. Fuller
F. Carrier
F.G. Nye
F.G. Nye
J.J. Grover
J.J. & M. Grover
E.W. Brown
Wesley Brown
P. Nicholas

Denmark, Pierpont and Trumbull

DENMARK.

At the drawings of land from the Connecticut Land Company, this township became the sole property of Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn. He divided his purchase among his children, but none of them ever became settlers here. The township was first divided into lots one mile square, and about 1812 was further sub-divided into lots of 160 acres each. The first settler was Peter Knapp, who emigrated from Windham, N. Y., in 1809, and the next fall he was followed by Daniel Knapp, and John Dibbel, Jr., from the same place. Peter Knapp helped to people the wilderness in a truly literal sense, since six children accompanied him and four more were born there. In 1810 two families moved to Denmark from Austinburg, and a little later three other families arrived at the settlement. In 1812 Alanson Williams settled on Lot 20, and during the same year Wm. Crooker began to improve the southeast corner of the township, and later built the first tavern there. He it was also who built the first saw and grist-mill, and the early settlers were greatly indebted to his enterprise. The first church was erected upon the land of Peter Knapp, in 1828, and being a frame structure, it served as town-hall and school-house as well. We learn that the first school was taught in a log school-house erected near the center of the township in 1812 and 1813, the teacher receiving the munificent salary of seven dollars per month.

At the time of the organization of the township of Denmark it included the territory of three other townships, notably, Dorset, Richmond and Pierpont, in addition to its present size. The organization occurred in August, 1813, and the township participated in the first county and State election in 1816.

It is related that the earlier settlers had one year of peculiar hardship, since they had all put in a considerable quantity of wheat. It was in 1811, and the number of farmers was not great. The wheat did nicely until nearly ready for the harvest, when a terrific hail storm completely ruined the crop, thus destroying in a few moments the hope of the next winter's supply of food. To make good their loss the settlers were obliged to bring wheat from Kinsman, in Trumbull County, whose people kindly shared their store with them.

PIERPONT.

This township receives its name in commemoration of that of Pierpont Edwards, who was the first proprietor of it, under the Connecticut Land Company. Possessed of a fairly level surface, with a soil well adapted to agriculture, the township was early settled, the first pioneer being a certain Edward Spear, a native of Vermont, who settled upon Lot 18 in 1798. He erected the first log house in the township the same year, and in '99 raised the first crop of corn the township ever saw. It is supposed that Spear only remained here for some three years, and, leaving, the first permanent settlers did not arrive until 1808, and these were W. Grant, M. Vosburg, H. Rockwell and E. Wright. Grant and Vosburg built their cabins near together, about a mile north of the center of the village. Rockwell cleared land upon Lot 21, sowed wheat, and returned to Connecticut in November for his family. Wright erected his cabin near the center of Lot 17. In 1811 Benj. Mathews arrived from Massachusetts, settling near Vosburg, and the same year came Amos Huntley, who made beginnings on Lot 42, bringing his family from Massachusetts the next season. This year 1811 was a prosperous one for the infant settlement, for during it some eighteen families came from Massachusetts. The first school-house was put up on Lot 16 in 1813 or 1814. Like all the others of its class, it was of logs, with a "puncheon floor," that is, a floor of split logs, had a chimney built of sticks smeared and plastered with clay, in place of bricks, and sheets of oiled paper at the windows in place of glass, which doubtless was an unknown luxury in the settlement in those days. If the houses were rude, the matter taught was well worth while. Early writers give the following as the equipment of the average school-boy, as "he unwillingly crawls to school": New Testament, Webster's Spelling Book and American Preceptor, a few sheets of fools-cap paper, some ink made from soft maple bark and copperas, and a basket of johnny-cake and meat for dinner. Beginning thus early to teach the young idea, it was but natural that the church should promptly receive attention. We find that a Methodist society had an organized existence here in 1810, and thirteen years later we learn the same of the Presbyterian denomination. The first church building came in 1840 and was used by all the societies. The first post office was established here in 1825, on a route passing from Jefferson to Meadville, Pa., being carried first on foot and later by horse-back. An early road record which we find runs from the southeast corner of Lot 31 to Pennsylvania line, and is dated December, 1818. Probably the first ran from Pierpont to "Ferguson's Bridge" (Kelloggsville) in Monroe and dates from June, 1816. In June, 1818, the territory embraced within the townships of Pierpont and Richmond was set off from Denmark, and became known as Pierpont thenceforth. Pierpont began to have a commercial existence upon the establishment of a store at the center by Payne & Trimmer in 1837, though the successors in this and other lines of trade, to the extent of a dozen or two, have always made the village a prosperous and enterprising community.

TRUMBULL.

This township, it will be observed by reference to the map, was originally divided into three parts, the lines running east and west, the southern and middle portions being two miles in width, and the northern one mile wide. This, as was to have been expected, was the result of a triple ownership in the township, dating from the time of allotment of the lands of the Connecticut Land Co. Samuel Parkman, of Boston, Mass., owned the south portion; the center belonged to Wm. Tuckerman, of the same place; and the north to Christopher Starr, who, however, sold his share to Fitch and May prior to any settlement in the township. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1799 by Holly Tanner, upon a condition imposed by the proprietors that he should improve at least twenty acres and occupy the same for two years, when they would deed him two hundred acres. The bargain was accepted and the land chosen lies upon the north line of the township, east of the middle road. Here he moved his family from New York State, traveling along the Lakes Erie and Ontario by boat, and coming up to the Grand River, he disembarked and pushed through the woods to Harpersfield. With the help of his pioneer neighbors he soon erected a cabin, cleared the requisite acreage, raised some wheat, and nearly fulfilled the stipulation as to time, when he learned of the death of the proprietors. He had already endured the gravest hardships and discouragements and this news made him despair of ever getting a clear title, so he abandoned his claim, and removed from the State. It appears, however, that ample provision had been made for the disposal of the estate of the proprietors, and that his title would have been forthcoming in due season, had he not forfeited it in his despair. Life is full of ventures which thus fail at just the point of success. After Tanner's departure the township remained an unbroken wilderness until 1818, when D. Woodruff, from Colebrook, in Connecticut, located upon the south-east part of the township. I. W. Phelps followed him, settling on Lot 32, and Obadiah Brown, from Massachusetts, was the third permanent settler, locating on Lot 50. Leonard Blackmar came in 1819, and Ezra Griffin came to Lot 49; this seems to be all who arrived prior to 1827, when Nat'l Brown came from the Genesee country in New York, locating on the Griffin lot. The first settlement in Footville occurred in 1841, by Orson Grant, where he was joined a little later by two brothers named Foot, from whom the hamlet undoubtedly takes its name. A school house was erected in 1829, and eight scholars attended the first school. The first post office was established in 1823 at the house of I. H. Phelps, and a second office at East Trumbull in 1848. Prior to the settlement of the township a road had been laid out from Harpersfield to Warren, and had been made passable as far as Windsor, which road passed through Trumbull a short distance east of the center. The "East Road" was cut through to Mechanicsville as early at 1820.

The organization of Trumbull as a township took place "upon the recommendation of I. H. Phelps, and others," on March 7, 1825, and on the first election there were ten voters. Like all of her sisters of the county, Trumbull sacrificed nobly of her sons and her treasure for the cause of Union and Freedom in the dark days from '61 to '65.

MORGAN

John Morgan, of New Haven, Conn., was a member of the Connecticut Land Company, and drew the lands now embraced in the township which took his name, although he afterward sold it to the Torringford Land Co. In 1801 the surveyor, Timothy Hawley, surveyed the township into 100-acre lots, or at least he carried this division as far as feasible, since the south and east tiers are fractional. For his services Mr. Hawley received a deed of Lots 5, 87, and 123, and a mill site on Rock Creek.

Two brothers named Gillett emigrated to Morgan from Farmington, Conn., in 1801, and it appears that they erected a school-house in that same year, though for three years prior to its use as a school-house it served Mr. Gillett as a home for his numerous family. The first school was actually taught in 1804, by Miss Diantha Wilcox, who had about a dozen pupils. The first religious services were held in 1802, at the house of Captain John Wright, the population of the settlement then numbering about twenty-six souls. Thus from the beginning the stream of settlers, principally from Connecticut, was a continuous, though small one, and the prosperity of the community has endured without a break to the present day.

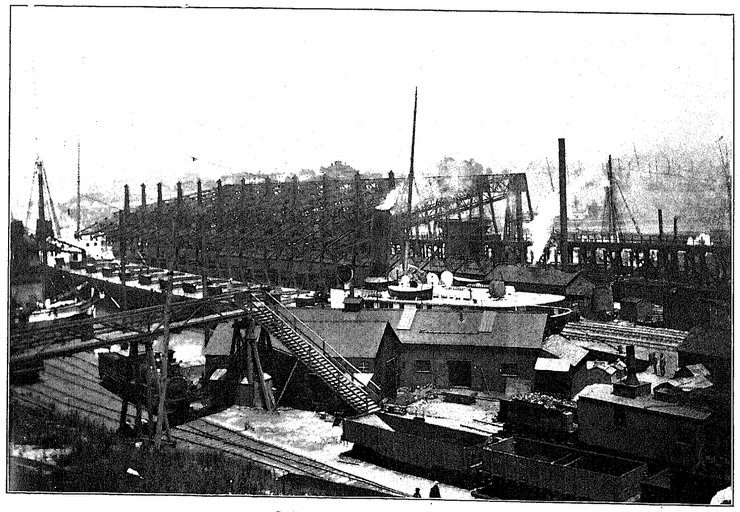
The early means of communication put all the settlements at a great disadvantage, and Morgan was no exception. The first road, or trail, was that leading down from the mouth of Ashtabula Creek, which pushed up over the ridge in something the same location as the present one of the P., Y. & A. R. R., passing down through the center of Austinburg, and through Morgan about one mile east of the center. The Torringford company had the surveyor, Hawley, open up that part of this road which was in the township in 1801, and though it became a thoroughfare for the immigrants to that district, it was said to be frequently in such a condition that three or four barrels of salt were a load for four oxen, and eight or nine miles per day were counted as good progress.

In 1808 a grist mill was erected by Ambrose Humphrey, but previous to this the settlers went to Austinburg with their grist, and before their own crops were fairly started had to transport the necessaries of life some forty or fifty miles through the woods, which with the conditions of the roads above mentioned, or worse ones to contend with, made the problem of existence a very real one. In 1814-'16-'18 other roads were laid out, notably those to Lenox, to New Lyme, and to Rome.

The township was organized in 1819, but the records were destroyed by fire in 1866. The Village of Rock Creek was incorporated in 1849. Its distinction as a manufacturing point began with the building of the grist mill by Ambrose Humphrey, in 1808. This mill was purchased by Roger Foot, of Connecticut, who entered the town in 1814, and by him was much enlarged and improved. This meant much for the business interests of the community, since the country adjacent was becoming more and more thickly settled and the demand for grinding was steadily increasing. So enterprising were these millers after being able to supply the local demand with the average coarse flour that they farther improved their plant and began to export a very fine grade of the article, even as far as New York.

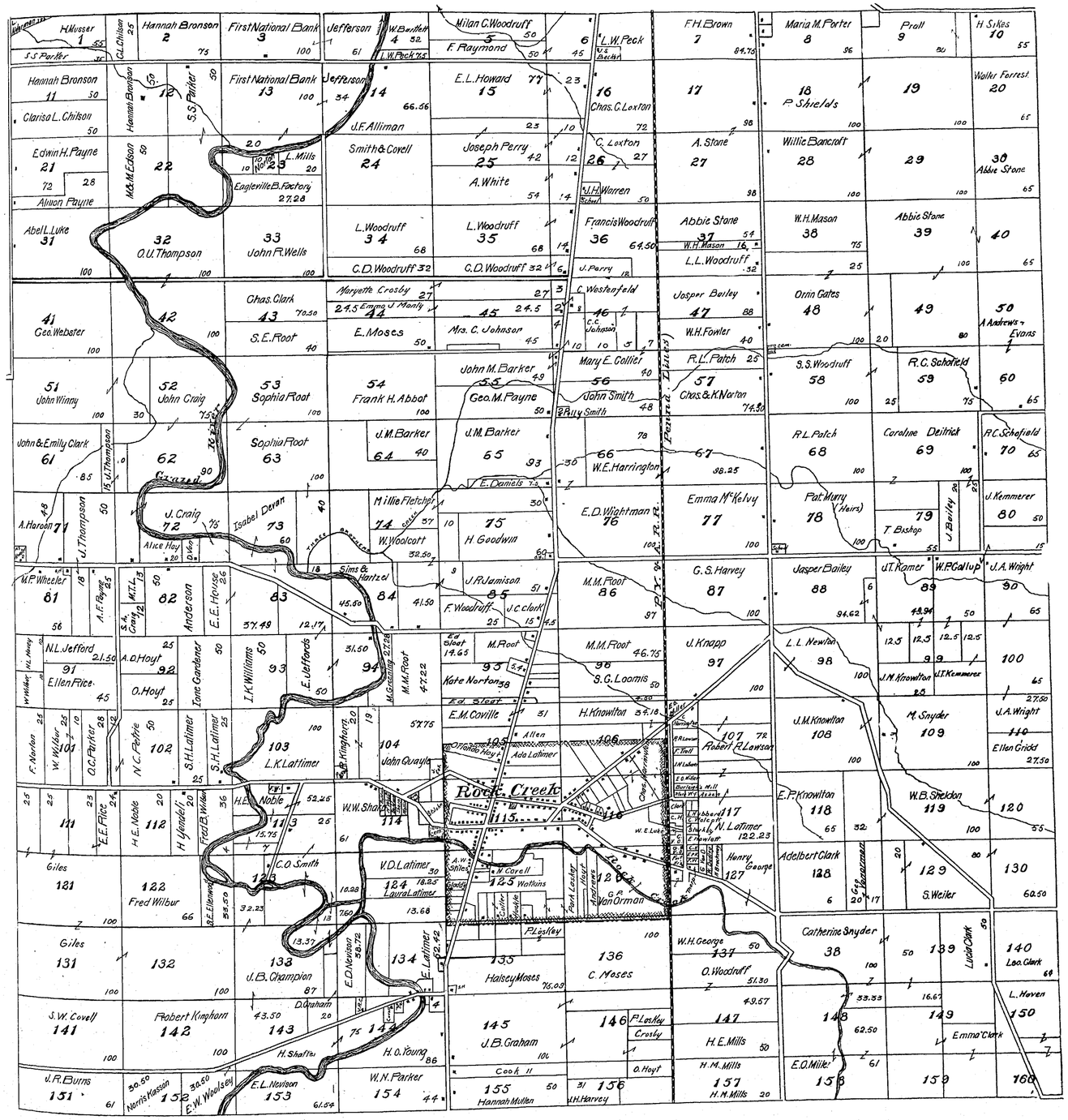
In the early days the tanneries of Rock Creek contributed greatly to its prosperity, the first being erected in 1821, and before 1849 three others were in highly successful operation. These later fell into disuse, however, and the last of them was burned now some years since. There were also woolen mills which operated under different managements from about 1830 to 1868, and carriage and machine shops have at one time flourished. Today the manufacturing element is represented principally by furniture, basket, and other woodworking establishments.

In 1854 an effort was made by the citizens of Ashtabula, Austinburg, Morgan and other towns lying to the south to build a railroad from Ashtabula to Warren, and called the Ashtabula & New Lisbon R. R. The citizens of Rock Creek were greatly desirous of having a railroad through their village, and took great interest in the scheme, several of them investing considerable sums of money, which was unfortunately all lost to them, as the project fell through. In the late seventies, however, the project was again taken up and put through, this time as "Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway," and the result has been to greatly enhance the prosperity of the county, as was to have been expected, though its principal business has been the transportation of iron ore from Ashtabula Harbor to the Pittsburgh district.

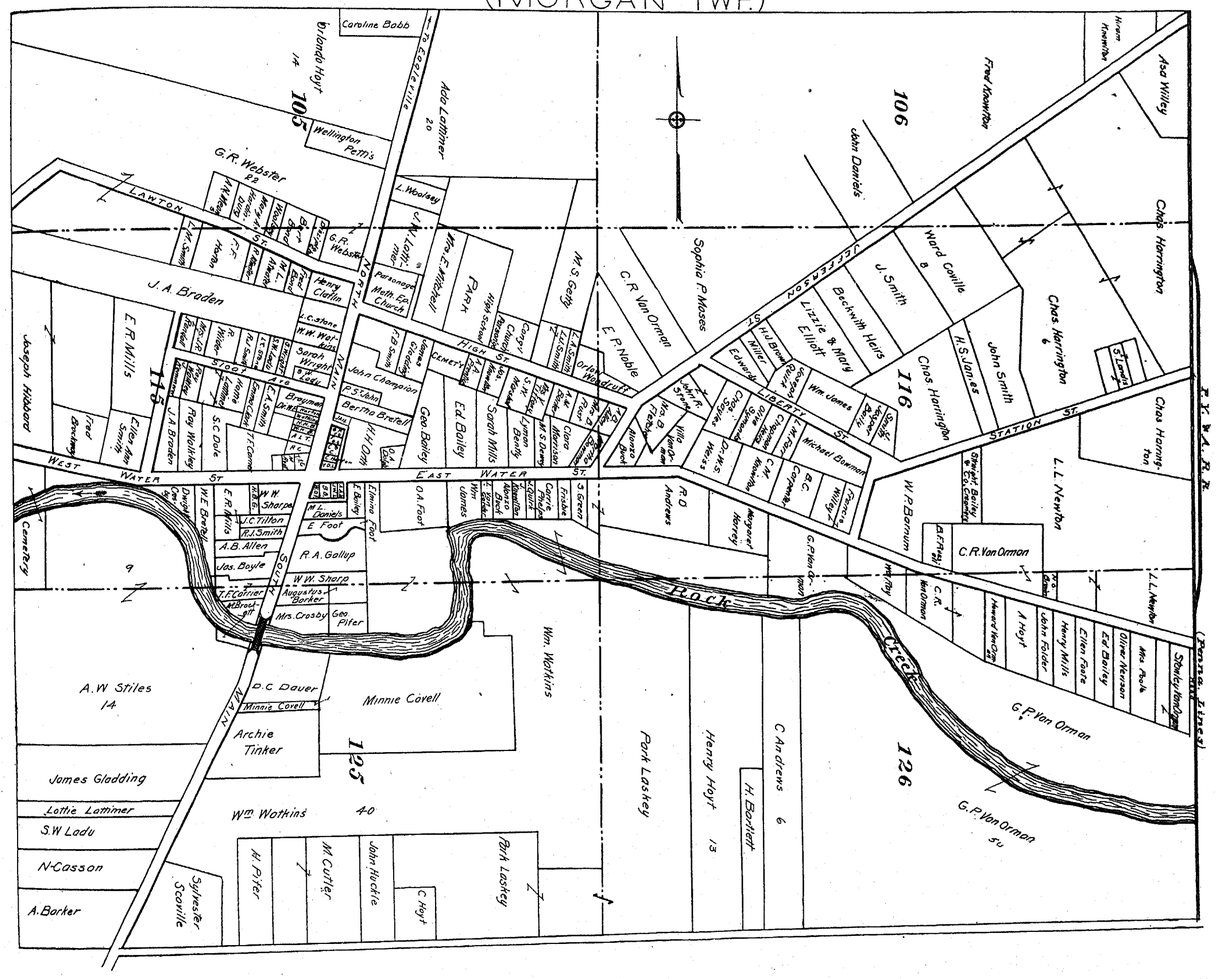


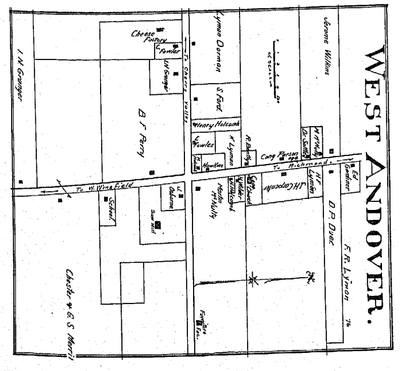
P., Y. & A. R. R. SLIP AT HARBOR.

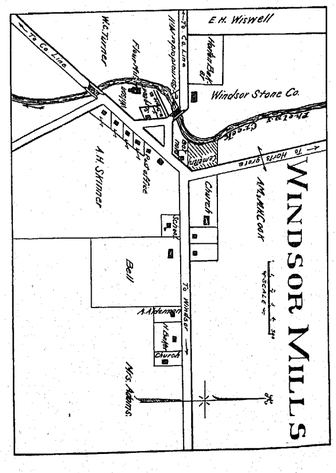
MORGAN

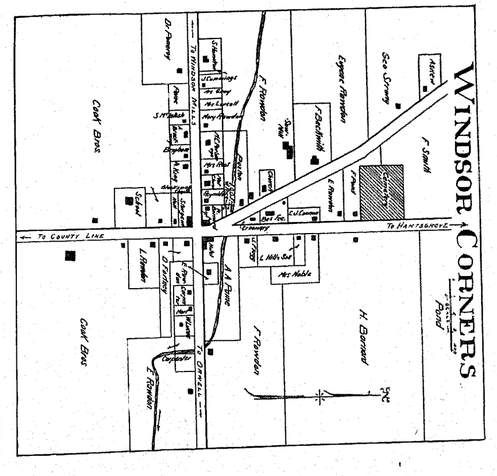

Rock Creek
Grazed
Pennsylvania Railroad
Hannah Bronson
First National Bank
Jefferson
Milan C. Woodruff
F. Raymond
L. W. Peck
F. H. Brown
Maria M. Porter
Proll
H. Sykes
Walter Forrest
P. Shields
Willie Bancroft
Abbie Stone
Clarisa L. Chilson
Edwin H. Payne
Allison Payne
Abel L. Luke
O. U. Thompson
John R. Wells
L. Woodruff
C. D. Woodruff
Francis Woodruff
L. L. Woodruff
W. H. Mason
Geo. Webster
Chas. Clark
S. E. Root
E. Moses
Marquette Crosby
Emma J. Manly
Mrs. C. Johnson
C. Westenfeld
C. C. Johnson
Jasper Bailey
W. H. Fowler
Orrin Gates
A. Andrews
Evans
John Winny
John Craig
Sophia Root
Frank H. Abbot
John M. Barker
Geo. M. Payne
John Smith
Billy Smith
Mary E. Collier
R. L. Patch
Chas. & K. Norton
S. S. Woodruff
R. C. Schofield
John & Emily Clark
A. Haroon
J. Thompson
J. Craig
Isabel Dean
Alice Hay
Millie Fletcher
W. Woolcott
H. Goodwin
J. M. Barker
W. E. Harrington
E. Daniels
E. D. Wightman
Emma McKelvy
Pat. Murry (Heirs)
T. Bishop
Coroline Deitrick
J. Bailey
J. Kemmerer
M. F. Wheeler
A. F. Payne
Anderson
E. E. House
Sims & Hartzel
J. R. Jamison
F. Woodruff
J. C. Clark
M. M. Root
G. S. Harvey
Jasper Bailey
J. T. Romer
W. P. Gallup
J. A. Wright
N. L. Jefford
Ellen Price
A. D. Hoyt
O. Hoyt
Isaac Gardener
I. K. Williams
E. Jeffords
M. M. Root
Ed Sleet
Kate Norton
S. G. Loomis
J. Knapp
L. L. Newton
J. M. Knowlton
M. Snyder
Ellen Crickt
F. Norton
W. Wilder
O. C. Parker
N. C. Petrie
S. H. Latimer
L. K. Lattimer
John Quayle
E. M. Coville
H. Knowlton
Robert R. Lawson
E. P. Knowlton
W. B. Sheldon
H. E. Noble
H. Yenkel
W. W. Shaw
Ada Latimer
N. Latimer
Adelbert Clark
S. Weiler
C. O. Smith
V. D. Latimer
Laura Latimer
M. Corell
Watkins
G. R. Van Orman
Henry George
Giles
Fred Wilbur
J. B. Champion
E. D. Newton
E. Latimer
Halsey Moses
C. Moses
W. H. George
O. Woodruff
Catherine Snyder
Lucia Clark
Leo. Clark
L. Haven
Emma Clark
S. W. Covell
Robert Kinghorn
D. Graham
H. Shaffer
H. O. Young
J. B. Graham
P. Lockey
Crosby
O. Hoyt
H. E. Mills
H. M. Mills
J. R. Burns
Norris Hasson
E. W. Woolsey
E. L. Newton
W. N. Parker
Hannah Mullen
J. H. Harvey
E. O. Miller

ROCK CREEK
(MORGAN TWP.)

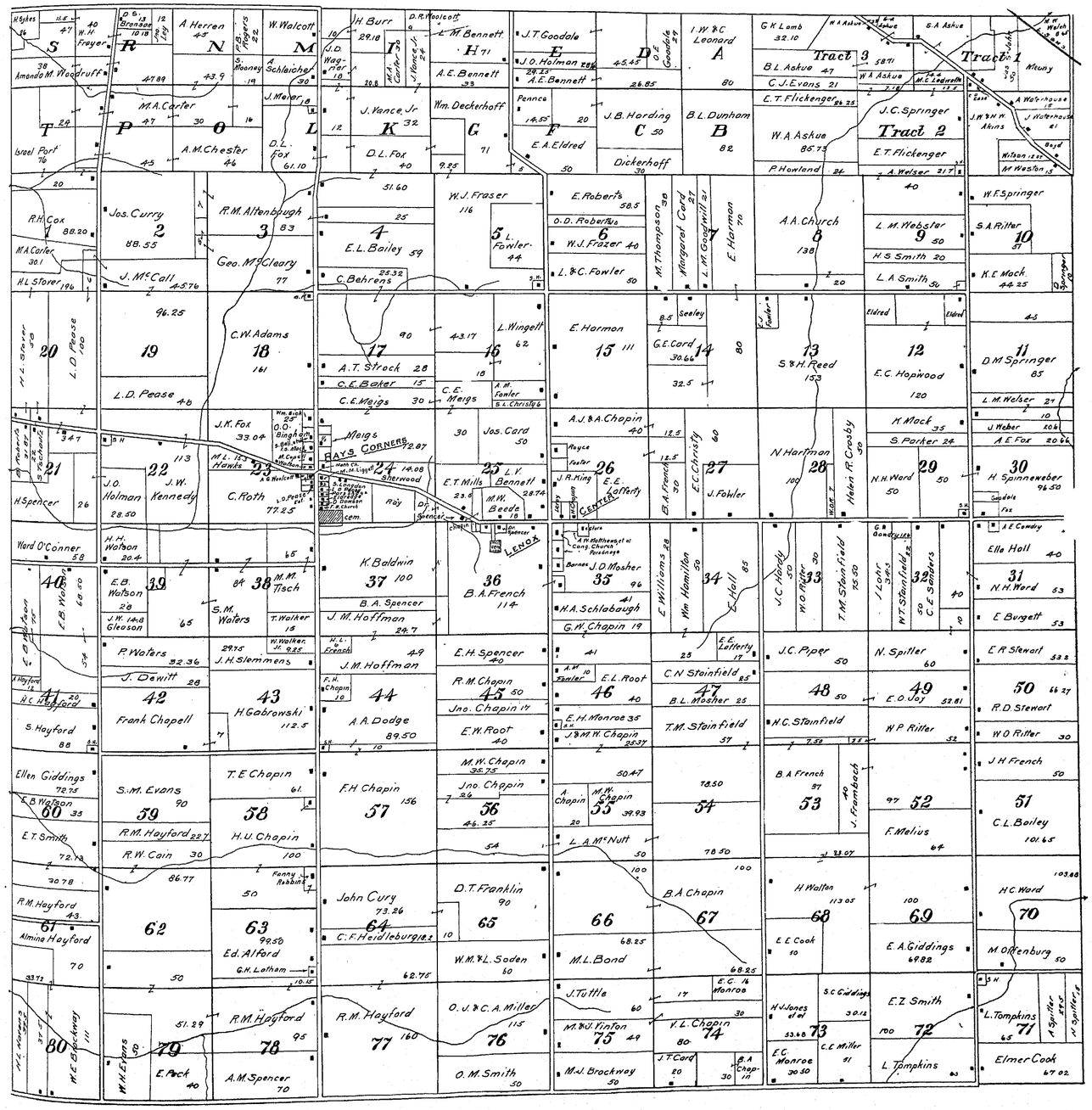








LENOX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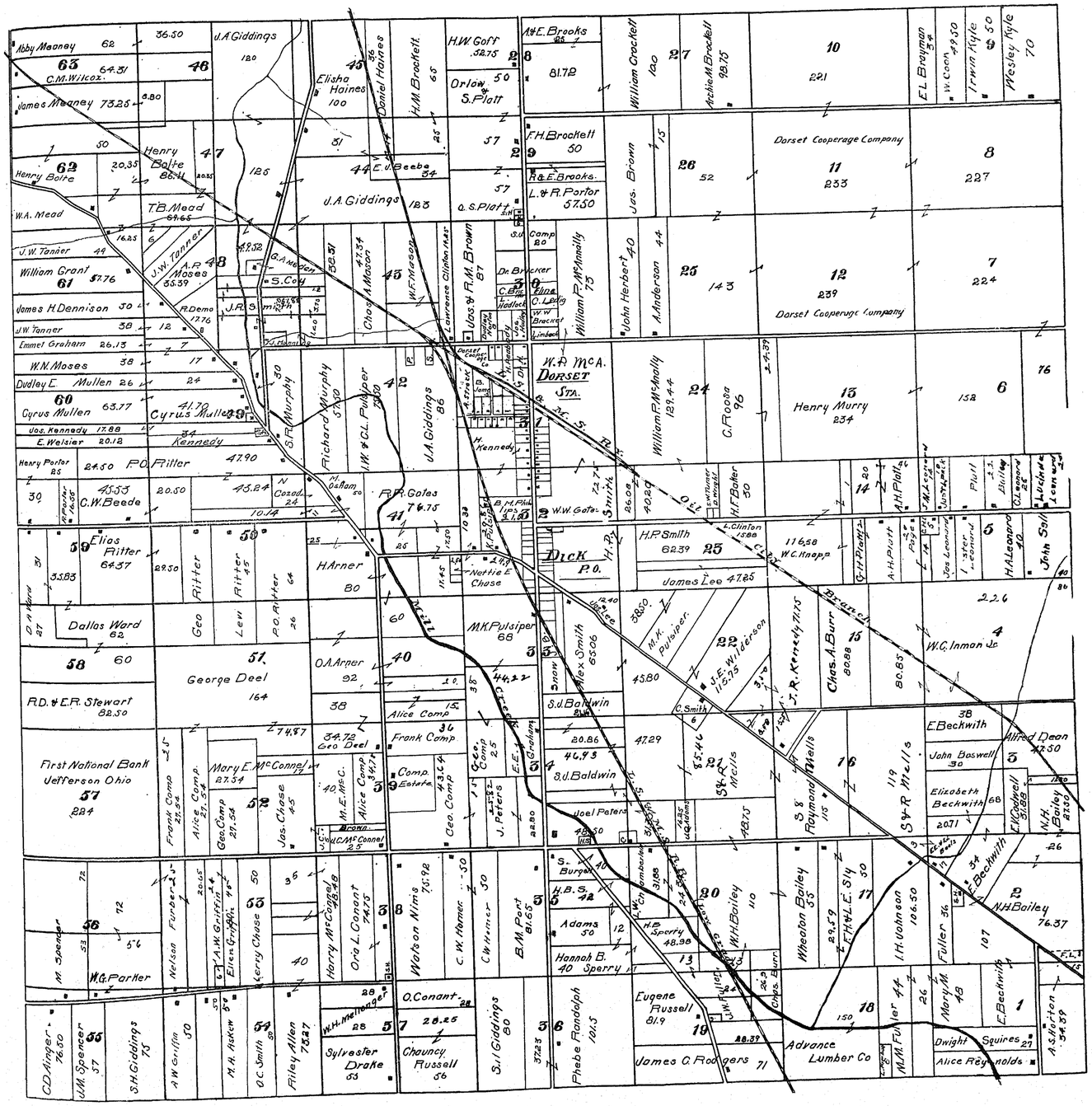
DORSET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W.A. McA. Dorset Sta.
Dorset Cooperage Company
Henry Murry 234
Advance Lumber Co
First National Bank Jefferson Ohio 57 284
George Deel 164
Cyrus Mullen 63.77
Elias Ritter 64.37
Dallas Ward 62
R.D. & E.R. Stewart 82.50
Mary E. McConnel 27.54
Jas. Chase 45
Harry McConnel 29.48
Ora L. Conant 74.75
Sylvester Drake 53
Chauncy Russell 56
Eugene Russell 81.9
James C. Rodgers 71
Phebe Randolph 101.5
Wolson Nims 75.92
B.M. Post 81.65
S.J. Giddings 80
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Alice Comp. 34.72
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Wheaton Bailey 55
Chas. A. Burr 80.88
J.R. Kennedy 115
J.E. Wilderson 116.75
W.C. Inman Jr.
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John Boswell 30
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Raymond Wells 116
S & R Wells 119
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M.K. Pulsiper 68
Dr. Bricker
Camp 80
Wm. P. McAnally 75
John Herbert 40
A. Anderson 44
Jas. Brown 75
William Crockett 120
Archie M. Brockett 98.75
H.W. Goff 32.75
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H.M. Brockett 65
Elisha Haines 100
J.A. Giddings 180
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C.M. Wilcox
James Meaney 73.25
Henry Bolte 86.41
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William Grant 57.76
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Dudley E. Mullen 26
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Jos. Kennedy 17.88
E. Welsier 20.18
Henry Porter 24.50
P.O. Ritter 47.90
C.W. Beede 45.55
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Richard Murphy 3.30
J.W. & G.L. Pulsiper 300
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Nettie E. Chase
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J. Peters
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Adams 50
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Irwin Hyle
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Choss A. Mason
W.F. Mason
Lawrence Clinton Heir
Jos. & R.M. Brown
Dr. Bricker
C.B. Hodlock
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H.P. Sperry
M.H. Bailey
C.W. Chamberlain
Jas. Brown
Chas. Burr
J.W. Fuller

Lenox, Hartsgrove, Richmond and Dorset

LENOX.

This township was named Millerstown in honor of the principal owner, who drew it from the Connecticut Land Company, but Lenox was substituted in 1813. Due to a defect in the title to these lands, they were not settled quite as early as some of the others. In June, 1807, however, the first house, consisting of some poles and pieces of bark, was built by Lisle Asque, which was occupied by him and family, consisting of a wife and four small children. A more substantial one was immediately built, however, of logs, and it was on or near this spot that the hardy pioneers dwelt together for nearly forty-five years subsequently. In 1806-07 a considerable number of farmers and mechanics came to Lenox from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., but all departed elsewhere after a sojourn of greater or less length. The families of Christopher Randall, Thomas Johnson, and James Mace, together with the Asques, constituted the population of the township for a considerable period. As an example of the uncertain and tedious ways of travel in those days, it is related that Lisle Asque, with three or four others, started for Warren to get some provisions. What with losing their way and the circuitous route they were obliged to travel to avail themselves of the natural waterways, etc., it was thirteen days before they returned.

In 1807 Timothy Hawley surveyed all the township into 100-acre lots, excepting that portion known as the Granger Tract, which embraced the twenty-six hundred acres extending across the northern part of the township.

Roads began to be opened in 1813, when one was made from Asque's to Dorset, then Milford, one from the center west, in 1817, and others in '22 and '26 and '27.

First wheat and other farm crops were raised by Asque. First schoolhouse was built in 1818, and first frame house built in 1821, and first saw and grist mills in 1819. The township was organized in December, 1819, though the first town meeting was not held until January of 1820. At the presidential election of 1820 thirteen votes were cast. The first post office in Lenox was in 1825.

HARTSGROVE.

This township was originally called Matherstown, for one Samuel Mathers, who claimed to be the owner. The records of the Land Company show the rightful owner to have been Wm. Hart, of Connecticut. A long course of litigation took place between the contestants, which delayed the settlement of the township later than any of the others; the event happened in 1822, and upon the award of the court to the heirs of Mr. Hart, the name of the township was changed also. As the country was then densely wooded, well supplied with streams, and abounding with game, the appropriateness of the title is apparent. The township was first surveyed in 1826 into lots of 100 acres each, by Timothy Hawley, for the owners. The first settlement was made in 1822 when a squatter by the name of Alderman came from Windsor township and settled upon Lot 148, where a year later a relative of his of the same class came to the same location. These men subsequently bought the land they occupied, however. In '28 and '29 three or four more families arrived, and perhaps eight families had settled there by 1830. From this time the settlement rapidly increased.

The first school was taught by Miss Parmelia Frazer, in 1829, in the cabin of one of the pioneers, the children of some half-dozen families attending. The first schoolhouse was erected in Lot 138 in 1839. The first saw-mill was erected by Carmi Hoskins near the center of Lot 138, in 1829, and a grist-mill at the same spot by the same man in 1841. The first road through the township was a marked trail running from Gregory's house upon the Grand River, in Harpersfield, to Judge Griswold's, in Windsor. This path was blazed through in 1800. Numerous other roads were laid out early in the history of the township, as by that time many of the surrounding towns had a thriving existence. Though the mail had been carried through the township for twenty-six years previous, on the old pioneer route, it was not until 1830 that the town arose to the dignity of a post office of its own.

The township was organized in April, 1830. James Harper, Caleb Brooks and Thomas Burbank were Trustees.

RICHMOND.

It is supposed that four families, bearing the names of Yeatman, Newcomb, and two by the name of Tead, and possibly others, began settlement on Lot 46 of this township in 1805. At about the same time two other families located in Lots 35 and 36, at a point about a half-mile north. The first frame house was erected by Charles Jordon in 1821, and a log school-house had been built two years earlier, in what is now Padenaram. Schools had been held since 1811, however, presumably in some of the vacant cabins. The lands now comprised under the title of Richmond were first organized under the name of Jefferson, later it was a part of Denmark, and, in June, 1818, it, together with what is now Pierpont, became known as Pierpont, but not until ten years later, in March, 1828, was the present name and limits established. The first election was held at the house of one of the settlers in April of that year, and John Montgomery, Levi Brown and David Prindle were elected Trustees.

The first road to pass through the township was the old "Salt Road," which highway figures more or less extensively in the early history of all the southern townships. It was a crooked affair, following the ridges wherever they led, and its use can easily be guessed. The first road to be recorded was dated in June, 1831, and was located in the northeastern part of the township. The next entry is in 1842.

The first mills to be built were two for the manufacture of lumber, one running by water, and the other by steam, in 1845, and a grist-mill in 1852.

DORSET.

This township was one of the later ones to be finally settled, and was the scene of great hardships among the early pioneers. The original owners were Judge Isaac Mills, Pierpont Edwards, and others, of New Haven. In 1799 the township was divided into lots by Timothy Hawley under the supervision of Judge Mills, though it was nearly twenty years later before permanent settlements were made here. The soil of this township is very fertile, when properly drained. In July of 1799 it is supposed that the first attempt at settlement was made in the township, by Joel Thorp, of Connecticut, who with a wife and three small children accomplished the journey of six hundred miles in an ox-wagon. It is supposed that he settled in the southwest part of the township, as apple trees, surrounded by second growth, and also the remains of a log cabin, were found here by later settlers. Here the Thorps resided for about three years, enduring incredible hardships, it is said, and finally gave up the struggle and moved to Cuyahoga County in 1802. In 1812 a family named Cowles located about a mile west of the center, but left after a few years, and in 1818 the same thing became true of a Richardson who settled about a mile northwest of the center, in that year. In 1821 John Smith, of Worthington, Mass., came and settled upon Lot 21, occupying some four hundred acres of land, and he it was who first remained permanently in the township, enjoying the fruit of his early efforts and hardships for more than fifty years afterward, dwelling on the same spot. His family consisted of nine children, and the first year he settled, raised forty bushels of potatoes and the same of corn. A family named Sutliff came in 1822, and Nathan Bassett, from Dalton, Mass., came the same year. Bassett built the first brick kiln in Dorset two or three years later. A few families, principally from Vermont, came the same year, in June. The first school in the township was taught in 1823. The Methodists organized a church here in 1825, with fifteen members. The first store was opened in 1857 by John C. Smith, in his house, about one-half mile east of the center.

The first orchard to be planted had its trees, forty of them, brought from Denmark upon the backs of Nathan Bassett and his son William. The township was organized under the name of Millsford in 1824 and continued to be called by that name until 1849, when it was changed by act of legislature, the present title being substituted.

The first steam saw-mill was built in 1810, and today one of the principal manufacturing interests of the township lies in the utilization of lumber in cooperage and charcoal. Dairying and farming engages the majority of the inhabitants, however, though as an additional branch of a great ore-handling railroad has recently passed through their midst, some few follow the business of railroading.

NEW LYME AND ROME

NEW LYME.

This township was originally called Lebanon, and was deeded to Elisha Tracy by the Connecticut Land Company in May, 1799, but within a month an interest in the township was purchased by Josiah Barber. From 1801 to 1803 Barber sold his interest to Messrs. Gilbert, Tracy and Pepoon, excepting one thousand acres which he afterward deeded to Joel Owen in 1813, eight hundred acres of which were in lots 25 and 26. Mr. Owen came to the township, however, in 1803, and during the winter of that year built the first house, moving his family, who had wintered in New York State, after leaving Connecticut the preceding summer, into the log cabin of New Lyme in the summer of 1804. It was here, for nearly seven years, solitary and alone, save as visited by occasional Indians, that the Owens dwelt. In 1811 six hardy pioneers from Lyme, Conn., came to share the solitude with him, erecting a cabin and clearing land, from which some six hundred bushels of corn were harvested the same year. These newcomers were single men, or at least came without their families, but during July of the same year four other settlers with their families arrived in the township.

In the following August three of the corn raisers returned to Connecticut for their families, and they, with four other families, who journeyed westward with them the second time, arrived at New Lyme on September 20. This little cavalcade numbered about ninety persons, and performed the journey of six hundred miles in wagons drawn by horses and oxen in forty-three days, suffering many privations and hardships while on the road, as did all who traveled thus in those days.

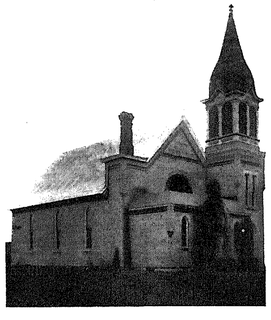
The first school was held in the winter of 1812-13, with some eighteen youths in attendance. The date of the first road mentioned in the records is June, 1813, though there were blazed paths through Wayne, Lenox, Rome and Morgan at least two years earlier. The township was organized in 1813, under the name of Lebanon, which name it bore until 1825, when it was changed to the present title by act of Legislature. The manufacturing interests of the township have for the most part been small, agriculture and dairying being the principal avocations, and of cheese—time was when New Lyme produced an amount annually greater by one hundred thousand pounds than any other township in the county.

ROME.

In 1805 Elijah Crosby came to this township from East Haddam, Conn., and made a selection of more than five hundred acres, lying in Lots 13 and 14, and he had two acres chopped on the northeast corner of 13, returning East for his family, who came with him in August, 1806, to Rock Creek. In the meantime Abner Hall had purchased land in Lot 12, had cleared some of it, and had erected the first log house in the township. Hall resided here until the following year, when he sold a part to Daniel Hall, and left the township. As Elijah Crosby had twelve children, his family was a valuable addition to any new settlement. Another pioneer party arrived from East Haddam in October, 1806, including two families of Crowells, with numerous children, two Walklys, and Ephraim Sawyer. This party came by team the entire distance, though as their route was different from most of the other pioneers, we mention it. They drove over the mountains to Pittsburg, from there passed on some of the large river boats down the Ohio to Beaver, then overland again via Warren to Rome, passing their first night in the county at Orwell. It is related that a vast number of wolves serenaded them in their camp that evening, by way of welcome to the wilderness, it would appear. After this party the next settlers were Sylvester Rogers and Henry Brown, who arrived in the winter of 1809-10. Mr. Rogers settled on the northeast corner of Lot 15, and here subsequently opened a hotel, doing a considerable business in those early "staging" days, and kept a hostelry which bore an enviable reputation among others of its class between the Ohio and the Lake.

The first school to be opened was erected by Elijah Crosby and Wm. Crowell in 1810, and as the two families sent seven children each, the educational system was at once put upon quite a satisfactory basis, in point of numbers at least.

The township at the allotting of the Connecticut Land Company became the property of Henry Champion, who paid for the same at the rate of forty cents per acre, and he it was who had Timothy Hawley survey the township into fifty lots, each one mile from east to west, and one-half mile in the other direction. Elijah Crosby became the agent for the sale of these lands, some of which remained unsold as late as 1850. To induce people with families to settle in Rome, Champion had offered to give fifty acres in clear title to the first boy which should be born in the township. He was accordingly notified of the birth of a son to Wm. Crowell and wife, and promptly made good his offer, the land being situated about a mile south of the center. The township was organized in April, 1829, and at that time, upon a petition to the Commissioners, the name ceased to be "Richfield" and henceforth became known as Rome. The first road of which there is record dates from 1812, and the whole information concerning it is that it ran from Rome to Orwell. Other roads were opened a little later. In 1820 the first saw-mill was built upon Rock Creek. The lumbering business in varied aspects occupies considerable attention among the people of Rome today, though the principal vocations relate to the production of butter, cheese and grain.



CHURCH AT NEW LYME.

O. R. BECKWITH.

The gentleman whose portrait appears herewith is the leading merchant of New Lyme Township. Though relatively young in years, Mr. Beckwith has shown himself to be a successful business man, and his store caters to nearly all the varied wants of the rural community. He carries an extensive line of dry goods, embracing the staple articles in cotton, silk and wool, with a side line in hats and gents' furnishings; his ribbon department would do credit to a stylish milliner's place. The shoe department covers the leading styles, and in rubber goods almost anyone could be suited. The farmer requires modern agricultural implements to wrestle with the soil, and of these Mr. Beckwith handles the famous Myers' tools, and pumps of all sorts. But the farmer's home must be supplied as well, and groceries, plain and fancy, together with salted and cured meats and farm produce, are all regularly handled by him. He has hardware for the house and for the barn, cooking utensils, silver, crockery and glassware, cutlery, paints and oils, harness, whips, guns and ammunition, window glass, wall paper and refrigerators, etc., etc. In fact, the patrons say you can get from Beckwith's anything from a stick of candy to a top buggy, and indeed such seems to be the case. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Beckwith is a lover of fine horses, and raises more than a few spirited steppers for the track.



O. R. BECKWITH.

RICHMOND

Range 1 — Twp. 10

HARTSGROVE


Range 5
Twp. 9
TRUMBULL TWP
GEAUGA Co.
ROME TWP.
WINDSOR TWP
Hartsgrove
Center

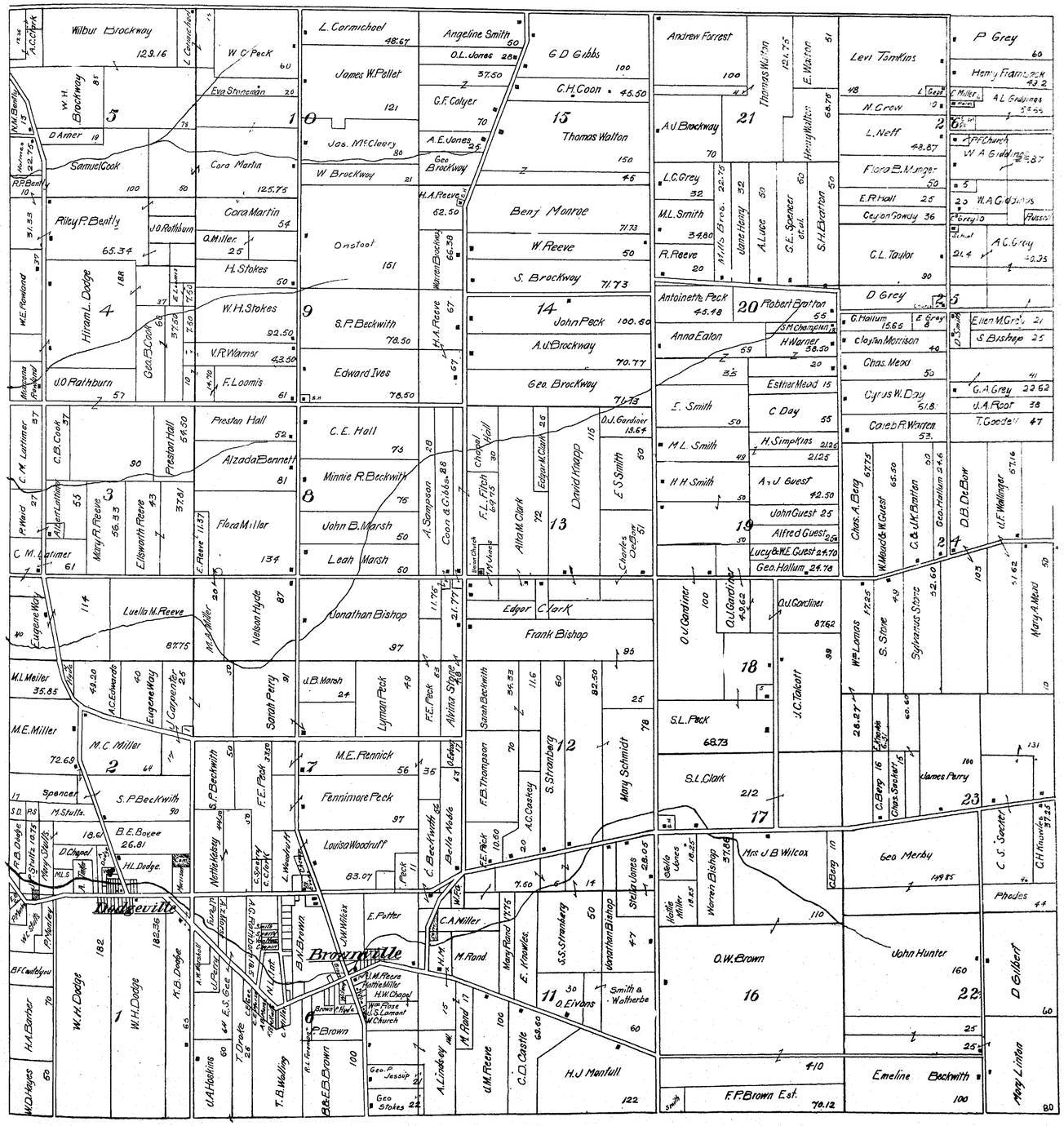
ROME

RANGE 1. TWP. 9.

MORGAN TWP.

NEW LYME TWP.

NEW LYME


Wilbur Brockway 123.16
W. C. Peck
Eva Stoneman
W. H. Brockway
Cora Martin
Samuel Cook
Riley P. Beatty 65.34
Hiram L. Dodge
Geo. B. Cook
J. O. Rathburn
W. H. Stokes 92.50
V. R. Warner 43.50
F. Loomis
L. Carmichael 48.67
James W. Pellet 121
Jos. McCleery
W. Brockway
Onstoot 161
S. P. Beckwith 78.50
Edward Ives 78.50
Angeline Smith
O. L. Jones
C. F. Colyer
A. E. Jones
Geo. Brockway
H. A. Reeve 82.50
Warren Brockway
H. A. Reeve
G. D. Gibbs
C. H. Coon 45.50
Thomas Walton 150
Benj. Monroe 71.73
W. Reeve 50
S. Brockway 71.73
John Peck 100.60
A. U. Brockway 70.77
Geo. Brockway 71.73
Andrew Forrest 100
A. U. Brockway 70
L. C. Grey 32
M. L. Smith 34.80
R. Reeve 20
Thomas Walton 124.75
E. Walton
Henry Walton 68.75
M. Mills Bros.
Jane Henry
A. Luce
G. E. Spencer et al.
S. H. Bratton
Antoinette Peck 45.98
Robert Bratton
Anna Eaton
J. H. Champlin
H. Warner 38.50
Esther Mead 15
E. Smith 50
C. Day 55
M. L. Smith 49
H. H. Smith 50
H. Simpkins 212.5
A. J. Guest 42.50
John Guest 25
Alfred Guest 25.0
Lucy & W. E. Guest 24.70
Geo. Hallum 24.76
Levi Tomkins 48
N. Crow 10
L. Neff 48.87
Flora B. Munger 50
E. R. Hall 25
Ceylon Sowdy 36
G. L. Taylor 90
D. Grey
G. Hallum 15.65
E. Gray
Clayton Morrison 40
Chas. Mead 50
Cyrus W. Day 51.8
Caleb R. Warren 53
Chas. A. Beg 67.75
W. Mauck & W. Guest 65.50
C. B. & J. K. Bratton 32
Geo. Hallum 24.76
P. Grey 60
Henry Framback 43.2
C. Miller
A. L. Giddings 54.44
A. P. F. Church
W. A. Giddings 48.87
W. A. G. Giddings
Foreclo
A. C. Grey 40.35
Ellen M. Grey 21
S. Bishop 25
G. A. Grey 22.62
J. A. Root 38
T. Goodell 47
D. B. DeBow
J. F. Wellinger 57.16
Mary A. Mead 51.62
Wm. Lomas 17.25
S. Stone 49
Sylvanus Stone 32.60
C. Berg 16
Chas. Swetland 15
James Perry 100
C. S. Society
C. H. Knowles 57.25
Rhodes 44
Geo. Merby 149.85
Mrs. J. B. Wilcox 37.88
John Hunter 160
D. Gilbert 60
Mary Linton 80
Emeline Beckwith 100
F. P. Brown Est. 70.12
O. W. Brown 16
O. U. Gardiner 100
O. U. Gardiner 49.62
O. U. Gardiner 87.62
J. C. Talcott 39
S. L. Peck 68.73
S. L. Clark 212
17
18
Preston Hall 52
Alzada Bennett 81
Flora Miller 134
Luella M. Reeve 87.75
Nelson Hyde 87
Jonathan Bishop 97
Sarah Perry 91
Lyman Peck 49
Frank Bishop 95
Edgar C. Clark
M. E. Rennick 56
Fennimore Peck 97
Louisa Woodruff 83.07
M. E. Miller 72.69
M. C. Miller 64
S. P. Beckwith 99
B. E. Boyce 26.81
H. L. Dodge
Spencer
M. Stults
D. Chapel
Mary Stults 18.75
Stults 18.75
F. B. Dodge
W. H. Dodge 182
W. H. Dodge 182.35
A. B. Dodge 63
Brownville
E. Potter
J. W. Wilcox
B. N. Brown
M. Rand
C. A. Miller
Mary Rand 27.75
E. Knowles
S. S. Stranberg 50
Stella Jones 28.05
Jonathan Bishop 47
O. Elvans 30
Smith & Walterbe 60
H. J. Mantull 122
O. D. Castle 63.60
J. M. Reed 100
A. Lindsley
T. B. Walling
B. & E. B. Brown 100
F. P. Brown 6
Geo. P. Jessup 21
Geo. Stokes 22
T. Drake 26
U. A. Hoskins 60
W. D. Hayes 60
B. F. Castleyou 70
H. A. Barber 70
Eugene Way
M. L. Meiler 35.85
A. C. Edwards 40
J. Carpenter 25
M. E. Miller
Nettie Hoag 44.20
S. P. Beckwith 50
F. E. Peck 37.50
C. Stacy
C. Clark
L. Woodruff
F. E. Peck 10.50
F. B. Thompson 70
A. C. Coskey
S. Stranberg 60
Mary Schmidt 78
C. Beckwith 65
Belle Meade
W. Peck
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Q. Miller
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W. H. Stokes
V. R. Warner
F. Loomis
W. E. Rowland
Margaret Rowland
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Coon & Gibbs
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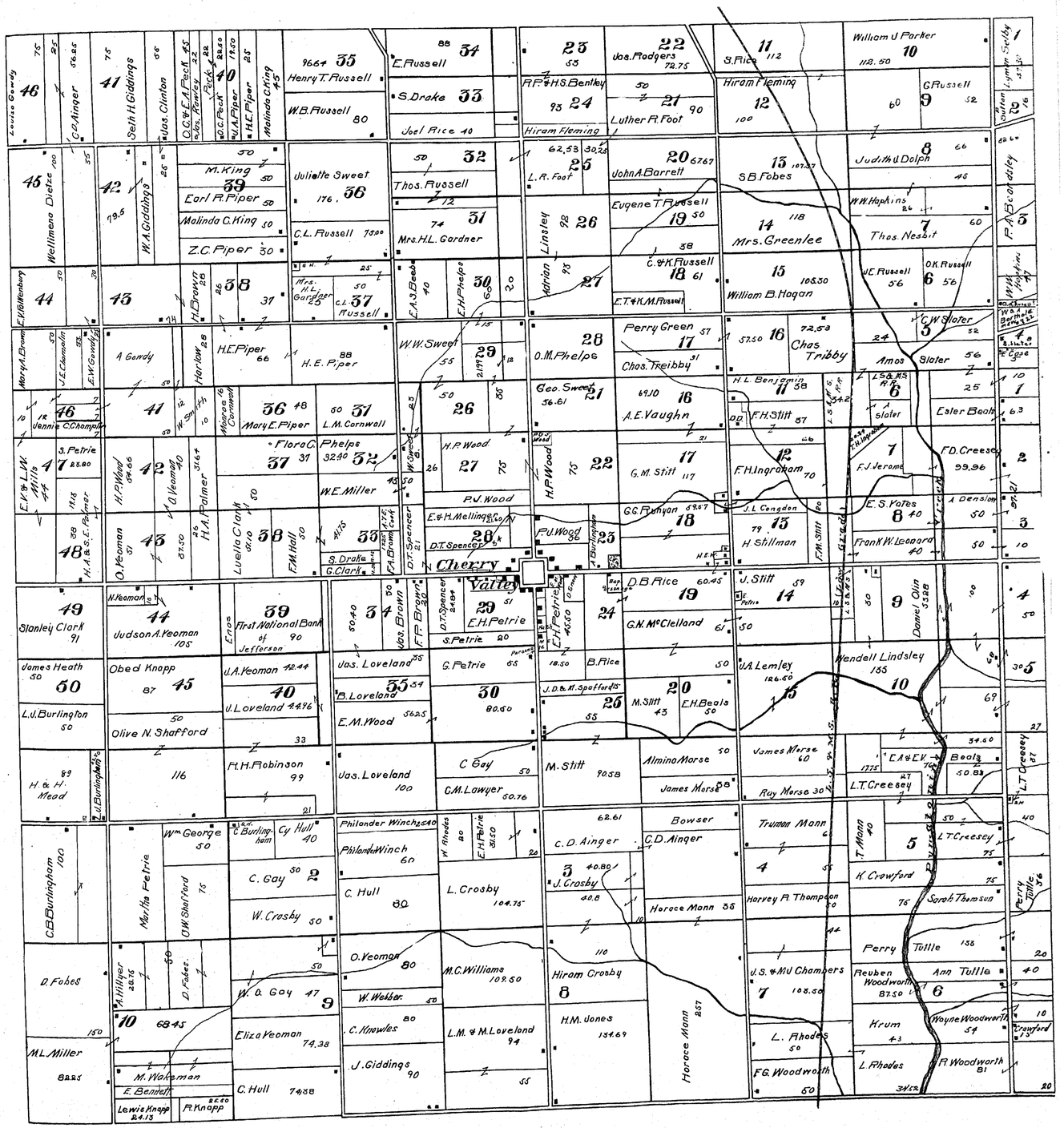
M. Adams

CHERRY VALLEY



CHERRY VALLEY AND ANDOVER

CHERRY VALLEY.

The land lying in this township was purchased by Samuel Mather, Jr., in September, 1798, and was surveyed into three divisions by lines running east and west. In 1817 Henry Patch began operations in the northeast portion of the north section, where with the help of Z. Congdon he soon erected a cabin in his clearing. He worked here during the summer, but in the fall abandoned his claim and went to New Lyme. In 1818 Nathaniel Hubbard moved into the township from New York, and occupied the cabin vacated by Patch. The following year two families settled upon the middle section near the east line. Josiah Creery came here in 1823, and William and Wooster Benjamin bought land in 1828 and '29, respectively, in lots 2, 7, and 8, in the center section. John Woodworth and Jesse Steel came about 1816, the latter from New Hartford, Conn. In relation to the high price paid for that necessary article, salt, it is said that Mr. Steele transported from his place three bushels of wheat, six bushels of rye, and one of corn, taking them to the lake in return for one barrel of salt, while the trip consumed five days' time of himself and team. In the north section Noah Sweet purchased fourteen hundred acres in 1830, and at about the same time, Jas. Cornwell purchased about four hundred acres in the same section. Other settlers came in the period between 1826 and '32. The first road was called the Hayes Road, in honor of Richard Hayes, of Wayne township, who was principally responsible for its construction; this occurred in 1812. The township was organized in June, 1827.

ANDOVER.

The first man to settle in Andover was a certain Epephras Lyman who came from New Hartford, Conn., and took up land in 1805 or '06, in lot 6. Mr. Lyman was single, however, and the first family to come was that of Zadoc Steele, who, having bought the land while a resident of Connecticut, first visited it in 1806, making a great part of the journey on foot, and finding his land by the use of a pocket compass, after leaving Austinburg, as there were then no roads. He returned to Connecticut, and in June 1808, set out with his family, finally arriving at what is now West Williamsfield, where he built a cabin near that of Lyman. By 1813 three or four other families had arrived, mostly from the east, and by 1814 a grist mill was running, and the settlement fairly on the road to prosperity. It was in this year, too, that the first school in the township was taught, by Miss Dorothy Houghton, the school being held in a barn, and also there was established a post office at the house of the first settler; the mails passed through from Warren once every week, sometimes by horse and sometimes by carrier, as the conditions of the trails demanded. In 1819 there was a marked development of roads, many of the present ones being then located.

Organized in 1819, yet there are no records of the township earlier than 1823, as the previous ones were destroyed by fire on May 23rd of that year. One of the principal items of interest in the first records which do remain, is that at the settlement made with the town officers, in 1823, there was no money in the Treasury, and no debts due to the township. At the township election held in April, 1823, the following officers were elected: John Pickett, Jas. Adams, and Daniel Marvin, Trustees, with John Pickett, Jr., as Clerk. Overseers of the Poor were Dexter Bates, Wright Carpenter, Rodger Cadwell and David Strickland. Theodore Wade, and Joseph Pickett were Appraisers. Nathaniel Owen was Treasurer, and Chas. W. Wade, with John N. Strickland were Constables. The Supervisors were Merrick Bates, Nathan C. Johnson, Almond Manley, and Rufus Houghton.

It appears that the early officers of Andover were a shrewd lot, veritable Yankees, from some of the provisions of their ordinances. For instance it is on record that in 1821 the Overseers of the Poor warned the following persons to depart from the township: Levi Griswold, Leicester More, Charles Jordan, and Nancy Stewart, and again they served the same notice upon Selah Butler, Worthy Pratt, John N. Stoddard, and Horace Caldwell in 1822. It does not appear that these people left the town, nor that it was perhaps expected they would. It seems that the Overseers took the precaution to so warn all people whom they had the slightest reason to fear might become needy, and then in case any such people *did* come "on the town," the town fathers were not beholden for their care, having previously warned them away. In case they stayed and were able to support themselves, no harm had been done any way.

While minor manufactures have always had their seat in Andover, yet the mainstay of the community has always been agriculture, with dairying perhaps the largest.

In the war of the Rebellion, Andover showed her mettle promptly and no less than sixty-five men from the village and township served their country in her time of need.

BLACK & COMPANY.

This old and well established hardware business was established just thirty-three years ago, in 1872, under the title of Black, Sweezey & Co., and it has always occupied a dominating place in the business affairs of Andover. It continued under its original title up to two years ago, when Mr. Sweezey retired from the business.

This firm has always enjoyed an enviable reputation among its customers for fair dealing and liberal terms. Its trade has always embraced a general line of hardware, and of the things which are to be found in this store, truly "their name is legion." All the leading makes of stoves are constantly on hand, and of the work of the tinsmith, both new and repairing, they have made a specialty.

F. T. BECKER.

On March 16, 1852, Mr. F. T. Becker first saw the light in Mercer, Pa. Spending his young manhood in that section, he grew up on the farm, a hard school, but one which, nevertheless, sends forth its sons to meet and conquer most of life's problems. Though the lessons set are hard and ofttimes painful, he who lives may learn, and the early schooling of many of our most successful men has been obtained just here. It was from such a school to the teaching of a district school that Mr. Becker passed in early manhood, spending several years at this vocation, in Mercer County, Pa. He afterwards entered a wholesale grocery business in Pittsburg, spending two years in that way. He then engaged in the handling of produce upon his own account, which work engaged him successfully for five years. Now finding himself past middle age, life on the farm once more appeals to him, and thirty acres near the village constitute his domain. In 1877 he was married to Miss Sarah Collins, who is still his faithful helper. Elmer B., his son, was born in 1880.

L. P. BISHOP.

Prominent among the farmers of this section is Mr. L. P. Bishop. This gentleman was born at Niles, Ohio, on Nov. 23, 1840, and was educated in the public and district schools of that part of the country. When the dark shadow of the great Rebellion fell across our glorious land, Mr. Bishop, then just attaining his majority, was among the first who offered his life and his labors to his country's service. It is to be wondered if the young men of the present generation would be so prompt to heed the call with such self-forgetfulness as characterized our heroic fathers, who knew not the bonds of love nor of business, when their country had need of them. Mr. Bishop served four years in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, only laying downs his arms after Appomattox. Naturally, he is prominent among that honorable fraternity, the G. A. R.

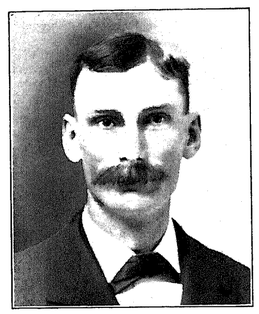
He married Susan Brooks June 15, 1874, and two children, both now living, are the result of the union. At present Mr. Bishop is occupied chiefly in carrying on a farm of 62 acres.

ANDOVER

MR. ARTHUR BENJAMIN.

As an example of a man who forges steadily ahead in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, it is a pleasure to speak of Arthur Benjamin, Mayor of Andover Village. Mr. Benjamin was born in Cherry Valley, Oct. 30, 1862, and excepting two years spent in Andover, resided there continuously until 1901, at which time he moved to Andover for a permanent residence. He is the son of Worster Benjamin and Helen L. (Snow) Benjamin, both of whom were natives of Cherry Valley.

As a youth, Mr. Benjamin attended the district school, passing later to New Lyme Institute. As a young man he farmed, was a teamster and some-



ARTHUR BENJAMIN.

time thresher, until in 1895 he engaged in the more profitable business of Fire Insurance, in which he now finds time to represent a few of the standard companies, in addition to his administrative and executive duties.

In 1884, Nov. 5th, Miss Sarah L. Miller of South Shenango, Penna., became Mr. Benjamin's wife, and she has borne him one son, Bliss A. Benjamin.

In civil life Mr. Benjamin has held various offices, being an Assessor in Cherry Valley in 1892 and 1895, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in Andover Township in 1901, and again elected to that office in 1902 and 1904. In 1903 he was still farther honored by election to the office of Mayor of Andover Village, which position he still holds.

Mr. Benjamin is a man of rugged honesty and straightforward manner and dealings, well esteemed by all. Politically he has always been a Republican.

F. J. BISHOP.

By profession Mr. Bishop is a member of the legal fraternity, and may be said to be indigenous to the soil of Ashtabula County, as he was born in West Williamsfield, Dec. 15, 1866, which was about twelve years after that village established her claim to fame through her intimate relation with the famous John Brown. It may be that the atmosphere of the place was uncompromising, and that is why Mr. Bishop is a Democrat in a community and county always



F. J. BISHOP.

overwhelmingly Republican. Be that as it may, he was appointed Postmaster of Andover by President Cleveland in 1893 and served four years in that capacity. Mr. Bishop graduated from New Lyme Institute in 1888, and, taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1892. He also signalized that year by marrying Miss Nellie G. Gibbs, and by coming to Andover to establish his law practice, and has been a prominent member of the community ever since.

Mr. Bishop has no children.

D. L. SPRAGUE.

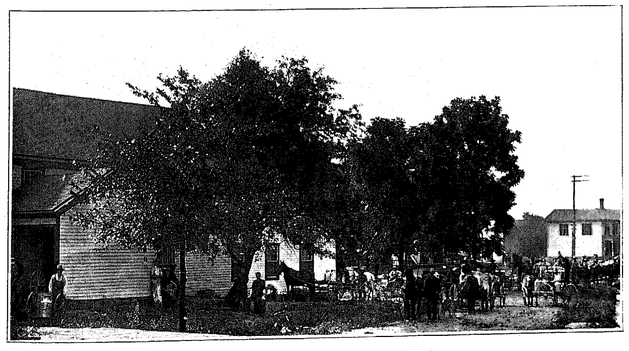
Among the well-to-do citizens of Andover is Mr. D. L. Sprague. He is of Scotch ancestry and was born in Canada on Feb. 12, 1846. Before coming to "the States" he was for four years engaged in the grocery business in Toronto, Canada, and met with very considerable success in the venture. Emigrating to Ohio, he married Lucy Snell of Andover, October 2, 1873, and they have two children, Grace, born in 1876, and son, Lester S., born in 1879. At the present time Mr. Sprague is a farmer, and cultivates about twenty-six acres near the village.

WINDSOR

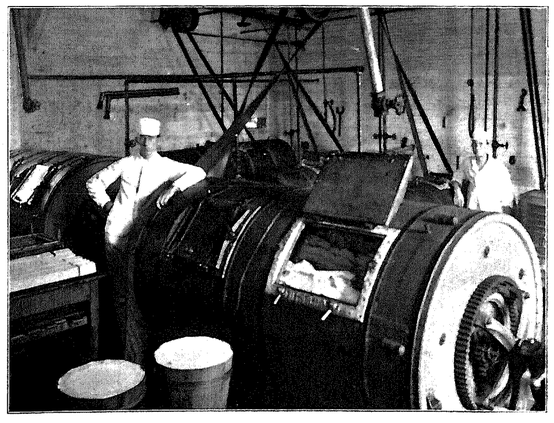
Windsor is the extreme southwestern township of the county, being No. 8 of Range 5. The original owners were Simeon Griswold and Wm. Eldredge, though the latter sold his share to Griswold at an early date. As the Griswolds were native to Windsor, in Connecticut, it was thus that the township in the forest received its name. Though lying the farthest from the point first touched by the surveyors, Conneaut, this township was among the earliest to be settled. Geo. Phelps and Solomon Griswold, the brother and brother-in-law of the proprietor, were the pioneers of Windsor, arriving, Phelps in June, 1799, and Griswold in March, 1800. There were two routes of travel to the Reserve in those days, one by way of Albany, along the shore of the Lakes, and the other leading southwestward from Albany, crossed the Alleghenies to Pittsburg, and so came to the southern part of the Reserve. Mr. Phelps came by the southern, and Griswold by the northern route. Mr. Phelps settled on the southeastern part of the township on the bank of the creek which bears his name, building his cabin in 1799, the first in the township, and here he resided some three years, when he removed to Warren, having been elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County. Mr. Griswold settled in the extreme northeastern part of the township, building his cabin on Lot 8, in 1800. The third pioneer family was that of Charles Jewell, who came from Virginia and settled near Mr. Phelps in 1802. In 1804 came Jonathan Higley, who settled near Mr. Griswold, and the same year came Jos. Alderman and his sturdy sons, Joseph, Jr., and Alexander, who settled in the vicinity of the Griswolds; in 1805 the arrivals were S. D. Sackett, Loomis, two Hills, and John White. The next year brought three more families, and from then on the progress of the settlement was steady, the largest accession occurring in 1812, when thirteen families migrated here from Tolland, Conn. The township was organized in 1811, at the house of Solomon Griswold.

The first traveled road was that marked by Mr. Phelps upon his arrival in the township and extended across the south line of Windsor from Mesopotamia to the Phelps cabin. The second was a marked road by Mr. Griswold, which he opened south from Harpersfield when he came to the township. This road, called by some the "Salt" road, became a thoroughfare to those passing through to Trumbull and Portage counties, and over it came provisions from the East which were intended for the Windsor settlement. In June, 1812, the road leading east from Windsor to the Pennsylvania line was opened, and many others followed in the next few years. A mail route extending south from the Lake passed through Windsor in 1804, and Mr. Griswold, afterward Judge Griswold, was the first Postmaster. The first school was taught in 1804-05 by a daughter of Judge Griswold, and the next year a schoolhouse was built about a half-mile south of Windsor Corners. The history of the early settlers of Windsor abounds in incidents relative to the bravery and the hardships of the early settlers, though we can not dwell upon them here. Flour at the first was not to be had short of fifty or sixty miles, which distance had to be made on horse-back, sometimes on foot. Wild animals were abundant, and presumably neighborly, and a considerable number of Indians had their abode here also, though they were for the most part not disposed to trouble the settlers much. The last elk to be killed in the township met his death at the hands of Jos. Alderman, Jr., and the horns of the animal are still preserved and shown by his descendants, though many years of exposure to the weather as a sign have somewhat damaged them. As the animal was killed in 1823, nearly eighty years have passed since that time. As worthy of comment and showing the conservative and worthy qualities of some of the pioneers, it is a fact that the three township Trustees of the present year are the grandsons of the three members of that Board elected in 1816.

THE McJUNKIN-STRAIGHT DAIRY COMPANY.



EARLY MORNING AT WINDSOR CREAMERY.



CHURN ROOM, WINDSOR CREAMERY.

THE McJUNKIN-STRAIGHT DAIRY COMPANY

Transacts the largest business in Dairy Products of any concern in this County. Here the Company operates seven plants, notably at West Andover, Andover, Footville, Windsor, Rome, Austinburg, and Rock Creek, consuming, it is estimated, the milk of 3,500 cows. The plant at Windsor is said to have the largest capacity for making butter of any in Ohio, 1,800 pounds being a common day's run at the height of the season. We show herewith views of the exterior and churn room of the Windsor Creamery.

The organization of the Company consists of W. B. Straight, Pres., E. M. Bailey, Vice Pres., and S. E. Straight, Sec. and Treas., with offices and principal depot at 3001-11 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg. As the McJunkin Dairy the organization was established in 1873, and now has a well-established trade of the best class, dealing in Pasteurized milk, choice separated cream, butter and eggs. As the cows supplying their trade are all kept on country pasturage, with healthy and natural milk-producing foods, their products are of the very highest class and always command the highest market prices. For the retail trade the milk is delivered securely bottled, fresh daily, and a special sterilized line is carried for the particular use of babies. For excellence in management, quality of product and general progressiveness, this Company stands among the leaders in the dairying business.

NEW LYME INSTITUTE



New Lyme Institute is widely known as a first-class preparatory school which aims to dignify secondary education by offering strong courses, and doing thoroughly that which it undertakes. So successfully is this accomplished that many of its graduates enter the leading colleges upon its certificate. The courses of study in the Academic Department are known as College Preparatory, Scientific, English and Normal. The first-named is sufficiently explained in its title, as is the last also, while the scientific course is designed especially for those whose school work will close at the Institute. There is also a Commercial Department, a Music Department, and a School of Expression. In the Commercial Department students are fitted for service in the exacting business offices of today, their instruction covering Bookkeeping, Stenography, and numerous other branches tending to make them more self-reliant and valuable citizens, as well as more able in the conduct of business. It is the purpose of the Institute to place its commercial students in satisfactory positions, so far as possible. Another peculiar advantage arises here, in that students may pursue literary and culture branches in addition to the commercial courses, at half the usual rates, and enjoy all the privileges of the academic students, such as reading-room, gymnasium, etc. The library deserves special mention, as its well-selected volumes form a valuable addition to the equipment of the school. Daily and weekly periodicals and the leading magazines are to be found there.

The Music Department offers superior advantages in the study of vocal and instrumental music, the work being directed by teachers of ability and thorough musical education. Piano, organ, violin, mandolin, orchestra, voice culture and harmony are some of the courses covered, while work in the literary departments carried along simultaneously helps to develop and train broadly cultured students, as well as skilled musicians. In the School of Expression it is the purpose to give real power and culture to students which will be of direct value and assistance to them in whatever line of activities they may engage. To this end, the work covers studies in literature, rhetoric, physiology, psychology, voice and physical training, the last-named being considered of vital importance in this as well as all other courses.

In addition to the above strong features, it is proposed to add in the near future a Mechanical, or Manual Training Department. The aim of this school will be two-fold: First, that boys and girls may be taught how to handle tools and to do things which may prove a valuable resource to them throughout their lives, and to assist, through the sale of the products of their manual dexterity, their own educational efforts while at the Institute.

A sketch of New Lyme Institute would not be complete without mention of that famous educator, Jacob Tuckerman, whose last years were passed in the Principalship of this school, and whose untiring efforts, noble ideals and high standards of scholarship have contributed so largely to the enviable position which the Institute holds today.

This worthy educator was born in 1824 in Sterling, Conn., passed his boyhood in Potsdam, N. Y., and in 1836 his family moved to Ohio, settling in Orwell, where his father established a tannery, in which the son worked when outside of school. In 1839 he studied at the Kingsville Academy, and the next year he taught in Saybrook; in '45 and '46 he was a teacher in Rome Academy, entering Oberlin College as a Senior in the Teachers' Course in '47, but did not graduate, being obliged to return home on account of the illness of his father, one year later.

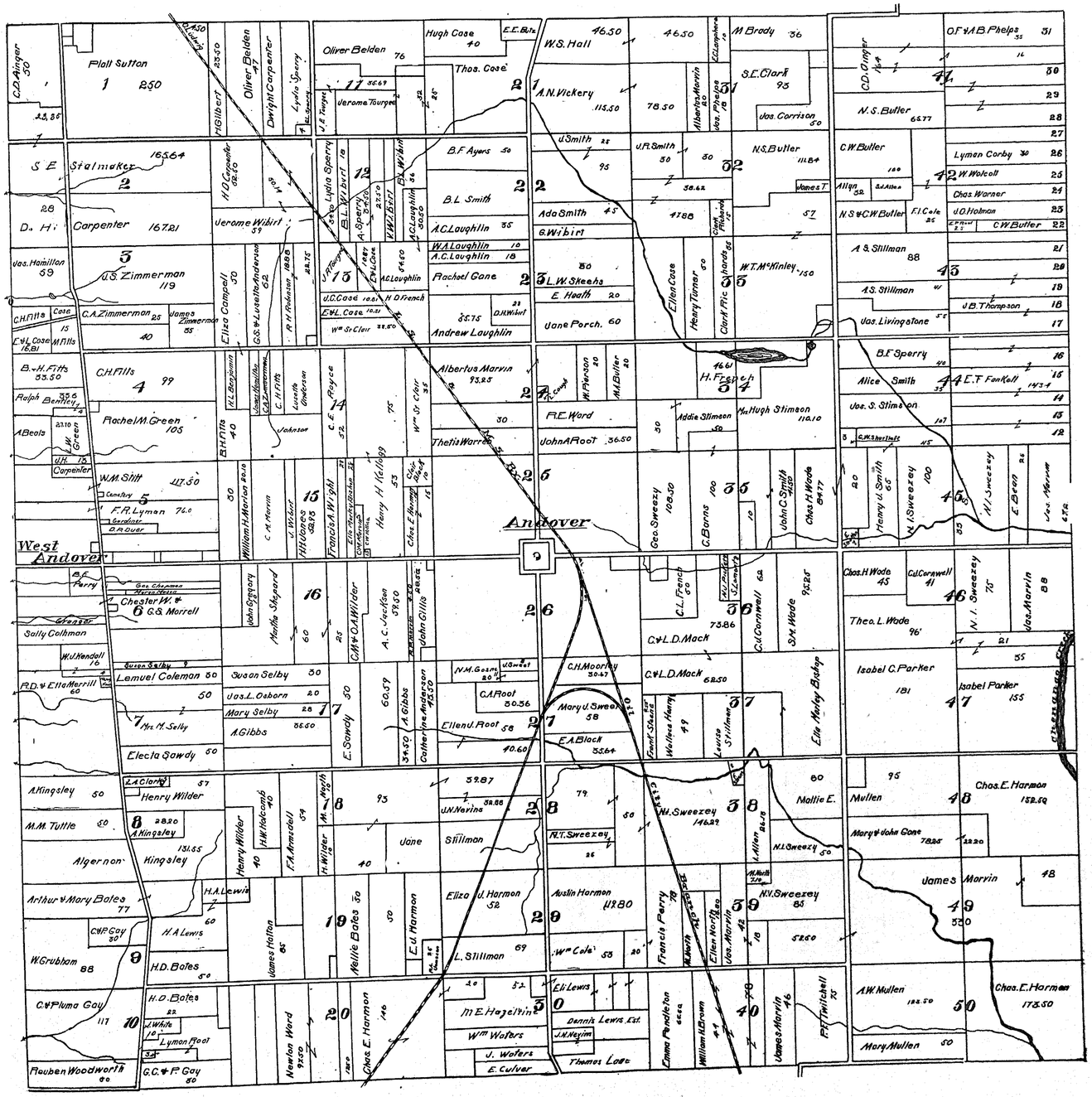
About 1849 Prof. Tuckerman was elected Superintendent of the Schools of Ashtabula County, the office having been created by special act of the Legislature, and the position was filled by him for two years, during which time the school system of the county enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and the cause of popular education was much advanced. In '52, when Orwell Academy was built, he was made its principal, remaining so for five years, when he accepted the Chair of Mathematics at Farmers' College, now Belmont, near Cincinnati. In this capacity he served three years, when he was elected President of that institution, filling that position for twelve years more, when he resigned on account of ill health, and a few years were spent in travel and other activities. In '68 he was called to the Principalship of Grand River Institute, over which he presided for about fourteen years, adding materially to the prosperity and prestige of that school. In 1882 he transferred his valuable and zealous efforts to New Lyme Institute, and this important post he continued to occupy until the time when he fell, literally in the harness, in 1897.

The record which this grand old man has left is indeed an inspiring one, as was his career in the living. More than fifty years was he foremost among the educators of his State, and in our county, three generations of some families have known the value of his wise teaching and kind advice and counsels. Though for fifteen years he was intimately related to collegiate work, and had opportunities to continue along that line, he believed that the field of his greatest usefulness lay in the development and strengthening of the schools of academic rank, and the present standing of two notable academies of Ashtabula County, Grand River and New Lyme, are fitting memorials to his belief and effort.

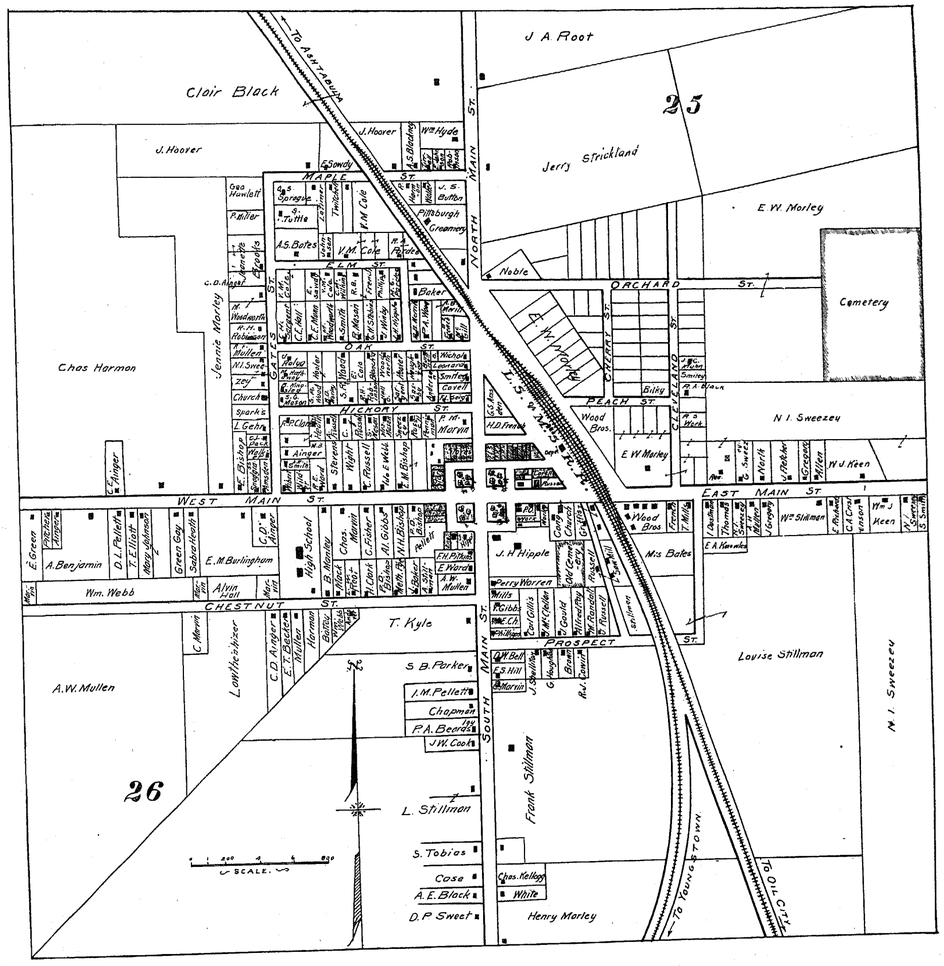
A movement is on foot to raise an endowment fund for a Tuckerman Memorial, for purposes above outlined, and the present Ladies' Hall, a view of which appears at the left of the picture above, is named in his honor.

The natural advantages of New Lyme could hardly be better, the site is healthful, its location being about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the buildings and grounds are set in the midst of fine farms and beautiful village homes. The society is congenial and refined, and there are no saloons or places of questionable resort for miles around, and all the conditions are such as to make it an ideal situation for a school whose aim is to turn out students who shall be a credit to themselves, a benefit to their associates, and, above all, honest, worthy and honored citizens.

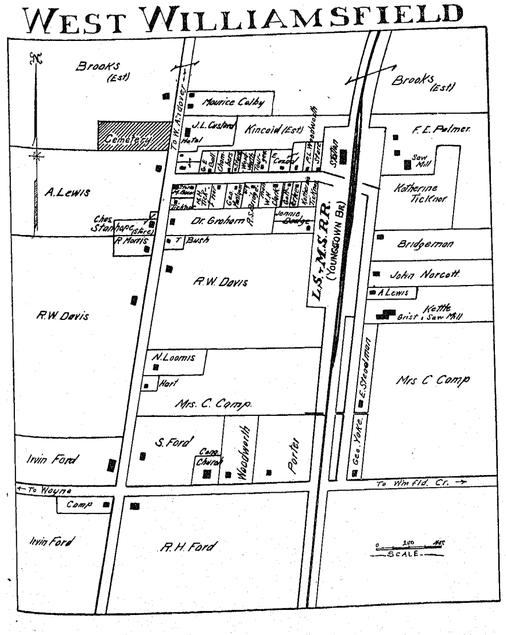
ANDOVER


Andover
West Andover
Chester W.
Hall Sutton
Stalmaker
Carpenter
Jerome Wibirt
Oliver Belden
Hugh Case
Thos. Case
Lydia Sperry
B.F. Ayers
B.L. Smith
A.C. Laughlin
W.A. Laughlin
Rachel Gane
Andrew Laughlin
Albertus Marvin
Thetis Warren
W.S. Hall
A.N. Vickery
J. Smith
Ada Smith
G. Wibirt
L.W. Steeks
E. Heath
Vane Porch
M. Brody
S.E. Clark
Jos. Corrison
N.S. Butler
W.T. McKinley
H. French
Mrs. Hugh Stimson
R.E. Ward
John A. Root
Addie Stimson
Geo. Sweezy
G. Borns
John C. Smith
Chas. H. Wade
C.H. Fitts
Rachel M. Green
W.M. Stitt
F.R. Lyman
Ralph Bentley
A. Beals
Carpenter
Cemetery
Sexton
O.A. Dver
Chester W. & G.S. Morrell
Sally Coltman
W.J. Kendall
Susan Selby
Lemuel Coleman
Mrs. M. Selby
Electa Sawdy
Susan Selby
Jos. L. Osborn
Mary Selby
A. Gibbs
E. Sawdy
A. Kingsley
Henry Wilder
M.M. Tuttle
Algernon Kingsley
Arthur V. Mary Bates
W. Grubham
H.D. Bates
C. & Pluma Gay
Reuben Woodworth
G.C. & F. Gay
H.A. Lewis
James Hatton
Mellie Bates
Newton Ward
Chas. E. Harmon
Francis A. Wright
Henry H. Kellogg
Chas. F. Hovey
Wm. St. Clair
Thos. Warren
Wm. Wolters
J. Wolters
E. Culver
Ellen J. Root
C.A. Root
C.H. Moorby
Mary J. Sweezy
E.A. Black
Austin Harmon
Wm. Cole
Dennis Lewis Est.
Thomas Lowe
Emma Pendleton
William H. Brown
Francis Perry
Ellen Norris
Jos. Marvin
Chas. H. Wade
Cd. Cornwell
Theo. L. Wade
Isabel C. Parker
Isabel Parker
Mollie E.
Mullen
Mary & John Gane
James Marvin
A.W. Mullen
Mary Mullen
Chas. E. Harmon
O.F. & A.B. Phelps
C.D. Dinger
N.S. Butler
C.W. Butler
Lymen Corby
W. Wolcott
Chas. Warner
J.O. Holmon
A.S. Stillman
J.B. Thompson
Jos. Livingstone
B.F. Sperry
Alice Smith
E.T. Fenkell
Jos. S. Stimson
Henry J. Smith
N.I. Sweezy
W.I. Sweezy
E. Brown
Jas. Marvin

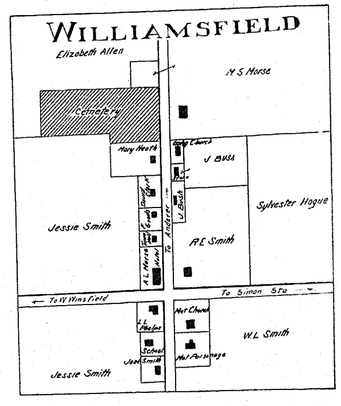
ANDOVER VILLAGE



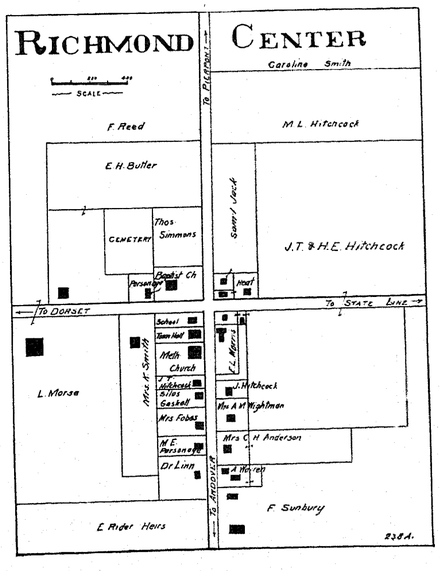
WEST WILLIAMSFIELD



WILLIAMSFIELD



RICHMOND CENTER



WINDSOR

RANGE 5 TWP 8

R10 R9 R8 R7 HARTSGROVE R6 TWP R5 R4 R3 R2 R1

Henry Pratt · Emma Pierce · Jacob Beideler · Wady Gakowski · Katherine Brejunski · C. S. Terrill · Henry Knapp · James Anderson · Albert Howes · Agustus Terrill · F. H. McElroy · James Cummins · F. Hartman · Eugene Rawdon · Chas. Hope · D. Rawdon · I. Wosnac · M. M. Gladding · Milton Black · E. E. Meyer · H. A. Gladding · S. & S. A. McIntosh · E. J. Noble · Mary C. Gladding · H. A. Gladding · F. M. McLean · H. Boroger · Lorenzo Eddy · Lydia Noble · Amy Higley · A. Alderman · M. Alderman · C. T. Grover · Caroline Humphrey · L. C. Humphrey · N. G. Barnard · Daniel Western · A. A. Olin · F. Hungerford · R. Stewart · Mrs. Hormer · Spear · Atkins · Jane Winslow · Homer Higley · Willis Higley · Newton Higley · Matilda Tuttle · Eliza Cleve · V. R. Cleve · H. E. Ritter · Cora Griswold · T. Higley · Henry B. Townsend · R. U. Clare · George Coe · F. Fish · H. Walker · Edward Wiswell · Charles Payne · Fred Ford · J. P. Mowry · W. G. Miller · C. H. Noble · Arvine G. Olin · C. E. Thorpe · A. H. Skinner · Mary J. Skinner · Anna S. Stanford · Hiram W. Ritter · A. C. Lunsford · E. M. Grant · Caroline Griswold · Thompson · Geo. Spearing · E. Lee · Mile Dyer · Geo. Sparrow · Adel Rawdon · S. Pond · Wm. Barnard · Freeman Smith · A. Griswold · Chas. Townsend · E. R. Griswold · Guy Rawdon · E. R. Griswold · B. F. Rawdon · Effie Flemming · F. Rawdon · Lewis Griswold · G. D. Fenton · C. C. Morgan · Victor Payne · Freeland Rawdon · D. A. Toole · M. C. Toole · E. R. Kinney · Florence Alderman · D. H. McCalmont · Susan Deiter · A. M. Cook · A. L. Pomeroy · A. M. & N. H. Cook · Windsor Mills · Windsor Corner · E. H. Wiswell · F. W. Kinney · A. E. Sanford · Ado C. Thompson · Ed. W. Griswold · M. Alderman · R. A. Maynard · C. E. Alderman · Jane Hall · E. Ellen Alderman · Miller · R. E. & H. Wiswell · Rolin E. Wiswell · Marvin Richmond · Mary Grandall · Amanda Grandall · W. H. Adams · I. M. Yoder · Arthur Brookfield · Scot Kibbler · Wilson Peck · John D. Fletcher & D. C. Shipman · DeEtta Bell · Daniel B. Brooks · Chubb · A. P. & W. Cook · Walter Cook · S. O. Cook · H. Rawdon · L. Lampson · M. McIntosh · H. Payne · H. S. Payne · C. Lampson · S. Stoughton · Chas. Payne · Wilson Peck · James B. McIntosh · W. H. Pinks · S. C. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Mrs. A. C. Loveland · D. H. Ball · S. C. Loomis · Wm. Payne · Mrs. B. C. Warren · Mrs. Franklin Noble · Mrs. C. McCulloch · Dwight Carpenter · David Fortney · Kate B. Baker · S. Grover · F. Noble · Geo. Olin · Serena C. Loomis · E. Waldy · E. B. Loomis · Eliza Loomie · A. W. Green · Emery B. Loomis · F. Loomis · C. S. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Isaabel C. Lampson · Wm. Pinks · O. B. Mullet · W. H. Adams · Geo. Mesmer · Margt. Huntington · Lucila Denington · Alex Miller · Ann Davis · Louis Miller · Geo. Mesmer · Geo. Tripp · Jane Hall · Ellen Alderman · Ed. W. Griswold · R. A. Maynard · E. J. Alderman · C. E. Alderman · M. Williamson · D. D. Troyer · Jane Hall · E. L. Heathman · M. Alderman · R. E. & H. Wiswell · Rolin E. Wiswell · W. H. Adams · Marvin Richmond · Mary Grandall · Amanda Grandall · J. N. Crosby · Ed. Wiswell · Geo. Loomis · Pt. Loomis · Pt. Loomis · Wilson Peck · John D. Fletcher & D. C. Shipman · DeEtta Bell · Arthur Brookfield · Scot Kibbler · I. M. Yoder · Worris · W. E. Loomis · O. O. Bell · Daniel B. Brooks · Chubb · A. P. & W. Cook · Walter Cook · S. O. Cook · H. Rawdon · L. Lampson · M. McIntosh · H. Payne · H. S. Payne · C. Lampson · S. Stoughton · Chas. Payne · Wilson Peck · James B. McIntosh · W. H. Pinks · S. C. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Mrs. A. C. Loveland · D. H. Ball · S. C. Loomis · Wm. Payne · Mrs. B. C. Warren · Mrs. Franklin Noble · Mrs. C. McCulloch · Dwight Carpenter · David Fortney · Kate B. Baker · S. Grover · F. Noble · Geo. Olin · Serena C. Loomis · E. Waldy · E. B. Loomis · Eliza Loomie · A. W. Green · Emery B. Loomis · F. Loomis · C. S. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Isaabel C. Lampson · Wm. Pinks · O. B. Mullet · W. H. Adams · Geo. Mesmer · Margt. Huntington · Lucila Denington · Alex Miller · Ann Davis · Louis Miller · Geo. Mesmer · Geo. Tripp · Jane Hall · Ellen Alderman · Ed. W. Griswold · R. A. Maynard · E. J. Alderman · C. E. Alderman · M. Williamson · D. D. Troyer · Jane Hall · E. L. Heathman · M. Alderman · Geo. & Henry Rough · E. M. Merrill · H. J. Clark · Bell · Allen Potter · Caroline Humphrey · L. C. Humphrey · N. G. Barnard · Daniel Western · A. A. Olin · F. Hungerford · R. Stewart · Mrs. Hormer · Spear · Atkins · Jane Winslow · Homer Higley · Willis Higley · Newton Higley · Matilda Tuttle · Eliza Cleve · V. R. Cleve · H. E. Ritter · Cora Griswold · T. Higley · Henry B. Townsend · R. U. Clare · George Coe · F. Fish · H. Walker · Edward Wiswell · Charles Payne · Fred Ford · J. P. Mowry · W. G. Miller · C. H. Noble · Arvine G. Olin · C. E. Thorpe · A. H. Skinner · Mary J. Skinner · Anna S. Stanford · Hiram W. Ritter · A. C. Lunsford · E. M. Grant · Caroline Griswold · Thompson · Geo. Spearing · E. Lee · Mile Dyer · Geo. Sparrow · Adel Rawdon · S. Pond · Wm. Barnard · Freeman Smith · A. Griswold · Chas. Townsend · E. R. Griswold · Guy Rawdon · E. R. Griswold · B. F. Rawdon · Effie Flemming · F. Rawdon · Lewis Griswold · G. D. Fenton · C. C. Morgan · Victor Payne · Freeland Rawdon · D. A. Toole · M. C. Toole · E. R. Kinney · Florence Alderman · D. H. McCalmont · Susan Deiter · A. M. Cook · A. L. Pomeroy · A. M. & N. H. Cook · Windsor Mills · Windsor Corner · E. H. Wiswell · F. W. Kinney · A. E. Sanford · Ado C. Thompson · Ed. W. Griswold · M. Alderman · R. A. Maynard · C. E. Alderman · Jane Hall · E. Ellen Alderman · Miller · R. E. & H. Wiswell · Rolin E. Wiswell · Marvin Richmond · Mary Grandall · Amanda Grandall · W. H. Adams · I. M. Yoder · Arthur Brookfield · Scot Kibbler · Wilson Peck · John D. Fletcher & D. C. Shipman · DeEtta Bell · Daniel B. Brooks · Chubb · A. P. & W. Cook · Walter Cook · S. O. Cook · H. Rawdon · L. Lampson · M. McIntosh · H. Payne · H. S. Payne · C. Lampson · S. Stoughton · Chas. Payne · Wilson Peck · James B. McIntosh · W. H. Pinks · S. C. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Mrs. A. C. Loveland · D. H. Ball · S. C. Loomis · Wm. Payne · Mrs. B. C. Warren · Mrs. Franklin Noble · Mrs. C. McCulloch · Dwight Carpenter · David Fortney · Kate B. Baker · S. Grover · F. Noble · Geo. Olin · Serena C. Loomis · E. Waldy · E. B. Loomis · Eliza Loomie · A. W. Green · Emery B. Loomis · F. Loomis · C. S. Wilson · E. W. Griswold · Isaabel C. Lampson · Wm. Pinks · O. B. Mullet · W. H. Adams · Geo. Mesmer · Margt. Huntington · Lucila Denington · Alex Miller · Ann Davis · Louis Miller · Geo. Mesmer · Geo. Tripp · Jane Hall · Ellen Alderman · Ed. W. Griswold · R. A. Maynard · E. J. Alderman · C. E. Alderman · M. Williamson · D. D. Troyer · Jane Hall · E. L. Heathman · M. Alderman · Geo. & Henry Rough · E. M. Merrill · H. J. Clark · Bell · Allen Potter

HUNTSBURG TWP. GEAUGA CO. · ORWELL TWP.

MESOPOTAMIA TWP TRUMBULL CO.

ORWELL

ORWELL.

When the lands of the Connecticut Land Co. were being apportioned by lot among the several stockholders, the township of Orwell fell to the share of six men, the largest owners among them being Moses Cleaveland and Joseph Williams. The interests of these several owners was soon purchased by one Coit and Leffingwell, and the latter bestowed his name upon it, which name it bore up to the time of its organization in 1826. Of this event it is recorded that, "By order of the Court of Commissioners, the first town-meeting was held in the township of Orwell on the Fourth of July," when the following officers were chosen: Lyman Richards was Clerk, and Alanson Spaulding, Salmon Chandler, and Joseph Chandler, Jr., were Trustees. John Babcock was chosen Treasurer.

The first settler in the township appears to have been one Paine, from New York State, who arrived in 1815, though he was not permanently settled here until 1817. At first attached to Rome Township for administrative purposes, it was nearly ten years after the first settlement before Orwell, or Leffingwell, had a sufficient population to enable her to embark upon the perilous seas of government on her own account. Though there had been a road leading through the township between Austinburg and the present Trumbull County, it appears that the high price at which the land was held by Leffingwell caused the immigrants to pass through and not tarry, in the quest for cheaper lands, which is the apparent reason why Orwell was the latest township in the county to step into line with her compeers. But though late in getting started Orwell has made good use of her opportunities since, having a population of nearly one thousand in her village at the center, and offering a striking example of the thrifty, industrious, energetic and enterprising village community which is at once the element of strength and stability in our rural districts.



ORWELL MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1885, STULTS & KILE. STULTS & SON, 1890.

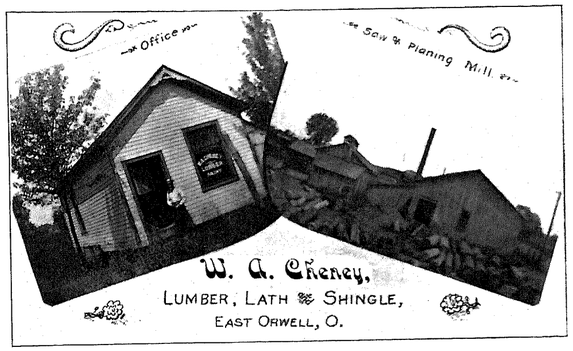
E. M. STULTS, 1900

CAPACITY, 100 BARRELS OF FLOUR PER DAY.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN BOUGHT.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Light Vehicles and High Grade Harnesses



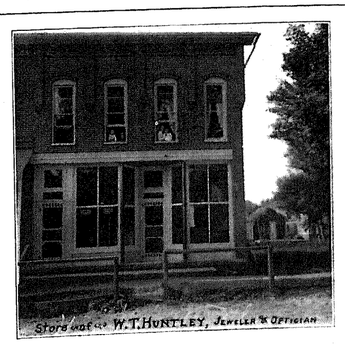


RESIDENCE OF J. R. DIXON.

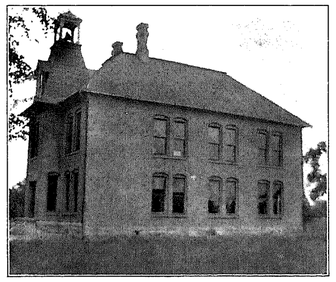
W. T. HUNTLEY & SON

Jewelers and Opticians

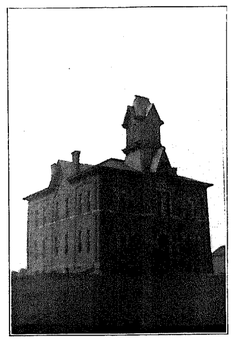
ORWELL, - - - - - - - OHIO



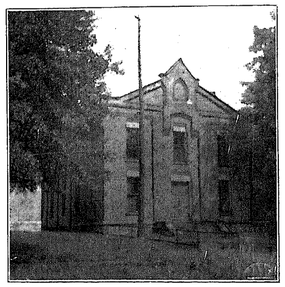
ORWELL AND COLEBROOK



ORWELL VILLAGE SCHOOL.



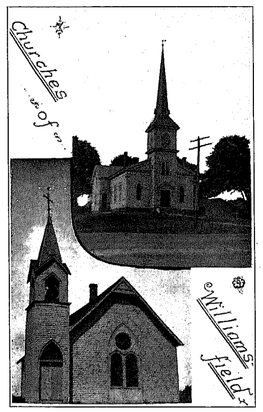
CENTRAL SCHOOL, WAYNE.



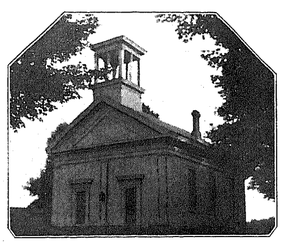
TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY, ORWELL.



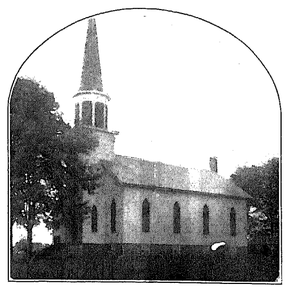
RESIDENCE OF G. L. KINGDOM, ORWELL.



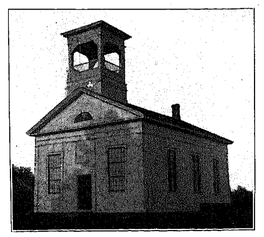
WILLIAMSFIELD CHURCHES.



COLEBROOK TOWN HALL.

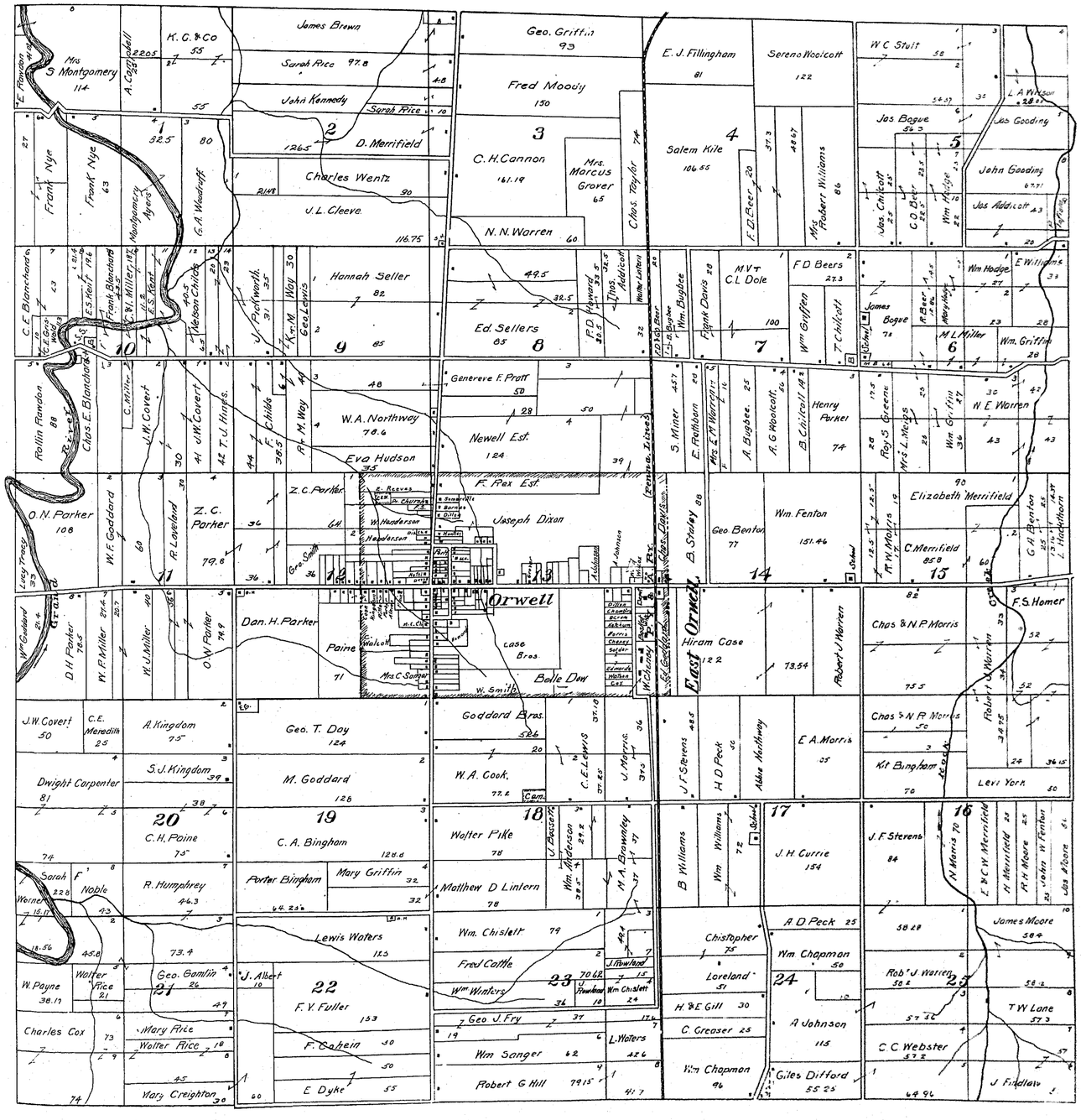


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORWELL.



TOWN HALL, CHERRY VALLEY.

ORWELL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A. Coggeshall 22.05
K. C. & Co 55
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Sarah Price 97.8
John Kennedy
Sarah Price
D. Merrifield 126.5
Charles Wentz 90
J. L. Cleeve 116.75
Geo. Griffin 93
Fred Moody 150
C. H. Cannon 161.19
Mrs. Marcus Grover 65
Chas. Taylor 74
N. N. Warren 60
E. J. Fillingham 81
Salem Hile 106.55
Serena Woolcott 122
F. D. Beer 20
Mrs. Robert Williams 86
W C Stuit
Jas Bogue 56.3
Jas Gooding
John Gooding
Jas Chilcott 25
G O Beer 22.5
Wm Hodge 22
Jas Aldricott 43
L A Wilson 28.07
Frank Nye 63
Montgomery Ayers 63
G. A. Woodruff
C. E. Blanchard 10
E. S. Kent 19.6
Frank Blanchard 18.7
C. W. Miller 18.7
Nelson Childs 40.5
J. Pickworth 31
F. M. Way 30
Geo. Lewis 35
Hannah Seller 82
9 85
10
Ed. Sellers 85
8
49.5
F. D. Howard 33.5
Thos. Addicott 35.5
Walter Latimer 32
120 Hob Beer
Wm. Bugbee
Frank Davis 28
M V T
C. L. Dole 100
7
F D Beers 27.3
Wm Griffen
T. Chilcott
Wm Hodge
E Williams 33
James Bogue 72
A Beer 22.5
Meservey
M L Miller 23
6
Wm. Griffin 28
Rollin Rawdon 88
Chas. E. Blanchard
C. Miller
J. W. Covert 30
41 J. W. Covert
42 T. J. Hayes
44
F. Childs 38.5
Pr. M. Way 48
W. A. Northway 78.6
Evo Hudson 35
Genevere F. Pratt 50
28
50
4
Newell Est. 124
39
Henry Parker 74
S. Miner 45.7
E. Pattison 25
Mrs. E. P. Warrington 15
A. Bugbee 25
A. G. Woolcott 46
B. Chilcott 18.5
Roy S. Greene 17.5
Mrs. L. Mayes 23
Wm Griffin 27
36
43
W. E. Warren 42
O. N. Parker 108
Lucy Tracy 33
W. F. Goddard 60
R. Loveland 30
Z. C. Porter 79.8
36
64
Z. C. Porter
W. Henderson
Joseph Dixon
F. Rex Est.
B. Stoley 88
Geo Benton 77
Wm. Fenton 151.46
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Elizabeth Merrifield 90
A. W. Morris 18.5
C. Merrifield 85.8
15
G. H. Benton 25
L. Hackthorn 74.27
Grand
D. H. Parker 76.5
W. F. Miller 21.4
W. J. Miller 20.7
W. Porter 74.9
O. W. Porter 74.9
Dan. H. Parker
Paine 71
Walcott
Mrs C. Samp
Orwell
case Bros.
W. Smith
Belle Dow
East Orwell
Hiram Case 122
73.54
Robert J Warren
Chas & N. P. Morris 75.5
F. S. Homer
Robert J. Warren 34.75
Chas & N P Morris 50
Kit Bingham 76
Levi York 50
J. W. Covert 50
C. E. Meredith 25
A. Kingdom 73
Dwight Carpenter 81
S. J. Kingdom 39
20
C. H. Poine 73
74
Sarah Noble 22.8
F Noble 43
R. Humphrey 46.3
Warner 15.11
18.56
45.8
73.4
W. Payne 38.17
Walter Rice 21
21
Geo. Gamlin 26
49
Charles Cox 73
Mary Rice
Walter Rice 18
45
Mary Creighton 30
74
Geo. T. Day 124
M. Goddard 126
19
C. A. Bingham 128.6
Porter Bingham 64.25
Mary Griffin 32
32
Lewis Waters 112.5
J. Albert 10
22
F. V. Fuller 153
F. Cahein 50
50
E. Dyke 55
60
Goddard Bros. 52.6
20
W. A. Cook 77.2
Cem.
C. E. Lewis 37.10
37.83
J. Morris 96
37.0
Walter Pike 78
Matthew D Lintern 78
18
J. Bassett
Wm. Anderson 29.2
39.5
M. A. Brownley 37
37
Wm. Chislett 79
Fred Cattle
Wm Winters 74
23
70.62
J. Rowland
Wm Chislett 24
10
Geo J. Fry 37
19
Wm Sanger 62
L. Waters 42.6
Robert G Hill 79.15
41.7
J. F. Stevens 48.5
H. D Peck 66
Abbe Northrop
E. A. Morris 65
B. Williams
Wm Williams 72
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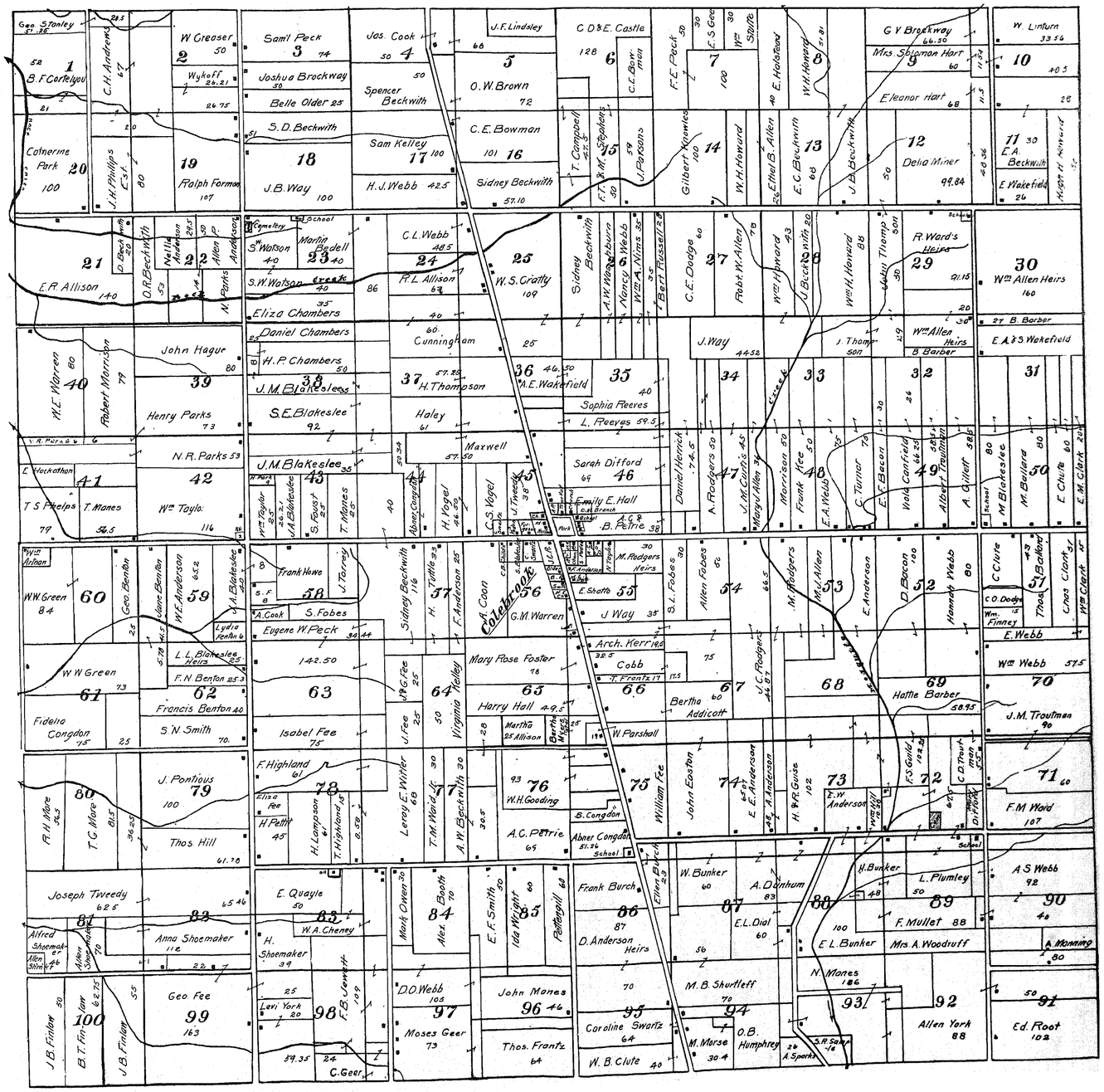
J. H. Currie 154
Christopher 75
Loveland 51
H. & E Gill 30
C. Greaser 25
Wm Chapman 96
A. D. Peck 25
Wm Chapman 50
24
A Johnson 115
Giles Difford 55.25
J. F. Sterens 84
16
N. Morris 70
E. & C. W. Merrifield
H. Merrifield 24
R. H. Moore 25
25 Jabez W. Fenton
Wm Moore 51
James Moore 58.4
Rob't J. Warren 58.2
25
T. W. Lane 57.3
C. C. Webster 57.2
64.96
J. Fiddleton

COLEBROOK


Geo. Stanley
B.F. Cortelyou
C.H. Andrews
W. Creaser
Wykoff
Catherine Park
J.H. Phillips Est.
Ralph Forman
Sam'l Peck
Joshua Brockway
Belle Older
S.D. Beckwith
J.B. Way
Jas. Cook
Spencer Beckwith
Sam Kelley
H.J. Webb
J.F. Lindsley
O.W. Brown
C.E. Bowman
Sidney Beckwith
C.D. & E. Castle
T. Campbell
J. Parsons
F.E. Peck
Gilbert Knowles
W.H. Howard
E. Halstead
Ethel B. Allen
E.C. Beckwith
J.B. Beckwith
G.V. Brockway
Mrs. Solomon Hart
Eleanor Hart
Delia Miner
W. Linturn
E.A. Beckwith
E. Wakefield
E.R. Allison
D. Beckwith
O.R. Beckwith
Nellie Anderson
Allen P. Anderson
N. Parks
S.W. Watson
Martin Bedell
C.L. Webb
R.L. Allison
W.S. Cratty
Sidney Beckwith
A.W. Washburn
Nancy Webb
Wm A. Nims
Bert Russell
C.E. Dodge
Robt. W. Allen
Wm Howard
J. Beckwith
Wm H. Howard
John Thompson
R. Ward's Heirs
Wm Allen Heirs
B. Barber
E.A. & S. Wakefield
Eliza Chambers
Daniel Chambers
H.P. Chambers
J.M. Blakeslee
S.E. Blakeslee
Cunningham
H. Thompson
A.E. Wakefield
Sophia Reeves
L. Reeves
J. Way
J. Thompson
Wm Allen Heirs
B. Barber
W.E. Warren
Robert Morrison
John Hague
Henry Parks
N.R. Parks
Haley
Maxwell
Sarah Difford
Emily E. Hall
B. Petrie
Daniel Herrick
A. Rodgers
J.M. Curtis
Mary J. Allen
Morrison
Frank Kee
E.A. Webb
C. Turner
E.F. Bacon
Viola Canfield
Albert Troutman
A. Gillett
M. Blakeslee
M. Ballard
E. Chute
E.M. Clark
E. Hackathon
T.S. Phelps
T. Manes
Wm Taylor
Wm Taylor
J.A. Blakeslee
S. Faust
T. Manes
Abner Congdon
H. Vogel
C.S. Vogel
J. Tweedy
Wm Arthur
W.W. Green
Geo. Benton
Jane Benton
W.E. Anderson
J.A. Blakeslee
Lydia Fenton
L.L. Blakeslee Heirs
F.N. Benton
Francis Benton
S.N. Smith
Fidelia Congdon
Frank Howe
J. Torrey
A. Cook
S. Fobes
Eugene W. Peck
Sidney Beckwith
H. Tuttle
F. Anderson
A. Coon
Colebrook
G.M. Warren
M. Rodgers Heirs
E. Shotto
J. Way
S.L. Fobes
Allen Fobes
M. Rodgers
M.J. Allen
E. Anderson
D. Bacon
Hannah Webb
C. Clute
C.O. Dodge
Wm. Finney
Thos. Ballard
Chas Clark
Wm Clark
E. Webb
Wm Webb
J.M. Troutman
Mary Rose Foster
Harry Hall
Martha Allison
Bertha Addicott
W. Parshall
Arch. Kerr
Cobb
T. Frantz
J.C. Rodgers
Hattie Barber
Isabel Fee
J. Fee
Virginia Kelley
F. Highland
Eliza Fee
H. Pettit
H. Lampson
T. Highland
Leroy E. Witter
T.M. Ward Jr.
A.W. Beckwith
W.H. Gooding
A.C. Petrie
William Fee
John Easton
E.E. Anderson
A. Anderson
H. & R. Guise
E.W. Anderson
F.S. Guild
C.D. Troutman
F.M. Ward
R.H. More
T.G. More
J. Pontious
Thos. Hill
S. Congdon
Abner Congdon
School
Joseph Tweedy
Alfred Shoemaker
Allen Shoemaker
Anna Shoemaker
E. Quayle
W.A. Cheney
H. Shoemaker
Mark Owen
Alex. Booth
E.F. Smith
Ida Wright
Pettengill
Frank Burch
Ellen Burch
W. Bunker
A. Dunham
E.L. Dial
H. Bunker
L. Plumley
F. Mullet
E.L. Bunker
Mrs. A. Woodruff
A.S. Webb
A. Manning
J.B. Finlaw
B.T. Finlaw
J.B. Finlaw
Geo. Fee
Levi York
F.B. Jewett
C. Geer
D.O. Webb
Moses Geer
John Manes
Thos. Frantz
D. Anderson Heirs
Caroline Swartz
W.B. Clute
M.B. Shurtleff
M. Morse
O.B. Humphrey
N. Manes
S.R. Sample
A. Sparks
Allen York
Ed. Root

Colebrook, Wayne and Williamsfield

COLEBROOK.

This township was surveyed into one hundred lots, each one-half a mile square, by Oliver Phelps, in 1808, who bought the interest of the previous stockholders of the Connecticut Land Co. in this tract. Between the years 1834 and 1836 the township bore the name of Phelps, but was on the latter date restored to its ancient title, the name being a memorial to the quiet hill town of Colebrook, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and from whence some of the pioneer families came.

The first settlers appear to have been a family named West, and the date is supposed to have been 1812. They, however, found conditions unsatisfactory, and abandoned their clearing, the first permanent settler being Joel Blakeslee, from New York State, who arrived in 1819. The Blakeslees as a family have ever since been identified with Colebrook, and with adjacent parts of the county, through which their descendants have spread. It was nearly ten years, however, after the advent of the Blakeslees before the township had attained sufficient importance to possess a post office, which we learn happened in January, 1826, with Halsey Phillips as first postmaster. The young idea was not to grow up untrained, however, since a school which enrolled six pupils, and is on record as paying its teacher one dollar per week, was started four years earlier, in 1822.

In the years between 1826 and 1836 there appears to have been a period of developing possibilities, for the records show that a road was established through the western part of the township, another through the southern part, and several other shorter ones. In 1827 the commissioners ordered the organization of the Township of Colebrook, and also that an election be held. Theodore Miller, Halsey Phillips and Levi Rice were the first Trustees.

The first store was owned by David Chase, from New York, who opened his place of business in a small log house at the center in 1836, though the first hotel antedates this, being opened at the center by one Jayne in 1830.

There are some three hundred souls at the center at the present time, but the township has always been essentially an agricultural community and famous for the production of large quantities of butter, cheese and corn.

WAYNE.

In the month of June, in 1798, Titus Hayes, then a very energetic young man, left Hartford, Conn., with the purpose of joining a company of surveyors for work in the Western Reserve. Accompanied solely by a dog, he traveled westward by way of Canandaigua to Erie, and with his gun and a few provisions, guided by a pocket-compass, he started southwest for Ohio, entering the state in what is now Richmond, passed through what is now Andover, entered the northwest part of Wayne, swimming Pymatuning creek in his progress. Thus did the first white and civilized man visit the interior of our township, then an unbroken wilderness. In 1799 the township was surveyed into lots one-half mile square, and in 1800 the township came into the possession of Oliver Phelps, a member of the Land Company. The first settlers were named Fobes, and in the spring of 1803 Simon Fobes contracted with Phelps for fifteen hundred acres, embracing an entire tier of lots, lying just south of the center line of the township. The Fobes's came from Somers, in Connecticut, and Joshua, the son of Simon, came in June of 1803, accompanied by David Fobes, a cousin, and Elias, then a boy of ten. The Fobes cabin was near the southeast corner of Lot 57, where we can picture them as spending most laborious days and long and lonely nights, as when David Fobes had returned to Massachusetts there were no neighbors nearer than five miles through the woods, throughout the winter of 1803-04. In May, 1804, Simon Fobes, Jr., visited his brother in Wayne, but returned to Massachusetts before another winter. A wagon road was opened from the Fobes residence to Morgan during this summer, which must have helped matters a little since travelers did occasionally pass after that. Young Simon Fobes returned to Wayne early the next year, bringing many most useful articles with him from the East in his two-horse wagon. With him was Jabez Fobes, his cousin, who came to prepare a home for his father's family. In October, 1805, Titus Hayes and Elisha Giddings moved their families into the township, settling on Lots 33 and 35. In 1805 George Wakeman, from western Pennsylvania, and Joshua Giddings, purchased several lots of land in the township.

In the winter of 1807 occurred the first wedding, when Philemon Brockway married the daughter of Nathan Fobes. It was pre-eminently the event of the season, and the whole township was invited. The whiskey was afterward passed around in tin cups and earthen dishes, and the event voted a grand success by all those who attended. The erection of the first saw-mill was an epoch-making event in the township, and the same may be said of the grist-mill, which took place in 1820. Previous to this most of the settlers had what was called a "samp mortar," which was made by hollowing a cavity in the top of a stump, by burning, and into this a pestle six or eight feet long was fitted, the upper end of which was attached to a spring pole. By means of this contrivance a woman or child could break up enough grain for a family meal in a short time. The township was organized in 1811, and at that time embraced Williamsfield, Andover, Colebrook, Cherry Valley, New Lyme and the present Wayne.

WILLIAMSFIELD.

This township takes its name from Gen. Joseph Williams, who was an early owner of a large part of the land in it, embracing some three-fifths of the eastern part. This was not the earliest purchase of land, however, as Samuel Parkman had purchased an undivided interest in the western portion two weeks earlier. Both these transactions occurred in September, 1799. The first settlements to be made in the township were in 1804, and made by Charles Case and son, Zophar, they having purchased a part of Lot 22. Their former home had been Simsbury, Conn., and they came over the mountains by way of Pittsburgh with ox-teams. In 1806 John L. Cook, of Kinsman, purchased a portion of Lot 21, erected a cabin, and with his newly married wife took up his residence there. These two, when single, had emigrated from Preston, Conn., with Judge Kinsman in 1804. The southwest portion also soon saw the arrival of David Randall from Kinsman, and a little later, Samuel Tuttle and Anson Jones, both from Barkhampstead, Conn. In 1808 some five or six other families arrived in Williamsfield, the names appearing to have been Ford, Babcock, Woodworth, Foss, Hutchinson and Rice, with possibly others. Mr. Babcock was a blacksmith, and built the first forge. In 1809 Joshua Giddings, the father of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, settled here, and it was here that the illustrious son, after having read law in Pennsylvania, first began his practice, in 1819. His office was in keeping with the rest of the community and, like them, it was built of logs. As the years were to pass, however, J. R. Giddings was destined to be far more in the life of the nation than a mere log-cabin lawyer from the back-woods of Ohio, as we have noted elsewhere.

We have often mentioned the "Old Salt Road," and here is an opportunity to speak of it more particularly. Necessarily, salt was in great demand among the early settlers. Being made in Onandaga, New York, is was carried by boat to Lewiston, on Lake Ontario, then hauled in teams to Buffalo, then again transhipped and passed by water, in canoes and open boats, to Conneaut. It reached the southern settlements by way of ox-teams—and its price was $20 per barrel. The Salt Road was laid out in 1804 by one Bemis and Niles, beginning at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, then passing south to Kinsman's mill. The course from Kinsman's store was northwardly along the ridge, passing the residence of Marvin Leonard in Williamsfield. Its location was between the State and center road of the first range. At this time there was a settlement at Kelloggsville, and midway between this point and Kinsman's (Richmond Center) a temporary board cabin was erected, wherein men and cattle could find shelter for a night. The first religious services were held in the township in 1807, by Rev. Jos. Badger, and a church organized in 1816. The first saw-mill was built in 1814, and the first store opened in 1822, at West Williamsfield. Of the great interest the people of Williamsfield took in all that pertained to Abolition, the "Underground Railway" and John Brown himself, we have spoken in another place.

In 1811 the townships of Williamsfield, Andover, Cherry Valley, Wayne, Colebrook and New Lyme were transferred from Trumbull to Ashtabula County, and all organized under the name of Wayne, and the first election was held at that date. Williamsfield was detached and separately organized in 1826.

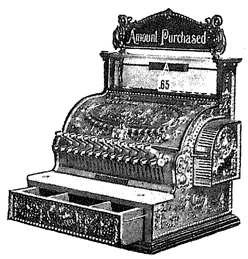
Foss Novelty Company

SALES AGENTS

Hallwood Cash Registers



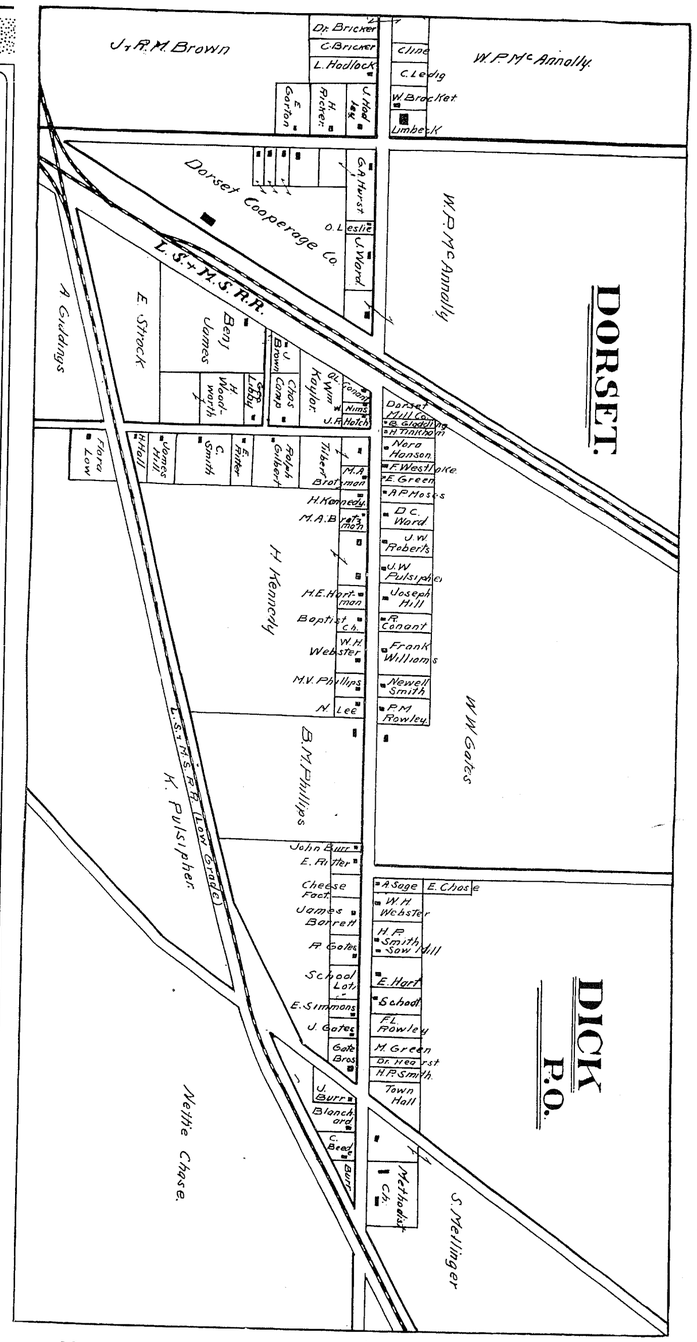
WE CARRY THE LARGEST LINE OF SECOND-HAND NATIONALS OF ANY STORE IN THE WORLD



REPAIR ANY CASH REGISTER MADE.

Salesroom, 43 Sheriff Street,

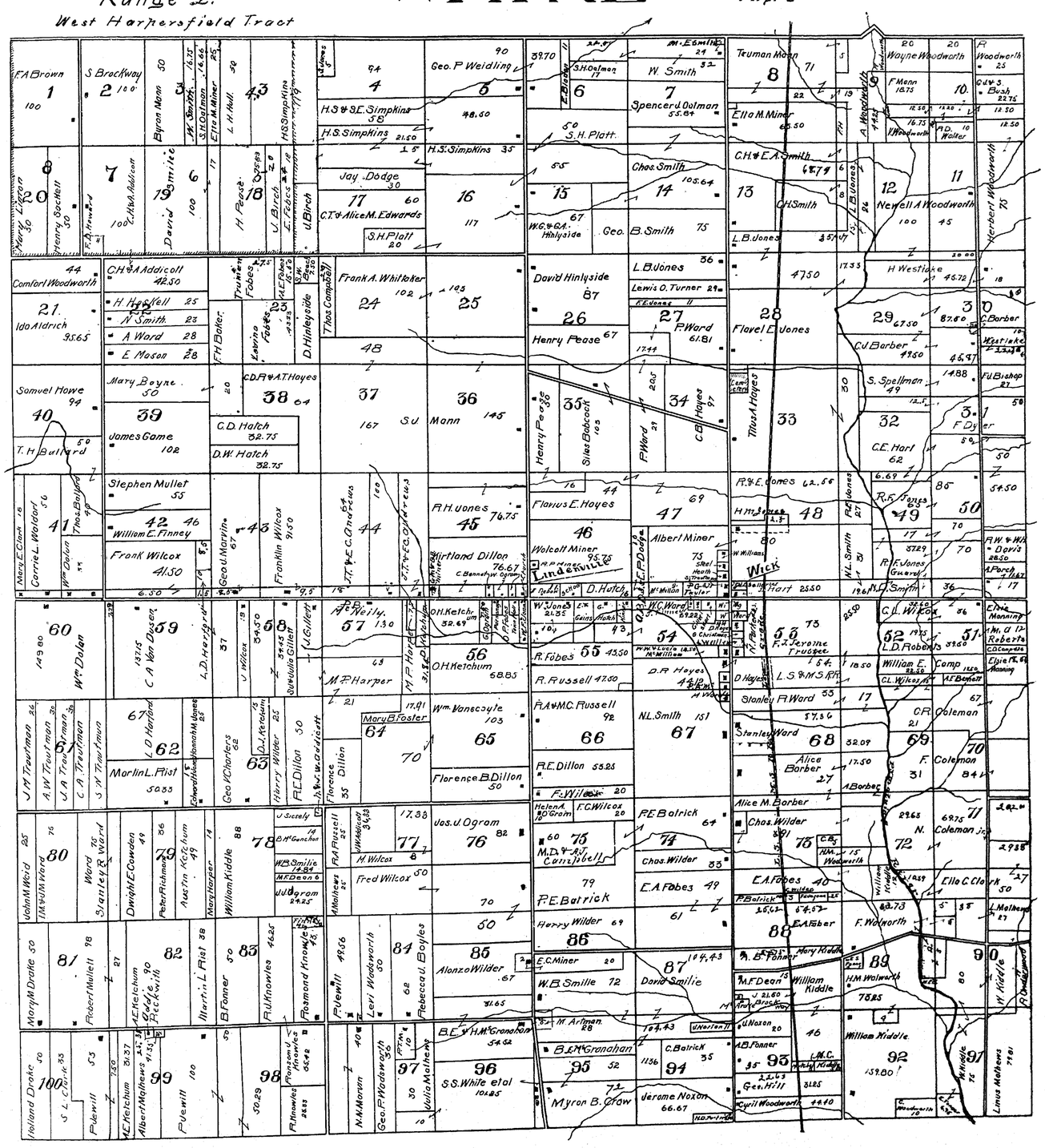
CLEVELAND, O.



WAYNE

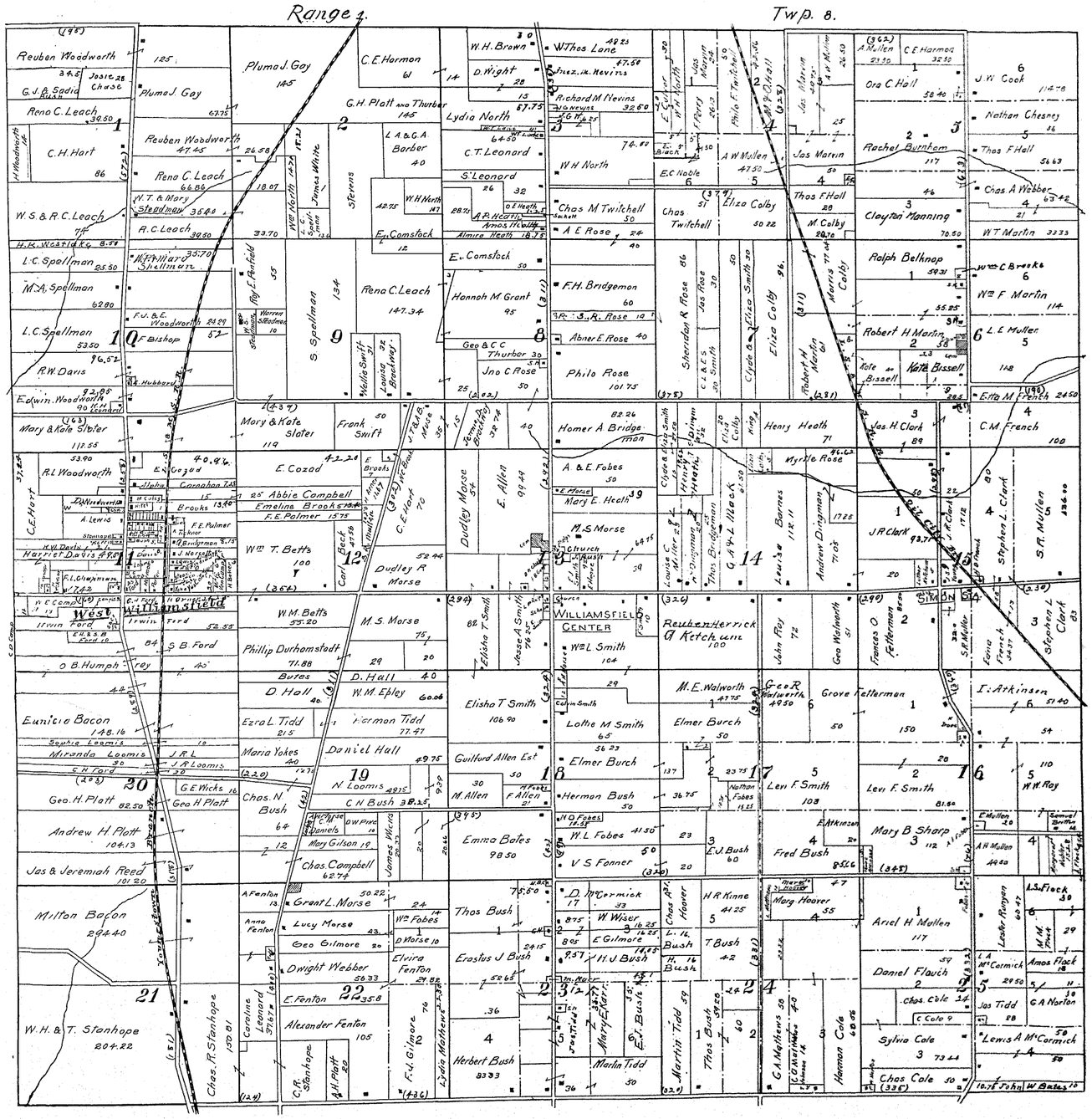
Range 2. West Harpersfield Tract

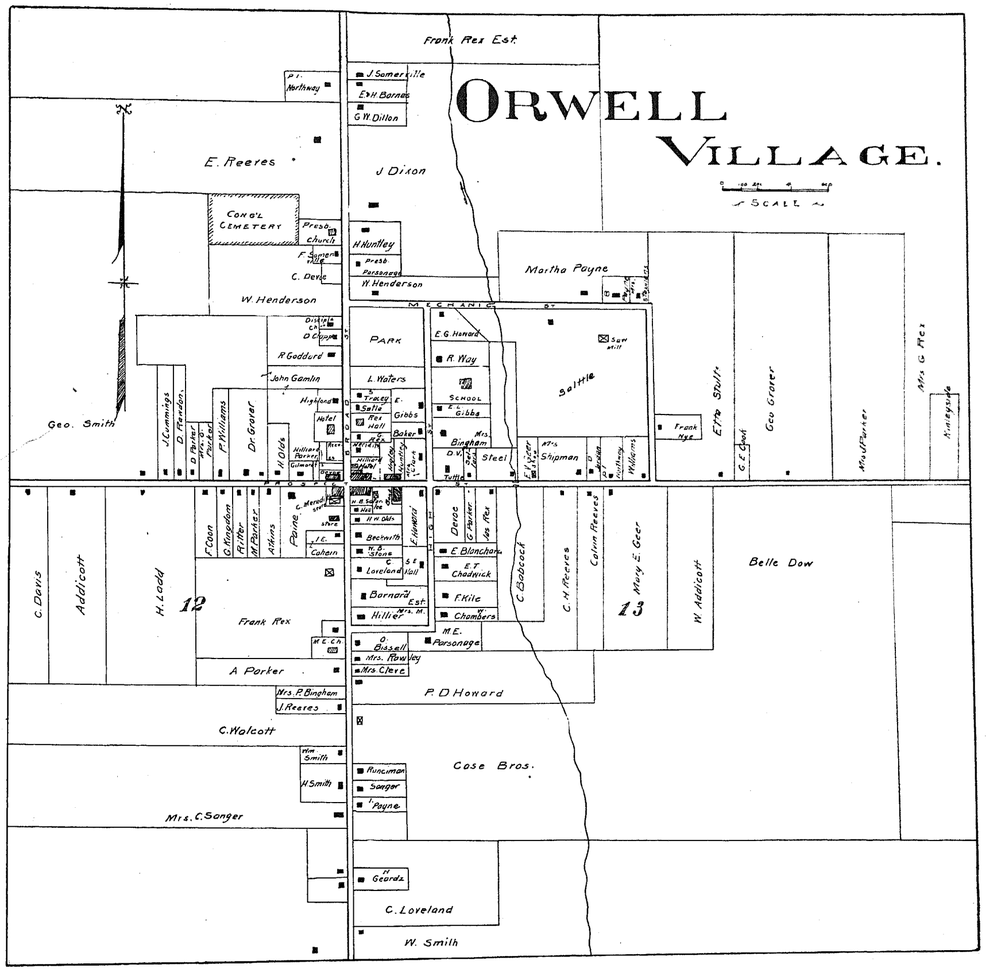
Twp. 8

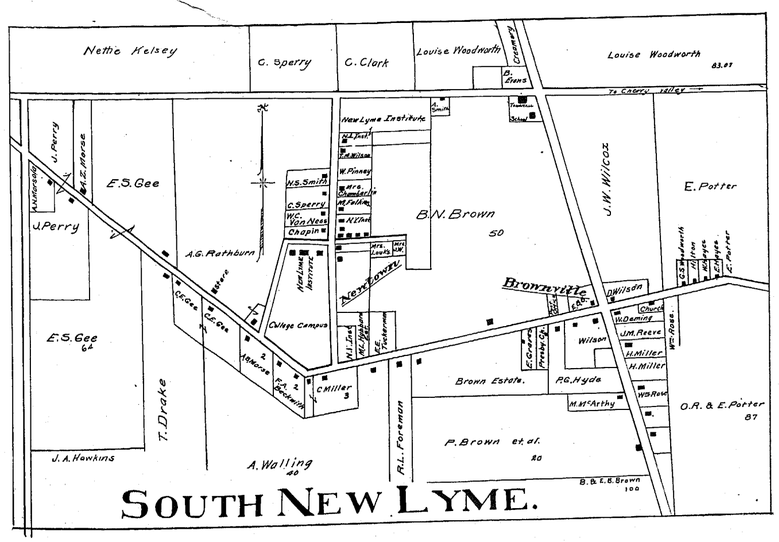


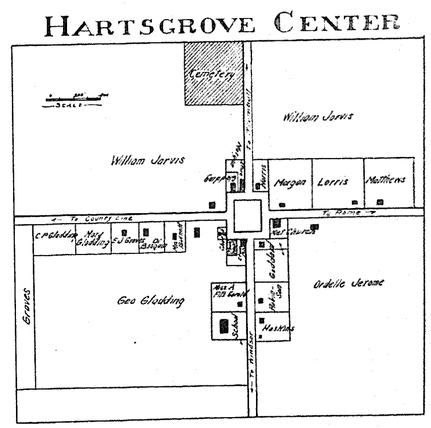
WILLIAMSFIELD

Range 4. Twp. 8.




ORWELL
VILLAGE.
SCALE
Frank Rex Est.
J Somerville
E.W. Barnes
G.W. Dillon
J Dixon
E. Reeves
Cong'l Cemetery
Presb Church
F. Sargent
C. Deyo
W. Henderson
H. Huntley
Presb Parsonage
W. Henderson
Martha Payne
MECHANIC ST.
PARK
E.G. Howard
R. Way
Saw mill
Settle
School
L. Waters
Tinsley E.
Settle
Rev. Hall
Gibbs
Baker
Bingham
Mrs. O.V.
Steel
Mrs. Shipman
Frank Nye
E. Th. Stull
Geo Grover
Mrs. G. Rex
Mrs. M. Parker
R. Goddard
John Gamlin
Highland Hotel
Geo. Smith
J. Cummings
D. Reardon
D. Porter
Mrs. Bell
P. Williams
Dr. Grover
H. Olds
Hillyer Parsons
Gilmore
Mrs. Hillyer
Mrs. Dr.
C. Merrell
Store
Post Office
H.H. Olds
Beckwith
W.E. Strunk
C. Loveland
Bernard Est.
Hillier Mrs. Dr.
Deyo
C. Porter
Jas. Rex
E. Blanchard
E.T. Chadwick
F. Kile
Chambers
M.E. Parsonage
C. Davis
Addicott
H. Ladd
12
Frank Rex
A. Porter
Mrs. P. Bingham
J. Reeves
C. Walcott
Mrs. Smith
H. Smith
Mrs. C. Songer
Runciman
Songer
Payne
Case Bros.
P.D Howard
C. Babcock
C.H. Reeves
Calvin Reeves
13
Mary E. Geer
W. Addicott
Belle Dow
Geards
C. Loveland
W. Smith


SOUTH NEW LYME.
Nettie Kelsey
C. Sperry
C. Clark
Louise Woodworth
Louise Woodworth 83.87
To Cherry Valley
New Lyme Institute
N.S. Smith
C. Sperry
W.C. Van Ness
Chapin
N. Tuttle
B.N. Brown
50
J.W. Wilcox
E. Potter
E.S. Gee
J. Perry
A.G. Rathbun
New Town
Bronneville
D.W. Wilson
Village Campus
E.S. Gee
64
T. Drake
J.A. Hawkins
A. Walling
40
R.L. Foreman
P. Brown et al.
20
Bronn Estate.
R.G. Hyde
M. McArthy
W.D. Rose
O.R. & E. Potter
87
B. & L.E. Brown
100
Wilson
J.M. Reeve
H. Miller
Creek
Beaver
Co. Rd.
To Hartsgrove


HARTSGROVE CENTER
Cemetery
William Jarvis
William Jarvis
Morgan
Lorris
Matthews
To County Line
To Penna
C.P. Gladding
Mary Gladding
E.J. Stone
Geo Gladding
Ordelle Jerome
Grocer
To Hartsgrove